



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

INDIKATOR KOS SARA HIDUP

COST OF LIVING INDICATORS

MALAYSIA

2024

Pemakluman

Kepengurusan 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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Blok C6 & C7, Kompleks C,

Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,

62514 Putrajaya,

MALAYSIA

Tel. : 03-8885 7000

Faks / *Fax* : 03-8888 9248

Portal : <https://www.dosm.gov.my>

Facebook/ X/ Instagram/ Youtube : StatsMalaysia

Email / *Email* : info@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan umum / *general enquiries*)
data@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan & permintaan data / *data request & enquiries*)

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Indikator Kos Sara Hidup, Malaysia, 2024 diterbitkan buat kali kedua oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM), sebagai rujukan bagi rakyat dalam mendapat gambaran mengenai perubahan kos kehidupan isi rumah dan sebagai panduan dalam membuat perancangan kewangan keluarga serta diri di masa hadapan. Dapatan daripada Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/BA) 2024 dan Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) 2024 digunakan untuk menghasilkan indikator kos sara hidup.

Indikator kos sara hidup yang diliputi dalam penerbitan ini merangkumi Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) dan Indeks Kos Sara Hidup (KSH). PAKW ini dianalisis mengikut perincian demografi seperti isi rumah, isi rumah per kapita, saiz isi rumah, negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata. Statistik daripada penerbitan ini menjadi input kepada penggubal dasar, ahli akademik dan penyelidik bagi menganalisis dasar berkaitan kos sara hidup dan sosioekonomi negara.

Penerbitan ini mengandungi tiga (3) bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama memaparkan sorotan utama dan ringkasan penemuan yang merangkumi latar belakang, konsep dan definisi kos sara hidup di Malaysia. Bahagian kedua mengandungi jadual statistik berkaitan Indeks PAKW dan Indeks KSH. Bahagian ketiga pula mengandungi nota teknikal yang menerangkan konsep dan definisi, kaedah penetapan PAKW dan metodologi pengiraan PAKW bagi membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

DOSM merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang telah menyumbang secara langsung dan tidak langsung dalam merealisasikan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan daripada semua pihak untuk tujuan penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Disember 2025

PREFACE

The Cost of Living Indicator, Malaysia, 2024 was published for the second time by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) as a reference for the public to gain an overview of changes in household living costs and as a guide for making family and personal financial planning for the future. Findings from the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2024 and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) 2024 were used to produce the cost of living indicator.

The cost of living indicators covered in this publication include Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) and Cost of Living Index (KSH). PAKW is analysed according to demographic details such as household, household per capita, household size, state, administrative district and strata level. These statistics provide as input for policymakers, academics and researchers in analysing policies related to the cost of living and the socio-economic situation in the country.

This publication is divided into three (3) main parts. The first part presents key highlights and a summary of the findings, covering the background, concepts and definitions of cost of living in Malaysia. The second part contains statistical tables related to PAKW and KSH Index. Meanwhile, the third part includes technical notes explaining the concepts and definitions, method for determining PAKW and methodology for calculating PAKW to help users understand the published statistics

DOSM extends its highest appreciation to all parties who contributed, both directly and indirectly, to the realisation of this publication. Feedback and suggestions from all parties for improving future publications are highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

December 2025

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Sepintas Lalu



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Sosioekonomi Malaysia

Pembangunan Malaysia telah mencapai kemajuan yang ketara semenjak kemerdekaan dimanifestasi melalui pertumbuhan memberangsangkan yang dipacu oleh beberapa siri pembaharuan struktur mulai tahun 1970-an. Pelaksanaan Dasar Ekonomi Baru (DEB) bermula pada 1971 merupakan titik perubahan dalam sejarah ekonomi Malaysia. Sebagai salah satu langkah utama dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kedua (1971-1975), DEB bertujuan mengurangkan kemiskinan, di mana kadar kemiskinan ketika itu pada kadar 49.3 peratus (1970), dengan mempromosikan penyertaan kaum Bumiputera dalam ekonomi dan memperkukuh ekonomi negara secara keseluruhan. Di samping itu, DEB juga memberi fokus kepada pembangunan sektor industri untuk mengurangkan kebergantungan kepada sektor pertanian. Pada masa ini, pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) negara berada pada kadar sederhana sekitar 5.0 peratus setahun, yang ditunjang oleh industri getah dan kelapa sawit, di samping pelbagai usaha kerajaan untuk memperkukuh struktur ekonomi.

Pada 1980-an dan 1990-an, di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Keempat (1981-1985) dan Rancangan Malaysia Kelima (1986-1990), Malaysia mengalami pertumbuhan ekonomi yang pesat, dengan kadar pertumbuhan KDNK mencapai purata 8.7 peratus setahun antara tahun 1988 hingga 1997. Ketika ini, Dasar Pembangunan Nasional (DPN) diperkenalkan pada tahun 1991, menggantikan DEB dengan fokus pada pembangunan bersepadu yang lebih inklusif. Peralihan ekonomi kepada sektor perindustrian terus dipergiat melalui insentif pelaburan asing dan pembangunan industri pembuatan, khususnya elektronik yang menyumbang lebih daripada 30.0 peratus kepada KDNK. Selain itu, populasi Malaysia turut mencatatkan peningkatan pada tahun 1991 dengan jumlah 17.6 juta orang. Pada penghujung 1990-an, kadar kemiskinan menurun kepada 7.5 peratus (1999) hasil daripada pelaksanaan pelbagai dasar kerajaan, manakala kadar pengangguran kekal stabil pada sekitar 3.0 peratus.

Memasuki era 2000-an, kerajaan memperkenalkan Dasar Wawasan Nasional di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ketujuh (1996-2000) dan Rancangan Malaysia Kelapan (2001-2005), dengan fokus kepada pembangunan yang lebih inklusif serta penyertaan Malaysia dalam ekonomi global. Dasar ini bertujuan mempromosikan sektor teknologi maklumat, perkhidmatan dan kewangan sebagai pemangkin utama ekonomi negara. Kadar pertumbuhan KDNK berada pada purata 4.9 peratus setahun dan sektor perdagangan antarabangsa berkembang pesat dengan jumlah perdagangan melebihi RM1.183 trilion pada tahun 2008. Kadar inflasi (Indeks Harga Pengguna, IHP) kekal terkawal pada purata 2.5 peratus setahun (2000-2008), sementara kadar kemiskinan terus menurun kepada 3.8 peratus (2009). Pada tahun 2010, populasi negara telah meningkat kepada 27.5 juta.

Malaysia mula fokus kepada ekonomi digital dan inovasi di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kesepuluh (2011-2015) dan Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas (2016-2020). Dasar Transformasi Nasional (DTN) diperkenalkan bagi mempercepatkan pertumbuhan dalam sektor perkhidmatan dan inovasi teknologi, termasuk melalui inisiatif seperti Revolusi Industri 4.0. Pandemik COVID-19 memberi kesan besar kepada ekonomi, menyebabkan kadar pengangguran meningkat kepada 4.8 peratus, manakala kadar kemiskinan¹ meningkat kepada 8.4 peratus pada tahun 2020. Namun, kerajaan bertindak pantas dengan memperkenalkan Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi Negara (PENJANA) dan pelbagai program bantuan bagi menyokong pemulihan ekonomi.

Menjelang tahun 2023, di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (2021-2025), kerajaan terus memfokuskan kepada pembangunan ekonomi digital. Tindakan ini dilakukan melalui Pelan Pembangunan Digital Malaysia, yang bertujuan untuk mempercepatkan transformasi digital dalam pelbagai sektor seperti kesihatan, pendidikan dan perniagaan.

Landskap sosioekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 2024 berada pada landasan yang positif dengan pertumbuhan KDNK yang stabil, inflasi terkawal, pasaran buruh yang kukuh sertaimbangan perdagangan yang seimbang. Perkembangan positif ini menyediakan asas penting kepada negara untuk memasuki fasa baharu pembangunan dalam Rancangan Malaysia Ketiga Belas (RMK13). RMK13 memfokuskan kepada usaha memperkukuh daya saing, meningkatkan produktiviti dan inovasi, serta mendorong peralihan ke arah industri bernilai tambah tinggi. Inovasi dikenal pasti sebagai pemacu utama transformasi ekonomi, selaras dengan tema RMK13 iaitu Melakar Semula Pembangunan, Malaysia berhasrat untuk menumpukan perhatian kepada pembangunan ekonomi yang berdaya saing serta bernilai tinggi.

Secara keseluruhannya, dasar kerajaan melalui pelbagai Rancangan Malaysia telah berjaya mengubah landskap sosio-ekonomi negara. Namun, cabaran seperti ketidaksamaan pendapatan dan ketidaktentuan global masih wujud.

Selari dengan perkembangan sosioekonomi negara, jumlah penduduk Malaysia telah meningkat daripada 20.7 juta pada tahun 1995 kepada 34.1 juta orang pada tahun 2024, dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan terkumpul sebanyak 1.7 peratus. Pertumbuhan penduduk ini turut menyumbang kepada peningkatan jumlah isi rumah dalam negara. Kadar pertumbuhan isi rumah didapati lebih pantas berbanding kadar pertumbuhan penduduk. Sepanjang tempoh 1995 hingga 2024, jumlah isi rumah meningkat daripada 3.8 juta kepada 8.2 juta, mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun sebanyak 2.7 peratus.

¹ Metodologi PGK 2019

Pada masa yang sama, tahap perbandaran di Malaysia juga meningkat kepada 76.0 peratus pada tahun 2024.

Secara purata, saiz isi rumah di Malaysia adalah 4.6 orang pada tahun 1995 dan menurun kepada 3.7 orang pada tahun 2024. Pengurangan dalam saiz isi rumah ini menunjukkan peralihan gaya hidup di mana isi rumah cenderung untuk mempunyai bilangan ahli isi rumah yang lebih kecil atau memilih untuk hidup berseorangan. Selain itu, trend ini turut dipengaruhi oleh faktor migrasi dan urbanisasi di mana lebih ramai individu mula keluar daripada kediaman keluarga untuk mencari pekerjaan di tempat lain dan tinggal bersendirian.

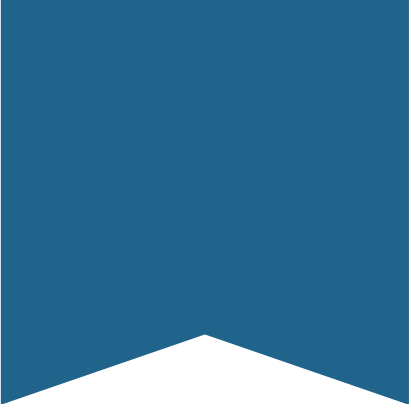
Malaysia telah berubah daripada ekonomi yang bergantung kepada aktiviti pertanian kepada ekonomi yang lebih pelbagai yang berteraskan perindustrian dan pembuatan. Prestasi ekonomi Malaysia kekal berdaya tahan dengan bertumbuh sebanyak 5.1 peratus pada tahun 2024 berbanding 3.5 peratus pada tahun 2023 dengan nilai ditambah berjumlah RM1.65 trilion (2023: RM1.57 trilion). Prestasi ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan yang meliputi 82.5 peratus daripada keseluruhan jumlah Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK).

Pasaran buruh Malaysia menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif dengan bilangan tenaga buruh meningkat kepada 16.90 juta orang pada tahun 2024 (2023: 16.37 juta orang) dengan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh meningkat 70.6 peratus (2023: 70.0%). Tambahan pula, kadar pengangguran terus menurun daripada 3.4 peratus pada tahun 2023 kepada 3.2 peratus pada tahun 2024, menghampiri paras sebelum pandemik (2019: 3.3%). Bilangan penganggur turut menurun kepada 534.1 ribu orang berbanding 553.4 ribu orang pada tahun 2023. Prestasi pasaran buruh yang stabil didorong oleh prestasi ekonomi yang rancak memberi kesan kepada pewujudan lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan baharu.

Mengenai pendapatan isi rumah, pendapatan isi rumah bulanan penengah di Malaysia pada tahun 2024 adalah RM7,017 manakala pendapatan purata adalah RM9,155. Dari sudut pertumbuhan, pendapatan penengah meningkat 5.1 peratus pada tahun 2024 (2022: 2.5%). Pendapatan purata turut menunjukkan peningkatan pada tahun 2024, dengan kadar pertumbuhan 3.8 peratus berbanding 2.4 peratus pada tahun 2022. Tambahan pula, insiden kemiskinan mutlak turut bertambah baik 6.2 peratus (2022)² kepada 5.1 peratus (2024) kesan daripada pembukaan semula dan pemulihan sektor ekonomi selepas penularan pandemik COVID-19.

Inflasi Malaysia yang diukur melalui Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) mencatatkan kenaikan tertinggi 2.0 peratus pada Mei 2024 dan kekal sehingga Julai 2024. Walau bagaimanapun, trend inflasi dilihat menurun kepada 1.7 peratus pada Disember 2024. Secara purata, inflasi Malaysia pada tahun 2024 berkurang kepada 1.8 peratus (2023: 2.5%) didorong oleh penurunan dalam kebanyakan harga komoditi dunia di samping pemulihan gangguan rantai bekalan. Kumpulan Makanan dan Minuman yang menyumbang 29.5 peratus daripada keseluruhan wajaran di dalam IHP juga telah berkurang kepada 2.0 peratus (2023: 4.8%) disokong oleh subkumpulan Makanan di rumah (0.6%), Makanan di luar rumah (3.6%) dan Minuman bukan alkohol (2.2%).

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Overview



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Malaysia's Socioeconomy

Malaysia's development has made significant progress since independence, demonstrated by impressive growth driven by a series of structural reforms starting in the 1970s. The implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1971 marked a turning point in Malaysia's economic history. As a key initiative under the Second Malaysia Plan (1971-1975), the NEP aimed to reduce poverty, which at the time was at 49.3 per cent (1970), by promoting Bumiputera participation in the economy and strengthening the national economy as a whole. Additionally, the NEP focused on industrial development to reduce dependency on the agricultural sector. At this time, the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at a moderate rate of around 5.0 per cent per year, supported by the rubber and palm oil industries, alongside various government efforts to strengthen the economic structure.

In the 1980s and 1990s, under the Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981-1985) and Fifth Malaysia Plan (1986-1990), Malaysia experienced rapid economic growth, with the GDP growth averaging 8.7 per cent annually between 1988 and 1997. During this period, the National Development Policy (NDP) was introduced in 1991, replacing the NEP, with a focus on more inclusive and integrated development. The shift towards industrialisation was accelerated through foreign investment incentives and the growth of the manufacturing sector, particularly electronics, which contributed more than 30.0 per cent to the GDP. Furthermore, Malaysia's population also recorded an increase in 1991, reaching a total of 17.6 million. By the late 1990s, the poverty rate had dropped to 7.5 per cent (1999) attributed to various government policies and the unemployment rate remained stable at around 3.0 per cent.

In the early 2000s, the government introduced the National Vision Policy under the Seventh Malaysia Plan (1996-2000) and Eighth Malaysia Plan (2001-2005), focusing on more inclusive development and Malaysia's participation in the global economy. This policy aimed to promote the information technology, services and financial sectors as key drivers of the national economy. The GDP growth rate averaged 4.9 per cent per year and international trade expanded rapidly, with total trade exceeding RM1.183 trillion in 2008. Inflation rate (Consumer Price Index, CPI) remained at an average of 2.5 per cent per year (2000-2008), while the poverty rate continued to decline to 3.8 per cent in 2009. By 2010, the country's population had increased to 27.5 million.

Malaysia began focusing on the digital economy and innovation under the Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011-2015) and Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020). The National Transformation Policy (NTP) was introduced to accelerate growth in the services and technology innovation sectors, including initiatives such as the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The COVID-19 pandemic had a major impact on the economy, causing the unemployment rate to peak at 4.8 per cent while the revised¹ poverty rate increased to 8.4 per cent in 2020. However, the government introduced the National Economic Recovery Plan (PENJANA) and various assistance programmes to support economic recovery.

By 2023, under the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (2021-2025), the government continued to focus on digital economic development. This initiative was carried out through the Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint, aimed at accelerating digital transformation in various sectors such as healthcare, education and business.

Malaysia's socioeconomic landscape in 2024 remained on a positive trajectory, with stable GDP growth, controlled inflation, a robust labour market, and a balanced trade position. These favourable developments provided a strong foundation for the nation to enter a new phase of development under the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan (RMK13). RMK13 focuses on strengthening competitiveness, enhancing productivity and innovation, and promoting a shift towards high-value-added industries. Innovation is identified as a key driver of economic transformation; in line with the RMK13 theme, 'Melakar Semula Pembangunan', Malaysia aims to prioritize the development of a competitive and high-value economy.

Overall, the government's policies through various Malaysia Plans have successfully transformed the socio-economic landscape of the country. However, challenges such as income inequality and global uncertainty remain.

In line with the country's socio-economic development, Malaysia's population grew from 20.7 million in 1995 to 34.1 million in 2024, with a compounded annual growth rate of 1.7 per cent. This population growth also contributed to an increase in the number of households in the country. The growth rate of households was found to be faster than the population growth rate. Between 1995 and 2024, the number of households rose from 3.8 million to 8.2 million, recording a compounded annual growth rate of 2.7 per cent. At the same time, Malaysia's urbanization level also increased to 76.0 per cent in 2024.

¹ PLI Methodology 2019

On average, household size in Malaysia was 4.6 persons in 1995 and decreased to 3.7 persons in 2024. The reduction in household size indicates a shift in lifestyle, where households tend to have fewer members or choose to live alone. Additionally, this trend is influenced by factors such as migration and urbanisation, with more individuals leaving their family residences to seek employment elsewhere and live independently.

Malaysia has transformed from an economy reliant on agricultural activities to a more diversified economy based on industrialisation and manufacturing. The economic performance of Malaysia remains resilient, with growth of 5.1 per cent in 2024 as compared to 3.5 per cent in 2023 and a total value added of RM1.65 trillion (2023: RM1.57 trillion). This performance is driven by share in the services and manufacturing sectors, which collectively account for 82.5 per cent of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

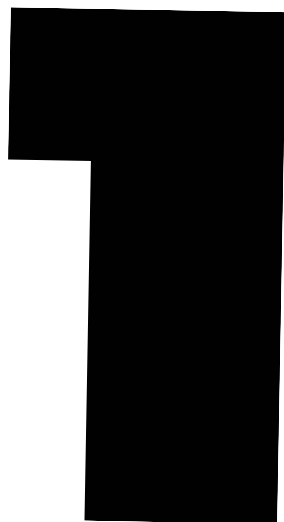
Malaysia's labour market continued to show positive growth with the labour force increase to 16.90 million persons in 2024 (2023: 16.37 million persons) and the labour force participation rate rose to 70.6 per cent (2023: 70.0%). Additionally, the unemployment rate continued to decline from 3.4 per cent in 2023 to 3.2 per cent in 2024, approaching pre-pandemic levels (2019: 3.3%). The number of unemployed persons also fell to 534.1 thousand persons compared to 553.4 thousand persons in 2023. The stable labour market performance was driven by improved economic performance leading to the creation of new job opportunities.

Regarding household income, the median monthly household income in Malaysia, 2024 was RM7,017 while the average was RM9,155. As for growth, the median income increased by 5.1 per cent in 2024 (2022: 2.5%). The average income also showed an increase in 2024, with a growth rate of 3.8 per cent as compared to 2.4 per cent in 2022. Moreover, the incidence of absolute poverty improved from 6.2 per cent (2022)² to 5.1 per cent (2024), due to the reopening and recovery of economic sectors after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Malaysia's inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), recorded a peak increase of 2.0 per cent in May 2024 and remain until July 2024. However, the inflation trend showed a decline to 1.7 per cent by December 2024. On average, Malaysia's inflation in 2024 decreased to 1.8 per cent (2023: 2.5%), driven by a decline in most global commodity prices alongside the recovery from supply chain disruptions. The Food and beverage group, which contributes 29.5 per cent of the overall weight in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), has also decreased to 2.0 per cent (2023: 4.8%), supported by the Food at home subgroup (0.6%), Food away from home (3.6%) and Non-alcoholic beverages subgroups (2.2%).



Bahagian



Ringkasan Penemuan

Bab 1: Pengenalan

Bab 2: Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar 2024

Bab 3: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup 2024



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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAIAN MALAYSIA

INDEKS PERBELANJAAN ASAS KEHIDUPAN WAJAR (PAKW) MENGIKUT SAIZ ISI RUMAH DAN NEGERI, MALAYSIA, 2024



MALAYSIA

1	71.8	2	74.2
3	77.2	4	77.3

1 Saiz Isi Rumah 1 2 Saiz Isi Rumah 2
3 Saiz Isi Rumah 3 4 Saiz Isi Rumah 4

JOHOR

1	77.6	2	73.9
3	75.4	4	76.7

KEDAH

1	56.6	2	58.7
3	60.8	4	60.5

KELANTAN

1	53.7	2	58.0
3	60.8	4	62.4

MELAKA

1	77.2	2	80.4
3	81.6	4	83.0

NEGERI SEMBILAN

1	60.7	2	63.9
3	67.0	4	66.2

PAHANG

1	58.0	2	61.2
3	62.2	4	63.8

PULAU PINANG

1	84.3	2	84.6
3	83.7	4	83.0

PERAK

1	59.6	2	63.3
3	65.0	4	65.2

PERLIS

1	57.0	2	58.8
3	60.6	4	60.9

SELANGOR

1	92.0	2	91.4
3	92.4	4	91.3

TERENGGANU

1	57.0	2	60.2
3	61.3	4	61.9

SABAH

1	58.2	2	58.9
3	59.6	4	59.4

SARAWAK

1	53.8	2	59.5
3	62.7	4	64.4

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR

1	100.0	2	100.0
3	100.0	4	100.0

W.P. LABUAN

1	72.1	2	75.4
3	77.9	4	77.7

W.P. PUTRAJAYA

1	83.2	2	84.6
3	84.8	4	84.7

Sumber: Indikator Kos Sara Hidup 2024,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



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20 Oktober 2016 - 2030



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAIAN MALAYSIA

INDEKS PERBELANJAAN ASAS KEHIDUPAN WAJAR (PAKW) MENGIKUT SAIZ ISI RUMAH DAN IBU NEGERI, MALAYSIA, 2024



MALAYSIA

1	71.8	2	74.2
3	77.2	4	77.3

1	Saiz Isi Rumah 1	2	Saiz Isi Rumah 2
3	Saiz Isi Rumah 3	4	Saiz Isi Rumah 4

01

JOHOR BAHRU

1

92.9

2

92.6

3

92.5

4

92.4

02

ALOR SETAR

1

68.3

2

69.7

3

70.4

4

71.4

03

KOTA BHARU

1

61.5

2

62.9

3

64.0

4

64.6

04	BANDARAYA MELAKA		
1	87.1	2	87.9
3	88.5	4	88.8

05

SEREMBAN

1

87.7

2

88.5

3

91.6

4

91.2

06

KUANTAN

1

83.0

2

84.5

3

85.4

4

86.1

07

GEORGETOWN

1

90.7

2

91.3

3

92.6

4

91.9

08	IPOH			
1	81.9	2	81.8	
3	81.8	4	81.8	

09

KANGAR

1

59.0

2

58.8

3

59.1

4

59.2

10	SHAH ALAM		
1	99.8	2	100.1
3	100.2	4	100.3

11	KUALA TERENGGANU		
1	68.2	2	69.9
3	71.2	4	72.1

12	KOTA KINABALU		
1	77.9	2	77.2
3	77.1	4	76.9

13	KUCHING		
1	83.5	2	84.0
3	84.5	4	84.7

14	W.P. KUALA LUMPUR		
1	100.0	2	100.0
3	100.0	4	100.0

Sumber: Indikator Kos Sara Hidup 2024,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia





Part



Summary of Findings

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Basic Expenditure of Decent Living 2024

Chapter 3: Cost of Living Index 2024



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

BASIC EXPENDITURE FOR DECENT LIVING (PAKW) INDEX BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND STATE, MALAYSIA 2024



MALAYSIA

1	71.8	2	74.2
3	77.2	4	77.3

1	Household Size 1	2	Household Size 2
3	Household Size 3	4	Household Size 4

01

JOHOR

1

77.6

2

73.9

3

75.4

4

76.7

02	KEDAH		
1	56.6	2	58.7
3	60.8	4	60.5

03

KELANTAN

1

53.7

2

58.0

3

60.8

4

62.4

04	MELAKA		
1	77.2	2	80.4
3	81.6	4	83.0

05

NEGERI SEMBILAN

1

60.7

2

63.9

3

67.0

4

66.2

06

PAHANG

1

58.0

2

61.2

3

62.2

4

63.8

07

PULAU PINANG

1

84.3

2

84.6

3

83.7

4

83.0

08	PERAK		
1	59.6	2	63.3
3	65.0	4	65.2

09	PERLIS			
1	57.0	2	58.8	
3	60.6	4	60.9	

10	SELANGOR		
1	92.0	2	91.4
3	92.4	4	91.3

11	TERENGGANU		
1	57.0	2	60.2
3	61.3	4	61.9

12	SABAH		
1	58.2	2	58.9
3	59.6	4	59.4

13	SARAWAK		
1	53.8	2	59.5
3	62.7	4	64.4

14	W.P. KUALA LUMPUR		
1	100.0	2	100.0
3	100.0	4	100.0

15	W.P. LABUAN		
1	72.1	2	75.4
3	77.9	4	77.7

16	W.P. PUTRAJAYA			
1	83.2	2	84.6	
3	84.8	4	84.7	

Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2024,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia



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20 October 2016 - 2030



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

BASIC EXPENDITURE FOR DECENT LIVING (PAKW) INDEX BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND CAPITAL CITY, MALAYSIA 2024



MALAYSIA

1	71.8	2	74.2
3	77.2	4	77.3

1	Household Size 1	2	Household Size 2
3	Household Size 3	4	Household Size 4

01

JOHOR BAHRU

1

92.9

2

92.6

3

92.5

4

92.4

02

ALOR SETAR

1

68.3

2

69.7

3

70.4

4

71.4

03

KOTA BHARU

1

61.5

2

62.9

3

64.0

4

64.6

04	BANDARAYA MELAKA		
1	87.1	2	87.9
3	88.5	4	88.8

05

SEREMBAN

1

87.7

2

88.5

3

91.6

4

91.2

06

KUANTAN

1

83.0

2

84.5

3

85.4

4

86.1

07

GEORGETOWN

1

90.7

2

91.3

3

92.6

4

91.9

08	IPOH			
1	81.9	2	81.8	
3	81.8	4	81.8	

09

KANGAR

1

59.0

2

58.8

3

59.1

4

59.2

10

SHAH ALAM

1

99.8

2

100.1

3

100.2

4

100.3

11	KUALA TERENGGANU			
1	68.2	2	69.9	
3	71.2	4	72.1	

12	KOTA KINABALU		
1	77.9	2	77.2
3	77.1	4	76.9

13

KUCHING

1

83.5

2

84.0

3

84.5

4

84.7

14	W.P. KUALA LUMPUR		
1	100.0	2	100.0
3	100.0	4	100.0

Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2024,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia





Bab

Pengenalan

Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar

Pembangunan Indikator Kos Sara Hidup

Definisi, Indikator dan Metodologi Negara Terpilih

Konsep Taraf Hidup dan Pembentukan Garis Kehidupan Wajar

Metologi *PHL-Modified*

Corak Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Mengikut Saiz



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BAB 1

Pengenalan

Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar 2024

Penerbitan ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran yang menyeluruh dan komprehensif mengenai Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bagi isi rumah warganegara Malaysia pada tahun 2024. Statistik yang diterbitkan bukan sahaja membandingkan perbelanjaan asas kehidupan wajar antara negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, tetapi juga menganalisis variasi perbelanjaan mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar, memberikan perspektif yang lebih terperinci mengenai perbezaan demografi.

Selain itu, kajian ini turut meneliti secara mendalam kos keperluan makanan dan bukan makanan, pengiraan purata PAKW bagi isi rumah, penyusunan Indeks PAKW dan Indeks Kos Sara Hidup (KSH). Data yang disediakan memainkan peranan penting dalam memberi pemahaman yang lebih mendalam terhadap corak perbelanjaan isi rumah serta faktor sosioekonomi yang mempengaruhi PAKW di seluruh Malaysia. Penemuan ini diharapkan dapat menjadi panduan kepada pembuat dasar dalam merangka strategi ekonomi yang lebih berkesan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat.

Pembangunan Indikator Kos Sara Hidup

Mesyuarat pertama Majlis Tindakan Sara Hidup Negara pada tahun 2024 telah bersetuju supaya Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) mengeluarkan KSH untuk menilai kos sara hidup rakyat sehingga ke peringkat daerah dan strata menggunakan kaedah *PLI-Modified*. Indikator KSH dibangunkan bagi memberi gambaran tentang amaun perbelanjaan yang diperlukan oleh isi rumah untuk memenuhi keperluan kehidupan wajar dan kemampuan penyertaan dalam masyarakat.

Setiap isi rumah mempunyai kos sara hidup sendiri yang ditentukan oleh pelbagai faktor. Antara faktor yang mempengaruhi kos sara hidup sesebuah isi rumah adalah ciri-ciri demografi, saiz isi rumah, lokasi tempat tinggal, harga barang, umur bagi ahli keluarga, gaya hidup, tahap pendapatan isi rumah dan perbelanjaan yang dibuat oleh isi rumah. Oleh itu, kos sara hidup berbeza bergantung kepada ciri-ciri unik dan keperluan khusus yang diperlukan oleh setiap isi rumah. Terma yang digunakan bagi kos sara hidup adalah nilai Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) dan Indeks KSH serta Kalkulator PAKW.

Pengiraan indikator dibuat meliputi 13 negeri, 3 wilayah persekutuan, 162 daerah pentadbiran dan mengikut lokasi bandar dan luar bandar.

Dari segi konsep, indikator KSH adalah untuk memberi gambaran Kehidupan Wajar, yang bermaksud kehidupan bermakna yang memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak serta keupayaan mengambil bahagian dalam masyarakat. Oleh itu, PAKW didefinisikan sebagai amaun perbelanjaan yang diperlukan oleh isi rumah untuk menjalani kehidupan wajar yang dapat memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak serta keupayaan mengambil bahagian dalam masyarakat. Keperluan adalah merupakan kategori barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diperlukan untuk kelangsungan hidup dengan bermakna. Kehendak pula membawa maksud kategori barangan dan perkhidmatan pilihan pengguna untuk kehidupan selesa. Keupayaan penyertaan dalam masyarakat yang dimaksudkan adalah isi rumah berupaya mengambil bahagian dan melibatkan diri dengan aktiviti formal atau tidak formal dalam masyarakat.

Definisi, Indikator dan Metodologi Negara Terpilih

Pembangunan Indeks KSH turut dilaksanakan oleh pelbagai negara lain dengan pendekatan yang berbeza. Sebagai contoh, Australia melalui *Australia Bureau of Statistics (ABS)*, telah memperkenalkan *Pensioner and Beneficiary Living Cost Index (PBLCI)* dan *Analytical Living Cost Indexes (ALCIs)* yang dibangunkan berdasarkan metodologi IHP. Pendekatan metodologi ini turut digunakan oleh *Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ)* melalui pengiraan *Household Living-Costs Price Indexes (HLPs)* bagi menilai beban kos sara hidup isi rumah mereka.

Beberapa organisasi utama turut menggunakan metodologi yang serupa dalam pengiraan kos sara hidup, seperti *International Labour Organization (ILO)* dan *Global Living Wage Coalition (GLWC)*. Kedua-dua organisasi ini menggunakan metodologi *Anker Living Wage*, yang dianggap sebagai piawaian global dalam menentukan gaji wajar. Metodologi ini mengukur kos yang diperlukan untuk menyediakan taraf hidup yang layak bagi pekerja dan keluarga mereka, termasuk keperluan penting seperti makanan, perumahan, pendidikan, penjagaan kesihatan dan keperluan asas lain.

Metodologi *PLI-modified* yang digunakan oleh Malaysia merupakan adaptasi daripada *Anker Living Wage*, yang diperkenalkan oleh GLWC dan disesuaikan oleh ILO. Metodologi ini digunakan untuk mengukur nilai PAKW dan Indeks KSH yang bukan sahaja merangkumi keperluan asas seperti makanan dan perumahan, tetapi juga memberi ruang untuk memenuhi kehendak sosial serta penyertaan dalam masyarakat.

Konsep Taraf Hidup dan Pembentukan Garis Kehidupan Wajar

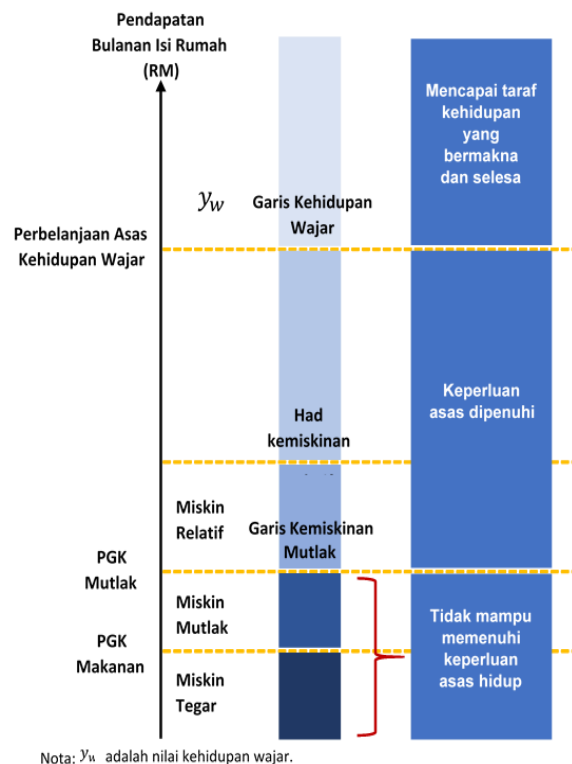
Taraf hidup yang wajar merujuk kepada perbelanjaan bulanan yang diperlukan oleh sebuah isi rumah untuk mencapai kehidupan yang bermakna, selesa dan membolehkan mereka memenuhi keperluan asas serta berperanan dalam masyarakat. Garis Kehidupan Wajar adalah satu penanda aras yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan tahap pendapatan minimum yang dianggap mencukupi bagi memenuhi keperluan hidup seseorang. Keperluan ini bukan sahaja merangkumi perkara-perkara asas seperti makanan, pakaian dan tempat tinggal, tetapi juga keperluan sosial yang lain seperti pendidikan dan akses kepada kesihatan.

Konsep taraf hidup boleh dikelaskan kepada tiga kategori utama, kategori pertama adalah

isi rumah yang tidak mampu memenuhi keperluan asas. Isi rumah yang berada dalam kategori ini boleh dikelaskan kepada miskin tegar dan miskin mutlak. Miskin tegar merupakan keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah tidak mencukupi bagi memenuhi keperluan asas makanan manakala miskin mutlak merujuk kepada isi rumah yang tidak mencapai pendapatan minimum bagi memenuhi keperluan hidup (makanan & bukan makanan). Seterusnya, kategori di mana isi rumah yang dapat memenuhi keperluan asas. Kemiskinan dalam kategori ini adalah berdasarkan perbandingan taraf hidup masyarakat iaitu 50.0 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah isi rumah. Akhir sekali, kategori isi rumah yang mencapai taraf kehidupan yang bermakna dan selesa di mana perbelanjaan yang diperlukan bagi menjalani kehidupan wajar dapat dipenuhi (mengambil kira tiga perkara iaitu keperluan, kehendak dan penyertaan dalam masyarakat).

Dalam konteks ini, miskin mutlak dan miskin tegar ditentukan berdasarkan Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) dan telah lama diguna pakai dalam dasar dan pelaksanaan program negara terutamanya dalam pembasmian kemiskinan dan bantuan sosial. Perbelanjaan asas kehidupan wajar pula adalah satu tanda aras tahap kehidupan wajar bagi tujuan peningkatan taraf hidup rakyat. Isi rumah yang berada di bawah Garis Kehidupan Wajar (GKW) ini tidak

Paparan 1: Konsep Taraf Hidup dan Pembentukan Garis Kehidupan Wajar



semestinya miskin tetapi berpotensi sebagai kumpulan rentan dan kumpulan sasar dalam program-program berkaitan peningkatan kualiti dan taraf hidup rakyat.

Sementara itu, Garis Kemiskinan Mutlak ditetapkan yang merujuk kepada pendapatan minimum yang diperlukan oleh isi rumah untuk memenuhi keperluan asas mereka seperti makanan, pakaian dan tempat tinggal. Isi rumah yang mempunyai pendapatan di bawah paras ini dikategorikan sebagai miskin dari segi mutlak, di mana mereka tidak mampu untuk memenuhi keperluan asas harian **[Paparan 1]**.

Metodologi *PLI-Modified*

Pembangunan Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) menggunakan kaedah *PLI-Modified* yang diubahsuai di mana mengintegrasikan pendekatan pengukuran mutlak dan relatif yang serupa dengan kaedah PGK dan Gaji Wajar (*Living Wages*) oleh ILO. PAKW terdiri daripada dua komponen utama iaitu keperluan makanan dan bukan makanan. Komponen makanan menekankan keperluan pemakanan yang mencukupi dan berkhasiat, manakala komponen bukan makanan meliputi keperluan perumahan, pendidikan, kesihatan, serta keperluan sosial yang lain. Pembangunan PAKW ini berasaskan prinsip 'Keperluan Melebihi Minimum (*above minimum*)' untuk memastikan taraf hidup yang lebih baik.

Kaedah *PLI-Modified* yang diubah suai juga mengambil kira empat penyesuaian utama. Pertama, penggunaan kumpulan rujukan pendapatan Persentil 30 sehingga Persentil 80 (P30-P80) yang mewakili kumpulan pertengahan 60.0 peratus daripada populasi, di mana corak perbelanjaan sesuai dijadikan sebagai rujukan kehidupan wajar. Pengiraan PAKW merangkumi 33 item makanan dan 386 item bukan makanan. Kedua, kos makan di luar turut dipertimbangkan bagi mencerminkan corak perbelanjaan isi rumah.

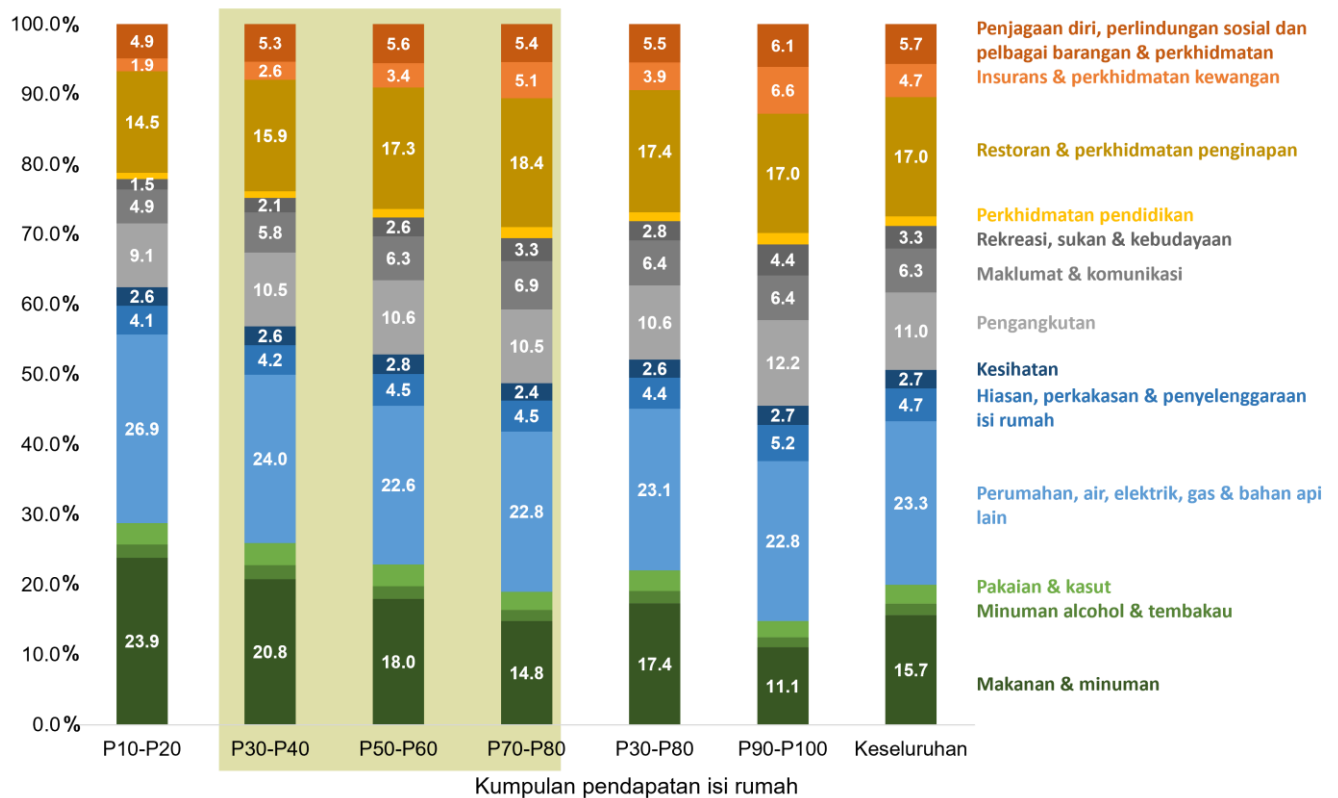
Ketiga, konsep *Minimum-Diversified* diambil kira digunakan dalam pengiraan kos makanan bagi memastikan keperluan pemakanan asas memenuhi keperluan nutrisi seimbang dengan piawaian kesihatan yang disyorkan oleh *Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI)*. Keempat, keperluan bukan makanan diperluaskan dan dipelbagaikan di mana merangkumi item keperluan dan kehendak serta penyertaan sosial.

Corak Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah

Berdasarkan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah 2024, perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata meningkat dengan kadar pada 3.9 peratus berbanding purata pendapatan isi rumah (3.8%) bagi tempoh 2022 hingga 2024. Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata meningkat daripada RM5,150 pada 2022 kepada RM5,566 pada 2024. Sementara itu, perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan penengah meningkat daripada RM4,282 pada 2022 kepada RM4,758 pada 2024. Perbelanjaan penggunaan per kapita yang diperoleh dengan membahagikan nilai perbelanjaan isi rumah dengan bilangan penduduk Malaysia, merekodkan peningkatan sebanyak 6.3 peratus daripada RM1,637 pada 2022 kepada RM1,858 pada 2024. Terdapat empat (4) kumpulan yang mencatatkan komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan yang tertinggi di Malaysia iaitu kumpulan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (23.3%); Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan (17.0%); Makanan & minuman (15.7%) dan Pengangkutan (11.0%) yang merangkumi 67.0 peratus perbelanjaan penggunaan.

Komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah merujuk kepada peratus perbelanjaan ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan sesuatu isi rumah berbanding perbelanjaan keseluruhan isi rumah yang lain. Komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah dipengaruhi oleh pelbagai faktor seperti keperluan dan tahap pendapatan dengan kumpulan barang keperluan asas biasanya mendominasi komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah. Komposisi empat kumpulan perbelanjaan tertinggi bagi isi rumah dalam kumpulan pendapatan P30-P80 adalah kumpulan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (23.1%); Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan (17.4%); Makanan & minuman (17.4%) dan Pengangkutan (10.6%) **[Carta 1]**.

Carta 1: Komposisi Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah mengikut Kumpulan Perbelanjaan, Malaysia, 2024



Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah meningkat selaras dengan pertambahan saiz isi rumah. Umumnya, lebih ramai ahli isi rumah, maka lebih tinggi perbelanjaan yang diperlukan untuk memenuhi keperluan isi rumah tersebut. Secara perbandingan, isi rumah perseorangan membuat perbelanjaan bulanan purata sebanyak RM3,676 berbanding isi rumah yang mempunyai empat orang dan lebih iaitu RM6,237.

Dalam situasi lain, isi rumah masih dapat mengurangkan perbelanjaan ke atas item yang boleh dikongsi seperti perumahan dan bil utiliti. Berdasarkan kepada Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah 2024, perbelanjaan isi rumah perseorangan bagi kumpulan perbelanjaan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain secara puratanya adalah 31.8 peratus. Perbelanjaan semakin berkurang mengikut pertambahan saiz isi rumah kepada 27.0 peratus bagi isi rumah dua orang, 24.1 peratus bagi isi rumah tiga orang dan 21.1 peratus bagi isi rumah empat orang dan lebih.

Isi rumah perseorangan pada tahun 2024 memperuntukkan 15.3 peratus untuk kumpulan Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan manakala saiz isi rumah empat orang dan lebih berbelanja sebanyak 17.6 peratus. Pola yang sama berlaku kepada perbelanjaan penggunaan bagi semua kumpulan kecuali Minuman alkohol & tembakau; Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain; Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah dan Kesihatan [Jadual 1].

Jadual 1: Peratusan Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2024

Kumpulan perbelanjaan	Komposisi			
	Saiz isi rumah (orang)			
	Satu	Dua	Tiga	Empat dan lebih
Makanan & Minuman	14.5	15.7	15.4	16.0
Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Pakaian & Kasut	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.0
Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain	31.8	27.0	24.1	21.1
Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.5
Kesihatan	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.3
Pengangkutan	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.3
Maklumat & Komunikasi	5.0	5.7	6.4	6.5
Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3
Perkhidmatan Pendidikan	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.0
Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan	15.3	15.8	17.1	17.6
Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan	3.4	4.6	4.8	4.8
Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan	4.5	5.2	5.4	6.0
JUMLAH	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH BULANAN PURATA (RM)	3,676	4,795	5,596	6,237

Sumber: Laporan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2024

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Bab

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**Perbelanjaan Asas
Kehidupan Wajar
2024**

Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW)



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BAB 2

Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar 2024

2.1 Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW)

Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) merupakan indikator baharu dalam penerbitan Indikator Kos Sara Hidup yang digunakan untuk mengukur tahap perbelanjaan yang diperlukan bagi mengekalkan kehidupan wajar di pelbagai lokasi. Indikator ini bertujuan untuk menyediakan ukuran relatif purata perbelanjaan yang diperlukan bagi kehidupan wajar di peringkat negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan ibu negeri serta memudahkan perbandingan antara lokasi secara relatif.

Indeks ini diwujudkan dengan menetapkan Kuala Lumpur sebagai nilai rujukan (100), manakala semua lokasi lain diukur secara relatif terhadap nilai rujukan tersebut. Nilai indeks yang lebih rendah menunjukkan keperluan perbelanjaan yang lebih rendah untuk mengekalkan kehidupan wajar berbanding nilai rujukan, manakala nilai yang lebih tinggi mencerminkan keperluan perbelanjaan yang lebih besar. Oleh itu, indeks ini boleh dijadikan rujukan untuk memahami perbezaan tahap kos sara hidup antara lokasi, termasuk mengenal pasti kawasan yang secara relatif mempunyai kos sara hidup yang lebih rendah.

2.1.1 Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) peringkat Negeri

Analisis Indeks PAKW bagi isi rumah yang tinggal bersendirian pada tahun 2024 menunjukkan bahawa tiada negeri yang mencatatkan indeks melebihi nilai rujukan. Selangor merekodkan indeks tertinggi iaitu 92.0 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Pulau Pinang (84.2 mata indeks) dan W.P. Putrajaya (83.1 mata indeks). Negeri dengan indeks terendah ialah Kelantan (53.7 mata indeks), Sarawak (53.7 mata indeks) dan Kedah (56.6 mata indeks).

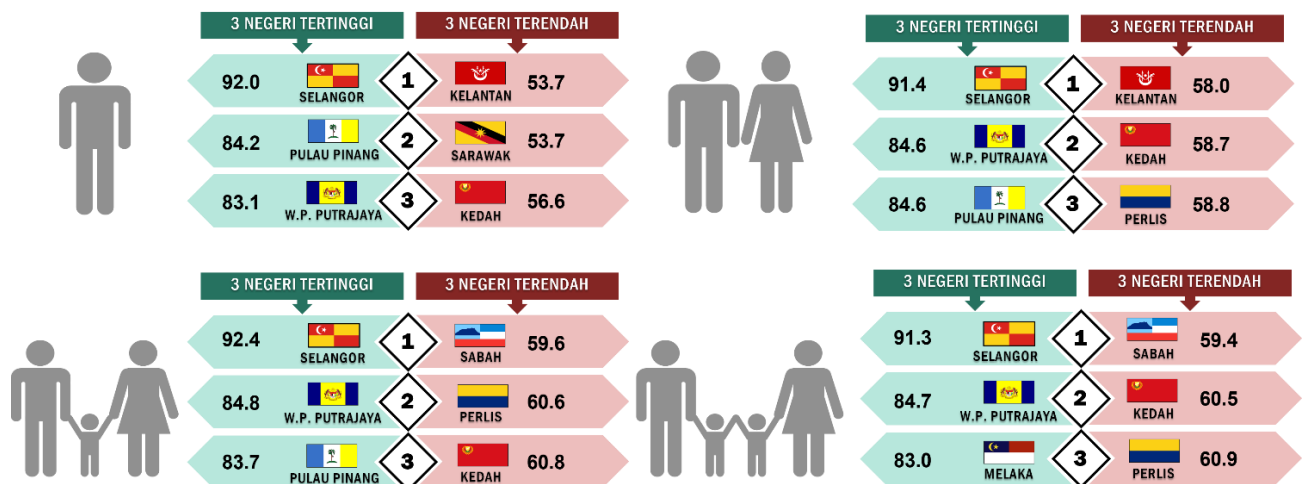
Bagi isi rumah bersaiz dua orang, corak indeks yang hampir sama dicatatkan. Selangor mencatatkan indeks tertinggi sebanyak 91.4 mata indeks, manakala W.P. Putrajaya dan Pulau Pinang masing-masing merekodkan 84.6 mata indeks. Negeri dengan indeks terendah ialah Kelantan (58.0 mata indeks), Kedah (58.7 mata indeks) dan Perlis (58.8 mata indeks).

Analisis bagi isi rumah bersaiz tiga orang menunjukkan trend yang serupa, dengan mata indeks yang lebih tinggi berbanding isi rumah dua orang. Selangor kekal merekodkan indeks tertinggi iaitu 92.4 mata indeks, diikuti oleh W.P. Putrajaya (84.8 mata indeks) dan Pulau Pinang (83.7 mata indeks). Sabah mencatatkan indeks terendah sebanyak 59.6 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Perlis (60.6 mata indeks) dan Kedah (60.8 mata indeks).

Bagi isi rumah bersaiz empat orang, Selangor masih merekodkan indeks tertinggi iaitu 91.3 mata indeks, diikuti oleh W.P. Putrajaya (84.7 mata indeks) dan Melaka (83.0 mata indeks). Negeri dengan indeks terendah kekal sama seperti bagi isi rumah tiga orang, iaitu Sabah (59.4 mata indeks), Kedah (60.5 mata indeks) dan Perlis (60.9 mata indeks) seperti ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 2**.

Negeri dengan indeks tinggi, seperti Selangor, menunjukkan kos hidup yang lebih tinggi, manakala negeri dengan indeks rendah, seperti Kelantan, Kedah dan Perlis mencerminkan kos hidup yang lebih rendah dan masih wajar.

Paparan 2: Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) peringkat Negeri, Malaysia, 2024



2.1.2 Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) peringkat Daerah Pentadbiran

Berbeza dengan peringkat negeri, terdapat daerah pentadbiran yang merekodkan Indeks PAKW melebihi nilai rujukan bagi semua saiz isi rumah, iaitu dari seorang hingga empat orang ahli isi rumah. Petaling di Selangor merupakan satu-satunya daerah pentadbiran yang mencatatkan indeks melebihi paras tersebut.

Bagi isi rumah yang tinggal bersendirian, Petaling merekodkan indeks tertinggi sebanyak 103.3 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Gombak, Selangor (94.9 mata indeks) dan Johor Bahru, Johor (94.7 mata indeks). Daerah pentadbiran dengan indeks terendah ialah Pantu (27.8 mata indeks), Lingga (28.3 mata indeks) dan Sebuyau (29.1 mata indeks), yang mana semuanya terletak di Sarawak seperti dipaparkan dalam **Paparan 3**.

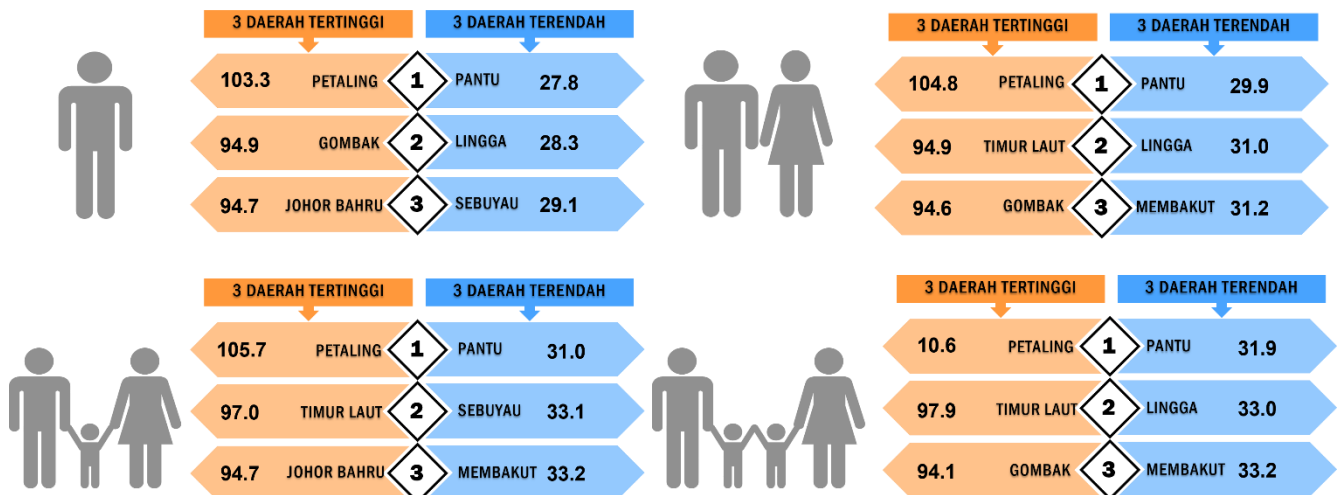
Bagi isi rumah bersaiz dua orang, Petaling kekal mencatatkan indeks tertinggi dengan 104.8 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Timur Laut, Pulau Pinang (94.9 mata indeks) dan Gombak,

Selangor (94.6 mata indeks). Daerah dengan indeks terendah masih direkodkan oleh Pantu (29.9 mata indeks) dan Lingga (31.0 mata indeks), di Sarawak dan diikuti oleh Membakut, Sabah (31.2 mata indeks).

Analisis bagi isi rumah bersaiz tiga dan empat orang menunjukkan trend yang sama, dengan Petaling terus mencatat indeks tertinggi dan daerah seperti Pantu, Sebuyau dan Membakut berada di kedudukan terendah.

Daerah dengan indeks tinggi, seperti Petaling, menunjukkan kos hidup yang lebih tinggi, manakala daerah dengan indeks rendah, seperti Pantu, Lingga dan Membakut, mempunyai kos hidup yang lebih rendah dan masih wajar.

Paparan 3: Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) peringkat Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2024



2.1.3 Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan (PAKW) peringkat Ibu Negeri

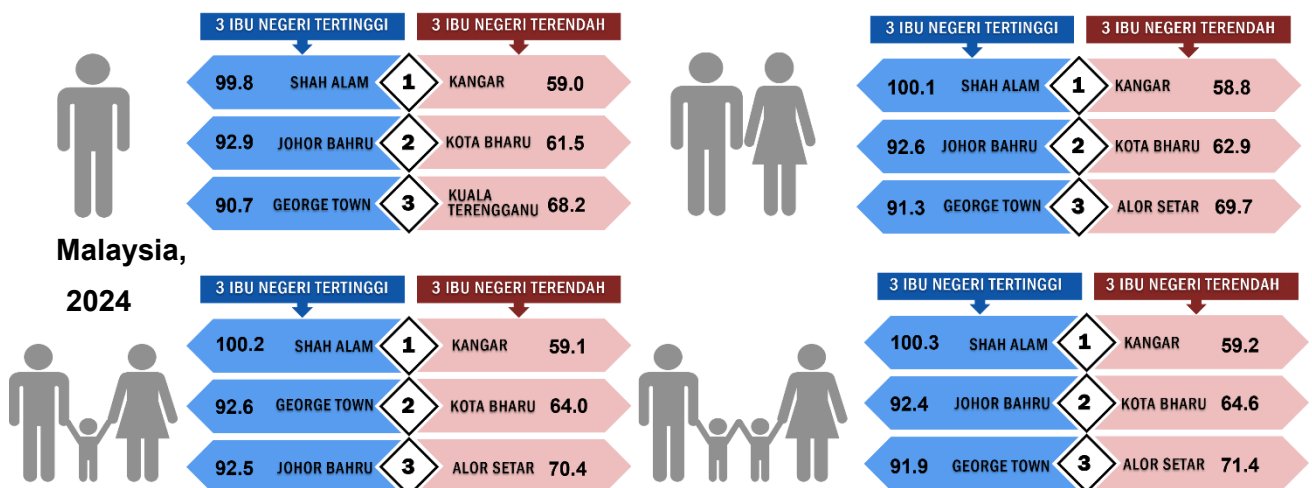
Selain di peringkat daerah, penerbitan ini turut menyediakan analisis Indeks PAKW bagi 13 ibu negeri di Malaysia. Berdasarkan perbandingan mengikut ibu negeri, Shah Alam merekodkan indeks PAKW paling tinggi bagi isi rumah yang tinggal berseorangan iaitu 99.8 mata indeks, diikuti Johor Bahru (92.9 mata indeks) dan George Town (90.7 mata indeks). Manakala yang terendah direkodkan oleh Kangar (59.0 mata indeks), Kota Bharu (61.5 mata indeks) dan Kuala Terengganu (68.2 mata indeks).

Seterusnya bagi isi rumah dua orang masih menunjukkan trend yang sama iaitu Shah Alam, Johor Bahru dan George Town masih kekal sebagai ibu negeri yang mempunyai indeks tertinggi iaitu masing-masing 100.1 mata indeks, 92.6 mata indeks dan 91.3 mata indeks. Walau bagaimanapun, trend sedikit berbeza bagi yang terendah iaitu Kangar (58.8 mata indeks), Kota Bharu (62.9 mata indeks) dan Alor Setar (69.7 mata indeks).

Analisis bagi isi rumah dengan saiz tiga orang menunjukkan trend yang sama iaitu tertinggi adalah Shah Alam (100.2 mata indeks), George Town (92.6 mata indeks) dan Johor Bahru (92.5 mata indeks), manakala indeks terendah direkodkan oleh Kangar (59.1 mata indeks), Kota Bharu (64.0 mata indeks), dan Alor Setar (70.4 mata indeks).

Trend yang sama juga dicatatkan bagi isi rumah dengan saiz empat orang iaitu tiga ibu negeri yang tertinggi masih kekal dengan Shah Alam (100.3 mata indeks), Johor Bahru (92.4 mata indeks) dan George Town (91.9 mata indeks), diikuti tiga ibu negeri yang terendah juga kekal Kangar (59.2 mata indeks), Kota Bharu (64.6 mata indeks) dan Alor Setar (71.4 mata indeks) seperti di **Paparan 4**.

Paparan 4: Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) peringkat Ibu Negeri,





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Indeks Kos Sara Hidup 2024

Indeks Kos Sara Hidup



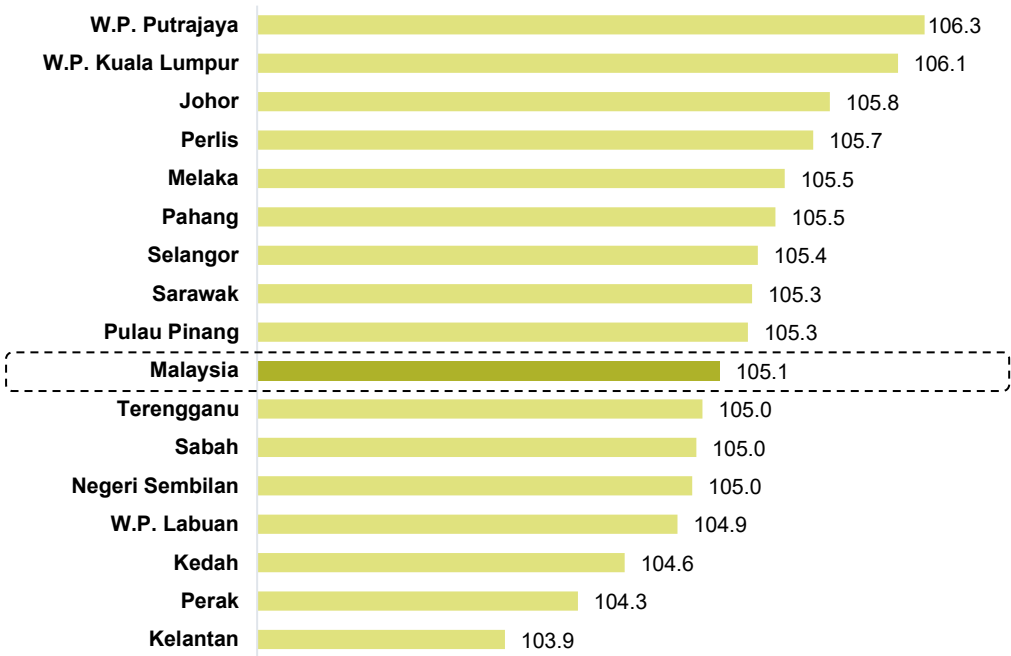
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BAB 3

Indeks Kos Sara Hidup 2024

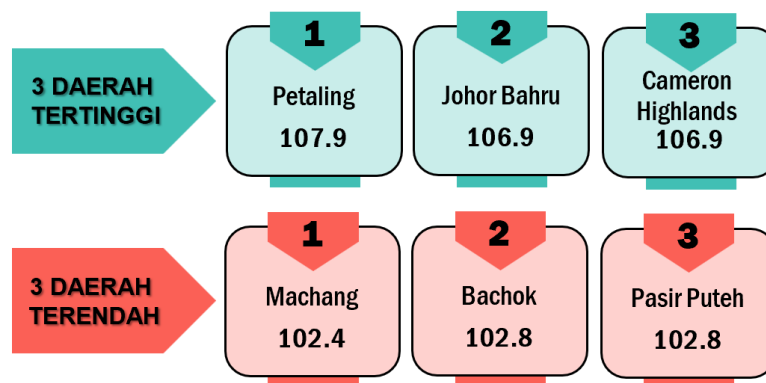
Indeks Kos Sara Hidup (KSH) bagi Malaysia merekodkan pada 105.1 mata indeks. Lebih separuh daripada negeri-negeri merekodkan mata indeks melebihi paras nasional, dengan W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan kadar tertinggi sebanyak 106.3 mata indeks, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (106.1 mata indeks) dan Johor (105.9 mata indeks). Namun begitu, negeri-negeri yang merekodkan indeks KSH terendah Kelantan 103.9 mata indeks, Perak 104.3 mata indeks dan Kedah 104.6 mata indeks seperti di **Carta 2**.

Carta 2: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup, Malaysia, 2024



Perbandingan mengikut daerah pentadbiran menunjukkan Petaling mencatatkan mata indeks tertinggi iaitu 107.9 mata indeks diikuti oleh Johor Bahru (106.9 mata indeks) dan Cameron Highlands (106.9 mata indeks). Manakala mata indeks yang terendah direkodkan oleh Machang dengan nilai sebanyak 102.4 mata indeks, Bachok (102.8 mata indeks) dan Pasir Puteh (102.8 mata indeks) seperti di **Paparan 5**.

Paparan 5: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Tertinggi dan Terendah mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, 2024





Chapter

Introduction

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Basic Expenditure of Decent Living 2024

This publication aims to provide a comprehensive and detailed overview of Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for households of Malaysian citizen in 2024. The statistics are published not only to compare basic living expenses across states and administrative districts but also analyses variations in spending between urban and rural areas, providing a more nuanced perspective on demographic differences.

In addition, this study delves into the costs of both food and non-food necessities, calculates the average PAKW for households, compiles the Basic Expenditure of Decent Living Index (PAKW) and Cost of Living Index (KSH). The information presented plays a crucial role in offering deeper insights into household spending patterns and the socioeconomic factors influencing basic living expenses across Malaysia. These findings are expected to guide policymakers in formulating more effective economic strategies to improve well-being.

Development of Cost of Living Indicators

The first meeting of the National Cost of Living Action Council Meeting in 2024 agreed that the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will release the KSH to assess the cost of living for citizens up to the district and strata levels using the PLI-Modified method. The KSH Indicators is developed to provide the amount of expenditure required by households to meet reasonable living standards and participate in society.

Each household has its own cost of living determined by various factors. Among the factors that affect the cost of living for a household are demographic characteristics, household size, location of residence, price of goods, age of family members, lifestyle, household income level and the expenditure made by the household. Therefore, the cost of living varies depending on the unique characteristics and specific needs of each household. The terms used for the cost of living include Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW), KSH Index and PAKW Calculator. The indicator calculation covers 13 states, 3 federal territories, 162 administrative districts and distinguishes between urban and rural areas.

In terms of concept, the KSH indicator is designed to provide an overview of a Decent Life, which refers to a meaningful life that meets needs and wants as well as the ability to participate in society. Therefore, PAKW is defined as the amount of expenditure required by a household

to live a decent life that can meet needs and wants and the ability to participate in society. Needs refer to the categories of goods and services necessary for meaningful survival. Meanwhile, wants refer to the categories of goods and services chosen by consumers for comfortable living. The capacity for participation in society refers to the ability of household to engage in and involve themselves in both formal and informal activities within the community.

Definition, Indicators and Methodology of Selected Countries

The development of KSH Index has also been implemented by various countries through different approaches. For instance, Australia, through the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), has introduced the Pensioner and Beneficiary Living Cost Index (PBLCI) and the Analytical Living Cost Indexes (ALCIs), which are developed based on the CPI methodology. This methodological approach is also employed by Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) through the calculation of Household Living-Costs Price Indexes (HLPis) to assess the burden of living costs for households.

Several key organisations also utilise similar methodologies in calculating the cost of living, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Global Living Wage Coalition (GLWC). Both organisations employ the Anker Living Wage methodology, which is regarded as a global standard for determining decent wages. This methodology measures the costs necessary to provide a decent standard of living for workers and their families, encompassing essential needs such as food, housing, education, healthcare and other basic needs.

In Malaysia, the modified PLI methodology employed is an adaptation of the Anker Living Wage, introduced by the GLWC and tailored by the ILO. This methodology is used to measure the value of PAKW and KSH Index which not only encompasses basic needs such as food and housing but also allows for the fulfilment of social needs and participation in the community.

The Concept of Standard of Living and the Establishment of the Decent Living Line

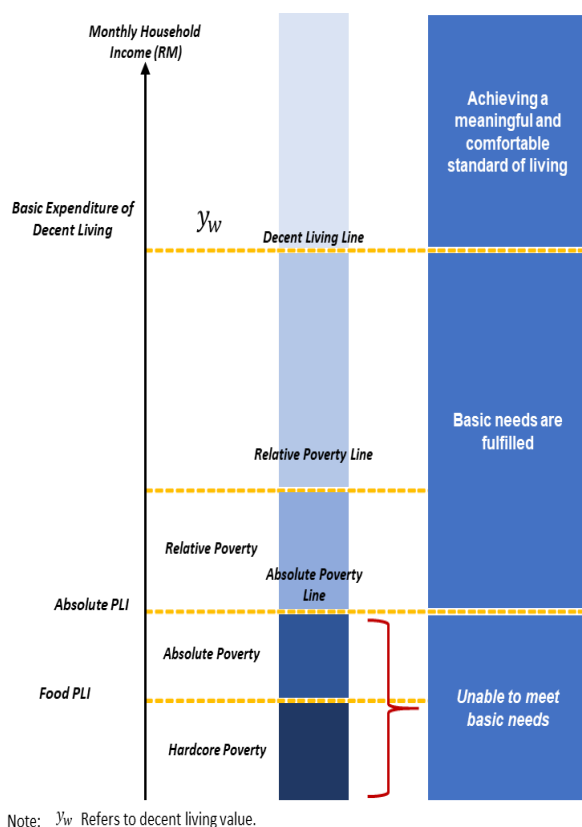
A decent standard of living refers to the monthly expenditure required by a household to achieve a meaningful and comfortable life, enabling them to meet their basic needs and participate in society. The Decent Living Line serves as a benchmark for the minimum income level considered sufficient to meet an individual's living needs. These needs encompass not only basic essentials such as food, clothing and shelter but also social needs such as education and access to healthcare.

The concept of the standard of living can be classified into three main categories. The first category comprises households that are unable to meet basic needs. These households can be further classified as living in hardcore poverty or

absolute poverty. Hardcore poverty refers to households whose income is insufficient to meet basic food needs, whereas absolute poverty refers to households that do not achieve the minimum income required to meet basic living needs (both food and non-food). The second category includes households that are able to meet basic needs. Poverty in this category is defined by comparison to the general living standards of society, specifically 50.0 per cent of the median household income. Lastly, the third category consists of households that have achieved a meaningful and comfortable standard of living, where the necessary expenses for leading a decent life can be met (considering three aspects which are needs, wants and participation in society).

In this context, absolute and extreme poverty are determined based on the Poverty Line Income (PLI), which has long been used in national policy and programme implementation, particularly in poverty eradication and social assistance efforts. The basic expenditure for a decent life serves as a benchmark for assessing an adequate standard of living,

Exhibit 1: The Concept of Standard of Living and the Establishment of the Decent Living Line



aimed at improving the quality of life. Households that fall below this Decent Living Line (GKW) are not necessarily poor but are considered vulnerable and are a target group for programmes focused on improving quality of life and living standards.

Meanwhile, the Absolute Poverty Line refers to the minimum income required by a household to meet basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. Households with income below this threshold are classified as absolutely poor, meaning they are unable to meet their essential daily needs [Exhibit 1].

Methodology of PLI-Modified

The development of the Basic Expenditure Decent Living (PAKW) employs the modified PLI method, which integrates absolute and relative measurement approaches similar to those used in the PLI and Living Wages methodologies established by the ILO. PAKW comprises two primary components which are food and non-food necessities. The food component emphasises adequate and nutritious dietary requirements, while the non-food component encompasses housing, education, healthcare and other social necessities. The development of PAKW is based on the principle of 'Above Minimum' to ensure a better standard of living.

The modified PLI method also considers four main adjustments. First, the use of the income reference group from 30th Percentile to 80th Percentile (P30-P80) reflecting the middle 60 per cent of the population, where spending patterns are considered appropriate as a reference for a decent living. The calculation of PAKW includes 33 food items and 386 non-food items. Second, the cost of dining out is considered to reflect household spending patterns.

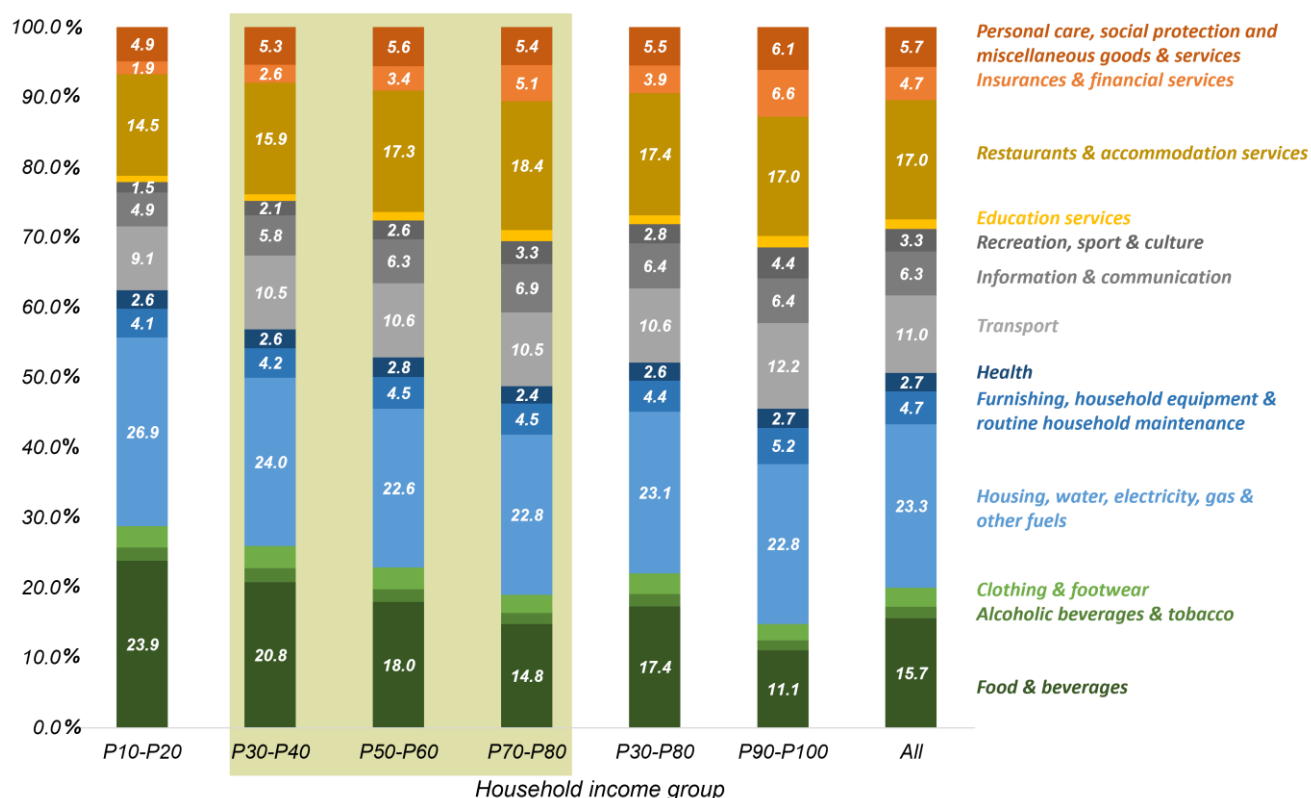
Third, the concept of Minimum-Diversified concept is applied in the calculation of food costs to ensure that basic dietary needs meet balanced nutritional requirements in accordance with the Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI) standards. Fourth, non-food requirements are expanded and diversified to include both essential items and desires, as well as social participation.

Household Spending Patterns

Based on the Household Expenditure Survey 2024, the mean monthly household consumption expenditure increased with the rate of 3.9 per cent, as compared to the mean household income (3.8%) for the period of 2022 to 2024. The mean monthly household consumption expenditure rose from RM5,150 in 2022 to RM5,566 in 2024. Meanwhile, the median monthly household consumption expenditure increased from RM4,282 in 2022 to RM4,758 in 2024. Consumption expenditure per capita is obtained by dividing the value of household expenditure by the number of populations in Malaysia, recorded an increase of 6.3 per cent from RM1,637 in 2022 to RM1,858 in 2024. There are four (4) groups which recorded the highest composition of consumption expenditure in Malaysia namely Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (23.3%); Restaurants & accommodation services (17.0%); Food & beverages (15.7%) and Transport (11.0%) comprised 67.0 per cent of consumption expenditure.

The composition of household expenditure refers to the percentage of spending on goods and services by a household in comparison to the total household expenditure. Household expenditure composition is influenced by various factors such as needs and income levels, with essential goods categories typically dominating the expenditure composition. The composition of the four highest expenditure groups for households in the P30-P80 income group are Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (23.1%); Restaurants & accommodation services (17.4%); Food & beverages (17.4%); and Transport (10.6%) **[Chart 1]**.

Chart 1: Composition of Household Consumption Expenditure by Expenditure Group, Malaysia, 2024



Household Consumption Expenditure by Household Size

The cost of living for household rises in tandem with the size of the household. Generally, the more members of a household, the higher the expenditure required to meet the household's needs. In comparison, one-person households make an average monthly expenditure of RM3,676 as compared to households consisting four persons and more which is RM6,237.

In other circumstances, households can continue to reduce expenditure on items that can be shared, such as housing and the utility bills. According to Household Expenditure Survey 2024, the mean individual household expenditure for the category of housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels is 31.8 per cent. Percentage of expenditure declines as household size rises, reaching 27.0 per cent for two-person households, 24.1 per cent for three-person households and 21.1 per cent for households with four persons and more.

One-person households in 2024 allocated only 15.3 per cent to the Restaurants & Accommodation Services group while households with four persons and more spent 17.6 per cent. The same pattern applies to consumption expenditure for all groups except Alcoholic beverages & tobacco; Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels; Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance and Health [Table 1].

Table 1: Percentage of Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Household Size, Malaysia, 2024

Expenditure groups	Composition			
	Household size (person)			
	One	Two	Three	Four and more
Food & Beverages	14.5	15.7	15.4	16.0
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Clothing & Footwear	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.0
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	31.8	27.0	24.1	21.1
Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.5
Health	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.3
Transport	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.3
Information & Communication	5.0	5.7	6.4	6.5
Recreation, Sports & Culture	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3
Education Services	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.0
Restaurants & Accommodation Services	15.3	15.8	17.1	17.6
Insurance & Financial Services	3.4	4.6	4.8	4.8
Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services	4.5	5.2	5.4	6.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (RM)	3,676	4,795	5,596	6,237

Source: Household Expenditure Survey Report, Malaysia, 2024

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Chapter

2

Basic Expenditure of Decent Living

Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Index



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CHAPTER 2

Basic Expenditure of Decent Living 2024

2.1 Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Index

The Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Index is a new indicator introduced in the Cost of Living Indicators publication. It is used to measure the level of expenditure required to maintain a decent standard of living across different locations. This indicator aims to provide a relative measure of the average expenditure needed for a decent living at the state, district, and state capital levels, and to facilitate relative comparisons between locations.

The index is constructed by setting Kuala Lumpur as the reference value (100), with all other locations measured relative to this benchmark. A lower index value indicates a lower level of expenditure required to maintain a decent standard of living compared to the reference value, while a higher index value reflects a greater expenditure requirement. Therefore, this index can be used as a reference to understand differences in the cost of living across locations, including identifying areas that relatively have a lower cost of living.

2.1.1 Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) at State level

The analysis of the PAKW Index for single-person households in 2024 shows that no state recorded an index exceeding the reference value. Selangor recorded the highest index at 92.0 points, followed by Pulau Pinang (84.2 index points) and W.P. Putrajaya (83.1 index points). The states with the lowest indices were Kelantan (53.7 index points), Sarawak (53.7 index points) and Kedah (56.6 index points).

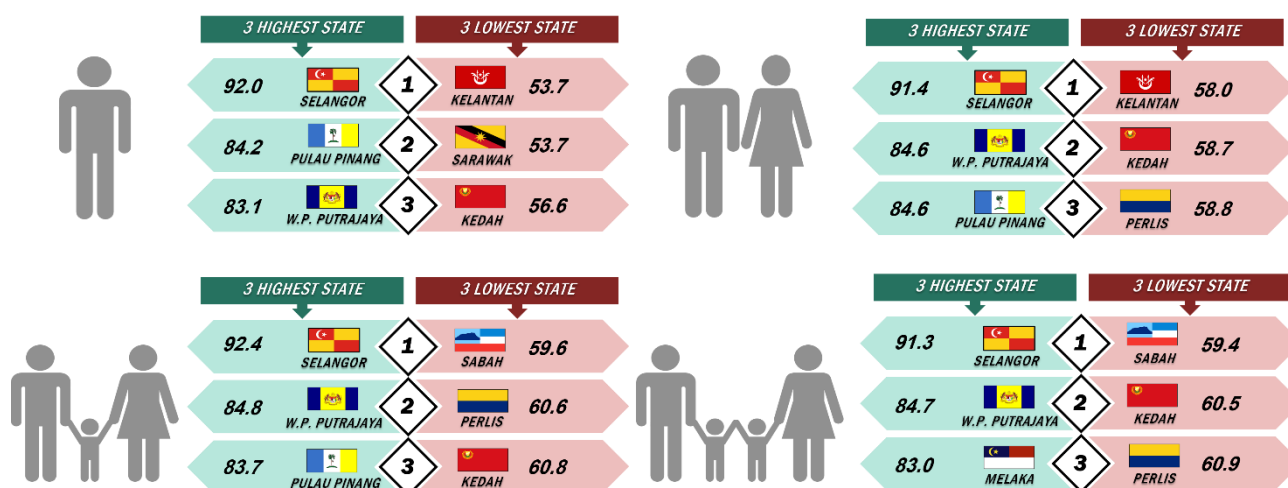
For two-person households, a similar index pattern was observed. Selangor recorded the highest index at 91.4 index points, while W.P. Putrajaya and Pulau Pinang recorded 84.6 index points each. The states with the lowest indices were Kelantan (58.0 index points), Kedah (58.7 index points) and Perlis (58.8 index points).

The analysis for three-person households shows a similar trend, with higher index points compared to two-person households. Selangor continued to record the highest index at 92.4 index points, followed by W.P. Putrajaya (84.8 index points) and Pulau Pinang (83.7 index points). Sabah recorded the lowest index at 59.6 index points, followed by Perlis (60.6 index points) and Kedah (60.8 index points).

For four-person households, Selangor again recorded the highest index at 91.3 index points, followed by W.P. Putrajaya (84.7 index points) and Melaka (83.0 index points). The states with the lowest indices remained the same as for three-person households, with Sabah (59.4 index points), Kedah (60.5 index points) and Perlis (60.9 index points) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

States with high indices, such as Selangor, indicate a higher cost of living, while states with low indices, such as Kelantan, Kedah and Perlis, reflect a lower cost of living and are still considered reasonable.

Exhibit 2: Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Index at State level, Malaysia, 2024



2.1.2 Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Index at District level

In contrast to the state-level findings, several administrative districts recorded PAKW Index values exceeding the reference value across all household sizes, ranging from single-person to four-person households. Petaling in Selangor was the only administrative district to record index values above this threshold.

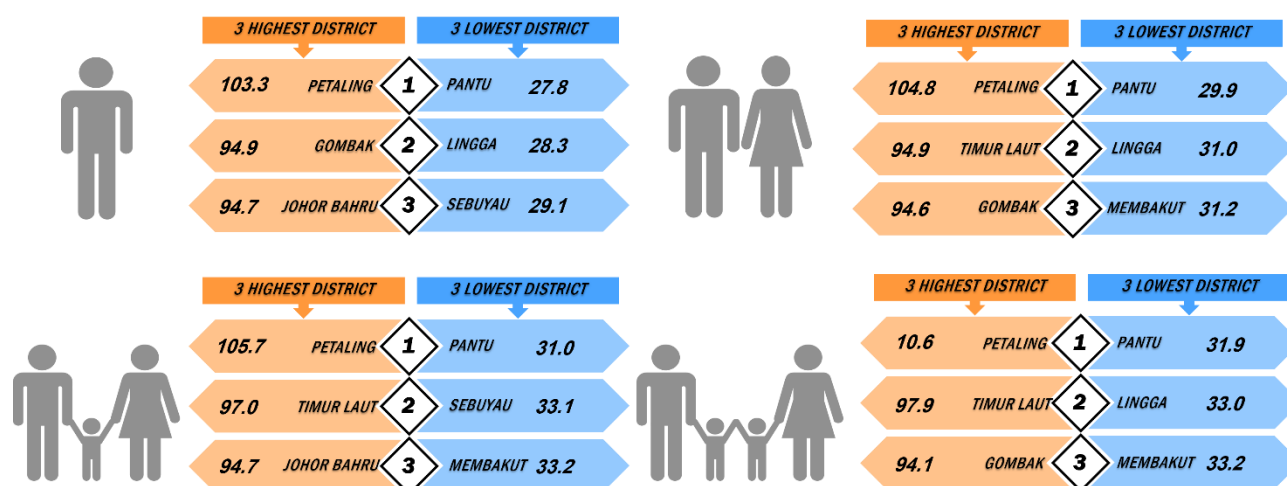
For single-person households, Petaling recorded the highest index at 103.3 index points, followed by Gombak, Selangor (94.9 index points) and Johor Bahru, Johor (94.7 index points). The administrative districts with the lowest indices were Pantu (27.8 index points), Lingga (28.3 index points) and Sebuyau (29.1 index points), all of which are located in Sarawak.

For two-person households, Petaling continued to record the highest index at 104.8 index points, followed by Timur Laut, Pulau Pinang (94.9 index points) and Gombak, Selangor (94.6 index points). The districts with the lowest indices were again Pantu (29.9 index points) and Lingga (31.0 index points) in Sarawak, followed by Membakut, Sabah (31.2 index points) as shown in **Exhibit 3**.

The analysis for three and four-person households shows the same trend, with Petaling consistently recording the highest index, while districts such as Pantu, Sebuyau and Membakut were ranked among the lowest.

Districts with high indices, such as Petaling, indicate a higher cost of living, whereas districts with low indices, such as Pantu, Lingga and Membakut, have a lower cost of living and are still considered reasonable.

Exhibit 3: Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Index at District level, Malaysia, 2024



2.1.3 Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Index at State Capital level

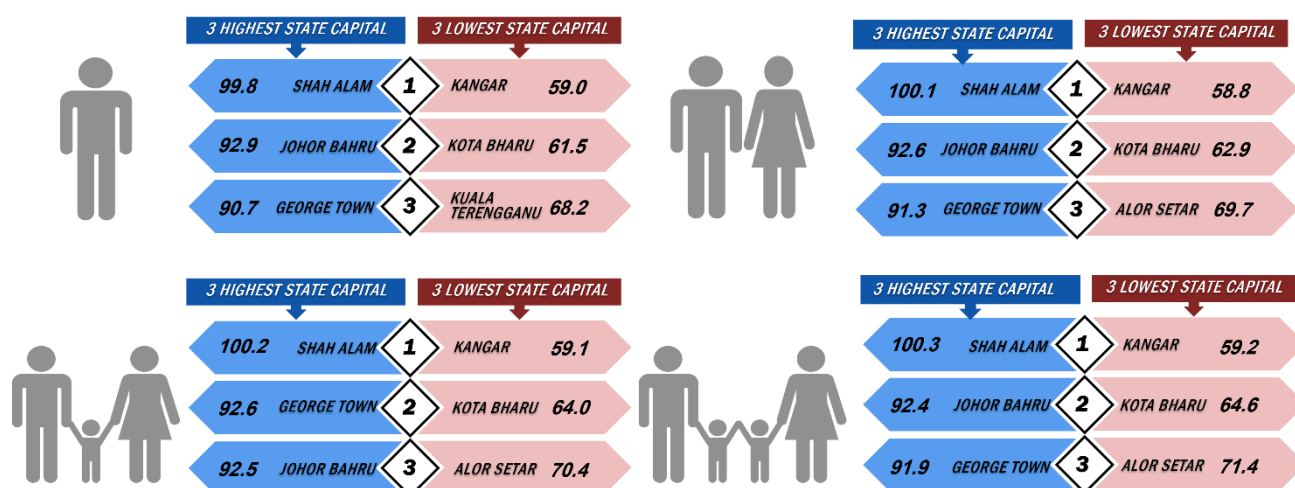
In addition to the district-level analysis, this publication also provides an analysis of the PAKW Index for the 13 state capitals in Malaysia. Based on comparisons by state capital, Shah Alam recorded the highest PAKW Index for single-person households at 99.8 index points, followed by Johor Bahru (92.9 index points) and George Town (90.7 index points). Meanwhile, the lowest indices were recorded by Kangar (59.0 index points), Kota Bharu (61.5 index points) and Kuala Terengganu (68.2 index points).

For two-person households, the trend remains the same, with Shah Alam, Johor Bahru and George Town continuing to be the state capitals with the highest indices at 100.1 index points, 92.6 index points, and 91.3 index points, respectively. However, a slightly different trend is observed among the lowest, namely Kangar (58.8 index points), Kota Bharu (62.9 index points), and Alor Setar (69.7 index points).

The analysis for three-person households shows the same trend, with the highest indices recorded by Shah Alam (100.2 index points), George Town (92.6 index points), and Johor Bahru (92.5 index points), while the lowest indices were recorded by Kangar (59.1 index points), Kota Bharu (64.0 index points), and Alor Setar (70.4 index points).

A similar trend is also observed for four-person households, where the three state capitals with the highest indices remain Shah Alam (100.3 index points), Johor Bahru (92.4 index points) and George Town (91.9 index points). Likewise, the three state capitals with the lowest indices remain Kangar (59.2 index points), Kota Bharu (64.6 index points) and Alor Setar (71.4 index points) as shown in **Exhibit 4**.

Exhibit 4: Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Index at State Capital level, Malaysia, 2024





Chapter

3

Cost of Living Index 2024

Cost of Living Index



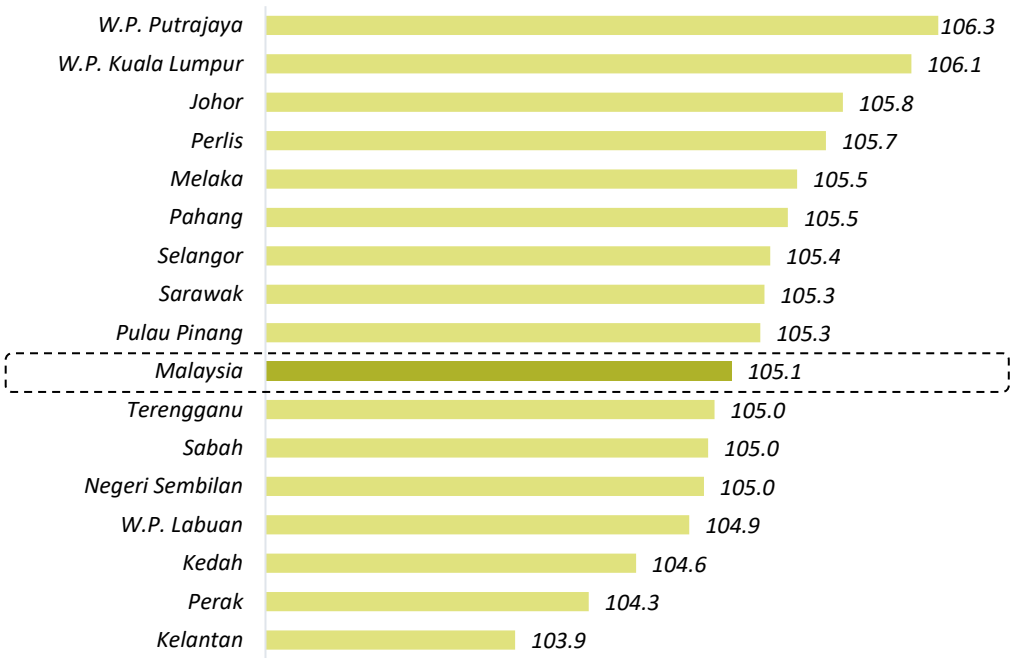
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CHAPTER 3

Cost of Living Index 2024

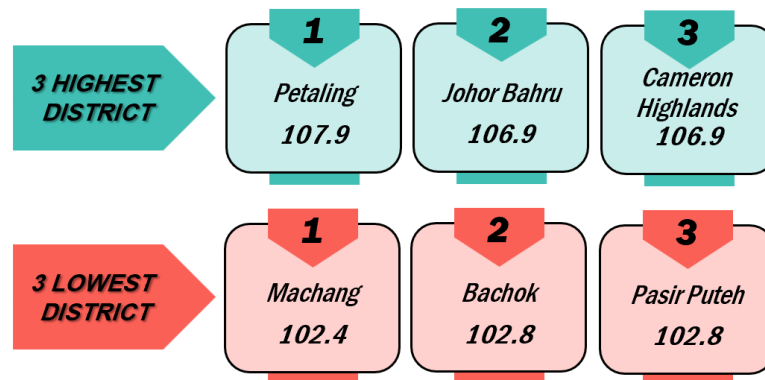
The Cost of Living Index (KSH) for Malaysia was recorded at 105.1 index points. Half of the states registered values exceeding the national index, with W.P. Putrajaya recording the highest at 106.3 index points, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (106.1 index points) and Johor (105.9 index points). In contrast, the states that recorded the lowest KSH were Kelantan at 103.9 index points, Perak at 104.3 index points and Kedah 104.6 index points as shown in Chart 2.

Chart 2: Cost of Living Index, Malaysia, 2024



Comparison by administrative district showed that *Petaling* recorded the highest index points of 107.9, followed by *Johor Bahru* (106.9 index points) and *Cameron Highlands* (106.9 index points). Conversely, the lowest index score was recorded by *Machang* at 102.4 index points, *Bachok* (102.8 index points) and *Pasir Puteh* (102.8 index points) as shown in **Exhibit 5**.

Exhibit 5: Highest and Lowest Cost of Living Index by Administrative District, 2024





Jadual Statistik

Statistical Table



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Jadual 1.1: Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) mengikut saiz isi rumah, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 2024
 Table 1.1: Index of Basic Expenditure for Decent Living (PAKW) by household size, strata and state, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri State	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) Household size (Person)								
	Satu One			Dua Two			Tiga Three		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	71.8	79.6	47.1	74.2	80.7	50.6	77.1	82.8	52.9
Johor	77.6	82.2	52.7	73.9	79.2	54.6	75.4	80.1	56.6
Kedah	56.6	60.6	46.2	58.7	63.2	49.1	60.8	64.8	51.3
Kelantan	53.7	66.2	45.6	58.0	68.5	49.0	60.8	72.7	50.8
Melaka	77.2	80.5	53.2	80.4	82.9	56.2	81.6	83.5	58.2
Negeri Sembilan	60.7	65.4	51.6	63.9	68.1	54.3	67.0	70.8	55.9
Pahang	58.0	63.6	52.0	61.2	66.5	54.0	62.2	68.0	56.0
Pulau Pinang	84.2	85.6	55.5	84.6	86.3	60.0	83.7	85.6	60.4
Perak	59.6	64.4	46.9	63.3	67.6	49.4	65.0	69.3	51.2
Perlis	57.0	55.3	58.7	58.8	57.2	61.4	60.6	58.5	63.3
Selangor	92.0	93.7	51.4	91.4	93.2	55.3	92.4	93.8	57.1
Terengganu	56.9	59.2	52.9	60.2	63.4	54.2	61.3	64.1	55.2
Sabah	58.2	66.9	42.4	58.9	66.2	45.5	59.6	66.4	47.4
Sarawak	53.7	67.3	42.2	59.5	70.3	44.8	62.7	71.2	47.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Labuan	72.1	73.0	52.7	75.4	76.9	56.7	77.9	79.0	58.8
W.P. Putrajaya	83.1	83.1	n.a.	84.6	84.6	n.a.	84.8	84.8	n.a.

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan
 Not applicable

Jadual 1.1: Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) mengikut saiz isi rumah, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 2024
 Table 1.1: Index of Basic Expenditure for Decent Living (PAKW) by household size, strata and state, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri State	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) Household size (Person)								
	Empat Four			Lima Five			Enam dan lebih Six and more		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	77.3	82.9	53.5	73.9	80.0	53.9	75.8	82.9	59.1
Johor	76.6	81.2	57.6	76.5	81.2	57.9	77.4	83.2	60.9
Kedah	60.5	64.8	52.0	61.1	65.3	53.1	64.2	68.1	58.1
Kelantan	62.4	73.6	51.1	60.6	72.9	51.9	70.4	85.0	57.9
Melaka	83.0	84.6	58.1	82.5	84.9	59.1	88.5	90.9	62.8
Negeri Sembilan	66.2	70.2	56.5	67.7	71.2	56.7	70.5	74.6	60.9
Pahang	63.3	68.7	56.6	65.0	70.8	57.1	69.4	74.6	62.7
Pulau Pinang	83.0	84.6	60.3	81.1	83.7	58.0	83.5	86.7	63.1
Perak	65.2	70.0	52.1	64.7	68.8	52.7	65.8	70.6	56.6
Perlis	60.9	58.6	63.7	60.8	59.2	64.0	67.6	63.9	70.9
Selangor	91.3	92.4	58.7	89.2	90.8	59.2	93.4	95.1	63.0
Terengganu	61.9	64.5	57.1	61.4	64.2	56.9	67.2	69.9	63.2
Sabah	59.4	65.9	47.8	58.6	65.3	48.8	63.0	69.5	56.6
Sarawak	64.3	73.5	48.5	64.5	73.7	48.9	72.2	82.1	56.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Labuan	77.7	79.8	58.7	79.3	80.5	59.3	90.1	92.8	69.0
W.P. Putrajaya	84.7	84.7	n.a.	84.9	84.9	n.a.	87.0	87.0	n.a.

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan
 Not applicable

Jadual 1.2: Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) mengikut saiz isi rumah dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2024
 Table 1.2: Index of Basic Expenditure for Decent Living (PAKW) by household size and administrative district, Malaysia 2024

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative District	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) Household size (Person)			
	Satu One	Dua Two	Tiga Three	Empat Four
Johor	77.6	73.9	75.4	76.6
Batu Pahat	51.2	54.7	56.2	57.4
Johor Bahru	94.7	94.5	94.7	93.8
Kluang	59.2	61.1	63.1	63.1
Kota Tinggi	58.5	61.6	62.7	64.6
Mersing	48.9	53.7	56.0	56.5
Muar	55.2	57.7	59.8	60.7
Pontian	54.9	55.9	57.5	58.8
Segamat	50.8	53.9	56.2	56.9
Kulai	56.2	60.0	61.2	62.9
Tangkak	50.1	53.1	55.1	55.8
Kedah	56.6	58.7	60.8	60.5
Baling	41.8	44.4	46.0	46.5
Bandar Baharu	44.8	46.3	48.4	49.1
Kota Setar	60.1	63.0	64.5	64.7
Kuala Muda	63.8	67.3	69.6	70.1
Kubang Pasu	54.8	55.7	58.4	57.8
Kulim	54.4	56.3	57.9	58.9
Langkawi	58.4	60.1	60.8	60.6
Padang Terap	48.1	50.6	52.6	53.1
Sik	48.5	52.7	55.4	56.5
Yan	45.3	47.4	51.4	49.9
Pendang	47.9	51.3	53.9	55.0
Pokok Sena	47.7	54.0	56.5	57.5
Kelantan	53.7	58.0	60.8	62.4
Bachok	47.3	49.8	51.0	51.9
Kota Bharu	73.3	78.1	80.7	80.9
Machang	45.9	49.5	50.1	51.7
Pasir Mas	47.0	49.9	51.9	52.9
Pasir Puteh	44.4	47.0	48.4	49.3
Tanah Merah	49.6	52.0	53.4	54.6
Tumpat	49.8	52.5	54.1	54.3
Gua Musang	51.3	53.4	56.6	55.2
Kuala Krai	43.7	46.9	48.4	49.6
Jeli	42.0	44.8	47.0	46.3
Kecil Lojing	30.3	32.8	34.6	34.1
Melaka	77.2	80.4	81.6	83.0
Alor Gajah	61.9	66.9	70.0	70.6
Jasin	59.2	63.9	66.8	69.3
Melaka Tengah	86.9	88.8	90.2	90.6
Negeri Sembilan	60.7	63.9	67.0	66.2
Jelebu	46.2	48.7	50.4	51.0
Kuala Pilah	44.9	48.2	50.0	51.0
Port Dickson	54.4	58.1	59.4	60.4
Rembau	57.3	60.2	62.0	62.5
Seremban	69.5	72.2	73.4	73.8
Tampin	46.6	49.3	50.7	51.2
Jempol	51.0	53.6	55.6	55.2

Jadual 1.2: Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) mengikut saiz isi rumah dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2024
Table 1.2: Index of Basic Expenditure for Decent Living (PAKW) by household size and administrative district, Malaysia 2024

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative District	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) Household size (Person)			
	Satu One	Dua Two	Tiga Three	Empat Four
Pahang	58.0	61.2	62.2	63.3
Bentong	63.2	66.4	65.6	65.2
Cameron Highlands	53.7	55.1	55.6	56.4
Jerantut	46.7	49.2	51.9	51.4
Kuantan	66.1	69.0	71.0	71.0
Lipis	53.3	54.0	55.6	57.7
Pekan	50.6	53.6	55.6	55.8
Raub	48.5	51.1	52.6	52.7
Temerloh	53.8	58.9	58.7	61.2
Rompin	59.5	62.1	63.9	65.1
Maran	57.4	60.7	63.0	63.0
Bera	50.8	53.0	55.3	56.5
Pulau Pinang	84.2	84.6	83.7	83.0
Seberang Perai Tengah	77.7	79.5	80.3	80.6
Seberang Perai Utara	80.7	82.6	82.8	84.0
Seberang Perai Selatan	57.2	59.5	61.5	62.6
Timur Laut	92.0	94.9	97.0	97.9
Barat Daya	76.4	77.0	78.3	79.1
Perak	59.6	63.3	65.0	65.2
Batang Padang	50.7	54.2	56.2	56.9
Manjung	54.9	58.0	59.5	61.1
Kinta	73.9	76.5	78.1	78.4
Kerian	49.7	52.5	53.5	55.5
Kuala Kangsar	47.7	51.9	53.8	53.9
Larut & Matang	52.6	56.3	58.5	59.3
Hilir Perak	48.6	50.9	52.0	52.3
Hulu Perak	47.9	50.1	51.5	51.5
Perak Tengah	46.9	49.7	51.2	52.0
Kampar	54.8	58.9	61.0	61.3
Muallim	49.9	52.4	53.4	54.3
Bagan Datuk	42.8	45.3	46.9	48.1
Selama	43.9	46.8	49.3	48.9
Perlis	57.0	58.8	60.6	60.9
Selangor	92.0	91.4	92.4	91.3
Gombak	94.9	94.6	94.1	94.1
Klang	83.8	86.4	88.0	88.0
Kuala Langat	66.6	69.6	72.4	72.7
Kuala Selangor	63.5	66.0	65.7	68.3
Petaling	103.3	104.8	105.7	106.0
Sabak Bernam	51.4	56.0	55.9	57.1
Sepang	75.0	75.3	75.5	76.0
Ulu Langat	87.6	88.5	89.8	90.2
Ulu Selangor	57.6	60.4	63.0	64.5
Terengganu	56.9	60.2	61.3	61.9
Besut	48.4	48.9	49.9	51.8
Dungun	55.0	60.8	63.6	63.6
Kemaman	56.6	58.4	59.4	60.1
Kuala Terengganu	68.9	70.5	71.3	71.2

Jadual 1.2: Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) mengikut saiz isi rumah dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2024
 Table 1.2: Index of Basic Expenditure for Decent Living (PAKW) by household size and administrative district, Malaysia 2024

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative District	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) Household size (Person)			
	Satu One	Dua Two	Tiga Three	Empat Four
Marang	50.9	54.1	55.8	56.3
Hulu Terengganu	52.3	55.3	57.6	58.2
Setiu	52.3	55.6	56.9	58.0
Kuala Nerus	60.6	63.4	65.0	65.5
Sabah	58.2	58.9	59.6	59.4
Tawau	46.4	47.7	48.7	48.9
Lahad Datu	54.3	56.6	57.7	57.9
Semporna	37.1	42.3	43.5	43.0
Sandakan	61.0	60.9	61.2	60.1
Kinabatangan	41.0	42.7	44.6	44.9
Beluran	46.0	49.6	51.5	51.2
Kota Kinabalu	80.5	80.4	80.2	80.1
Ranau	41.9	47.2	49.2	49.4
Kota Belud	43.1	46.4	48.0	48.6
Tuaran	49.2	51.8	53.4	53.8
Penampang	78.2	78.5	80.2	80.3
Papar	52.1	55.3	56.1	57.5
Kudat	41.5	41.7	44.6	45.0
Kota Marudu	43.3	45.0	47.4	47.0
Pitas	40.5	42.2	43.6	44.1
Beaufort	40.5	43.6	45.6	46.2
Kuala Penyu	35.6	39.1	40.9	41.8
Sipitang	43.3	47.3	49.5	49.0
Tenom	46.5	49.4	50.9	51.8
Nabawan	38.4	42.0	43.8	44.3
Keningau	50.3	52.1	53.0	53.8
Tambunan	33.6	36.9	38.8	39.8
Kunak	37.2	39.8	41.3	41.4
Tongod	42.9	45.2	47.4	48.6
Putatan	52.3	53.6	54.4	55.4
Telupid	37.9	41.3	43.4	44.9
Kalabakan	43.8	45.6	47.4	47.5
Membakut	29.6	31.2	33.2	33.2
Sarawak	53.7	59.5	62.7	64.3
Kuching	78.3	80.2	81.4	82.2
Bau	47.9	52.5	55.6	56.8
Lundu	39.3	42.7	44.5	46.0
Samarahan	66.0	67.5	69.3	66.4
Serian	44.5	47.4	49.6	50.4
Simunjan	38.1	41.7	44.4	44.8
Sri Aman	41.5	42.2	45.0	45.7
Lubok antu	40.2	41.6	43.5	44.0
Betong	46.6	49.1	51.0	52.1
Saratok	44.8	47.7	49.9	49.4
Sarikei	43.8	45.9	47.6	49.0
Maradong	40.5	43.5	45.2	47.5
Daro	41.1	44.1	46.1	47.5
Julau	40.9	42.7	44.3	45.3

Jadual 1.2: Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) mengikut saiz isi rumah dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2024
 Table 1.2: Index of Basic Expenditure for Decent Living (PAKW) by household size and administrative district, Malaysia 2024

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative District	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) Household size (Person)			
	Satu One	Dua Two	Tiga Three	Empat Four
Sibu	60.3	64.3	66.4	65.8
Dalat	40.9	44.7	47.0	48.1
Mukah	42.3	44.7	46.1	46.5
Kanowit	47.4	49.7	50.9	52.4
Bintulu	67.5	69.5	71.3	72.0
Tatau	48.4	50.8	52.5	52.8
Kapit	48.4	52.3	53.5	55.2
Song	44.6	47.3	47.9	48.6
Belaga	39.2	41.7	43.4	44.8
Miri	58.4	61.2	62.8	63.5
Marudi	47.0	48.9	49.6	50.2
Limbang	48.7	50.8	52.9	54.2
Lawas	53.9	56.8	58.8	58.8
Matu	42.4	45.5	47.2	48.6
Asajaya	39.8	43.6	46.3	48.0
Pakan	33.7	37.3	39.1	39.8
Selangau	42.0	44.3	45.6	46.1
Tebedu	35.7	38.0	39.2	40.0
Pusa	41.0	44.1	46.2	47.2
Kabong	35.7	38.8	41.1	42.0
Tanjung Manis	40.1	43.3	44.6	46.0
Sebauh	40.0	42.5	44.5	44.3
Bukit Mabong	43.7	47.7	50.3	45.1
Subis	41.7	44.1	45.8	46.9
Beluru	37.1	40.1	41.8	42.6
Telang Usan	45.0	47.4	48.7	48.5
Gedong	31.0	33.3	35.1	36.4
Sebuyau	29.1	31.5	33.1	33.3
Siburan	32.7	35.5	38.1	39.0
Pantu	27.8	29.9	31.0	31.9
Lingga	28.3	31.0	33.3	33.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Labuan	72.1	75.4	77.9	77.7
W.P. Putrajaya	83.1	84.6	84.8	84.7

Jadual 1.3: Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) mengikut saiz isi rumah dan ibu negeri, Malaysia, 2024
 Table 1.3: Index of Basic Expenditure for Decent Living (PAKW) by household size and capital state, Malaysia, 2024

Ibu Negeri Capital State	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) Household size (Person)			
	Satu One	Dua Two	Tiga Three	Empat Four
Malaysia	71.8	74.2	77.2	77.3
Johor Bahru, Johor	92.9	92.6	92.5	92.4
Alor Setar, Kedah	68.3	69.7	70.4	71.4
Kota Bharu, Kelantan	61.5	62.9	64.0	64.6
Bandaraya Melaka, Melaka	87.1	87.9	88.5	88.8
Seremban, Negeri Sembilan	87.7	88.5	91.6	91.2
Kuantan, Pahang	83.0	84.5	85.4	86.1
Georgetown, Pulau Pinang	90.7	91.3	92.6	91.9
Ipoh, Perak	81.9	81.8	81.8	81.8
Kangar, Perlis	59.0	58.8	59.1	59.2
Shah Alam, Selangor	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.3
Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu	68.2	69.9	71.2	72.1
Kota Kinabalu, Sabah	77.9	77.2	77.1	76.9
Kuching, Sarawak	83.5	84.0	84.5	84.7

Jadual 2.1: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2024
 Table 2.1: Cost of Living Index and annual growth rate by state, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri State	Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Cost of Living Index	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan Annual growth rate
Malaysia	105.1	2.0
Johor	105.8	2.3
Kedah	104.6	1.9
Kelantan	103.9	1.7
Melaka	105.5	2.2
Negeri Sembilan	105.0	2.1
Pahang	105.5	2.4
Pulau Pinang	105.3	2.3
Perak	104.3	1.2
Perlis	105.7	1.8
Selangor	105.4	2.1
Terengganu	105.0	1.9
Sabah	105.0	2.4
Sarawak	105.3	2.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	106.1	2.8
W.P. Labuan	104.9	1.6
W.P. Putrajaya	106.3	1.7

Jadual 2.2: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2024
Table 2.2: Cost of Living Index and annual growth rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2024

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative District	Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Cost of Living Index	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan Annual growth rate
Johor	105.8	2.3
Batu Pahat	105.5	3.0
Johor Bahru	106.9	3.2
Kluang	104.8	2.5
Kota Tinggi	105.0	2.1
Mersing	106.4	3.1
Muar	106.1	3.8
Pontian	105.7	3.1
Segamat	105.5	3.4
Kulai	106.1	3.2
Tangkak	105.6	3.4
Kedah	104.6	1.9
Baling	104.1	1.3
Bandar Baharu	104.9	1.1
Kota Setar	104.8	0.9
Kuala Muda	104.3	1.2
Kubang Pasu	104.3	1.4
Kulim	103.9	1.4
Langkawi	104.3	1.1
Padang Terap	104.1	2.2
Sik	105.1	1.8
Yan	104.8	2.2
Pendang	105.1	2.1
Pokok Sena	105.3	1.8
Kelantan	103.9	1.7
Bachok	102.8	1.1
Kota Bharu	105.2	2.4
Machang	102.4	1.0
Pasir Mas	104.7	1.2
Pasir Puteh	102.8	1.0
Tanah Merah	104.7	1.2
Tumpat	104.7	1.7
Gua Musang	103.8	1.6
Kuala Krai	103.3	1.1
Jeli	104.6	1.1
Kecil Lojing	103.7	1.0
Melaka	105.5	2.2
Alor Gajah	105.2	2.2
Jasin	105.3	1.8
Melaka Tengah	106.6	3.5
Negeri Sembilan	105.0	2.1
Jelevu	104.6	1.4
Kuala Pilah	104.9	2.0
Port Dickson	105.3	2.3
Rembau	104.8	1.7
Seremban	105.9	3.0
Tampin	104.7	1.9
Jempol	104.5	1.8

Jadual 2.2: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)
 Table 2.2: Cost of Living Index and annual growth rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative District	Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Cost of Living Index	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan Annual growth rate
Pahang	105.5	2.4
Bentong	104.6	1.9
Cameron Highlands	104.6	1.6
Jerantut	105.1	1.8
Kuantan	105.8	1.8
Lipis	106.9	1.8
Pekan	104.7	1.6
Raub	104.9	1.8
Temerloh	105.8	1.4
Rompin	106.5	3.3
Maran	106.2	1.9
Bera	104.7	1.5
Pulau Pinang	105.3	2.3
Seberang Perai Tengah	105.5	2.3
Seberang Perai Utara	104.8	1.4
Seberang Perai Selatan	104.9	2.9
Timur Laut	105.6	3.6
Barat Daya	106.3	4.2
Perak	104.3	1.2
Batang Padang	103.1	1.1
Manjung	104.8	1.6
Kinta	104.8	2.2
Kerian	103.3	1.5
Kuala Kangsar	103.8	1.7
Larut & Matang	104.9	1.9
Hilir Perak	103.5	1.7
Hulu Perak	104.6	3.0
Perak Tengah	103.0	1.8
Kampar	105.7	2.2
Muallim	105.5	3.3
Bagan Datuk	105.3	1.9
Selama	103.4	1.4
Perlis	105.7	1.8
Selangor	105.4	2.1
Gombak	106.3	3.2
Klang	105.4	2.2
Kuala Langat	105.7	2.0
Kuala Selangor	105.3	2.0
Petaling	107.9	4.2
Sabak Bernam	103.8	2.5
Sepang	105.8	4.0
Ulu Langat	105.5	4.0
Ulu Selangor	103.7	2.4
Terengganu	105.0	1.9
Besut	104.8	1.1
Dungun	104.9	1.4
Kemaman	105.0	1.9
Kuala Terengganu	106.2	1.8

Jadual 2.2: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)
Table 2.2: Cost of Living Index and annual growth rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative District	Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Cost of Living Index	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan Annual growth rate
Marang	104.5	1.6
Hulu Terengganu	104.2	1.4
Setiu	104.1	1.3
Kuala Nerus	106.0	1.7
Sabah	105.0	2.4
Tawau	97.4	2.1
Lahad Datu	101.3	2.0
Semporna	95.2	2.0
Sandakan	101.9	3.7
Kinabatangan	101.3	3.5
Beluran	101.7	3.6
Kota Kinabalu	99.5	2.0
Ranau	101.7	3.9
Kota Belud	102.3	3.8
Tuaran	101.1	2.4
Penampang	98.1	2.5
Papar	101.9	2.8
Kudat	102.3	3.5
Kota Marudu	102.2	3.7
Pitas	102.4	2.9
Beaufort	102.1	1.8
Kuala Penyu	101.9	1.6
Sipitang	102.0	1.6
Tenom	102.2	3.7
Nabawan	101.5	2.9
Keningau	101.1	3.2
Tambunan	101.3	1.9
Kunak	94.6	2.3
Tongod	100.9	3.7
Putatan	97.8	3.5
Telupid	99.6	2.4
Kalabakan	94.9	3.0
Membakut	104.1	2.4
Sarawak	105.3	2.2
Kuching	106.8	2.7
Bau	106.6	2.4
Lundu	103.7	1.5
Samarahan	104.4	1.3
Serian	106.6	2.9
Simunjan	106.7	2.8
Sri Aman	106.0	2.5
Lubok antu	106.7	2.8
Betong	104.3	1.8
Saratok	106.2	2.6
Sarikei	106.7	2.8
Maradong	106.5	3.0
Daro	106.1	2.5
Julau	106.1	2.7

Jadual 2.2: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)
 Table 2.2: Cost of Living Index and annual growth rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative District	Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Cost of Living Index	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan Annual growth rate
Sibu	105.7	2.7
Dalat	106.3	2.9
Mukah	104.7	2.1
Kanowit	104.0	1.4
Bintulu	103.3	1.7
Tatau	103.6	2.1
Kapit	105.3	2.3
Song	106.8	2.5
Belaga	103.7	1.9
Miri	104.0	1.3
Marudi	105.3	2.2
Limbang	104.2	1.4
Lawas	106.0	2.5
Matu	105.2	2.0
Asajaya	105.0	2.2
Pakan	105.4	2.0
Selangau	106.2	2.7
Tebedu	106.6	2.8
Pusa	106.3	2.5
Kabong	105.4	2.1
Tanjung Manis	106.1	2.4
Sebauh	103.5	1.5
Bukit Mabong	103.8	1.7
Subis	104.2	1.7
Beluru	104.2	1.5
Telang Usan	104.1	1.3
Gedong	105.1	1.2
Sebuyau	105.6	1.6
Siburan	108.5	4.6
Pantu	105.3	1.3
Lingga	105.7	1.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	106.1	2.8
W.P. Labuan	104.9	1.6
W.P. Putrajaya	106.3	1.7



Bahagian

2

Nota Teknikal



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NOTA TEKNIKAL

1.0 PENGENALAN

Penganggaran Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) dibuat berdasarkan corak perbelanjaan isi rumah yang diperoleh daripada Survei Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HIES) 2024. Corak perbelanjaan ini diklasifikasikan mengikut *Malaysia Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (MCOICOP)* 2021 dan kemudiannya dipecahkan kepada dua komponen utama iaitu komponen makanan dan bukan makanan. Nilai keseluruhan PAKW diperoleh dengan menjumlahkan kedua-dua komponen. Anggaran PAKW ini dikira bagi setiap isi rumah dan nilai purata dikira berdasarkan jumlah PAKW bagi setiap lokasi dibahagi dengan bilangan isi rumah di lokasi yang sama.

Secara umumnya, penyediaan rangka kerja PAKW ini menggunakan pendekatan pengukuran mutlak dan relatif sebagaimana pengiraan Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) dan gaji wajar. Dalam konsep pengukuran mutlak, *standard minimum* ditakrifkan dari segi kuantiti dan kualiti, kemudian dinilai pada harga pasaran. Sebaliknya, ukuran relatif merujuk kepada kadar (dalam konteks Malaysia 50%) daripada pendapatan penengah dan nilai ini akan meningkat selari dengan peningkatan pendapatan. Walau bagaimanapun, bagi tujuan penyediaan PAKW, pendekatan yang digunapakai telah disesuaikan dengan keperluan dan situasi di Malaysia dengan mengambil kira keperluan melebihi minimum (*above minimum*) yang wajar. Kaedah ini dinamakan **PLI-Modified**.

2.0 KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

2.1 Isi Rumah

Isi rumah ditakrifkan sebagai seorang atau sekumpulan orang yang bersaudara atau tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dalam satu tempat kediaman serta membuat peruntukan secara bersama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain.

2.2 Ketua Isi Rumah

Ketua isi rumah ditakrifkan sebagai seorang ahli biasa sama ada lelaki atau perempuan yang dianggap sebagai ketua oleh ahli isi rumah yang lain. Ketua isi rumah mesti seorang penerima pendapatan yang berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas.

2.3 Pendapatan Isi Rumah

Pendapatan isi rumah ialah jumlah pendapatan yang biasanya diterima (terakru) oleh ahli isi rumah, dalam bentuk wang tunai atau barangan yang diterima berulang kali dalam tempoh rujukan survei (jangka masa setahun atau lebih kerap). Punca pendapatan adalah merangkumi:

2.3.1 Pekerjaan Bergaji

Pendapatan daripada pekerjaan bergaji boleh diterima dalam bentuk wang tunai atau dalam bentuk barangan dan perkhidmatan. Ini termasuk upah dan gaji untuk masa bekerja dan kerja yang dilakukan; bonus tunai dan ganjaran; komisen dan tips; elaun; bonus perkongsian keuntungan dan lain-lain bentuk pembayaran keuntungan yang berkaitan dan barangan dan perkhidmatan percuma atau subsidi daripada majikan (termasuk makanan percuma/ konsesi). Pendapatan pekerja juga termasuk insurans social sumbangan daripada majikan, pencaruman majikan kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) dan bayaran pampasan pemberhentian & penamatan (kecuali bayaran persaraan *one-off* seperti gratuiti bagi pesara, yang dianggap sebagai pindahan modal).

2.3.2 Bekerja Sendiri

Pendapatan yang diterima oleh individu hasil daripada bekerja sendiri. Pendapatan bersih daripada bekerja sendiri termasuk keuntungan atau kerugian yang terakru kepada pemilik atau rakan kongsi atau mereka yang bekerja dalam perusahaan yang tidak diperbadankan. Ia juga termasuk anggaran nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diperoleh melalui pertukaran barang serta barangan atau tanaman/ ternakan yang dihasilkan untuk kegunaan sendiri, setelah ditolak perbelanjaan. Asas untuk mengukur

pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri dalam statistik pendapatan isi rumah adalah berdasarkan konsep pendapatan bersih iaitu nilai output kasar ditolak kos operasi dan selepas pelarasan bagi susut nilai aset yang digunakan dalam pengeluaran. Keuntungan berlaku apabila pendapatan adalah lebih besar daripada perbelanjaan operasi adalah lebih besar daripada penerimaan.

2.3.3 Harta dan Pelaburan

Pendapatan daripada harta dan pelaburan adalah terimaan daripada pemilikan aset, faedah, dividen dan sewa. Pendapatan daripada harta benda ditakrifkan sebagai pulangan daripada penggunaan atau pelaburan aset yang disediakan kepada orang lain untuk kegunaan mereka. Ia merangkumi pulangan yang biasanya dalam bentuk kewangan, daripada aset kewangan (faedah dan dividen), aset bukan kewangan (sewa) dan royalti. Penerimaan faedah ialah bayaran yang diterima daripada akaun bank atau institusi kewangan yang lain, perakuan deposit, bon kerajaan/ pinjaman, sekuriti debentur dan pinjaman kepada ahli-ahli bukan isi rumah. Dividen adalah penerimaan daripada pelaburan dalam sebuah syarikat di mana pelabur tidak terlibat dengan aktiviti syarikat. Ini termasuk *silent partner*. Ia juga termasuk pencen dan anuiti dalam bentuk dividen daripada skim insurans swasta. Sewa ialah bayaran yang diterima untuk penggunaan aset seperti tanah dan rumah. Royalti adalah pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada perkhidmatan bahan dipatenkan atau hak cipta, contohnya seperti hak penulisan, hak cipta bagi gubahan lagu dan lain-lain. Sewa dinilai bagi rumah sendiri yang diduduki oleh pemiliknya.

2.3.4 Pindahan Semasa Diterima

Pindahan boleh terdiri daripada wang tunai, barangan atau perkhidmatan. Pindahan boleh dibuat antara isi rumah ke isi rumah yang lain, antara kerajaan dan isi rumah, atau antara isi rumah dan badan-badan amal. Penerimaan boleh daripada dalam atau luar negara. Pindahan semasa ini adalah bermotivasikan pengagihan semula pendapatan sama ada oleh kerajaan (contoh: bantuan Pendidikan, zakat dan Bantuan Prihatin Rakyat (BPR)/ Bantuan Sara

Hidup (BSH)/ Bantuan Keluarga Malaysia (BKM)) atau persendirian/ swasta (contoh: program bantuan sosial korporat). Pindahan semasa yang diterima secara langsung memberi kesan kepada tahap pendapatan kasar dan mempengaruhi penggunaan barangan dan perkhidmatan. Justeru, semua pindahan semasa yang diterima dalam bentuk wang tunai dan barangan atau perkhidmatan secara berkala adalah dianggap sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan. Walau bagaimanapun, pindahan semasa tersebut tidak meliputi pindahan modal.

2.4 Pendapatan Kasar dan Pendapatan Boleh Guna

Pendapatan kasar dan pendapatan boleh guna merupakan dua konsep utama pendapatan yang diguna pakai di dalam laporan ini dan boleh ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

2.4.1 Pendapatan Kasar

Pendapatan kasar adalah jumlah pendapatan yang diperoleh oleh isi rumah daripada semua punca pendapatan seperti yang dinyatakan di perkara 2.3.

2.4.2 Pendapatan Boleh Guna

Pendapatan boleh guna adalah pendapatan kasar isi rumah setelah ditolak pindahan semasa yang dibayar seperti cukai langsung, sumbangan kepada isi rumah lain, bayaran zakat dan pindahan semasa lain yang dibayar serta pindahan semasa yang diterima secara mata benda (*in-kind*). Konsep pendapatan boleh guna ini mencerminkan pendapatan sebenar isi rumah terhadap penggunaan semasa dan simpanan.

2.5 Konsep Per Kapita

Secara asasnya, konsep per kapita adalah merujuk kepada ialah jumlah pendapatan/ PAKW/ perbelanjaan bagi kesemua orang dalam sesebuah isi rumah dan dibahagikan dengan bilangan orang dalam isi rumah tersebut. Nilai per kapita dianggarkan bagi memberi gambaran perbelanjaan mengikut individu.

Walau bagaimanapun, nilai per kapita bukanlah nilai sebenar perbelanjaan individu.

2.6 Konsep Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah

2.6.1 Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah

Definisi perbelanjaan isi rumah yang diguna pakai adalah mengikut konsep dan garis panduan *System of National Accounts, 2008* oleh *United Nations* dan *Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth, 2013* oleh *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)*. Perbelanjaan isi rumah ini boleh dibahagikan kepada dua jenis iaitu perbelanjaan penggunaan dan perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan.

i. Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Isi Rumah terdiri daripada perbelanjaan yang ditanggung oleh isi rumah penduduk ke atas barangan atau perkhidmatan penggunaan. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir tidak termasuk perbelanjaan ke atas aset tetap dalam bentuk kediaman atau barangan berharga. Ia berfungsi sebagai penunjuk utama tingkah laku pengguna dan aktiviti ekonomi keseluruhan kerana ia mencerminkan kuasa beli dan keutamaan isi rumah.

ii. Perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan isi rumah

Perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan adalah perbelanjaan yang dilakukan oleh isi rumah untuk tujuan kewangan lain seperti bayaran faedah ke atas pinjaman dan hutang, cukai ke atas pendapatan dan kekayaan, denda dan penalti, simpanan dan pelaburan, premium insurans yang melebihi perlindungan asas, dan caruman keselamatan sosial.

2.7 Pengelasan Item Perbelanjaan

Perbelanjaan diklasifikasikan kepada 14 kumpulan utama berdasarkan '*Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)*'.

Jenis kumpulan perbelanjaan adalah:

Kod	Kumpulan Perbelanjaan
01	Makanan dan Minuman
02	Minuman Alkohol dan Tembakau
03	Pakaian dan Kasut
04	Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas dan Bahan Api Lain
05	Hiasan, Perkakasan dan Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah
06	Kesihatan
07	Pengangkutan
08	Maklumat dan Komunikasi
09	Rekreasi, Sukan dan Kebudayaan
10	Perkhidmatan Pendidikan
11	Restoran dan Perkhidmatan Penginapan
12	Insurans dan Perkhidmatan Kewangan
13	Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial dan Pelbagai Barangan dan Perkhidmatan
90	Perbelanjaan Bukan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

Dalam proses pengiraan Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW), sebilangan item dikenal pasti sebagai bakul kehidupan wajar meliputi keseluruhan kumpulan perbelanjaan kecuali Kumpulan 02.

2.8 Konsep kemiskinan dan Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan

Kemiskinan mutlak adalah keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah tidak mencukupi untuk menampung keperluan asas mereka. Secara konsepnya, keperluan asas ini meliputi keperluan makanan dan bukan makanan.

Keperluan makanan merujuk kepada jumlah nutrisi yang diperlukan bagi setiap ahli isi rumah sementara keperluan bukan makanan pula merujuk kepada perbelanjaan rumah ke atas pakaian, tempat kediaman termasuk utiliti dan peralatan isi rumah, pengangkutan, komunikasi, pendidikan dan kesihatan. Keperluan makanan diukur menggunakan pendekatan kos keperluan asas bagi mendapatkan jumlah minimum pilihan makanan yang patut diambil dengan jumlah nutrisi yang optimum berdasarkan kepada Panduan Diet Malaysia yang dikeluarkan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM).

Keperluan bukan makanan pula diukur berdasarkan kepada perbelanjaan sebenar isi rumah berdasarkan perbelanjaan 20.0 peratus terendah yang diperoleh melalui Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES), 2024. Pengukuran ini menghasilkan satu paras pendapatan minimum yang dikenali sebagai Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) iaitu nilai ringgit yang diperlukan oleh sesebuah isi rumah untuk memenuhi keperluan hidup.

2.9 Konsep Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW)

Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) ditakrifkan sebagai satu amaun perbelanjaan yang diperlukan oleh isi rumah untuk menjalani kehidupan wajar yang dapat memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak termasuklah penyertaan dalam aktiviti sosial dan masyarakat. Kehidupan wajar adalah satu taraf kehidupan bermakna yang memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak serta mengambil bahagian dalam masyarakat. Keperluan merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diperlukan untuk hidup dengan bermakna. Sementara kehendak pula merupakan barangan dan perkhidmatan pilihan pengguna untuk kehidupan yang lebih selesa. Penyertaan dalam masyarakat bermaksud mengambil bahagian dan melibatkan diri dalam aktiviti formal atau tidak formal dalam masyarakat.

2.10 Kumpulan Isi Rumah Persentil 30 sehingga Persentil 80 (P30-P80) sebagai Kumpulan Rujukan

Kumpulan P30-P80 merupakan kumpulan pertengahan yang berpendapatan purata RM6,755 dengan had minimum RM3,440 dan had maksimum RM11,819. Kumpulan P30-P80 ini dijadikan kumpulan rujukan bagi penentuan item-item kehidupan wajar bagi komponen makanan dan bukan makanan. Ini mengambil kira kehidupan wajar merupakan ukuran bagi tingkat kehidupan **melebihi minimum**. Di samping itu, kumpulan P30-P80 adalah isi rumah yang berada di kumpulan pertengahan 60.0 peratus isi rumah di mana corak perbelanjaan mereka adalah sesuai dijadikan asas kehidupan wajar.

3.0 METODOLOGI PERBELANJAAN ASAS KEHIDUPAN WAJAR (PAKW)

3.1 Pengenalan

PAKW menggunakan pendekatan *PLI-Modified*, iaitu kaedah pengiraan yang diadaptasi dari Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (*PLI*). Kaedah ini disesuaikan untuk mengukur perbelanjaan minimum yang diperlukan untuk kehidupan wajar individu dalam tempoh sebulan. *PLI*, yang pertama kali diperkenalkan pada tahun 1977, bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti tahap kemiskinan dengan pendekatan pengukuran mutlak dan relatif.

3.2 Perincian Pengiraan Komponen Makanan

Bagi komponen makanan, pendekatan pengukuran mutlak dengan kaedah *cost of basic needs* digunakan. Dalam konteks ini, PAKW individu mengikut umur dan jantina dikira berdasarkan keperluan nutrisi yang diukur berdasarkan kepada Panduan Diet Malaysia (PDM) 2020. PDM memainkan peranan penting dalam mendidik masyarakat mengenai pemilihan pemakanan, dengan memberikan maklumat tentang pemakanan seimbang dan sihat berdasarkan keperluan nutrisi.

Jumlah kalori individu diukur mengikut umur dan jantina, kemudian diadaptasi kepada pemakanan seimbang seperti yang disarankan oleh *World Health Organization (WHO)* dan Piramid Makanan Malaysia 2020 seterusnya diperincikan mengikut kumpulan makanan seperti produk bijirin, daging, telur dan ikan, susu, minyak dan lemak, sayur-sayuran, buah-buahan dan lain-lain. Setiap kategori makanan dinilai dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM).

Julat pengambilan kalori yang disarankan bagi golongan dewasa dan warga emas (18 tahun ke atas) adalah 1,600-2,000 kcal, manakala bagi kanak-kanak dan remaja (7 hingga 17 tahun) adalah 1,500-2,300 kcal. Jumlah pengambilan tenaga harian (TEI) disarankan kepada masyarakat Malaysia ialah peratusan karbohidrat sebanyak 50.0 hingga 65.0 peratus, protein 10.0 hingga 20.0 peratus dan lemak 25.0 hingga 30.0 peratus. Contohnya, bagi julat pengambilan 2,000 kcal, peratusan karbohidrat yang disarankan adalah 1,150 kcal, 300 kcal daripada protein dan 550 kcal daripada lemak.

Pengiraan PAKW makanan ini menunjukkan tidak berlaku diskriminasi dari segi keperluan makanan bagi setiap individu, namun perbezaan nilai perbelanjaan antara lokasi boleh berlaku berdasarkan kepada pilihan item, harga dan ketersediaan makanan serta komposisi isi rumah. Berbeza dengan pengiraan pendapatan garis kemiskinan, kaedah ini diperluaskan dengan mengambil kira elemen-elemen berikut:

Modifikasi PLI dalam Pengiraan PAKW

1. *Minimum-diversified*

Berbeza dengan pendekatan *minimum-optimum* yang diguna pakai oleh PLI, PAKW menggunakan pendekatan ***minimum-diversified*** untuk komponen makanan.

Minimum : Berdasarkan harga minimum dalam kategori makanan yang dipilih.

Diversified : Berdasarkan pelbagai pilihan makanan utama dalam kategori lokaliti.

2. Kos makan di luar

PAKW turut menganggarkan perbelanjaan sekiranya komponen makanan ini disediakan di luar rumah seperti restoran, gerai dan sebagainya. Penganggaran ini adalah selaras dengan falsafah PAKW di mana perbelanjaan turut meliputi kehendak serta berpeluang menyertai aktiviti sosial. Bagi menganggarkan kos makan di luar, komposisi atau corak perbelanjaan isi rumah ke atas makanan mengikut lokaliti dikira dengan menisbahkan purata perbelanjaan restoran ke atas keseluruhan perbelanjaan makanan dan minuman isi rumah.

Seterusnya, nisbah komposisi makanan tersebut kemudiannya dinilai semula kepada harga di premis perniagaan seperti restoran dan gerai. Kos tersebut meliputi kos perkhidmatan menyediakan makanan seperti kos tukang masak, mencuci pinggan dan kos operasi seperti sewa, utiliti dan keuntungan perniagaan. Nilai tersebut juga diperoleh dengan mengaplikasikan nisbah *input output* Industri Restoran dari Jadual *Input-Output* terperinci mengikut negeri. Pengiraan ini diperincikan mengikut kawasan (Negeri, Daerah dan strata) yang bersumberkan

dapatan survei HIES 2024, KDNK Kaedah Perbelanjaan, Survei Ekonomi Tahunan 2022 dan Jadual *Input-Output*.

3.3 Perincian Pengiraan Komponen Bukan Makanan

Komponen ini mengambil pendekatan relatif, berdasarkan *World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study (Revallion, 1988)*. Pengiraan kos kehidupan wajar bagi bukan makanan dikira berdasarkan corak perbelanjaan oleh kumpulan 30 peratus hingga 80 peratus isi rumah yang disusun dari segi pendapatan hasil daripada Survei Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HIES) 2024. Seterusnya, sejumlah barangan ditentukan sebagai barangan keperluan dan kehendak untuk hidup wajar merujuk kepada corak perbelanjaan tersebut dan kemudiannya dikelaskan kepada 12 kumpulan utama seperti berikut:

- 03 Pakaian dan Kasut
- 04 Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas dan Bahan Api Lain
- 05 Hiasan, Perkakasan dan Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah
- 06 Kesihatan
- 07 Pengangkutan
- 08 Maklumat dan Komunikasi
- 09 Rekreasi, Sukan dan Kebudayaan
- 10 Perkhidmatan Pendidikan
- 11 Restoran dan Perkhidmatan Penginapan
- 12 Insurans dan Perkhidmatan Kewangan
- 13 Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial dan Pelbagai Barangan dan Perkhidmatan
- 90 Perbelanjaan Bukan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

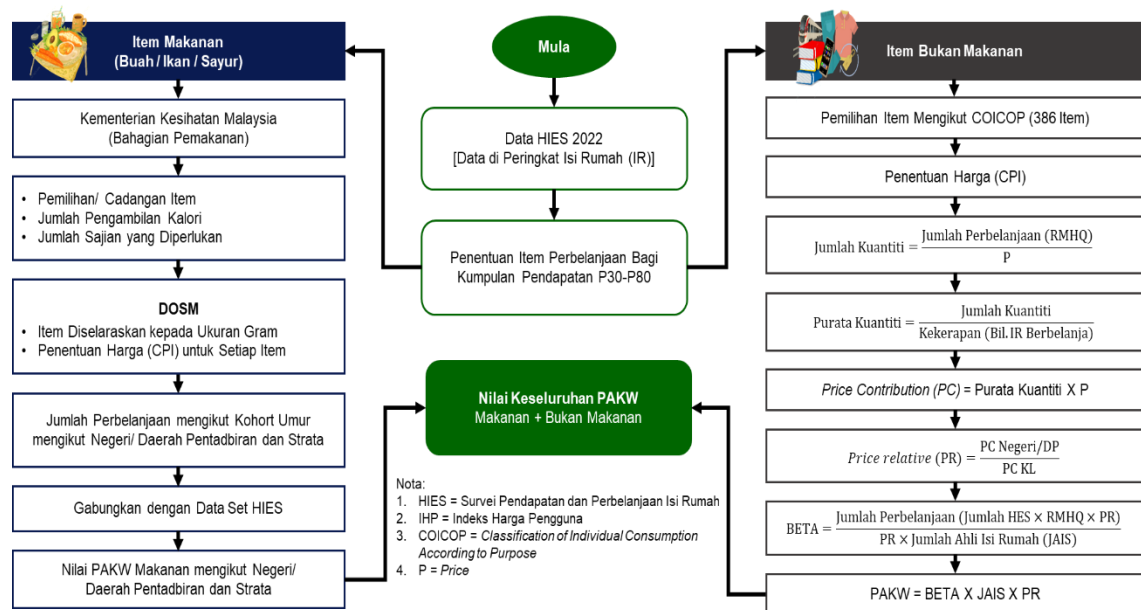
Pilihan item turut mengambil kira item kehendak. Item kehendak merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan yang bukan diperlukan untuk kelangsungan hidup atau kehidupan yang wajar. Kehendak adalah merupakan barangan dan perkhidmatan yang bertujuan melambangkan kemewahan, keseronokan, status atau kepuasan peribadi seseorang. Contoh kehendak adalah seperti peranti elektronik terkini, pakaian berjenama, hiburan, percutian secara berlebihan dan kenderaan mewah.

Terdapat beberapa kriteria yang telah ditetapkan bagi pemilihan item PAKW, seperti yang berikut:

- a. Memenuhi keperluan asas iaitu Makanan dan minuman, Pakaian, Perumahan dan utiliti, Kesihatan, Pendidikan, Pengangkutan, Komunikasi dan Keperluan diri.
- b. Melebihi kehidupan minimum atau asas seseorang individu tersebut.
- c. Item dipilih berdasarkan peratusan tertinggi isi rumah kumpulan P30-P80 berbelanja mengikut MCOICOP melalui Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) 2024.
- d. Mengambil kira item yang digunapakai oleh tiga etnik utama di Malaysia serta kumpulan umur seperti bayi, kanak-kanak, belia, warga emas dan Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU).
- e. Melihat kepada keperluan kehidupan wajar dalam bidang rekreasi, sukan dan kebudayaan.

Purata kos di peringkat individu bagi setiap kumpulan barangan tersebut ditentukan mengikut lokaliti daerah dan kawasan bandar dan luar bandar, secara relatif dengan kos di Kuala Lumpur. Kos bagi kumpulan perumahan dan utiliti ditentukan dengan mengambil kira konsep perkongsian sumber di mana purata kos individu akan berkurang sekiranya bilangan isi rumah bertambah. Seterusnya, purata kos bagi setiap kumpulan kemudiannya ditambah bagi menghasilkan nilai PAKW bukan makanan dan dijumlahkan dengan PAKW Makanan dan menghasilkan PAKW keseluruhan bagi isi rumah. Kaedah ini dapat menentukan nilai perbelanjaan untuk hidup secara wajar di peringkat isi rumah berdasarkan bilangan individu serta lokaliti isi rumah tersebut.

3.4 Proses pengiraan Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW)



4.0 INDEKS KOS SARA HIDUP (KSH)

4.1 Pengenalan

Indeks Kos Sara Hidup (KSH) mengukur perubahan peratus kos pembelian mengikut masa bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan di dalam “bakul” Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) yang mewakili corak purata pembelian oleh kumpulan 30 peratus hingga 80 peratus isi rumah pada sesuatu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan. “Bakul” ini merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mempunyai kualiti dan kuantiti yang seakan-akan sama atau tidak berubah, yang mengandungi item yang berada lama atau boleh diukur secara berterusan di pasaran berbanding dengan masa. Perubahan harga barangan yang berlaku dalam “bakul” ini adalah disebabkan oleh perubahan harga yang sebenarnya sahaja, iaitu perubahan harga ini tidak berkaitan langsung dengan perubahan pada kuantiti atau kualiti barang dan perkhidmatan tersebut.

Barang dan perkhidmatan yang diliputi dalam “bakul” ini dikelaskan berpandu kepada “*Malaysia Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (MCOICOP)*” dalam tiga belas kumpulan.

Indeks KSH dikira mengikut daerah pentadbiran bagi setiap negeri dan Wilayah Persekutuan di Malaysia. Indeks KSH Malaysia ialah indeks komposit berdasarkan wajaran perbelanjaan bagi semua daerah pentadbiran di Malaysia.

4.2 Wajaran

Wajaran yang digunakan dalam pengiraan Indeks KSH adalah berdasarkan komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan yang terdapat di dalam “bakul” PAKW. Wajaran ini dikemaskini setiap kali Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) selesai iaitu dua kali dalam tempoh lima tahun. Pengemaskinian ini adalah perlu bagi memastikan wajaran ini menggambarkan perubahan dalam corak perbelanjaan pengguna.

4.3 Metodologi Pengiraan Indeks

Kaedah *Laspeyres* digunakan dalam pengiraan Indeks KSH. Ia menggunakan asas rujukan tahun 2022 = 100.

5.0 NOTA DAN SIMBOL

0.0	Nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus
-	Tiada/kosong/tiada kes
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
n.a.	Tidak berkenaan
n.e.c.	Tidak dikelaskan di tempat lain

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Part

2

Technical Notes



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TECHNICAL NOTES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The estimation of Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) is based on household spending patterns derived from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2024. These spending patterns are classified according to the Malaysia Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (MCOICOP) 2021 and are divided into two main components which are food and non-food. The total PAKW value is calculated by summing both components. Estimates of PAKW are determined for each household and the average value is derived by dividing the total PAKW for each location by the number of households in the same location.

*Generally, the framework for PAKW employs both absolute and relative measurement approaches, similar to the calculation of the Poverty Line Income (PLI) and decent wage. In the absolute measurement approach, a minimum standard is defined in terms of quantity and quality and then evaluated at market prices. In contrast, the relative measurement refers to a proportion (in Malaysia's context, 50%) of the median income, which increases in line with income growth. However, for the purpose of PAKW estimation, this approach has been adapted to reflect Malaysia's specific needs and circumstances, taking into account reasonable above-minimum requirements. This method is referred to as the **PLI-Modified** approach.*

2.0 CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 Household

A household is defined as a person or group of people whether related or unrelated who usually live together in a living quarter and make provision for food and other necessities of life together.

2.2 Head of Household

The head of household is defined as any household member, male or female, who is recognised as the head by other members of the household. The head of household must be an income recipient aged 15 years and above.

2.3 Household Income

Household income refers to the total income usually received (accrued) by household members, either in cash or goods, on a recurring basis during the survey reference period (typically one year or more frequently). The sources of income include:

2.3.1 Paid Employment

Income from paid employment can be received in the form of cash or goods and services. This includes wages and salaries for time worked and work performed; cash bonuses and rewards; commissions and tips; allowances; profit-sharing bonuses; and other forms of profit-related payments, as well as free or subsidized goods and services from employers (including free food/concession). Employee income also includes employer contributions to social insurance, contributions to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and severance & termination compensation payments (except one-off retirement payments such as gratuities, which are considered capital transfers).

2.3.2 Self Employment

Income received by individuals from self employment. Net income from self employment includes profits or losses accrued to owners, partners, or those engaged in unincorporated enterprises. It also includes the estimated value of goods and services obtained through barter, as well as goods or crops/livestock produced for personal use, after deducting expenses. The basis for measuring self employment income in household income statistics is net income, which is the gross output value minus operating costs and after adjustments for the depreciation of assets used in production. Profits occur when income exceeds operating expenses.

2.3.3 Property and Investments

Income from property and investments refers to returns from asset ownership, interest, dividends and rent. Property income is defined as returns from the use or investment of assets made available

to others. It includes returns, usually in financial form, from financial assets (interest and dividends), non-financial assets (rent), and royalties. Interest receipts refer to payments from bank accounts or other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds/loans, debenture securities and loans to non-household members. Dividends are returns from investments in a company where the investor is not involved in the company's activities, including silent partners. This also includes pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from private insurance schemes. Rent is the payment received for the use of assets such as land and houses. Royalties refer to income derived from the use of patented materials or copyright, such as writing rights, copyrights for musical compositions and others. Imputed rent is considered for owner-occupied homes.

2.3.4 Current Transfers Received

Transfers can consist of cash, goods, or services. Transfers may occur between households, from the government to households, or between households and charitable organizations. Receipts can be domestic or international. These current transfers are motivated by the redistribution of income, whether by the government (e.g., education assistance, zakat, and Bantuan Prihatin Rakyat (BPR)/Household Living Aid (BSH)/Malaysian Family Aid (BKM)) or private/corporate bodies (e.g., corporate social assistance programs). Current transfers directly impact the level of Gross Income and influence the consumption of goods and services. Hence, all current transfers received in the form of cash, goods, or services on a regular basis are considered part of household income. However, these current transfers do not include capital transfers.

2.4 Gross Income and Disposable Income

Gross income and disposable income are two key income concepts used in this report and can be defined as follows:

2.4.1 Gross Income

Gross income refers to the total income earned by a household from all sources of income, as outlined in section 2.3.

2.4.2 Disposable Income

Disposable income is the gross household income after deducting current transfers paid, such as direct taxes, contributions to other households, zakat payments, and other current transfers paid, as well as current in-kind transfers received. This concept of disposable income reflects the actual income available to households for current consumption and savings.

2.5 Per Capita Concept

Essentially, the per capita concept refers to the total income/PAKW/expenditure for all individuals in a household, divided by the number of persons in the household. The per capita value is estimated to provide an indication of expenditure per individual. However, the per capita value does not reflect the actual expenditure of each individual.

2.6 Household Expenditure Concept

2.6.1 Household Expenditure

The definition of household expenditure used is based on the concepts and guidelines System of National Accounts, 2008 by United Nations and Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth, 2013 by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This expenditure can be divided into two types, namely consumption expenditure and non consumption expenditure.

i. Household consumption expenditure

Household Final Consumption Expenditure includes spending by resident households on goods or services for consumption. Final consumption expenditure does not include spending on fixed assets in the form of housing or valuable items. It serves as a primary indicator of consumer behaviour and overall economic activity, as it reflects the purchasing power and priorities of households.

ii. Household non consumption expenditure

Non consumption expenditure refers to spending by households for other financial purposes, such as interest payments on loans and debts, taxes on income and wealth, fines and penalties, savings and investments, insurance premiums beyond basic coverage, and social security contributions.

2.7 Classification of Expenditure Items

Expenditure is classified into 14 main groups based on the '**Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)**'. The types of expenditure groups include:

Code	Expenditure Group
01	Food and Beverages
02	Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco
03	Clothing and Footwear
04	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
05	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
06	Health
07	Transport
08	Information and Communication
09	Recreation, Sport and Culture
10	Education Services
11	Restaurants and Accommodation Services
12	Insurance and Financial Services
13	Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services
90	Household Non Consumption Expenditure

In the calculation process for the Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW), a number of items have been identified as part of the decent living basket, covering all expenditure groups except Group 02.

2.8 Concept of Poverty and the Poverty Line Income

Absolute poverty is a condition where a household's income is insufficient to meet their basic needs. Conceptually, these basic needs encompass both food and non-food necessities.

Food needs refer to the amount of nutrition required for each household member while non-food needs refer to household expenditure on clothing, housing including utilities and household appliances, transportation, communication, education and healthcare. Food needs are assessed using the basic needs cost approach to obtain the minimum food intake necessary to provide optimal nutrition based on the Malaysian Dietary Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health Malaysia (KKM).

Non-food needs are measured based on actual household expenditure, particularly the spending of the lowest 20 percent, as obtained from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). This assessment produces a minimum income threshold known as the Poverty Line Income (PLI), which represents the amount of money a household needs to meet their basic living requirements.

2.9 Concept of Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW)

The Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) is defined as the amount of expenditure required by a household to live a decent life that can meet both needs and wants including participation in social and community activities. A decent life is one that is meaningful, fulfilling essential needs and wants and participates in society. Needs refer to the goods and services required for meaningful survival. Whereas wants represent the goods and services that consumers choose for a more comfortable life. Participation in society means participating and engaging in formal or informal activities within the community.

2.10 Household Group 30th Percentile to 80th Percentile (P30-P80) as the Reference Group

The P30-P80 group represents the middle-income segment with an average income of RM6,755, a minimum threshold of RM3,440 and a maximum of RM11,819. This P30-P80 group serves as the reference for determining items for a decent life within both food and non-food components. This takes into account that a decent life is a measure of a standard of living above the minimum. In addition, the P30-P80 group represents 60.0 per cent of the middle-income segment where their expenditure patterns are an appropriate foundation for establishing the basis of decent living.

3.0 BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING (PAKW) METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

PAKW uses the PLI-Modified approach, which is a calculation method adapted from the Poverty Line Income (PLI). This method is adapted to measure the minimum expenditure requirement for an individual's decent life in one month. The PLI, which was first introduced in 1977, aims to identify the level of poverty with an absolute and relative measurement approach.

3.2 In-Depth Calculation of Food Component

For food components, the absolute measurement approach with the cost of basic needs method is used. In this context, individual PAKW according to age and sex is calculated based on the nutritional needs measured based on the Malaysian Dietary Guidelines (MDG) 2020. The MDG plays an important role in educating the society about dietary choices, by providing information about a healthy and balanced diet based on nutritional needs.

Individual calories are measured according to age and sex, then adjusted to align with a balanced diet as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Malaysian Food Pyramid 2020 and then detailed according to food groups such as grain products, meat, eggs and fish, milk, oil and fat, vegetables, fruits and others. Each food category is valued in Ringgit Malaysia (RM).

The recommended calorie intake range for adults and senior citizens (18 years and above) are 1,600-2,000 kcal, while for children and teenagers (7 to 17 years) are 1,500-2,300 kcal. The daily Total Energy Intake (TEI) recommended for the Malaysian community is a percentage of carbohydrates of 50.0 to 65.0 per cent, 10.0 to 20.0 per cent protein, and 25.0 to 30.0 per cent fats. For example, for a 2,000 kcal intake range, the recommended distribution is 1,150 kcal from carbohydrates, 300 kcal from protein and 550 kcal from fats.

The calculation of food PAKW shows that there is no discrimination in terms of food needs for each individual, but the difference in the value of expenditure between locations can occur based on the choice of items, the price and availability of food and the composition of the household. Unlike the poverty line income calculation, this method is expanded by considering the following elements:

Modification of PLI in PAKW Calculation

1. Minimum-diversified

In contrast to the minimum-optimum approach adopted by PLI, PAKW uses a minimum-diversified approach for food components.

Minimum : Based on the minimum price in the selected food category.

Diversified : Based on various main food options in the locality category.

2. Cost of dining out

PAKW also evaluates the costs associated if this food component is provided outside the household such as restaurants, stalls and others. This estimate is in line with PAKW's philosophy which considers expenditure related to needs and opportunities for social engagement. In order to estimate the cost of dining out, the composition or pattern of household expenditure on food by locality is calculated by dividing the average restaurant expenditure over the total household food and beverage expenditure.

Next, the composition ratio of the food is then re-evaluated to the price at business premises such as restaurants and stalls. These costs include the cost of providing food services such as cook costs, washing dishes and operating costs such as rent, utilities and business profits. The value is also obtained by applying the input-output ratio of the Restaurant Industry from the Detailed Input-Output Table by state. This calculation is detailed according to area (State, District and strata) which is sourced from HIES 2024 findings, GDP by Expenditure Method, Annual Economic Survey 2022 and Input-Output Table.

3.3 In-Depth Calculation of Non-Food Component

This component takes a relative approach, based on the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study (Revallion, 1988). The calculation of the decent cost of living for non-food is calculated based on the expenditure pattern by the group of 30 per cent to 80 per cent of households arranged in terms of income resulting from Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2024. Next, a number of items are determined as needs and wants for a decent life referring to the expenditure pattern and then classified into 12 main groups as follows.

- 03 *Clothing and Footwear*
- 04 *Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels*
- 05 *Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance*
- 06 *Health*
- 07 *Transport*
- 08 *Information and Communication*
- 09 *Recreation, Sport and Culture*
- 10 *Education Services*
- 11 *Restaurants and Accommodation Services*
- 12 *Insurance and Financial Services*
- 13 *Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services*
- 90 *Household Non Consumption Expenditure*

Item choices also consider desirable items. Desirable items refer to goods and services that are not essential for survival or a decent standard of living. Desires represent goods and services that aim to reflect luxury, pleasure, status, or personal satisfaction. Examples of desires include the latest electronic devices, branded clothing, entertainment, excessive vacations, and luxury vehicles.

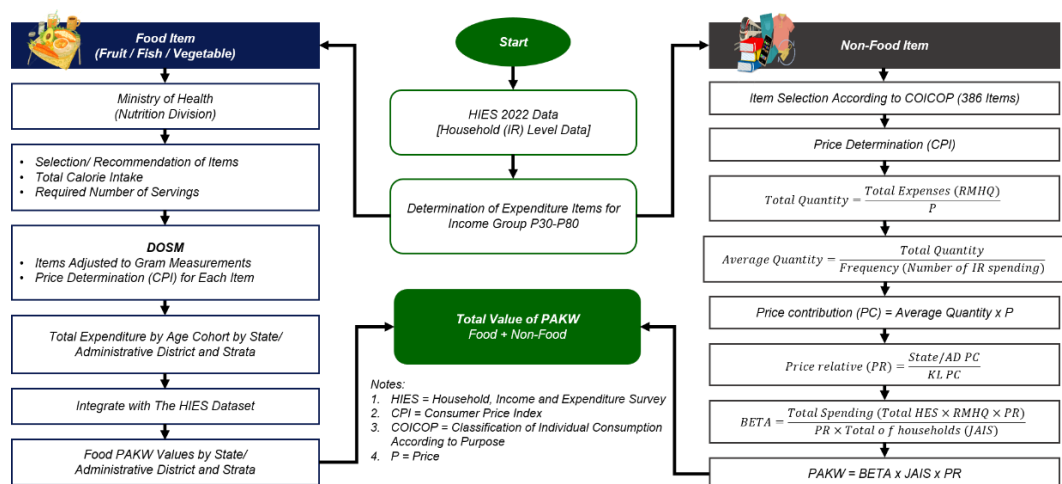
Several criteria have been established for selecting PAKW items, including the following:

- a. *Meeting basic needs, namely Food and beverages, Clothing, Housing and utilities, Health, Education, Transportation, Communication, and Personal needs.*
- b. *Exceeding the minimum or basic living standards of the individual.*

- c. Items selected based on the highest percentage of households in the P30-P80 group spending according to the MCOICOP through the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 2024.
- d. Considering items used by the three main ethnic groups in Malaysia, as well as age groups such as infants, children, youth, senior citizen, and Persons with Disabilities (PWD).
- e. Addressing the needs for a decent living in the fields of recreation, sports, and culture.

The average cost at the individual level for each group of goods is determined according to the locality of the district and urban and rural areas, relative to the cost in Kuala Lumpur. Costs for housing and utility groups are determined by taking into account the concept of resource sharing where the average individual cost will decrease if the number of households increases. Next, the average cost for each group is then added to produce a non-food PAKW value and added to the Food PAKW to produce the total PAKW for the household. This method can determine expenditure value to live decently at the household level based on the number of individuals and the locality of the household.

3.4 The Process of Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW)



4.0 COST OF LIVING INDEX (KSH)

4.1 Introduction

The Cost of Living Index (KSH) measures the change in the percentage of purchase costs over time for goods and services in the "basket" of Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) which represents the average pattern of purchases by a group of 30 per cent to 80 per cent of households at a given time period. This "basket" refers to goods and services that have a quality and quantity that is constant or relatively constant, containing items that have been around for a long time or that can be measured continuously in the market over time. The change in the price of goods that occurs in this "basket" is due to the actual price change only, that is, this price change is not directly related to the change in the quantity or quality of the goods and services.

Goods and services included in the "basket" is classified based on "Malaysia Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (MCOICOP)" in thirteen main groups.

The KSH index is calculated by administrative district for each state and Federal Territory in Malaysia. Malaysia's KSH index is a composite index based on weighted expenditure for all administrative districts in Malaysia.

4.2 Weight

The weights used in the calculation of the KSH Index are based on the composition of household expenditure on goods and services found in the PAKW "basket". This weight is updated each time the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) is completed, which is twice in five years. This update is necessary to ensure that these weights reflect changes in consumer spending patterns.

4.3 Methodology of Index Calculation

The Laspeyres method is used in the calculation of the KSH Index. It uses the reference base year 2022 = 100.

5.0 NOTES AND SYMBOLS

0.0 *Value less than 0.05 per cent*

- *Nil/blank/no case*

W.P. *Wilayah Persekutuan*

RM *Ringgit Malaysia*

n.a. *Not applicable*

n.e.c. *Not elsewhere classified*



Lampiran

Appendix



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Lampiran · Anggaran penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, bilangan isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut strata dan kadar perbandaran mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2024

Appendix 1 Population estimates by age group, number of household and average household size by strata and urbanisation rate by state, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri State	Anggaran Penduduk Warganegara 2024 ^a <i>Citizen Population Estimates 2024^a</i>				Isi Rumah ^b / Household ^b						Kadar perbandaran ^b <i>Urbanisation rate^b</i> (%)
					Bilangan / Number (⁰⁰⁰)			Purata saiz <i>Average size</i>			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i> (⁰⁰⁰)	0-14 tahun <i>years</i> (%)	15-64 tahun <i>years</i> (%)	≥ 65 tahun <i>years</i> (%)	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
Malaysia	30,655.2	22.2	70.2	7.6	8,212.7	6,396.4	1,816.4	3.7	3.6	3.9	77.9
Johor	3,796.4	21.7	70.9	7.4	1,038.0	823.2	214.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	79.3
Kedah	2,104.2	24.1	66.8	9.1	552.1	370.3	181.8	3.7	3.6	3.9	67.1
Kelantan	1,840.8	28.3	64.7	7.0	366.8	166.6	200.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	45.4
Melaka	954.9	22.3	70.9	6.8	274.7	251.8	23.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	91.6
Negeri Sembilan	1,164.9	23.8	68.6	7.6	322.8	230.6	92.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	71.4
Pahang	1,565.5	23.9	69.3	6.8	396.5	219.3	177.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	55.3
Pulau Pinang	1,619.5	18.7	73.3	8.0	491.8	455.6	36.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	92.6
Perak	2,409.0	21.2	68.9	9.9	660.8	488.9	171.9	3.4	3.3	3.5	74.0
Perlis	284.8	19.5	72.3	8.2	80.1	45.2	34.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	56.5
Selangor	6,634.1	20.9	71.0	8.1	1,857.5	1,779.4	78.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	95.8
Terengganu	1,192.3	27.8	66.1	6.1	294.8	188.6	106.2	4.5	4.4	4.7	64.0
Sabah	2,698.4	23.8	70.0	6.2	634.5	381.8	252.7	4.1	3.9	4.5	60.2
Sarawak	2,389.8	20.1	71.2	8.7	612.3	366.5	245.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	59.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,796.0	17.3	75.9	6.8	574.5	574.5	n.a.	3.0	3.0	n.a.	100.0
W.P. Labuan	88.6	26.0	68.9	5.1	22.7	20.9	1.8	4.2	4.1	4.7	92.2
W.P. Putrajaya	116.1	34.7	63.4	1.9	32.9	32.9	n.a.	3.8	3.8	n.a.	100.0

Nota / Notes :

1. ^a Merujuk kepada Anggaran Penduduk Semasa 2025

^a Refers to the Current Population Estimates 2025

2. ^b Merujuk kepada Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2024

^b Refers to the Household Income Survey 2024

3. n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2024
Appendix 1. Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state and strata, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri State	Isi Rumah Household		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	4,846	5,169	3,712
Johor	4,755	4,952	3,999
Kedah	3,853	3,995	3,563
Kelantan	4,254	4,806	3,795
Melaka	5,392	5,533	3,845
Negeri Sembilan	4,084	4,483	3,086
Pahang	4,048	4,533	3,449
Pulau Pinang	4,804	4,882	3,820
Perak	3,797	3,976	3,286
Perlis	3,895	3,994	3,767
Selangor	6,010	6,089	4,202
Terengganu	4,776	5,089	4,220
Sabah	4,511	4,806	4,064
Sarawak	4,275	4,833	3,444
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,639	5,639	n.a.
W.P. Labuan	5,475	5,557	4,503
W.P. Putrajaya	5,377	5,377	n.a.

Nota / Note :
n.a.: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Lampiran 1 Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) bulanan dan purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2024

Appendix 1. Mean monthly Poverty Line Income (PLI) and mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state and strata, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri State	Isi Rumah Household					
	Purata PGK Mean PLI			Purata PAKW Mean PAKW		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	2,705	2,794	2,389	4,846	5,169	3,712
Johor	2,775	2,857	2,462	4,755	4,952	3,999
Kedah	2,362	2,402	2,282	3,853	3,995	3,563
Kelantan	2,374	2,474	2,290	4,254	4,806	3,795
Melaka	2,751	2,814	2,051	5,392	5,533	3,845
Negeri Sembilan	2,493	2,686	2,009	4,084	4,483	3,086
Pahang	2,560	2,670	2,422	4,048	4,533	3,449
Pulau Pinang	2,399	2,383	2,604	4,804	4,882	3,820
Perak	2,364	2,416	2,217	3,797	3,976	3,286
Perlis	2,217	2,200	2,239	3,895	3,994	3,767
Selangor	2,949	2,977	2,316	6,010	6,089	4,202
Terengganu	2,841	2,910	2,718	4,776	5,089	4,220
Sabah	2,843	2,857	2,821	4,511	4,806	4,064
Sarawak	2,718	3,078	2,182	4,275	4,833	3,444
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3,011	3,011	n.a.	5,639	5,639	n.a.
W.P. Labuan	2,723	2,727	2,672	5,475	5,557	4,503
W.P. Putrajaya	2,628	2,628	n.a.	5,377	5,377	n.a.

Nota / Notes :

1. Purata PGK merujuk kepada dapatan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2024 menggunakan metodologi 2019
Mean PLI refers to the Household Income Survey 2024 using the 2019 methodology

2. n.a.: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Lampiran 1 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) makanan dan bukan makanan bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2024

Appendix 1. Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) of food and non-food for household by state, Malaysia, 2024

(RM)

Negeri State	Isi Rumah Household		
	Jumlah Total	Makanan Food	Bukan Makanan Non-Food
Malaysia	4,846	1,737	3,110
Johor	4,755	1,798	2,957
Kedah	3,853	1,550	2,303
Kelantan	4,254	1,640	2,615
Melaka	5,392	1,855	3,537
Negeri Sembilan	4,084	1,583	2,501
Pahang	4,048	1,682	2,366
Pulau Pinang	4,804	1,558	3,246
Perak	3,797	1,459	2,338
Perlis	3,895	1,532	2,363
Selangor	6,010	1,945	4,064
Terengganu	4,776	1,878	2,898
Sabah	4,511	1,781	2,730
Sarawak	4,275	1,837	2,438
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,639	1,529	4,110
W.P. Labuan	5,475	1,699	3,776
W.P. Putrajaya	5,377	1,799	3,577

Lampiran 1 Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, kumpulan umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2024
Appendix 1. Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, state and strata, Malaysia, 2024

(RM)											
Negeri State	Kategori Category	Bayi Infant				Kanak-kanak Children					
	Umur Age	6-8 bulan / months		9-11 bulan / months		1-3 tahun / years		4-6 tahun / years		7-9 tahun / years	
	Jantina Sex	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	Keperluan kalori Calorie needs (kcal)	570-680	570-680	660-720	660-720	980	900	1,300	1,210	1,750	1,610
Malaysia	Bandar Urban	35.71	35.71	48.86	48.86	177.56	177.56	234.41	193.36	319.66	275.76
	Luar Bandar Rural	34.69	34.69	47.63	47.63	178.73	178.73	232.73	190.95	318.18	275.17
Johor	Bandar Urban	37.79	37.79	52.16	52.16	188.66	188.66	253.13	214.39	340.52	294.46
	Luar Bandar Rural	34.53	34.53	47.46	47.46	186.19	186.19	249.55	210.56	329.57	286.70
Kedah	Bandar Urban	34.26	34.26	46.99	46.99	170.39	170.39	227.93	179.49	310.26	269.30
	Luar Bandar Rural	33.20	33.20	47.65	47.65	174.07	174.07	226.14	176.73	306.81	266.63
Kelantan	Bandar Urban	26.60	26.60	37.32	37.32	154.85	154.85	199.99	149.93	275.69	243.25
	Luar Bandar Rural	25.37	25.37	40.68	40.68	148.96	148.96	192.85	142.40	270.79	238.15
Melaka	Bandar Urban	39.08	39.08	53.74	53.74	189.77	189.77	246.45	208.08	331.14	282.58
	Luar Bandar Rural	35.05	35.05	50.88	50.88	199.08	199.08	235.47	195.98	328.13	273.88
Negeri Sembilan	Bandar Urban	35.39	35.39	52.98	52.98	181.77	181.77	231.19	184.12	316.92	269.92
	Luar Bandar Rural	35.41	35.41	49.73	49.73	176.38	176.38	229.15	181.47	320.97	275.02
Pahang	Bandar Urban	40.93	40.93	56.21	56.21	192.96	192.96	253.96	214.10	344.19	293.21
	Luar Bandar Rural	32.66	32.66	47.86	47.86	178.85	178.85	225.11	184.20	317.73	265.56
Pulau Pinang	Bandar Urban	31.92	31.92	45.17	45.17	196.24	196.24	219.67	171.88	300.99	258.73
	Luar Bandar Rural	25.97	25.97	38.72	38.72	168.87	168.87	195.29	147.30	281.67	238.84
Perak	Bandar Urban	35.00	35.00	48.86	48.86	176.40	176.40	230.42	182.43	315.25	269.77
	Luar Bandar Rural	29.86	29.86	42.99	42.99	167.53	167.53	212.10	162.68	295.41	252.55
Perlis	Bandar Urban	29.69	29.69	41.09	41.09	161.98	161.98	234.10	162.43	292.09	257.42
	Luar Bandar Rural	31.10	31.10	43.43	43.43	170.35	170.35	217.49	166.47	298.49	263.56
Selangor	Bandar Urban	38.63	38.63	53.23	53.23	188.22	188.22	245.09	197.62	333.77	285.99
	Luar Bandar Rural	39.75	39.75	53.69	53.69	189.17	189.17	250.75	201.66	339.34	294.63

Lampiran 1 Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, kumpulan umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1. Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, state and strata, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Kategori Category	Remaja Teenage						Dewasa Adult				Warga emas Senior citizen	
	Umur Age	10-12 tahun / years		13-15 tahun / years		16-17 tahun / years		18-29 tahun / years		30-59 tahun / years		≥60 tahun / years	
	Jantina Sex	Lelaki Male	Perempua n Female	Lelaki Male	Perempua n Female	Lelaki Male	Perempua n Female	Lelaki Male	Perempua n Female	Lelaki Male	Perempua n Female	Lelaki Male	Perempua n Female
	Keperluan kalori Calorie needs (kcal)	1,930	1,710	2,210	1,810	2,340	1,890	2,240	1,840	2,190	1,900	2,030	1,770
Malaysia	Bandar Urban	332.62	329.71	389.55	362.97	439.31	363.23	352.56	338.81	352.56	349.66	338.81	320.90
	Luar Bandar Rural	331.71	328.79	369.36	360.79	420.95	361.05	353.40	339.29	353.40	350.48	339.29	321.10
Johor	Bandar Urban	347.82	344.96	413.69	380.47	456.39	380.73	370.69	357.98	370.69	367.83	357.98	355.11
	Luar Bandar Rural	324.11	321.22	363.86	352.54	415.11	352.80	340.68	327.51	340.68	337.80	327.51	318.16
Kedah	Bandar Urban	321.54	318.57	360.09	349.17	410.62	349.44	337.44	324.21	337.44	334.47	324.21	321.24
	Luar Bandar Rural	308.84	305.56	341.42	330.66	387.87	330.96	318.06	304.56	318.06	314.78	304.56	301.28
Kelantan	Bandar Urban	295.70	292.45	337.45	315.18	392.79	315.43	306.58	293.27	306.58	303.84	293.27	290.53
	Luar Bandar Rural	291.00	288.27	329.50	311.01	385.11	311.26	302.46	288.71	302.46	299.73	288.71	285.98
Melaka	Bandar Urban	337.93	334.92	401.97	372.78	445.95	373.06	361.73	348.83	361.73	358.73	348.83	345.83
	Luar Bandar Rural	329.51	326.36	378.13	369.24	425.55	369.53	358.58	345.68	358.58	355.43	345.68	342.53
Negeri Sembilan	Bandar Urban	324.94	322.18	388.23	358.88	435.74	359.13	346.58	333.66	346.58	343.83	333.66	330.91
	Luar Bandar Rural	330.18	327.54	374.30	362.72	420.54	362.96	352.13	339.19	352.13	349.49	339.19	336.55
Pahang	Bandar Urban	347.82	345.00	396.48	385.61	442.20	385.87	376.07	363.13	376.07	373.25	363.13	360.31
	Luar Bandar Rural	318.39	315.72	390.77	357.24	439.76	357.49	348.15	335.25	348.15	345.48	335.25	332.58
Pulau Pinang	Bandar Urban	314.75	312.06	373.87	343.58	422.14	343.82	331.25	318.10	331.25	328.56	318.10	315.41
	Luar Bandar Rural	298.50	295.73	354.67	327.63	403.18	327.88	312.52	298.96	312.52	309.75	298.96	296.19
Perak	Bandar Urban	324.28	321.38	366.78	356.82	417.35	357.09	346.08	332.95	346.08	343.18	332.95	330.04
	Luar Bandar Rural	305.40	302.45	365.67	335.16	418.38	335.43	326.35	313.53	326.35	323.41	313.53	310.58
Perlis	Bandar Urban	311.16	308.44	364.02	333.41	419.90	333.66	321.84	308.77	321.84	319.12	308.77	306.05
	Luar Bandar Rural	317.03	314.15	366.11	340.28	422.07	340.54	329.15	316.85	329.15	326.27	316.85	313.97
Selangor	Bandar Urban	341.87	339.09	401.74	376.27	449.20	376.52	364.02	350.98	364.02	361.24	350.98	348.20
	Luar Bandar Rural	349.76	347.04	407.79	381.46	460.71	381.71	370.64	356.92	370.64	367.91	356.92	354.19

Lampiran 1 Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, kumpulan umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1. Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, state and strata, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Kategori Category	Bayi Infant				Kanak-kanak Children					
	Umur Age	6-8 bulan / months		9-11 bulan / months		1-3 tahun / years		4-6 tahun / years		7-9 tahun / years	
	Jantina Sex	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	Keperluan kalori Calorie needs (kcal)	570-680	570-680	660-720	660-720	980	900	1,300	1,210	1,750	1,610
Terengganu	Bandar Urban	28.96	28.96	40.30	40.30	160.33	160.33	210.62	166.40	289.26	253.88
	Luar Bandar Rural	28.04	28.04	38.97	38.97	158.32	158.32	205.98	155.67	282.92	248.00
Sabah	Bandar Urban	28.22	28.22	38.34	38.34	154.13	154.13	199.78	150.81	275.05	245.09
	Luar Bandar Rural	26.71	26.71	36.40	36.40	163.02	163.02	202.59	152.30	277.11	245.52
Sarawak	Bandar Urban	39.29	39.29	53.68	53.68	185.10	185.10	246.62	198.53	337.82	293.56
	Luar Bandar Rural	30.35	30.35	44.00	44.00	172.48	172.48	218.65	169.50	299.40	255.11
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	Bandar Urban	36.90	36.90	51.18	51.18	178.46	178.46	228.67	183.14	325.59	276.78
	Luar Bandar Rural	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
W.P. Labuan	Bandar Urban	26.56	26.56	37.90	37.90	147.83	147.83	203.17	148.04	285.70	249.70
	Luar Bandar Rural	30.81	30.81	46.06	46.06	184.38	184.38	234.75	173.86	332.60	289.46
W.P. Putrajaya	Bandar Urban	38.00	38.00	56.25	56.25	204.96	204.96	252.78	207.24	353.24	289.93
	Luar Bandar Rural	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1 Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, kumpulan umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1. Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, state and strata, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Kategori Category	Remaja Teenage						Dewasa Adult				Warga emas Senior citizen	
	Umur Age	10-12 tahun / years		13-15 tahun / years		16-17 tahun / years		18-29 tahun / years		30-59 tahun / years		≥60 tahun / years	
	Jantina Sex	Lelaki Male	Perempua n Female	Lelaki Male	Perempua n Female	Lelaki Male	Perempua n Female	Lelaki Male	Perempua n Female	Lelaki Male	Perempua n Female	Lelaki Male	Perempua n Female
	Keperluan kalori Calorie needs (kcal)	1,930	1,710	2,210	1,810	2,340	1,890	2,240	1,840	2,190	1,900	2,030	1,770
Terengganu	Bandar Urban	308.30	305.46	364.65	330.61	422.93	330.86	321.47	308.16	321.47	318.63	308.16	305.33
	Luar Bandar Rural	302.11	299.26	344.14	324.29	399.64	324.55	315.13	301.80	315.13	312.28	301.80	298.95
Sabah	Bandar Urban	303.97	300.94	341.39	319.55	392.91	319.82	313.79	298.88	313.79	310.76	298.88	295.85
	Luar Bandar Rural	303.17	300.22	327.12	319.87	381.44	320.14	316.30	300.95	316.30	313.36	300.95	298.00
Sarawak	Bandar Urban	362.42	359.25	452.84	391.45	502.59	391.74	375.78	359.31	375.78	372.61	359.31	356.14
	Luar Bandar Rural	315.51	312.40	357.58	344.62	408.68	344.90	340.07	325.03	340.07	336.95	325.03	321.92
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	Bandar Urban	334.41	331.84	392.08	369.33	436.33	369.56	354.79	341.71	354.79	352.22	341.71	339.14
	Luar Bandar Rural	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
W.P. Labuan	Bandar Urban	306.77	303.27	376.44	326.28	440.93	326.60	322.94	308.75	322.94	319.45	308.75	305.26
	Luar Bandar Rural	351.41	347.46	420.14	386.37	495.74	386.73	384.29	364.94	384.29	380.33	364.94	360.98
W.P. Putrajaya	Bandar Urban	347.91	345.18	418.26	396.15	461.02	396.39	382.09	369.10	382.09	379.36	369.10	366.37
	Luar Bandar Rural	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2024

Appendix 1. Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2024

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Johor	4,755	4,952	3,999
Batu Pahat	4,050	4,152	3,893
Johor Bahru	5,374	5,374	5,389
Kluang	4,122	4,338	3,539
Kota Tinggi	4,490	4,460	4,518
Mersing	3,989	3,988	3,990
Muar	4,354	4,226	4,542
Pontian	4,124	4,410	3,850
Segamat	3,743	3,919	3,527
Kulai	4,832	4,926	4,179
Tangkak	3,642	3,622	3,660
Kedah	3,853	3,995	3,563
Baling	3,221	2,950	3,357
Bandar Baharu	3,232	3,306	3,206
Kota Setar	3,924	3,990	3,632
Kuala Muda	4,004	4,050	3,706
Kubang Pasu	4,079	4,453	3,690
Kulim	3,932	3,982	3,571
Langkawi	3,906	3,915	3,747
Padang Terap	3,411	n.a.	3,411
Sik	3,895	3,730	3,924
Yan	3,556	3,978	3,165
Pendang	3,616	3,736	3,580
Pokok Sena	3,842	4,198	3,652
Kelantan	4,254	4,806	3,795
Bachok	4,172	n.a.	4,172
Kota Bharu	5,309	5,380	4,471
Machang	3,586	4,455	3,295
Pasir Mas	3,602	3,646	3,591
Pasir Puteh	3,745	3,714	3,752
Tanah Merah	3,624	3,597	3,642
Tumpat	4,136	3,996	4,217
Gua Musang	3,801	3,564	3,929
Kuala Krai	3,481	3,373	3,526
Jeli	3,338	n.a.	3,338
Kecil Lojing	3,411	n.a.	3,411
Melaka	5,392	5,533	3,845
Alor Gajah	4,972	5,243	3,728
Jasin	4,951	5,334	3,978
Melaka Tengah	5,661	5,661	n.a.
Negeri Sembilan	4,084	4,483	3,086
Jelevu	2,713	n.a.	2,713
Kuala Pilah	2,938	3,595	2,639
Port Dickson	4,038	4,153	3,722
Rembau	3,605	n.a.	3,605
Seremban	4,675	4,732	3,855
Tampin	2,736	2,850	2,633
Jempol	2,821	2,812	2,825

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1. Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Pahang	4,048	4,533	3,449
Bentong	3,621	3,976	3,094
Cameron Highlands	3,633	3,601	3,649
Jerantut	2,798	3,088	2,564
Kuantan	4,950	5,154	3,831
Lipis	3,321	4,399	3,069
Pekan	3,877	4,812	3,375
Raub	3,231	3,189	3,260
Temerloh	3,316	3,461	3,094
Rompin	4,065	4,331	4,033
Maran	3,914	3,545	3,972
Bera	3,035	2,683	3,223
Pulau Pinang	4,804	4,882	3,820
Seberang Perai Tengah	4,671	4,699	3,762
Seberang Perai Utara	5,407	5,665	3,849
Seberang Perai Selatan	3,808	3,768	4,177
Timur Laut	5,014	5,014	n.a.
Barat Daya	4,559	4,773	3,667
Perak	3,797	3,976	3,286
Batang Padang	3,600	4,064	3,225
Manjung	3,844	4,085	2,866
Kinta	4,107	4,165	2,943
Kerian	3,679	3,458	3,797
Kuala Kangsar	3,440	3,570	3,124
Larut & Matang	3,914	3,989	3,678
Hilir Perak	3,150	3,128	3,202
Hulu Perak	3,182	3,332	3,154
Perak Tengah	3,592	3,447	3,642
Kampar	3,709	3,757	3,160
Muallim	3,820	4,010	3,237
Bagan Datuk	3,091	3,376	2,930
Selama	2,750	n.a.	2,750
Perlis	3,895	3,994	3,767
Selangor	6,010	6,089	4,202
Gombak	5,627	5,633	4,994
Klang	6,404	6,416	3,387
Kuala Langat	4,749	4,860	3,956
Kuala Selangor	4,363	4,408	4,212
Petaling	6,870	6,870	n.a.
Sabak Bernam	3,835	3,679	3,944
Sepang	5,034	5,063	4,490
Ulu Langat	5,954	5,994	4,255
Ulu Selangor	4,106	3,988	4,446
Terengganu	4,776	5,089	4,220
Besut	4,122	4,486	3,873
Dungun	4,542	4,765	3,973
Kemaman	4,479	4,684	4,089
Kuala Terengganu	5,855	5,971	4,386

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1. Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Marang	4,573	4,456	4,716
Hulu Terengganu	4,543	3,815	4,717
Setiu	3,994	n.a.	3,994
Kuala Nerus	5,253	5,248	5,320
Sabah	4,511	4,806	4,064
Tawau	4,170	4,281	3,702
Lahad Datu	5,732	6,023	5,413
Semporna	4,346	4,817	3,771
Sandakan	4,519	4,654	3,877
Kinabatangan	4,308	4,722	4,163
Beluran	4,294	n.a.	4,294
Kota Kinabalu	5,145	5,154	4,954
Ranau	4,544	4,596	4,529
Kota Belud	3,728	4,218	3,605
Tuaran	4,520	4,359	4,646
Penampang	5,081	5,146	4,288
Papar	4,514	4,664	4,082
Kudat	3,445	3,560	3,362
Kota Marudu	3,828	4,116	3,740
Pitas	3,617	n.a.	3,617
Beaufort	3,782	3,235	4,007
Kuala Penyu	3,053	n.a.	3,053
Sipitang	3,978	4,131	3,858
Tenom	3,709	n.a.	3,709
Nabawan	4,129	n.a.	4,129
Keningau	4,492	4,769	4,285
Tambunan	3,363	n.a.	3,363
Kunak	3,979	4,250	3,858
Tongod	4,111	n.a.	4,111
Putatan	4,444	4,444	n.a.
Telupid	3,312	n.a.	3,312
Kalabakan	4,350	n.a.	4,350
Membakut	4,079	4,085	4,079
Sarawak	4,275	4,833	3,444
Kuching	5,683	5,757	4,743
Bau	4,019	n.a.	4,019
Lundu	3,609	n.a.	3,609
Samarahan	4,448	4,450	4,437
Serian	3,820	4,327	3,723
Simunjan	3,490	n.a.	3,490
Sri Aman	2,750	3,142	2,090
Lubok antu	2,589	n.a.	2,589
Betong	3,002	n.a.	3,002
Saratok	2,814	n.a.	2,814
Sarikei	3,164	3,312	2,947
Maradong	2,792	2,736	2,821
Daro	3,485	n.a.	3,485
Julau	2,474	n.a.	2,474

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)
Appendix 1. Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Sibu	4,413	4,396	4,519
Dalat	3,650	n.a.	3,650
Mukah	3,474	3,548	3,414
Kanowit	3,239	n.a.	3,239
Bintulu	4,565	4,576	4,485
Tatau	3,707	n.a.	3,707
Kapit	3,396	3,781	3,151
Song	2,746	n.a.	2,746
Belaga	2,532	n.a.	2,532
Miri	4,231	4,264	3,576
Marudi	3,220	n.a.	3,220
Limbang	3,793	3,682	3,921
Lawas	3,803	n.a.	3,803
Matu	3,594	n.a.	3,594
Asajaya	4,083	n.a.	4,083
Pakan	2,752	n.a.	2,752
Selangau	2,798	n.a.	2,798
Tebedu	2,863	n.a.	2,863
Pusa	2,826	n.a.	2,826
Kabong	2,685	n.a.	2,685
Tanjung Manis	3,157	n.a.	3,157
Sebauh	2,845	n.a.	2,845
Bukit Mabong	1,982	n.a.	1,982
Subis	3,357	n.a.	3,357
Beluru	3,420	n.a.	3,420
Telang Usan	3,174	n.a.	3,174
Gedong	3,494	n.a.	3,494
Sebuyau	3,508	n.a.	3,508
Siburan	3,906	4,285	3,651
Pantu	2,077	n.a.	2,077
Lingga	2,086	n.a.	2,086
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,639	5,639	n.a.
W.P. Labuan	5,475	5,557	4,503
W.P. Putrajaya	5,377	5,377	n.a.

Nota / Note :
n.a.: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Lampiran 1.7 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut saiz isi rumah, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2024

Appendix 1.7 Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by household size, state and strata, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri State	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) Household size (Person)								
	Satu One			Dua Two			Tiga Three		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	1,659	1,840	1,088	2,970	3,229	2,026	4,293	4,609	2,942
Johor	1,792	1,899	1,217	2,958	3,170	2,183	4,193	4,459	3,149
Kedah	1,308	1,400	1,067	2,349	2,528	1,965	3,381	3,606	2,856
Kelantan	1,241	1,530	1,055	2,322	2,740	1,959	3,385	4,045	2,825
Melaka	1,785	1,861	1,230	3,217	3,316	2,250	4,538	4,646	3,238
Negeri Sembilan	1,403	1,511	1,192	2,556	2,723	2,171	3,727	3,940	3,110
Pahang	1,340	1,470	1,202	2,448	2,661	2,161	3,463	3,786	3,113
Pulau Pinang	1,947	1,978	1,282	3,386	3,454	2,401	4,659	4,760	3,361
Perak	1,377	1,489	1,083	2,534	2,704	1,977	3,619	3,857	2,849
Perlis	1,316	1,278	1,356	2,351	2,288	2,455	3,374	3,253	3,523
Selangor	2,126	2,166	1,187	3,657	3,729	2,214	5,143	5,221	3,179
Terengganu	1,316	1,368	1,223	2,408	2,538	2,170	3,412	3,566	3,071
Sabah	1,345	1,547	979	2,356	2,650	1,821	3,314	3,693	2,636
Sarawak	1,242	1,554	975	2,380	2,814	1,791	3,487	3,961	2,654
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,311	2,311	n.a.	4,001	4,001	n.a.	5,564	5,564	n.a.
W.P. Labuan	1,666	1,686	1,217	3,018	3,076	2,268	4,334	4,394	3,274
W.P. Putrajaya	1,921	1,921	n.a.	3,386	3,386	n.a.	4,721	4,721	n.a.

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1.7 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut saiz isi rumah, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)
Appendix 1.7 Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by household size, state and strata, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) Household size (Person)								
	Empat Four			Lima Five			Enam dan lebih Six and more		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	5,497	5,892	3,807	6,375	6,900	4,654	8,002	8,757	6,244
Johor	5,449	5,776	4,097	6,599	7,004	4,998	8,179	8,790	6,429
Kedah	4,302	4,606	3,694	5,273	5,631	4,584	6,781	7,197	6,131
Kelantan	4,436	5,232	3,634	5,233	6,294	4,480	7,433	8,974	6,119
Melaka	5,904	6,015	4,131	7,122	7,325	5,101	9,344	9,605	6,633
Negeri Sembilan	4,708	4,988	4,016	5,838	6,146	4,888	7,445	7,878	6,434
Pahang	4,501	4,887	4,024	5,607	6,107	4,927	7,329	7,878	6,620
Pulau Pinang	5,899	6,012	4,290	6,997	7,224	5,007	8,814	9,157	6,659
Perak	4,634	4,975	3,705	5,586	5,937	4,544	6,955	7,461	5,983
Perlis	4,332	4,170	4,532	5,247	5,105	5,518	7,141	6,753	7,488
Selangor	6,491	6,569	4,177	7,696	7,831	5,110	9,865	10,039	6,655
Terengganu	4,403	4,584	4,059	5,302	5,539	4,911	7,100	7,385	6,670
Sabah	4,222	4,682	3,397	5,054	5,635	4,212	6,655	7,341	5,975
Sarawak	4,575	5,223	3,447	5,566	6,360	4,217	7,626	8,673	5,955
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7,110	7,110	n.a.	8,629	8,629	n.a.	10,562	10,562	n.a.
W.P. Labuan	5,525	5,670	4,172	6,839	6,942	5,119	9,519	9,804	7,284
W.P. Putrajaya	6,020	6,020	n.a.	7,326	7,326	n.a.	9,191	9,191	n.a.

Nota / Note :
n.a.: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Lampiran 1 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2024
Appendix 1. Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household per capita by state and strata, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri State	Per kapita Per capita		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	1,392	1,502	1,447
Johor	1,356	1,419	1,407
Kedah	1,050	1,114	1,094
Kelantan	1,101	1,204	1,201
Melaka	1,474	1,509	1,461
Negeri Sembilan	1,217	1,339	1,297
Pahang	1,171	1,314	1,296
Pulau Pinang	1,613	1,657	1,592
Perak	1,168	1,238	1,217
Perlis	1,043	1,120	1,060
Selangor	1,689	1,712	1,710
Terengganu	1,089	1,192	1,153
Sabah	1,185	1,323	1,240
Sarawak	1,190	1,296	1,254
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,940	1,940	1,419
W.P. Labuan	1,338	1,369	1,355
W.P. Putrajaya	1,424	1,424	952

Nota / Note :
n.a.: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Lampiran 1 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) makanan bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2024

Appendix 1. Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) of food for household per capita by state and strata, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri State	Per kapita Per capita		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	489	501	446
Johor	506	509	496
Kedah	416	423	403
Kelantan	431	432	430
Melaka	504	508	460
Negeri Sembilan	470	482	440
Pahang	484	492	474
Pulau Pinang	515	519	454
Perak	444	450	429
Perlis	408	435	374
Selangor	535	535	533
Terengganu	425	439	399
Sabah	457	491	408
Sarawak	507	524	481
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	521	521	n.a.
W.P. Labuan	411	412	398
W.P. Putrajaya	472	472	n.a.

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1. Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bukan makanan bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2024

Appendix 1.1 Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) of non-food for household per capita by state and strata, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri State	Per kapita Per capita		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	903	1,001	557
Johor	850	911	615
Kedah	634	691	518
Kelantan	670	771	586
Melaka	970	1,001	636
Negeri Sembilan	748	857	474
Pahang	686	821	519
Pulau Pinang	1,099	1,137	616
Perak	723	788	540
Perlis	634	685	568
Selangor	1,154	1,177	619
Terengganu	664	753	507
Sabah	728	832	570
Sarawak	684	772	551
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,419	1,419	n.a.
W.P. Labuan	927	957	571
W.P. Putrajaya	952	952	n.a.

Nota / Note :
n.a.: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Lampiran 1. Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2024

Appendix 1.1 Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household per capita by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2024

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Johor	1,356	1,419	1,407
Batu Pahat	1,120	1,174	1,198
Johor Bahru	1,531	1,531	1,568
Kluang	1,134	1,208	1,203
Kota Tinggi	1,321	1,332	1,387
Mersing	1,036	1,090	1,057
Muar	1,234	1,202	1,257
Pontian	1,228	1,367	1,366
Segamat	1,087	1,086	1,121
Kulai	1,449	1,485	1,506
Tangkak	1,015	1,063	1,102
Kedah	1,050	1,114	1,094
Baling	843	775	814
Bandar Baharu	871	815	802
Kota Setar	1,154	1,196	1,172
Kuala Muda	1,073	1,094	1,092
Kubang Pasu	1,136	1,370	1,277
Kulim	1,065	1,073	1,086
Langkawi	1,005	1,013	1,025
Padang Terap	873	n.a.	372
Sik	1,068	1,221	1,167
Yan	937	1,006	1,087
Pendang	947	1,038	1,001
Pokok Sena	954	1,059	1,083
Kelantan	1,101	1,204	1,201
Bachok	1,106	n.a.	451
Kota Bharu	1,280	1,287	1,318
Machang	1,067	1,190	1,214
Pasir Mas	907	1,017	939
Pasir Puteh	1,056	1,081	1,067
Tanah Merah	983	1,012	999
Tumpat	1,052	1,106	1,045
Gua Musang	1,028	997	1,027
Kuala Krai	1,065	978	1,009
Jeli	933	n.a.	411
Kecil Lojing	842	n.a.	466
Melaka	1,474	1,509	1,461
Alor Gajah	1,319	1,393	1,311
Jasin	1,404	1,475	1,442
Melaka Tengah	1,552	1,552	1,049
Negeri Sembilan	1,217	1,339	1,297
Jelevu	727	n.a.	361
Kuala Pilah	1,005	1,221	1,217
Port Dickson	1,235	1,259	1,286
Rembau	995	n.a.	412
Seremban	1,384	1,400	1,392
Tampin	843	928	874
Jempol	825	865	854

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1. Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1.1 Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household per capita by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Pahang	1,171	1,314	1,296
Bentong	1,103	1,303	1,215
Cameron Highlands	1,029	1,038	1,036
Jerantut	837	905	909
Kuantan	1,382	1,459	1,423
Lipis	956	1,386	1,240
Pekan	1,117	1,320	1,312
Raub	1,063	1,099	1,071
Temerloh	1,019	1,044	1,092
Rompin	1,168	1,286	1,256
Maran	1,133	889	917
Bera	907	826	808
Pulau Pinang	1,613	1,657	1,592
Seberang Perai Tengah	1,336	1,348	1,265
Seberang Perai Utara	1,525	1,630	1,536
Seberang Perai Selatan	1,041	1,026	1,031
Timur Laut	2,052	2,052	1,473
Barat Daya	1,556	1,639	1,603
Perak	1,168	1,238	1,217
Batang Padang	1,187	1,275	1,375
Manjung	1,119	1,177	1,199
Kinta	1,293	1,318	1,191
Kerian	1,017	971	996
Kuala Kangsar	1,074	1,101	1,119
Larut & Matang	1,145	1,194	1,113
Hilir Perak	1,015	1,045	1,030
Hulu Perak	943	896	905
Perak Tengah	1,091	910	924
Kampar	1,332	1,351	1,353
Muallim	1,132	1,210	1,178
Bagan Datuk	915	995	959
Selama	614	n.a.	315
Perlis	1,043	1,120	1,060
Selangor	1,689	1,712	1,710
Gombak	1,409	1,411	1,460
Klang	1,764	1,765	1,916
Kuala Langat	1,197	1,231	1,220
Kuala Selangor	1,181	1,155	1,222
Petaling	2,122	2,122	1,556
Sabak Bernam	1,155	1,192	1,139
Sepang	1,306	1,320	1,278
Ulu Langat	1,591	1,604	1,515
Ulu Selangor	969	869	1,033
Terengganu	1,089	1,192	1,153
Besut	899	1,117	999
Dungun	998	1,060	1,025
Kemaman	983	1,026	1,024
Kuala Terengganu	1,383	1,417	1,408

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1. Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1.1 Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household per capita by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Marang	1,042	1,052	1,005
Hulu Terengganu	1,061	931	947
Setiu	861	n.a.	397
Kuala Nerus	1,295	1,302	1,290
Sabah	1,185	1,323	1,240
Tawau	1,184	1,234	1,151
Lahad Datu	1,308	1,430	1,363
Semporna	874	1,024	891
Sandakan	1,154	1,239	1,105
Kinabatangan	972	1,316	1,108
Beluran	933	n.a.	420
Kota Kinabalu	1,440	1,448	1,398
Ranau	1,248	1,110	1,146
Kota Belud	857	993	923
Tuaran	1,067	911	954
Penampang	1,640	1,679	1,650
Papar	1,222	1,290	1,259
Kudat	806	797	814
Kota Marudu	903	1,096	973
Pitas	804	n.a.	346
Beaufort	963	905	870
Kuala Penyu	917	n.a.	411
Sipitang	1,267	1,354	1,308
Tenom	916	n.a.	385
Nabawan	874	n.a.	383
Keningau	1,207	1,359	1,316
Tambunan	880	n.a.	381
Kunak	880	994	904
Tongod	961	n.a.	455
Putatan	1,132	1,132	672
Telupid	596	n.a.	305
Kalabakan	1,049	n.a.	380
Membakut	1,173	925	984
Sarawak	1,190	1,296	1,254
Kuching	1,508	1,538	1,449
Bau	844	n.a.	401
Lundu	942	n.a.	414
Samarahan	1,144	1,184	1,058
Serian	988	1,322	1,040
Simunjan	927	n.a.	461
Sri Aman	1,012	1,189	920
Lubok antu	852	n.a.	453
Betong	914	n.a.	427
Saratok	872	n.a.	391
Sarikei	1,413	1,571	1,362
Maradong	1,319	1,158	1,189
Daro	1,244	n.a.	576
Julau	1,011	n.a.	573

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1. Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1.1 Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household per capita by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Sibu	1,181	1,161	1,191
Dalat	1,204	n.a.	540
Mukah	1,034	965	1,000
Kanowit	1,015	n.a.	469
Bintulu	1,129	1,104	1,127
Tatau	1,148	n.a.	528
Kapit	1,339	1,312	1,346
Song	1,272	n.a.	611
Belaga	889	n.a.	498
Miri	1,071	1,070	1,080
Marudi	1,271	n.a.	638
Limbang	1,149	1,173	1,089
Lawas	979	n.a.	384
Matu	1,697	n.a.	764
Asajaya	929	n.a.	468
Pakan	1,225	n.a.	635
Selangau	901	n.a.	398
Tebedu	777	n.a.	432
Pusa	833	n.a.	422
Kabong	901	n.a.	448
Tanjung Manis	1,242	n.a.	573
Sebauh	897	n.a.	475
Bukit Mabong	1,089	n.a.	525
Subis	968	n.a.	477
Beluru	1,111	n.a.	602
Telang Usan	1,099	n.a.	559
Gedong	1,052	n.a.	473
Sebuyau	1,077	n.a.	510
Siburan	1,135	1,486	1,071
Pantu	796	n.a.	367
Lingga	682	n.a.	326
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,940	1,940	1,419
W.P. Labuan	1,338	1,369	1,355
W.P. Putrajaya	1,424	1,424	952

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 2 Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2024
Appendix 2. Median and mean of monthly household consumption expenditure by state, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri State	Penengah Median	Purata Mean
Malaysia	4,758	5,566
Johor	5,280	5,927
Kedah	3,495	4,028
Kelantan	3,408	3,825
Melaka	5,148	6,212
Negeri Sembilan	4,431	5,115
Pahang	3,732	4,368
Pulau Pinang	4,860	5,850
Perak	3,602	4,232
Perlis	3,468	4,084
Selangor	6,251	7,266
Terengganu	4,758	5,219
Sabah	2,946	3,547
Sarawak	3,753	4,281
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6,789	8,178
W.P. Labuan	3,890	4,497
W.P. Putrajaya	7,885	9,186