



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

**INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN
RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM)
PERINGKAT NEGERI
MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI)
AT STATE LEVEL
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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Tiada bahagian daripada terbitan ini boleh diterbitkan semula, disimpan untuk pengeluaran atau ditukar dalam apa-apa bentuk atau alat apa jua pun kecuali setelah mendapat kebenaran daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM) 2024 peringkat negeri diterbitkan bagi mengukur tahap kesejahteraan rakyat Malaysia di setiap negeri. IKRM 2024 peringkat negeri 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 enam bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan infografik, diikuti bahagian kedua memperihalkan ringkasan penemuan. Bahagian ketiga memaparkan prestasi IKRM mengikut komponen bagi subkomposit Ekonomi, Sosial dan Alam Sekitar. Bahagian keempat memaparkan prestasi IKRM mengikut negeri dan diikuti jadual statistik di bahagian kelima. Bahagian keenam 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) 2024 Report at the state level is published to measure the well-being of Malaysians across all state. MyWI at state level 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 is divided into six parts. The first part presents infographics followed by the second part which describes the summary of findings. The third part outlines the performance of MyWI by component for the Economic, Social and Environmental sub-composites. The fourth part presents the performance of the MyWI by state and followed by the statistical tables in the fifth part. The sixth part consists of technical notes explaining the data sources, methodology and descriptions of each component to assist users in understanding published statistics 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

KANDUNGAN

CONTENTS

	Muka Surat Page
Kata Pengantar <i>Preface</i>	i <i>ii</i>
Kandungan <i>Contents</i>	iii
Senarai Jadual <i>List of Tables</i>	v
Sepintas Lalu <i>At a Glance</i>	3 <i>31</i>
Ringkasan Penemuan <i>Summary of Findings</i>	61 <i>67</i>
Prestasi Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut Komponen <i>Performance of Malaysian Well-Being Index by Components</i>	
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	75 <i>91</i>
Sosial <i>Social</i>	79 <i>95</i>
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	88 <i>103</i>
Prestasi Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut Negeri <i>Performance of Malaysian Well-Being Index by State</i>	109 <i>137</i>
Jadual Statistik <i>Statistical Tables</i>	167
Nota Teknikal <i>Technical Notes</i>	153 <i>169</i>

SENARAI JADUAL

LIST OF TABLES

	Muka surat Page
1.1 Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Johor, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Johor, 2010-2024</i>	171
1.2 Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Kedah, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-being Index by component, Kedah, 2010-2024</i>	172
1.3 Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Kelantan, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Kelantan, 2010-2024</i>	173
1.4 Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Melaka, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Melaka, 2010-2024</i>	174
1.5 Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Negeri Sembilan, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Negeri Sembilan, 2010-2024</i>	175
1.6 Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Pahang, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Pahang, 2010-2024</i>	176
1.7 Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Pulau Pinang, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Pulau Pinang, 2010-2024</i>	177
1.8 Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Perak, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Perak, 2010-2024</i>	178
1.9 Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Perlis, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Perlis, 2010-2024</i>	179
1.10 Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Selangor, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Selangor, 2010-2024</i>	180
1.11 Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Terengganu, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Terengganu, 2010-2024</i>	181



SENARAI JADUAL

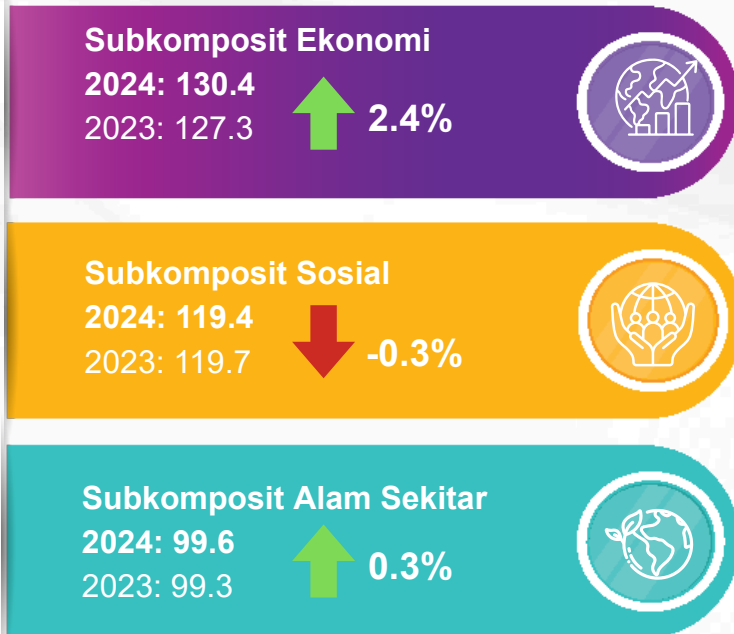
LIST OF TABLES

		Muka surat Page
1.12	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Sabah, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Sabah, 2010-2024</i>	182
1.13	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Sarawak, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Sarawak, 2010-2024</i>	183
1.14	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2010-2024 <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2010-2024</i>	184

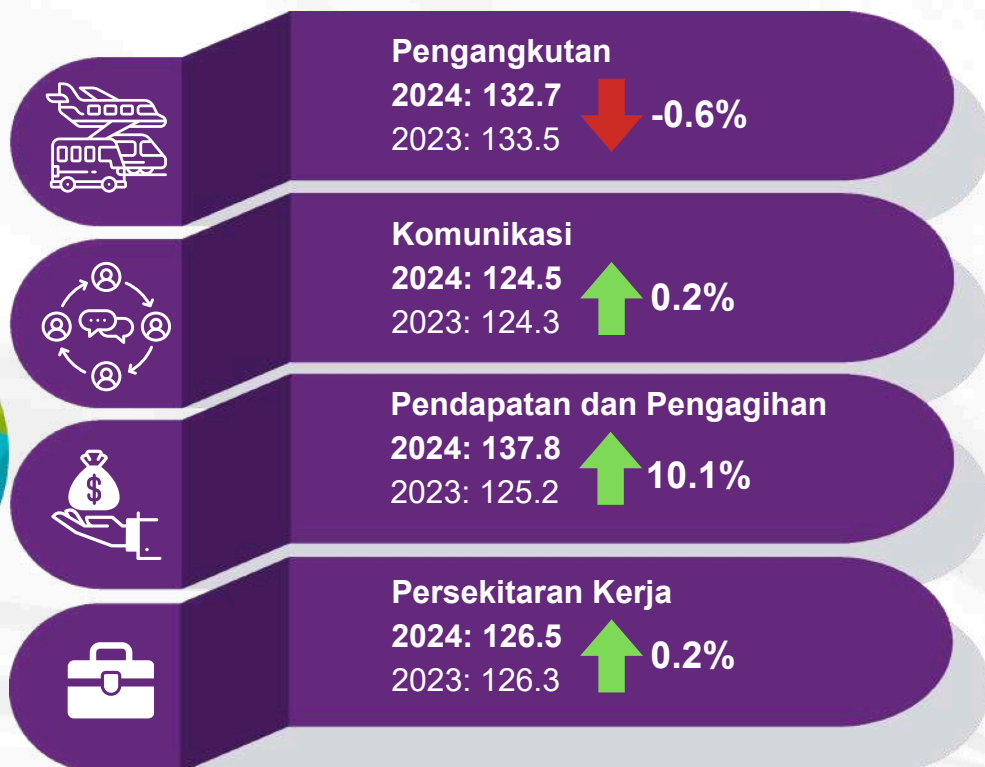
The background features a repeating pattern of light gray squares, each containing a smaller, slightly offset square, creating a 3D effect. Overlaid on this are two network diagrams. One network is in the top right, and another is in the bottom left. Both consist of blue circular nodes connected by thin black lines. A central teal banner with rounded corners and a slight 3D shadow is positioned in the middle of the page.

Sepintas Lalu *At a Glance*

INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) JOHOR, 2024



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) JOHOR, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 131.9
2023: 128.2 ↑ 2.9%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 135.9
2023: 131.0 ↑ 3.7%



Perumahan

2024: 136.2
2023: 136.6 ↓ -0.3%



Tadbir Urus

2024: 109.1
2023: 107.5 ↑ 1.5%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 121.7
2023: 121.1 ↑ 0.5%



Kebudayaan

2024: 114.6
2023: 119.7 ↓ -4.3%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 110.7
2023: 113.6 ↓ -2.6%



Kesihatan

2024: 112.4
2023: 111.8 ↑ 0.5%



Keluarga

2024: 101.7
2023: 107.4 ↓ -5.3%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 95.6
2023: 94.4 ↑ 1.3%



Air

2024: 100.7
2023: 100.7 ↔ -



Sumber Biodiversiti

2024: 102.5
2023: 102.7 ↓ -0.2%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) KEDAH, 2024



Subkomposit Ekonomi

2024: 128.6
2023: 126.4
↑ 1.7%



Subkomposit Sosial

2024: 119.3
2023: 116.3
↑ 2.6%



Subkomposit Alam Sekitar

2024: 94.1
2023: 96.2
↓ -2.2%



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI



Pengangkutan

2024: 128.5
2023: 127.8
↑ 0.5%



Komunikasi

2024: 122.7
2023: 122.0
↑ 0.6%



Pendapatan dan Pengagihan

2024: 139.4
2023: 132.9
↑ 4.9%



Persekitaran Kerja

2024: 123.7
2023: 123.0
↑ 0.6%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) KEDAH, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 127.7
2023: 129.4 ↓ -1.3%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 142.8
2023: 136.3 ↑ 4.8%



Perumahan

2024: 135.7
2023: 136.2 ↓ -0.4%



Tadbir Urus

2024: 114.3
2023: 109.7 ↑ 4.2%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 114.9
2023: 111.6 ↑ 3.0%



Kebudayaan

2024: 116.8
2023: 103.8 ↑ 12.5%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 117.8
2023: 113.9 ↑ 3.4%



Kesihatan

2024: 103.0
2023: 104.5 ↓ -1.4%



Keluarga

2024: 100.7
2023: 101.3 ↓ -0.6%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 82.7
2023: 89.0 ↓ -7.1%



Air

2024: 100.3
2023: 100.3 ↔ -



Sumber Biodiversiti

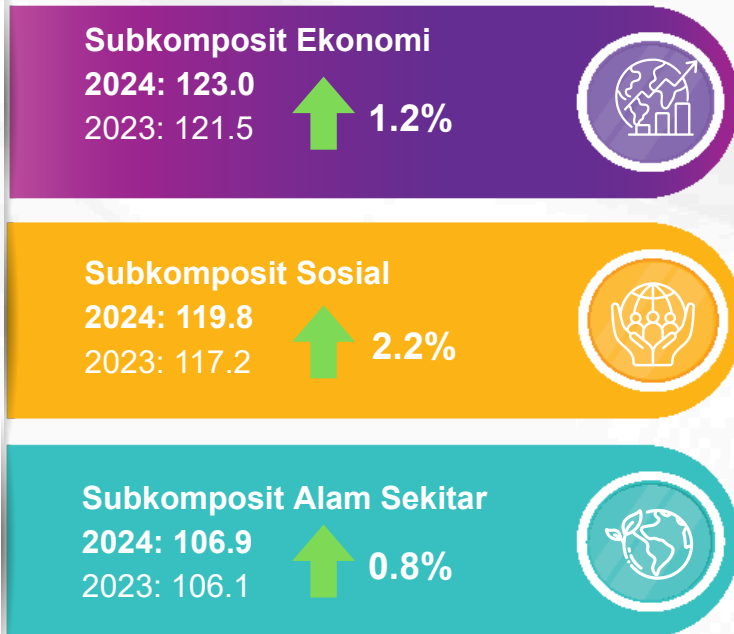
2024: 99.3
2023: 99.3 ↔ -



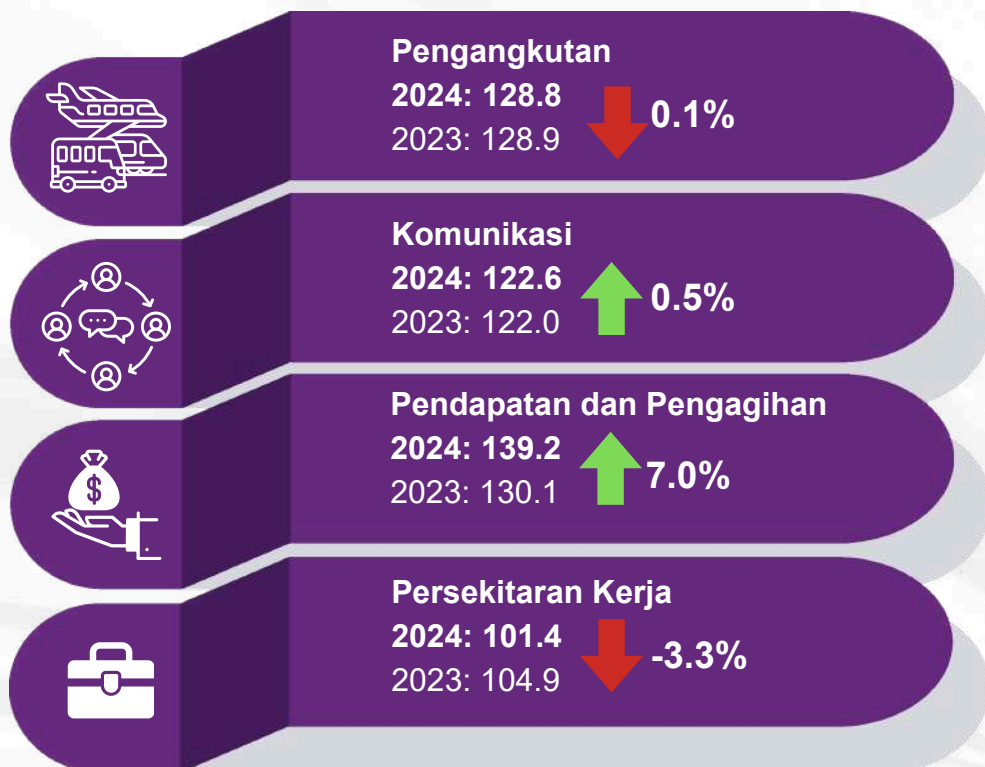
Sumber: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM) Peringkat Negeri, 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) KELANTAN, 2024



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) KELANTAN, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 130.6
2023: 135.6 ↓ -3.7%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 145.2
2023: 134.9 ↑ 7.6%



Perumahan

2024: 131.7
2023: 131.7 ↔ -



Tadbir Urus

2024: 107.7
2023: 110.9 ↓ -2.9%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 109.1
2023: 109.3 ↓ -0.2%



Kebudayaan

2024: 104.8
2023: 92.5 ↑ 13.3%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 126.5
2023: 124.5 ↑ 1.6%



Kesihatan

2024: 117.3
2023: 110.3 ↑ 6.3%



Keluarga

2024: 105.6
2023: 105.2 ↑ 0.4%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 94.4
2023: 90.8 ↑ 4.0%



Air

2024: 124.5
2023: 125.7 ↓ -1.0%



Sumber Biodiversiti

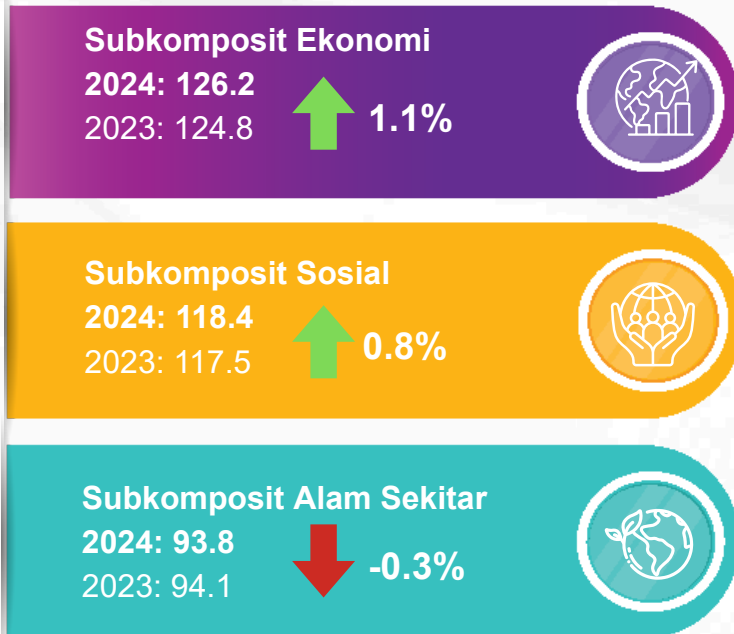
2024: 101.9
2023: 101.9 ↔ -



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) MELAKA, 2024



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) MELAKA, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 130.1
2023: 131.5 ↓ -1.1%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 137.5
2023: 132.6 ↑ 3.7%



Perumahan

2024: 130.0
2023: 132.9 ↓ -2.2%



Tadbir Urus

2024: 117.5
2023: 119.3 ↓ -1.5%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 103.4
2023: 103.2 ↑ 0.2%



Kebudayaan

2024: 119.7
2023: 108.7 ↑ 10.1%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 110.8
2023: 107.5 ↑ 3.1%



Kesihatan

2024: 109.4
2023: 115.1 ↓ -5.0%



Keluarga

2024: 107.4
2023: 106.4 ↑ 0.9%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 85.5
2023: 86.6 ↓ -1.3%



Air

2024: 100.0
2023: 100.0 ↔ -



Sumber Biodiversiti

2024: 95.8
2023: 95.8 ↔ -



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) NEGERI SEMBILAN, 2024

IKRM Negeri Sembilan

2024: 118.0

2023: 117.9

↑ 0.1%

Subkomposit Ekonomi

2024: 123.5

2023: 125.1

↓ -1.3%



Subkomposit Sosial

2024: 119.5

2023: 120.1

↓ -0.5%



Subkomposit Alam Sekitar

2024: 106.4

2023: 101.7

↑ 4.6%



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI

Pengangkutan

2024: 112.3

2023: 119.9

↓ -6.3%



Komunikasi

2024: 126.3

2023: 125.5

↑ 0.6%



Pendapatan dan Pengagihan

2024: 130.8

2023: 129.8

↑ 0.8%



Persekitaran Kerja

2024: 124.4

2023: 125.2

↓ -0.6%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) NEGERI SEMBILAN, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 131.9
2023: 133.6 ↓ -1.3%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 140.8
2023: 134.0 ↑ 5.1%



Perumahan

2024: 136.8
2023: 140.2 ↓ -2.4%



Tadbir Urus

2024: 111.3
2023: 116.0 ↓ -4.1%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 105.3
2023: 104.7 ↑ 0.6%



Kebudayaan

2024: 117.4
2023: 121.3 ↓ -3.2%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 113.3
2023: 116.5 ↓ -2.7%



Kesihatan

2024: 117.3
2023: 113.7 ↑ 3.2%



Keluarga

2024: 101.5
2023: 101.2 ↑ 0.3%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 110.3
2023: 96.1 ↑ 14.8%



Air

2024: 100.5
2023: 100.5 ↔ -



Sumber Biodiversiti

2024: 108.5
2023: 108.5 ↔ -



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) PAHANG, 2024



Subkomposit Ekonomi

2024: 127.3
2023: 126.0 ↑ 1.0%



Subkomposit Sosial

2024: 117.9
2023: 117.7 ↑ 0.2%



Subkomposit Alam Sekitar

2024: 101.5
2023: 97.6 ↑ 4.0%



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI



Pengangkutan

2024: 124.3
2023: 125.1 ↓ -0.6%



Komunikasi

2024: 125.5
2023: 124.3 ↑ 1.0%



Pendapatan dan Pengagihan

2024: 133.9
2023: 132.3 ↑ 1.2%



Persekitaran Kerja

2024: 125.6
2023: 122.1 ↑ 2.9%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) PAHANG, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 137.8
2023: 140.9 ↓ -2.2%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 139.2
2023: 133.5 ↑ 4.3%



Perumahan

2024: 125.8
2023: 126.1 ↓ -0.2%



Tadbir Urus

2024: 113.9
2023: 109.2 ↑ 4.3%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 113.2
2023: 112.4 ↑ 0.7%



Kebudayaan

2024: 104.7
2023: 105.1 ↓ -0.4%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 113.8
2023: 117.4 ↓ -3.1%



Kesihatan

2024: 103.5
2023: 104.3 ↓ -0.8%



Keluarga

2024: 109.2
2023: 110.0 ↓ -0.7%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 102.5
2023: 101.6 ↑ 0.9%



Air

2024: 112.3
2023: 100.0 ↑ 12.3%



Sumber Biodiversiti

2024: 89.5
2023: 91.4 ↓ -2.1%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) PULAU PINANG, 2024

IKRM Pulau Pinang

2024: 117.7

2023: 117.2

↑ 0.4%

Subkomposit Ekonomi

2024: 128.9

2023: 127.1

↑ 1.4%



Subkomposit Sosial

2024: 117.6

2023: 117.6

↔ -



Subkomposit Alam Sekitar

2024: 98.6

2023: 98.8

↓ -0.2%



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI

Pengangkutan

2024: 129.1

2023: 128.3

↑ 0.6%



Komunikasi

2024: 131.8

2023: 131.2

↑ 0.5%



Pendapatan dan Pengagihan

2024: 137.7

2023: 130.9

↑ 5.2%



Persekitaran Kerja

2024: 117.1

2023: 118.1

↓ -0.8%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) PULAU PINANG, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 120.5
2023: 123.5 ↓ -2.4%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 143.0
2023: 136.9 ↑ 4.5%



Perumahan

2024: 135.5
2023: 135.7 ↓ -0.1%



Tadbir Urus

2024: 106.0
2023: 106.1 ↓ -0.1%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 117.2
2023: 117.0 ↑ 0.2%



Kebudayaan

2024: 111.5
2023: 109.9 ↑ 1.5%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 115.5
2023: 116.9 ↓ -1.2%



Kesihatan

2024: 103.8
2023: 104.9 ↓ -1.0%



Keluarga

2024: 105.4
2023: 107.1 ↓ -1.6%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 86.9
2023: 85.3 ↑ 1.9%



Air

2024: 97.9
2023: 100.0 ↓ -2.1%



Sumber Biodiversiti

2024: 111.0
2023: 111.0 ↔ -



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) PERAK, 2024



Subkomposit Ekonomi

2024: 127.9
2023: 126.1 ↑ 1.4%



Subkomposit Sosial

2024: 121.4
2023: 119.4 ↑ 1.7%



Subkomposit Alam Sekitar

2024: 90.0
2023: 99.1 ↓ -9.2%



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI



Pengangkutan

2024: 131.8
2023: 129.5 ↑ 1.8%



Komunikasi

2024: 124.4
2023: 123.8 ↑ 0.5%



Pendapatan dan Pengagihan

2024: 133.9
2023: 131.0 ↑ 2.2%



Persekitaran Kerja

2024: 121.6
2023: 120.0 ↑ 1.3%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) PERAK, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 129.7
2023: 133.2 ↓ -2.6%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 138.3
2023: 132.6 ↑ 4.3%



Perumahan

2024: 133.7
2023: 133.6 ↑ 0.1%



Tadbir Urus

2024: 111.2
2023: 108.4 ↑ 2.6%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 114.9
2023: 116.0 ↓ -0.9%



Kebudayaan

2024: 128.4
2023: 112.9 ↑ 13.7%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 114.4
2023: 119.8 ↓ -4.5%



Kesihatan

2024: 109.7
2023: 100.4 ↑ 9.3%



Keluarga

2024: 112.0
2023: 117.9 ↓ -5.0%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 74.3
2023: 87.9 ↓ -15.5%



Air

2024: 93.4
2023: 102.2 ↓ -8.6%



Sumber Biodiversiti

2024: 102.2
2023: 107.1 ↓ -4.6%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) PERLIS, 2024

IKRM Perlis

2024: 114.5

2023: 114.4

↑ 0.1%

Subkomposit Ekonomi

2024: 126.9

2023: 126.2

↑ 0.6%



Subkomposit Sosial

2024: 118.4

2023: 116.5

↑ 1.6%



Subkomposit Alam Sekitar

2024: 87.3

2023: 89.6

↓ -2.6%



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI

Pengangkutan

2024: 130.2

2023: 127.9

↑ 1.8%



Komunikasi

2024: 122.5

2023: 121.3

↑ 1.0%



Pendapatan dan Pengagihan

2024: 137.5

2023: 134.9

↑ 1.9%



Persekitaran Kerja

2024: 117.3

2023: 120.6

↓ -2.7%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) PERLIS, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 127.2
2023: 129.7 ↓ -1.9%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 130.0
2023: 125.4 ↑ 3.7%



Perumahan

2024: 135.4
2023: 135.6 ↓ -0.1%



Tadbir Urus

2024: 110.9
2023: 110.9 ↔ -



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 121.8
2023: 126.4 ↓ -3.6%



Kebudayaan

2024: 104.2
2023: 100.3 ↑ 3.9%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 112.6
2023: 109.3 ↑ 3.0%



Kesihatan

2024: 117.3
2023: 106.8 ↑ 9.8%



Keluarga

2024: 106.0
2023: 104.1 ↑ 1.8%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 81.6
2023: 86.3 ↓ -5.4%



Air

2024: 101.1
2023: 100.6 ↑ 0.5%



Sumber Biodiversiti

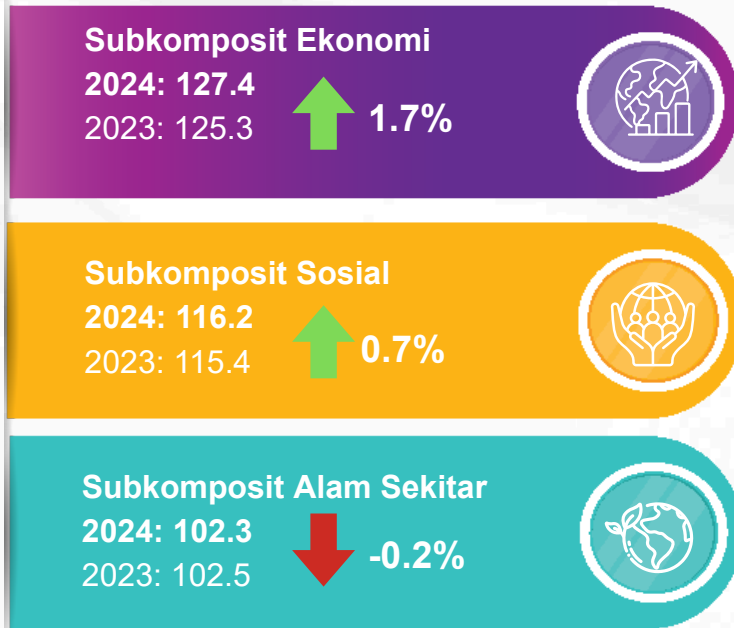
2024: 79.2
2023: 82.1 ↓ -3.5%



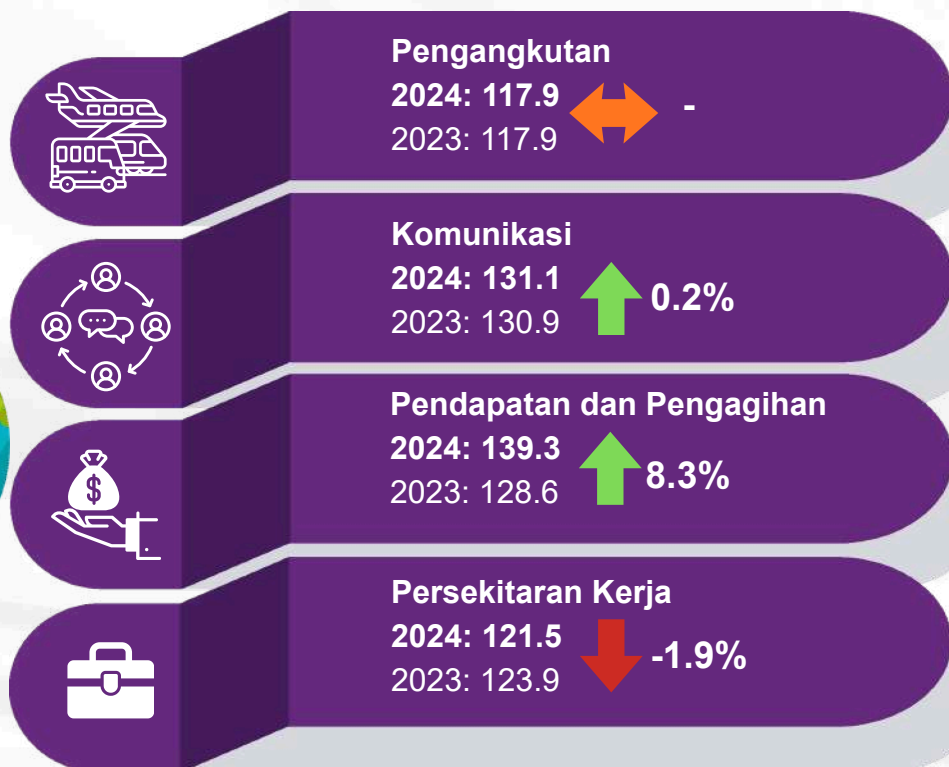
Sumber: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM) Peringkat Negeri, 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) SELANGOR, 2024



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) SELANGOR, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 122.5
2023: 124.5 ↓ -1.6%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 141.2
2023: 137.2 ↑ 2.9%



Perumahan

2024: 129.6
2023: 130.2 ↓ -0.5%



Tadbir Urus

2024: 113.0
2023: 108.2 ↑ 4.4%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 108.2
2023: 110.2 ↓ -1.8%



Kebudayaan

2024: 112.7
2023: 110.0 ↑ 2.5%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 121.3
2023: 122.0 ↓ -0.6%



Kesihatan

2024: 107.6
2023: 105.2 ↑ 2.3%



Keluarga

2024: 89.8
2023: 90.7 ↓ -1.0%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 92.4
2023: 91.5 ↑ 1.0%



Air

2024: 101.3
2023: 101.3 ↔ -



Sumber Biodiversiti

2024: 113.1
2023: 114.7 ↓ -1.4%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) TERENGGANU, 2024

IKRM Terengganu

2024: 116.7

2023: 116.1

↑ 0.5%

Subkomposit Ekonomi

2024: 125.6

2023: 123.8

↑ 1.5%



Subkomposit Sosial

2024: 117.0

2023: 116.7

↑ 0.3%



Subkomposit Alam Sekitar

2024: 103.9

2023: 103.9

↔ -



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI



Pengangkutan

2024: 123.2

2023: 123.8

↓ -0.5%



Komunikasi

2024: 123.5

2023: 121.7

↑ 1.5%



Pendapatan dan Pengagihan

2024: 135.8

2023: 130.7

↑ 3.9%



Persekitaran Kerja

2024: 120.0

2023: 119.0

↑ 0.8%

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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) TERENGGANU, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 128.9
2023: 135.0 ↓ -4.5%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 137.5
2023: 130.9 ↑ 5.0%



Perumahan

2024: 126.6
2023: 129.1 ↓ -1.9%



Tadbir Urus

2024: 109.0
2023: 108.7 ↑ 0.3%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 124.2
2023: 125.7 ↓ -1.2%



Kebudayaan

2024: 88.3
2023: 85.5 ↑ 3.3%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 128.4
2023: 122.7 ↑ 4.6%



Kesihatan

2024: 107.0
2023: 108.8 ↓ -1.7%



Keluarga

2024: 103.2
2023: 103.7 ↓ -0.5%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 83.1
2023: 83.1 ↔ -



Air

2024: 103.2
2023: 103.2 ↔ -



Sumber Biodiversiti

2024: 125.5
2023: 125.5 ↔ -



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) SABAH, 2024



Subkomposit Ekonomi

2024: 127.3
2023: 126.0 ↑ 1.0%



Subkomposit Sosial

2024: 118.9
2023: 117.0 ↑ 1.6%



Subkomposit Alam Sekitar

2024: 105.2
2023: 105.9 ↓ -0.7%



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI



Pengangkutan

2024: 123.5
2023: 122.0 ↑ 1.2%



Komunikasi

2024: 125.6
2023: 125.1 ↑ 0.4%



Pendapatan dan Pengagihan

2024: 138.5
2023: 134.5 ↑ 3.0%



Persekitaran Kerja

2024: 121.7
2023: 122.3 ↓ -0.5%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) SABAH, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 131.3
2023: 128.5 2.2%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 136.2
2023: 131.4 3.7%



Perumahan

2024: 142.9
2023: 142.9 -



Tadbir Urus

2024: 118.3
2023: 113.4 4.3%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 112.0
2023: 113.1 -1.0%



Kebudayaan

2024: 114.5
2023: 102.6 11.6%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 134.6
2023: 134.4 0.1%



Kesihatan

2024: 90.9
2023: 94.3 -3.6%



Keluarga

2024: 89.1
2023: 92.3 -3.5%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 84.0
2023: 87.9 -4.4%



Air

2024: 111.1
2023: 106.6 4.2%



Sumber Biodiversiti

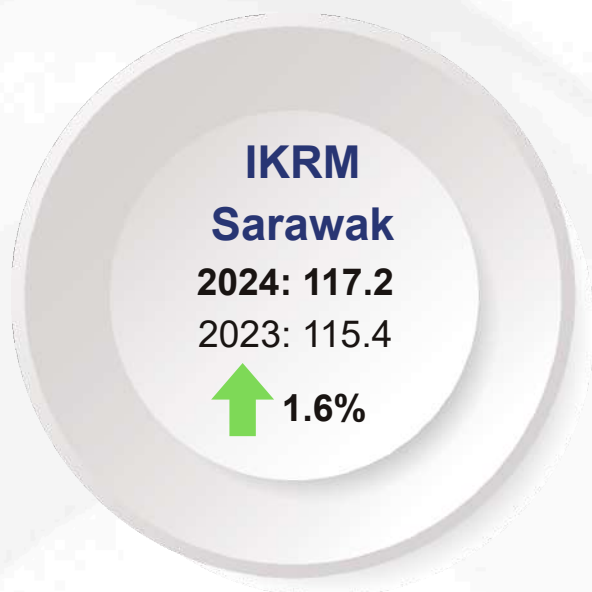
2024: 120.6
2023: 123.1 -2.0%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) SARAWAK, 2024



Subkomposit Ekonomi

2024: 129.7
2023: 126.0 ↑ 2.9%



Subkomposit Sosial

2024: 119.3
2023: 119.1 ↑ 0.2%



Subkomposit Alam Sekitar

2024: 94.1
2023: 90.0 ↑ 4.6%



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI



Pengangkutan

2024: 131.2
2023: 130.3 ↑ 0.7%



Komunikasi

2024: 130.8
2023: 129.0 ↑ 1.4%



Pendapatan dan Pengagihan

2024: 138.6
2023: 128.8 ↑ 7.6%



Persekitaran Kerja

2024: 118.0
2023: 116.1 ↑ 1.6%

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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) SARAWAK, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 140.8
2023: 140.2 ↑ 0.4%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 126.6
2023: 123.4 ↑ 2.6%



Perumahan

2024: 124.1
2023: 124.6 ↓ -0.4%



Tadbir Urus

2024: 112.2
2023: 116.2 ↑ 0.5%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 125.3
2023: 124.5 ↑ 0.6%



Kebudayaan

2024: 115.4
2023: 113.0 ↑ 2.1%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 121.2
2023: 126.0 ↓ -3.8%



Kesihatan

2024: 114.4
2023: 115.6 ↓ -1.0%



Keluarga

2024: 93.7
2023: 93.4 ↑ 0.3%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 88.3
2023: 78.4 ↑ 12.6%



Air

2024: 78.4
2023: 78.1 ↑ 0.4%



Sumber Biodiversiti

2024: 115.7
2023: 113.5 ↑ 1.9%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN, 2024



Subkomposit Ekonomi

2024: 122.8
2023: 122.5 ↑ 1.9%



Subkomposit Sosial

2024: 116.1
2023: 116.0 ↑ 0.1%



Subkomposit Alam Sekitar

2024: 94.7
2023: 98.2 ↓ -3.6%



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI



Pengangkutan

2024: 127.4
2023: 126.3 ↑ 0.9%



Komunikasi

2024: 125.1
2023: 126.7 ↓ -1.3%



Pendapatan dan Pengagihan

2024: 125.5
2023: 118.1 ↑ 6.3%



Persekitaran Kerja

2024: 121.1
2023: 119.1 ↑ 1.7%



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



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN, 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



Pendidikan

2024: 131.6
2023: 126.7 ↑ 3.9%



Penyertaan Sosial

2024: 134.1
2023: 134.2 ↓ -0.1%



Perumahan

2024: 133.6
2023: 134.4 ↓ -0.6%



Tadbir Urus

2024: 114.9
2023: 113.4 ↑ 1.3%



Hiburan dan Rekreasi

2024: 101.9
2023: 101.9 ↔ -



Kebudayaan

2024: 96.2
2023: 96.7 ↓ -0.5%



Keselamatan Awam

2024: 125.8
2023: 128.5 ↓ -2.1%



Kesihatan

2024: 117.6
2023: 116.5 ↑ 0.9%



Keluarga

2024: 89.1
2023: 91.6 ↓ -2.7%

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Udara

2024: 94.7
2023: 105.1 ↓ -9.9%



Air

2024: 100.0
2023: 100.0 ↔ -



Sumber Biodiversiti

2024: 89.5
2023: 89.5 ↔ -



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

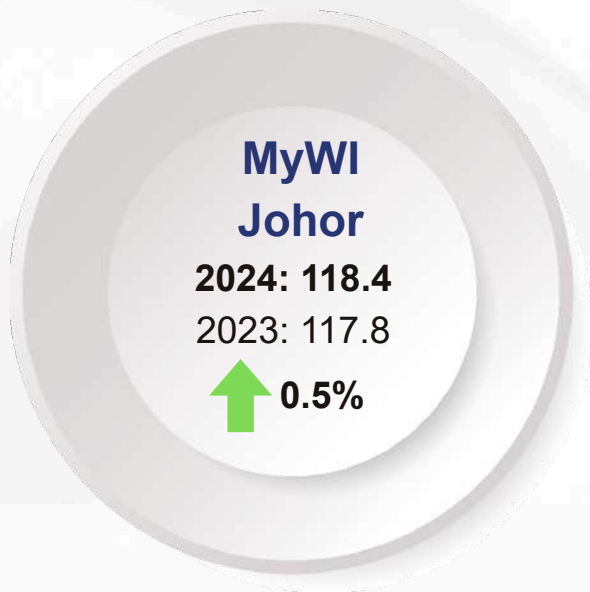




MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

JOHOR, 2024



Economic Sub-composite

2024: 130.4
2023: 127.3
↑ 2.4%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 119.4
2023: 119.7
↓ -0.3%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 99.6
2023: 99.3
↑ 0.3%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



Transportation

2024: 132.7
2023: 133.5
↓ -0.6%



Communication

2024: 124.5
2023: 124.3
↑ 0.2%



Income and Distribution

2024: 137.8
2023: 125.2
↑ 10.1%



Working Life

2024: 126.5
2023: 126.3
↑ 0.2%



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





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

JOHOR, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 131.9
2023: 128.2 2.9%



Social Participation

2024: 135.9
2023: 131.0 3.7%



Housing

2024: 136.2
2023: 136.6 -0.3%



Governance

2024: 109.1
2023: 107.5 1.5%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 121.7
2023: 121.1 0.5%



Culture

2024: 114.6
2023: 119.7 -4.3%



Public Safety

2024: 110.7
2023: 113.6 -2.6%



Health

2024: 112.4
2023: 111.8 0.5%



Family

2024: 101.7
2023: 107.4 -5.3%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Air

2024: 95.6
2023: 94.4 1.3%



Water

2024: 100.7
2023: 100.7 -



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 102.5
2023: 100.7 -0.2%



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

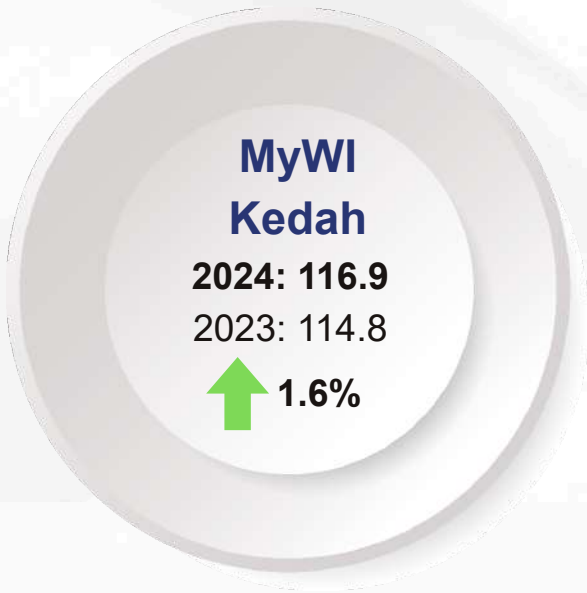




MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

KEDAH, 2024



Economic Sub-composite

2024: 128.6
2023: 126.4
↑ 1.7%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 119.3
2023: 116.3
↑ 2.6%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 94.1
2023: 96.2
↓ -2.2%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



Transportation

2024: 128.5
2023: 127.8
↑ 0.5%



Communication

2024: 122.7
2023: 122.0
↑ 0.6%



Income and Distribution

2024: 139.4
2023: 132.9
↑ 4.9%



Working Life

2024: 123.7
2023: 123.0
↑ 0.6%



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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

KEDAH, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 127.7

2023: 129.4

↓ -1.3%



Social Participation

2024: 142.8

2023: 136.3

↑ 4.8%



Housing

2024: 135.7

2023: 136.2

↓ -0.4%



Governance

2024: 114.3

2023: 109.7

↑ 4.2%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 114.9

2023: 111.6

↑ 3.0%



Culture

2024: 116.8

2023: 103.8

↑ 12.5%



Public Safety

2024: 117.8

2023: 113.9

↑ 3.4%



Health

2024: 103.0

2023: 104.5

↓ -1.4%



Family

2024: 100.7

2023: 101.3

↓ -0.6%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Air

2024: 82.7

2023: 89.0

↓ -7.1%



Water

2024: 100.3

2023: 100.3

↔ -



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 99.3

2023: 99.3

↔ -



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

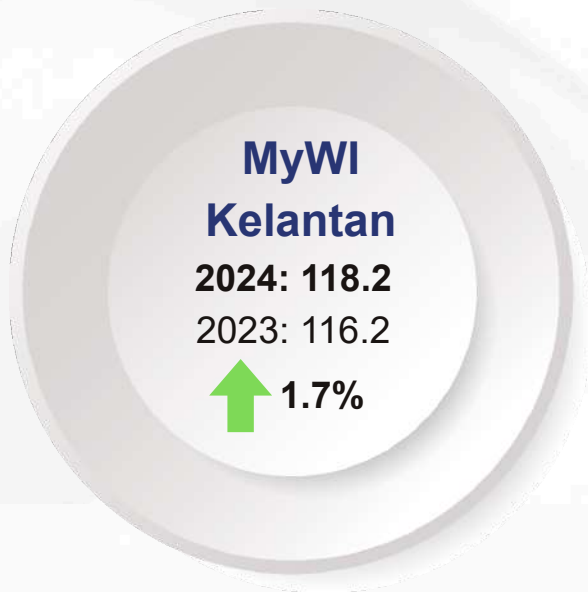




MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

KELANTAN, 2024



Economic Sub-composite

2024: 123.0
2023: 121.5 ↑ 1.2%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 119.8
2023: 117.2 ↑ 2.2%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 106.9
2023: 106.1 ↑ 0.8%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



Transportation

2024: 128.8
2023: 128.9 ↓ 0.1%



Communication

2024: 122.6
2023: 122.0 ↑ 0.5%



Income and Distribution

2024: 139.2
2023: 130.1 ↑ 7.0%



Working Life

2024: 101.4
2023: 104.9 ↓ -3.3%



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





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

KELANTAN, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 130.6

2023: 135.6

↓ -3.7%



Social Participation

2024: 145.2

2023: 134.9

↑ 7.6%



Housing

2024: 131.7

2023: 131.7

↔ -



Governance

2024: 107.7

2023: 110.9

↓ -2.9%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 109.1

2023: 109.3

↓ -0.2%



Culture

2024: 104.8

2023: 92.5

↑ 13.3%



Public Safety

2024: 126.5

2023: 124.5

↑ 1.6%



Health

2024: 117.3

2023: 110.3

↑ 6.3%



Family

2024: 105.6

2023: 105.2

↑ 0.4%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE

Air

2024: 94.4

2023: 90.8

↑ 4.0%



Water

2024: 124.5

2023: 125.7

↓ -1.0%



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 101.9

2023: 101.9

↔ -



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



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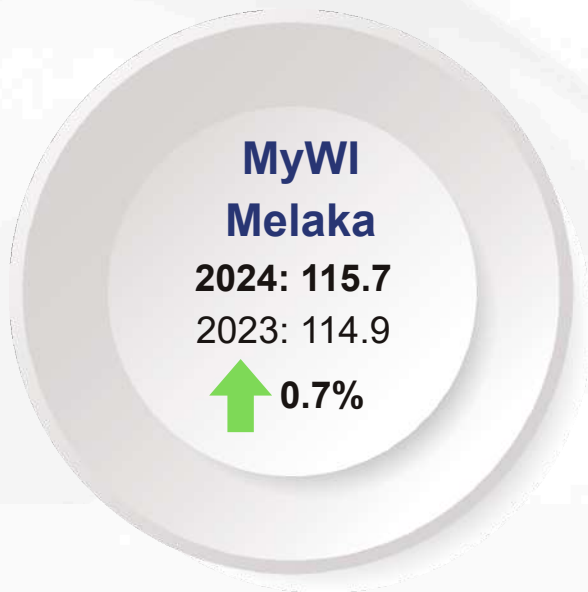




MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

MELAKA, 2024



Economic Sub-composite

2024: 126.2
2023: 124.8
↑ 1.1%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 118.4
2023: 117.5
↑ 0.8%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 93.8
2023: 94.1
↓ -0.3%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



Transportation

2024: 124.4
2023: 124.9
↓ -0.4%



Communication

2024: 122.9
2023: 121.6
↑ 1.1%



Income and Distribution

2024: 136.6
2023: 127.5
↑ 7.1%



Working Life

2024: 120.9
2023: 125.1
↓ -3.4%



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





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

MELAKA, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 130.1

2023: 131.5

↓ -1.1%



Social Participation

2024: 137.5

2023: 132.6

↑ 3.7%



Housing

2024: 130.0

2023: 132.9

↓ -2.2%



Governance

2024: 117.5

2023: 119.3

↓ -1.5%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 103.4

2023: 103.2

↑ 0.2%



Culture

2024: 119.7

2023: 108.7

↑ 10.1%



Public Safety

2024: 110.8

2023: 107.5

↑ 3.1%



Health

2024: 109.4

2023: 115.1

↓ -5.0%



Family

2024: 107.4

2023: 106.4

↑ 0.9%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE

Air

2024: 85.5

2023: 86.6

↓ -1.3%



Water

2024: 100.0

2023: 100.0

↔ -



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 95.8

2023: 95.8

↔ -



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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

NEGERI SEMBILAN, 2024

MyWI Negeri Sembilan

2024: 118.0

2023: 117.9

↑ 0.1%

Economic Sub-composite

2024: 123.5

2023: 125.1

↓ -1.3%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 119.5

2023: 120.1

↓ -0.5%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 106.4

2023: 101.7

↑ 4.6%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



Transportation

2024: 112.3

2023: 119.9

↓ -6.3%



Communication

2024: 126.3

2023: 125.5

↑ 0.6%



Income and Distribution

2024: 130.8

2023: 129.8

↑ 0.8%



Working Life

2024: 124.4

2023: 125.2

↓ -0.6%



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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

NEGERI SEMBILAN, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 131.9

2023: 133.6

↓ -1.3%



Social Participation

2024: 140.8

2023: 134.0

↑ 5.1%



Housing

2024: 136.8

2023: 140.2

↓ -2.4%



Governance

2024: 111.3

2023: 116.0

↓ -4.1%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 105.3

2023: 104.7

↑ 0.6%



Culture

2024: 117.4

2023: 121.3

↓ -3.2%



Public Safety

2024: 113.3

2023: 116.5

↓ -2.7%



Health

2024: 117.3

2023: 113.7

↑ 3.2%



Family

2024: 101.5

2023: 101.2

↑ 0.3%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE

Air

2024: 110.3

2023: 96.1

↑ 14.8%



Water

2024: 100.5

2023: 100.5

↔ -



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 108.5

2023: 108.5

↔ -



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



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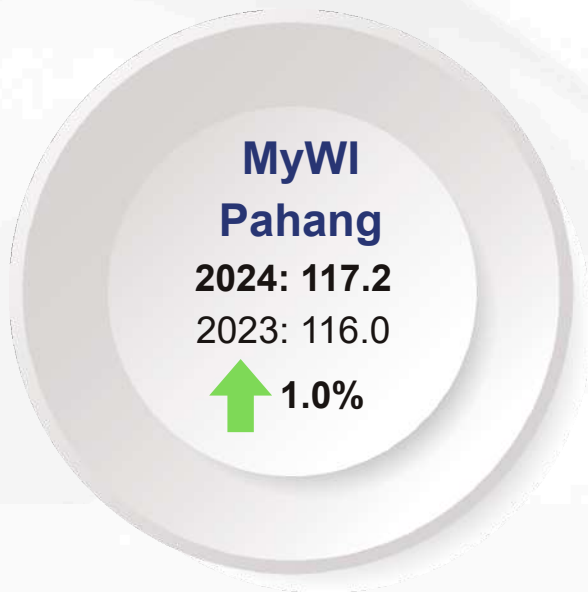




MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

PAHANG, 2024



Economic Sub-composite

2024: 127.3
2023: 126.0
↑ 1.0%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 117.9
2023: 117.7
↑ 0.2%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 101.5
2023: 97.6
↑ 4.0%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



Transportation

2024: 124.3
2023: 125.1
↓ -0.6%



Communication

2024: 125.5
2023: 124.3
↑ 1.0%



Income and Distribution

2024: 133.9
2023: 132.3
↑ 1.2%



Working Life

2024: 125.6
2023: 122.1
↑ 2.9%



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





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

PAHANG, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 137.8

2023: 140.9

↓ -2.2%



Social Participation

2024: 139.2

2023: 133.5

↑ 4.3%



Housing

2024: 125.8

2023: 126.1

↓ -0.2%



Governance

2024: 113.9

2023: 109.2

↑ 4.3%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 113.2

2023: 112.4

↑ 0.7%



Culture

2024: 104.7

2023: 105.1

↓ -0.4%



Public Safety

2024: 113.8

2023: 117.4

↓ -3.1%



Health

2024: 103.5

2023: 104.3

↓ -0.8%



Family

2024: 109.2

2023: 110.0

↓ -0.7%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Air

2024: 102.5

2023: 101.6

↑ 0.9%



Water

2024: 112.3

2023: 100.0

↑ 12.3%



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 89.5

2023: 91.4

↓ -2.1%



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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

PULAU PINANG, 2024

MyWI Pulau Pinang

2024: 117.7

2023: 117.2

↑ 0.4%

Economic Sub-composite

2024: 128.9

2023: 127.1

↑ 1.4%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 117.6

2023: 117.6

↔ -



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 98.6

2023: 98.8

↓ -0.2%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE

Transportation

2024: 129.1

2023: 128.3

↑ 0.6%



Communication

2024: 131.8

2023: 131.2

↑ 0.5%



Income and Distribution

2024: 137.7

2023: 130.9

↑ 5.2%



Working Life

2024: 117.1

2023: 118.1

↓ -0.8%



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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

PULAU PINANG, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 120.5
2023: 123.5



-2.4%



Social Participation

2024: 143.0
2023: 136.9



4.5%



Housing

2024: 135.5
2023: 135.7



-0.1%



Governance

2024: 106.0
2023: 106.1



-0.1%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 117.2
2023: 117.0



0.2%



Culture

2024: 111.5
2023: 109.9



1.5%



Public Safety

2024: 115.5
2023: 116.9



-1.2%



Health

2024: 103.8
2023: 104.9



-1.0%



Family

2024: 105.4
2023: 107.1



-1.6%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Air

2024: 86.9
2023: 85.3



1.9%



Water

2024: 97.9
2023: 100.0



-2.1%



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 111.0
2023: 111.0



-



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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

PERAK, 2024



Economic Sub-composite

2024: 127.9
2023: 126.1 ↑ 1.4%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 121.4
2023: 119.4 ↑ 1.7%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 90.0
2023: 99.1 ↓ -9.2%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



Transportation

2024: 131.8
2023: 129.5 ↑ 1.8%



Communication

2024: 124.4
2023: 123.8 ↑ 0.5%



Income and Distribution

2024: 133.9
2023: 131.0 ↑ 2.2%



Working Life

2024: 121.6
2023: 120.0 ↑ 1.3%



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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

PERAK, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 129.7

2023: 133.2

↓ -2.6%



Social Participation

2024: 138.3

2023: 132.6

↑ 4.3%



Housing

2024: 133.7

2023: 133.6

↑ 0.1%



Governance

2024: 111.2

2023: 108.4

↑ 2.6%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 114.9

2023: 116.0

↓ -0.9%



Culture

2024: 128.4

2023: 112.9

↑ 13.7%



Public Safety

2024: 114.4

2023: 119.8

↓ -4.5%



Health

2024: 109.7

2023: 100.4

↑ 9.3%



Family

2024: 112.0

2023: 117.9

↓ -5.0%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE

Air

2024: 74.3

2023: 87.9

↓ -15.5%



Water

2024: 93.4

2023: 102.2

↓ -8.6%



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 102.2

2023: 107.1

↓ -4.6%



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



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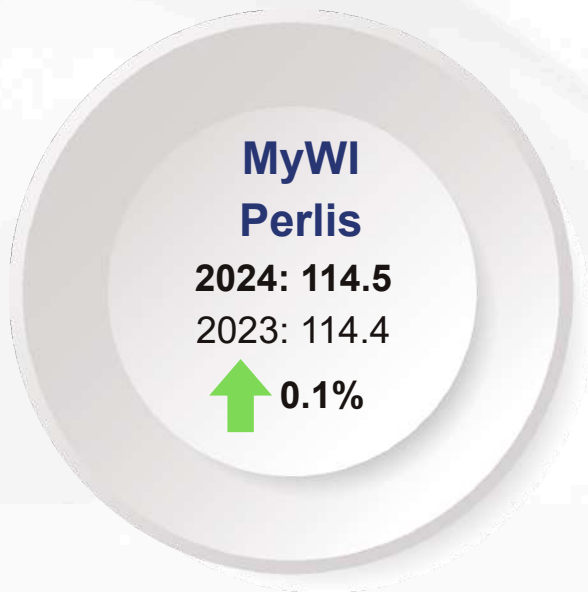




MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

PERLIS, 2024



Economic Sub-composite

2024: 126.9
2023: 126.2 ↑ 0.6%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 118.4
2023: 116.5 ↑ 1.6%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 87.3
2023: 89.6 ↓ -2.6%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



Transportation

2024: 130.2
2023: 127.9 ↑ 1.8%



Communication

2024: 122.5
2023: 121.3 ↑ 1.0%



Income and Distribution

2024: 137.5
2023: 134.9 ↑ 1.9%



Working Life

2024: 117.3
2023: 120.6 ↓ -2.7%

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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

PERLIS, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 127.2
2023: 129.7



-1.9%



Social Participation

2024: 130.0
2023: 125.4



3.7%



Housing

2024: 135.4
2023: 135.6



-0.1%



Governance

2024: 110.9
2023: 110.9



-



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 121.8
2023: 126.4



-3.6%



Culture

2024: 104.2
2023: 100.3



3.9%



Public Safety

2024: 112.6
2023: 109.3



3.0%



Health

2024: 117.3
2023: 106.8



9.8%



Family

2024: 106.0
2023: 104.1



1.8%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Air

2024: 81.6
2023: 86.3



-5.4%



Water

2024: 101.1
2023: 100.6



0.5%



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 79.2
2023: 82.1



-3.5%



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



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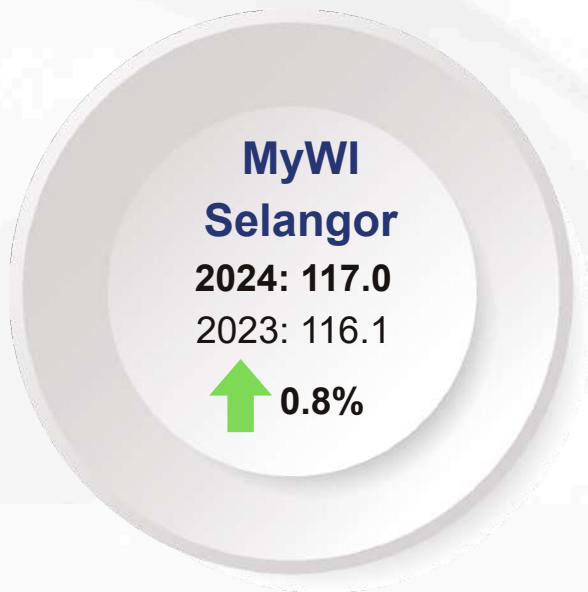




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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

SELANGOR, 2024



Economic Sub-composite

2024: 127.4
2023: 125.3
↑ 1.7%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 116.2
2023: 115.4
↑ 0.7%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 102.3
2023: 102.5
↓ -0.2%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



Transportation

2024: 117.9
2023: 117.9
↔ -



Communication

2024: 131.1
2023: 130.9
↑ 0.2%



Income and Distribution

2024: 139.3
2023: 128.6
↑ 8.3%



Working Life

2024: 121.5
2023: 123.9
↓ -1.9%



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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

SELANGOR, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 122.5

2023: 124.5

↓ -1.6%



Social Participation

2024: 141.2

2023: 137.2

↑ 2.9%



Housing

2024: 129.6

2023: 130.2

↓ -0.5%



Governance

2024: 113.0

2023: 108.2

↑ 4.4%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 108.2

2023: 110.2

↓ -1.8%



Culture

2024: 112.7

2023: 110.0

↑ 2.5%



Public Safety

2024: 121.3

2023: 122.0

↓ -0.6%



Health

2024: 107.6

2023: 105.2

↑ 2.3%



Family

2024: 89.8

2023: 90.7

↓ -1.0%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE

Air

2024: 92.4

2023: 91.5

↑ 1.0%



Water

2024: 101.3

2023: 101.3

↔ -



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 113.1

2023: 114.7

↓ -1.4%



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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

TERENGGANU, 2024

MyWI Terengganu

2024: 116.7
2023: 116.1
↑ 0.5%

Economic Sub-composite

2024: 125.6
2023: 123.8
↑ 1.5%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 117.0
2023: 116.7
↑ 0.3%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 103.9
2023: 103.9
↔ -



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE

Transportation

2024: 123.2
2023: 123.8
↓ -0.5%



Communication

2024: 123.5
2023: 121.7
↑ 1.5%



Income and Distribution

2024: 135.8
2023: 130.7
↑ 3.9%



Working Life

2024: 120.0
2023: 119.0
↑ 0.8%



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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

TERENGGANU, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 128.9

2023: 135.0

↓ -4.5%



Social Participation

2024: 137.5

2023: 130.9

↑ 5.0%



Housing

2024: 126.6

2023: 129.1

↓ -1.9%



Governance

2024: 109.0

2023: 108.7

↑ 0.3%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 124.2

2023: 125.7

↓ -1.2%



Culture

2024: 88.3

2023: 85.5

↑ 3.3%



Public Safety

2024: 128.4

2023: 122.7

↑ 4.6%



Health

2024: 107.0

2023: 108.8

↓ -1.7%



Family

2024: 103.2

2023: 103.7

↓ -0.5%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE

Air

2024: 83.1

2023: 83.1



-



Water

2024: 103.2

2023: 103.2



-



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 125.5

2023: 125.5



-



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



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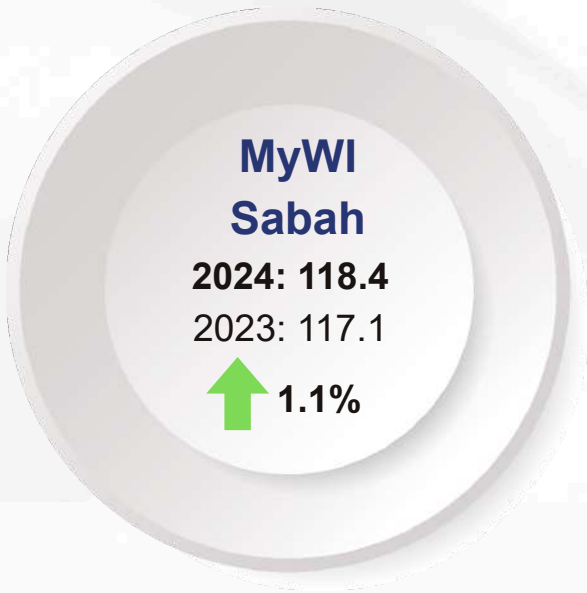




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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

SABAH, 2024



Economic Sub-composite

2024: 127.3
2023: 126.0
↑ 1.0%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 118.9
2023: 117.0
↑ 1.6%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 105.2
2023: 105.9
↓ -0.7%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



Transportation

2024: 123.5
2023: 122.0
↑ 1.2%



Communication

2024: 125.6
2023: 125.1
↑ 0.4%



Income and Distribution

2024: 138.5
2023: 134.5
↑ 3.0%



Working Life

2024: 121.7
2023: 122.3
↓ -0.5%



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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

SABAH, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 131.3
2023: 128.5 2.2%



Social Participation

2024: 136.2
2023: 131.4 3.7%



Housing

2024: 142.9
2023: 142.9 -



Governance

2024: 118.3
2023: 113.4 4.3%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 112.0
2023: 113.1 -1.0%



Culture

2024: 114.5
2023: 102.6 11.6%



Public Safety

2024: 134.6
2023: 134.4 0.1%



Health

2024: 90.9
2023: 94.3 -3.6%



Family

2024: 89.1
2023: 92.3 -3.5%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Air

2024: 84.0
2023: 87.9 -4.4%



Water

2024: 111.1
2023: 106.6 4.2%



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 120.6
2023: 123.1 -2.0%



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

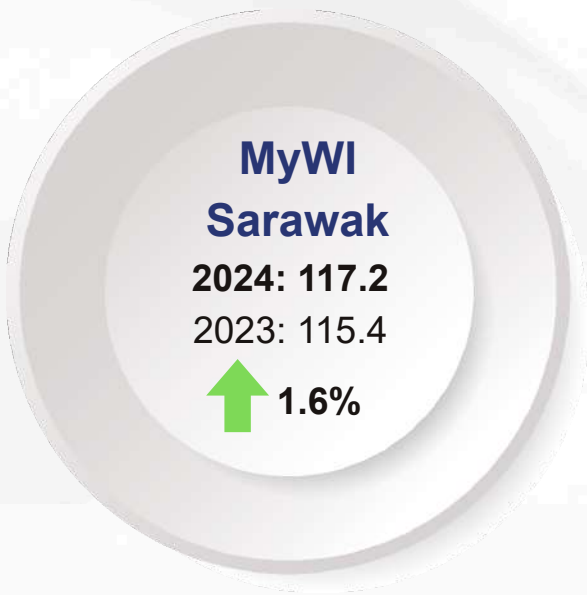




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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

SARAWAK, 2024



Economic Sub-composite

2024: 129.7
2023: 126.0
↑ 2.9%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 119.3
2023: 119.1
↑ 0.2%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 94.1
2023: 90.0
↑ 4.6%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



Transportation

2024: 131.2
2023: 130.3
↑ 0.7%



Communication

2024: 130.8
2023: 129.0
↑ 1.4%



Income and Distribution

2024: 138.6
2023: 128.8
↑ 7.6%



Working Life

2024: 118.0
2023: 116.1
↑ 1.6%



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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

SARAWAK, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 140.8

2023: 140.2

↑ 0.4%



Social Participation

2024: 126.6

2023: 123.4

↑ 2.6%



Housing

2024: 124.1

2023: 124.6

↓ -0.4%



Governance

2024: 112.2

2023: 116.2

↑ 0.5%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 125.3

2023: 124.5

↑ 0.6%



Culture

2024: 115.4

2023: 113.0

↑ 2.1%



Public Safety

2024: 121.2

2023: 126.0

↓ -3.8%



Health

2024: 114.4

2023: 115.6

↓ -1.0%



Family

2024: 93.7

2023: 93.4

↑ 0.3%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Air

2024: 88.3

2023: 78.4

↑ 12.6%



Water

2024: 78.4

2023: 78.1

↑ 0.4%



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 115.7

2023: 113.5

↑ 1.9%



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





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN, 2024



Economic Sub-composite

2024: 122.8
2023: 122.5 ↑ 1.9%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 116.1
2023: 116.0 ↑ 0.1%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 94.7
2023: 98.2 ↓ -3.6%



ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



Transportation

2024: 127.4
2023: 126.3 ↑ 0.9%



Communication

2024: 125.1
2023: 126.7 ↓ -1.3%



Income and Distribution

2024: 125.5
2023: 118.1 ↑ 6.3%



Working Life

2024: 121.1
2023: 119.1 ↑ 1.7%

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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN, 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 131.6
2023: 126.7 3.9%



Social Participation

2024: 134.1
2023: 134.2 -0.1%



Housing

2024: 133.6
2023: 134.4 -0.6%



Governance

2024: 114.9
2023: 113.4 1.3%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 101.9
2023: 101.9 -



Culture

2024: 96.2
2023: 96.7 -0.5%



Public Safety

2024: 125.8
2023: 128.5 -2.1%



Health

2024: 117.6
2023: 116.5 0.9%



Family

2024: 89.1
2023: 91.6 -2.7%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE

Air

2024: 94.7
2023: 105.1 -9.9%



Water

2024: 100.0
2023: 100.0 -



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 89.5
2023: 89.5 -



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





Ringkasan Penemuan

Summary of Findings

PENGENALAN

Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM) di peringkat negeri dibangunkan bagi mengukur kesejahteraan rakyat Malaysia merangkumi tiga dimensi iaitu Ekonomi, Sosial dan Alam Sekitar. Secara keseluruhannya, subkomposit ini memberikan gambaran holistik tentang tahap kesejahteraan yang dialami di setiap negeri.

SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI

Subkomposit Ekonomi terdiri daripada empat komponen dan 19 indikator seperti berikut:

- ❑ **Pengangkutan** : 4 indikator
- ❑ **Komunikasi** : 3 indikator
- ❑ **Pendapatan dan Pengagihan** : 4 indikator
- ❑ **Persekitaran Kerja** : 8 indikator

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL

Subkomposit Sosial terdiri daripada sembilan komponen dan 52 indikator seperti berikut:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| ❑ Pendidikan : 18 indikator | ❑ Tadbir Urus : 3 indikator |
| ❑ Perumahan : 6 indikator | ❑ Kebudayaan : 2 indikator |
| ❑ Hiburan dan Rekreasi : 4 indikator | ❑ Kesihatan : 8 indikator |
| ❑ Keselamatan Awam : 3 indikator | ❑ Keluarga : 5 indikator |
| ❑ Penyertaan Sosial : 3 indikator | |

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar terdiri daripada tiga komponen dan empat indikator seperti berikut:

- ❑ **Udara** : 1 indikator
- ❑ **Air** : 1 indikator
- ❑ **Sumber Biodiversiti**: 2 indikator

PRESTASI IKRM DI PERINGKAT NEGERI

Secara keseluruhan, Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM) peringkat negeri pada 2024 mencatatkan peningkatan di semua negeri, kecuali Perak yang mengalami penurunan, manakala Wilayah Persekutuan kekal tidak berubah. Kelantan merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi sebanyak 2.0 mata indeks berbanding 2023, diikuti Kedah dan Sarawak masing-masing dengan 1.8 mata indeks. Sebaliknya, Perak mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.8 mata indeks.

Paparan 1: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks	
116.2	Kelantan	118.2	▲	2.0
115.1	Kedah	116.9	▲	1.8
115.4	Sarawak	117.2	▲	1.8
117.1	Sabah	118.4	▲	1.3
116.0	Pahang	117.2	▲	1.2
116.1	Selangor	117.0	▲	0.9
114.9	Melaka	115.7	▲	0.8
117.8	Johor	118.4	▲	0.6
116.1	Terengganu	116.7	▲	0.6
117.2	Pulau Pinang	117.7	▲	0.5
114.4	Perlis	114.5	▲	0.1
117.9	Negeri Sembilan	118.0	▲	0.1
114.3	Wilayah Persekutuan	114.3	▬	0.0
118.4	Perak	117.6	▼	-0.8

PRESTASI IKRM DI PERINGKAT NEGERI MENGIKUT SUBKOMPOSIT

SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI

Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan prestasi pada 2024, dengan kebanyakan negeri merekodkan peningkatan mata indeks berbanding tahun sebelumnya, kecuali Negeri Sembilan. Sarawak mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi sebanyak 3.7 mata indeks daripada 2023, diikuti Johor dengan kenaikan 3.1 mata indeks dan Wilayah Persekutuan sebanyak 2.3 mata indeks. Sebaliknya, Negeri Sembilan merekodkan penurunan sebanyak 1.6 mata indeks pada 2024.

Paparan 2: Indeks Subkomposit Ekonomi mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
126.0	Sarawak	129.7	▲ 3.7
127.3	Johor	130.4	▲ 3.1
122.5	Wilayah Persekutuan	124.8	▲ 2.3
126.4	Kedah	128.6	▲ 2.2
125.3	Selangor	127.4	▲ 2.1
126.1	Perak	127.9	▲ 1.8
127.1	Pulau Pinang	128.9	▲ 1.8
123.8	Terengganu	125.6	▲ 1.8
121.5	Kelantan	123.0	▲ 1.5
124.8	Melaka	126.2	▲ 1.4
126.0	Sabah	127.3	▲ 1.3
126.0	Pahang	127.3	▲ 1.3
126.2	Perlis	126.9	▲ 0.7
125.1	Negeri Sembilan	123.5	▼ -1.6

PRESTASI IKRM DI PERINGKAT NEGERI MENGIKUT SUBKOMPOSIT

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL

Subkomposit Sosial mencatatkan prestasi kukuh pada 2024, dengan 11 negeri merekodkan peningkatan mata indeks berbanding 2023. Kedah mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi sebanyak 3.0 mata indeks. Ini diikuti Kelantan dengan kenaikan 2.6 mata indeks dan Perak dengan 2.0 mata indeks. Sebaliknya, Negeri Sembilan mencatatkan penurunan tertinggi pada 2024 iaitu sebanyak 0.6 mata indeks kepada 119.5 mata. Sementara itu Pulau Pinang mencatatkan skor yang sama pada tahun 2023 dan 2024.

Paparan 3: Indeks Subkomposit Sosial mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
116.3	Kedah	119.3	▲ 3.0
117.2	Kelantan	119.8	▲ 2.6
119.4	Perak	121.4	▲ 2.0
117.0	Sabah	118.9	▲ 1.9
116.5	Perlis	118.4	▲ 1.9
117.5	Melaka	118.4	▲ 0.9
115.4	Selangor	116.2	▲ 0.8
116.7	Terengganu	117.0	▲ 0.3
117.7	Pahang	117.9	▲ 0.2
119.1	Sarawak	119.3	▲ 0.2
116.0	Wilayah Persekutuan	116.1	▲ 0.1
117.6	Pulau Pinang	117.6	▬ 0.0
119.7	Johor	119.4	▼ -0.3
120.1	Negeri Sembilan	119.5	▼ -0.6

PRESTASI IKRM DI PERINGKAT NEGERI MENGIKUT SUBKOMPOSIT

SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR

Lima negeri mencatatkan peningkatan mata indeks bagi subkomposit Alam Sekitar pada 2024, manakala Terengganu mengekalkan skor yang sama seperti tahun sebelumnya. Negeri Sembilan merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi iaitu sebanyak 4.7 mata indeks berbanding 2023. Ini diikuti oleh Sarawak dengan peningkatan 4.1 mata indeks dan Pahang sebanyak 3.9 mata indeks. Sebaliknya, Perak merekodkan penurunan tertinggi iaitu sebanyak 9.1 mata indeks. Pulau Pinang dan Selangor pula merekodkan penurunan paling rendah, masing-masing sebanyak 0.2 mata indeks.

Paparan 4: Indeks Subkomposit Alam Sekitar mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
101.7	Negeri Sembilan	106.4	▲ 4.7
90.0	Sarawak	94.1	▲ 4.1
97.6	Pahang	101.5	▲ 3.9
106.1	Kelantan	106.9	▲ 0.8
99.3	Johor	99.6	▲ 0.3
103.9	Terengganu	103.9	▬ 0.0
98.8	Pulau Pinang	98.6	▼ -0.2
102.5	Selangor	102.3	▼ -0.2
94.1	Melaka	93.8	▼ -0.3
105.9	Sabah	105.2	▼ -0.7
96.2	Kedah	94.1	▼ -2.1
89.6	Perlis	87.3	▼ -2.3
98.2	Wilayah Persekutuan	94.7	▼ -3.5
99.1	Perak	90.0	▼ -9.1

INTRODUCTION

The Malaysian Well-being Index (MyWI) at the state level was developed to measure the well-being of Malaysians across three dimensions namely Economic, Social and Environmental. Together, these sub-composites provide a holistic view of how well-being is experienced across different states.

ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE

The Economic sub-composite consists of four components and 19 indicators as follows:

- ❑ **Transportation** : 4 Indicators
- ❑ **Communication** : 3 Indicators
- ❑ **Income and Distribution** : 4 Indicators
- ❑ **Working Life** : 8 Indicators

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE

The Social sub-composite consists of nine components and 52 indicators as follows:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| ❑ Education : 18 Indicators | ❑ Governance : 3 Indicators |
| ❑ Housing : 6 Indicators | ❑ Culture : 2 Indicators |
| ❑ Entertainment and Recreation : 4 Indicators | ❑ Health : 8 Indicators |
| ❑ Public Safety : 3 Indicators | ❑ Family : 5 Indicators |
| ❑ Social Participation : 3 Indicators | |

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE

The Environmental sub-composite consists of three components and four indicators as follows:

- ❑ **Air** : 1 Indicator
- ❑ **Water** : 1 Indicator
- ❑ **Biodiversity Resources** : 2 Indicators

PERFORMANCE OF MYWI AT THE STATE LEVEL

Overall, the Malaysian Well-Being Index (MyWI) at the state level in 2024 recorded increases in almost all states, except Perak, which experienced a decline, while Wilayah Persekutuan remained unchanged. Kelantan registered the highest increase of 2.0 index points compared to 2023, followed by Kedah and Sarawak, each with 1.8 index points. In contrast, Perak recorded a decrease of 0.8 index points.

Exhibit 1: Malaysian Well-Being Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Changes in index points
116.2	Kelantan	118.2	▲ 2.0
115.1	Kedah	116.9	▲ 1.8
115.4	Sarawak	117.2	▲ 1.8
117.1	Sabah	118.4	▲ 1.3
116.0	Pahang	117.2	▲ 1.2
116.1	Selangor	117.0	▲ 0.9
114.9	Melaka	115.7	▲ 0.8
117.8	Johor	118.4	▲ 0.6
116.1	Terengganu	116.7	▲ 0.6
117.2	Pulau Pinang	117.7	▲ 0.5
114.4	Perlis	114.5	▲ 0.1
117.9	Negeri Sembilan	118.0	▲ 0.1
114.3	Wilayah Persekutuan	114.3	■ 0.0
118.4	Perak	117.6	▼ -0.8

PERFORMANCE OF MYWI AT THE STATE LEVEL BY SUB-COMPOSIT

ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE

The Economic sub-composite performed excellently in 2024, with most states showing higher index points as compared to the previous year, except for Negeri Sembilan. Sarawak registered the highest increase of 3.7 index points from 2023, followed by Johor with 3.1 index points and Wilayah Persekutuan with 2.3 index points. In contrast, Negeri Sembilan recorded a decline of 1.6 index points in 2024.

Exhibit 2: Economic Sub-composite Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Changes in index points	
126.0	Sarawak	129.7	▲	3.7
127.3	Johor	130.4	▲	3.1
122.5	Wilayah Persekutuan	124.8	▲	2.3
126.4	Kedah	128.6	▲	2.2
125.3	Selangor	127.4	▲	2.1
126.1	Perak	127.9	▲	1.8
127.1	Pulau Pinang	128.9	▲	1.8
123.8	Terengganu	125.6	▲	1.8
121.5	Kelantan	123.0	▲	1.5
124.8	Melaka	126.2	▲	1.4
126.0	Sabah	127.3	▲	1.3
126.0	Pahang	127.3	▲	1.3
126.2	Perlis	126.9	▲	0.7
125.1	Negeri Sembilan	123.5	▼	-1.6

PERFORMANCE OF MYWI AT THE STATE LEVEL BY SUB-COMPOSIT

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE

The Social sub-composite recorded a strong performance in 2024, with 11 states recording increases in index points as compared to 2023. Kedah registered the highest increase of 3.0 index points, followed by Kelantan with 2.6 index points and Perak with 2.0 index points. In contrast, Negeri Sembilan recorded the largest decline in 2024, falling by 0.6 index points to 119.5 points. Meanwhile, Pulau Pinang maintained the same score in 2023 and 2024.

Exhibit 3: Social Sub-composite Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Changes in index points	
116.3	Kedah	119.3	▲	3.0
117.2	Kelantan	119.8	▲	2.6
119.4	Perak	121.4	▲	2.0
117.0	Sabah	118.9	▲	1.9
116.5	Perlis	118.4	▲	1.9
117.5	Melaka	118.4	▲	0.9
115.4	Selangor	116.2	▲	0.8
116.7	Terengganu	117.0	▲	0.3
117.7	Pahang	117.9	▲	0.2
119.1	Sarawak	119.3	▲	0.2
116.0	Wilayah Persekutuan	116.1	▲	0.1
117.6	Pulau Pinang	117.6	▬	0.0
119.7	Johor	119.4	▼	-0.3
120.1	Negeri Sembilan	119.5	▼	-0.6

PERFORMANCE OF MYWI AT THE STATE LEVEL BY SUB-COMPOSIT

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE

Five states recorded an increase in index points for the Environmental sub-composite in 2024, while Terengganu maintained the same score as the previous year. Negeri Sembilan registered the highest increase at 4.7 index points as compared to 2023. This was followed by Sarawak with a gain of 4.1 index points and Pahang with 3.9 index points. Conversely, Perak recorded the largest decline, of by 9.1 index points. Both Selangor and Pulau Pinang posted the smallest at 0.2 index points each.

Exhibit 4: Environmental Sub-composite Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Changes in index points
101.7	Negeri Sembilan	106.4	▲ 4.7
90.0	Sarawak	94.1	▲ 4.1
97.6	Pahang	101.5	▲ 3.9
106.1	Kelantan	106.9	▲ 0.8
99.3	Johor	99.6	▲ 0.3
103.9	Terengganu	103.9	▬ 0.0
98.8	Pulau Pinang	98.6	▼ -0.2
102.5	Selangor	102.3	▼ -0.2
94.1	Melaka	93.8	▼ -0.3
105.9	Sabah	105.2	▼ -0.7
96.2	Kedah	94.1	▼ -2.1
89.6	Perlis	87.3	▼ -2.3
98.2	Wilayah Persekutuan	94.7	▼ -3.5
99.1	Perak	90.0	▼ -9.1

**Prestasi Indeks Kesejahteraan
Rakyat Malaysia mengikut Komponen**
*Performance of Malaysian
Well-Being Index by Components*



INDEKS PENGANGKUTAN

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

Indeks Pengangkutan merekodkan peningkatan di tujuh negeri pada 2024 berbanding tahun 2023. Perak dan Perlis merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi iaitu masing-masing dengan peningkatan 2.3 mata indeks berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Sebaliknya, Negeri Sembilan mencatatkan penurunan tertinggi iaitu sebanyak 7.6 mata indeks pada 2024 .

Paparan 1: Indeks Pengangkutan mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
129.5	Perak	131.8	▲ 2.3
127.9	Perlis	130.2	▲ 2.3
122.0	Sabah	123.5	▲ 1.5
126.3	Wilayah Persekutuan	127.4	▲ 1.1
130.3	Sarawak	131.2	▲ 0.9
128.3	Pulau Pinang	129.1	▲ 0.8
127.8	Kedah	128.5	▲ 0.7
117.9	Selangor	117.9	▬ 0.0
128.9	Kelantan	128.8	▼ -0.1
124.9	Melaka	124.4	▼ -0.5
123.8	Terengganu	123.2	▼ -0.6
125.1	Pahang	124.3	▼ -0.8
133.5	Johor	132.7	▼ -0.8
119.9	Negeri Sembilan	112.3	▼ -7.6



INDEKS KOMUNIKASI

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

Semua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan bagi indeks Komunikasi pada 2024 kecuali Wilayah Persekutuan mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 1.6 mata indeks berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan tertinggi direkodkan di Sarawak dan Terengganu masing-masing sebanyak 1.8 mata indeks, diikuti Melaka (1.3 mata indeks) dan Perlis (1.2 mata indeks).

Paparan 2: Indeks Komunikasi mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
129.0	Sarawak	130.8	▲ 1.8
121.7	Terengganu	123.5	▲ 1.8
121.6	Melaka	122.9	▲ 1.3
121.3	Perlis	122.5	▲ 1.2
124.3	Pahang	125.5	▲ 1.2
125.5	Negeri Sembilan	126.3	▲ 0.8
122.0	Kedah	122.7	▲ 0.7
131.2	Pulau Pinang	131.8	▲ 0.6
123.8	Perak	124.4	▲ 0.6
122.0	Kelantan	122.6	▲ 0.6
125.1	Sabah	125.6	▲ 0.5
124.3	Johor	124.5	▲ 0.2
130.9	Selangor	131.1	▲ 0.2
126.7	Wilayah Persekutuan	125.1	▼ -1.6



INDEKS PENDAPATAN DAN PENGAGIHAN

Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan diukur menggunakan petunjuk utama seperti kadar kemiskinan, pekali GINI, Keluaran Pendapatan Negeri Kasar per kapita dan purata pendapatan isi rumah bulanan.

Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan merekodkan peningkatan bagi semua negeri pada 2024 berbanding 2023. Johor mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi dengan pertambahan sebanyak 12.6 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Selangor pada 10.7 mata indeks dan Sarawak pada 9.8 mata indeks.

Paparan 3: Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
125.2	Johor	137.8	▲ 12.6
128.6	Selangor	139.3	▲ 10.7
128.8	Sarawak	138.6	▲ 9.8
130.1	Kelantan	139.2	▲ 9.1
127.5	Melaka	136.6	▲ 9.1
118.1	Wilayah Persekutuan	125.5	▲ 7.4
130.9	Pulau Pinang	137.7	▲ 6.8
132.9	Kedah	139.4	▲ 6.5
130.7	Terengganu	135.8	▲ 5.1
134.5	Sabah	138.5	▲ 4.0
131.0	Perak	133.9	▲ 2.9
134.9	Perlis	137.5	▲ 2.6
132.3	Pahang	133.9	▲ 1.6
129.8	Negeri Sembilan	130.8	▲ 1.0

4

INDEKS PERSEKITARAN KERJA

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

Indeks Persekitaran Kerja mencatatkan peningkatan di tujuh negeri pada 2024 berbanding 2023. Pahang mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi sebanyak 3.5 mata indeks, diikuti dengan Wilayah Persekutuan (2.0 mata indeks) dan Sarawak (1.9 mata indeks). Sebaliknya, Melaka mencatatkan penurunan tertinggi iaitu sebanyak 4.2 mata indeks pada 2024 .

Paparan 4: Indeks Persekitaran Kerja mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
122.1	Pahang	125.6	▲ 3.5
119.1	Wilayah Persekutuan	121.1	▲ 2.0
116.1	Sarawak	118.0	▲ 1.9
120.0	Perak	121.6	▲ 1.6
119.0	Terengganu	120.0	▲ 1.0
123.0	Kedah	123.7	▲ 0.7
126.3	Johor	126.5	▲ 0.2
122.3	Sabah	121.7	▼ -0.6
125.2	Negeri Sembilan	124.4	▼ -0.8
118.1	Pulau Pinang	117.1	▼ -1.0
123.9	Selangor	121.5	▼ -2.4
120.6	Perlis	117.3	▼ -3.3
104.9	Kelantan	101.4	▼ -3.5
125.1	Melaka	120.9	▼ -4.2



INDEKS PENDIDIKAN

Indeks Pendidikan diukur menggunakan 18 indikator termasuk kadar penyertaan di semua peringkat pendidikan, literasi, kadar tamat persekolahan, peratus lulus semua subjek (SPM), peratus guru siswazah di sekolah kerajaan, 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 dan purata tahun persekolahan dan nisbah murid kepada guru di sekolah kerajaan.

Indeks Pendidikan mencatatkan penurunan di 10 negeri pada 2024 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Empat negeri mencatatkan peningkatan mata indeks iaitu Wilayah Persekutuan (4.9 mata indeks), Johor (3.7 mata indeks), Sabah (2.8 mata indeks) dan Sarawak (0.6 mata indeks). Sementara itu, Terengganu mencatatkan penurunan mata indeks tertinggi dengan pengurangan sebanyak 6.1 mata indeks.

Paparan 5: Indeks Pendidikan mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
126.7	Wilayah Persekutuan	131.6	▲ 4.9
128.2	Johor	131.9	▲ 3.7
128.5	Sabah	131.3	▲ 2.8
140.2	Sarawak	140.8	▲ 0.6
131.5	Melaka	130.1	▼ -1.4
133.6	Negeri Sembilan	131.9	▼ -1.7
129.4	Kedah	127.7	▼ -1.7
124.5	Selangor	122.5	▼ -2.0
129.7	Perlis	127.2	▼ -2.5
123.5	Pulau Pinang	120.5	▼ -3.0
140.9	Pahang	137.8	▼ -3.1
133.2	Perak	129.7	▼ -3.5
135.6	Kelantan	130.6	▼ -5.0
135.0	Terengganu	128.9	▼ -6.1



INDEKS PERUMAHAN

Indeks Perumahan diukur menggunakan indikator seperti 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 merekodkan penurunan bagi semua negeri pada 2024 kecuali Perak merekodkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.1 mata indeks. Sementara itu, Sabah dan Kelantan kekal tidak berubah. Sebaliknya, Negeri Sembilan mencatatkan penurunan tertinggi dengan pengurangan sebanyak 3.4 mata indeks

Paparan 6: Indeks Perumahan mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
133.6	Perak	133.7	▲ 0.1
142.9	Sabah	142.9	■ 0.0
131.7	Kelantan	131.7	■ 0.0
135.6	Perlis	135.4	▼ -0.2
135.7	Pulau Pinang	135.5	▼ -0.2
126.1	Pahang	125.8	▼ -0.3
136.6	Johor	136.2	▼ -0.4
124.6	Sarawak	124.1	▼ -0.5
136.2	Kedah	135.7	▼ -0.5
130.2	Selangor	129.6	▼ -0.6
134.4	Wilayah Persekutuan	133.6	▼ -0.8
129.1	Terengganu	126.6	▼ -2.5
132.9	Melaka	130.0	▼ -2.9
140.2	Negeri Sembilan	136.8	▼ -3.4

7

INDEKS HIBURAN DAN REKREASI

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

Tujuh negeri mencatatkan peningkatan mata indeks dan Wilayah Persekutuan kekal tidak berubah pada 2024. Kedah mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi sebanyak 3.3 mata indeks, sementara Perlis mencatatkan penurunan yang ketara sebanyak 4.6 peratus dalam tempoh yang sama.

Paparan 7: Indeks Hiburan dan Rekreasi mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
111.6	Kedah	114.9	▲ 3.3
124.5	Sarawak	125.3	▲ 0.8
112.4	Pahang	113.2	▲ 0.8
121.1	Johor	121.7	▲ 0.6
104.7	Negeri Sembilan	105.3	▲ 0.6
103.2	Melaka	103.4	▲ 0.2
117.0	Pulau Pinang	117.2	▲ 0.2
101.9	Wilayah Persekutuan	101.9	▬ 0.0
109.3	Kelantan	109.1	▼ -0.2
116.0	Perak	114.9	▼ -1.1
113.1	Sabah	112.0	▼ -1.1
125.7	Terengganu	124.2	▼ -1.5
110.2	Selangor	108.2	▼ -2.0
126.4	Perlis	121.8	▼ -4.6



INDEKS KESELAMATAN AWAM

Indeks Keselamatan Awam diukur menggunakan tiga indikator iaitu kadar jenayah, bilangan kemalangan jalan raya dan kadar kes pembunuhan.

Enam daripada 14 negeri merekodkan peningkatan mata indeks pada 2024. Terengganu mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi sebanyak 5.7 mata indeks meningkat kepada 128.4 mata pada 2024 berbanding 122.7 mata pada 2023. Sebaliknya, Perak merekodkan penurunan tertinggi sebanyak 5.4 mata indeks dalam tempoh yang sama.

Paparan 8: Indeks Keselamatan Awam mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
122.7	Terengganu	128.4	▲ 5.7
113.9	Kedah	117.8	▲ 3.9
107.5	Melaka	110.8	▲ 3.3
109.3	Perlis	112.6	▲ 3.3
124.5	Kelantan	126.5	▲ 2.0
134.4	Sabah	134.6	▲ 0.2
122.0	Selangor	121.3	▼ -0.7
116.9	Pulau Pinang	115.5	▼ -1.4
128.5	Wilayah Persekutuan	125.8	▼ -2.7
113.6	Johor	110.7	▼ -2.9
116.5	Negeri Sembilan	113.3	▼ -3.2
117.4	Pahang	113.8	▼ -3.6
126.0	Sarawak	121.2	▼ -4.8
119.8	Perak	114.4	▼ -5.4



INDEKS PENYERTAAN SOSIAL

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

Indeks Penyertaan Sosial mencatatkan prestasi cemerlang pada 2024 apabila semua negeri menunjukkan peningkatan kecuali Wilayah Persekutuan yang mengalami sedikit penurunan sebanyak 0.1 mata indeks. Kelantan merekodkan peningkatan yang ketara sebanyak 10.3 mata indeks, diikuti Negeri Sembilan (6.8 mata indeks) dan Terengganu (6.6 mata indeks) pada 2024.

Paparan 9: Indeks Penyertaan Sosial mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
134.9	Kelantan	145.2	▲ 10.3
134.0	Negeri Sembilan	140.8	▲ 6.8
130.9	Terengganu	137.5	▲ 6.6
136.3	Kedah	142.8	▲ 6.5
136.9	Pulau Pinang	143.0	▲ 6.1
132.6	Perak	138.3	▲ 5.7
133.5	Pahang	139.2	▲ 5.7
132.6	Melaka	137.5	▲ 4.9
131.0	Johor	135.9	▲ 4.9
131.4	Sabah	136.2	▲ 4.8
125.4	Perlis	130.0	▲ 4.6
137.2	Selangor	141.2	▲ 4.0
123.4	Sarawak	126.6	▲ 3.2
134.2	Wilayah Persekutuan	134.1	▼ -0.1

10

INDEKS TADBIR URUS

Indeks Tadbir Urus diukur menggunakan tiga indikator iaitu peratus pengguna e-Filing, peratus kes rasuah yang didakwa dan peratus kes yang diselesaikan oleh Biro Pengaduan Awam.

Kebanyakan negeri mencatatkan peningkatan Indeks Tadbir Urus pada 2024 kecuali Negeri Sembilan, Kelantan, Melaka dan Pulau Pinang. Sabah mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi sebanyak 4.9 mata indeks, diikuti Selangor (4.8 mata indeks) dan Pahang (4.7 mata indeks). Sementara itu, Negeri Sembilan merekodkan penurunan ketara sebanyak 4.7 mata indeks pada tahun yang sama.

Paparan 10: Indeks Tadbir Urus mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
113.4	Sabah	118.3	▲ 4.9
108.2	Selangor	113.0	▲ 4.8
109.2	Pahang	113.9	▲ 4.7
109.7	Kedah	114.3	▲ 4.6
108.4	Perak	111.2	▲ 2.8
107.5	Johor	109.1	▲ 1.6
113.4	Wilayah Persekutuan	114.9	▲ 1.5
111.6	Sarawak	112.2	▲ 0.6
108.7	Terengganu	109.0	▲ 0.3
110.9	Perlis	110.9	▬ 0.0
106.1	Pulau Pinang	106.0	▼ -0.1
119.3	Melaka	117.5	▼ -1.8
110.9	Kelantan	107.7	▼ -3.2
116.0	Negeri Sembilan	111.3	▼ -4.7



INDEKS KEBUDAYAAN

Indeks Kebudayaan diukur menggunakan dua indiator iaitu bilangan keahlian perpustakaan awam dan bilangan pengunjung muzium.

Kebanyakan negeri mencatatkan peningkatan Indeks Kebudayaan pada 2024 kecuali Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Wilayah Persekutuan dan Pahang. Perak merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi sebanyak 15.5 mata indeks, diikuti Kedah (13.0 mata indeks) dan Kelantan (12.3 mata indeks). Sementara itu, Johor mencatatkan penurunan tertinggi sebanyak 5.1 mata indeks dalam tempoh yang sama.

Paparan 11: Indeks Kebudayaan mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
112.9	Perak	128.4	▲ 15.5
103.8	Kedah	116.8	▲ 13.0
92.5	Kelantan	104.8	▲ 12.3
102.6	Sabah	114.5	▲ 11.9
108.7	Melaka	119.7	▲ 11.0
100.3	Perlis	104.2	▲ 3.9
85.5	Terengganu	88.3	▲ 2.8
110.0	Selangor	112.7	▲ 2.7
113.0	Sarawak	115.4	▲ 2.4
109.9	Pulau Pinang	111.5	▲ 1.6
105.1	Pahang	104.7	▼ -0.4
96.7	Wilayah Persekutuan	96.2	▼ -0.5
121.3	Negeri Sembilan	117.4	▼ -3.9
119.7	Johor	114.6	▼ -5.1

12

INDEKS KESIHATAN

Indeks Kesihatan diukur berdasarkan lapan indikator iaitu bilangan katil 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) dan MMR (Mump, Measles dan Rubella), kes penyakit berjangkit dan penyakit tidak berjangkit.

Indeks Kesihatan mencatatkan peningkatan di tujuh negeri pada 2024 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Perlis mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi iaitu 10.5 mata indeks, ini diikuti Perak (9.3 mata indeks) dan Kelantan (7.0 mata indeks). Sebaliknya, Melaka merekodkan penurunan tertinggi sebanyak 5.7 mata indeks pada tahun yang sama.

Paparan 12: Indeks Kesihatan mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
106.8	Perlis	117.3	▲ 10.5
100.4	Perak	109.7	▲ 9.3
110.3	Kelantan	117.3	▲ 7.0
113.7	Negeri Sembilan	117.3	▲ 3.6
105.2	Selangor	107.6	▲ 2.4
116.5	Wilayah Persekutuan	117.6	▲ 1.1
111.8	Johor	112.4	▲ 0.6
104.3	Pahang	103.5	▼ -0.8
104.9	Pulau Pinang	103.8	▼ -1.1
115.6	Sarawak	114.4	▼ -1.2
104.5	Kedah	103.0	▼ -1.5
108.8	Terengganu	107.0	▼ -1.8
94.3	Sabah	90.9	▼ -3.4
115.1	Melaka	109.4	▼ -5.7



INDEKS KELUARGA

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

Lima negeri mencatatkan peningkatan Indeks Keluarga pada 2024 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Perlis merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi sebanyak 1.9 mata indeks. Sementara itu, penurunan tertinggi direkodkan di Perak (-5.9 mata indeks), Johor (-5.7 mata indeks) dan Sabah (-3.2 mata indeks).

Paparan 13: Indeks Keluarga mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
104.1	Perlis	106.0	▲ 1.9
106.4	Melaka	107.4	▲ 1.0
105.2	Kelantan	105.6	▲ 0.4
101.2	Negeri Sembilan	101.5	▲ 0.3
93.4	Sarawak	93.7	▲ 0.3
103.7	Terengganu	103.2	▼ -0.5
101.3	Kedah	100.7	▼ -0.6
110.0	Pahang	109.2	▼ -0.8
90.7	Selangor	89.8	▼ -0.9
107.1	Pulau Pinang	105.4	▼ -1.7
91.6	Wilayah Persekutuan	89.1	▼ -2.5
92.3	Sabah	89.1	▼ -3.2
107.4	Johor	101.7	▼ -5.7
117.9	Perak	112.0	▼ -5.9

14

INDEKS UDARA

Indeks Udara diukur menggunakan indikator kualiti udara di peringkat negeri. Tujuh negeri mencatatkan peningkatan indeks pada 2024. Negeri Sembilan mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi sebanyak 14.2 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Sarawak (9.9 mata indeks) dan Kelantan (3.6 mata indeks). Sebaliknya, Perak mencatatkan penurunan tertinggi sebanyak 13.6 mata indeks dalam tahun yang sama.

Paparan 14: Indeks Udara mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
96.1	Negeri Sembilan	110.3	▲ 14.2
78.4	Sarawak	88.3	▲ 9.9
90.8	Kelantan	94.4	▲ 3.6
85.3	Pulau Pinang	86.9	▲ 1.6
94.4	Johor	95.6	▲ 1.2
91.5	Selangor	92.4	▲ 0.9
101.6	Pahang	102.5	▲ 0.9
83.1	Terengganu	83.1	▬ 0.0
86.6	Melaka	85.5	▼ -1.1
87.9	Sabah	84.0	▼ -3.9
86.3	Perlis	81.6	▼ -4.7
89.0	Kedah	82.7	▼ -6.3
105.1	Wilayah Persekutuan	94.7	▼ -10.4
87.9	Perak	74.3	▼ -13.6



INDEKS AIR

Indeks Air diukur berdasarkan peratus penduduk dengan air paip yang dirawat di peringkat negeri. Empat negeri menunjukkan peningkatan mata indeks pada 2024. Pahang merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi sebanyak 12.3 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Sabah (4.5 mata indeks), Perlis (0.5 mata indeks) dan Sarawak (0.3 mata indeks).

Paparan 15: Indeks Air mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
100.0	Pahang	112.3	▲ 12.3
106.6	Sabah	111.1	▲ 4.5
100.6	Perlis	101.1	▲ 0.5
78.1	Sarawak	78.4	▲ 0.3
100.7	Johor	100.7	▬ 0.0
100.3	Kedah	100.3	▬ 0.0
100.0	Melaka	100.0	▬ 0.0
100.5	Negeri Sembilan	100.5	▬ 0.0
103.2	Terengganu	103.2	▬ 0.0
101.3	Selangor	101.3	▬ 0.0
100.0	Wilayah Persekutuan	100.0	▬ 0.0
125.7	Kelantan	124.5	▼ -1.2
100.0	Pulau Pinang	97.9	▼ -2.1
102.2	Perak	93.4	▼ -8.8

16

INDEKS SUMBER BIODIVERSITI

Indek Sumber Biodiversiti diukur menggunakan dua indikator iaitu peratus kawasan berhutan dan keluasan hutan yang dilesenkan untuk pengusahahasilan. Sarawak mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi pada 2024 sebanyak 2.2 mata indeks, manakala Perak mencatatkan penurunan tinggi sebanyak 4.9 mata indeks pada 2024.

Paparan 16: Indeks Sumber Biodiversiti mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024

2023	Negeri	2024	Perubahan mata indeks
113.5	Sarawak	115.7	▲ 2.2
101.9	Kelantan	101.9	▬ 0.0
95.8	Melaka	95.8	▬ 0.0
108.5	Negeri	108.5	▬ 0.0
111.0	Sembilan	111.0	▬ 0.0
125.5	Pulau Pinang	125.5	▬ 0.0
89.5	Terengganu	89.5	▬ 0.0
99.3	Wilayah Persekutuan	99.3	▬ 0.0
102.7	Kedah	102.5	▼ -0.2
114.7	Johor	113.1	▼ -1.6
91.4	Selangor	89.5	▼ -1.9
123.1	Pahang	120.6	▼ -2.5
82.1	Sabah	79.2	▼ -2.9
107.1	Perlis	102.2	▼ -4.9
	Perak		

1

TRANSPORTATION INDEX

The Transportation Index is measured using four indicators which were the number of railway passengers, ownership of private cars and motorcycles, road length per capita, and the Road Development Index (RDI).

The Transportation Index recorded increases in seven states in 2024 as compared to 2023. Perak and Perlis registered the highest increase of 2.3 index points respectively as compared to the previous year. Conversely, Negeri Sembilan recorded the largest decline, decreasing by 7.6 index points in 2024.

Exhibit 1: Transportation Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
129.5	Perak	131.8	▲ 2.3
127.9	Perlis	130.2	▲ 2.3
122.0	Sabah	123.5	▲ 1.5
126.3	Wilayah Persekutuan	127.4	▲ 1.1
130.3	Sarawak	131.2	▲ 0.9
128.3	Pulau Pinang	129.1	▲ 0.8
127.8	Kedah	128.5	▲ 0.7
117.9	Selangor	117.9	▬ 0.0
128.9	Kelantan	128.8	▼ -0.1
124.9	Melaka	124.4	▼ -0.5
123.8	Terengganu	123.2	▼ -0.6
125.1	Pahang	124.3	▼ -0.8
133.5	Johor	132.7	▼ -0.8
119.9	Negeri Sembilan	112.3	▼ -7.6



COMMUNICATION INDEX

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

All states recorded increases in the Communication Index In 2024 except Wilayah Persekutuan which registered a decline of 1.6 index points, as compared to the previous year. The highest increases were recorded in Sarawak and Terengganu, rising by 1.8 index points respectively, followed by Melaka (1.3 index points) and Perlis (1.2 index points).

Exhibit 2: Communication Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points	
129.0	Sarawak	130.8	▲	1.8
121.7	Terengganu	123.5	▲	1.8
121.6	Melaka	122.9	▲	1.3
121.3	Perlis	122.5	▲	1.2
124.3	Pahang	125.5	▲	1.2
125.5	Negeri Sembilan	126.3	▲	0.8
122.0	Kedah	122.7	▲	0.7
131.2	Pulau Pinang	131.8	▲	0.6
123.8	Perak	124.4	▲	0.6
122.0	Kelantan	122.6	▲	0.6
125.1	Sabah	125.6	▲	0.5
124.3	Johor	124.5	▲	0.2
130.9	Selangor	131.1	▲	0.2
126.7	Wilayah Persekutuan	125.1	▼	-1.6



INCOME AND DISTRIBUTION INDEX

The Income and Distribution Index is measured using key indicators such as the poverty incidence, the Gini coefficient, Gross National Income (GNI) per capita and average monthly household income.

The Income and Distribution Index recorded increases across all states in 2024 as compared to 2023. Johor registered the highest rise, increasing by 12.6 index points, followed by Selangor at 10.7 index points and Sarawak at 9.8 index points.

Exhibit 3: Income and Distribution Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
125.2	Johor	137.8	▲ 12.6
128.6	Selangor	139.3	▲ 10.7
128.8	Sarawak	138.6	▲ 9.8
130.1	Kelantan	139.2	▲ 9.1
127.5	Melaka	136.6	▲ 9.1
118.1	Wilayah Persekutuan	125.5	▲ 7.4
130.9	Pulau Pinang	137.7	▲ 6.8
132.9	Kedah	139.4	▲ 6.5
130.7	Terengganu	135.8	▲ 5.1
134.5	Sabah	138.5	▲ 4.0
131.0	Perak	133.9	▲ 2.9
134.9	Perlis	137.5	▲ 2.6
132.3	Pahang	133.9	▲ 1.6
129.8	Negeri Sembilan	130.8	▲ 1.0

4

WORKING LIFE INDEX

The Working Life Index is measured based on indicators such as 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 labor force aged 15 and above working more than 45 hours per week, the percentage of the labor force working less than 30 hours per week not by choice and the percentage of the labor force with fixed working hours on workdays.

The Working Life Index recorded increases in seven states in 2024 as compared to 2023. Pahang registered the highest rise at 3.5 index points, followed by Wilayah Persekutuan (2.0 index points) and Sarawak (1.9 index points). Conversely, Melaka recorded the largest decline, decreasing by 4.2 index points in 2024.

Exhibit 4: Working Life Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
122.1	Pahang	125.6	▲ 3.5
119.1	Wilayah Persekutuan	121.1	▲ 2.0
116.1	Sarawak	118.0	▲ 1.9
120.0	Perak	121.6	▲ 1.6
119.0	Terengganu	120.0	▲ 1.0
123.0	Kedah	123.7	▲ 0.7
126.3	Johor	126.5	▲ 0.2
122.3	Sabah	121.7	▼ -0.6
125.2	Negeri Sembilan	124.4	▼ -0.8
118.1	Pulau Pinang	117.1	▼ -1.0
123.9	Selangor	121.5	▼ -2.4
120.6	Perlis	117.3	▼ -3.3
104.9	Kelantan	101.4	▼ -3.5
125.1	Melaka	120.9	▼ -4.2



EDUCATION INDEX

The Education Index is measured based on 18 indicators including participation rates at all education levels, literacy, completion rates, percentage of candidates passing (SPM), percentage of graduate teachers in ratio in government schools, number of lecturers with PhD, percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 with at least upper secondary education, percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 with a university degree, expected and mean years of schooling and the student-to-teacher ratio in government schools.

The Education Index declined in 10 states in 2024 as compared to the previous year. Four states recorded increases were Wilayah Persekutuan (4.9 index points), Johor (3.7 index point), Sabah (2.8 index points) and Sarawak (0.6 index points). Meanwhile, Terengganu registered the largest decline with a reduction of 6.1 index points.

Exhibit 5: Education Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
126.7	Wilayah Persekutuan	131.6	▲ 4.9
128.2	Johor	131.9	▲ 3.7
128.5	Sabah	131.3	▲ 2.8
140.2	Sarawak	140.8	▲ 0.6
131.5	Melaka	130.1	▼ -1.4
133.6	Negeri Sembilan	131.9	▼ -1.7
129.4	Kedah	127.7	▼ -1.7
124.5	Selangor	122.5	▼ -2.0
129.7	Perlis	127.2	▼ -2.5
123.5	Pulau Pinang	120.5	▼ -3.0
140.9	Pahang	137.8	▼ -3.1
133.2	Perak	129.7	▼ -3.5
135.6	Kelantan	130.6	▼ -5.0
135.0	Terengganu	128.9	▼ -6.1



HOUSING INDEX

The Housing Index is measured using indicators such as 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 garbage collection services, the number of person per room and housing affordability.

The Housing Index recorded declines in all states in 2024, except Perak which registered an increase of 0.1 index points. Meanwhile, Sabah and Kelantan remained unchanged. Conversely, Negeri Sembilan recorded the largest decline decreasing by 3.4 index points.

Exhibit 6: Housing Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
133.6	Perak	133.7	▲ 0.1
142.9	Sabah	142.9	■ 0.0
131.7	Kelantan	131.7	■ 0.0
135.6	Perlis	135.4	▼ -0.2
135.7	Pulau Pinang	135.5	▼ -0.2
126.1	Pahang	125.8	▼ -0.3
136.6	Johor	136.2	▼ -0.4
124.6	Sarawak	124.1	▼ -0.5
136.2	Kedah	135.7	▼ -0.5
130.2	Selangor	129.6	▼ -0.6
134.4	Wilayah Persekutuan	133.6	▼ -0.8
129.1	Terengganu	126.6	▼ -2.5
132.9	Melaka	130.0	▼ -2.9
140.2	Negeri Sembilan	136.8	▼ -3.4



ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

The Entertainment and Recreation Index is measured using four indicators which were households with paid TV subscriptions, domestic hotel guests, recreational park visitors and cinemagoers.

Seven states recorded increases in index points, while the Wilayah Persekutuan remained unchanged in 2024. Kedah registered the highest increase of 3.3 index points, whereas Perlis showed a significant decline of 4.6 per cent during the same period.

Exhibit 7: Entertainment and Recreation Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
111.6	Kedah	114.9	▲ 3.3
124.5	Sarawak	125.3	▲ 0.8
112.4	Pahang	113.2	▲ 0.8
121.1	Johor	121.7	▲ 0.6
104.7	Negeri Sembilan	105.3	▲ 0.6
103.2	Melaka	103.4	▲ 0.2
117.0	Pulau Pinang	117.2	▲ 0.2
101.9	Wilayah Persekutuan	101.9	▬ 0.0
109.3	Kelantan	109.1	▼ -0.2
116.0	Perak	114.9	▼ -1.1
113.1	Sabah	112.0	▼ -1.1
125.7	Terengganu	124.2	▼ -1.5
110.2	Selangor	108.2	▼ -2.0
126.4	Perlis	121.8	▼ -4.6



PUBLIC SAFETY INDEX

The Public Safety Index is measured using three indicators were crime rate, number of road accidents and homicide rate.

Six out of 14 states recorded increases in index points in 2024. Terengganu registered the highest increase of 5.7 index points, rising to 128.4 points in 2024 as compared to 122.7 points in 2023. Conversely, Perak recorded the largest decline of 5.4 index points during the same period.

Exhibit 8: Public Safety Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
122.7	Terengganu	128.4	▲ 5.7
113.9	Kedah	117.8	▲ 3.9
107.5	Melaka	110.8	▲ 3.3
109.3	Perlis	112.6	▲ 3.3
124.5	Kelantan	126.5	▲ 2.0
134.4	Sabah	134.6	▲ 0.2
122.0	Selangor	121.3	▼ -0.7
116.9	Pulau Pinang	115.5	▼ -1.4
128.5	Wilayah Persekutuan	125.8	▼ -2.7
113.6	Johor	110.7	▼ -2.9
116.5	Negeri Sembilan	113.3	▼ -3.2
117.4	Pahang	113.8	▼ -3.6
126.0	Sarawak	121.2	▼ -4.8
119.8	Perak	114.4	▼ -5.4



SOCIAL PARTICIPATION INDEX

The Social Participation Index is measured using three indicators which were the number of registered non-profit organisations, number of registered residents associations and membership of RELA.

The Social Participation Index recorded an outstanding performance in 2024, with all states registering increases except the Wilayah Persekutuan, which experienced a slight decline of 0.1 index point. Kelantan posted a significant increase of 10.3 index points, followed by Negeri Sembilan (6.8 index points) and Terengganu (6.6 index points) in 2024.

Exhibit 9: Social Participation Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
134.9	Kelantan	145.2	▲ 10.3
134.0	Negeri Sembilan	140.8	▲ 6.8
130.9	Terengganu	137.5	▲ 6.6
136.3	Kedah	142.8	▲ 6.5
136.9	Pulau Pinang	143.0	▲ 6.1
132.6	Perak	138.3	▲ 5.7
133.5	Pahang	139.2	▲ 5.7
132.6	Melaka	137.5	▲ 4.9
131.0	Johor	135.9	▲ 4.9
131.4	Sabah	136.2	▲ 4.8
125.4	Perlis	130.0	▲ 4.6
137.2	Selangor	141.2	▲ 4.0
123.4	Sarawak	126.6	▲ 3.2
134.2	Wilayah Persekutuan	134.1	▼ -0.1

10

GOVERNANCE INDEX

The Governance Index is measured using three indicators which were the percentage of e-Filing users, percentage of corruption cases prosecuted and the percentage of cases resolved by the Public Complaints Bureau.

Most states recorded increases in the Governance Index in 2024, except for Negeri Sembilan, Kelantan, Melaka and Pulau Pinang. Sabah registered the highest increase of 4.9 index points, followed by Selangor (4.8 index points) and Pahang (4.7 index points). Meanwhile, Negeri Sembilan recorded a significant decline of 4.7 index points in the same year.

Exhibit 10: Governance Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points	
113.4	Sabah	118.3	▲	4.9
108.2	Selangor	113.0	▲	4.8
109.2	Pahang	113.9	▲	4.7
109.7	Kedah	114.3	▲	4.6
108.4	Perak	111.2	▲	2.8
107.5	Johor	109.1	▲	1.6
113.4	Wilayah Persekutuan	114.9	▲	1.5
111.6	Sarawak	112.2	▲	0.6
108.7	Terengganu	109.0	▲	0.3
110.9	Perlis	110.9	▬	0.0
106.1	Pulau Pinang	106.0	▼	-0.1
119.3	Melaka	117.5	▼	-1.8
110.9	Kelantan	107.7	▼	-3.2
116.0	Negeri Sembilan	111.3	▼	-4.7



CULTURE INDEX

The Culture Index is measured using two indicators which were memberships in public national libraries and number of museum visitors.

Most states recorded increases in the Culture Index in 2024, except for Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Wilayah Persekutuan and Pahang. Perak registered the highest increase of 15.5 index points, followed by Kedah (13.0 index points) and Kelantan (12.3 index points). Meanwhile, Johor recorded the largest decline of 5.1 index points over the same period.

Exhibit 11: Culture Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
112.9	Perak	128.4	▲ 15.5
103.8	Kedah	116.8	▲ 13.0
92.5	Kelantan	104.8	▲ 12.3
102.6	Sabah	114.5	▲ 11.9
108.7	Melaka	119.7	▲ 11.0
100.3	Perlis	104.2	▲ 3.9
85.5	Terengganu	88.3	▲ 2.8
110.0	Selangor	112.7	▲ 2.7
113.0	Sarawak	115.4	▲ 2.4
109.9	Pulau Pinang	111.5	▲ 1.6
105.1	Pahang	104.7	▼ -0.4
96.7	Wilayah Persekutuan	96.2	▼ -0.5
121.3	Negeri Sembilan	117.4	▼ -3.9
119.7	Johor	114.6	▼ -5.1



HEALTH INDEX

The Health Index is measured using eight indicators which were hospital bed capacity, life expectancy at birth, doctor-to-population ratio, patient waiting times under 90 minutes, infant immunisation coverage for DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus) and MMR (Mumps, Measles & Rubella), cases of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

The Health Index increased in seven states in 2024 as compared to the previous year. Perlis posted the largest gain at 10.5 index points, followed by Perak (9.3 index points) and Kelantan (7.0 index points). Conversely, Melaka recorded the largest decline of 5.7 index points in the same year.

Exhibit 12: Health Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
106.8	Perlis	117.3	▲ 10.5
100.4	Perak	109.7	▲ 9.3
110.3	Kelantan	117.3	▲ 7.0
113.7	Negeri Sembilan	117.3	▲ 3.6
105.2	Selangor	107.6	▲ 2.4
116.5	Wilayah Persekutuan	117.6	▲ 1.1
111.8	Johor	112.4	▲ 0.6
104.3	Pahang	103.5	▼ -0.8
104.9	Pulau Pinang	103.8	▼ -1.1
115.6	Sarawak	114.4	▼ -1.2
104.5	Kedah	103.0	▼ -1.5
108.8	Terengganu	107.0	▼ -1.8
94.3	Sabah	90.9	▼ -3.4
115.1	Melaka	109.4	▼ -5.7



FAMILY INDEX

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

Five states recorded increases in the Family Index in 2024 as compared to the previous year. Perlis registered the highest rise at 1.9 index points. Meanwhile, the largest declines were observed in Perak (-5.9 index points), Johor (-5.7 index points) and Sabah (-3.2 index points).

Exhibit 13: Family Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
104.1	Perlis	106.0	▲ 1.9
106.4	Melaka	107.4	▲ 1.0
105.2	Kelantan	105.6	▲ 0.4
101.2	Negeri Sembilan	101.5	▲ 0.3
93.4	Sarawak	93.7	▲ 0.3
103.7	Terengganu	103.2	▼ -0.5
101.3	Kedah	100.7	▼ -0.6
110.0	Pahang	109.2	▼ -0.8
90.7	Selangor	89.8	▼ -0.9
107.1	Pulau Pinang	105.4	▼ -1.7
91.6	Wilayah Persekutuan	89.1	▼ -2.5
92.3	Sabah	89.1	▼ -3.2
107.4	Johor	101.7	▼ -5.7
117.9	Perak	112.0	▼ -5.9

14

AIR INDEX

The Air Index is measured using air quality indicators at the state level. Seven states recorded increases in the index in 2024. Negeri Sembilan registered the highest rise at 14.2 index points, followed by Sarawak (9.9 index points) and Kelantan (3.6 index points). Conversely, Perak recorded the largest decline, dropping by 13.6 index points during the same year.

Exhibit 14: Air Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
96.1	Negeri Sembilan	110.3	▲ 14.2
78.4	Sarawak	88.3	▲ 9.9
90.8	Kelantan	94.4	▲ 3.6
85.3	Pulau Pinang	86.9	▲ 1.6
94.4	Johor	95.6	▲ 1.2
91.5	Selangor	92.4	▲ 0.9
101.6	Pahang	102.5	▲ 0.9
83.1	Terengganu	83.1	▬ 0.0
86.6	Melaka	85.5	▼ -1.1
87.9	Sabah	84.0	▼ -3.9
86.3	Perlis	81.6	▼ -4.7
89.0	Kedah	82.7	▼ -6.3
105.1	Wilayah Persekutuan	94.7	▼ -10.4
87.9	Perak	74.3	▼ -13.6

15 WATER INDEX

The Water Index is measured by the percentage of the population with treated piped water at the state level. Four states recorded increases in the index in 2024. Pahang registered the highest rise at 12.3 index points, followed by Sabah (4.5 index points), Perlis (0.5 index points) and Sarawak (0.3 index points).

Exhibit 15: Water Index by State, 2023 and 2024

2023	State	2024	Change of index points
100.0	Pahang	112.3	▲ 12.3
106.6	Sabah	111.1	▲ 4.5
100.6	Perlis	101.1	▲ 0.5
78.1	Sarawak	78.4	▲ 0.3
100.7	Johor	100.7	▬ 0.0
100.3	Kedah	100.3	▬ 0.0
100.0	Melaka	100.0	▬ 0.0
100.5	Negeri Sembilan	100.5	▬ 0.0
103.2	Terengganu	103.2	▬ 0.0
101.3	Selangor	101.3	▬ 0.0
100.0	Wilayah Persekutuan	100.0	▬ 0.0
125.7	Kelantan	124.5	▼ -1.2
100.0	Pulau Pinang	97.9	▼ -2.1
102.2	Perak	93.4	▼ -8.8

16

BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES INDEX

The Biodiversity Resources Index is measured using two indicators which were percentage of forested land and forest area licensed for harvesting. Sarawak recorded the highest increase in 2024, rising by 2.2 index points, while Perak registered the largest decline, dropping by 4.9 index points.

Exhibit 16: Biodiversity Resources Index by State, 2023 and 2024

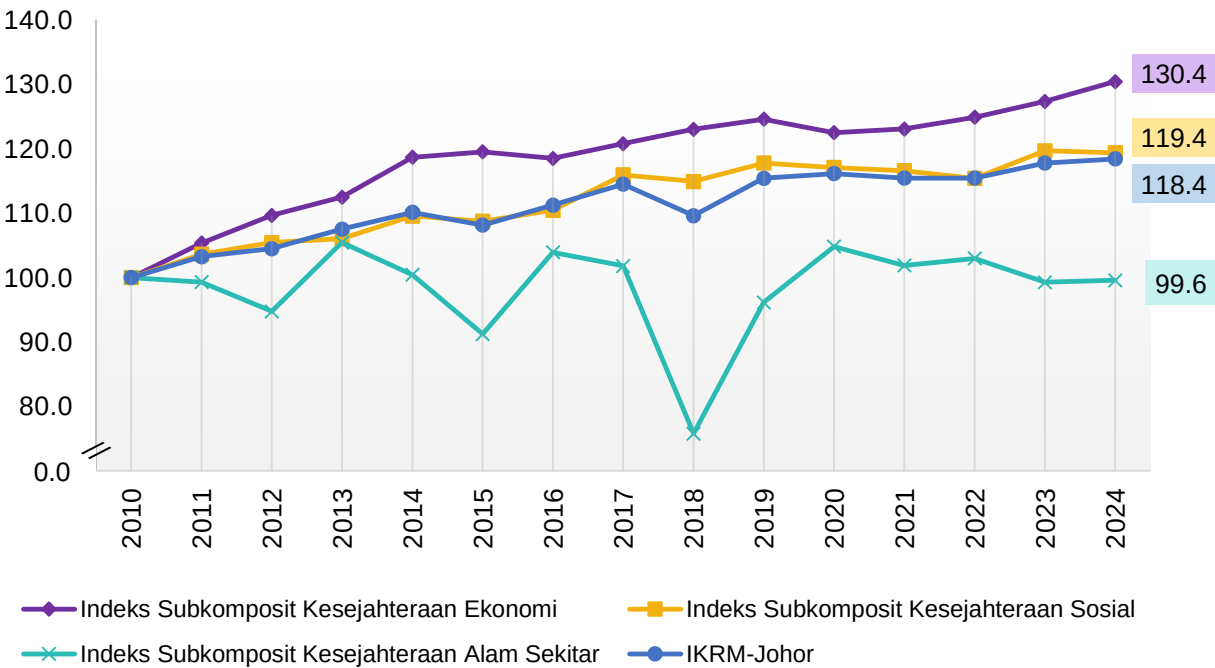
2023	State	2024	Change of index points
113.5	Sarawak	115.7	▲ 2.2
101.9	Kelantan	101.9	▬ 0.0
95.8	Melaka	95.8	▬ 0.0
108.5	Negeri Sembilan	108.5	▬ 0.0
111.0	Pulau Pinang	111.0	▬ 0.0
125.5	Terengganu	125.5	▬ 0.0
89.5	Wilayah Persekutuan	89.5	▬ 0.0
99.3	Kedah	99.3	▬ 0.0
102.7	Johor	102.5	▼ -0.2
114.7	Selangor	113.1	▼ -1.6
91.4	Pahang	89.5	▼ -1.9
123.1	Sabah	120.6	▼ -2.5
82.1	Perlis	79.2	▼ -2.9
107.1	Perak	102.2	▼ -4.9

**Prestasi Indeks Kesejahteraan
Rakyat Malaysia mengikut Negeri**
*Performance of Malaysian
Well-Being Index by State*

JOHOR

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Johor meningkat sebanyak 18.4 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 30.4 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 19.4 mata, manakala subkomposit Alam Sekitar mencatat sedikit penurunan sebanyak 0.4 mata.

Carta 1: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Johor, 2010–2024



IKRM–Johor pada 2024 meningkat sebanyak 0.5 peratus kepada 118.4 mata berbanding 117.8 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh peningkatan dalam subkomposit Ekonomi (2.4%) dan subkomposit Alam Sekitar (0.3%). Sebaliknya, subkomposit Sosial menurun sebanyak 0.3 peratus, merekodkan 119.4 mata.

Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan prestasi paling kukuh pada 2024, meningkat kepada 130.4 mata daripada 127.3 mata pada 2023. Pertumbuhan tersebut dipacu oleh lonjakan dalam Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (10.1%), diikuti peningkatan sederhana dalam Persekitaran Kerja (0.2%) dan Komunikasi (0.2%). Namun, komponen Pengangkutan mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.6 peratus dalam tempoh yang sama.

Walaupun subkomposit Sosial menurun sebanyak 0.3 mata indeks kepada 119.4 mata pada 2024, lima komponen mencatatkan peningkatan iaitu Penyertaan Sosial (3.7%), Pendidikan (2.9%), Tadbir Urus (1.5%), Kesihatan (0.5%) serta Hiburan dan Rekreasi (0.5%). Penurunan paling ketara direkodkan oleh komponen Keluarga (-5.3%) diikuti Kebudayaan (-4.3%), Keselamatan Awam (-2.6%) dan Perumahan (-0.3%).

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar meningkat sedikit pada 2024, kepada 99.6 mata daripada 99.3 mata pada tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh komponen Udara (1.3%), manakala komponen Air kekal tidak berubah. Sebaliknya, komponen Sumber Biodiversiti menurun sebanyak 0.2 peratus.

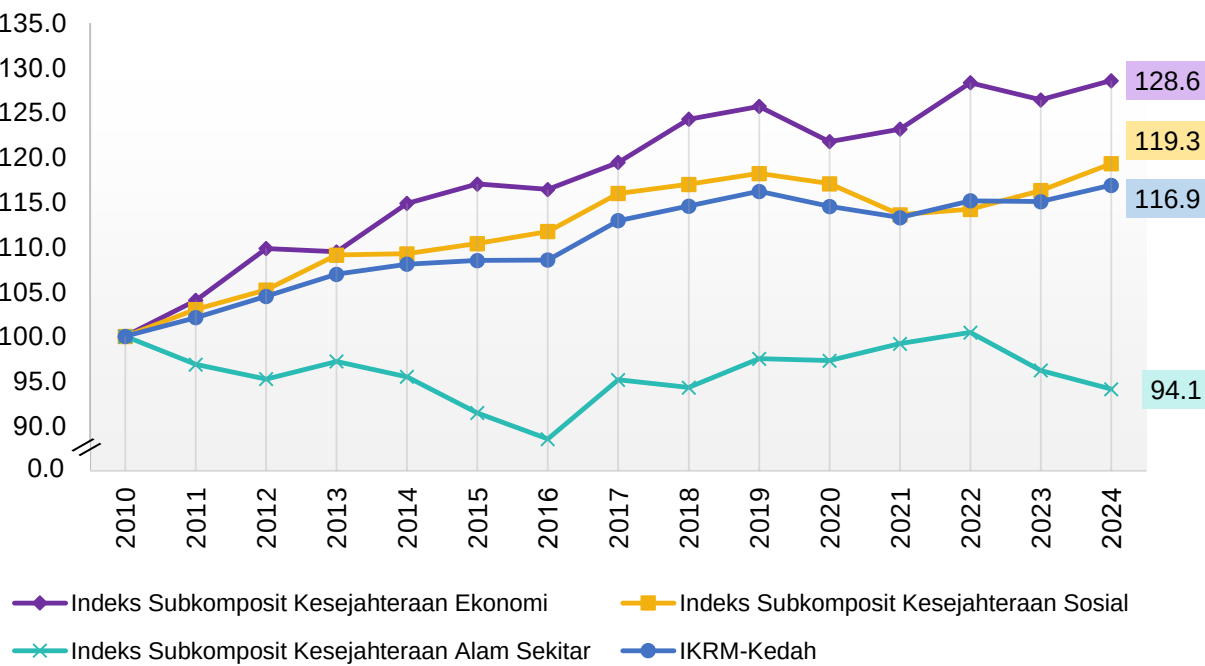
Jadual 1: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Johor, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2023	2024	2023-2024	
2010=100			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	127.3	130.4	3.1	2.4
Pengangkutan	133.5	132.7	-0.8	-0.6
Komunikasi	124.3	124.5	0.2	0.2
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	125.2	137.8	12.6	10.1
Persekitaran Kerja	126.3	126.5	0.2	0.2
Kesejahteraan Sosial	119.7	119.4	-0.3	-0.3
Pendidikan	128.2	131.9	3.7	2.9
Perumahan	136.6	136.2	-0.4	-0.3
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	121.1	121.7	0.6	0.5
Keselamatan Awam	113.6	110.7	-2.9	-2.6
Penyertaan Sosial	131.0	135.9	4.9	3.7
Tadbir Urus	107.5	109.1	1.6	1.5
Kebudayaan	119.7	114.6	-5.1	-4.3
Kesihatan	111.8	112.4	0.6	0.5
Keluarga	107.4	101.7	-5.7	-5.3
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	99.3	99.6	0.3	0.3
Udara	94.4	95.6	1.2	1.3
Air	100.7	100.7	-	-
Sumber Biodiversiti	102.7	102.5	-0.2	-0.2
IKRM-Johor	117.8	118.4	0.6	0.5

KEDAH

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Kedah meningkat sebanyak 16.9 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 28.6 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 19.3 mata, manakala subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sebanyak 5.9 mata.

Carta 2: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Kedah, 2010–2024



IKRM–Kedah pada 2024 meningkat sebanyak 1.6 peratus kepada 116.9 mata berbanding 115.1 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh pertumbuhan dalam subkomposit Sosial (2.6%) dan subkomposit Ekonomi (1.7%). Sebaliknya, subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sebanyak 2.2 peratus, turun kepada 94.1 mata.

Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan prestasi kukuh pada 2024, meningkat kepada 128.6 mata daripada 126.4 mata pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini disokong oleh peningkatan dalam semua komponen iaitu Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (4.9%), Persekitaran Kerja (0.6%), Komunikasi (0.6%) dan Pengangkutan (0.5%).

Subkomposit Sosial meningkat 3.0 mata indeks kepada 119.3 mata pada 2024 daripada 116.3 mata pada 2023. Dalam subkomposit ini, lima komponen mencatatkan peningkatan iaitu Kebudayaan (12.5%), Penyertaan Sosial (4.8%), Tadbir Urus (4.2%), Keselamatan Awam (3.4%) serta Hiburan dan Rekreasi (3.0%). Penurunan direkodkan dalam komponen Kesihatan (-1.4%), Pendidikan (-1.3%), Keluarga (-0.6%) dan Perumahan (-0.4%).

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sebanyak 2.1 mata indeks pada 2024, menurun kepada 94.1 mata daripada 96.2 mata pada tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan ini didorong terutamanya oleh komponen Udara (-7.1%), manakala komponen Air dan Sumber Biodiversiti kekal tidak berubah.

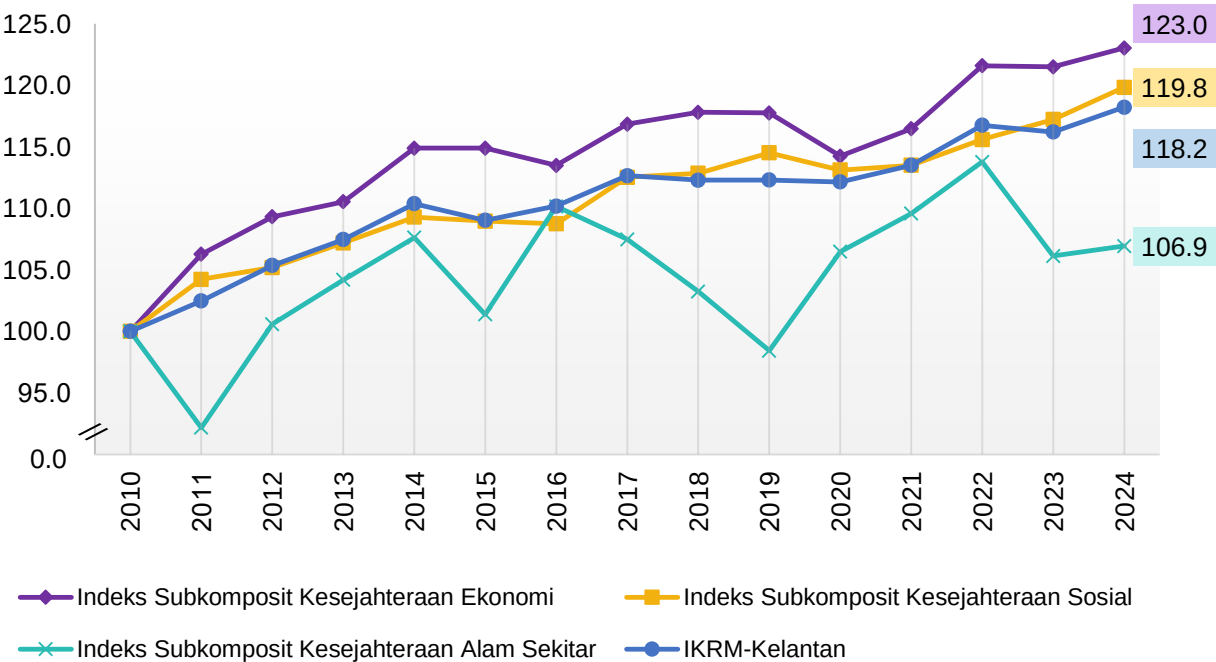
Jadual 2: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Kedah, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	126.4	128.6	2.2	1.7
Pengangkutan	127.8	128.5	0.7	0.5
Komunikasi	122.0	122.7	0.7	0.6
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	132.9	139.4	6.5	4.9
Persekitaran Kerja	123.0	123.7	0.7	0.6
Kesejahteraan Sosial	116.3	119.3	3.0	2.6
Pendidikan	129.4	127.7	-1.7	-1.3
Perumahan	136.2	135.7	-0.5	-0.4
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	111.6	114.9	3.3	3.0
Keselamatan Awam	113.9	117.8	3.9	3.4
Penyertaan Sosial	136.3	142.8	6.5	4.8
Tadbir Urus	109.7	114.3	4.6	4.2
Kebudayaan	103.8	116.8	13.0	12.5
Kesihatan	104.5	103.0	-1.5	-1.4
Keluarga	101.3	100.7	-0.6	-0.6
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	96.2	94.1	-2.1	-2.2
Udara	89.0	82.7	-6.3	-7.1
Air	100.3	100.3	-	-
Sumber Biodiversiti	99.3	99.3	-	-
IKRM-Kedah	115.1	116.9	1.8	1.6

KELANTAN

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Kelantan meningkat sebanyak 18.2 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 23.0 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 19.8 mata dan subkomposit Alam Sekitar sebanyak 6.9 mata.

Carta 3: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Kelantan, 2010–2024



IKRM–Kelantan pada 2024 meningkat sebanyak 1.7 peratus kepada 118.2 mata berbanding 116.2 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disokong oleh ketiga-tiga subkomposit iaitu subkomposit Sosial meningkat 2.2 peratus, subkomposit ekonomi (1.2%) dan subkomposit Alam Sekitar (0.8%).

Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan prestasi kukuh pada 2024, meningkat sebanyak 1.5 mata indeks kepada 123.0 mata pada 2024 daripada 121.5 mata pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini disumbang oleh peningkatan dalam komponen Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (7.0%) dan Komunikasi (0.5%), manakala Persekitaran Kerja dan Pengangkutan masing-masing mencatatkan penurunan 3.3 peratus dan 0.1 peratus.

Subkomposit Sosial mencatatkan prestasi kukuh pada 2024, meningkat sebanyak 2.6 mata indeks kepada 119.8 mata, berbanding 117.2 mata pada 2023. Lima komponen mencatatkan peningkatan iaitu Kebudayaan (13.3%), Penyertaan Sosial (7.6%), Kesihatan (6.3%), Keselamatan Awam (1.6%) dan Keluarga (0.4%), Penurunan direkodkan dalam Pendidikan (-3.7%), Tadbir Urus (2.9%) dan Hiburan dan Rekreasi (-0.2%). Sementara itu, komponen Perumahan kekal tidak berubah.

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar turut mencatatkan peningkatan, meningkat 0.8 mata indeks kepada 106.9 mata pada 2024 daripada 106.1 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh komponen Udara (4.0%), manakala komponen Air menurun (-1.0%) dan komponen Sumber Biodiversiti kekal tidak berubah.

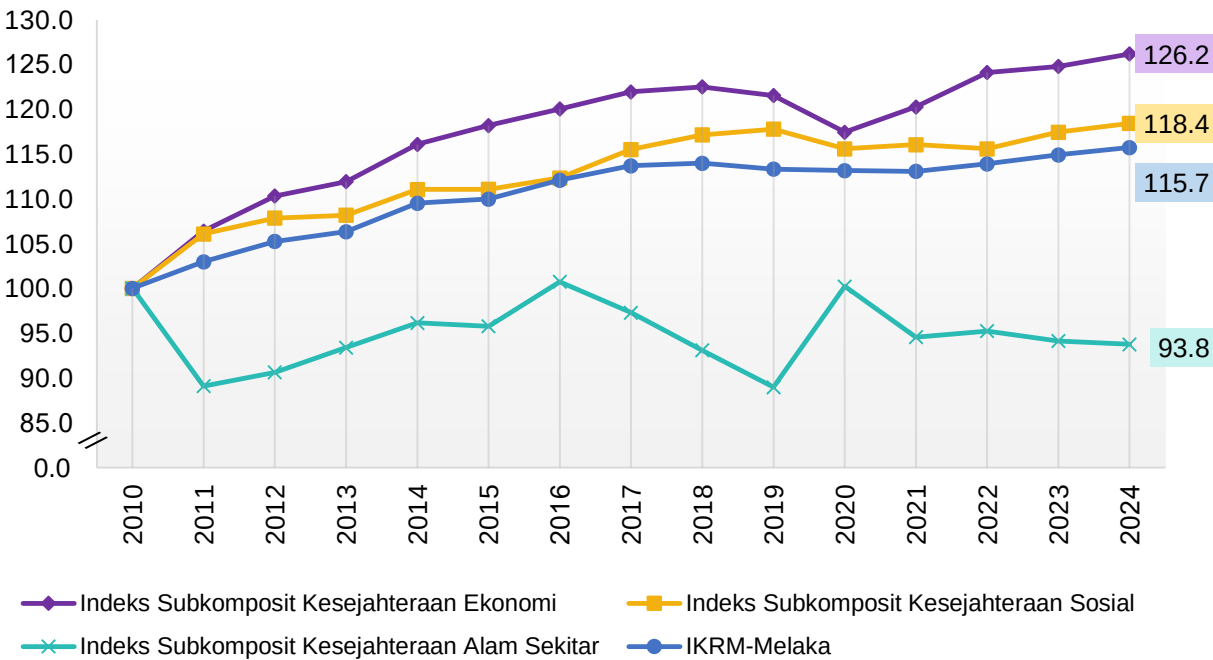
Jadual 3: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Kelantan, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	121.5	123.0	1.5	1.2
Pengangkutan	128.9	128.8	-0.1	-0.1
Komunikasi	122.0	122.6	0.6	0.5
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	130.1	139.2	9.1	7.0
Persekitaran Kerja	104.9	101.4	-3.5	-3.3
Kesejahteraan Sosial	117.2	119.8	2.6	2.2
Pendidikan	135.6	130.6	-5.0	-3.7
Perumahan	131.7	131.7	-	-
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	109.3	109.1	-0.2	-0.2
Keselamatan Awam	124.5	126.5	2.0	1.6
Penyertaan Sosial	134.9	145.2	10.3	7.6
Tadbir Urus	110.9	107.7	-3.2	-2.9
Kebudayaan	92.5	104.8	12.3	13.3
Kesihatan	110.3	117.3	7.0	6.3
Keluarga	105.2	105.6	0.4	0.4
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	106.1	106.9	0.8	0.8
Udara	90.8	94.4	3.6	4.0
Air	125.7	124.5	-1.2	-1.0
Sumber Biodiversiti	101.9	101.9	-	-
IKRM-Kelantan	116.2	118.2	2.0	1.7

MELAKA

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Melaka meningkat sebanyak 15.7 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 26.2 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 18.4 mata, manakala subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sebanyak 6.2 mata.

Carta 4: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Melaka, 2010–2024



IKRM–Melaka pada 2024 meningkat sederhana sebanyak 0.7 peratus kepada 115.7 mata berbanding 114.9 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh kenaikan dalam sub-komposit Ekonomi (1.1%) dan sub-komposit Sosial (0.8%). Sebaliknya, sub-komposit Alam Sekitar menurun sebanyak 0.3 peratus, menurun kepada 93.8 mata.

Sub-komposit Ekonomi mencatatkan prestasi kukuh pada 2024, meningkat 1.4 mata indeks kepada 126.2 mata daripada 124.8 mata pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini disokong oleh kenaikan dalam Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (7.1%) dan Komunikasi (1.1%). Walau bagaimanapun, penurunan dicatatkan dalam Persekitaran Kerja (-3.4%) dan Pengangkutan (-0.4%) dalam tempoh yang sama.

Subkomposit Sosial meningkat sederhana sebanyak 0.9 mata indeks kepada 118.4 mata pada 2024, berbanding 117.5 mata pada 2023. Lima komponen mencatatkan peningkatan iaitu Kebudayaan (10.1%), Penyertaan Sosial (3.7%), Keselamatan Awam (3.1%), Keluarga (0.9%) serta Hiburan dan Rekreasi (0.2%). Penurunan dicatatkan dalam komponen Kesihatan (-5.0%), Perumahan (-2.2%), Tadbir Urus (-1.5%) dan Pendidikan (-1.1%).

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sedikit kepada 93.8 mata pada 2024 daripada 94.1 mata pada 2023. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam komponen Udara (-1.3%), manakala komponen Air dan Sumber Biodiversiti kekal tidak berubah.

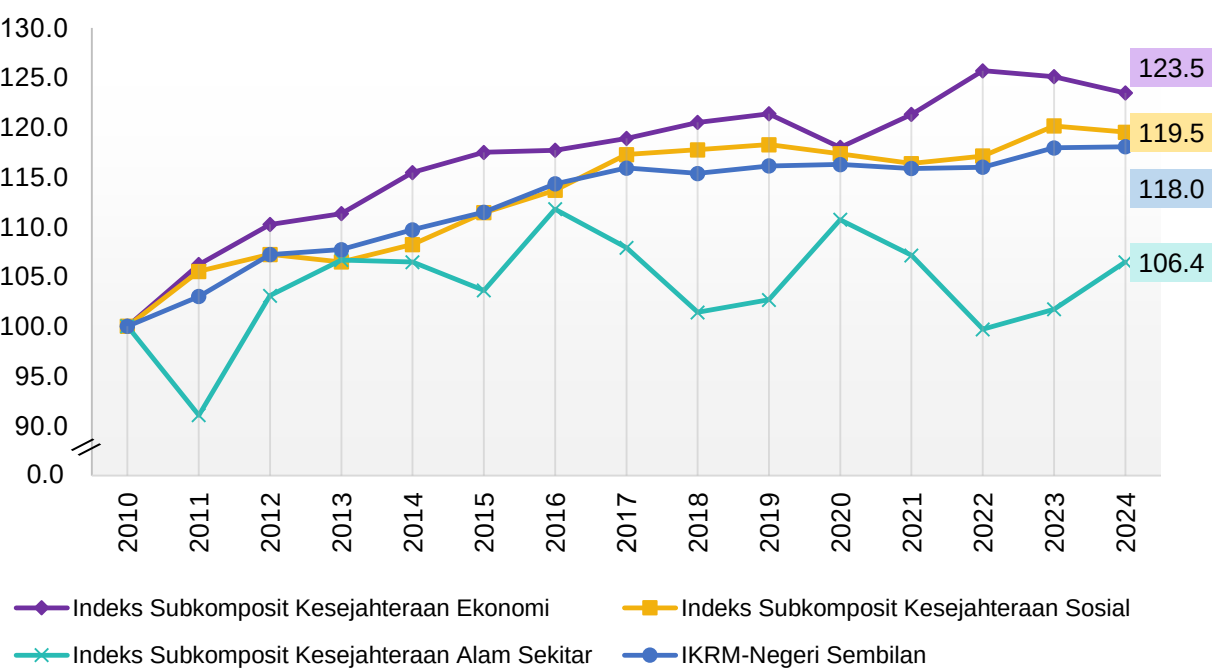
Jadual 4: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Melaka, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	124.8	126.2	1.4	1.1
Pengangkutan	124.9	124.4	-0.5	-0.4
Komunikasi	121.6	122.9	1.3	1.1
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	127.5	136.6	9.1	7.1
Persekitaran Kerja	125.1	120.9	-4.2	-3.4
Kesejahteraan Sosial	117.5	118.4	0.9	0.8
Pendidikan	131.5	130.1	-1.4	-1.1
Perumahan	132.9	130.0	-2.9	-2.2
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	103.2	103.4	0.2	0.2
Keselamatan Awam	107.5	110.8	3.3	3.1
Penyertaan Sosial	132.6	137.5	4.9	3.7
Tadbir Urus	119.3	117.5	-1.8	-1.5
Kebudayaan	108.7	119.7	11.0	10.1
Kesihatan	115.1	109.4	-5.7	-5.0
Keluarga	106.4	107.4	1.0	0.9
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	94.1	93.8	-0.3	-0.3
Udara	86.6	85.5	-1.1	-1.3
Air	100.0	100.0	-	-
Sumber Biodiversiti	95.8	95.8	-	-
IKRM-Melaka	114.9	115.7	0.8	0.7

NEGERI SEMBILAN

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Negeri Sembilan meningkat sebanyak 19.5 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 23.5 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 19.5 mata, manakala subkomposit Alam Sekitar meningkat 6.4 mata.

Carta 5: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan, 2010–2024



IKRM–Negeri Sembilan pada 2024 meningkat sedikit sebanyak 0.1 peratus kepada 118.0 mata daripada 117.9 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan dalam subkomposit Alam Sekitar meningkat sebanyak 4.6 peratus, kepada 106.4 mata berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Sebaliknya, subkomposit Ekonomi menurun 1.3 peratus dan subkomposit Sosial (-0.5%).

Subkomposit Ekonomi menurun sebanyak 1.6 mata indeks, menurun kepada 123.5 mata pada 2024 daripada 125.1 mata pada 2023. Penurunan ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam komponen Pengangkutan (-6.3%) dan Persekitaran Kerja (-0.6%). Sementara itu, Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (0.8%) dan Komunikasi (0.6%) mencatatkan peningkatan dalam tempoh yang sama.

Subkomposit Sosial menurun sebanyak 0.6 mata indeks kepada 119.5 mata pada 2024 daripada 120.1 mata pada 2023. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam Tadbir Urus (-4.1%), Kebudayaan (-3.2%), Keselamatan Awam (-2.7%), Perumahan (-2.4%) dan Pendidikan (-1.3%). Sebaliknya, peningkatan dicatatkan dalam Penyertaan Sosial (5.1%), Kesihatan (3.2%), Hiburan dan Rekreasi (0.6%) dan Keluarga (0.3%).

Sub-komposit Alam Sekitar meningkat pada 2024 sebanyak 4.7 mata indeks kepada 106.4 mata daripada 101.7 mata pada tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan dalam komponen Udara (14.8%) manakala komponen Air dan Sumber Biodiversiti kekal tidak berubah.

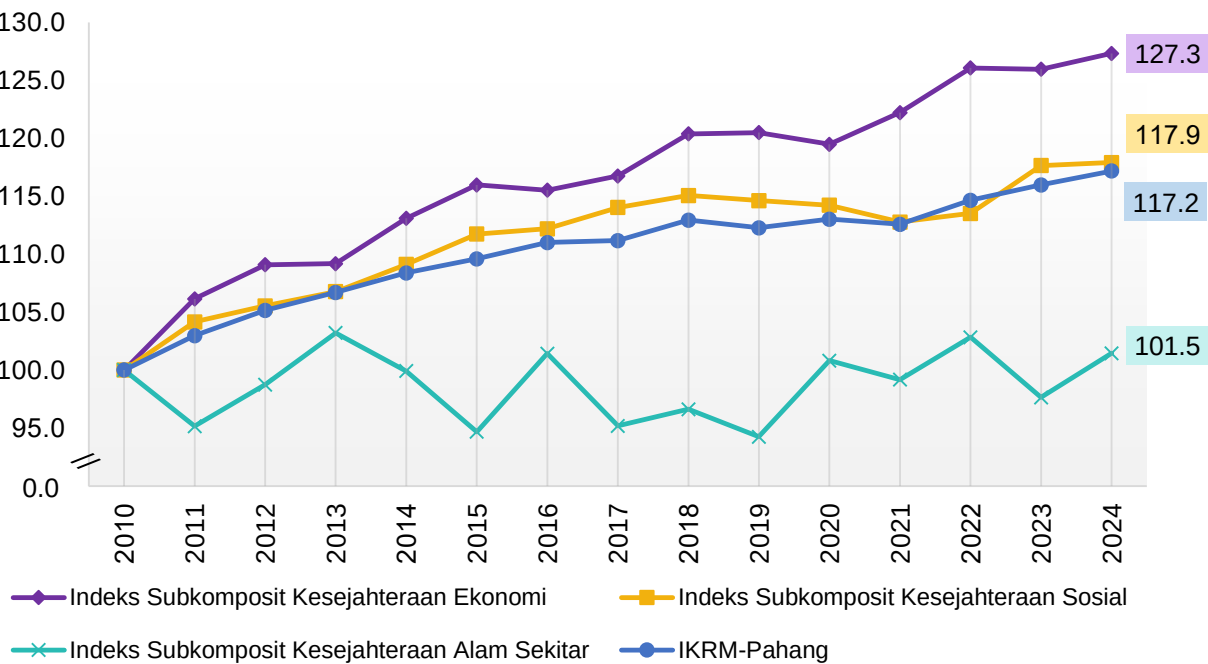
Jadual 5: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	125.1	123.5	-1.6	-1.3
Pengangkutan	119.9	112.3	-7.6	-6.3
Komunikasi	125.5	126.3	0.8	0.6
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	129.8	130.8	1.0	0.8
Persekitaran Kerja	125.2	124.4	-0.8	-0.6
Kesejahteraan Sosial	120.1	119.5	-0.6	-0.5
Pendidikan	133.6	131.9	-1.7	-1.3
Perumahan	140.2	136.8	-3.4	-2.4
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	104.7	105.3	0.6	0.6
Keselamatan Awam	116.5	113.3	-3.2	-2.7
Penyertaan Sosial	134.0	140.8	6.8	5.1
Tadbir Urus	116.0	111.3	-4.7	-4.1
Kebudayaan	121.3	117.4	-3.9	-3.2
Kesihatan	113.7	117.3	3.6	3.2
Keluarga	101.2	101.5	0.3	0.3
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	101.7	106.4	4.7	4.6
Udara	96.1	110.3	14.2	14.8
Air	100.5	100.5	-	-
Sumber Biodiversiti	108.5	108.5	-	-
IKRM-Negeri Sembilan	117.9	118.0	0.1	0.1

PAHANG

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Pahang meningkat sebanyak 17.2 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 27.3 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 17.9 mata, manakala subkomposit Alam Sekitar meningkat 1.5 mata.

Carta 6: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Pahang, 2010–2024



IKRM–Pahang pada 2024 meningkat sedikit sebanyak 0.1 peratus kepada 117.2 mata berbanding 116.0 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh ketiga-tiga subkomposit iaitu subkomposit Alam Sekitar (4.0%), subkomposit Ekonomi (1.0%) dan subkomposit Sosial (0.2%).

Subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 1.3 mata indeks, mencapai 127.3 mata pada 2024 berbanding 126.0 mata pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini disokong oleh peningkatan dalam Persekitaran Kerja (2.9%), Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (1.2%) dan Komunikasi (1.0%). Walau bagaimanapun, komponen Pengangkutan menurun sebanyak 0.6 peratus, menjadi 124.3 mata.

Subkomposit Sosial meningkat sedikit sebanyak 0.2 mata indeks kepada 117.9 mata pada 2024 daripada 117.7 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini dipacu oleh peningkatan dalam Penyertaan Sosial (4.3%) dan Tadbir Urus (4.3%) serta Hiburan dan Rekreasi (0.7%). Sementara itu, penurunan dalam Keselamatan Awam (-3.1%), diikuti Pendidikan (-2.2%), Kesihatan (-0.8%), Keluarga (-0.7%), Kebudayaan (-0.4%) dan Perumahan (-0.2%).

Subkomposit Alam sekitar meningkat pada 2024 sebanyak 3.9 mata indeks kepada 101.5 mata daripada 97.6 mata pada tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini disokong oleh pertumbuhan dalam komponen Air (12.3%) dan Udara (0.9%). Sementara itu, komponen Sumber Biodiversiti menurun sebanyak 2.1 peratus, menurun kepada 89.5 mata pada 2024 berbanding 91.4 mata pada 2023.

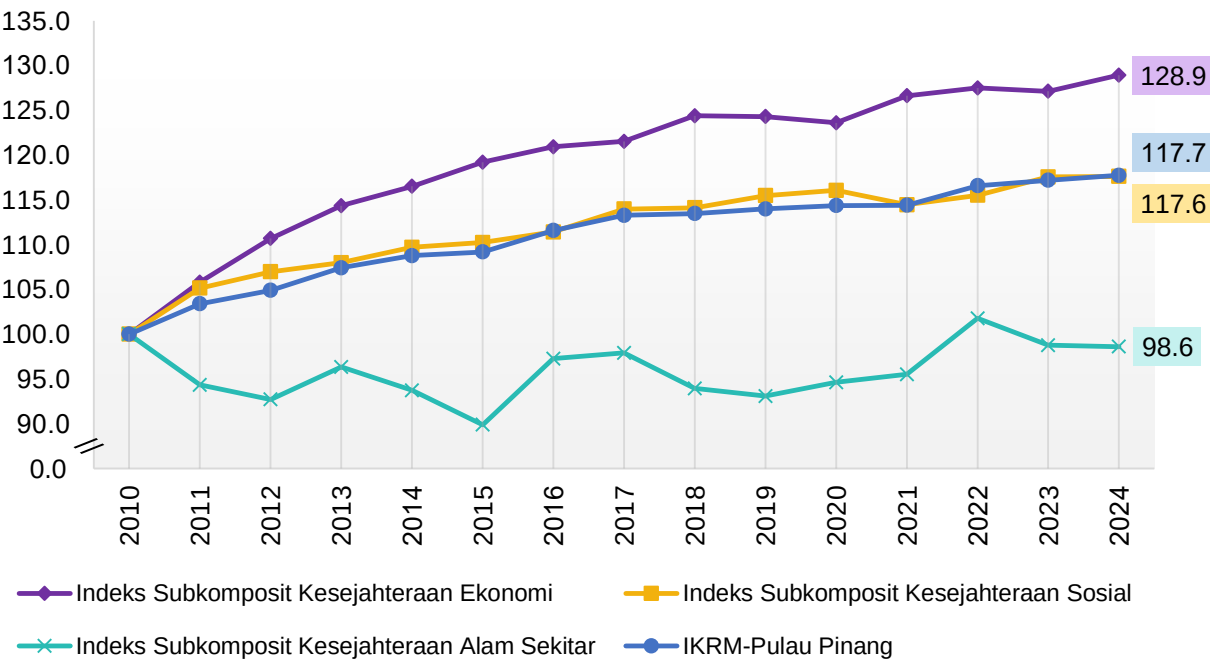
Jadual 6: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Pahang, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
2010=100				
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	126.0	127.3	1.3	1.0
Pengangkutan	125.1	124.3	-0.8	-0.6
Komunikasi	124.3	125.5	1.2	1.0
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	132.3	133.9	1.6	1.2
Persekitaran Kerja	122.1	125.6	3.5	2.9
Kesejahteraan Sosial	117.7	117.9	0.2	0.2
Pendidikan	140.9	137.8	-3.1	-2.2
Perumahan	126.1	125.8	-0.3	-0.2
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	112.4	113.2	0.8	0.7
Keselamatan Awam	117.4	113.8	-3.6	-3.1
Penyertaan Sosial	133.5	139.2	5.7	4.3
Tadbir Urus	109.2	113.9	4.7	4.3
Kebudayaan	105.1	104.7	-0.4	-0.4
Kesihatan	104.3	103.5	-0.8	-0.8
Keluarga	110.0	109.2	-0.8	-0.7
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	97.6	101.5	3.9	4.0
Udara	101.6	102.5	0.9	0.9
Air	100.0	112.3	12.3	12.3
Sumber Biodiversiti	91.4	89.5	-1.9	-2.1
IKRM-Pahang	116.0	117.2	1.2	1.0

PULAU PINANG

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Pulau Pinang meningkat sebanyak 17.7 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 28.9 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 17.6 mata, manakala subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sedikit sebanyak 1.4 mata.

Carta 7: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Pulau Pinang, 2010–2024



IKRM–Pulau Pinang pada 2024 meningkat sedikit sebanyak 0.4 peratus kepada 117.7 mata berbanding 117.2 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh subkomposit Ekonomi (1.4%), manakala subkomposit Alam Sekitar mencatatkan penurunan (-0.2%). Sementara itu, subkomposit Sosial kekal tidak berubah.

Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan prestasi kukuh pada 2024, meningkat sebanyak 1.8 mata indeks kepada 128.9 mata pada 2024 daripada 127.1 mata pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini disokong oleh peningkatan dalam Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (5.2%), Pengangkutan (0.6%) dan Komunikasi (0.5%). Walau bagaimanapun, komponen Persekitaran Kerja menurun sebanyak 0.8 peratus kepada 117.1 mata.

Subkomposit Sosial pada tahun 2024 kekal tidak berubah pada paras 117.6 mata. Namun, terdapat peningkatan direkodkan dalam Penyertaan Sosial (4.5%), Kebudayaan (1.5%) serta Hiburan dan Rekreasi (0.2%). Sebaliknya, penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam Pendidikan (-2.4%), Keluarga (-1.6%), Keselamatan Awam (-1.2%), Kesihatan (-1.0%), Tadbir Urus (-0.1%) dan Perumahan (-0.1%).

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar juga menurun sedikit sebanyak 0.2 mata indeks kepada 98.6 mata pada 2024 daripada 98.8 mata pada tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam komponen Air (-2.1%), manakala komponen Udara meningkat (1.9%) dan komponen Sumber Biodiversiti kekal tidak berubah.

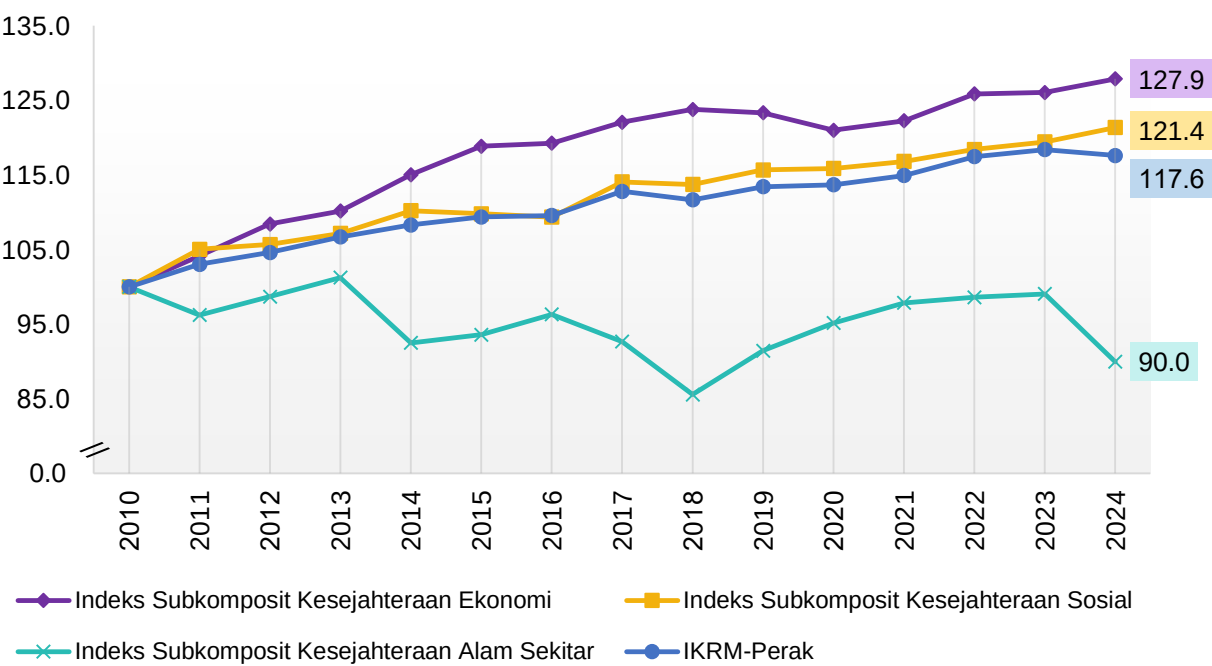
Jadual 7: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Pulau Pinang, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	127.1	128.9	1.8	1.4
Pengangkutan	128.3	129.1	0.8	0.6
Komunikasi	131.2	131.8	0.6	0.5
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	130.9	137.7	6.8	5.2
Persekitaran Kerja	118.1	117.1	-1.0	-0.8
Kesejahteraan Sosial	117.6	117.6	-	-
Pendidikan	123.5	120.5	-3.0	-2.4
Perumahan	135.7	135.5	-0.2	-0.1
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	117.0	117.2	0.2	0.2
Keselamatan Awam	116.9	115.5	-1.4	-1.2
Penyertaan Sosial	136.9	143.0	6.1	4.5
Tadbir Urus	106.1	106.0	-0.1	-0.1
Kebudayaan	109.9	111.5	1.6	1.5
Kesihatan	104.9	103.8	-1.1	-1.0
Keluarga	107.1	105.4	-1.7	-1.6
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	98.8	98.6	-0.2	-0.2
Udara	85.3	86.9	1.6	1.9
Air	100.0	97.9	-2.1	-2.1
Sumber Biodiversiti	111.0	111.0	-	-
IKRM-Pulau Pinang	117.2	117.7	0.5	0.4

PERAK

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Perak meningkat sebanyak 17.6 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 27.9 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 21.4 mata, manakala subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sebanyak 10.0 mata.

Carta 8: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Perak, 2010–2024



IKRM–Perak pada 2024 menurun sedikit sebanyak 0.7 peratus kepada 117.6 mata berbanding 118.4 mata pada 2023. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam subkomposit Alam Sekitar (-9.2%). Sebaliknya, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 1.4 peratus dan subkomposit Sosial (1.7%).

Sub-komposit Ekonomi mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 1.8 mata indeks kepada 127.9 mata pada 2024 daripada 126.1 mata pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini disokong oleh semua komponen iaitu Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (2.2%), Pengangkutan (1.8%), Persekitaran Kerja (1.3%) dan Komunikasi (0.5%).

Subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 2.0 mata indeks kepada 121.4 mata pada 2024 daripada 119.4 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini dipacu oleh peningkatan dalam komponen Kebudayaan (13.7%), Kesihatan (9.3%), Penyertaan Sosial (4.3%), Tadbir Urus (2.6%) dan Perumahan (0.1%). Sebaliknya penurunan dicatatkan dalam komponen Keluarga (-5.0%), Keselamatan Awam (-4.5%), Pendidikan (-2.6%) serta Hiburan dan Rekreasi (-0.9%).

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar mencatatkan penurunan ketara pada 2024 banyak 9.1 mata indeks kepada 90.0 mata daripada 99.1 mata pada tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam ketiga-tiga komponen iaitu Udara (-15.5%), Air (-8.6%) dan Sumber Biodiversiti (-4.6%).

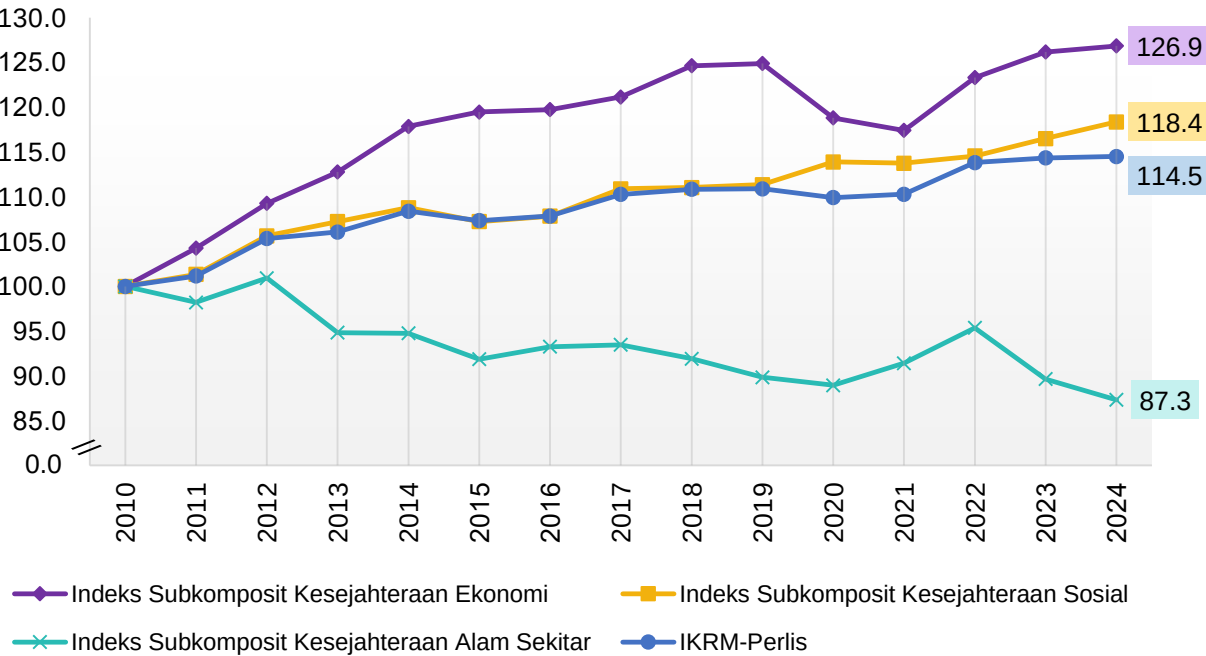
Jadual 8: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Perak, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	126.1	127.9	1.8	1.4
Pengangkutan	129.5	131.8	2.3	1.8
Komunikasi	123.8	124.4	0.6	0.5
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	131.0	133.9	2.9	2.2
Persekitaran Kerja	120.0	121.6	1.6	1.3
Kesejahteraan Sosial	119.4	121.4	2.0	1.7
Pendidikan	133.2	129.7	-3.5	-2.6
Perumahan	133.6	133.7	0.1	0.1
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	116.0	114.9	-1.1	-0.9
Keselamatan Awam	119.8	114.4	-5.4	-4.5
Penyertaan Sosial	132.6	138.3	5.7	4.3
Tadbir Urus	108.4	111.2	2.8	2.6
Kebudayaan	112.9	128.4	15.5	13.7
Kesihatan	100.4	109.7	9.3	9.3
Keluarga	117.9	112.0	-5.9	-5.0
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	99.1	90.0	-9.1	-9.2
Udara	87.9	74.3	-13.6	-15.5
Air	102.2	93.4	-8.8	-8.6
Sumber Biodiversiti	107.1	102.2	-4.9	-4.6
IKRM-Perak	118.4	117.6	-0.8	-0.7

PERLIS

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Perlis meningkat sebanyak 14.5 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 26.9 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 18.4 mata, manakala subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sebanyak 12.7 mata.

Carta 9: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Perlis, 2010–2024



IKRM–Perlis pada 2024 meningkat sedikit sebanyak 0.1 peratus kepada 114.5 mata berbanding 114.4 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam subkomposit Sosial (1.6%) dan subkomposit Ekonomi (0.6%). Sebaliknya, subkomposit Alam Sekitar mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 2.6 peratus.

Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.7 mata indeks kepada 126.9 mata pada 2024 berbanding 126.2 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disebabkan oleh pertumbuhan yang dicatatkan dalam komponen Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (1.9%), Pengangkutan (1.8%) dan Komunikasi (1.0%). Walau bagaimanapun, penurunan dicatatkan dalam komponen Persekitaran Kerja iaitu 2.7 peratus dalam tempoh yang sama.

Subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 1.9 mata indeks kepada 118.4 mata pada 2024 berbanding 116.5 mata pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini disokong oleh peningkatan dalam komponen Kesihatan (9.8%), Kebudayaan (3.9%), Penyertaan Sosial (3.7%), Keselamatan Awam (3.0%) dan Keluarga (1.8%). Sebaliknya, penurunan dicatatkan dalam komponen Hiburan dan Rekreasi (-3.6%), Pendidikan (-1.9%) dan Perumahan (-0.1%) manakala komponen Tadbir Urus kekal tidak berubah.

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sebanyak 2.3 mata indeks kepada 87.3 mata pada 2024 daripada 89.6 mata pada tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh pengurangan dalam komponen Udara (-5.4%) dan Sumber Biodiversiti (-3.5%). Sementara itu, komponen Air mencatatkan peningkatan sederhana, meningkat sebanyak 0.5 peratus.

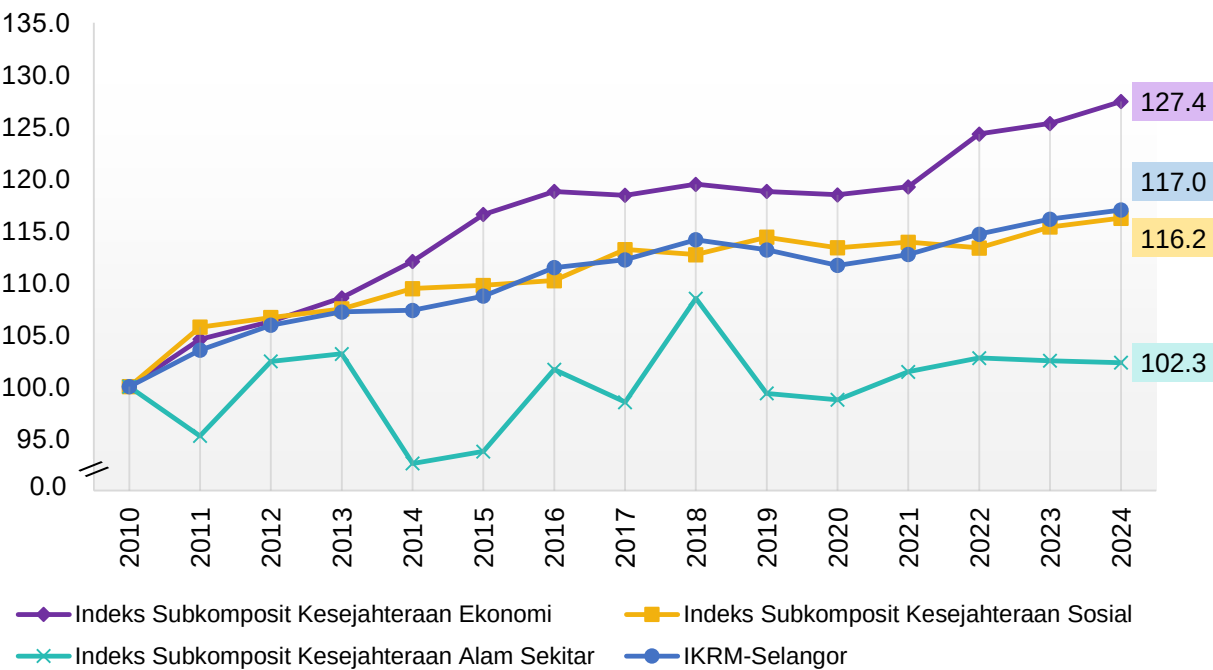
Jadual 9: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Perlis, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	126.2	126.9	0.7	0.6
Pengangkutan	127.9	130.2	2.3	1.8
Komunikasi	121.3	122.5	1.2	1.0
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	134.9	137.5	2.6	1.9
Persekitaran Kerja	120.6	117.3	-3.3	-2.7
Kesejahteraan Sosial	116.5	118.4	1.9	1.6
Pendidikan	129.7	127.2	-2.5	-1.9
Perumahan	135.6	135.4	-0.2	-0.1
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	126.4	121.8	-4.6	-3.6
Keselamatan Awam	109.3	112.6	3.3	3.0
Penyertaan Sosial	125.4	130.0	4.6	3.7
Tadbir Urus	110.9	110.9	-	-
Kebudayaan	100.3	104.2	3.9	3.9
Kesihatan	106.8	117.3	10.5	9.8
Keluarga	104.1	106.0	1.9	1.8
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	89.6	87.3	-2.3	-2.6
Udara	86.3	81.6	-4.7	-5.4
Air	100.6	101.1	0.5	0.5
Sumber Biodiversiti	82.1	79.2	-2.9	-3.5
IKRM-Perlis	114.4	114.5	0.1	0.1

SELANGOR

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Selangor meningkat sebanyak 17.0 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 27.4 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 16.2 mata dan subkomposit Alam Sekitar meningkat 2.3 mata.

Carta 10: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Selangor, 2010–2024



IKRM–Selangor pada 2024 meningkat sebanyak 0.8 peratus kepada 117.0 mata berbanding 116.1 mata pada tahun 2023. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh subkomposit Ekonomi (1.7%) dan subkomposit Sosial (0.7%). Sebaliknya, subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sedikit sebanyak 0.2 peratus, mencapai 102.3 mata.

Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan prestasi tertinggi pada 2024, meningkat sebanyak 2.1 mata indeks kepada 127.4 mata daripada 125.3 pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh peningkatan dalam komponen Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (8.3%) dan Komunikasi (0.2%). Walau bagaimanapun, komponen Persekitaran Kerja mencatatkan penurunan (-1.9%) kepada 121.5 mata manakala komponen Pengangkutan kekal tidak berubah.

Subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 0.8 mata indeks kepada 116.2 mata pada 2024 berbanding 115.4 mata pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh peningkatan dalam Tadbir Urus (4.4%), Penyertaan Sosial (2.9%), Kebudayaan (2.5%) dan Kesihatan (2.3%). Sebaliknya, penurunan dicatatkan dalam Hiburan dan Rekreasi (-1.8%), Pendidikan (-1.6%), Keluarga (-1.0%), Keselamatan Awam (0.6%) dan Perumahan (-0.5%).

Sub-komposit Alam Sekitar menurun sedikit sebanyak 0.2 mata indeks kepada 102.3 mata pada 2024 daripada 102.5 pada tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam komponen Sumber Biodiversiti (-1.4%). Sementara itu, komponen Udara meningkat (1.0%) dan komponen Air kekal tidak berubah berbanding 2023.

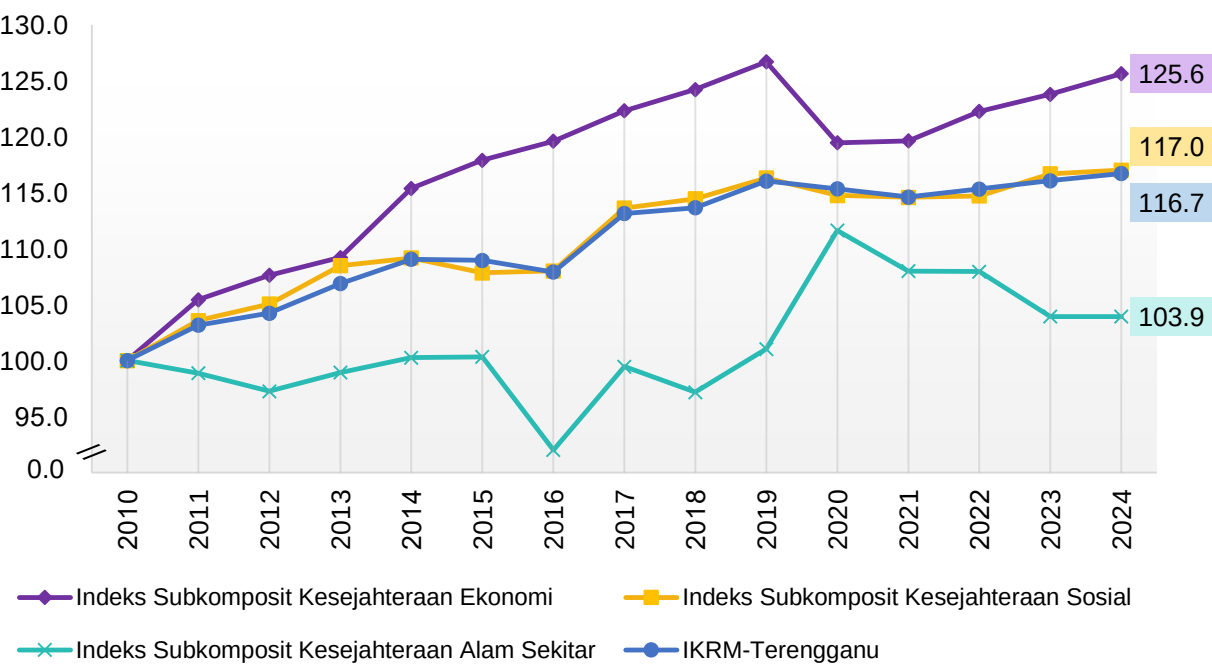
Jadual 10: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Selangor, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	125.3	127.4	2.1	1.7
Pengangkutan	117.9	117.9	-	-
Komunikasi	130.9	131.1	0.2	0.2
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	128.6	139.3	10.7	8.3
Persekitaran Kerja	123.9	121.5	-2.4	-1.9
Kesejahteraan Sosial	115.4	116.2	0.8	0.7
Pendidikan	124.5	122.5	-2.0	-1.6
Perumahan	130.2	129.6	-0.6	-0.5
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	110.2	108.2	-2.0	-1.8
Keselamatan Awam	122.0	121.3	-0.7	-0.6
Penyertaan Sosial	137.2	141.2	4.0	2.9
Tadbir Urus	108.2	113.0	4.8	4.4
Kebudayaan	110.0	112.7	2.7	2.5
Kesihatan	105.2	107.6	2.4	2.3
Keluarga	90.7	89.8	-0.9	-1.0
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	102.5	102.3	-0.2	-0.2
Udara	91.5	92.4	0.9	1.0
Air	101.3	101.3	-	0.0
Sumber Biodiversiti	114.7	113.1	-1.6	-1.4
IKRM-Selangor	116.1	117.0	0.9	0.8

TERENGGANU

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Terengganu meningkat sebanyak 16.7 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 25.6 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 17.0 mata dan subkomposit Alam Sekitar sebanyak 3.9 mata.

Carta 11: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Terengganu, 2010–2024



IKRM–Terengganu pada 2024 meningkat secara sederhana sebanyak 0.5 peratus kepada 116.7 mata berbanding 116.1 pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh subkomposit Ekonomi, meningkat sebanyak 1.5 peratus dan subkomposit Sosial (0.3%) manakala subkomposit Alam Sekitar kekal tidak berubah.

Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan prestasi tertinggi pada 2024, meningkat sebanyak 1.8 mata indeks kepada 125.6 mata daripada 123.8 pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh peningkatan dalam Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (3.9%), Komunikasi (1.5%) dan Persekitaran Kerja (0.8%). Namun, komponen Pengangkutan mencatatkan sedikit penurunan 0.5 peratus kepada 123.2 mata.

Subkomposit Sosial meningkat sedikit sebanyak 0.3 mata indeks kepada 117.0 mata pada 2024 berbanding 116.7 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh peningkatan dalam Penyertaan Sosial (5.0%), Keselamatan Awam (4.6%), Kebudayaan (3.3%) dan Tadbir Urus (0.3%). Sebaliknya, penurunan dicatatkan dalam Pendidikan (-4.5%), Perumahan (-1.9%), Kesihatan (-1.7%), Hiburan dan Rekreasi (-1.2%) serta Keluarga (-0.5%).

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar kekal stabil pada tahun 2024, tidak berubah pada 103.9 mata, dengan ketiga-tiga komponen (Udara, Air, dan Sumber Biodiversiti) kekal pada tahap 2023.

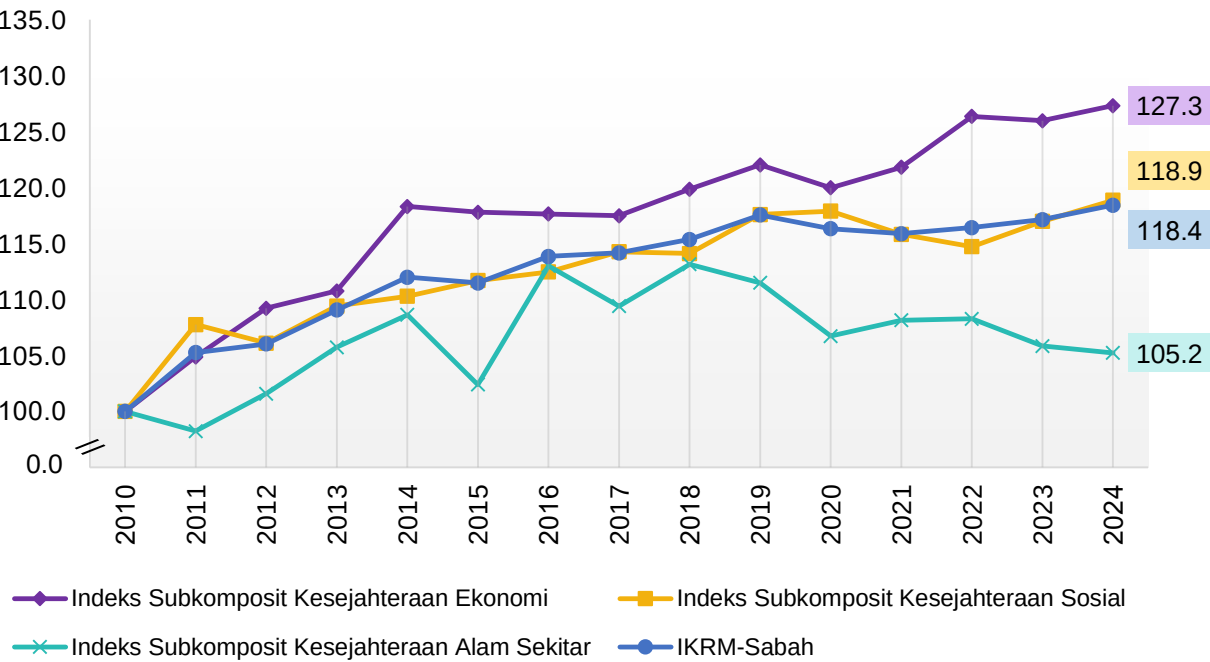
Jadual 11: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Terengganu, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	123.8	125.6	1.8	1.5
Pengangkutan	123.8	123.2	-0.6	-0.5
Komunikasi	121.7	123.5	1.8	1.5
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	130.7	135.8	5.1	3.9
Persekitaran Kerja	119.0	120.0	1.0	0.8
Kesejahteraan Sosial	116.7	117.0	0.3	0.3
Pendidikan	135.0	128.9	-6.1	-4.5
Perumahan	129.1	126.6	-2.5	-1.9
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	125.7	124.2	-1.5	-1.2
Keselamatan Awam	122.7	128.4	5.7	4.6
Penyertaan Sosial	130.9	137.5	6.6	5.0
Tadbir Urus	108.7	109.0	0.3	0.3
Kebudayaan	85.5	88.3	2.8	3.3
Kesihatan	108.8	107.0	-1.8	-1.7
Keluarga	103.7	103.2	-0.5	-0.5
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	103.9	103.9	-	-
Udara	83.1	83.1	-	-
Air	103.2	103.2	-	-
Sumber Biodiversiti	125.5	125.5	-	-
IKRM-Terengganu	116.1	116.7	0.6	0.5

SABAH

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Sabah meningkat sebanyak 18.4 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 27.3 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 18.9 mata dan subkomposit Alam Sekitar sebanyak 5.2 mata.

Carta 12: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Sabah, 2010–2024



IKRM–Sabah pada 2024 meningkat sebanyak 1.1 peratus kepada 118.4 mata berbanding 117.1 mata pada tahun 2023. Peningkatan ini disokong oleh kenaikan dalam subkomposit Sosial (1.6%) dan subkomposit Ekonomi (1.0%). Sebaliknya, subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sedikit sebanyak 0.7 peratus kepada 105.2 mata.

Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan prestasi kukuh pada 2024, meningkat sebanyak 1.3 mata indeks kepada 127.3 mata berbanding 126.0 pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh peningkatan dalam Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (3.0%), Pengangkutan (1.2%) dan Komunikasi (0.4%). Namun, komponen Persekitaran Kerja mencatatkan sedikit penurunan 0.5 peratus kepada 121.7 mata.

Subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 1.9 mata indeks kepada 118.9 mata pada 2024 berbanding 117.0 mata pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh peningkatan dalam komponen Kebudayaan (11.6%), Tadbir Urus (4.3%), Penyertaan Sosial (3.7%), Pendidikan (2.2%) dan Keselamatan Awam (0.1%). Sebaliknya, penurunan dicatatkan dalam komponen Kesihatan (-3.6%), Keluarga (-3.5%) serta Hiburan dan Rekreasi (-1.0%). Sementara itu, komponen Perumahan kekal tidak berubah.

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun pada 2024 sebanyak 0.7 mata indeks kepada 105.2 mata daripada 105.9 mata pada tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam komponen Udara (-4.4%) dan komponen Sumber Biodiversiti (-2.0%). Sementara itu, komponen Air mencatat peningkatan sebanyak 4.2 peratus.

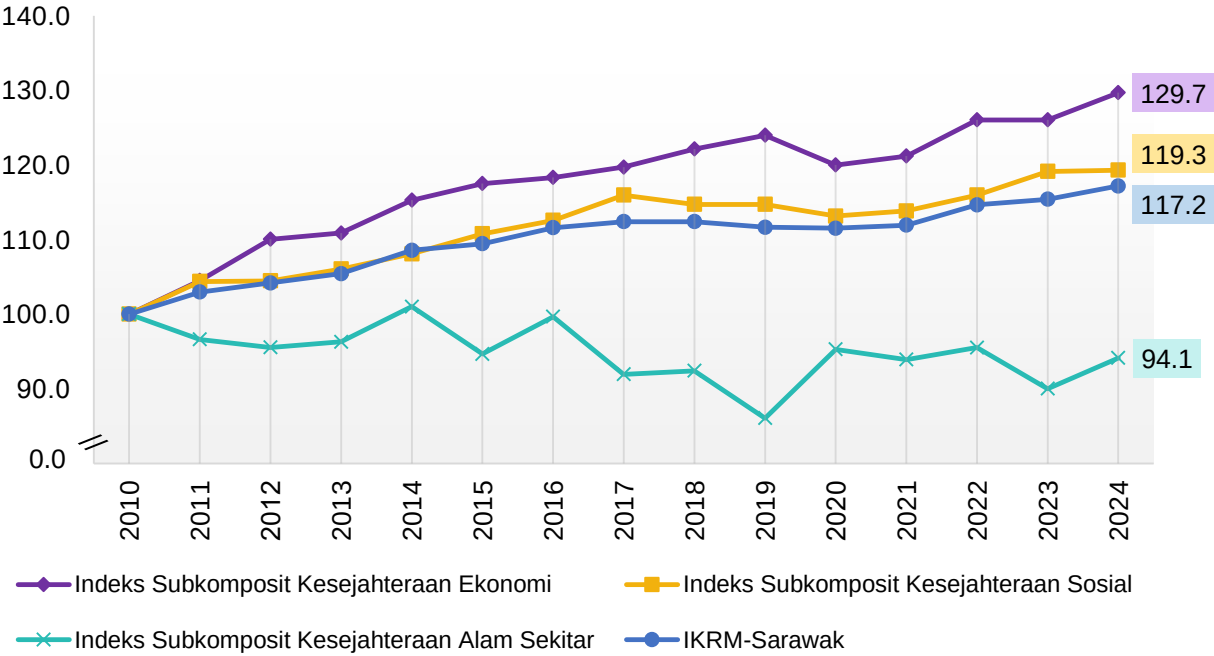
Jadual 12: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Sabah, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	126.0	127.3	1.3	1.0
Pengangkutan	122.0	123.5	1.5	1.2
Komunikasi	125.1	125.6	0.5	0.4
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	134.5	138.5	4.0	3.0
Persekitaran Kerja	122.3	121.7	-0.6	-0.5
Kesejahteraan Sosial	117.0	118.9	1.9	1.6
Pendidikan	128.5	131.3	2.8	2.2
Perumahan	142.9	142.9	-	-
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	113.1	112.0	-1.1	-1.0
Keselamatan Awam	134.4	134.6	0.2	0.1
Penyertaan Sosial	131.4	136.2	4.8	3.7
Tadbir Urus	113.4	118.3	4.9	4.3
Kebudayaan	102.6	114.5	11.9	11.6
Kesihatan	94.3	90.9	-3.4	-3.6
Keluarga	92.3	89.1	-3.2	-3.5
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	105.9	105.2	-0.7	-0.7
Udara	87.9	84.0	-3.9	-4.4
Air	106.6	111.1	4.5	4.2
Sumber Biodiversiti	123.1	120.6	-2.5	-2.0
IKRM-Sabah	117.1	118.4	1.3	1.1

SARAWAK

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Sarawak meningkat sebanyak 17.2 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 29.7 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 19.3 mata, manakala subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sebanyak 5.9 mata.

Carta 13: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Sarawak, 2010–2024



IKRM–Sarawak pada 2024 meningkat sebanyak 1.1 peratus kepada 117.5 mata berbanding 115.4 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh ketiga-tiga subkomposit iaitu subkomposit Alam Sekitar (4.6%), subkomposit Ekonomi (2.9%) dan subkomposit Sosial (0.2%).

Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan prestasi yang baik pada 2024, meningkat sebanyak 3.7 mata indeks kepada 129.7 mata daripada 126.0 pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini disumbang oleh Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (7.6%), Persekitaran Kerja (1.6%), Komunikasi (1.4%) dan Pengangkutan (0.7%).

Subkomposit Sosial meningkat sedikit sebanyak 0.2 mata indeks kepada 119.3 mata pada 2024 berbanding 119.1 pada 2023. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh pertambahan dalam Penyertaan Sosial (2.6%), Kebudayaan (2.1%), Hiburan dan Rekreasi (0.6%), Tadbir Urus (0.5%), Pendidikan (0.4%) dan Keluarga (0.3%). Sebaliknya, penurunan dicatatkan dalam komponen Keselamatan Awam (-3.8%), Kesihatan (-1.0%) dan Perumahan (-0.4%).

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar meningkat sebanyak 4.1 mata indeks kepada 94.1 mata pada 2024 berbanding 90.0 mata pada tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh semua komponen iaitu Udara (12.6%), Sumber Biodiversiti (1.9%) dan Air (0.4%).

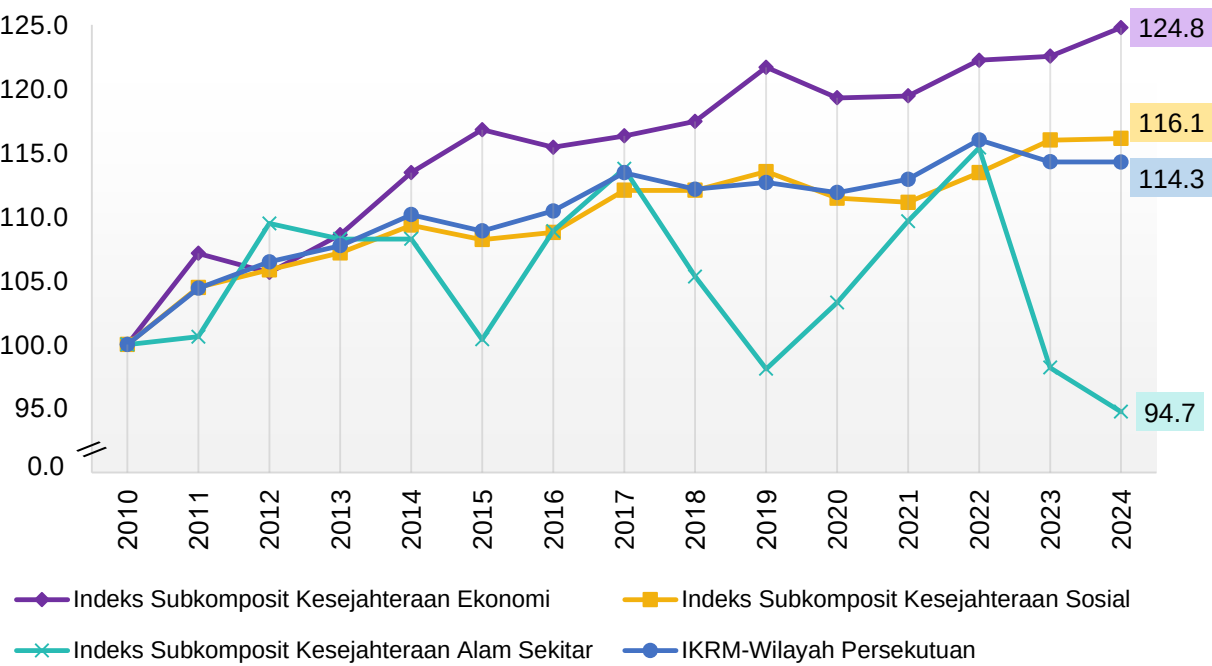
Jadual 13: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Sarawak, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	126.0	129.7	3.7	2.9
Pengangkutan	130.3	131.2	0.9	0.7
Komunikasi	129.0	130.8	1.8	1.4
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	128.8	138.6	9.8	7.6
Persekitaran Kerja	116.1	118.0	1.9	1.6
Kesejahteraan Sosial	119.1	119.3	0.2	0.2
Pendidikan	140.2	140.8	0.6	0.4
Perumahan	124.6	124.1	-0.5	-0.4
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	124.5	125.3	0.8	0.6
Keselamatan Awam	126.0	121.2	-4.8	-3.8
Penyertaan Sosial	123.4	126.6	3.2	2.6
Tadbir Urus	111.6	112.2	0.6	0.5
Kebudayaan	113.0	115.4	2.4	2.1
Kesihatan	115.6	114.4	-1.2	-1.0
Keluarga	93.4	93.7	0.3	0.3
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	90.0	94.1	4.1	4.6
Udara	78.4	88.3	9.9	12.6
Air	78.1	78.4	0.3	0.4
Sumber Biodiversiti	113.5	115.7	2.2	1.9
IKRM-Sarawak	115.4	117.2	1.8	1.6

WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN

Sepanjang tempoh 2010 hingga 2024, IKRM-Wilayah Persekutuan meningkat sebanyak 14.3 mata indeks. Sepanjang tempoh ini, subkomposit Ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 24.8 mata, subkomposit Sosial meningkat sebanyak 16.1 mata, manakala subkomposit Alam Sekitar menurun sebanyak 5.3 mata

Carta 14: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2010–2024



IKRM–Wilayah Persekutuan pada 2024 kekal tidak berubah iaitu 114.3 mata. Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatat peningkatan 1.9 peratus dan subkomposit Sosial (0.1%). Sebaliknya, subkomposit Alam Sekitar mencatatkan penurunan 3.6 peratus.

Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan meningkat sebanyak 2.3 mata indeks kepada 124.8 mata pada 2024 berbanding 122.5 mata pada 2023. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh peningkatan dalam Pendapatan dan Pengagihan (6.3%), Persekitaran Kerja (1.7%) dan Pengangkutan (0.9%). Walau bagaimanapun, penurunan dicatatkan dalam Komunikasi (-1.3%) bagi tempoh yang sama.

Subkomposit Sosial meningkat sedikit sebanyak 0.1 mata indeks kepada 116.1 mata pada 2024 berbanding 116.0 pada 2023. Bagi subkomposit ini, peningkatan dicatatkan dalam komponen Pendidikan (3.9%), Tadbir Urus (1.3%) dan Kesihatan (0.9%). Namun, beberapa komponen mencatatkan penurunan iaitu Keluarga (-2.7%), Keselamatan Awam (-2.1%), Perumahan (-0.6%), Kebudayaan (-0.5%) dan Penyertaan Sosial (-0.1%), manakala komponen Hiburan dan Rekreasi kekal tidak berubah.

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar juga menurun pada 2024 sebanyak 3.5 mata indeks kepada 94.7 mata berbanding 98.2 mata pada tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam komponen Udara (-9.9%), manakala komponen Air dan Sumber Biodiversiti kekal tidak berubah berbanding 2023.

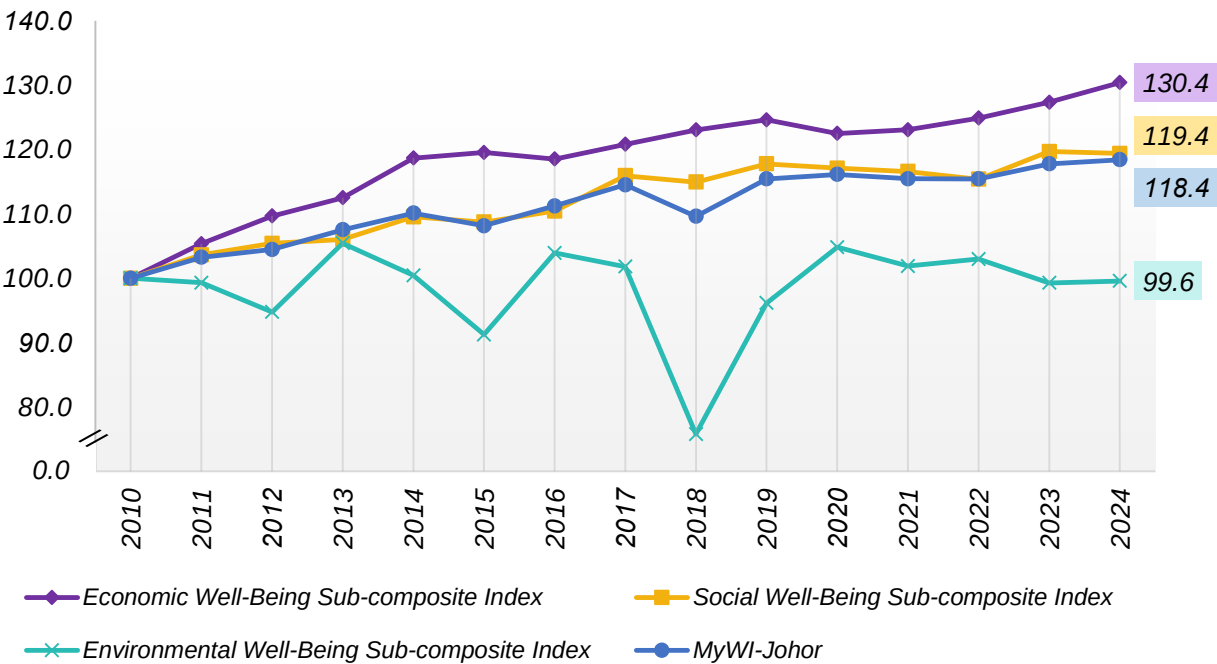
Jadual 14: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2023 dan 2024

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Peratus Perubahan (%)
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	122.5	124.8	2.3	1.9
Pengangkutan	126.3	127.4	1.1	0.9
Komunikasi	126.7	125.1	-1.6	-1.3
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	118.1	125.5	7.4	6.3
Persekitaran Kerja	119.1	121.1	2.0	1.7
Kesejahteraan Sosial	116.0	116.1	0.1	0.1
Pendidikan	126.7	131.6	4.9	3.9
Perumahan	134.4	133.6	-0.8	-0.6
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	101.9	101.9	0.0	0.0
Keselamatan Awam	128.5	125.8	-2.7	-2.1
Penyertaan Sosial	134.2	134.1	-0.1	-0.1
Tadbir Urus	113.4	114.9	1.5	1.3
Kebudayaan	96.7	96.2	-0.5	-0.5
Kesihatan	116.5	117.6	1.1	0.9
Keluarga	91.6	89.1	-2.5	-2.7
Kesejahteraan Alam Sekitar	98.2	94.7	-3.5	-3.6
Udara	105.1	94.7	-10.4	-9.9
Air	100.0	100.0	-	-
Sumber Biodiversiti	89.5	89.5	-	-
IKRM-Wilayah Persekutuan	114.3	114.3	-	-

JOHOR

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Johor increased by 18.4 index points. During this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 30.4 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 19.4 points, while the Environmental sub-composite declined slightly by 0.4 points.

Chart 1: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Johor, 2010–2024



MyWI–Johor in 2024 grew by 0.5 per cent, reaching 118.4 points as compared to 117.9 points in 2023. This improvement was driven by increases in the Economic sub-composite (2.4%) and the Environmental sub-composite (0.3%). In contrast, the Social sub-composite declined by 0.3 per cent, to 119.4 points.

The Economic sub-composite recorded the strongest performance, rising to 130.4 points from 127.3 points in 2023. The growth was driven by a significant increase in Income and Distribution (10.1%), followed by a modest rise in Working Life (0.2%) and Communication (0.2%). However, the Transport component recorded a decline of 0.6 per cent over the same period.

Although the Social sub-composite declined by 0.3 index points to 119.4 points in 2024, five components recorded increases which were Social Participation (3.7%), Education (2.9%), Governance (1.5%), Health (0.5%) as well as Entertainment and Recreation (0.5%). The declines were observed in Family component (-5.3%), followed by Culture (-4.3%), Public Safety (-2.6%) and Housing (-0.3%).

The Environmental sub-composite rose slightly in 2024, to 99.6 points from 99.3 in the previous year. This improvement was driven by the Air component (1.2%), while the Water component remained unchanged. In contrast, the Biodiversity Resources component declined by 0.2 per cent.

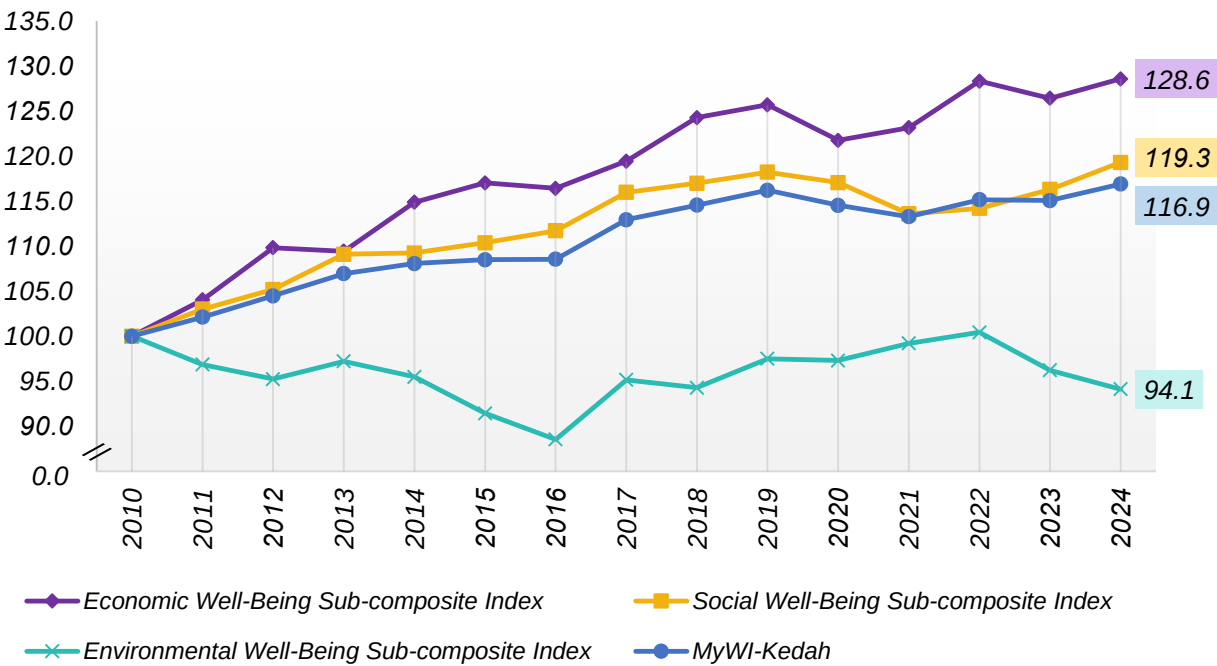
Table 1: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Johor, 2023 and 2024

Sub-composite/ Components 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
Economic Well-being	127.3	130.4	3.1	2.4
Transportation	133.5	132.7	-0.8	-0.6
Communication	124.3	124.5	0.2	0.2
Income and Distribution	125.2	137.8	12.6	10.1
Working Life	126.3	126.5	0.2	0.2
Social Well-being	119.7	119.4	-0.3	-0.3
Education	128.2	131.9	3.7	2.9
Housing	136.6	136.2	-0.4	-0.3
Entertainment and Recreation	121.1	121.7	0.6	0.5
Public Safety	113.6	110.7	-2.9	-2.6
Social Participation	131.0	135.9	4.9	3.7
Governance	107.5	109.1	1.6	1.5
Culture	119.7	114.6	-5.1	-4.3
Health	111.8	112.4	0.6	0.5
Family	107.4	101.7	-5.7	-5.3
Environmental Well-being	99.3	99.6	0.3	0.3
Air	94.4	95.6	1.2	1.3
Water	100.7	100.7	-	-
Biodiversity Resources	102.7	102.5	-0.2	-0.2
MyWI-Johor	117.8	118.4	0.6	0.5

KEDAH

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Kedah increased by 16.9 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 28.6 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 19.3 points, while the Environment sub-composite declined by 5.9 points.

Chart 2: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Kedah, 2010–2024



MyWI–Kedah in 2024 grew by 1.6 per cent, reaching 116.9 points as compared to 115.1 points in 2023. This improvement was driven by gains in the Social sub-composite (2.6%) and the Economic sub-composite (1.7%). In contrast, the Environmental sub-composite fell by 2.2 per cent, declining to 94.1 points.

The Economic sub-composite recorded the strongest performance in 2024, rising to 128.6 points from 126.4 points in 2023. The growth was supported by increases across all components which were Income and Distribution (4.9%), Working Life (0.6%), Communication (0.6%) and Transportation (0.5%).

The Social sub-composite rose in 2024, increasing by 3.0 index points to 119.3 points from 116.3 in 2023. Within this sub-composite, five components recorded gains which were Culture (12.5%), Social Participation (4.8%), Governance (4.2%), Public Safety (3.4%) as well as Entertainment and Recreation (3.0%). Declines were observed in Health component (-1.4%), Education (-1.3%) Family (-0.6%) and Housing (-0.4%) .

The Environmental sub-composite declined by 2.1 index points in 2024, falling to 94.1 points from 96.2 in the previous year. This decrease was mainly driven by Air component (-7.1%), while the Water and Biodiversity Resources components remained unchanged.

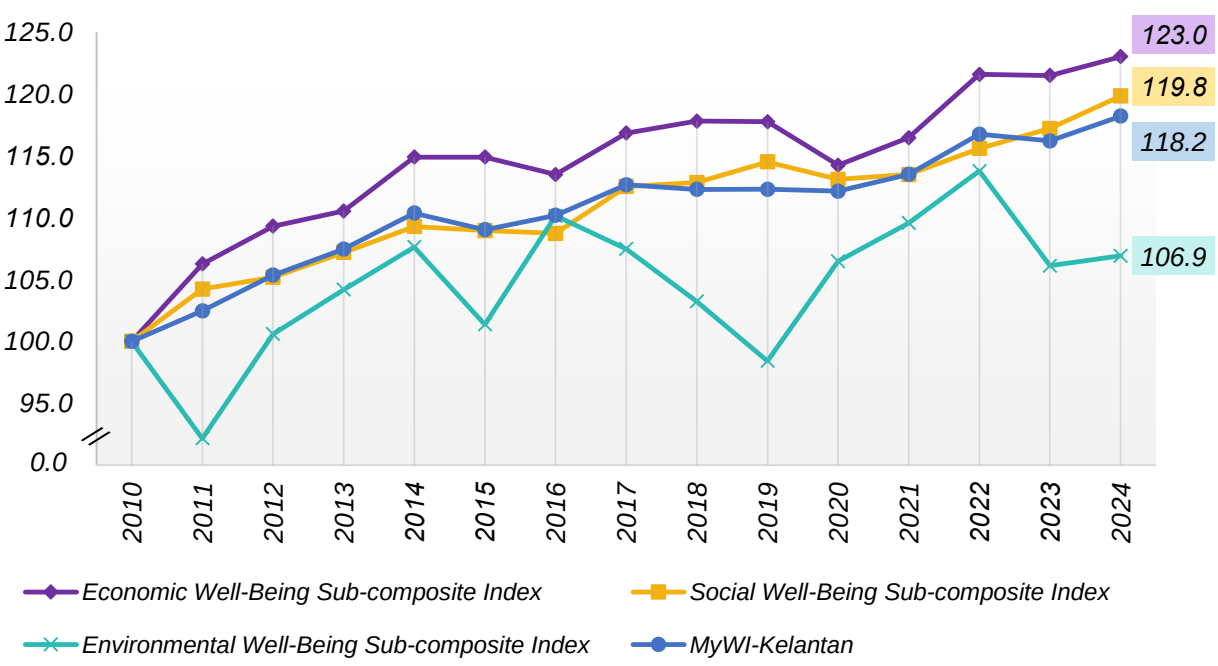
Table 2: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Kedah, 2023 and 2024

Sub-composite/ Components	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
2010=100				
Economic Well-being	126.4	128.6	2.2	1.7
Transportation	127.8	128.5	0.7	0.5
Communication	122.0	122.7	0.7	0.6
Income and Distribution	132.9	139.4	6.5	4.9
Working Life	123.0	123.7	0.7	0.6
Social Well-being	116.3	119.3	3.0	2.6
Education	129.4	127.7	-1.7	-1.3
Housing	136.2	135.7	-0.5	-0.4
Entertainment and Recreation	111.6	114.9	3.3	3.0
Public Safety	113.9	117.8	3.9	3.4
Social Participation	136.3	142.8	6.5	4.8
Governance	109.7	114.3	4.6	4.2
Culture	103.8	116.8	13.0	12.5
Health	104.5	103.0	-1.5	-1.4
Family	101.3	100.7	-0.6	-0.6
Environmental Well-being	96.2	94.1	-2.1	-2.2
Air	89.0	82.7	-6.3	-7.1
Water	100.3	100.3	-	-
Biodiversity Resources	99.3	99.3	-	-
MyWI-Kedah	115.1	116.9	1.8	1.6

KELANTAN

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Kelantan increased by 18.2 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 23.0 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 19.8 points and the Environmental sub-composite by 6.9 points.

Chart 3: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Kelantan, 2010–2024



MyWI–Kelantan in 2024 grew by 1.7 per cent, reaching 118.2 points as compared to 116.2 points in 2023. This increase was supported by all three sub-composites, namely the Social sub-composite which grew by 2.2 per cent, the Economic sub-composite (1.2%), and the Environmental sub-composite (0.8%).

The Economic sub-composite recorded the strongest performance in 2024, rising by 1.5 index points to 123.0 points from 121.5 points in 2023. This growth was contributed by increases in Income and Distribution component (7.0%) and Communication (0.5%), while the Working Life and Transportation recorded declines of 3.3 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively.

The Social sub-composite recorded strong performance in 2024, increasing by 2.6 index points to 119.8 points as compared to 117.2 points in 2023. Five components recorded increases were Culture (13.3%), Social Participation (7.6%), Health (6.3%), Public Safety (1.6%), and Family (0.4%). Declines were observed in Education (-3.7%), Governance (-2.9%), and Entertainment and Recreation (-0.2%). Meanwhile, the Housing component remained unchanged.

The Environmental sub-composite also improved, rising by 0.8 index points to 106.9 points in 2024 from 106.1 in 2023. This improvement was driven by the Air component (3.8%), while the Water component declined (-1.0%) and the Biodiversity Resources component remained unchanged.

Table 3: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Kelantan, 2023 and 2024

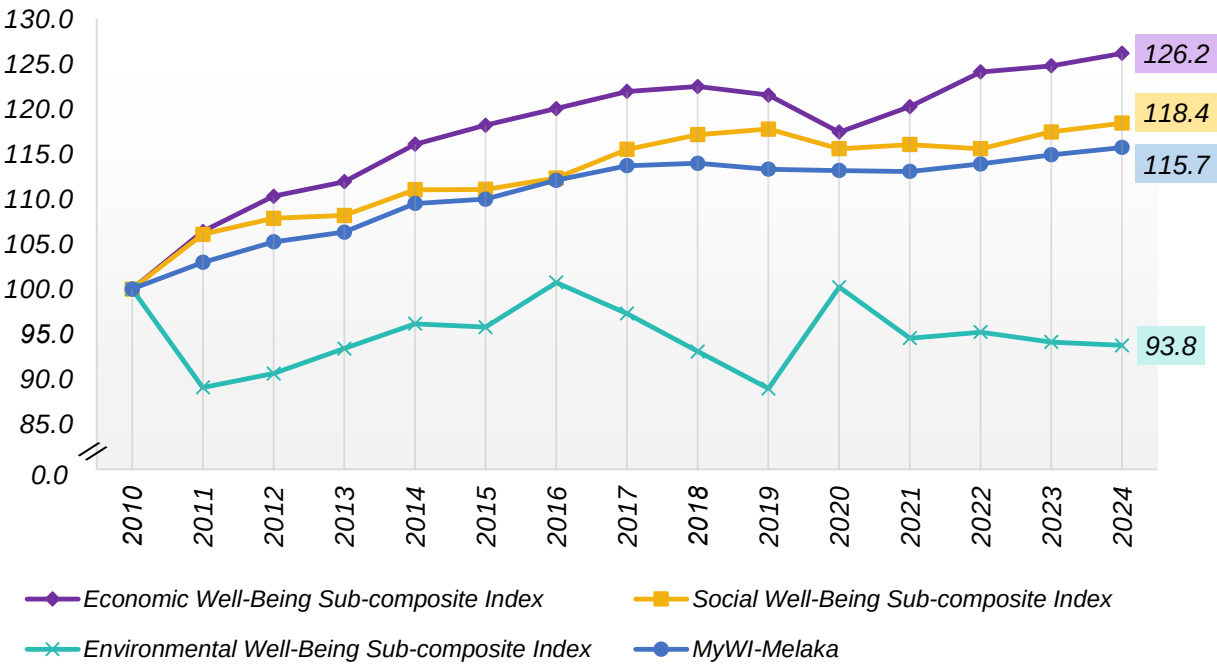
Sub-composite/ Components 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
Economic Well-being	121.5	123.0	1.5	1.2
Transportation	128.9	128.8	-0.1	-0.1
Communication	122.0	122.6	0.6	0.5
Income and Distribution	130.1	139.2	9.1	7.0
Working Life	104.9	101.4	-3.5	-3.3
Social Well-being	117.2	119.8	2.6	2.2
Education	135.6	130.6	-5.0	-3.7
Housing	131.7	131.7	0.0	0.0
Entertainment and Recreation	109.3	109.1	-0.2	-0.2
Public Safety	124.5	126.5	2.0	1.6
Social Participation	134.9	145.2	10.3	7.6
Governance	110.9	107.7	-3.2	-2.9
Culture	92.5	104.8	12.3	13.3
Health	110.3	117.3	7.0	6.3
Family	105.2	105.6	0.4	0.4
Environmental Well-being	106.1	106.9	0.8	0.8
Air	90.8	94.4	3.6	4.0
Water	125.7	124.5	-1.2	-1.0
Biodiversity Resources	101.9	101.9	-	-
MyWI-Kelantan	116.2	118.2	2.0	1.7

Note: Value less than 0.05

MELAKA

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Melaka increased by 15.7 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 26.2 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 18.4 points, while the Environmental sub-composite declined by 6.2 points.

Chart 4: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Melaka, 2010–2024



MyWI–Melaka in 2024 rose slightly by 0.7 per cent, reaching 115.7 points as compared to 114.9 points in 2023. This improvement was driven by gains in the Economic sub-composite (1.1%) and the Social sub-composite (0.8%). In contrast, the Environmental sub-composite fell by 0.3 per cent, to 93.8 points.

The Economic sub-composite recorded the strongest performance in 2024, rising by 1.4 index points to 126.2 points from 124.8 points in 2023. The growth was supported by increases in Income and Distribution (7.1%) and Communication (1.1%). However, declines were registered in Working Life (-3.4%) and Transportation (-0.4%) during the same period.

The Social sub-composite rose marginally by 0.9 index points to 118.4 points in 2024, compared to 117.5 points in 2023. Five components recorded improvements which were Culture (10.1%), Social Participation (3.7%), Public Safety (3.1%), Family (0.9%), and Entertainment and Recreation (0.2%). Declines were registered in Health component (-5.0%), Housing (-2.2%), Governance (-1.5%), and Education (-1.1%).

The Environmental sub-composite decreased slightly, to 93.8 points in 2024 from 94.1 points in 2023. This decline was driven by a reduction in the Air component (-1.3%), while Water and Biodiversity Resources components remained unchanged.

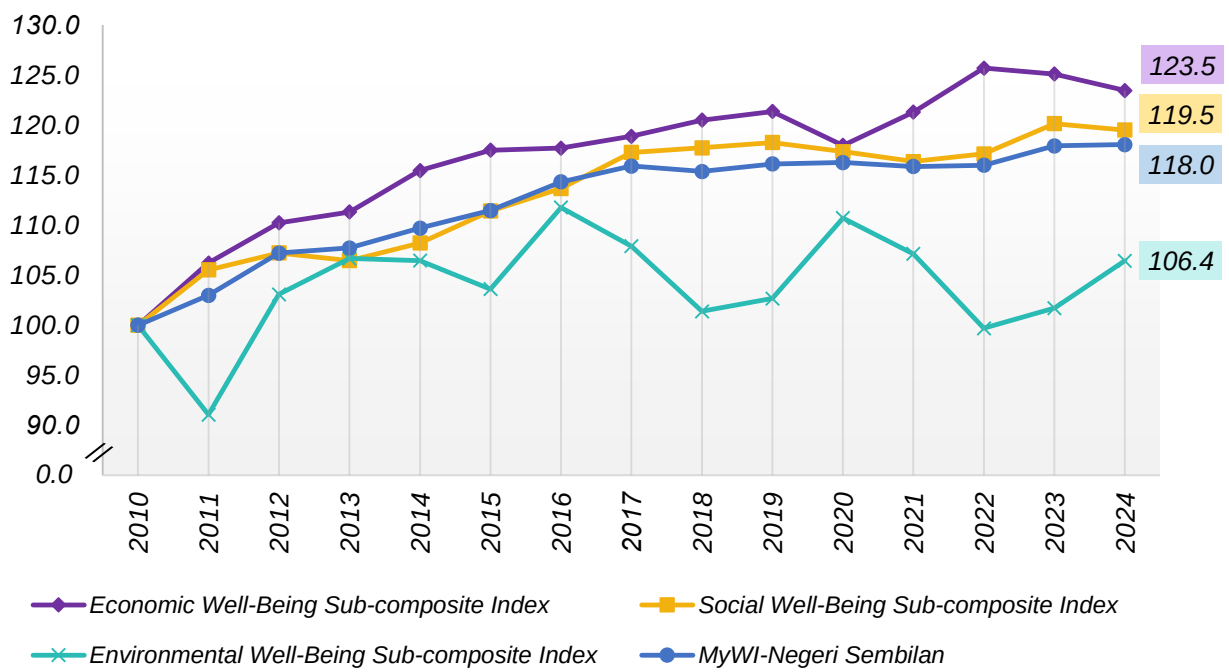
Table 4: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Melaka, 2023 and 2024

Sub-composite/ Components 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
Economic Well-being	124.8	126.2	1.4	1.1
Transportation	124.9	124.4	-0.5	-0.4
Communication	121.6	122.9	1.3	1.1
Income and Distribution	127.5	136.6	9.1	7.1
Working Life	125.1	120.9	-4.2	-3.4
Social Well-being	117.5	118.4	0.9	0.8
Education	131.5	130.1	-1.4	-1.1
Housing	132.9	130.0	-2.9	-2.2
Entertainment and Recreation	103.2	103.4	0.2	0.2
Public Safety	107.5	110.8	3.3	3.1
Social Participation	132.6	137.5	4.9	3.7
Governance	119.3	117.5	-1.8	-1.5
Culture	108.7	119.7	11.0	10.1
Health	115.1	109.4	-5.7	-5.0
Family	106.4	107.4	1.0	0.9
Environmental Well-being	94.1	93.8	-0.3	-0.3
Air	86.6	85.5	-1.1	-1.3
Water	100.0	100.0	-	-
Biodiversity Resources	95.8	95.8	-	-
MyWI-Melaka	114.9	115.7	0.8	0.7

NEGERI SEMBILAN

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Negeri Sembilan increased by 19.5 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 23.5 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 19.5 points and the Environmental sub-composite by 6.4 points.

Chart 5: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Negeri Sembilan, 2010–2024



MyWI–Negeri Sembilan in 2024 rose slightly by 0.1 per cent to 118.0 points from 117.9 points in 2023. This increase was driven by the Environmental sub-composite, which rose by 4.6% to 106.4 points as compared to the previous year. In contrast, the Economic sub-composite declined by -1.3 per cent and the Social sub-composite (-0.5%).

The Economic sub-composite fell by 1.6 index points, falling to 123.5 points in 2024 from 125.0 points in 2023. This decrease was mainly driven by declines in the Transportation (-6.3%) and Working Life (-0.6%). Meanwhile, Income and Distribution (0.8%) and Communication (0.6%) recorded increases during the same period.

The Social sub-composite declined by 0.6 index points to 121.4 points in 2024 from 123.6 points in 2023. This decrease was driven by reductions in Governance (-4.1%), Culture (-3.2%), Public Safety (-2.7%), Housing (-2.4%) and Education (-1.3%). In contrast, increases were recorded in Social Participation (5.1%), Health (3.2%), Entertainment and Recreation (0.6%) and Family (0.3%).

The Environmental sub-composite strengthened in 2024, rising by 4.7 index points to 106.4 points from 101.7 in the previous year. This improvement was driven by growth in the Air component (14.8%), while the Water and Biodiversity Resources components remained unchanged.

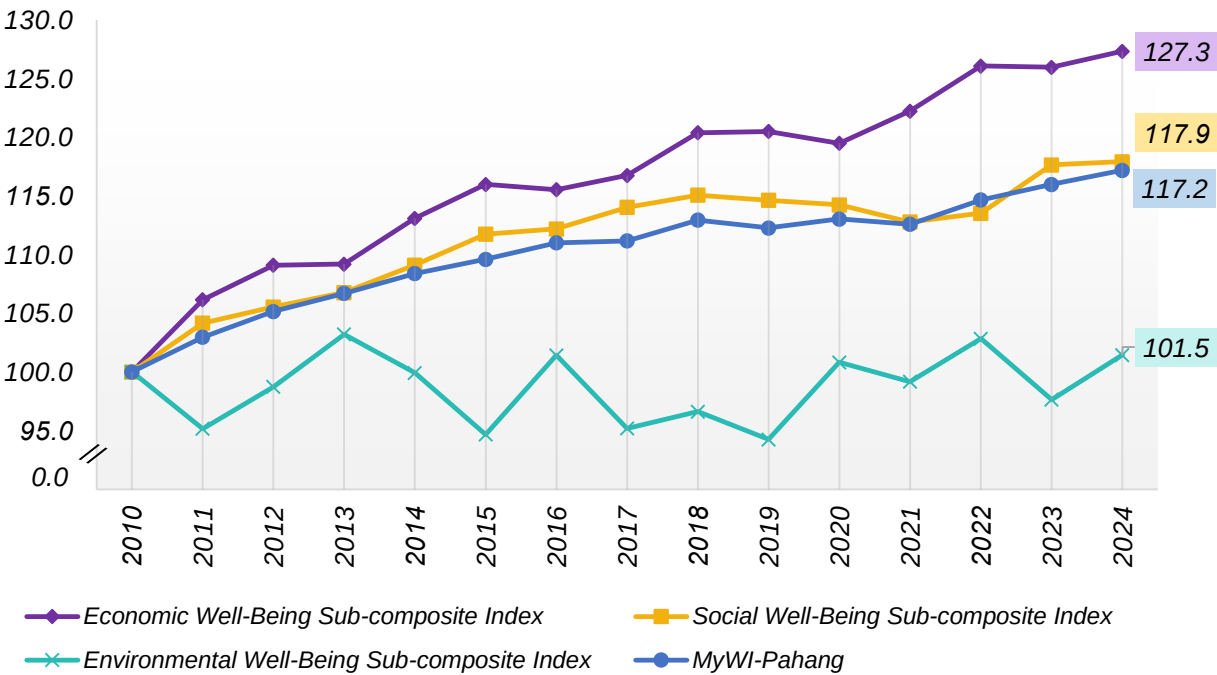
Table 5: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Negeri Sembilan, 2023 and 2024

Sub-composite/ Components	2023	2024	2023-2024	
2010=100			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
Economic Well-being	125.1	123.5	-1.6	-1.3
Transportation	119.9	112.3	-7.6	-6.3
Communication	125.5	126.3	0.8	0.6
Income and Distribution	129.8	130.8	1.0	0.8
Working Life	125.2	124.4	-0.8	-0.6
Social Well-being	120.1	119.5	-0.6	-0.5
Education	133.6	131.9	-1.7	-1.3
Housing	140.2	136.8	-3.4	-2.4
Entertainment and Recreation	104.7	105.3	0.6	0.6
Public Safety	116.5	113.3	-3.2	-2.7
Social Participation	134.0	140.8	6.8	5.1
Governance	116.0	111.3	-4.7	-4.1
Culture	121.3	117.4	-3.9	-3.2
Health	113.7	117.3	3.6	3.2
Family	101.2	101.5	0.3	0.3
Environmental Well-being	101.7	106.4	4.7	4.6
Air	96.1	110.3	14.2	14.8
Water	100.5	100.5	-	-
Biodiversity Resources	108.5	108.5	-	-
MyWI-Negeri Sembilan	117.9	118.0	0.1	0.1

PAHANG

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Pahang increased by 17.2 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 27.3 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 17.9 points, and the Environmental sub-composite by 1.5 points.

Chart 6: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Pahang, 2010–2024



MyWI–Pahang in 2024 edged up by 0.1 per cent, recording 117.2 points as compared to 116.0 in 2023. This increase was contributed by all three sub-composites: the Environmental sub-composite (4.0%), the Economic sub-composite (1.0%) and the Social sub-composite (0.2%).

The Economic sub-composite rose by 1.3 index points, reaching 127.3 points in 2024 as compared to 126.0 in 2023. Growth was supported by increases in Working Life (2.9%), Income and Distribution (1.2%) and Communication (1.0%). However, the Transportation component declined by 0.6 per cent, settling at 124.3 points.

The Social sub-composite rose slightly by 0.2 index points to 117.9 points in 2024 from 117.7 points in 2023. This increase was driven by gains in Social Participation (4.3%) and Governance (4.3%) as well as Entertainment and Recreation (0.7%). Meanwhile, declines were recorded in Public Safety (-3.1%), followed by Education (-2.2%), Health (-0.8%), Family (-0.7%), Culture (-0.4%), and Housing (-0.2%).

The Environmental sub-composite strengthened in 2024, rising by 3.9 index points to 101.5 points from 97.6 in the previous year. This improvement was supported by growth in the Water component (12.3%) and the Air component (0.9%). Meanwhile, the Biodiversity Resources component declined by 2.1 per cent, dropping to 89.5 points in 2024 as compared to 91.4 points in 2023.

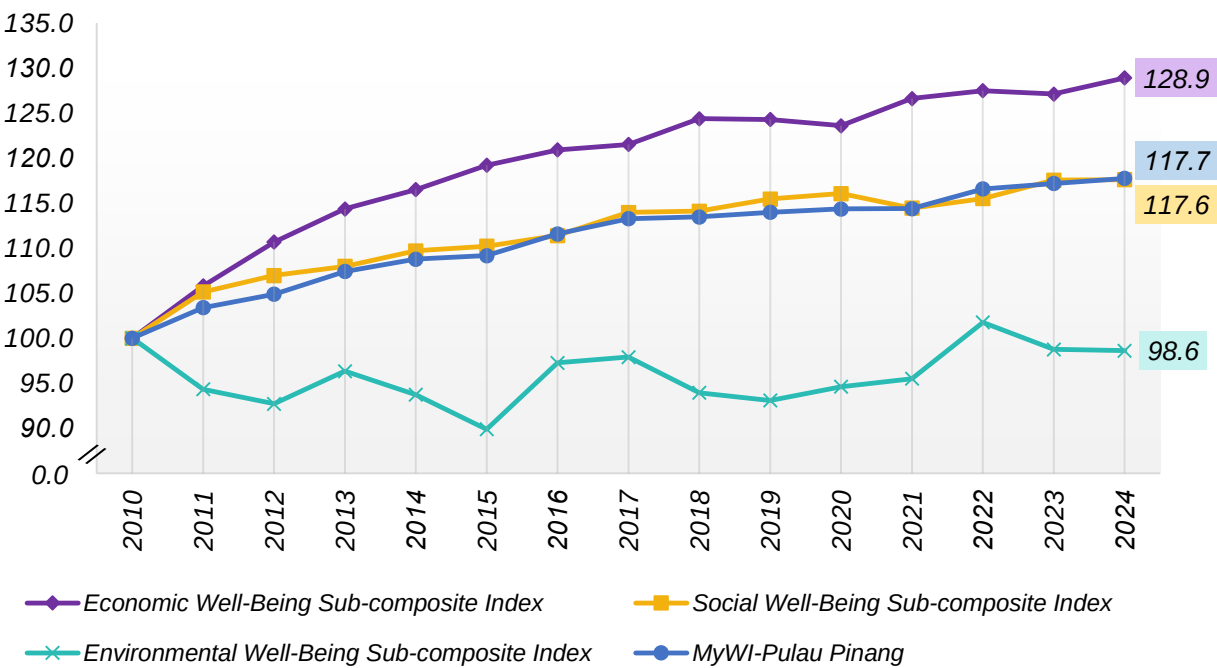
Table 6: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Pahang, 2023 and 2024

Sub-composite/ Components 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
Economic Well-being	126.0	127.3	1.3	1.0
Transportation	125.1	124.3	-0.8	-0.6
Communication	124.3	125.5	1.2	1.0
Income and Distribution	132.3	133.9	1.6	1.2
Working Life	122.1	125.6	3.5	2.9
Social Well-being	117.7	117.9	0.2	0.2
Education	140.9	137.8	-3.1	-2.2
Housing	126.1	125.8	-0.3	-0.2
Entertainment and Recreation	112.4	113.2	0.8	0.7
Public Safety	117.4	113.8	-3.6	-3.1
Social Participation	133.5	139.2	5.7	4.3
Governance	109.2	113.9	4.7	4.3
Culture	105.1	104.7	-0.4	-0.4
Health	104.3	103.5	-0.8	-0.8
Family	110.0	109.2	-0.8	-0.7
Environmental Well-being	97.6	101.5	3.9	4.0
Air	101.6	102.5	0.9	0.9
Water	100.0	112.3	12.3	12.3
Biodiversity Resources	91.4	89.5	-1.9	-2.1
MyWI-Pahang	116.0	117.2	1.2	1.0

PULAU PINANG

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Pulau Pinang increased by 20.7 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 31.1 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 21.1 points, while the Environmental sub-composite declined slightly by 1.4 points.

Chart 7: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Pulau Pinang, 2010–2024



MyWI–Pulau Pinang in 2024 edged up by 0.4 per cent, reaching 117.7 points as compared to 117.2 in 2023. This increase was driven by the Economic sub-composite (1.4%), while the Environmental sub-composite recorded a decline of -0.2%. Meanwhile, the Social sub-composite remained unchanged.

The Economic sub-composite recorded the strongest performance in 2024, rising by 1.8 index points to 128.9 points from 127.1 in 2023. The growth was supported by increases in Income and Distribution (5.2%), Transportation (0.6%) and Communication (0.5%). However, the Working Life component declined by 0.8 per cent, to 117.1 points.

The Social sub-composite remained unchanged in 2024, staying at 117.6 points. However, increases were recorded in the Social Participation (4.5%), Culture (1.5%) as well as Entertainment and Recreation (0.2%). Conversely, declines were observed in Education (-2.4%), Family (-1.6%), Public Safety (-1.2%), Health (-1.0%), as well as Governance (-0.1%) and Housing (-0.1%).

The Environmental sub-composite also decreased slightly 0.2 index points to 98.6 points in 2024 from 98.8 in the previous year. This decline was due to a reduction in the Water component (-2.1%), while the Air component rose (1.9%) and the Biodiversity Resources component remained unchanged.

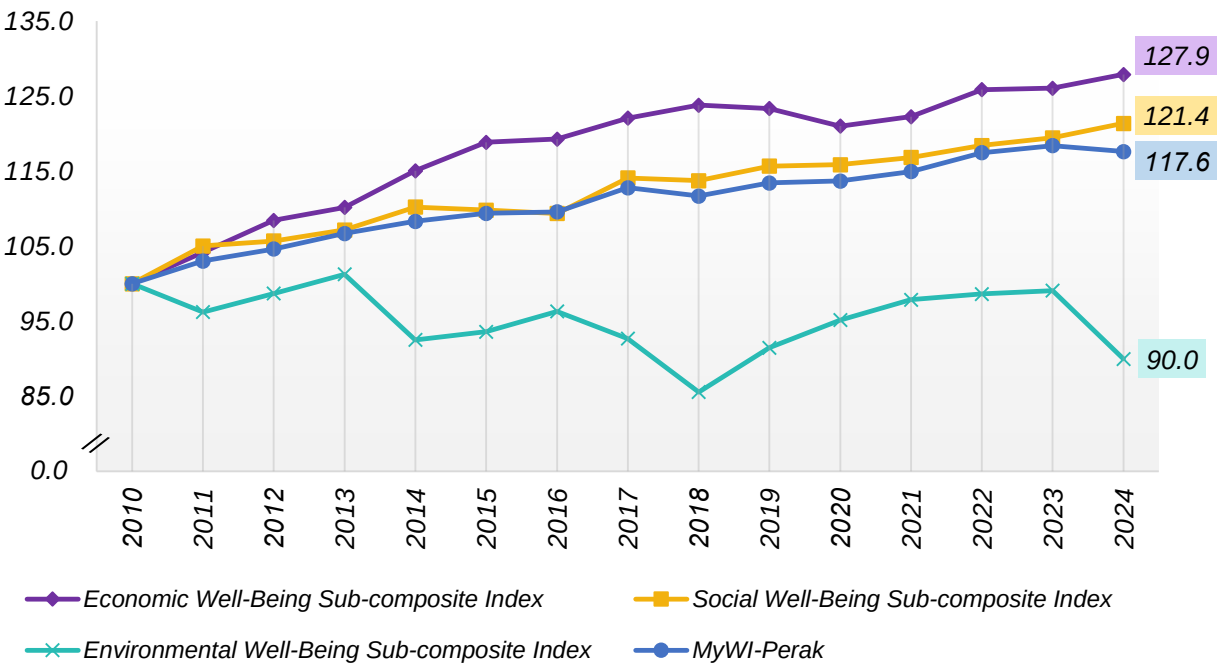
Table 7: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Pulau Pinang, 2023 and 2024

Sub-composite/ Components 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
Economic Well-being	127.1	128.9	1.8	1.4
Transportation	128.3	129.1	0.8	0.6
Communication	131.2	131.8	0.6	0.5
Income and Distribution	130.9	137.7	6.8	5.2
Working Life	118.1	117.1	-1.0	-0.8
Social Well-being	117.6	117.6	-	-
Education	123.5	120.5	-3.0	-2.4
Housing	135.7	135.5	-0.2	-0.1
Entertainment and Recreation	117.0	117.2	0.2	0.2
Public Safety	116.9	115.5	-1.4	-1.2
Social Participation	136.9	143.0	6.1	4.5
Governance	106.1	106.0	-0.1	-0.1
Culture	109.9	111.5	1.6	1.5
Health	104.9	103.8	-1.1	-1.0
Family	107.1	105.4	-1.7	-1.6
Environmental Well-being	98.8	98.6	-0.2	-0.2
Air	85.3	86.9	1.6	1.9
Water	100.0	97.9	-2.1	-2.1
Biodiversity Resources	111.0	111.0	-	-
MyWI-Pulau Pinang	117.2	117.7	0.5	0.4

PERAK

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Perak increased by 17.6 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 27.9 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 21.4 points, while the Environmental sub-composite declined by 10.0 points.

Chart 8: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Perak, 2010–2024



MyWI–Perak in 2024 fell slightly by 0.7 per cent, reaching 117.6 points from 118.4 points in 2023. This decline was driven by reductions in the Environmental sub-composite (-9.2%). In contrast, the Economic sub-composite increased by 1.4 per cent and the Social sub-composite (1.7%)..

The Economic sub-composite recorded an increase of 1.8 index points, to 127.9 points in 2024 from 126.1 in 2023. The growth was supported by all components which were Income and Distribution (2.2%), Transportation (1.8%), Working Life (1.3%), and Communication (0.5%).

The Social sub-composite increased by 2.0 index point to 121.4 points in 2024 from 119.4 in 2023. The increase was driven by rises in the Culture (13.7%), Health (9.3%), Social Participation (4.3%), Governance (2.6%), and Housing (0.1%) components. Conversely, declines were recorded in Family component (-5.0%), Public Safety (-4.5%), Education (-2.6%) as well as Entertainment and Recreation (-0.9%).

The Environmental sub-composite registered a sharper decline in 2024, dropping by 9.1 index points to 90.0 points from 99.1 in the previous year. This decrease was driven by reductions across all three components which were Air (-15.5%), Water (-8.6%) and Biodiversity Resources (-4.6%).

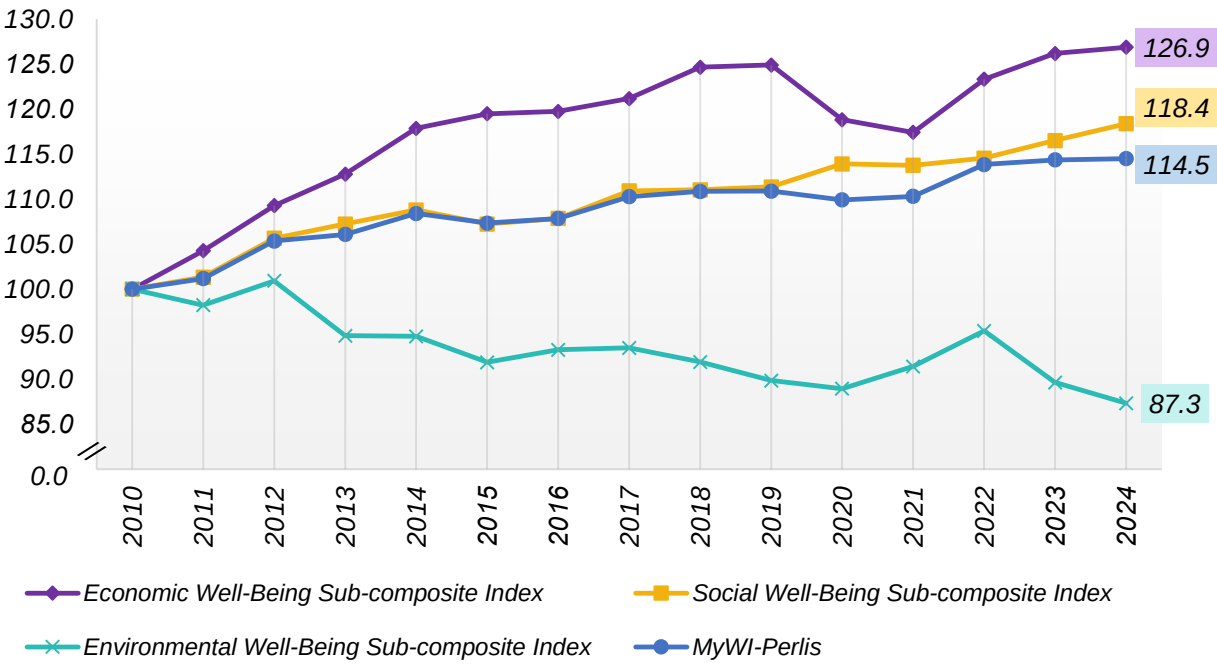
Table 8: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Perak, 2023 and 2024

Sub-composite/ Components	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
2010=100				
Economic Well-being	126.1	127.9	1.8	1.4
Transportation	129.5	131.8	2.3	1.8
Communication	123.8	124.4	0.6	0.5
Income and Distribution	131.0	133.9	2.9	2.2
Working Life	120.0	121.6	1.6	1.3
Social Well-being	119.4	121.4	2.0	1.7
Education	133.2	129.7	-3.5	-2.6
Housing	133.6	133.7	0.1	0.1
Entertainment and Recreation	116.0	114.9	-1.1	-0.9
Public Safety	119.8	114.4	-5.4	-4.5
Social Participation	132.6	138.3	5.7	4.3
Governance	108.4	111.2	2.8	2.6
Culture	112.9	128.4	15.5	13.7
Health	100.4	109.7	9.3	9.3
Family	117.9	112.0	-5.9	-5.0
Environmental Well-being	99.1	90.0	-9.1	-9.2
Air	87.9	74.3	-13.6	-15.5
Water	102.2	93.4	-8.8	-8.6
Biodiversity Resources	107.1	102.2	-4.9	-4.6
MyWI-Perak	118.4	117.6	-0.8	-0.7

PERLIS

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Perlis increased by 14.5 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 26.9 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 18.4 points, while the Environmental sub-composite declined by 12.7 points.

Chart 9: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Perlis, 2010–2024



MyWI–Perlis in 2024 increased slightly by 0.1 per cent, recording 114.5 points as compared to 114.4 in 2023. This increase was driven by gains in the Social sub-composite (1.6%) and the Economic sub-composite (0.6%). Conversely, the Environmental sub-composite recorded a decline of 2.6 per cent.

The Economic sub-composite increased by 0.7 index points to 126.9 points in 2024, as compared to 126.2 points in 2023. This rise was driven by growth in Income and Distribution component (1.9%), Transportation (1.8%) and Communication (1.0%). However, the Working Life component declined by 5.4% over the same period.

The Social sub-composite increased by 1.9 index points, reaching 118.4 points in 2024 as compared to 116.5 in 2023. The growth was supported by improvements in Health component (9.8%), Culture (3.9%), Social Participation (3.7%), Public Safety (3.0%), and Family (1.8%). Conversely, declines were recorded in Entertainment and Recreation component (-3.6%), Education (-1.9%) and Housing (-0.1%) while the Governance component remained unchanged.

The Environmental sub-composite fell by 2.3 index points, dropping to 87.3 points in 2024 from 89.6 in the previous year. This decline was driven by reductions in the Air component (-5.4%) and the Biodiversity Resources component (-3.5%). Meanwhile, Water component registered a modest increase, of 0.5 per cent.

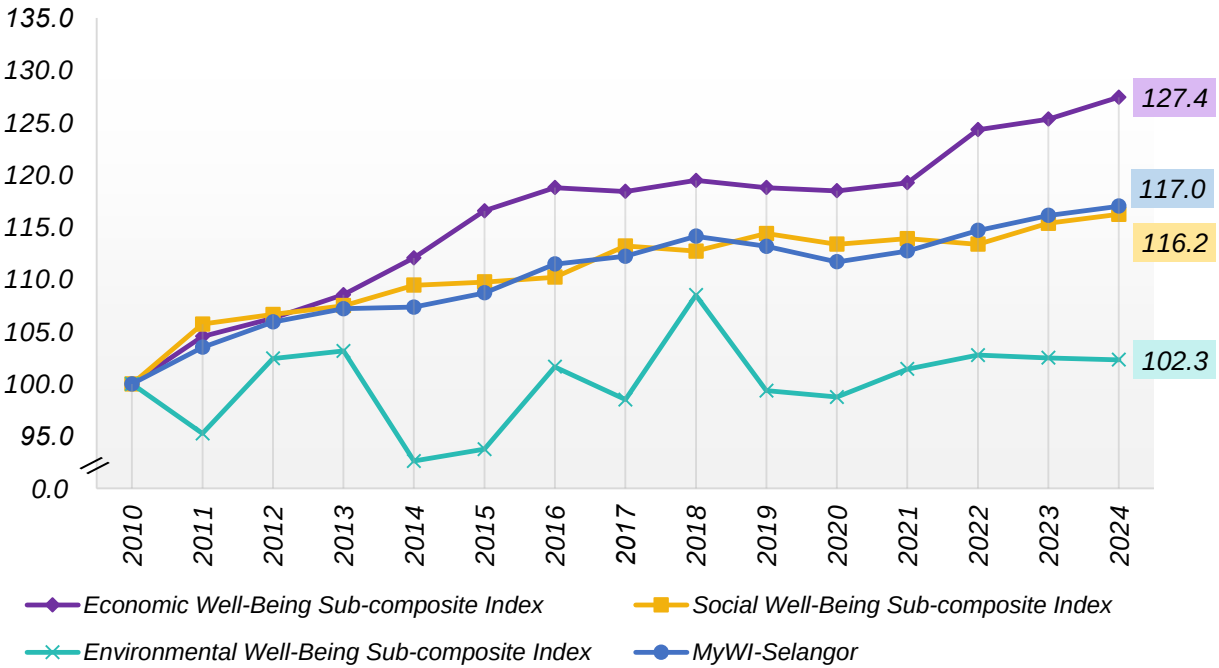
Table 9: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Perlis, 2023 and 2024

Sub-composite/ Components	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
2010=100				
Economic Well-being	126.2	126.9	0.7	0.6
Transportation	127.9	130.2	2.3	1.8
Communication	121.3	122.5	1.2	1.0
Income and Distribution	134.9	137.5	2.6	1.9
Working Life	120.6	117.3	-3.3	-2.7
Social Well-being	116.5	118.4	1.9	1.6
Education	129.7	127.2	-2.5	-1.9
Housing	135.6	135.4	-0.2	-0.1
Entertainment and Recreation	126.4	121.8	-4.6	-3.6
Public Safety	109.3	112.6	3.3	3.0
Social Participation	125.4	130.0	4.6	3.7
Governance	110.9	110.9	-	-
Culture	100.3	104.2	3.9	3.9
Health	106.8	117.3	10.5	9.8
Family	104.1	106.0	1.9	1.8
Environmental Well-being	89.6	87.3	-2.3	-2.6
Air	86.3	81.6	-4.7	-5.4
Water	100.6	101.1	0.5	0.5
Biodiversity Resources	82.1	79.2	-2.9	-3.5
MyWI-Perlis	114.4	114.5	0.1	0.1

SELANGOR

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Selangor increased by 17.0 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 27.4 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 16.2 points and the Environmental sub-composite by 2.3 points.

Chart 10: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Selangor, 2010–2024



MyWI–Selangor in 2024 grew by 0.8 per cent, reaching 117.0 points as compared to 116.1 in 2023. This improvement was supported by gains in the Economic sub-composite (1.7%) and the Social sub-composite (0.7%). In contrast, the Environmental sub-composite edged down by 0.2 per cent, settling at 102.3 points.

The Economic sub-composite recorded the strongest performance in 2024, rising by 2.1 index points to 127.4 points from 125.3 in 2023. Growth was driven by increases in Income and Distribution component (8.3%) and Communication (0.2%). However, the Working Life component recorded a decline (-1.9%) to 121.5 points, while the Transportation component remained unchanged.

The Social sub-composite increased by 0.8 index points, reaching 116.2 points in 2024 as compared to 115.4 in 2023. The growth was driven by improvements in Governance (4.4%), Social Participation (2.9%), Culture (2.5%) and Health (2.3%). In contrast, declines were recorded in Entertainment and Recreation (-1.8%), Education (-1.6%), Family (-1.0%), Public Safety (-0.6%), and Housing (-0.5%).

The Environmental sub-composite edged down slightly by 0.2 index points to 102.3 points in 2024 from 102.5 in the previous year, attributed to a reduction in the Biodiversity Resources component (-1.4%). Meanwhile, the Air component rose (1.0%), while the Water component remained unchanged.

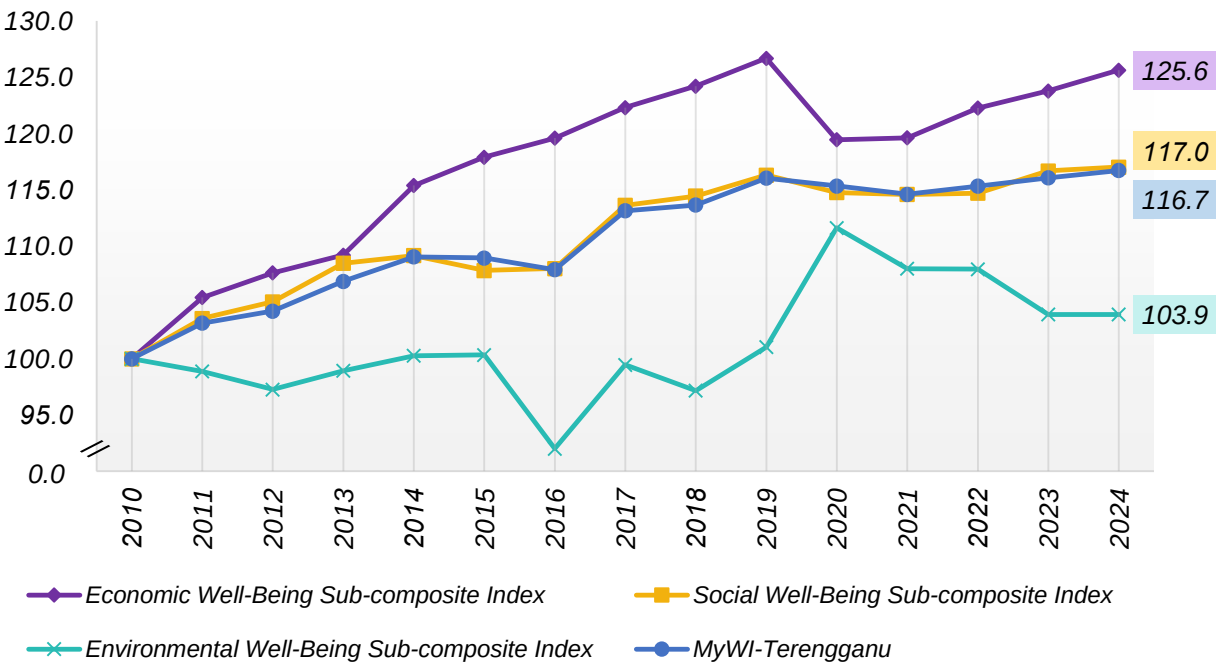
Table 10: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Selangor, 2023 and 2024

Sub-composite/ Components 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
Economic Well-being	125.3	127.4	2.1	1.7
Transportation	117.9	117.9	-	-
Communication	130.9	131.1	0.2	0.2
Income and Distribution	128.6	139.3	10.7	8.3
Working Life	123.9	121.5	-2.4	-1.9
Social Well-being	115.4	116.2	0.8	0.7
Education	124.5	122.5	-2.0	-1.6
Housing	130.2	129.6	-0.6	-0.5
Entertainment and Recreation	110.2	108.2	-2.0	-1.8
Public Safety	122.0	121.3	-0.7	-0.6
Social Participation	137.2	141.2	4.0	2.9
Governance	108.2	113.0	4.8	4.4
Culture	110.0	112.7	2.7	2.5
Health	105.2	107.6	2.4	2.3
Family	90.7	89.8	-0.9	-1.0
Environmental Well-being	102.5	102.3	-0.2	-0.2
Air	91.5	92.4	0.9	1.0
Water	101.3	101.3	-	-
Biodiversity Resources	114.7	113.1	-1.6	-1.4
MyWI-Selangor	116.1	117.0	0.9	0.8

TERENGGANU

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI-Terengganu increased by 16.7 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 25.6 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 17.0 points and the Environmental sub-composite by 3.9 points.

Chart 11: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Terengganu, 2010–2024



MyWI–Terengganu in 2024 grew modestly by 0.5 per cent, reaching 116.7 points as compared to 116.1 in 2023. This improvement was supported by the Economic sub-composite, which rose by 1.5 per cent and the Social sub-composite (0.3%), while the Environmental sub-composite remained unchanged.

The Economic sub-composite recorded the strongest performance in 2024, increasing by 1.8 index points to 125.6 points from 123.8 in 2023. The growth was driven by improvements in Income and Distribution (3.9%), Communication (1.5%) and Working Life (0.8%). However, the Transportation component registered a small marginal of 0.5 per cent to 123.2 points.

The Social sub-composite rose slightly by 0.3 index points to 117.0 points in 2024, compared to 116.7 points in 2023. This increase was driven by gains in Social Participation (5.0%), Public Safety (4.6%), Culture (3.3%), and Governance (0.3%). Conversely, declines were recorded in Education (-4.5%), Housing (-1.9%), Health (-1.7%), Entertainment and Recreation (-1.2%) as well as Family (-0.5%).

The Environmental sub-composite remained stable in 2024, unchanged at 103.9 points, with all three components (Air, Water and Biodiversity Resources) holding steady at their 2023 levels.

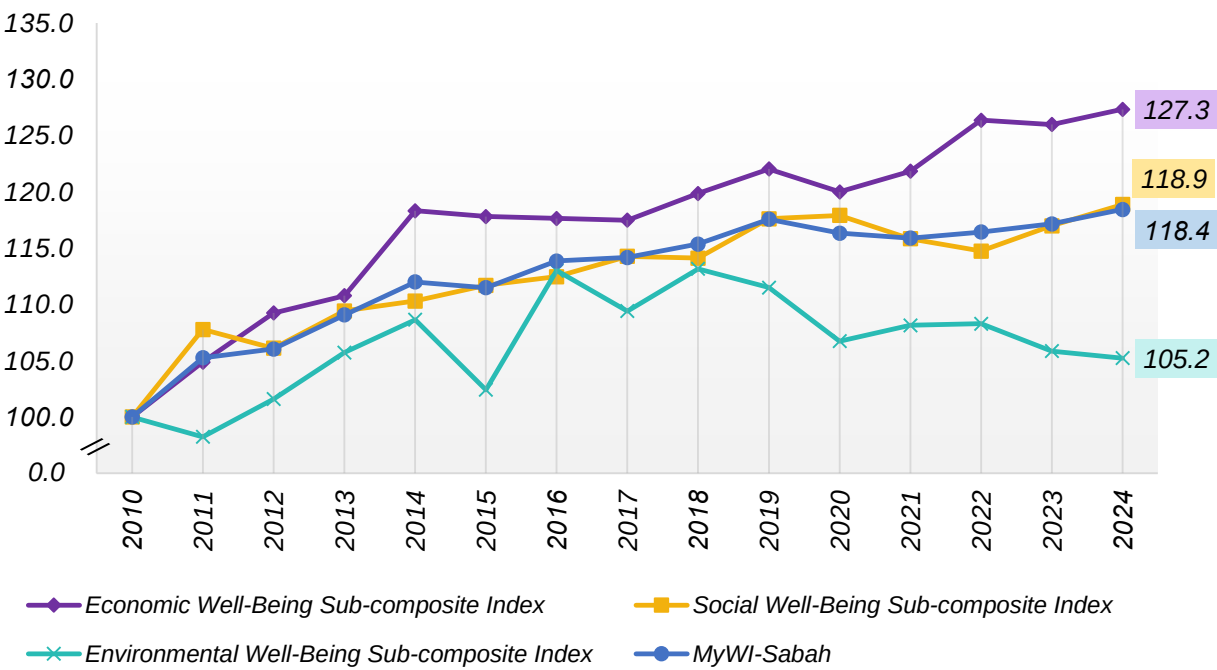
Table 11: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Terengganu, 2023 and 2024

Sub-composite/ Components 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
Economic Well-being	123.8	125.6	1.8	1.5
Transportation	123.8	123.2	-0.6	-0.5
Communication	121.7	123.5	1.8	1.5
Income and Distribution	130.7	135.8	5.1	3.9
Working Life	119.0	120.0	1.0	0.8
Social Well-being	116.7	117.0	0.3	0.3
Education	135.0	128.9	-6.1	-4.5
Housing	129.1	126.6	-2.5	-1.9
Entertainment and Recreation	125.7	124.2	-1.5	-1.2
Public Safety	122.7	128.4	5.7	4.6
Social Participation	130.9	137.5	6.6	5.0
Governance	108.7	109.0	0.3	0.3
Culture	85.5	88.3	2.8	3.3
Health	108.8	107.0	-1.8	-1.7
Family	103.7	103.2	-0.5	-0.5
Environmental Well-being	103.9	103.9	-	-
Air	83.1	83.1	-	-
Water	103.2	103.2	-	-
Biodiversity Resources	125.5	125.5	-	-
MyWI-Terengganu	116.1	116.7	0.6	0.5

SABAH

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Sabah increased by 18.4 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 27.3 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 18.9 points and the Environmental sub-composite by 5.2 points.

Chart 12: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Sabah, 2010–2024



MyWI–Sabah in 2024 grew by 1.1 per cent, reaching 118.4 points as compared to 117.1 points in 2023. This improvement was supported by gains in the Social sub-composite (1.6%) and the Economic sub-composite (1.0%). In contrast, the Environmental sub-composite edged down by 0.7 per cent, settling at 105.2 points.

The Economic sub-composite recorded the strongest performance in 2024, increasing by 1.3 index points to 127.3 points from 126.0 in 2023. The growth was driven by increases in Income and Distribution (3.0%), Transportation (1.2%), and Communication (0.4%). However, the Working Life component recorded a slight decline of 0.5 per cent to 121.7 points.

The Social sub-composite increased by 1.9 index points to 118.9 in 2024 compared to 117.0 points in 2023. The growth was driven by improvements in Culture (11.6%), Governance (4.3%), Social Participation (3.7%), Education (2.2%), and Public Safety (0.1%). Conversely, declines were recorded in Health component (-3.6%), Family (-3.5%) as well as Entertainment and Recreation (-1.0%). Meanwhile, the Housing component remained unchanged.

The Environmental sub-composite fell slightly by 0.7 index points to 105.2 points in 2024 from 105.9 points in the previous year. This decrease was attributed to reductions in the Air component (-4.4%) and the Biodiversity Resources component (-2.1%). Meanwhile, the Water component, rising by 4.2 per cent.

Table 12: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Sabah, 2023 and 2024

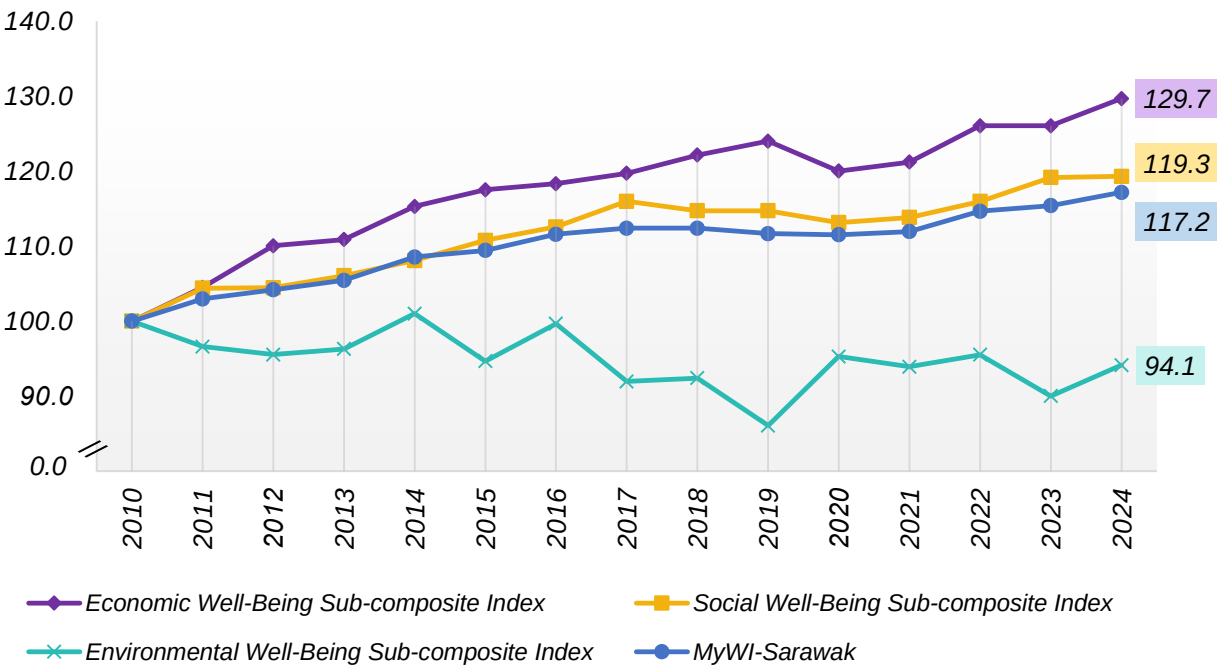
Sub-composite/ Components 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
Economic Well-being	126.0	127.3	1.3	1.0
Transportation	122.0	123.5	1.5	1.2
Communication	125.1	125.6	0.5	0.4
Income and Distribution	134.5	138.5	4.0	3.0
Working Life	122.3	121.7	-0.6	-0.5
Social Well-being	117.0	118.9	1.9	1.6
Education	128.5	131.3	2.8	2.2
Housing	142.9	142.9	-	-
Entertainment and Recreation	113.1	112.0	-1.1	-1.0
Public Safety	134.4	134.6	0.2	0.1
Social Participation	131.4	136.2	4.8	3.7
Governance	113.4	118.3	4.9	4.3
Culture	102.6	114.5	11.9	11.6
Health	94.3	90.9	-3.4	-3.6
Family	92.3	89.1	-3.2	-3.5
Environmental Well-being	105.9	105.2	-0.7	-0.7
Air	87.9	84.0	-3.9	-4.4
Water	106.6	111.1	4.5	4.2
Biodiversity Resources	123.1	120.6	-2.5	-2.0
MyWI-Sabah	117.1	118.4	1.3	1.1



SARAWAK

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Sarawak increased by 17.2 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 29.7 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 19.3 points, while the Environmental sub-composite declined by 5.9 points.

Chart 13: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Sarawak, 2010–2024



MyWI–Sarawak in 2024 grew by 1.6 per cent, reaching 117.2 points as compared with 115.4 points in 2023. This increase was contributed by all three sub-composites which are the Environmental sub-composite (4.6%), the Economic sub-composite (2.9%) and the Social sub-composite (0.2%).

The Economic sub-composite recorded the good performance in 2024, rising by 3.7 index points to 129.7 points from 126.0 in 2023. The improvement gain in was driven Income and Distribution (7.6%), Working Life (1.6%), Communication (1.4%) and Transportation (0.7%).

The Social sub-composite rose slightly by 0.2 index points to 119.3 points in 2024, compared to 119.1 points in 2023. This increase was driven by gains in Social Participation (2.6%), Culture (2.1%), Entertainment and Recreation (0.6%), Governance (0.5%), Education (0.4%) and Family (0.3%). Conversely, declines were recorded in Public Safety component (-3.8%), Health (-1.0%), and Housing (-0.4%).

The Environmental sub-composite rose by 4.1 index points, reaching 94.1 points in 2024 as compared to 90.0 points in the previous year. This improvement was supported by all components which were Air (12.6%), Biodiversity Resources (1.9%) and Water (0.4%).

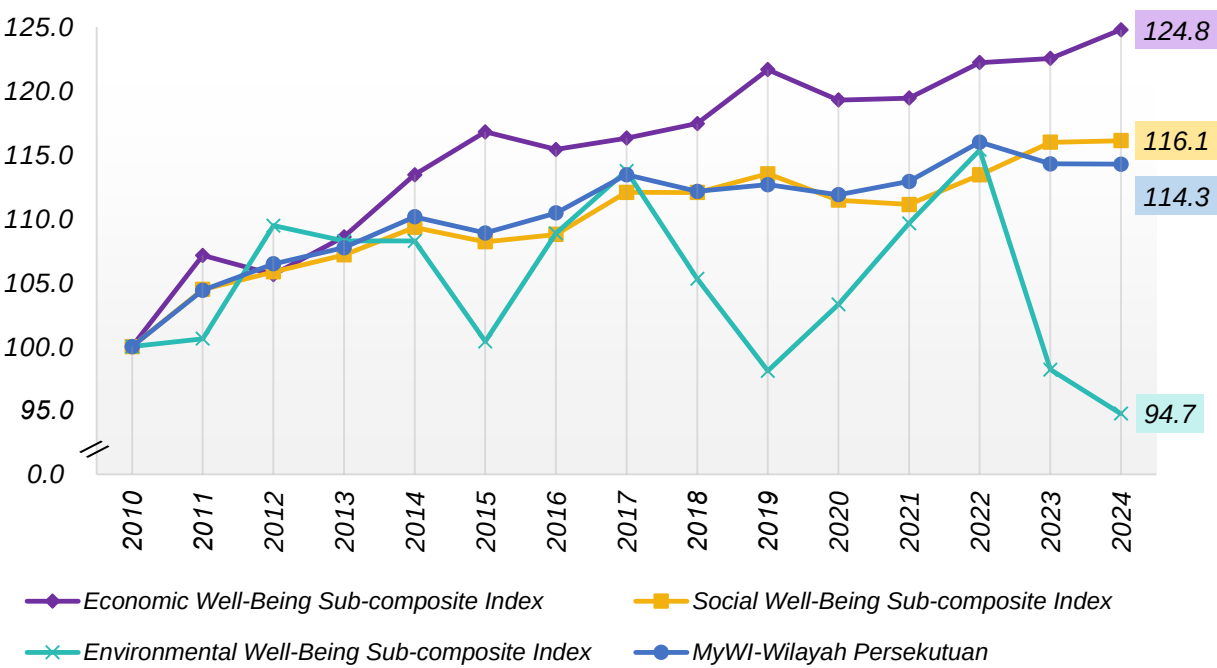
Table 13: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Sarawak, 2023 and 2024

Sub-composite/ Components 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
Economic Well-being	126.0	129.7	3.7	2.9
Transportation	130.3	131.2	0.9	0.7
Communication	129.0	130.8	1.8	1.4
Income and Distribution	128.8	138.6	9.8	7.6
Working Life	116.1	118.0	1.9	1.6
Social Well-being	119.1	119.3	0.2	0.2
Education	140.2	140.8	0.6	0.4
Housing	124.6	124.1	-0.5	-0.4
Entertainment and Recreation	124.5	125.3	0.8	0.6
Public Safety	126.0	121.2	-4.8	-3.8
Social Participation	123.4	126.6	3.2	2.6
Governance	111.6	112.2	0.6	0.5
Culture	113.0	115.4	2.4	2.1
Health	115.6	114.4	-1.2	-1.0
Family	93.4	93.7	0.3	0.3
Environmental Well-being	90.0	94.1	4.1	4.6
Air	78.4	88.3	9.9	12.6
Water	78.1	78.4	0.3	0.4
Biodiversity Resources	113.5	115.7	2.2	1.9
MyWI-Sarawak	115.4	117.2	1.8	1.6

WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN

From 2010 to 2024, MyWI–Wilayah Persekutuan increased by 14.3 index points. Over this period, the Economic sub-composite rose by 24.8 points, the Social sub-composite increased by 16.1 points, while the Environmental sub-composite declined by 5.3 points.

Chart 14: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2010–2024



MyWI–Wilayah Persekutuan in 2024 remained unchanged at 114.3 points. The Economic sub-composite recorded an increase of 1.9 per cent and the Social sub-composite (0.1%). Conversely, the Environmental sub-composite declined by 3.6 per cent.

The Economic sub-composite increased by 2.3 index points, reaching 124.8 points in 2024 as compared to 122.5 points in 2023. The growth was driven by improvements in Income and Distribution (6.3%), Working Life (1.7%) and Transportation (0.9%). However, a decline was recorded in Communication (-1.3%) during the same period.

The Social sub-composite rose slightly by 0.1 index points to 116.1 points in 2024, compared to 116.0 points in 2023. Within this sub-composite, increases were recorded in Education component (3.9%), Governance (1.3%), and Health (0.9%). However, several components recorded declines namely Family (-2.7%), Public Safety (-2.1%), Housing (-0.6%), Culture (-0.5%), and Social Participation (-0.1%), while the Entertainment and Recreation component remained unchanged.

The Environmental sub-composite also decreased in 2024, falling by 3.5 index points to 94.7 points from 98.2 points in the previous year. This decline was driven by a reduction in the Air component (-9.9%), while the Water and Biodiversity Resources components remained unchanged.

Table 14: Malaysian Well-Being Index, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2023 and 2024

Sub-composite/ Components 2010=100	2023	2024	2023-2024	
			Index Point Change	Percentage Changes (%)
Economic Well-being	122.5	124.8	2.3	1.9
Transportation	126.3	127.4	1.1	0.9
Communication	126.7	125.1	-1.6	-1.3
Income and Distribution	118.1	125.5	7.4	6.3
Working Life	119.1	121.1	2.0	1.7
Social Well-being	116.0	116.1	0.1	0.1
Education	126.7	131.6	4.9	3.9
Housing	134.4	133.6	-0.8	-0.6
Entertainment and Recreation	101.9	101.9	-	-
Public Safety	128.5	125.8	-2.7	-2.1
Social Participation	134.2	134.1	-0.1	-0.1
Governance	113.4	114.9	1.5	1.3
Culture	96.7	96.2	-0.5	-0.5
Health	116.5	117.6	1.1	0.9
Family	91.6	89.1	-2.5	-2.7
Environmental Well-being	98.2	94.7	-3.5	-3.6
Air	105.1	94.7	-10.4	-9.9
Water	100.0	100.0	-	-
Biodiversity Resources	89.5	89.5	-	-
MyWI-Wilayah Persekutuan	114.3	114.3	-	-



Jadual Statistik *Statistical Tables*

Jadual 1.1: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Johor, 2010–2024

Table 1.1: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Johor, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	105.4	109.6	112.5	118.7	119.5	118.5	120.8	123.0	124.6	122.5	123.0	124.9	127.3	130.4
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	102.9	113.0	114.6	115.0	115.6	121.5	124.8	128.9	130.5	124.4	123.8	131.1	133.5	132.7
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	104.2	109.0	106.4	117.9	121.2	122.9	124.3	124.0	125.2	121.6	122.8	123.5	124.3	124.5
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	103.0	105.4	115.1	125.3	124.0	115.7	118.8	121.3	123.8	115.4	118.2	125.2	125.2	137.8
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	111.3	111.2	113.8	116.5	117.2	113.8	115.3	117.8	118.8	128.5	127.4	119.6	126.3	126.5
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	103.6	105.4	106.0	109.5	108.7	110.4	115.9	114.9	117.8	117.1	116.6	115.4	119.7	119.4
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	106.5	108.5	111.7	114.7	114.0	116.3	121.8	123.2	123.8	125.4	126.3	125.4	128.2	131.9
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	109.9	119.9	119.0	118.2	122.0	127.9	135.4	143.0	145.2	146.1	141.7	137.7	136.6	136.2
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	102.1	104.5	108.4	110.9	111.6	112.7	116.8	119.0	119.2	105.3	100.1	113.9	121.1	121.7
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	97.0	99.9	100.6	106.1	106.6	106.4	113.6	110.7	111.1	120.6	127.1	117.7	113.6	110.7
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	112.6	111.8	113.6	115.1	115.3	115.8	121.0	118.2	125.0	134.6	132.7	130.0	131.0	135.9
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	98.8	102.6	102.7	116.2	102.1	92.6	105.5	102.6	105.0	101.5	98.8	96.6	107.5	109.1
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	99.9	97.3	94.4	102.5	104.5	115.7	122.0	116.8	119.0	108.6	106.6	107.4	119.7	114.6
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	102.7	107.9	109.0	106.2	106.0	105.7	106.1	101.0	108.2	110.2	110.3	106.0	111.8	112.4
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	103.0	96.4	94.8	95.8	96.4	100.9	101.2	99.9	103.3	101.3	105.4	103.6	107.4	101.7
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	99.3	94.7	105.4	100.4	91.2	103.9	101.8	75.8	96.1	104.8	101.9	103.0	99.3	99.6
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	92.5	87.6	107.5	102.5	77.6	107.5	100.0	29.1	83.6	111.8	102.3	105.7	94.4	95.6
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.7	100.7
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	105.3	96.7	108.8	98.8	96.1	104.2	105.4	98.2	104.8	102.1	102.8	102.7	102.7	102.5
IKRMI MyWI - Johor	100.0	103.2	104.5	107.5	110.1	108.1	111.2	114.5	109.6	115.4	116.1	115.4	115.4	117.8	118.4

Jadual 1.2: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Kedah, 2010–2024

Table 1.2: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Kedah, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	104.0	109.8	109.4	114.9	117.0	116.4	119.4	124.3	125.7	121.7	123.1	128.3	126.4	128.6
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	100.7	104.4	104.7	109.1	110.7	115.2	120.5	124.9	127.0	122.2	121.0	132.5	127.8	128.5
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	102.5	114.5	105.7	118.4	120.1	120.7	120.6	122.0	119.9	116.5	119.8	121.7	122.0	122.7
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	105.5	110.3	116.1	122.1	122.1	113.5	119.8	125.5	131.7	122.7	125.8	133.0	132.9	139.4
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	107.4	110.1	111.2	109.8	115.2	116.2	116.9	124.7	124.1	125.6	125.9	126.1	123.0	123.7
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	103.0	105.2	109.1	109.2	110.4	111.7	116.0	117.0	118.2	117.1	113.6	114.2	116.3	119.3
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	106.3	107.6	108.2	112.9	114.1	113.3	118.0	123.9	122.3	125.6	126.0	128.9	129.4	127.7
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	107.0	114.0	116.8	119.7	121.1	125.9	135.7	135.1	139.2	146.2	134.9	136.9	136.2	135.7
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	102.5	104.9	107.4	112.2	112.5	116.3	118.8	121.1	123.5	104.8	98.7	115.1	111.6	114.9
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	98.8	101.3	109.7	110.6	107.1	113.1	119.3	120.7	114.9	128.4	131.8	119.0	113.9	117.8
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	112.1	113.8	119.7	122.5	120.5	122.3	123.8	127.5	136.8	135.1	134.0	134.1	136.3	142.8
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	98.1	97.5	109.4	102.2	98.1	89.4	104.7	99.4	101.7	97.9	100.9	95.5	109.7	114.3
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	103.0	103.9	98.9	97.8	113.3	110.8	110.9	110.4	109.4	97.9	82.2	102.0	103.8	116.8
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	104.0	106.2	110.0	102.3	105.2	109.6	106.5	108.0	109.8	112.3	108.8	98.3	104.5	103.0
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	95.2	97.5	101.7	103.0	101.4	104.6	106.0	106.6	106.2	105.4	104.8	97.7	101.3	100.7
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	96.9	95.2	97.2	95.5	91.4	88.5	95.2	94.3	97.5	97.3	99.2	100.4	96.2	94.1
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	93.5	96.1	92.9	84.5	75.4	75.4	83.5	77.1	75.9	91.8	96.5	100.5	89.0	82.7
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.3	100.3
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	97.1	89.6	98.1	101.3	98.3	89.6	101.3	105.1	115.9	99.4	100.4	100.1	99.3	99.3
IKRMI MyWI - Kedah	100.0	102.1	104.5	106.9	108.1	108.5	108.5	112.9	114.5	116.2	114.5	113.3	115.1	115.1	116.9

Jadual 1.3: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Kelantan, 2010–2024

Table 1.3: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Kelantan, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	106.3	109.3	110.5	114.9	114.9	113.5	116.8	117.8	117.8	114.2	116.5	121.6	121.5	123.0
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	109.4	111.4	113.7	115.4	114.8	118.9	122.0	120.1	120.1	120.5	120.0	128.9	128.9	128.8
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	101.4	106.0	107.2	120.5	115.7	116.6	121.2	122.3	120.3	117.3	121.4	121.7	122.0	122.6
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	104.8	108.5	113.0	118.1	122.2	117.5	122.1	125.6	130.0	114.2	116.7	130.3	130.1	139.2
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	109.5	111.3	108.2	105.6	106.8	100.9	102.0	103.2	100.6	105.0	107.7	105.5	104.9	101.4
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	104.2	105.2	107.2	109.3	109.0	108.7	112.5	112.8	114.5	113.1	113.5	115.6	117.2	119.8
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	111.0	114.0	113.0	116.0	118.6	118.7	120.6	123.5	127.6	128.3	133.6	132.8	135.6	130.6
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	102.1	104.1	109.6	115.1	117.6	120.7	130.3	129.9	133.9	136.6	135.1	132.2	131.7	131.7
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	98.6	100.9	101.8	109.4	106.0	109.1	108.2	110.1	107.3	98.9	97.0	108.8	109.3	109.1
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	109.2	110.3	110.9	118.5	121.3	123.1	126.0	126.6	125.1	129.1	138.7	126.9	124.5	126.5
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	115.7	116.4	127.0	128.3	121.3	124.1	124.8	127.1	133.7	130.5	129.8	131.0	134.9	145.2
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	99.0	96.0	102.5	103.9	99.4	87.5	110.7	99.0	100.8	94.7	92.6	103.7	110.9	107.7
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	89.3	90.9	91.7	94.4	98.9	94.2	89.8	97.8	93.2	87.7	81.3	96.3	92.5	104.8
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	108.2	112.6	109.2	103.9	102.3	102.8	104.0	102.0	107.0	111.8	112.1	108.1	110.3	117.3
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	105.0	101.4	98.9	94.2	95.4	98.3	98.2	99.7	102.1	100.2	101.3	100.7	105.2	105.6
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	92.2	100.6	104.2	107.6	101.4	110.2	107.5	103.2	98.4	106.5	109.6	113.8	106.1	106.9
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	83.6	97.3	100.9	109.1	84.5	112.8	93.6	95.5	83.3	98.8	104.8	116.3	90.8	94.4
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	102.4	106.0	108.1	110.4	111.5	112.5	117.0	118.7	120.6	120.6	123.9	125.0	125.7	124.5
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	90.5	98.5	103.5	103.3	108.1	105.2	111.9	95.4	91.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.9	101.9
IKRMI MyWI - Kelantan	100.0	102.5	105.4	107.5	110.4	109.0	110.2	112.7	112.3	112.3	112.1	113.5	116.8	116.2	118.2

Jadual 1.4: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Melaka, 2010–2024

Table 1.4: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Melaka, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	106.4	110.3	111.9	116.1	118.2	120.0	122.0	122.5	121.5	117.4	120.3	124.1	124.8	126.2
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	103.1	107.6	110.5	110.9	115.8	121.4	125.1	130.3	131.4	122.1	120.2	127.2	124.9	124.4
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	105.3	109.7	104.7	115.8	120.5	120.7	124.7	125.8	122.0	117.9	119.6	121.5	121.6	122.9
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	107.5	114.7	119.6	125.4	126.1	127.0	126.6	124.6	122.6	112.6	115.3	125.5	127.5	136.6
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	109.8	109.2	112.9	112.3	110.4	111.0	111.5	109.3	110.2	117.1	126.0	122.2	125.1	120.9
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	106.1	107.9	108.2	111.0	111.1	112.3	115.5	117.2	117.8	115.6	116.0	115.6	117.5	118.4
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	108.5	110.6	110.5	115.4	115.2	118.6	123.2	127.0	129.3	131.3	128.5	128.7	131.5	130.1
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	109.3	118.4	116.5	117.5	118.7	132.8	133.2	130.3	134.7	141.6	135.2	133.2	132.9	130.0
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	102.4	102.7	104.6	107.8	107.4	108.3	109.8	112.3	111.3	95.1	92.9	103.3	103.2	103.4
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	98.9	96.4	98.5	105.7	109.4	103.3	110.3	103.5	110.9	120.1	124.8	114.7	107.5	110.8
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	114.9	112.7	120.0	125.0	116.4	118.9	120.7	123.7	130.6	132.5	132.8	133.3	132.6	137.5
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	103.1	108.2	107.3	109.4	105.8	95.2	106.0	116.7	111.3	97.7	101.9	105.1	119.3	117.5
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	106.0	101.2	103.4	107.3	108.5	113.4	113.9	113.3	109.4	103.0	103.2	106.8	108.7	119.7
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	109.0	119.6	114.5	111.6	114.4	114.2	113.6	118.6	118.3	113.8	117.0	112.5	115.1	109.4
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	102.7	101.0	98.2	99.6	103.9	106.3	109.0	108.9	104.3	105.1	108.2	102.8	106.4	107.4
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	89.1	90.6	93.4	96.2	95.8	100.7	97.3	93.1	89.0	100.2	94.6	95.2	94.1	93.8
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	82.5	83.4	76.4	90.4	86.0	100.9	101.5	84.5	84.7	111.8	87.9	89.9	86.6	85.5
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	84.7	88.5	103.8	98.1	101.3	101.3	90.4	94.8	82.2	88.9	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8
IKRMI MyWI - Melaka	100.0	103.0	105.2	106.3	109.5	110.0	112.1	113.7	114.0	113.3	113.2	113.1	113.9	114.9	115.7

Jadual 1.5: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Negeri Sembilan, 2010–2024

Table 1.5: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Negeri Sembilan, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	106.2	110.2	111.3	115.5	117.5	117.7	118.9	120.5	121.4	118.0	121.3	125.7	125.1	123.5
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	103.2	106.2	109.5	111.0	112.4	117.4	119.1	121.5	121.5	118.0	117.9	122.6	119.9	112.3
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	106.5	110.0	105.1	116.6	122.7	124.2	125.6	127.4	124.4	119.5	123.4	125.2	125.5	126.3
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	104.3	108.1	113.0	118.5	117.9	109.9	113.2	115.7	118.6	108.3	113.6	127.2	129.8	130.8
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	110.8	116.6	117.7	115.8	116.9	119.2	117.7	117.4	120.9	126.1	130.3	127.8	125.2	124.4
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	105.5	107.2	106.5	108.2	111.4	113.7	117.3	117.7	118.3	117.3	116.4	117.1	120.1	119.5
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	107.4	107.7	109.4	111.5	112.7	115.0	120.3	121.6	121.2	122.9	127.8	131.7	133.6	131.9
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	114.3	128.6	127.8	127.1	132.6	150.4	144.2	142.6	137.0	150.0	134.2	137.8	140.2	136.8
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	100.2	102.3	103.6	108.0	107.2	109.4	111.1	112.6	113.2	96.4	91.0	102.7	104.7	105.3
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	101.4	104.6	100.6	101.7	107.0	109.5	116.8	115.7	115.6	125.3	127.3	118.4	116.5	113.3
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	115.3	116.9	112.3	114.6	119.4	122.3	123.6	129.0	133.5	132.9	133.0	132.5	134.0	140.8
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.3	106.1	101.6	89.5	103.1	99.1	105.9	102.5	114.5	103.2	116.0	111.3
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	97.9	96.1	98.6	102.3	109.3	110.3	114.8	118.1	112.8	101.4	100.6	117.2	121.3	117.4
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	107.2	109.9	109.4	109.0	112.3	112.0	115.0	116.4	114.6	119.0	118.7	109.4	113.7	117.3
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	105.1	97.3	94.1	93.6	100.5	104.7	106.3	104.5	110.6	105.7	99.9	101.1	101.2	101.5
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	91.1	103.1	106.7	106.5	103.6	111.8	107.9	101.4	102.7	110.7	107.1	99.7	101.7	106.4
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	95.2	95.2	100.0	102.4	97.6	126.3	115.9	98.2	99.2	122.3	112.4	90.1	96.1	110.3
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	77.4	113.5	119.4	116.4	112.7	108.5	107.2	105.5	108.3	109.3	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5
IKRMI MyWI - Negeri Sembilan	100.0	103.0	107.2	107.7	109.7	111.5	114.3	115.9	115.4	116.1	116.3	115.9	116.0	117.9	118.0

Jadual 1.6: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Pahang, 2010–2024

Table 1.6: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Pahang, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	106.2	109.1	109.2	113.1	116.0	115.5	116.8	120.4	120.5	119.5	122.2	126.1	126.0	127.3
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	103.1	99.1	100.7	101.7	102.6	104.2	106.2	108.8	111.5	112.4	113.6	123.5	125.1	124.3
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	106.6	114.6	108.0	121.0	121.8	122.4	122.3	123.7	125.3	120.0	123.3	124.2	124.3	125.5
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	104.9	108.7	111.2	114.1	120.6	116.9	121.8	125.4	129.5	118.8	121.6	132.9	132.3	133.9
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	110.0	114.0	116.9	115.6	118.9	118.5	116.6	123.6	115.7	126.7	130.4	123.7	122.1	125.6
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	104.2	105.5	106.8	109.1	111.7	112.2	114.0	115.1	114.6	114.2	112.8	113.5	117.7	117.9
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	109.0	115.3	114.0	118.4	120.3	124.7	129.4	131.5	133.2	135.4	137.6	139.0	140.9	137.8
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	110.0	119.3	121.3	123.4	123.9	124.5	133.4	130.0	130.7	131.2	128.4	127.2	126.1	125.8
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	101.2	103.0	102.6	108.2	109.1	110.5	111.9	114.4	115.4	100.9	91.7	106.8	112.4	113.2
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	96.2	93.7	99.5	102.1	107.2	109.6	115.2	114.2	111.1	123.0	125.1	115.9	117.4	113.8
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	115.3	115.8	115.1	116.5	122.4	123.1	126.8	128.8	137.0	135.3	129.0	131.5	133.5	139.2
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	100.9	104.2	105.5	107.6	116.1	102.2	107.1	115.5	104.7	105.7	104.4	101.4	109.2	113.9
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	99.2	94.4	97.4	102.9	103.0	106.4	93.9	93.1	93.3	80.3	80.7	92.1	105.1	104.7
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	103.4	103.0	102.1	101.9	103.6	104.8	103.0	105.5	108.6	109.4	111.2	104.3	104.3	103.5
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	102.2	101.2	103.3	100.9	99.9	104.0	105.4	102.6	97.7	106.7	106.9	103.5	110.0	109.2
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	95.2	98.7	103.2	99.9	94.7	101.4	95.2	96.6	94.2	100.8	99.2	102.8	97.6	101.5
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	96.2	102.5	116.4	105.0	88.7	122.7	97.5	95.4	86.6	117.9	104.1	117.2	101.6	102.5
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.3
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	89.3	93.7	93.2	94.7	95.3	81.6	88.1	94.4	96.1	84.5	93.4	91.3	91.4	89.5
IKRMI MyWI - Pahang	100.0	103.0	105.2	106.7	108.4	109.6	111.0	111.2	112.9	112.3	113.0	112.6	114.7	116.0	117.2

Jadual 1.7: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Pulau Pinang, 2010–2024

Table 1.7: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Pulau Pinang, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	105.8	110.7	114.4	116.5	119.2	120.9	121.5	124.4	124.3	123.6	126.6	127.5	127.1	128.9
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	102.3	105.4	115.1	109.5	110.3	114.4	119.3	123.7	126.2	124.9	122.8	129.4	128.3	129.1
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	103.5	112.6	110.8	121.3	123.2	126.4	130.0	131.6	130.3	126.7	130.2	131.7	131.2	131.8
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	107.4	114.7	118.2	122.3	126.6	125.7	127.5	129.1	130.7	120.5	126.8	131.1	130.9	137.7
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	110.1	110.0	113.3	112.9	116.7	117.2	109.3	113.2	110.0	122.4	126.7	117.7	118.1	117.1
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	105.1	107.0	108.0	109.7	110.2	111.4	114.0	114.1	115.5	116.1	114.5	115.5	117.6	117.6
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	100.8	105.6	103.2	107.2	108.3	108.0	111.9	114.9	116.4	117.3	116.5	118.6	123.5	120.5
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	113.4	112.6	115.4	118.3	119.6	124.5	129.1	132.8	133.9	143.3	136.1	137.1	135.7	135.5
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	105.1	108.8	108.8	113.5	118.2	120.9	117.5	121.4	121.7	104.3	98.4	114.6	117.0	117.2
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	104.5	104.0	107.7	105.8	112.4	113.7	119.2	116.1	116.7	126.0	128.4	120.3	116.9	115.5
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	120.1	119.0	122.8	124.9	125.6	129.7	129.8	132.4	137.6	137.7	135.7	136.1	136.9	143.0
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	96.8	99.8	102.8	105.2	98.7	86.4	102.6	96.9	99.1	96.4	96.9	95.8	106.1	106.0
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	101.9	100.6	104.0	108.7	108.6	110.4	105.9	103.8	105.1	104.2	104.2	107.9	109.9	111.5
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	101.4	110.2	107.2	102.9	100.9	104.4	106.4	104.4	105.8	107.4	107.1	106.0	104.9	103.8
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	102.2	102.0	99.9	100.9	99.7	104.7	103.2	104.5	102.8	107.9	106.8	103.1	107.1	105.4
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	94.3	92.7	96.3	93.7	89.9	97.3	97.9	93.9	93.1	94.6	95.5	101.8	98.8	98.6
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	90.4	97.1	90.4	81.7	70.2	92.3	95.2	82.4	79.9	87.1	90.6	94.3	85.3	86.9
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	93.1	81.0	98.6	99.4	99.4	99.4	98.5	99.3	99.3	96.7	95.9	111.0	111.0	111.0
IKRMI MyWI - Pulau Pinang	100.0	103.4	104.9	107.4	108.8	109.2	111.6	113.3	113.5	114.0	114.4	114.4	116.6	117.2	117.7

Jadual 1.8: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Perak, 2010–2024

Table 1.8: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Perak, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	104.2	108.4	110.2	115.0	118.9	119.3	122.1	123.8	123.3	121.0	122.3	125.9	126.1	127.9
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	102.5	108.9	110.1	113.9	118.1	122.1	127.6	129.9	128.3	122.6	120.0	127.9	129.5	131.8
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	101.6	109.6	106.9	119.4	119.5	120.6	123.2	124.9	127.1	121.3	124.0	123.7	123.8	124.4
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	103.2	106.0	113.1	120.7	124.5	123.3	124.7	125.6	126.7	114.6	118.9	130.5	131.0	133.9
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	109.4	109.2	110.6	106.2	113.4	111.1	112.7	114.8	111.3	125.5	126.2	121.3	120.0	121.6
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	105.0	105.7	107.2	110.2	109.8	109.4	114.1	113.7	115.7	115.9	116.8	118.4	119.4	121.4
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	108.6	108.4	110.7	113.2	114.5	118.1	119.7	121.8	123.3	126.6	130.8	132.2	133.2	129.7
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	99.5	98.3	107.7	117.0	117.1	118.6	123.1	127.0	128.3	138.6	133.1	135.2	133.6	133.7
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	101.7	104.1	105.7	106.8	107.1	108.9	112.9	115.6	117.5	95.6	97.7	116.8	116.0	114.9
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	103.6	106.6	105.7	115.1	109.4	112.0	123.1	117.6	117.7	132.0	133.7	122.5	119.8	114.4
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	116.0	116.4	114.5	114.8	117.5	119.9	122.1	126.3	135.4	131.4	131.7	132.4	132.6	138.3
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	100.9	96.6	105.9	108.9	101.7	90.5	107.9	103.7	100.7	97.5	103.0	102.5	108.4	111.2
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	99.9	98.1	98.3	101.5	102.4	98.2	103.3	99.7	100.2	99.6	97.9	100.7	112.9	128.4
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	105.3	111.8	108.5	104.8	103.9	106.7	101.1	100.3	107.5	107.0	110.0	103.4	100.4	109.7
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	109.9	110.9	107.5	109.6	114.6	111.1	113.7	111.5	110.4	114.4	113.5	120.1	117.9	112.0
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	96.2	98.7	101.3	92.5	93.6	96.3	92.7	85.6	91.5	95.1	97.9	98.6	99.1	90.0
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	88.5	91.1	89.8	75.8	75.8	87.2	74.5	77.3	73.9	89.3	89.5	91.3	87.9	74.3
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	93.4
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	98.0	102.8	111.8	99.6	102.8	99.5	101.3	77.2	98.3	93.9	101.9	102.4	107.1	102.2
IKRMI MyWI - Perak	100.0	103.0	104.6	106.7	108.3	109.4	109.6	112.8	111.7	113.4	113.7	114.9	117.5	118.4	117.6

Jadual 1.9: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Perlis, 2010–2024

Table 1.9: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Perlis, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	104.3	109.3	112.8	117.9	119.5	119.7	121.2	124.6	124.9	118.8	117.4	123.3	126.2	126.9
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	100.8	102.0	101.7	103.6	110.8	114.8	117.9	122.8	123.8	118.3	117.2	125.8	127.9	130.2
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	102.2	110.7	105.2	118.9	119.6	121.4	124.8	125.1	121.8	117.4	119.7	120.7	121.3	122.5
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	104.6	109.7	117.5	125.5	126.0	124.1	126.9	129.6	132.6	118.6	121.0	133.2	134.9	137.5
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	109.5	114.7	126.8	123.5	121.6	118.6	115.0	121.1	121.4	121.1	111.7	113.6	120.6	117.3
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	101.3	105.6	107.2	108.8	107.2	107.8	110.9	111.0	111.4	113.9	113.8	114.6	116.5	118.4
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	109.1	111.4	110.1	114.3	116.2	118.2	124.4	123.9	126.3	130.2	131.9	133.0	129.7	127.2
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	110.5	121.0	123.3	126.0	126.8	129.3	134.4	134.3	137.7	141.5	134.1	135.7	135.6	135.4
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	105.3	107.2	113.6	111.3	105.9	110.5	114.0	112.4	113.1	109.8	112.0	129.3	126.4	121.8
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	89.4	100.2	107.3	102.8	109.4	113.1	113.0	112.3	113.6	117.4	118.8	118.3	109.3	112.6
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	107.4	110.8	121.8	124.2	115.2	117.4	120.1	121.3	125.2	124.5	122.4	123.8	125.4	130.0
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	99.9	113.5	101.7	104.2	103.5	90.7	104.6	101.3	103.1	100.6	110.6	98.4	110.9	110.9
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	86.3	85.1	85.6	88.6	88.5	87.3	86.0	86.2	86.1	80.5	79.4	89.3	100.3	104.2
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	106.3	110.4	109.6	108.8	108.5	111.6	109.0	110.9	107.9	118.5	113.2	102.8	106.8	117.3
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	97.9	91.3	92.2	98.9	90.8	92.5	92.6	96.7	89.1	102.2	101.4	100.4	104.1	106.0
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	98.2	100.9	94.8	94.8	91.9	93.3	93.5	91.9	89.8	89.0	91.4	95.4	89.6	87.3
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	93.7	100.8	85.1	81.2	81.2	77.3	80.4	82.6	73.8	85.2	89.6	104.0	86.3	81.6
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	101.1
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	100.4	101.4	98.8	102.5	93.9	102.0	99.5	92.6	95.2	81.1	84.0	81.5	82.1	79.2
IKRMI MyWI - Perlis	100.0	101.2	105.3	106.1	108.4	107.3	107.9	110.3	110.9	110.9	109.9	110.3	113.8	114.4	114.5

Jadual 1.10: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Selangor, 2010–2024

Table 1.10: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Selangor, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	104.6	106.3	108.5	112.1	116.6	118.8	118.4	119.5	118.8	118.5	119.2	124.3	125.3	127.4
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	104.2	106.9	109.1	105.3	109.3	116.5	113.1	115.7	118.5	114.2	114.2	120.8	117.9	117.9
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	100.6	102.0	102.8	116.8	122.6	123.3	123.1	123.0	121.7	128.2	130.6	131.1	130.9	131.1
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	104.2	108.5	112.6	117.2	120.8	122.4	121.8	120.9	120.2	113.1	114.2	126.4	128.6	139.3
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	109.2	107.8	109.7	108.9	113.5	112.8	115.7	118.3	114.7	118.4	117.9	119.0	123.9	121.5
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	105.7	106.6	107.5	109.4	109.7	110.2	113.2	112.7	114.4	113.4	113.9	113.4	115.4	116.2
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	105.9	107.8	106.9	109.6	112.1	113.2	117.1	118.2	120.6	122.5	117.6	123.6	124.5	122.5
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	112.6	125.3	122.3	119.4	120.8	122.7	125.1	125.8	129.2	130.2	127.4	129.5	130.2	129.6
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	103.3	104.9	108.2	111.1	112.7	113.1	114.8	117.7	117.3	100.0	98.6	107.9	110.2	108.2
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	104.9	104.5	104.4	112.7	112.4	114.6	121.3	117.7	117.9	129.1	131.9	125.4	122.0	121.3
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	117.4	118.1	119.1	120.6	120.3	124.3	124.2	124.9	131.8	137.3	136.9	135.8	137.2	141.2
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	99.8	100.8	107.9	111.2	104.9	96.5	102.8	97.5	103.9	93.0	105.7	96.5	108.2	113.0
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	102.1	98.0	99.5	104.6	108.0	112.4	112.8	112.2	112.8	100.7	101.8	107.9	110.0	112.7
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	102.9	103.5	103.2	100.8	104.6	100.0	104.7	105.8	105.2	115.2	115.5	105.6	105.2	107.6
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	102.6	96.8	95.9	95.0	91.8	95.1	95.9	94.5	90.7	92.1	89.7	88.0	90.7	89.8
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	95.3	102.4	103.2	92.6	93.8	101.6	98.5	108.5	99.4	98.7	101.4	102.8	102.5	102.3
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	83.3	104.8	107.1	95.2	78.6	102.4	92.9	118.9	90.8	92.3	91.1	91.8	91.5	92.4
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.3	101.3
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	100.8	100.9	100.7	81.0	101.1	100.9	101.0	104.9	105.7	102.3	111.6	114.8	114.7	113.1
IKRMI MyWI - Selangor	100.0	103.5	105.9	107.2	107.3	108.7	111.5	112.2	114.1	113.2	111.7	112.7	114.7	116.1	117.0

Jadual 1.11: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Terengganu, 2010–2024

Table 1.11: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Terengganu, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	105.4	107.6	109.2	115.4	117.9	119.6	122.3	124.2	126.7	119.5	119.6	122.3	123.8	125.6
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	102.0	103.1	104.7	105.8	107.9	110.7	114.2	123.1	126.3	119.9	115.0	122.0	123.8	123.2
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	101.9	109.6	105.8	121.6	124.4	125.6	126.0	126.3	122.2	115.9	120.7	121.6	121.7	123.5
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	104.1	107.2	112.6	119.2	124.2	124.0	127.3	128.7	130.6	117.4	119.2	131.1	130.7	135.8
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	113.8	110.5	113.7	114.9	115.1	118.1	121.7	118.8	127.7	124.6	123.6	114.4	119.0	120.0
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	103.6	105.0	108.5	109.2	107.8	108.0	113.6	114.4	116.3	114.8	114.6	114.7	116.7	117.0
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	109.3	109.0	108.8	111.5	113.3	112.7	116.6	121.6	124.6	125.9	131.1	132.0	135.0	128.9
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	101.5	101.2	107.1	113.4	118.1	123.7	130.8	132.1	133.7	137.0	133.7	130.3	129.1	126.6
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	101.6	103.3	106.5	108.0	107.9	110.2	116.0	120.7	122.0	107.5	103.9	118.4	125.7	124.2
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	104.3	106.5	110.0	110.3	114.6	111.8	124.5	127.0	127.0	129.3	132.1	124.8	122.7	128.4
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	114.6	115.0	127.2	128.2	119.2	120.9	126.2	128.0	137.4	130.5	130.2	131.0	130.9	137.5
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	99.5	104.8	104.9	106.2	99.2	86.2	101.4	99.3	98.8	102.7	106.1	104.2	108.7	109.0
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	98.5	101.5	103.3	100.1	89.7	87.9	85.0	86.8	91.5	83.0	76.4	81.8	85.5	88.3
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	106.8	104.0	107.7	106.7	108.9	113.8	118.3	111.8	108.8	113.9	113.1	106.8	108.8	107.0
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	96.0	100.2	100.9	98.0	99.7	104.9	103.9	102.7	103.0	103.0	104.7	103.2	103.7	103.2
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	98.9	97.3	98.9	100.3	100.3	92.0	99.5	97.2	101.0	111.6	108.0	108.0	103.9	103.9
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	93.2	90.9	90.3	95.4	85.8	68.1	92.0	82.1	80.9	106.3	95.4	95.3	83.1	83.1
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	101.1	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	102.4	97.7	103.3	102.1	112.0	104.7	103.2	106.2	119.0	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.5
IKRMI MyWI - Terengganu	100.0	103.2	104.2	106.9	109.0	108.9	107.9	113.1	113.7	116.0	115.3	114.6	115.3	116.1	116.7

Jadual 1.12: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Sabah, 2010–2024

Table 1.12: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Sabah, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	104.9	109.2	110.8	118.3	117.8	117.6	117.5	119.9	122.0	120.0	121.8	126.4	126.0	127.3
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	102.8	104.8	103.6	103.2	105.0	108.0	107.4	111.3	113.9	112.6	110.4	125.4	122.0	123.5
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	100.9	107.9	104.6	126.6	120.9	123.7	121.9	123.9	125.9	122.0	124.6	125.7	125.1	125.6
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	106.3	111.5	117.9	125.2	126.1	119.3	124.0	127.4	130.0	118.4	124.0	136.4	134.5	138.5
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	109.5	112.7	117.1	118.3	119.2	119.5	116.6	116.8	118.4	127.0	128.3	117.9	122.3	121.7
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	107.8	106.1	109.4	110.3	111.7	112.5	114.3	114.1	117.6	117.9	115.8	114.7	117.0	118.9
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	110.2	113.7	116.9	118.2	118.3	117.1	124.5	128.5	128.8	131.0	129.6	131.6	128.5	131.3
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	105.5	110.9	116.1	120.9	122.5	123.6	135.7	141.5	144.1	151.6	145.7	142.4	142.9	142.9
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	102.5	105.2	108.5	113.0	113.3	117.0	119.6	122.9	116.0	100.4	98.4	114.4	113.1	112.0
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	136.5	116.9	119.1	124.2	130.6	126.1	129.1	127.8	130.9	142.5	143.8	135.3	134.4	134.6
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	111.6	112.0	114.2	113.1	115.9	117.7	119.1	123.8	137.9	130.4	127.7	130.4	131.4	136.2
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	101.5	99.3	107.8	109.4	106.7	104.5	109.3	93.9	109.6	112.3	116.0	109.5	113.4	118.3
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	99.0	97.9	101.0	97.2	99.6	109.3	98.3	99.8	104.7	101.3	88.9	88.5	102.6	114.5
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	99.1	96.9	97.4	96.4	94.9	96.3	92.9	91.2	90.4	94.7	95.4	90.0	94.3	90.9
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	104.1	102.1	103.9	100.3	103.4	100.5	99.8	97.5	96.0	96.9	96.9	90.4	92.3	89.1
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	98.2	101.6	105.7	108.6	102.4	113.0	109.4	113.2	111.5	106.7	108.1	108.3	105.9	105.2
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	94.2	97.1	94.2	102.9	70.9	100.0	91.3	88.7	83.3	101.3	107.4	104.1	87.9	84.0
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	100.8	105.9	116.3	117.6	121.2	125.1	124.0	124.0	124.0	93.0	95.6	102.1	106.6	111.1
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	99.8	101.7	106.7	105.4	115.2	113.9	112.9	126.7	127.2	125.9	121.5	118.6	123.1	120.6
IKRMI MyWI - Sabah	100.0	105.3	106.0	109.1	112.0	111.5	113.9	114.2	115.4	117.6	116.3	115.9	116.4	117.1	118.4

Jadual 1.13: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Sarawak, 2010–2024

Table 1.13: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Sarawak, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	104.5	110.1	110.9	115.3	117.5	118.3	119.7	122.1	124.0	120.0	121.2	126.0	126.0	129.7
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	102.2	109.8	112.5	112.9	114.5	119.7	118.1	122.7	124.0	116.6	115.6	127.4	130.3	131.2
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	102.2	111.7	104.0	114.0	118.5	121.2	126.2	128.0	129.0	124.2	128.8	129.1	129.0	130.8
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	104.4	107.7	113.3	119.4	122.8	117.8	121.7	125.0	128.1	117.0	122.5	131.3	128.8	138.6
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	109.3	111.0	113.8	114.8	114.2	114.6	112.8	112.8	114.8	122.2	117.9	116.4	116.1	118.0
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	104.4	104.5	106.1	108.1	110.8	112.6	116.0	114.7	114.7	113.1	113.8	116.0	119.1	119.3
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	112.1	115.1	115.7	118.9	121.7	125.6	130.5	128.8	129.8	132.7	134.5	139.0	140.2	140.8
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	101.9	103.5	108.1	112.8	115.1	119.7	118.6	118.2	120.9	122.9	121.2	123.7	124.6	124.1
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	101.7	103.2	107.7	114.1	116.0	118.6	121.2	122.1	124.2	108.1	108.1	126.6	124.5	125.3
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	115.6	97.2	103.9	112.3	113.1	115.8	119.9	120.5	117.1	129.0	131.8	126.2	126.0	121.2
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	102.3	102.6	105.7	106.8	119.5	119.4	118.5	123.6	129.1	123.7	120.1	122.2	123.4	126.6
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	99.6	103.7	106.6	108.7	103.6	104.2	111.5	100.1	94.2	100.3	104.1	98.8	111.6	112.2
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	98.0	98.4	101.0	98.5	98.6	98.6	114.7	109.0	106.9	96.2	94.6	101.4	113.0	115.4
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	109.3	110.9	112.4	105.7	111.7	112.4	112.7	110.5	110.2	113.8	115.0	112.5	115.6	114.4
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	99.1	105.6	93.4	95.0	97.8	98.8	96.2	99.7	100.0	91.6	95.1	93.3	93.4	93.7
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	96.6	95.5	96.3	101.0	94.7	99.7	92.0	92.4	86.1	95.3	93.9	95.5	90.0	94.1
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	86.6	78.5	81.2	85.2	77.1	94.6	73.4	76.2	71.2	93.5	91.0	93.3	78.4	88.3
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.7	87.2	90.1	90.9	91.4	73.9	77.2	77.7	77.9	78.1	78.4
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	103.3	107.9	107.5	117.2	119.7	114.3	111.5	109.7	113.1	115.1	113.0	115.3	113.5	115.7
IKRMI MyWI - Sarawak	100.0	103.0	104.2	105.4	108.6	109.4	111.6	112.4	112.4	111.7	111.5	111.9	114.7	115.4	117.2

Jadual 1.14: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2010–2024

Table 1.14: Malaysian Well-Being Index by component, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2010–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	107.1	105.6	108.6	113.4	116.8	115.4	116.3	117.4	121.7	119.3	119.4	122.2	122.5	124.8
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	115.6	108.0	110.0	111.8	112.1	112.6	111.5	114.1	120.9	117.7	114.8	123.9	126.3	127.4
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	103.3	105.6	107.2	119.0	126.3	124.9	123.7	123.6	128.5	124.4	126.6	127.2	126.7	125.1
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	100.4	100.8	106.7	113.0	117.8	116.0	120.1	123.9	127.8	122.4	116.6	120.4	118.1	125.5
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	109.2	108.1	110.4	109.9	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.2	109.5	112.6	119.6	117.3	119.1	121.1
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	104.5	105.8	107.2	109.3	108.2	108.8	112.1	112.1	113.5	111.4	111.1	113.4	116.0	116.1
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	107.1	109.7	108.8	112.6	114.8	120.2	120.3	120.8	120.8	121.6	122.9	125.7	126.7	131.6
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	106.6	109.7	114.2	113.8	117.9	123.2	124.6	128.8	130.4	139.2	133.8	132.6	134.4	133.6
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	99.6	101.8	102.3	103.9	110.4	108.2	110.0	110.4	108.2	92.1	87.5	101.9	101.9	101.9
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	109.1	107.7	105.3	113.3	117.3	114.3	122.1	118.0	122.6	131.5	138.7	130.6	128.5	125.8
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	121.0	114.1	115.5	117.8	121.0	127.2	125.2	128.2	135.6	131.0	130.4	131.1	134.2	134.1
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	93.5	99.1	109.1	111.2	103.0	104.2	105.5	97.5	110.3	100.0	103.8	104.0	113.4	114.9
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	100.9	101.9	99.8	103.5	87.7	85.5	101.4	100.8	100.1	90.9	89.8	96.4	96.7	96.2
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	106.6	114.5	114.6	113.1	110.1	114.2	117.4	116.2	113.6	111.7	110.1	113.6	116.5	117.6
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	95.8	94.0	94.9	94.9	91.4	81.8	82.0	87.8	80.0	84.8	83.1	85.0	91.6	89.1
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	100.6	109.5	108.3	108.3	100.4	108.9	113.7	105.3	98.1	103.3	109.6	115.4	98.2	94.7
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	101.8	109.1	105.4	105.4	81.9	107.3	121.8	96.5	93.0	105.1	108.5	125.7	105.1	94.7
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.0	85.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	100.0	119.3	119.3	119.3	119.3	119.3	119.5	119.5	119.3	119.2	120.4	120.4	89.5	89.5
IKRMI MyWI - Wilayah Persekutuan	100.0	104.4	106.5	107.7	110.2	108.9	110.4	113.4	112.1	112.7	111.9	112.9	116.0	114.3	114.3



Nota Teknikal *Technical Notes*

PENGENALAN

Bahagian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan aspek teknikal dalam pembangunan Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM) peringkat Negeri. 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 Negeri adalah dari 2010 hingga 2024.

TAHUN ASAS

Pengiraan IKRM di peringkat Negeri menggunakan tahun asas 2010 di mana nilai indeks adalah bersamaan dengan 100.

METODOLOGI

IKRM merupakan satu indeks komposit berdasarkan purata 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.

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

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 2010 pada masa t

NOTA TEKNIKAL

LANGKAH 4: Mendapatkan Indeks komposit dalam tahun

Langkah terakhir, Indeks Komposit diperoleh dengan mendapatkan purata indeks komponen

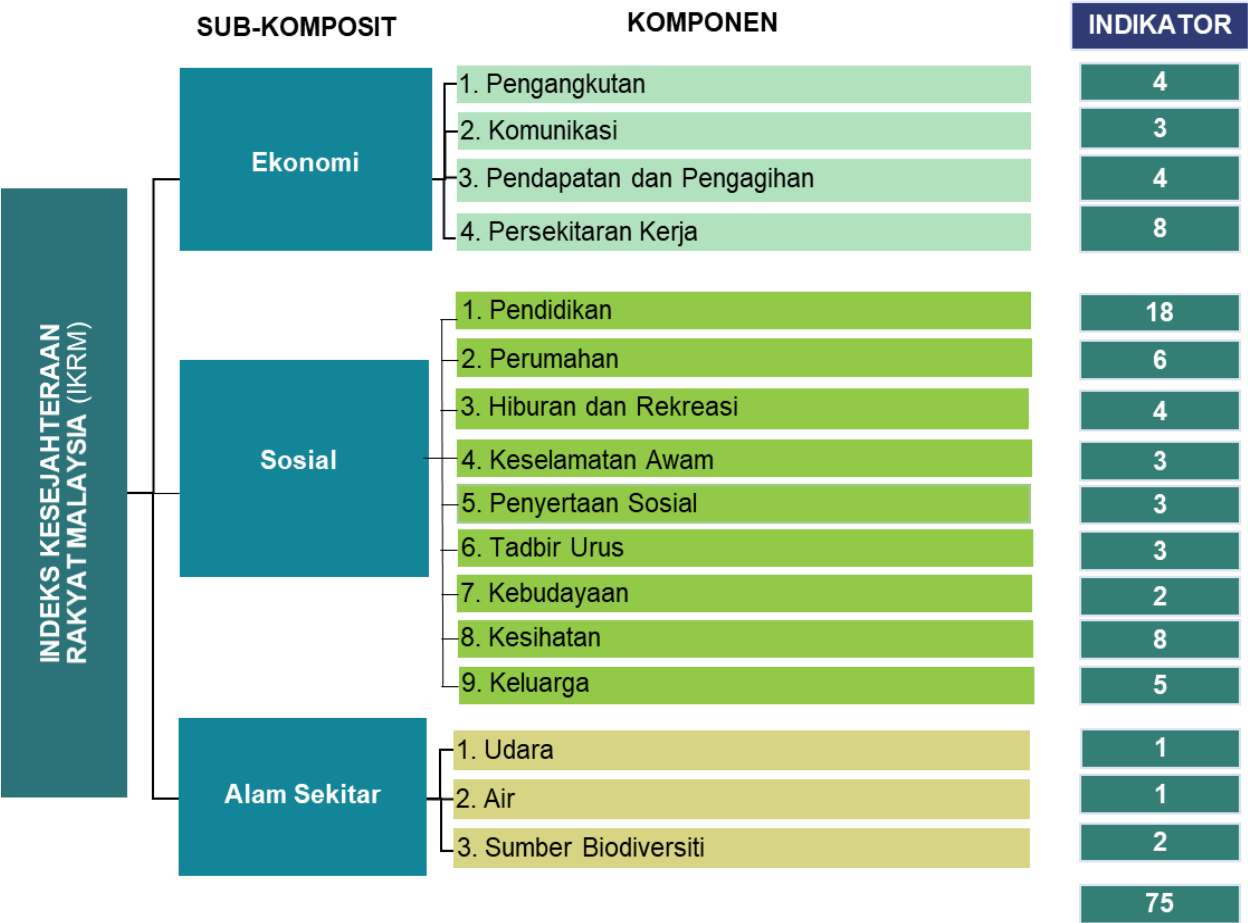
$$IKRM = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{c=1} I_c$$

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.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

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.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

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.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

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. **Peratus tenaga buruh berumur 15 tahun ke atas yang bekerja lebih daripada 45 jam seminggu (-)**

Merujuk kepada peratusan individu bekerja berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas yang melaporkan bekerja lebih daripada 45 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.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

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. 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.

iii. 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 dirasakan 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.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

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 muzium (+)**

Merujuk kepada bilangan pelawat ke muzium di bawah Jabatan Muzium 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. 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.

vii. 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.

viii. 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.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

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.

15. AIR

i. 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 indicators

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

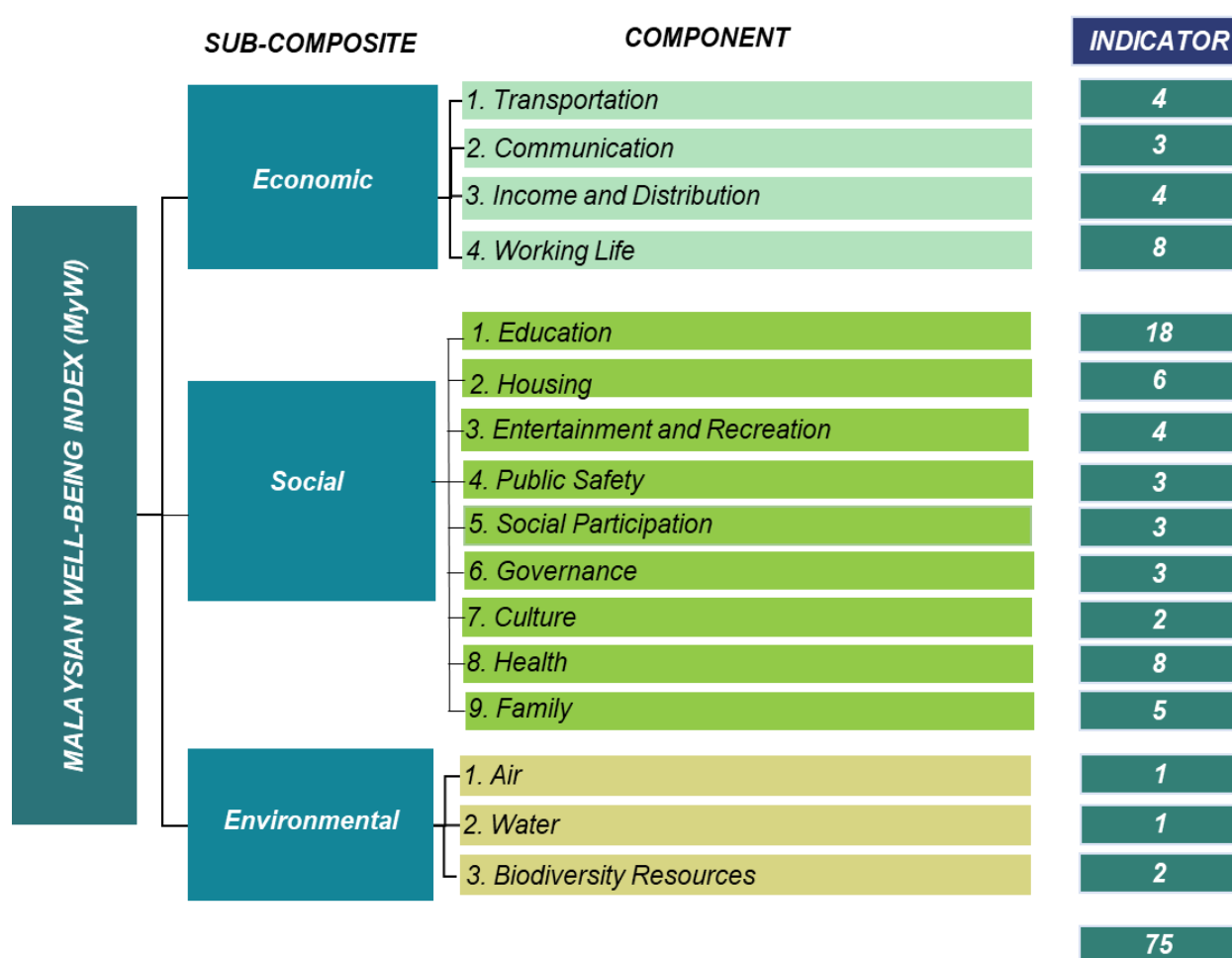
Finally, the Composite Index is derived by averaging the component indices

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

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.

Table A.2: The MyWI Indicators

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.

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.

TECHNICAL NOTES

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 garbage collection services (+)

Refers to the percentage of housing with garbage collection coverage.

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.

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.

TECHNICAL NOTES

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. 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.

iii. 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.

TECHNICAL NOTES

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 museum visitors (+)**

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

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. 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.

vii. 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.

viii. 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.

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.

TECHNICAL NOTES

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.

15. WATER

i. 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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