



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

INDIKATOR KOS SARA HIDUP

COST OF LIVING INDICATORS

SARAWAK

2024

Pemakluman

Kepengerusian 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.

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Announcement

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

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JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Indikator Kos Sara Hidup, Sarawak, 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), Indeks PAKW dengan W.P. Kuala Lumpur sebagai rujukan 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, Sarawak, 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), PAKW index with W.P. Kuala Lumpur as a reference and Cost of Living (KSH) Index. 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

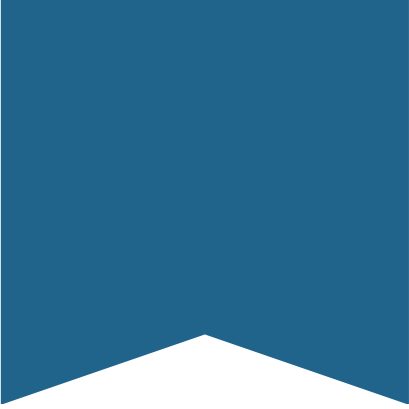
Chief Statistician Malaysia

December 2025

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Sepintas Lalu *Overview*



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) kepada 5.1 peratus (2024)² kesan daripada pembukaan semula dan pemulihan sektor ekonomi selepas penularan pandemik COVID-19.

² Merujuk kepada Laporan Kemiskinan di Malaysia, 2024

Inflasi Malaysia pada tahun 2024 bertumbuh perlahan kepada 1.8 peratus (2023: 2.5%) didorong oleh penurunan dalam kebanyakan harga komoditi dunia di samping pemulihan gangguan rantai bekalan. Kumpulan Makanan & minuman yang menyumbang 29.8 peratus daripada keseluruhan wajaran di dalam IHP merekodkan pertumbuhan perlahan 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%).

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) to 5.1 per cent (2024)², due to the reopening and recovery of economic sectors after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Malaysia's inflation in 2024 recorded a slower increase 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 & beverages group, which contributes 29.8 per cent of the overall weight in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), recorded a slower increase 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%).

² Refers to Poverty in Malaysia, 2024



Bahagian *Part*

1

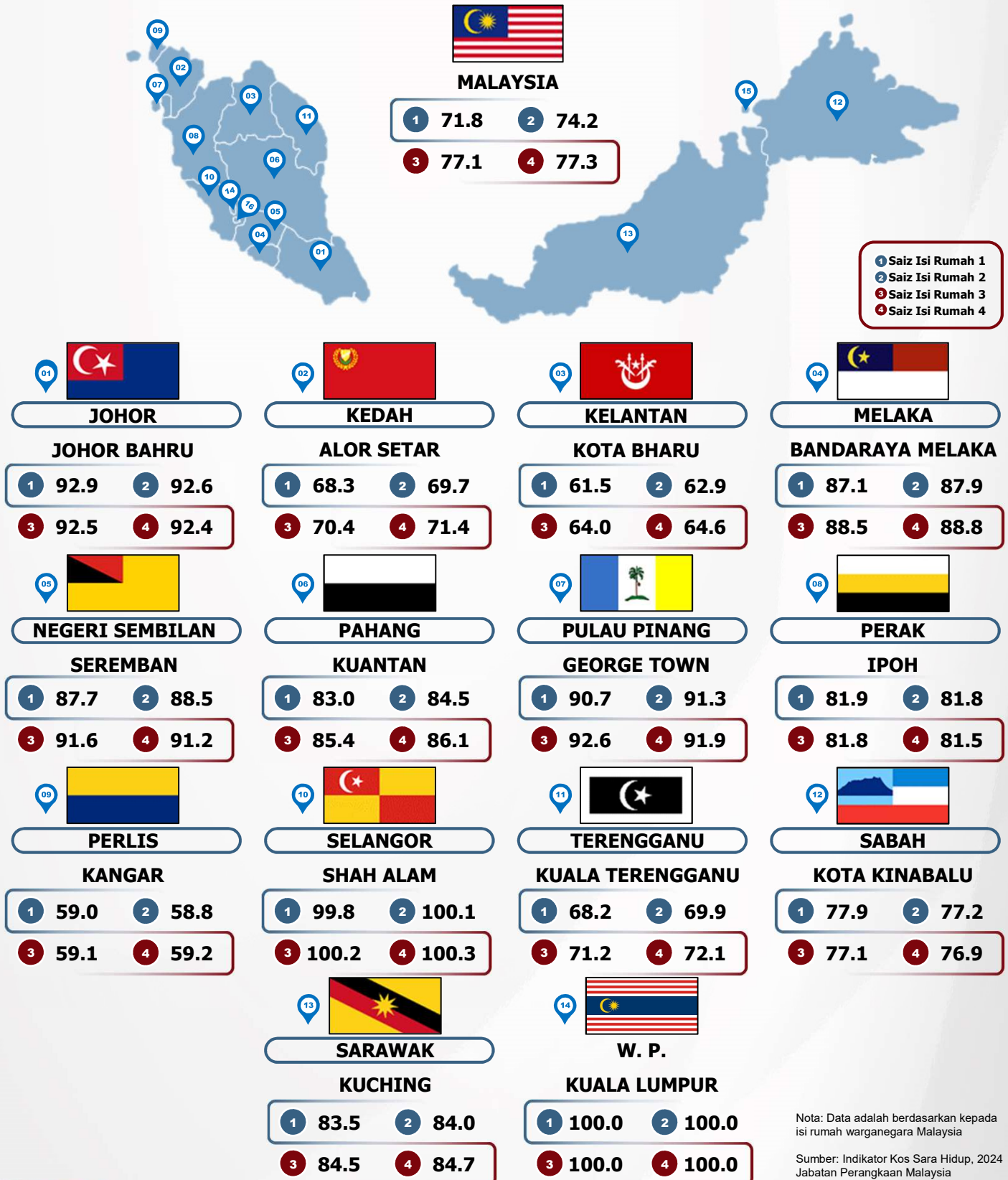
Ringkasan Penemuan *Summary of Findings*





KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

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





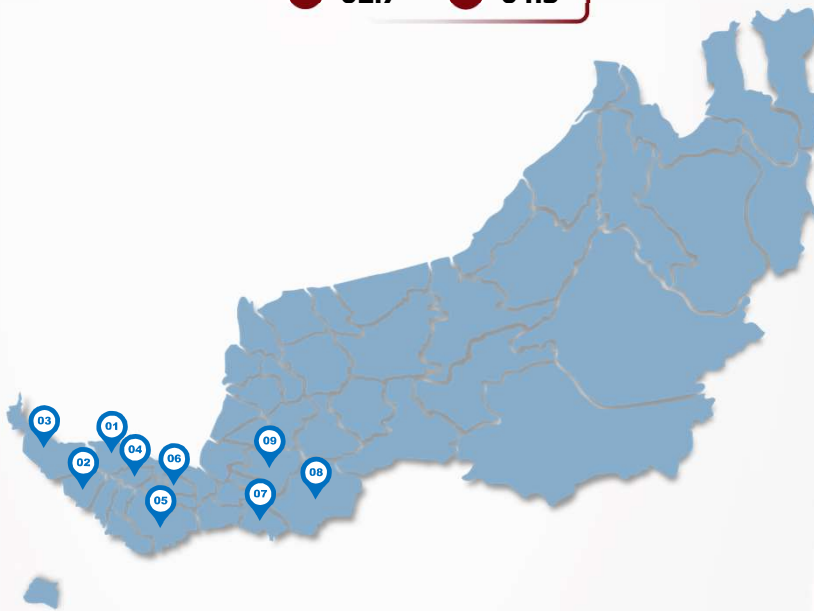
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INDEKS PERBELANJAAN ASAS KEHIDUPAN WAJAR (PAKW) MENGIKUT SAIZ ISI RUMAH DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

1 53.7 2 59.5
3 62.7 4 64.3



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

01 KUCHING

1 78.3 2 80.2
3 81.4 4 82.2

02 BAU

1 47.9 2 52.5
3 55.6 4 56.8

03 LUNDU

1 39.3 2 42.7
3 44.5 4 46.0

04 SAMARAHAN

1 66.0 2 67.5
3 69.3 4 66.4

05 SERIAN

1 44.5 2 47.4
3 49.6 4 50.4

06 SIMUNJAN

1 38.1 2 41.7
3 44.4 4 44.8

07 SRI AMAN

1 41.5 2 42.2
3 45.0 4 45.7

08 LUBOK ANTU

1 40.2 2 41.6
3 43.5 4 44.0

09 BETONG

1 46.6 2 49.1
3 51.0 4 52.1

Nota: Data adalah berdasarkan kepada
isi rumah warganegara Malaysia

Sumber: Indikator Kos Sara Hidup, 2024
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



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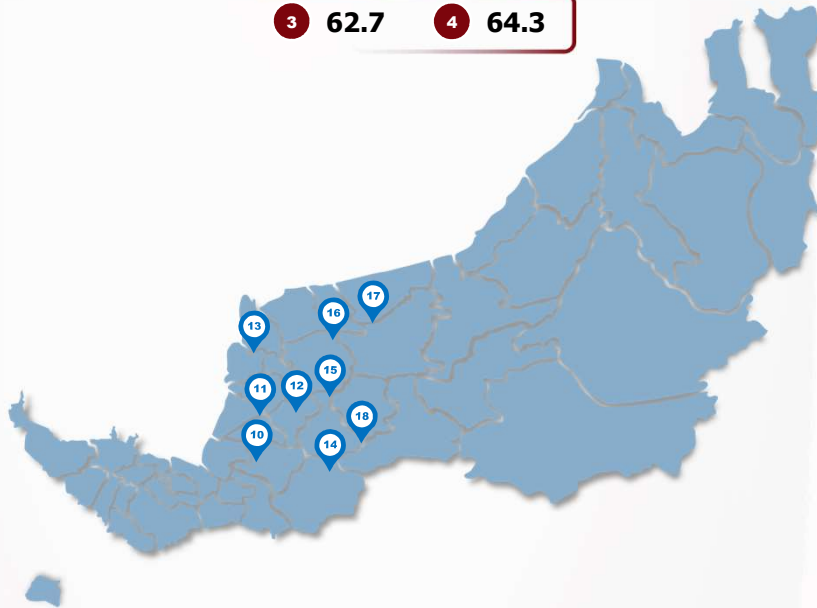
KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

INDEKS PERBELANJAAN ASAS KEHIDUPAN WAJAR (PAKW) MENGIKUT SAIZ ISI RUMAH DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

1 53.7 2 59.5
3 62.7 4 64.3



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

10 SARATOK

1 44.8 2 47.7
3 49.9 4 49.4

11 SARIKEI

1 43.8 2 45.9
3 47.6 4 49.0

12 MARADONG

1 40.5 2 43.5
3 45.2 4 47.5

13 DARO

1 41.1 2 44.1
3 46.1 4 47.5

14 JULAU

1 40.9 2 42.7
3 44.3 4 45.3

15 SIBU

1 60.3 2 64.3
3 66.4 4 65.8

16 DALAT

1 40.9 2 44.7
3 47.0 4 48.1

17 MUKAH

1 42.3 2 44.7
3 46.1 4 46.5

18 KANOWIT

1 47.4 2 49.7
3 50.9 4 52.4

Nota: Data adalah berdasarkan kepada
isi rumah warganegara Malaysia

Sumber: Indikator Kos Sara Hidup, 2024
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



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20 Oktober 2016 - 2030



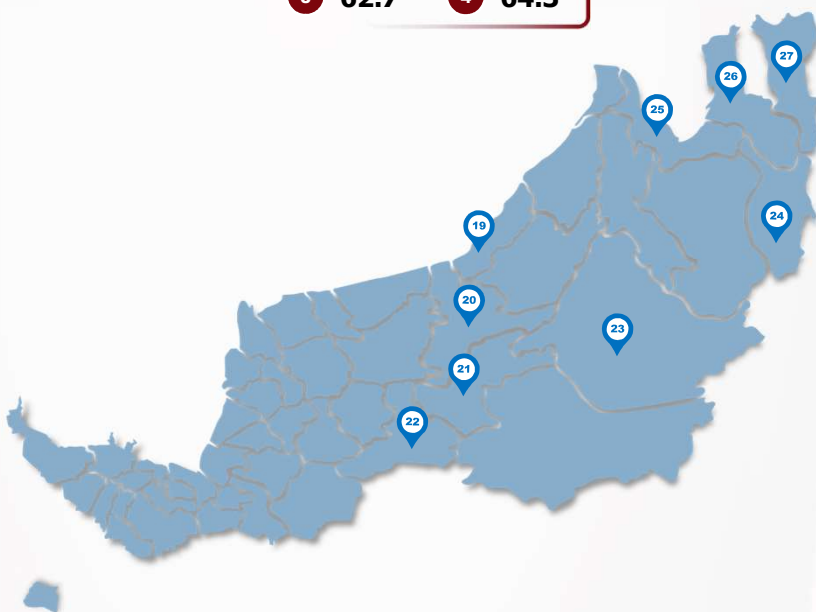
KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

INDEKS PERBELANJAAN ASAS KEHIDUPAN WAJAR (PAKW) MENGIKUT SAIZ ISI RUMAH DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

1 53.7 2 59.5
3 62.7 4 64.3



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

19 BINTULU

1 67.5 2 69.5
3 71.3 4 72.0

20 TATAU

1 48.4 2 50.8
3 52.5 4 52.8

21 KAPIT

1 48.4 2 52.3
3 53.5 4 55.2

22 SONG

1 44.6 2 47.3
3 47.9 4 48.6

23 BELAGA

1 39.2 2 41.7
3 43.4 4 44.8

24 MIRI

1 58.4 2 61.2
3 62.8 4 63.5

25 MARUDI

1 47.0 2 48.9
3 49.6 4 50.2

26 LIMBANG

1 48.7 2 50.8
3 52.9 4 54.2

27 LAWAS

1 53.9 2 56.8
3 58.8 4 58.8

Nota: Data adalah berdasarkan kepada
isi rumah warganegara Malaysia

Sumber: Indikator Kos Sara Hidup, 2024
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

INDEKS PERBELANJAAN ASAS KEHIDUPAN WAJAR (PAKW) MENGIKUT SAIZ ISI RUMAH DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

1 53.7 2 59.5
3 62.7 4 64.3



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

28 MATU

1 42.4 2 45.5
3 47.2 4 48.6

29 ASAJAYA

1 39.8 2 43.6
3 46.3 4 48.0

30 PAKAN

1 33.7 2 37.3
3 39.1 4 39.8

31 SELANGAU

1 42.0 2 44.3
3 45.6 4 46.1

32 TEBEDU

1 35.7 2 38.0
3 39.2 4 40.0

33 PUSA

1 41.0 2 44.1
3 46.2 4 47.2

34 KABONG

1 35.7 2 38.8
3 41.1 4 42.0

35 TANJUNG MANIS

1 40.1 2 43.3
3 44.6 4 46.0

36 SEBAUH

1 40.0 2 42.5
3 44.5 4 44.3

Nota: Data adalah berdasarkan kepada
isi rumah warganegara Malaysia

Sumber: Indikator Kos Sara Hidup, 2024
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



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20 Oktober 2016 - 2030



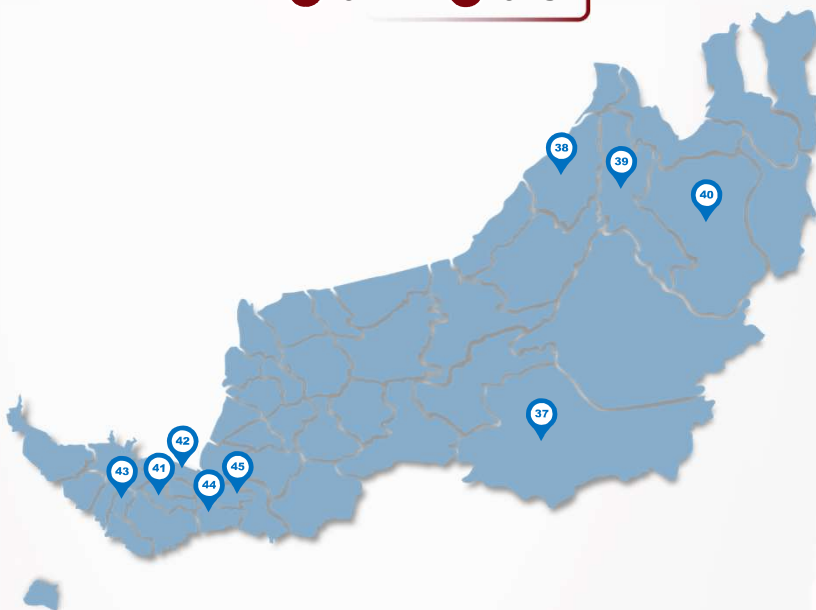
KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

INDEKS PERBELANJAAN ASAS KEHIDUPAN WAJAR (PAKW) MENGIKUT SAIZ ISI RUMAH DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

1 53.7 2 59.5
3 62.7 4 64.3



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

BUKIT MABONG

1 43.7 2 47.7
3 50.3 4 45.1

SUBIS

1 41.7 2 44.1
3 45.8 4 46.9

BELURU

1 37.1 2 40.1
3 41.8 4 42.6

TELANG USAN

1 45.0 2 47.4
3 48.7 4 48.5

GEDONG

1 31.0 2 33.3
3 35.1 4 36.4

SEBUYAU

1 29.1 2 31.5
3 33.1 4 33.3

SIBURAN

1 32.7 2 35.5
3 38.1 4 39.0

PANTU

1 27.8 2 29.9
3 31.0 4 31.9

LINGGA

1 28.3 2 31.0
3 33.3 4 33.0

Nota: Data adalah berdasarkan kepada isi rumah warganegara Malaysia

Sumber: Indikator Kos Sara Hidup, 2024
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

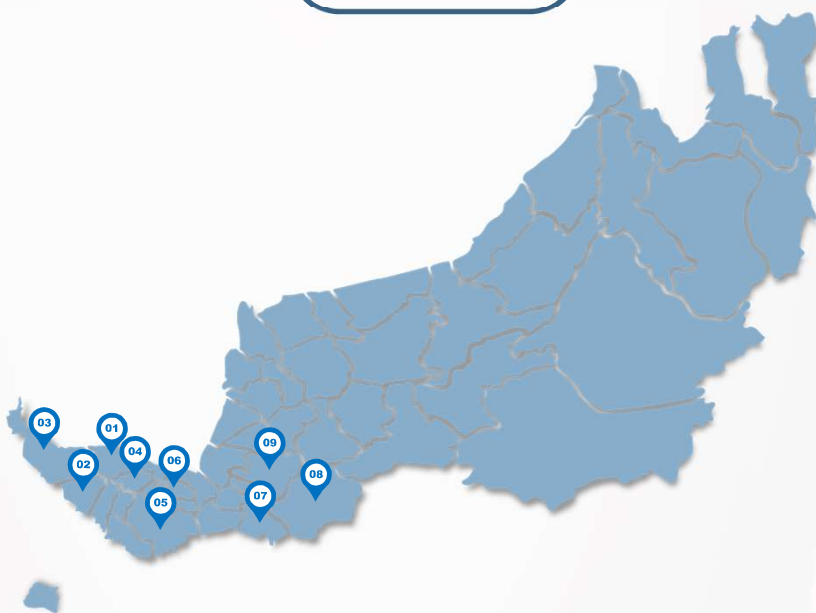
INDEKS KOS SARA HIDUP DAN KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

105.3

2.2%



01

KUCHING

106.8

2.7%

02

BAU

106.6

2.4%

03

LUNDU

103.7

1.5%

04

SAMARAHAN

104.4

1.3%

05

SERIAN

106.6

2.9%

06

SIMUNJAN

106.7

2.8%

07

SRI AMAN

106.0

2.5%

08

LUBOK ANTU

106.7

2.8%

09

BETONG

104.3

1.8%

● Mata Indeks

● Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan

Nota: Data adalah berdasarkan kepada isi rumah warganegara Malaysia

Sumber: Indikator Kos Sara Hidup, 2024
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

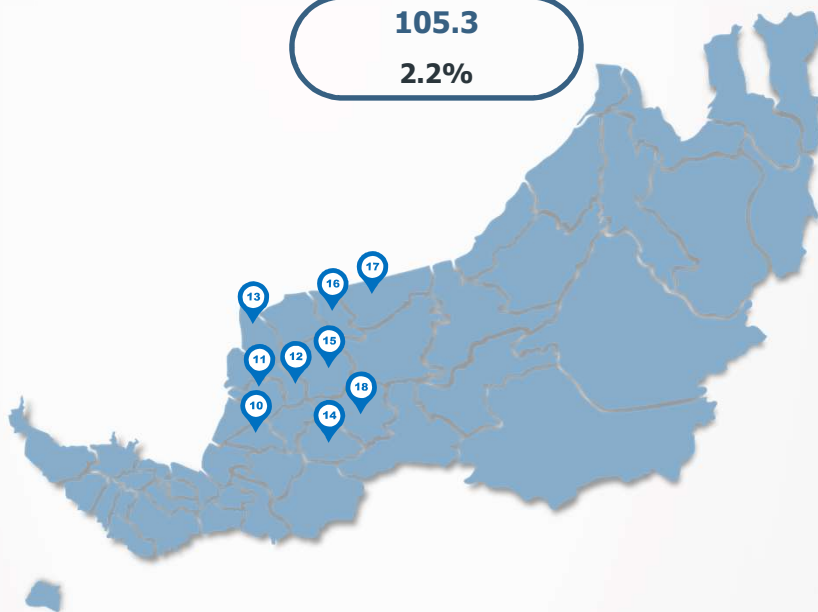
INDEKS KOS SARA HIDUP DAN KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

105.3

2.2%



10

SARATOK

106.2

2.6%

11

SARIKEI

106.7

2.8%

12

MARADONG

106.5

3.0%

13

DARO

106.1

2.5%

14

JULAU

106.1

2.7%

15

SIBU

105.7

2.7%

16

DALAT

106.3

2.9%

17

MUKAH

104.7

2.1%

18

KANOWIT

104.0

1.4%

● Mata Indeks

● Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan

Nota: Data adalah berdasarkan kepada isi rumah warganegara Malaysia

Sumber: Indikator Kos Sara Hidup, 2024
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

INDEKS KOS SARA HIDUP DAN KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

105.3

2.2%



19

BINTULU

103.3

1.7%

20

TATAU

103.6

2.1%

21

KAPIT

105.3

2.3%

22

SONG

106.8

2.5%

23

BELAGA

103.7

1.9%

24

MIRI

104.0

1.3%

25

MARUDI

105.3

2.2%

26

LIMBANG

104.2

1.4%

27

LAWAS

106.0

2.5%

● Mata Indeks ● Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan

Nota: Data adalah berdasarkan kepada isi rumah warganegara Malaysia

Sumber: Indikator Kos Sara Hidup, 2024
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

INDEKS KOS SARA HIDUP DAN KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

105.3

2.2%



28

MATU

105.2

2.0%

29

ASAJAYA

105.0

2.2%

30

PAKAN

105.4

2.0%

31

SELANGAU

106.2

2.7%

32

TEBEDU

106.6

2.8%

33

PUSA

106.3

2.5%

34

KABONG

105.4

2.1%

35

**TANJUNG
MANIS**

106.1

2.4%

36

SEBAUH

103.5

1.5%

● Mata Indeks ● Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan

Nota: Data adalah berdasarkan kepada isi rumah warganegara Malaysia

Sumber: Indikator Kos Sara Hidup, 2024
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

INDEKS KOS SARA HIDUP DAN KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

105.3

2.2%



37

**BUKIT
MABONG**

103.8

1.7%

38

SUBIS

104.2

1.7%

39

BELURU

104.2

1.5%

40

**TELANG
USAN**

104.1

1.3%

41

GEDONG

106.7

2.8%

42

SEBUYAU

106.7

2.8%

43

SIBURAN

106.6

2.9%

44

PANTU

106.0

2.1%

45

LINGGA

106.0

2.1%

● Mata Indeks ● Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan

Nota: Data adalah berdasarkan kepada
isi rumah warganegara Malaysia

Sumber: Indikator Kos Sara Hidup, 2024
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



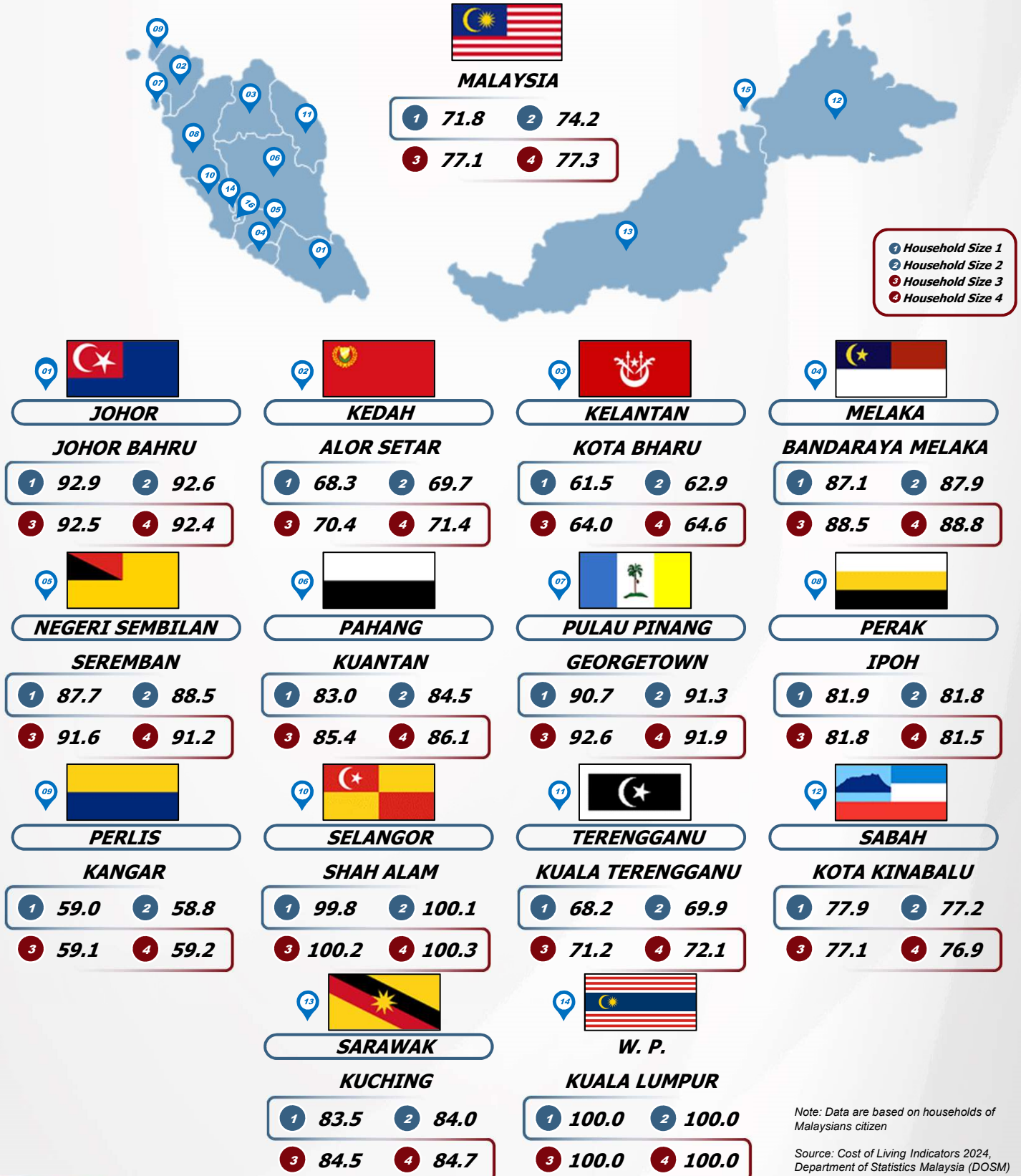
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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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





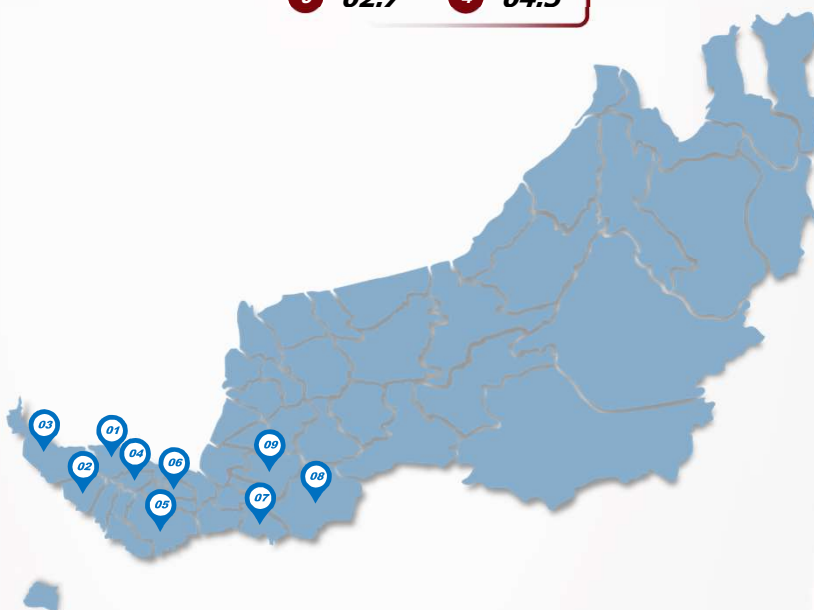
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING INDEX BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

1	53.7	2	59.5
3	62.7	4	64.3



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

01 KUCHING

1	78.3	2	80.2
3	81.4	4	82.2

02 BAU

1	47.9	2	52.5
3	55.6	4	56.8

03 LUNDU

1	39.3	2	42.7
3	44.5	4	46.0

04 SAMARAHAN

1	66.0	2	67.5
3	69.3	4	66.4

05 SERIAN

1	44.5	2	47.4
3	49.6	4	50.4

06 SIMUNJAN

1	38.1	2	41.7
3	44.4	4	44.8

07 SRI AMAN

1	41.5	2	42.2
3	45.0	4	45.7

08 LUBOK ANTU

1	40.2	2	41.6
3	43.5	4	44.0

09 BETONG

1	46.6	2	49.1
3	51.0	4	52.1

Note: Data are based on households of
Malaysian citizens

Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2024,
Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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20 October

2016 - 2030



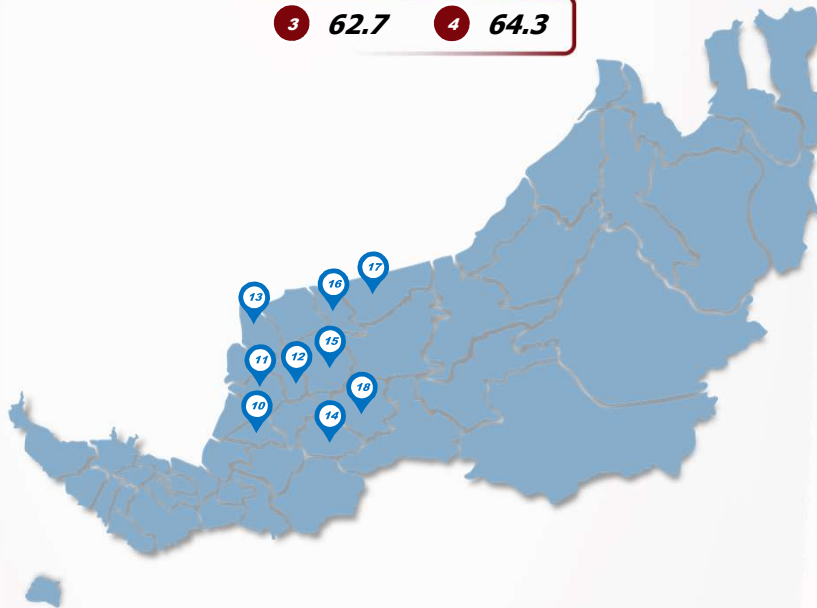
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING INDEX BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

1 53.7 2 59.5
3 62.7 4 64.3



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

10 SARATOK

1 44.8 2 47.7
3 49.9 4 49.4

11 SARIKEI

1 43.8 2 45.9
3 47.6 4 49.0

12 MARADONG

1 40.5 2 43.5
3 45.2 4 47.5

13 DARO

1 41.1 2 44.1
3 46.1 4 47.5

14 JULAU

1 40.9 2 42.7
3 44.3 4 45.3

15 SIBU

1 60.3 2 64.3
3 66.4 4 65.8

16 DALAT

1 40.9 2 44.7
3 47.0 4 48.1

17 MUKAH

1 42.3 2 44.7
3 46.1 4 46.5

18 KANOWIT

1 47.4 2 49.7
3 50.9 4 52.4

Note: Data are based on households of Malaysian citizens

Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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20 October 2016 - 2030



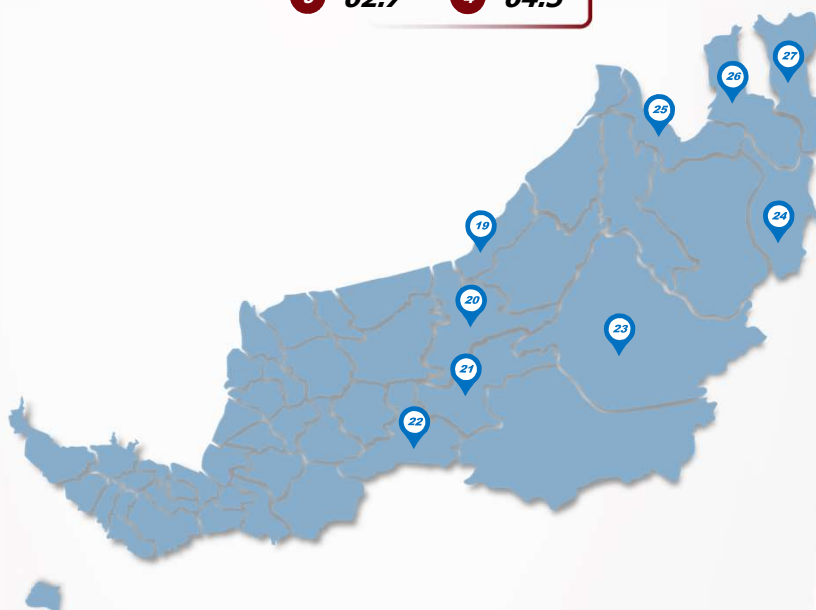
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING INDEX BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

1	53.7	2	59.5
3	62.7	4	64.3



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

19 BINTULU

1	67.5	2	69.5
3	71.3	4	72.0

20 TATAU

1	48.4	2	50.8
3	52.5	4	52.8

21 KAPIT

1	48.4	2	52.3
3	53.5	4	55.2

22 SONG

1	44.6	2	47.3
3	47.9	4	48.6

23 BELAGA

1	39.2	2	41.7
3	43.4	4	44.8

24 MIRI

1	58.4	2	61.2
3	62.8	4	63.5

25 MARUDI

1	47.0	2	48.9
3	49.6	4	50.2

26 LIMBANG

1	48.7	2	50.8
3	52.9	4	54.2

27 LAWAS

1	53.9	2	56.8
3	58.8	4	58.8

Note: Data are based on households of Malaysian citizens

Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2024,
Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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20 October

2016 - 2030



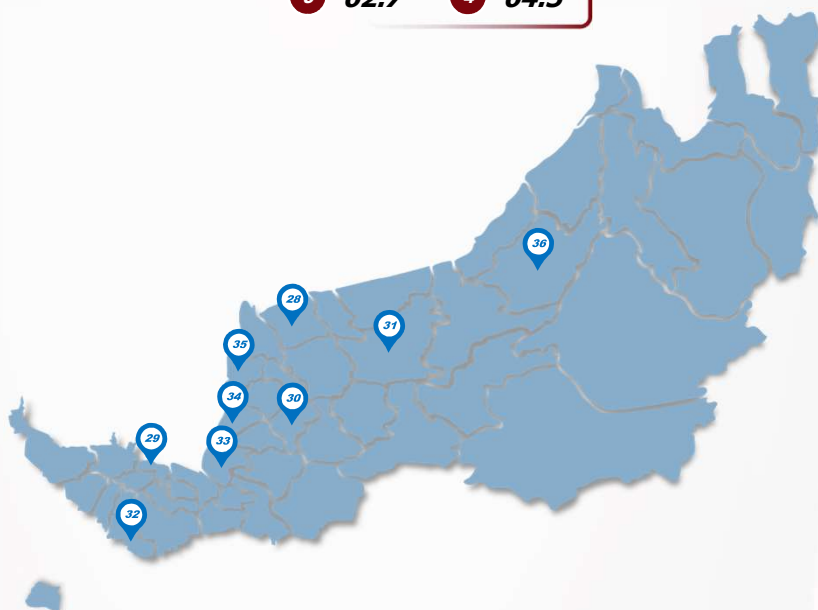
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING INDEX BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

1 53.7 2 59.5
3 62.7 4 64.3



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

MATU

1 42.4 2 45.5
3 47.2 4 48.6

ASAJAYA

1 39.8 2 43.6
3 46.3 4 48.0

PAKAN

1 33.7 2 37.3
3 39.1 4 39.8

SELANGAU

1 42.0 2 44.3
3 45.6 4 46.1

TEBEDU

1 35.7 2 38.0
3 39.2 4 40.0

PUSA

1 41.0 2 44.1
3 46.2 4 47.2

KABONG

1 35.7 2 38.8
3 41.1 4 42.0

TANJUNG MANIS

1 40.1 2 43.3
3 44.6 4 46.0

SEBAUH

1 40.0 2 42.5
3 44.5 4 44.3

Note: Data are based on households of Malaysian citizens

Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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20 October

2016 - 2030



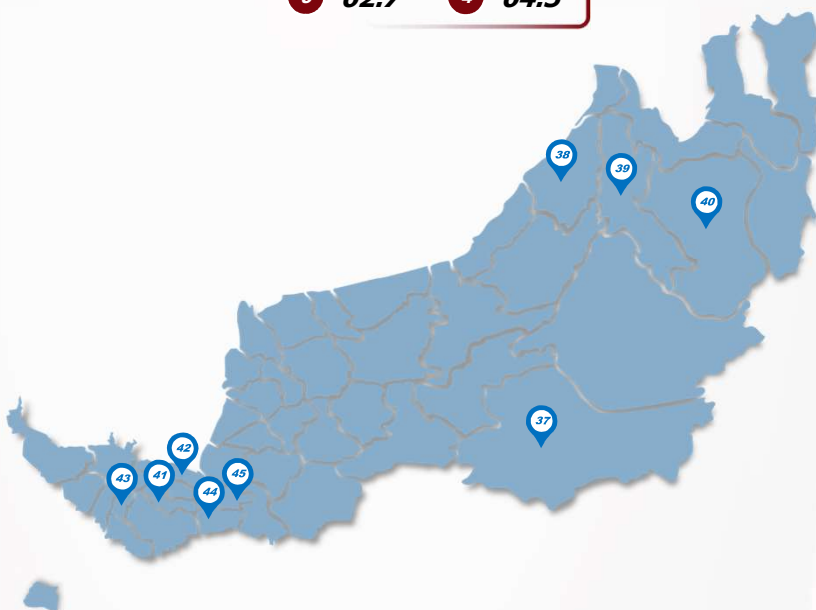
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING INDEX BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

1 53.7 2 59.5
3 62.7 4 64.3



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

BUKIT MABONG

1 43.7 2 47.7
3 50.3 4 45.1

SUBIS

1 41.7 2 44.1
3 45.8 4 46.9

BELURU

1 37.1 2 40.1
3 41.8 4 42.6

TELANG USAN

1 45.0 2 47.4
3 48.7 4 48.5

GEDONG

1 31.0 2 33.3
3 35.1 4 36.4

SEBUYAU

1 29.1 2 31.5
3 33.1 4 33.3

SIBURAN

1 32.7 2 35.5
3 38.1 4 39.0

PANTU

1 27.8 2 29.9
3 31.0 4 31.9

LINGGA

1 28.3 2 31.0
3 33.3 4 33.0

Note: Data are based on households of Malaysian citizens

Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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20 October

2016 - 2030



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

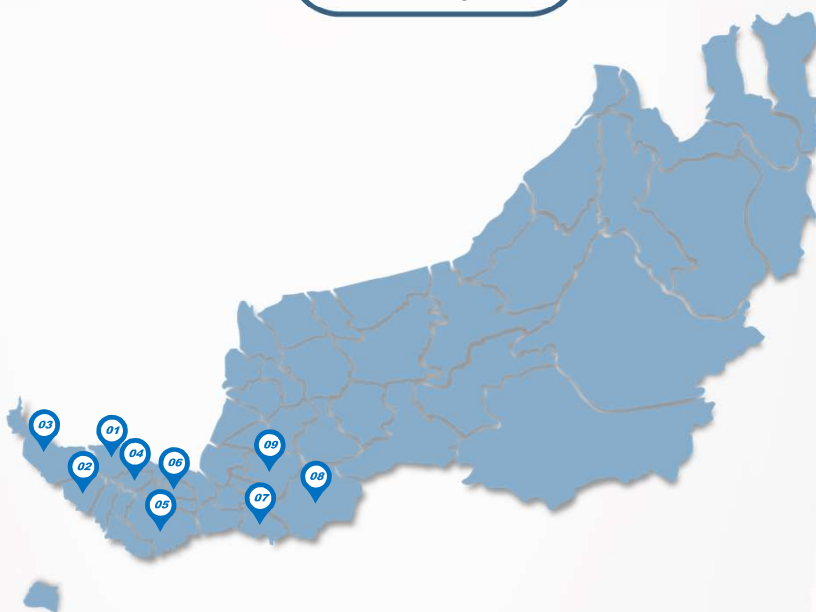
BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING INDEX AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, SARAWAK, 2024



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%

● Index Points ● Annual Growth Rate

Note: Data are based on households of Malaysian citizens

Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

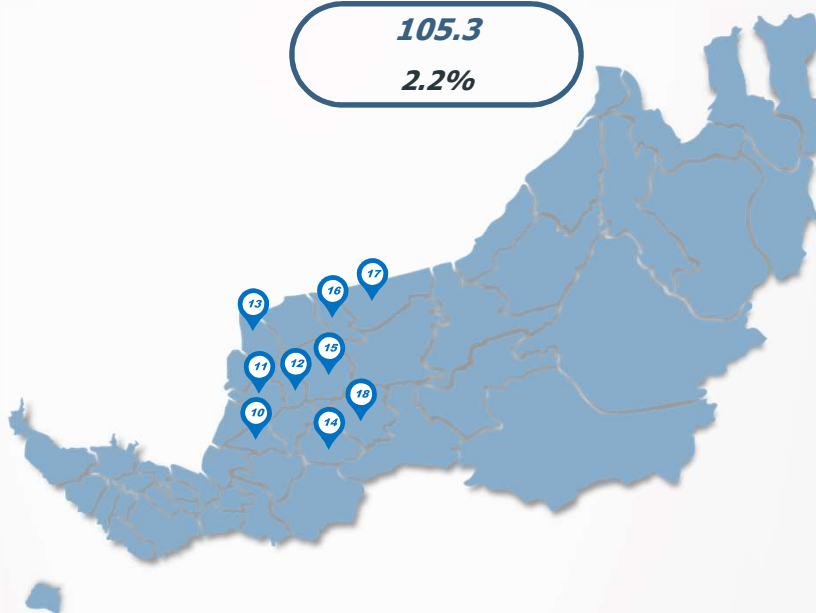
BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING INDEX AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

105.3

2.2%



10

SARATOK

106.2

2.6%

11

SARIKEI

106.7

2.8%

12

MARADONG

106.5

3.0%

13

DARO

106.1

2.5%

14

JULAU

106.1

2.7%

15

SIBU

105.7

2.7%

16

DALAT

106.3

2.9%

17

MUKAH

104.7

2.1%

18

KANOWIT

104.0

1.4%

● Index Points ● Annual Growth Rate

Note: Data are based on households of Malaysian citizens

Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING INDEX AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

105.3

2.2%



19

BINTULU

103.3

1.7%

20

TATAU

103.6

2.1%

21

KAPIT

105.3

2.3%

22

SONG

106.8

2.5%

23

BELAGA

103.7

1.9%

24

MIRI

104.0

1.3%

25

MARUDI

105.3

2.2%

26

LIMBANG

104.2

1.4%

27

LAWAS

106.0

2.5%

● Index Points ● Annual Growth Rate

Note: Data are based on households of Malaysian citizens

Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



@StatsMalaysia



20 October

2016 - 2030



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING INDEX AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

105.3

2.2%



28

MATU

105.2

2.0%

29

ASAJAYA

105.0

2.2%

30

PAKAN

105.4

2.0%

31

SELANGAU

106.2

2.7%

32

TEBEDU

106.6

2.8%

33

PUSA

106.3

2.5%

34

KABONG

105.4

2.1%

35

**TANJUNG
MANIS**

106.1

2.4%

36

SEBAUH

103.5

1.5%

● Index Points ● Annual Growth Rate

Note: Data are based on households of Malaysian citizens

Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING INDEX AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, SARAWAK, 2024



SARAWAK

105.3

2.2%



37

**BUKIT
MABONG**

103.8

1.7%

38

SUBIS

104.2

1.7%

39

BELURU

104.2

1.5%

40

**TELANG
USAN**

104.1

1.3%

41

GEDONG

106.7

2.8%

42

SEBUYAU

106.7

2.8%

43

SIBURAN

106.6

2.9%

44

PANTU

106.0

2.1%

45

LINGGA

106.0

2.1%

● Index Points ● Annual Growth Rate

Note: Data are based on households of
Malaysian citizens

Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2024,
Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



@StatsMalaysia



20 October

2016 - 2030



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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 indikator KSH untuk menilai kos sara hidup rakyat sehingga ke peringkat daerah pentadbiran 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), Indeks KSH, Kalkulator PAKW

dan indeks PAKW. Pengiraan indikator dibuat meliputi 13 negeri, 3 wilayah persekutuan, 162 daerah pentadbiran, ibu negeri 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 (HLPIs)* 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.

Bagi Malaysia, metodologi *PLI-modified* yang digunakan 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

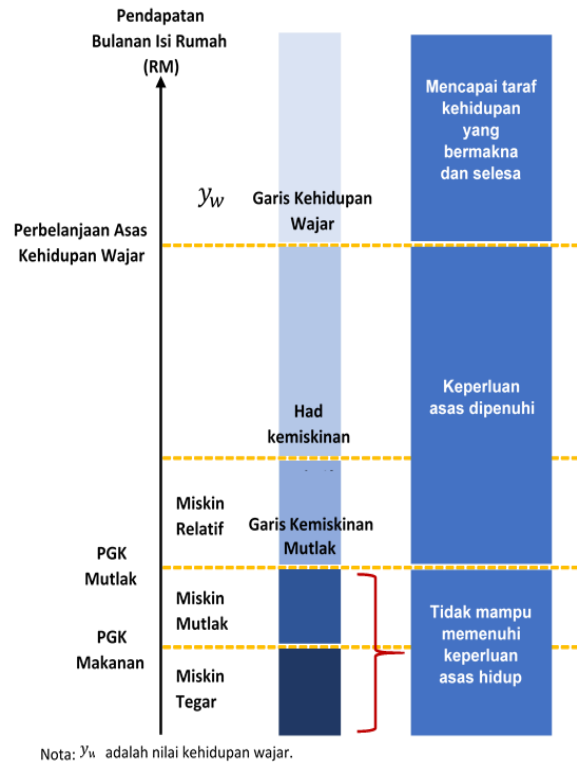
Taraf hidup yang wajar merujuk kepada perbelanjaan bulanan yang diperlukan oleh sebuah isi rumah untuk mencapai kehidupan yang bermakna, selesa dan membolehkan mereka memenuhi keperluan asas serta berperanan dalam masyarakat. Garis Kehidupan Wajar adalah satu penanda aras yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan 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 sasaran 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 diubahsuai 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.

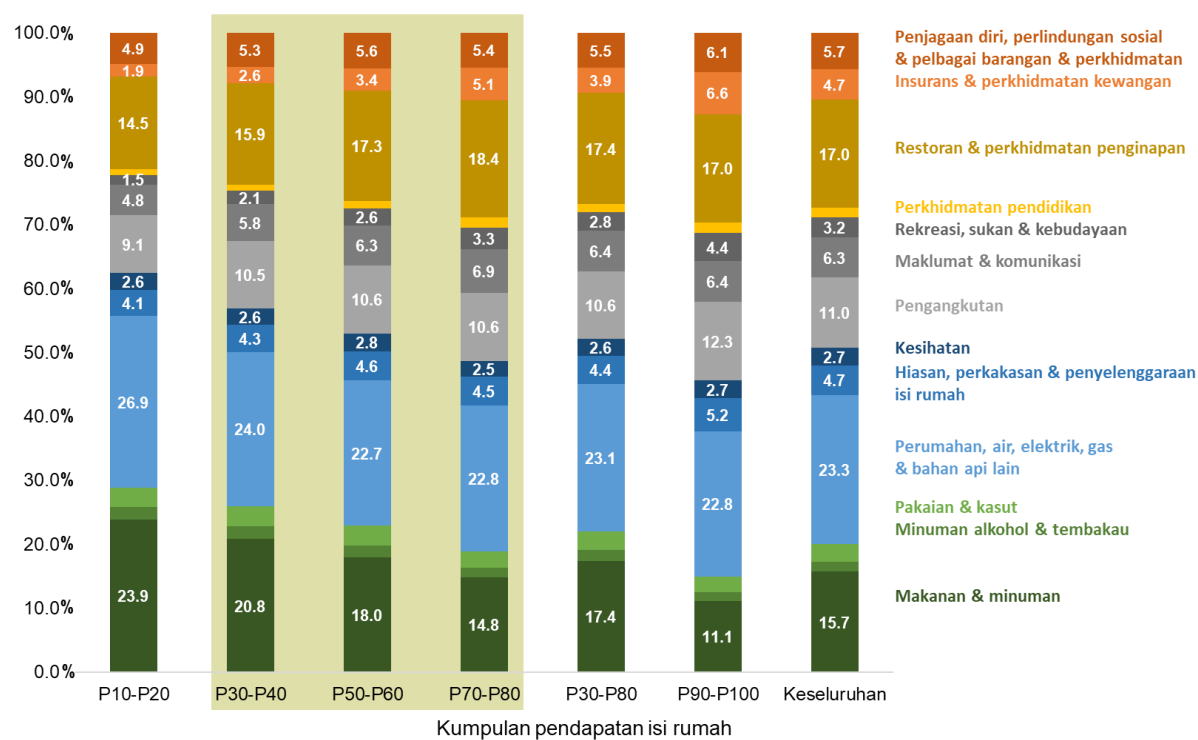
Ketiga, konsep *Minimum-Diversified* diambil kira digunakan dalam pengiraan kos makanan bagi memastikan keperluan pemakanan asas memenuhi keperluan nutrisi seimbang dengan piawaian kesihatan yang disyorkan oleh *Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI)*. Keempat, keperluan bukan makanan diperluaskan dan dipelbagaikan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

Corak Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah

Berdasarkan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) 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 RM2,357 berbanding isi rumah yang mempunyai empat orang dan lebih iaitu RM5,232.

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 (HES) 2024, perbelanjaan isi rumah perseorangan bagi kumpulan perbelanjaan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain secara puratanya adalah 32.3 peratus. Perbelanjaan semakin berkurang mengikut pertambahan saiz isi rumah kepada 29.5 peratus bagi isi rumah dua orang, 26.4 peratus bagi isi rumah tiga orang dan 22.1 peratus bagi isi rumah empat orang dan lebih.

Isi rumah perseorangan pada tahun 2024 memperuntukkan 9.7 peratus untuk kumpulan Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan manakala saiz isi rumah empat orang dan lebih berbelanja sebanyak 12.8 peratus. Pola yang sama berlaku kepada perbelanjaan penggunaan bagi kumpulan Pakaian & kasut; Pengangkutan; Maklumat & komunikasi; Perkhidmatan pendidikan dan Penjagaan diri, perlindungan sosial & pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan [Jadual 1].

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

Kumpulan perbelanjaan	Komposisi			
	Saiz isi rumah (orang)			
	Satu	Dua	Tiga	Empat dan lebih
Makanan & Minuman	23.3	23.0	22.5	22.3
Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.4
Pakaian & Kasut	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2
Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain	32.3	29.5	26.4	22.1
Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2
Kesihatan	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.0
Pengangkutan	9.2	9.6	10.3	10.9
Maklumat & Komunikasi	4.9	5.3	6.3	6.5
Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.3
Perkhidmatan Pendidikan	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3
Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan	9.7	10.3	10.8	12.8
Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.5
Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan	4.9	4.9	5.8	6.5
JUMLAH	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH BULANAN PURATA (RM)	2,357	3,505	4,266	5,232

Sumber: Laporan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES), Sarawak, 2024

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Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar 2024

- Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) peringkat Negeri
 - Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) peringkat Daerah Pentadbiran
 - Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) peringkat Ibu Negeri
- 

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 W.P. 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). Tiga negeri dengan indeks terendah ialah Kelantan dan Sarawak, masing-masing mencatat 53.7 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Kedah dengan 56.6 mata indeks.

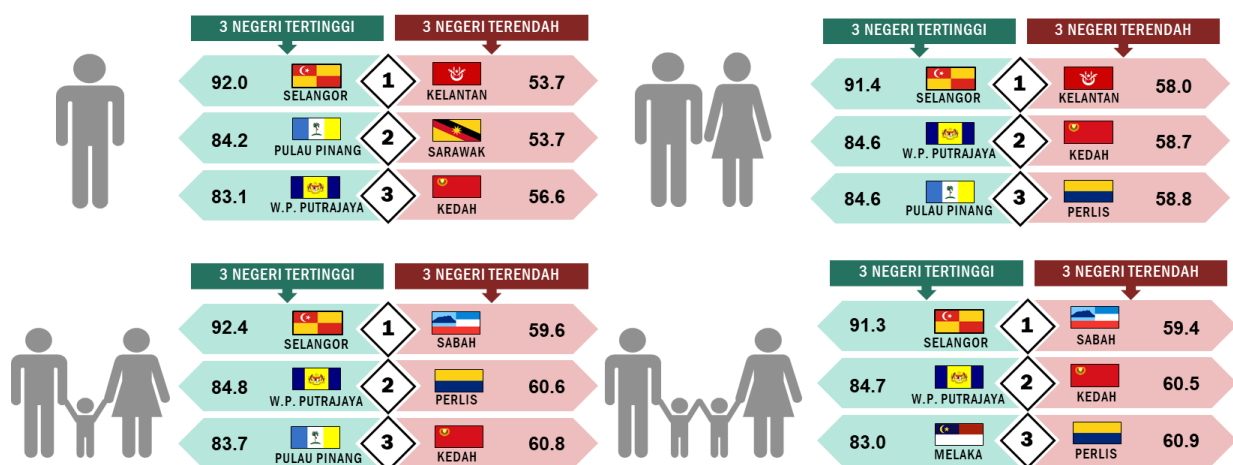
Bagi isi rumah bersaiz dua orang, corak indeks yang hampir sama dicatatkan. Selangor mencatatkan indeks tertinggi sebanyak 91.4 mata indeks, manakala W.P. Putrajaya dan Pulau Pinang masing-masing merekodkan 84.6 mata indeks. Tiga negeri dengan indeks terendah ialah Kelantan (58.0 mata indeks), diikuti dengan 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). Tiga negeri dengan indeks terendah kekal sama seperti isi rumah tiga orang, iaitu Sabah (59.4 mata indeks), diikuti dengan Kedah (60.5 mata indeks) dan Perlis (60.9 mata indeks) seperti ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 2**.

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



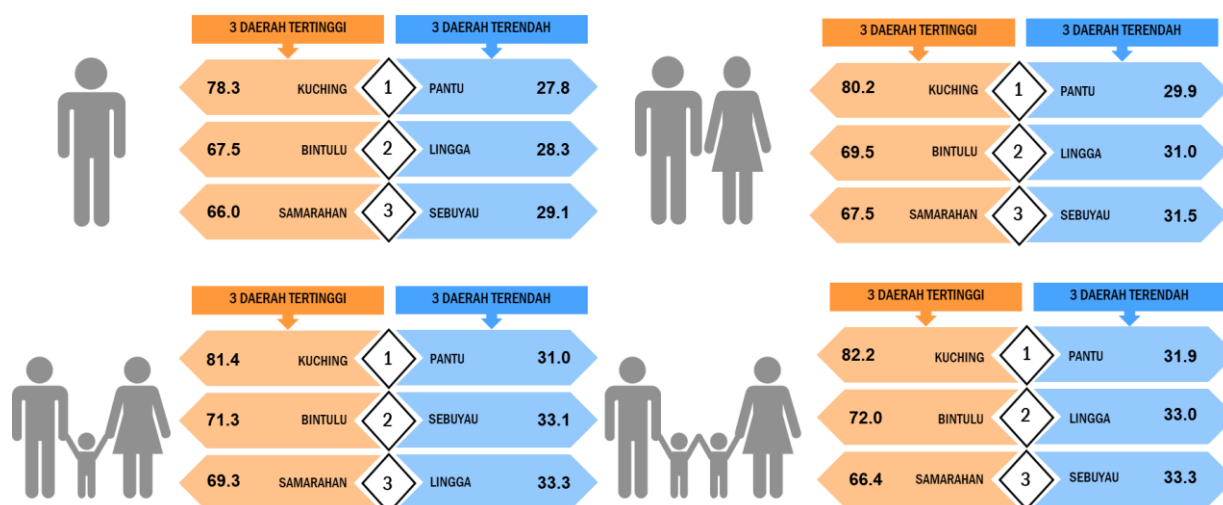
2.1.2 Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) peringkat Daerah Pentadbiran

Sama seperti peringkat negeri, tiada daerah pentadbiran yang merekodkan Indeks PAKW melebihi nilai rujukan bagi semua saiz isi rumah, iaitu dari seorang hingga empat orang ahli isi rumah.

Bagi isi rumah yang tinggal bersendirian, Kuching merekodkan indeks tertinggi sebanyak 78.3 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Bintulu (67.5 mata indeks) dan Samarahan (66.0 mata indeks). Tiga daerah pentadbiran dengan indeks terendah ialah Pantu (27.8 mata indeks), diikuti dengan Lingga (28.3 mata indeks) dan Sebuyau (29.1 mata indeks).

Bagi isi rumah bersaiz dua orang, Kuching kekal mencatatkan indeks tertinggi dengan 80.2 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Bintulu (69.5 mata indeks) dan Samarahan (67.5 mata indeks). Daerah dengan indeks terendah masih direkodkan oleh Pantu (29.9 mata indeks), Lingga (31.0 mata indeks) dan diikuti oleh Sebuyau (31.5 mata indeks) seperti dipaparkan dalam **Paparan 3**.

Paparan 3: Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah dan Daerah Pentadbiran, Sarawak, 2024



2.1.3 Indeks Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan (PAKW) peringkat Ibu Negeri

Selain di peringkat daerah pentadbiran, 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 tiga indeks terendah direkodkan oleh Kangar (59.0 mata indeks), Kota Bharu (61.5 mata indeks) dan Kuala Terengganu (68.2 mata indeks).

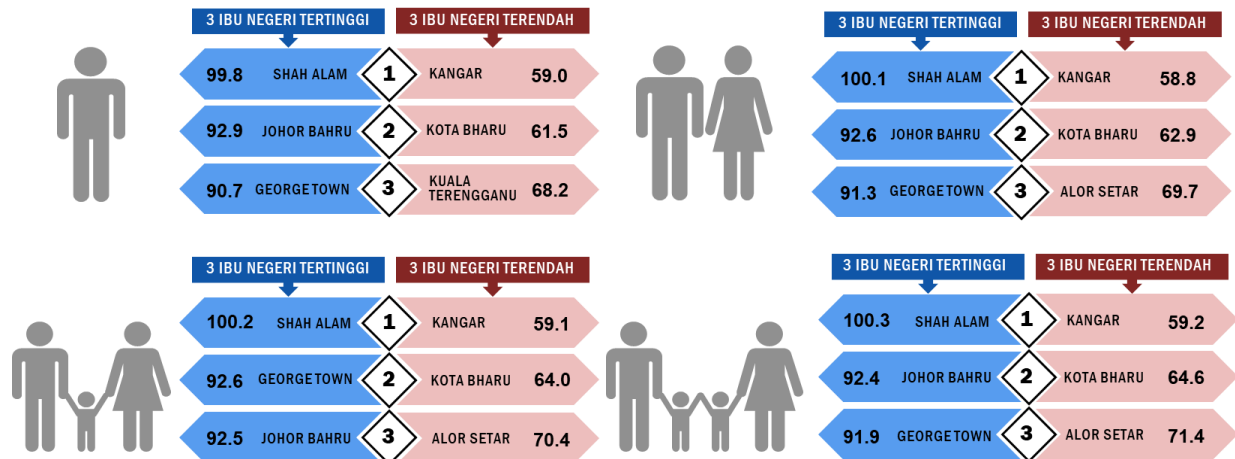
Seterusnya bagi isi rumah dua orang masih menunjukkan trend yang sama iaitu Shah Alam, Johor Bahru dan George Town masih kekal sebagai ibu negeri yang mempunyai indeks tertinggi iaitu masing-masing 100.1 mata indeks, 92.6 mata indeks dan 91.3 mata indeks. Walau bagaimanapun, trend sedikit berbeza bagi 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 tiga 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) mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah dan Ibu Negeri, Malaysia, 2024





Bab

3

Indeks Kos Sara Hidup 2024

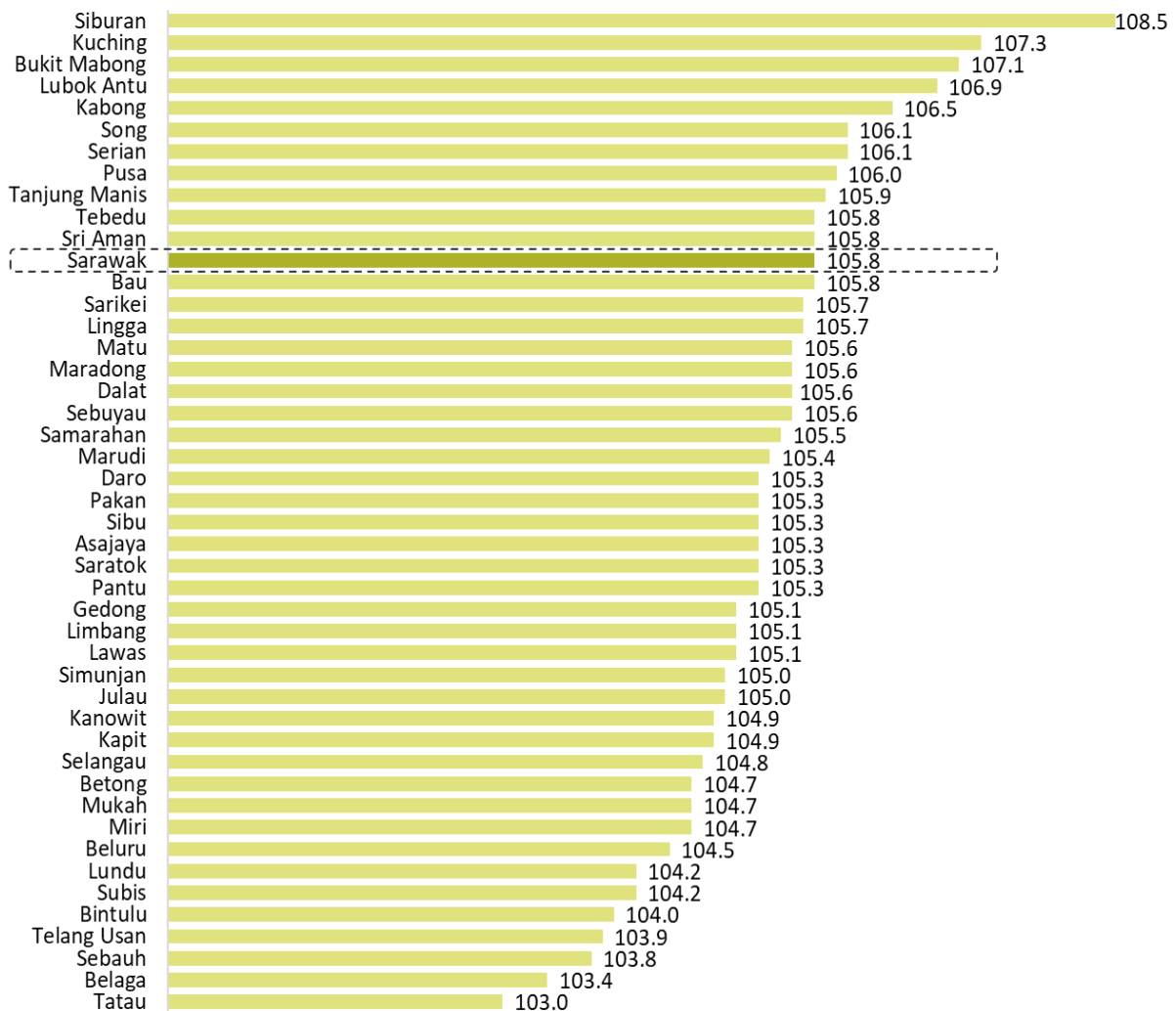
- Indeks Kos Sara Hidup
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BAB 3

Indeks Kos Sara Hidup 2024

Indeks Kos Sara Hidup (KSH) bagi Sarawak merekodkan pada 105.8 mata indeks. Sembilan daripada daerah pentadbiran merekodkan mata indeks melebihi paras negeri dengan Siburan mencatatkan kadar tertinggi sebanyak 108.5 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Kuching (107.3 mata indeks), Bukit Mabong (107.1 mata indeks), Lubuk Antu (106.9 mata indeks), Kabong (106.5 mata indeks), Song (106.1 mata indeks), Serian (106.1 mata indeks), Pusa (106.0 mata indeks) dan Tanjung Manis (105.9 mata indeks). Tebedu, Sri Aman dan Bau mencatatkan indeks KSH yang sama paras dengan negeri iaitu 105.8 mata indeks. Namun begitu, tiga daerah pentadbiran yang merekodkan indeks KSH terendah adalah Tatau sebanyak 103.0 mata indeks diikuti oleh Belaga (103.4 mata indeks) dan Sebauh (103.8 mata indeks) seperti di **Carta 2**.

Carta 2: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup, Sarawak, 2024





Chapter

1

Introduction

- *Basic Expenditure of Decent Living 2024*
 - *Development of Cost of Living Indicators*
 - *Definition, Indicators and Methodology of Selected Countries*
 - *The Concept of Standard of Living and the Establishment of the Decent Living Line*
 - *Methodology of PLI-Modified*
 - *Household Spending Patterns*
 - *Household Consumption Expenditure by Household Size*
- 

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 (PAKW) Index and Cost of Living (KSH) Index. 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 indicators to assess the cost of living for citizens up to the administrative districts 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, PAKW Calculator and PAKW Index. The indicator calculation covers 13 states, 3 federal territories, 162 administrative districts, state capitals 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

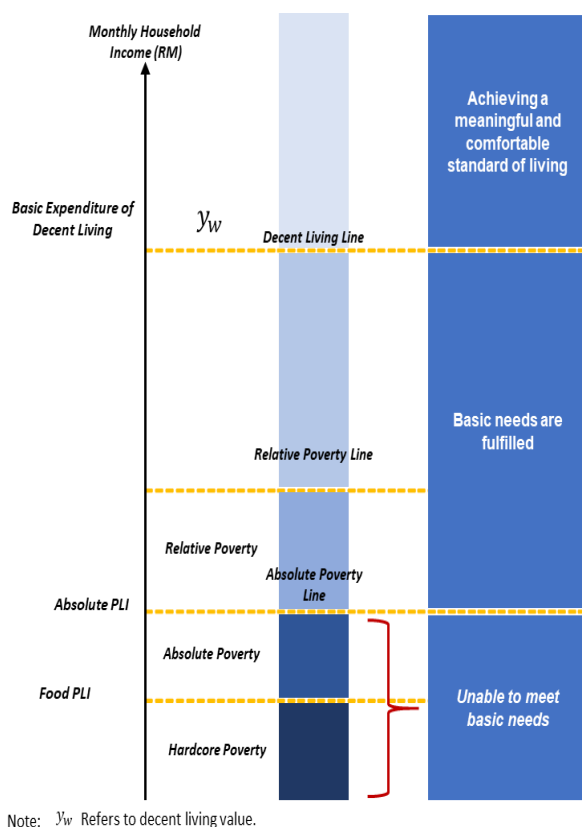
A decent standard of living refers to the monthly expenditure required by a household to achieve a meaningful and comfortable life, enabling them to meet their basic needs and participate in society. The Decent Living Line serves as a benchmark for the minimum income level considered sufficient to meet 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.

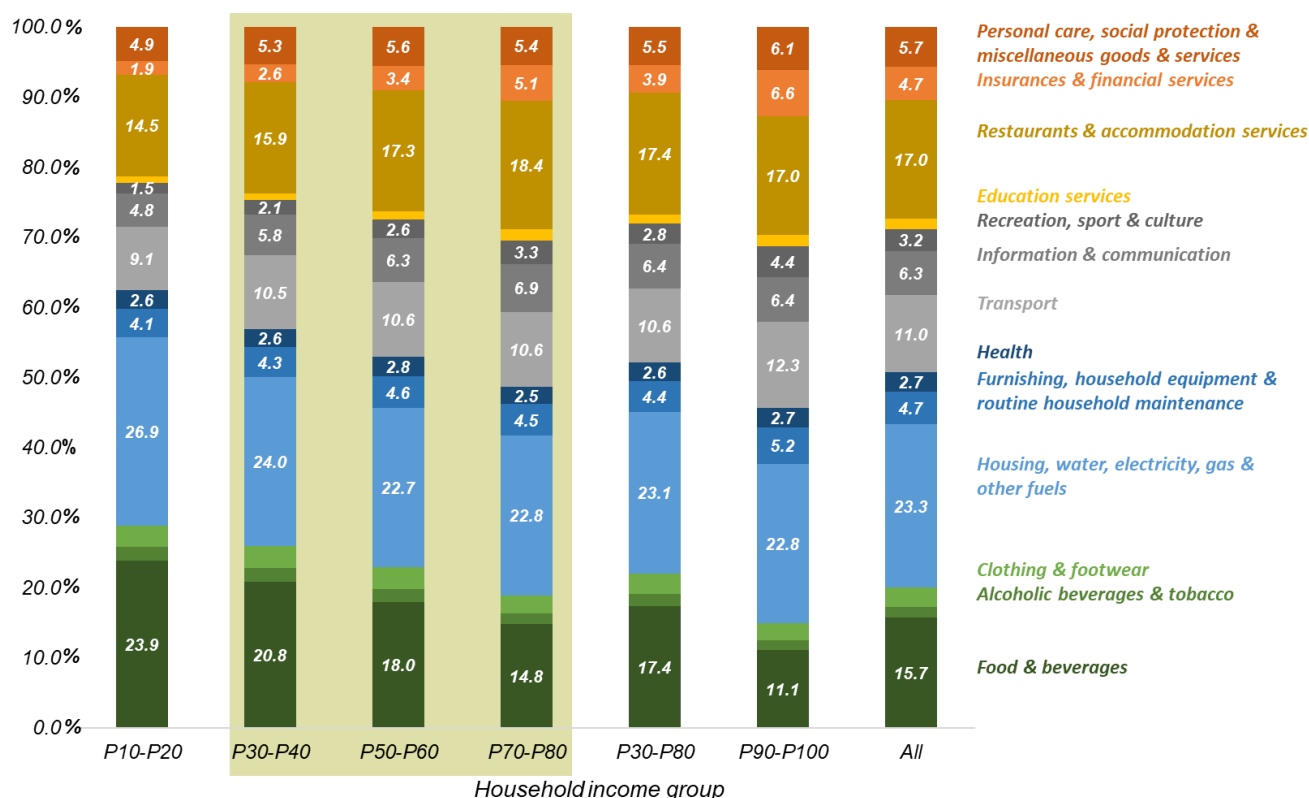
Third, the concept of Minimum-Diversified concept is applied in the calculation of food costs to ensure that basic dietary needs meet balanced nutritional requirements in accordance with the Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI) standards. Fourth, non-food requirements are expanded and diversified to include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

Household Spending Patterns

Based on the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 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 RM2,357 as compared to households consisting four persons and more which is RM5,232.

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 (HES) 2024, the mean individual household expenditure for the category of Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels is 32.3 per cent. Percentage of expenditure declines as household size rises, reaching 29.5 per cent for two-person households, 26.4 per cent for three-person households and 22.1 per cent for households with four persons and more.

One-person households in 2024 allocated only 9.7 per cent to the Restaurants & accommodation services group while households with four persons and more spent 12.8 per cent. The same pattern applies to consumption expenditure for Clothing & footwear; Transport; Information & communication; Education services and Personal care, social protection & miscellaneous goods & services groups [Table 1].

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

Expenditure groups	Composition			
	Household size (person)			
	One	Two	Three	Four and more
Food & Beverages	23.3	23.0	22.5	22.3
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.4
Clothing & Footwear	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	32.3	29.5	26.4	22.1
Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2
Health	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.0
Transport	9.2	9.6	10.3	10.9
Information & Communication	4.9	5.3	6.3	6.5
Recreation, Sports & Culture	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.3
Education Services	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3
Restaurants & Accommodation Services	9.7	10.3	10.8	12.8
Insurance & Financial Services	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.5
Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services	4.9	4.9	5.8	6.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (RM)	2,357	3,505	4,266	5,232

Source: Household Expenditure Survey Report (HES), Sarawak, 2024



Chapter

2

Basic Expenditure of Decent Living Index 2024

- *Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW)
Index at State Level*
 - *Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW)
Index at Administrative District Level*
 - *Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW)
Index at State Capital Level*
- 

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, administrative district and state capital levels and to facilitate relative comparisons between locations.

The index is constructed by setting W.P. 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

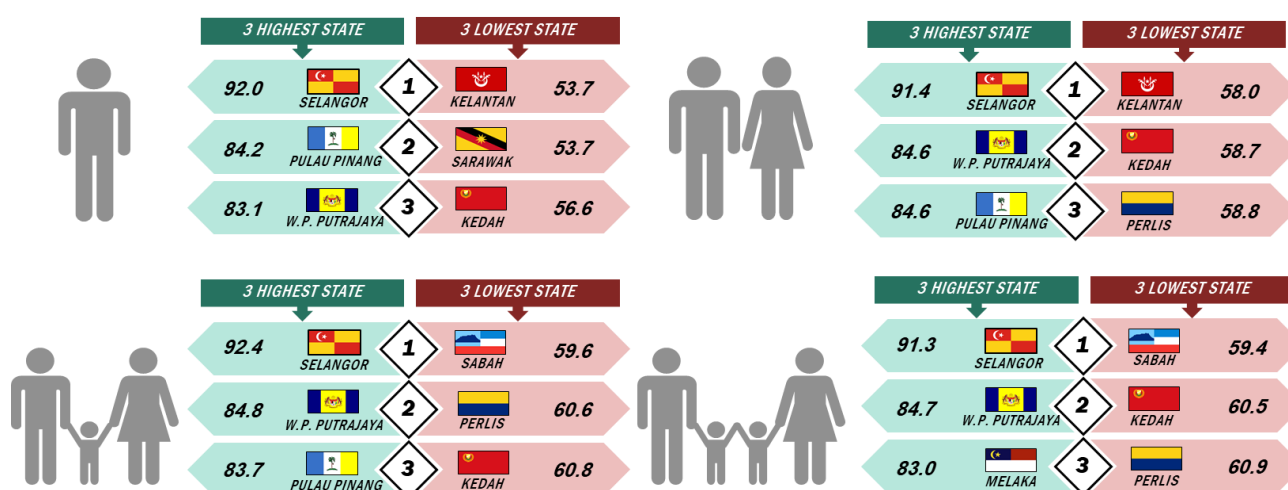
The analysis of the PAKW Index for single-person households in 2024 showed that no state recorded an index exceeding the reference value. Selangor recorded the highest index at 92.0 points, followed by Pulau Pinang (84.2 index points) and W.P. Putrajaya (83.1 index points). The bottom three states were Kelantan and Sarawak, each recording 53.7 index points, followed by Kedah with 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 three states with the lowest indices were Kelantan (58.0 index points), followed by Kedah (58.7 index points) and Perlis (58.8 index points).

The analysis for three-person households showed 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 three states with the lowest indices remained the same as for three-person households, with Sabah (59.4 index points), followed by Kedah (60.5 index points) and Perlis (60.9 index points) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

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



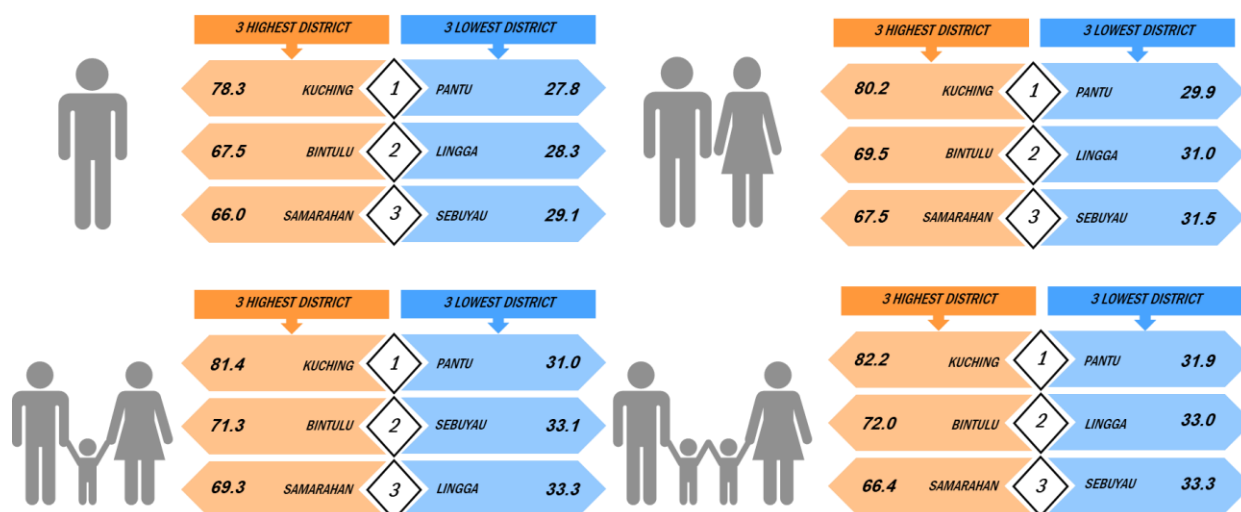
2.1.2 Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Index at Administrative District level

Similar to the state-level findings, none of administrative districts recorded PAKW Index values exceeding the reference value across all household sizes, ranging from single-person to four-person households.

For single-person households, Kuching recorded the highest index at 78.3 index points, followed by Bintulu (67.5 index points) and Samarahan (66.0 index points). The three administrative districts with the lowest indices were Pantu (27.8 index points), followed by Lingga (28.3 index points) and Sebuyau (29.1 index points).

For two-person households, Kuching continued to record the highest index at 80.2 index points, followed by Bintulu (69.5 index points) and Samarahan (67.5 index points). The administrative districts with the lowest indices were again Pantu (29.9 index points), Lingga (31.0 index points) and followed by Sebuyau (31.5 index points) as shown in **Exhibit 3**.

Exhibit 3: Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Index by Household Size and Administrative District level, Sarawak, 2024



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

In addition to the administrative district-level analysis, this publication also provided 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 three lowest indices were recorded by Kangar (59.0 index points), Kota Bharu (61.5 index points) and Kuala Terengganu (68.2 index points).

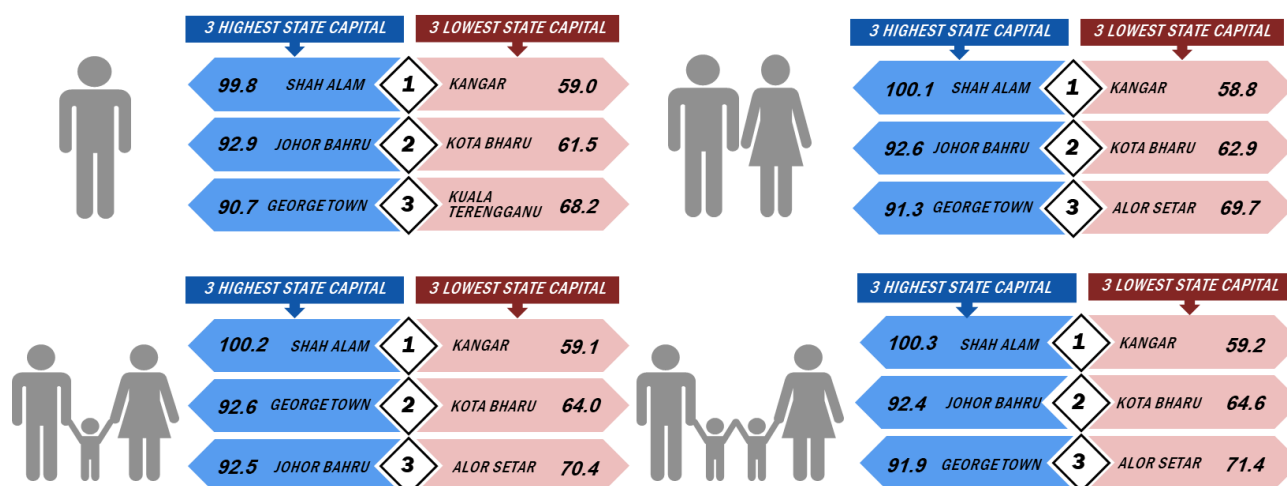
For two-person households, the trend remained the same, with Shah Alam, Johor Bahru and George Town continuing to be the state capitals with the highest indices at 100.1 index points, 92.6 index points and 91.3 index points, respectively. However, a slightly different trend is observed among the lowest, 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 showed 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 three 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 remained 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 by Household Size and State Capital level, Malaysia, 2024





Chapter

3

Cost of Living Index 2024

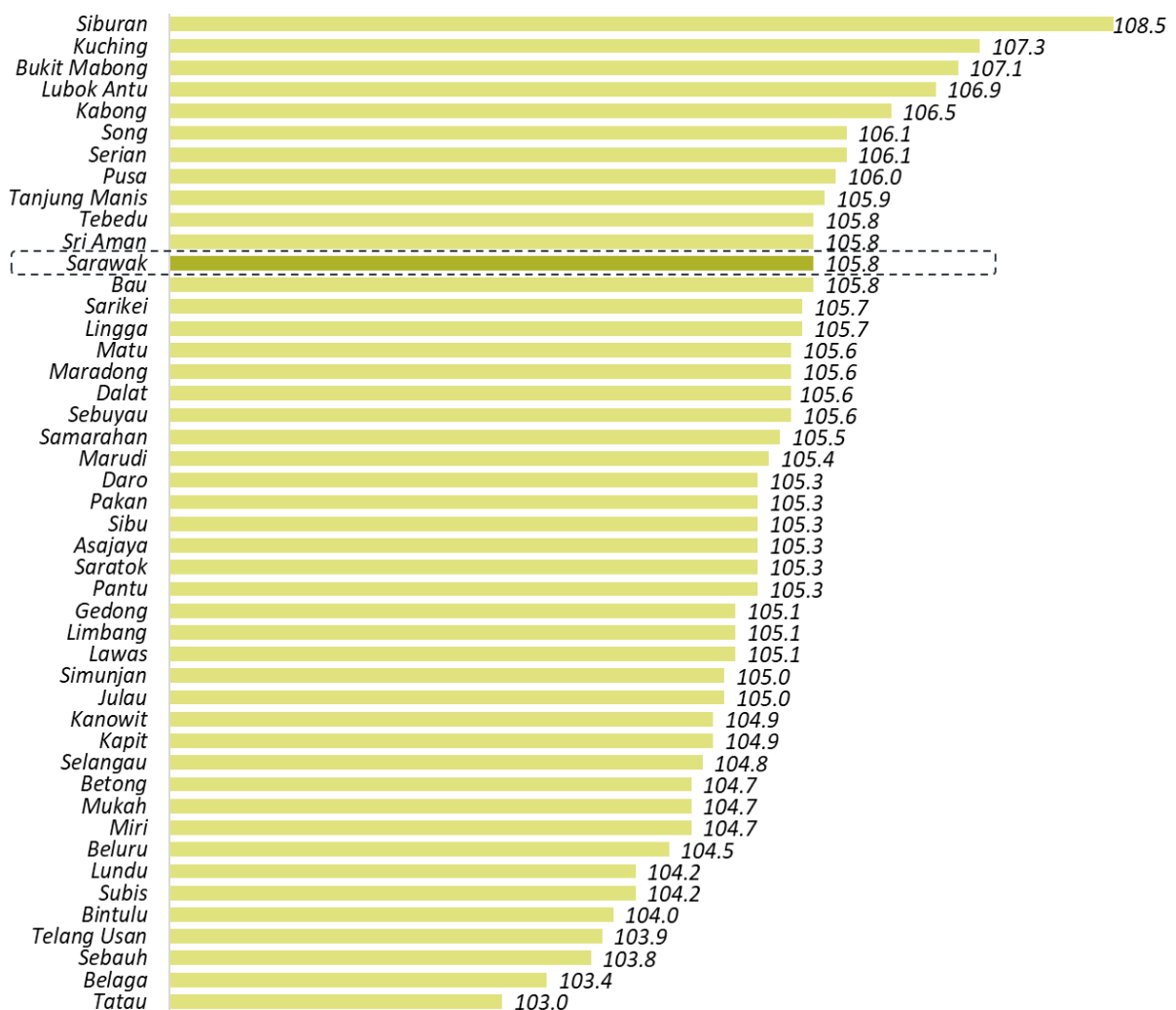
- *Cost of Living Index*
- 

CHAPTER 3

Cost of Living Index 2024

The Cost of Living Index (KSH) for Sarawak was recorded at 105.8 index points. Nine of the administrative districts recorded index points exceeding the state level with Siburan recording the highest rate at 108.5 index points, followed by Kuching (107.3 index points), Bukit Mabong (107.1 index points), Lubuk Antu (106.9 index points), Kabong (106.5 index points), Song (106.1 index points), Serian (106.1 index points), Pusa (106.0 index points) and Tanjung Manis (105.9 index points). Tebedu, Sri Aman and Bau recorded the same KSH index as state level of 105.8 index points. In contrast, the three administrative districts recorded the lowest index were Tatau at 103.0 index points followed by Belaga (103.4 index points) and Sebauh (103.8 index points) as shown in **Chart 2**.

Chart 2: Cost of Living Index, Sarawak, 2024





Bahagian *Part*

2

Jadual **Statistik** *Statistical* *Table*



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 (samb.)
Table 1.1: Index of Basic Expenditure for Decent Living (PAKW) by household size, strata and state, 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	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, Sarawak, 2024
Table 1.2: Index of Basic Expenditure for Decent Living (PAKW) by household size and administrative district, Sarawak, 2024

Negeri State	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) Household size (Person)			
	Satu One	Dua Two	Tiga Three	Empat Four
Malaysia	71.8	74.2	77.1	77.3
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
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

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 state capital, 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	77.1	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
George Town, Pulau Pinang	90.7	91.3	92.6	91.9
Ipoh, Perak	81.9	81.8	81.8	81.5
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	105.0	1.9
Johor	105.5	2.0
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	104.5	1.9
Sarawak	105.3	2.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	106.4	3.1
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, Sarawak, 2024

Table 2.2: Cost of Living Index and Annual Growth Rate by state and administrative district, Sarawak, 2024

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Cost of Living Index	Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan (%) Annual Growth Rate (%)
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
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	106.7	2.8
Sebuyau	106.7	2.8
Siburan	106.6	2.9
Pantu	106.0	2.1
Lingga	106.0	2.1



Bahagian *Part*

3

Nota **Teknikal** *Technical* *Notes*



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, Sumbangan Tunai Rahmah (STR)

dan Sumbangan Asas Rahmah (SARA)) 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 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 RM7,442 dengan had minimum RM3,810 dan had maksimum RM12,679. 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 diperolehi 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

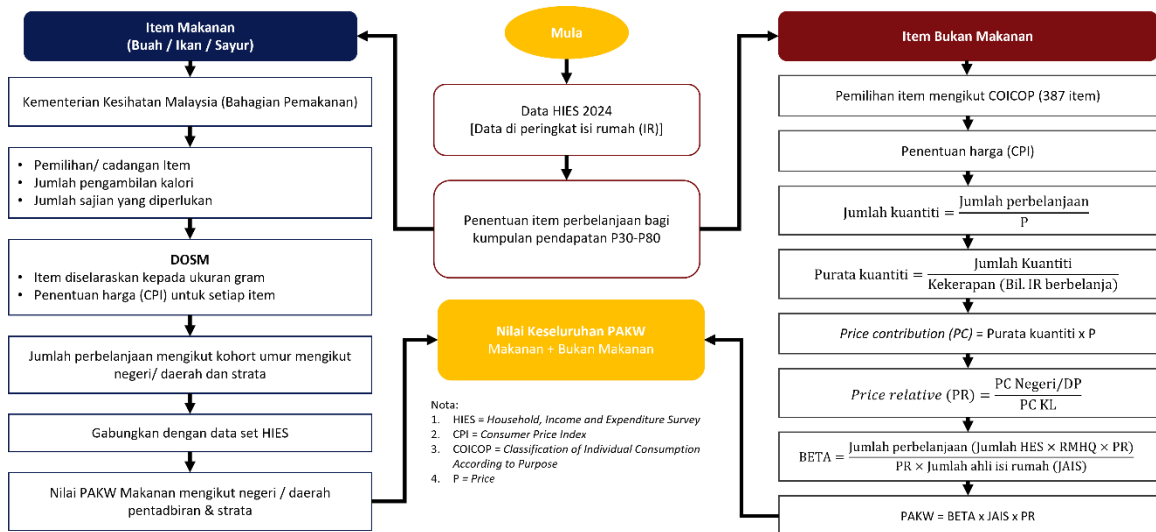
Pilihan item turut mengambil kira item kehendak. Item kehendak merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan yang bukan diperlukan untuk kelangsungan hidup atau kehidupan yang wajar. Kehendak adalah merupakan barangan dan perkhidmatan yang bertujuan melambangkan kemewahan, keseronokan, status atau kepuasan 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 W.P. 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

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 can be made between households to other households, between the government and households, or between households and charities. These receipts can be both within or outside the country. The main motivation is to redistribute income either by the government (e.g. educational aid, zakat, Sumbangan Tunai Rahmah (STR) and Sumbangan Asas Rahmah (SARA)) or individual/ private (e.g. corporate social responsibility). Current Transfers received directly affect the level of Gross Income and influence the consumption of goods and services. Therefore, all Current Transfers received in the form of cash and goods or services are considered as part of income. However, the Current Transfer does not cover 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 per cent, 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 RM7,442, a minimum threshold of RM3,810 and a maximum of RM12,679. 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.

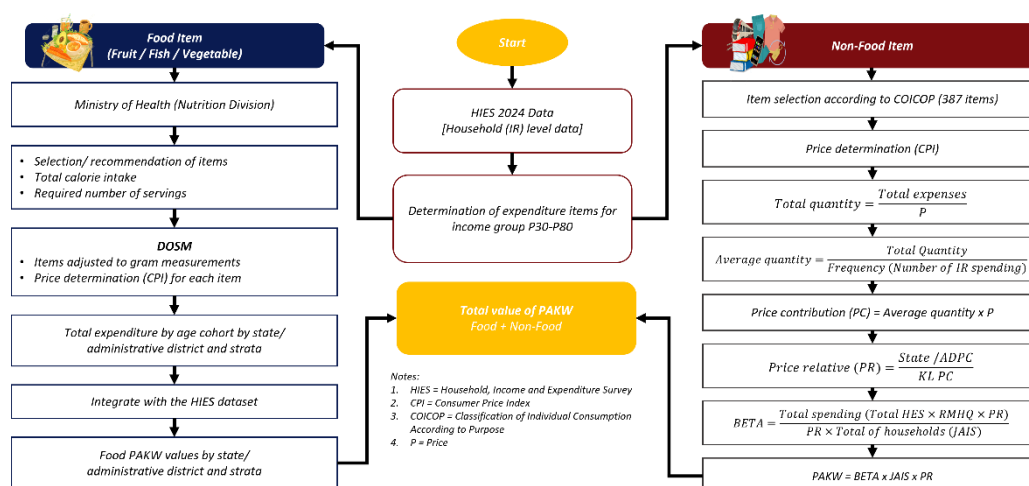
Several criteria have been established for selecting PAKW items, including the following:

- 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 W.P. 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***



Lampiran 1.1: Anggaran penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, bilangan isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut strata dan kadar perbandaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Sarawak, 2024

Appendix 1.1: Population estimates by age group, number of household and average household size by strata and urbanisation rate by administrative district, Sarawak, 2024

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Anggaran Penduduk Warganegara 2024 ^a Citizen Population Estimates 2024 ^a				Isi Rumah ^b / Household ^b						Kadar perbandaran ^b Urbanisation rate ^b (%)	
					Bilangan / Number (⁰ 000)			Purata saiz / Average size (%)				
	Jumlah Total (⁰ 000)	0-14 tahun years (%)	15-64 tahun years (%)	≥ 65 tahun years (%)	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural		
Sarawak	2,389.8	20.1	71.2	8.7	612.3	366.5	245.8		3.8	3.9	3.6	59.9
Kuching	614.0	20.0	70.7	9.3	148.2	137.3	10.9		3.9	3.9	4.4	92.6
Bau	52.8	19.2	70.1	10.7	11.4	n.a.	11.4		4.6	n.a.	4.6	n.a.
Lundu	31.9	21.8	68.7	9.5	8.7	n.a.	8.7		4.1	n.a.	4.1	n.a.
Samarahan	134.4	19.5	75.1	5.4	50.3	42.7	7.6		4.0	3.8	5.1	84.9
Serian	85.7	20.2	68.0	11.8	14.2	2.3	11.9		4.1	3.6	4.2	16.1
Simunjan	35.0	21.9	66.5	11.6	2.8	n.a.	2.8		4.0	n.a.	4.0	n.a.
Sri Aman	60.2	19.8	66.8	13.4	8.9	5.6	3.3		2.9	2.9	3.0	62.7
Lubok Antu	24.1	17.7	67.3	15.0	6.4	n.a.	6.4		3.2	n.a.	3.2	n.a.
Betong	36.7	19.8	68.7	11.5	7.7	n.a.	7.7		3.3	n.a.	3.3	n.a.
Saratok	23.2	18.3	70.5	11.2	4.9	n.a.	4.9		3.3	n.a.	3.3	n.a.
Sarikei	44.5	20.3	69.1	10.6	11.7	6.9	4.7		2.6	2.4	2.8	59.5
Maradong	20.3	23.3	67.7	9.0	4.7	1.6	3.1		2.4	2.6	2.2	34.0
Daro	17.9	24.5	67.7	7.8	3.9	n.a.	3.9		3.2	n.a.	3.2	n.a.
Julau	15.6	21.3	67.3	11.4	4.0	n.a.	4.0		2.6	n.a.	2.6	n.a.
Sibu	239.3	18.5	72.3	9.2	70.6	60.8	9.8		3.9	3.9	3.9	86.1
Dalat	18.8	20.9	68.4	10.7	5.3	n.a.	5.3		3.4	n.a.	3.4	n.a.
Mukah	38.8	21.9	70.9	7.2	11.2	5.1	6.2		3.6	3.9	3.4	45.0
Kanowit	24.5	22.6	65.4	12.0	6.6	n.a.	6.6		3.3	n.a.	3.3	n.a.
Bintulu	167.9	20.8	75.2	4.0	40.7	35.6	5.1		4.0	4.1	3.7	87.4
Tatau	29.2	22.4	71.7	5.9	7.0	n.a.	7.0		3.5	n.a.	3.5	n.a.
Kapit	36.5	23.6	68.3	8.1	7.9	3.1	4.8		2.8	3.1	2.6	38.9
Song	10.2	25.3	62.6	12.1	2.5	n.a.	2.5		2.3	n.a.	2.3	n.a.
Belaga	20.1	18.5	78.3	3.2	5.7	n.a.	5.7		3.0	n.a.	3.0	n.a.
Miri	243.4	18.5	74.0	7.5	59.1	56.2	2.9		4.0	4.0	3.5	95.2
Marudi	16.8	20.6	71.6	7.8	2.8	n.a.	2.8		2.8	n.a.	2.8	n.a.
Limbang	45.1	22.9	68.8	8.3	11.3	6.0	5.2		3.6	3.4	3.8	53.4
Lawas	36.2	25.0	66.3	8.7	8.6	n.a.	8.6		3.9	n.a.	3.9	n.a.
Matu	14.5	21.5	69.0	9.5	5.1	n.a.	5.1		2.5	n.a.	2.5	n.a.
Asajaya	34.5	23.0	66.2	10.8	9.0	n.a.	9.0		4.6	n.a.	4.6	n.a.
Pakan	15.7	21.0	69.4	9.6	3.3	n.a.	3.3		2.5	n.a.	2.5	n.a.
Selangau	19.0	19.0	70.7	10.3	5.6	n.a.	5.6		3.3	n.a.	3.3	n.a.
Tebedu	25.3	19.3	70.2	10.5	5.9	n.a.	5.9		3.9	n.a.	3.9	n.a.
Pusa	19.4	26.0	65.7	8.3	3.6	n.a.	3.6		3.5	n.a.	3.5	n.a.
Kabong	18.9	21.2	66.6	12.2	3.3	n.a.	3.3		3.2	n.a.	3.2	n.a.
Tanjung Manis	7.5	21.3	68.6	10.1	2.1	n.a.	2.1		2.9	n.a.	2.9	n.a.
Sebauh	21.0	17.1	79.6	3.3	6.5	n.a.	6.5		3.3	n.a.	3.3	n.a.
Bukit Mabong	9.9	25.6	65.1	9.3	3.1	n.a.	3.1		1.9	n.a.	1.9	n.a.
Subis	43.3	18.4	74.7	6.9	11.8	n.a.	11.8		3.8	n.a.	3.8	n.a.
Beluru	20.3	20.2	72.3	7.5	5.3	n.a.	5.3		3.4	n.a.	3.4	n.a.
Telang Usan	17.3	17.8	75.0	7.2	2.6	n.a.	2.6		3.2	n.a.	3.2	n.a.
Gedong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.3	n.a.	2.3		3.9	n.a.	3.9	n.a.
Sebuyau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.9	n.a.	2.9		3.7	n.a.	3.7	n.a.
Siburan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.4	3.4	5.0		4.0	3.1	4.5	40.3
Pantu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.3	n.a.	2.3		3.0	n.a.	3.0	n.a.
Lingga	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	2.0		3.2	n.a.	3.2	n.a.

Nota / Notes:

^a Merujuk kepada Anggaran Penduduk Semasa 2024

^a Refers to the Current Population Estimates 2024

^b Merujuk kepada Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2024

^b Refers to the Household Income Survey 2024

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1.2: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024

Appendix 1.2: Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Isi Rumah / Household		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
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
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

Nota / Note:

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Lampiran 1.3: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) makanan dan bukan makanan bulanan isi rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Sarawak, 2024

Appendix 1.3: Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) of food and non-food for household by administrative district, Sarawak, 2024

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Isi Rumah / Household		
	Jumlah Total	Makanan Food	Bukan Makanan Non-Food
Sarawak	4,275	1,837	2,438
Kuching	5,683	1,984	3,699
Bau	4,019	1,891	2,128
Lundu	3,609	1,739	1,870
Samarahan	4,448	2,047	2,401
Serian	3,820	1,819	2,001
Simunjan	3,490	1,778	1,712
Sri Aman	2,750	1,494	1,256
Lubok Antu	2,589	1,419	1,170
Betong	3,002	1,432	1,570
Saratok	2,814	1,304	1,509
Sarikei	3,164	1,596	1,568
Maradong	2,792	1,429	1,363
Daro	3,485	1,658	1,827
Julau	2,474	1,425	1,049
Sibu	4,413	1,734	2,679
Dalat	3,650	1,673	1,977
Mukah	3,474	1,823	1,651
Kanowit	3,239	1,516	1,723
Bintulu	4,565	2,036	2,529
Tatau	3,707	1,717	1,989
Kapit	3,396	1,711	1,685
Song	2,746	1,350	1,396
Belaga	2,532	1,451	1,081
Miri	4,231	2,074	2,157
Marudi	3,220	1,628	1,592
Limbang	3,793	1,821	1,973
Lawas	3,803	1,556	2,247
Matu	3,594	1,648	1,946
Asajaya	4,083	2,105	1,978
Pakan	2,752	1,469	1,282
Selangau	2,798	1,266	1,532
Tebedu	2,863	1,658	1,205
Pusa	2,826	1,450	1,377
Kabong	2,685	1,401	1,284
Tanjung Manis	3,157	1,497	1,660
Sebauh	2,845	1,561	1,284
Bukit Mabong	1,982	957	1,025
Subis	3,357	1,742	1,615
Beluru	3,420	1,901	1,519
Telang Usan	3,174	1,640	1,534
Gedong	3,494	1,778	1,716
Sebuyau	3,508	1,789	1,719
Siburan	3,906	1,921	1,985
Pantu	2,077	1,105	973
Lingga	2,086	1,117	969

Lampiran 1.4: Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, kumpulan umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024

Appendix 1.4: Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bandar / Urban		(RM)					
	Bayi / Infant				Kanak-kanak / Children			
	6-8 bulan / months		9-11 bulan / months		1-3 tahun / years		4-6 tahun / years	
	Lelaki Male 570-680 kcal	Perempuan Female 570-680 kcal	Lelaki Male 660-720 kcal	Perempuan Female 660-720 kcal	Lelaki Male 980 kcal	Perempuan Female 900 kcal	Lelaki Male 1,300 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,210 kcal
Sarawak	25.60	25.60	34.58	34.58	158.43	158.43	197.57	147.72
Kuching	30.35	30.35	44.00	44.00	172.48	172.48	218.65	169.50
Bau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lundu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Samarahan	29.94	29.94	43.28	43.28	167.11	167.11	220.23	171.49
Serian	29.14	29.14	41.80	41.80	160.72	160.72	210.18	162.57
Simunjan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sri Aman	29.14	29.14	41.80	41.80	160.72	160.72	210.18	162.57
Lubok Antu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Betong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saratok	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sarikei	29.83	29.83	42.99	42.99	159.46	159.46	214.94	165.20
Maradong	31.05	31.05	45.56	45.56	189.68	189.68	223.35	172.66
Daro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Julau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sibu	31.05	31.05	45.56	45.56	189.68	189.68	223.35	172.66
Dalat	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mukah	28.83	28.83	41.21	41.21	157.46	157.46	213.28	163.28
Kanowit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bintulu	28.04	28.04	39.72	39.72	167.80	167.80	213.03	162.48
Tatau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kapit	31.40	31.40	45.91	45.91	186.44	186.44	225.95	176.02
Song	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belaga	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Miri	38.98	38.98	55.49	55.49	193.89	193.89	251.15	201.64
Marudi	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Limbang	38.13	38.13	53.47	53.47	180.08	180.08	245.34	196.29
Lawas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Matu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Asajaya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pakan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Selangau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tebedu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pusa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kabong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tanjung Manis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sebauh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bukit Mabong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Subis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Beluru	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Telang Usan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Gedong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sebuyau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Siburan	40.74	40.74	55.96	55.96	189.42	189.42	254.63	207.77
Pantu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lingga	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 1.4: Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, kumpulan umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1.4: Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bandar / Urban								(RM)
	Kanak-kanak / Children				Remaja / Teenager				
	7-9 tahun / years		10-12 tahun / years		13-15 tahun / years		16-17 tahun / years		
	Lelaki Male 1,750 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,610 kcal	Lelaki Male 1,930 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,710 kcal	Lelaki Male 2,210 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,810 kcal	Lelaki Male 2,340 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,890 kcal	
Sarawak	266.67	237.46	290.08	287.07	313.66	304.60	366.90	304.87	
Kuching	299.40	255.11	315.51	312.40	357.58	344.62	408.68	344.90	
Bau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Lundu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Samarahan	306.54	263.59	328.25	325.37	368.72	356.16	418.17	356.42	
Serian	290.87	251.68	310.92	307.62	348.31	335.54	398.31	335.84	
Simunjan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Sri Aman	290.87	251.68	310.92	307.62	348.31	335.54	398.31	335.84	
Lubok Antu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Betong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Saratok	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Sarikei	300.28	255.80	316.62	313.53	357.99	345.27	409.78	345.55	
Maradong	312.54	265.45	322.33	319.10	368.00	355.51	420.17	355.80	
Daro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Julau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Sibu	312.54	265.45	322.33	319.10	368.00	355.51	420.17	355.80	
Dalat	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Mukah	294.51	254.40	312.21	308.97	348.71	336.75	402.45	337.05	
Kanowit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Bintulu	295.45	255.26	317.07	313.95	352.17	339.88	404.17	340.16	
Tatau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Kapit	314.83	267.23	326.27	323.63	369.97	358.00	422.04	358.24	
Song	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Belaga	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Miri	347.37	294.66	354.17	351.36	446.58	392.65	497.72	392.90	
Marudi	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Limbang	340.29	292.32	359.55	356.19	468.11	392.80	519.59	393.10	
Lawas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Matu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Asajaya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Pakan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Selangau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Tebedu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Pusa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Kabong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Tanjung Manis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Sebauh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Bukit Mabong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Subis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Beluru	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Telang Usan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Gedong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Sebuyau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Siburan	349.23	303.07	378.08	374.77	461.46	408.62	508.56	408.92	
Pantu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Lingga	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 1.4: Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, kumpulan umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1.4: Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024 (cont'd)

	Bandar / Urban		(RM)			
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Dewasa / Adult				Warga emas / Senior citizen	
	18-29 tahun / years		30-59 tahun / years		≥60 tahun / years	
	Lelaki Male 2,240 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,840 kcal	Lelaki Male 2,190 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,900 kcal	Lelaki Male 2,030 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,770 kcal
Sarawak	306.51	291.67	306.51	303.50	291.67	288.66
Kuching	340.07	325.03	340.07	336.95	325.03	321.92
Bau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lundu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Samarahan	353.25	334.86	353.25	350.37	334.86	331.98
Serian	329.40	313.89	329.40	326.11	313.89	310.60
Simunjan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sri Aman	329.40	313.89	329.40	326.11	313.89	310.60
Lubok Antu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Betong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saratok	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sarikei	342.48	328.98	342.48	339.40	328.98	325.90
Maradong	349.86	336.36	349.86	346.62	336.36	333.12
Daro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Julau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sibu	349.86	336.36	349.86	346.62	336.36	333.12
Dalat	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mukah	329.28	315.15	329.28	326.04	315.15	311.91
Kanowit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bintulu	336.83	323.72	336.83	333.72	323.72	320.61
Tatau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kapit	352.15	337.81	352.15	349.52	337.81	335.18
Song	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belaga	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Miri	393.24	377.68	393.24	390.43	377.68	374.87
Marudi	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Limbang	397.33	377.96	397.33	393.97	377.96	374.60
Lawas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Matu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Asajaya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pakan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Selangau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tebedu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pusa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kabong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tanjung Manis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sebauh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bukit Mabong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Subis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Beluru	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Telang Usan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Gedong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sebuyau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Siburan	385.10	365.06	385.10	381.79	365.06	361.75
Pantu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lingga	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1.4: Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, kumpulan umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1.4: Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024 (cont'd)

	Luar Bandar / Rural								(RM)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bayi / Infant				Kanak-kanak / Children				
	6-8 bulan / months		9-11 bulan / months		1-3 tahun / years		4-6 tahun / years		
	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
	570-680 kcal	570-680 kcal	660-720 kcal	660-720 kcal	980 kcal	900 kcal	1,300 kcal	1,210 kcal	
Sarawak	39.29	39.29	53.68	53.68	185.10	185.10	246.62	198.53	
Kuching	40.24	40.24	55.04	55.04	195.62	195.62	249.88	203.49	
Bau	29.94	29.94	43.28	43.28	167.11	167.11	220.23	171.49	
Lundu	29.94	29.94	43.28	43.28	167.11	167.11	220.23	171.49	
Samarahan	40.74	40.74	55.96	55.96	189.42	189.42	254.63	207.77	
Serian	40.74	40.74	55.96	55.96	189.42	189.42	254.63	207.77	
Simunjan	29.14	29.14	41.80	41.80	160.72	160.72	210.18	162.57	
Sri Aman	43.73	43.73	59.32	59.32	203.87	203.87	260.52	214.11	
Lubok Antu	29.14	29.14	41.80	41.80	160.72	160.72	210.18	162.57	
Betong	29.14	29.14	41.80	41.80	160.72	160.72	210.18	162.57	
Saratok	31.05	31.05	45.56	45.56	189.68	189.68	223.35	172.66	
Sarikei	35.53	35.53	48.57	48.57	167.12	167.12	228.89	181.34	
Maradong	35.47	35.47	46.90	46.90	170.12	170.12	227.66	177.96	
Daro	31.05	31.05	45.56	45.56	189.68	189.68	223.35	172.66	
Julau	28.83	28.83	41.21	41.21	157.46	157.46	213.28	163.28	
Sibu	33.13	33.13	44.52	44.52	164.31	164.31	221.13	171.59	
Dalat	28.04	28.04	39.72	39.72	167.81	167.81	213.04	162.49	
Mukah	37.75	37.75	50.31	50.31	171.01	171.01	242.87	192.43	
Kanowit	31.40	31.40	45.91	45.91	186.44	186.44	225.95	176.02	
Bintulu	41.49	41.49	57.32	57.32	195.08	195.08	251.62	203.67	
Tatau	31.40	31.40	45.91	45.91	186.44	186.44	225.95	176.02	
Kapit	44.08	44.08	59.03	59.03	196.88	196.88	263.07	215.06	
Song	28.19	28.19	39.87	39.87	168.11	168.11	213.65	163.10	
Belaga	32.20	32.20	46.88	46.88	178.47	178.47	227.21	176.68	
Miri	32.21	32.21	46.92	46.92	188.08	188.08	228.93	178.28	
Marudi	31.88	31.88	45.98	45.98	193.43	193.43	225.65	175.17	
Limbang	30.61	30.61	44.33	44.33	171.91	171.91	222.11	170.77	
Lawas	30.61	30.61	44.33	44.33	171.91	171.91	222.11	170.77	
Matu	28.83	28.83	41.21	41.21	157.46	157.46	213.28	163.28	
Asajaya	31.50	31.50	46.50	46.50	175.90	175.90	225.57	179.00	
Pakan	28.67	28.67	41.59	41.59	157.73	157.73	207.50	160.41	
Selangau	28.17	28.17	39.58	39.58	158.27	158.27	205.49	156.42	
Tebedu	29.14	29.14	41.80	41.80	160.72	160.72	210.18	162.57	
Pusa	31.06	31.06	45.58	45.58	189.23	189.23	219.74	171.76	
Kabong	31.06	31.06	45.58	45.58	189.23	189.23	219.74	171.76	
Tanjung Manis	28.83	28.83	41.21	41.21	157.46	157.46	213.28	163.28	
Sebauh	32.84	32.84	48.78	48.78	182.65	182.65	223.16	175.57	
Bukit Mabong	32.20	32.20	46.88	46.88	178.26	178.26	225.53	176.26	
Subis	34.09	34.09	51.15	51.15	189.19	189.19	235.85	186.77	
Beluru	34.09	34.09	51.15	51.15	189.19	189.19	235.85	186.77	
Telang Usan	34.09	34.09	51.15	51.15	189.19	189.19	235.85	186.77	
Gedong	29.14	29.14	41.80	41.80	160.72	160.72	210.18	162.57	
Sebuyau	29.14	29.14	41.80	41.80	160.72	160.72	210.18	162.57	
Siburan	29.14	29.14	41.80	41.80	160.72	160.72	210.18	162.57	
Pantu	29.14	29.14	41.80	41.80	160.72	160.72	210.18	162.57	
Lingga	29.14	29.14	41.80	41.80	160.72	160.72	210.18	162.57	

Lampiran 1.4: Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, kumpulan umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1.4: Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024 (cont'd)

	Luar Bandar / Rural		(RM)					
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Kanak-kanak / Children				Remaja / Teenager			
	7-9 tahun / years		10-12 tahun / years		13-15 tahun / years		16-17 tahun / years	
	Lelaki Male 1,750 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,610 kcal	Lelaki Male 1,930 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,710 kcal	Lelaki Male 2,210 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,810 kcal	Lelaki Male 2,340 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,890 kcal
Sarawak	337.82	293.56	362.42	359.25	452.84	391.45	502.59	391.74
Kuching	342.12	297.41	371.10	368.13	465.48	400.19	511.41	400.46
Bau	306.54	263.59	328.25	325.37	368.72	356.16	418.17	356.42
Lundu	306.54	263.59	328.25	325.37	368.72	356.16	418.17	356.42
Samarahan	349.23	303.07	378.08	374.77	461.46	408.62	508.56	408.92
Serian	349.23	303.07	378.08	374.77	461.46	408.62	508.56	408.92
Simunjan	290.87	251.68	310.92	307.62	348.31	335.54	398.31	335.84
Sri Aman	356.32	308.64	383.24	379.88	479.43	415.83	525.75	416.14
Lubok Antu	290.87	251.68	310.92	307.62	348.31	335.54	398.31	335.84
Betong	290.87	251.68	310.92	307.62	348.31	335.54	398.31	335.84
Saratok	312.54	265.45	322.33	319.10	368.00	355.51	420.17	355.80
Sarikei	316.57	273.18	338.80	335.88	456.95	366.07	505.10	366.34
Maradong	308.46	274.31	338.12	335.07	448.51	357.62	502.04	357.90
Daro	312.54	265.45	322.33	319.10	368.00	355.51	420.17	355.80
Julau	294.51	254.40	312.21	308.97	348.71	336.75	402.45	337.05
Sibu	301.99	267.79	330.51	327.49	396.33	349.85	450.81	350.13
Dalat	295.45	255.26	317.07	313.95	352.18	339.88	404.19	340.17
Mukah	327.30	289.62	353.34	350.17	424.04	375.69	478.90	375.98
Kanowit	314.83	267.23	326.27	323.63	369.97	358.00	422.04	358.24
Bintulu	347.97	297.50	363.13	359.39	465.11	398.11	516.74	398.45
Tatau	314.83	267.23	326.27	323.63	369.97	358.00	422.04	358.24
Kapit	355.59	311.60	385.27	382.31	451.95	414.15	499.93	414.42
Song	296.06	255.87	317.68	314.56	352.78	340.49	404.79	340.77
Belaga	319.96	272.92	335.17	332.13	378.87	366.86	433.62	367.13
Miri	320.79	273.18	336.26	333.62	379.97	367.99	433.94	368.23
Marudi	313.37	270.15	333.33	330.65	376.05	362.40	428.02	362.64
Limbang	315.56	268.67	337.92	334.87	382.23	368.01	436.79	368.29
Lawas	315.56	268.67	337.92	334.87	382.23	368.01	436.79	368.29
Matu	294.51	254.40	312.21	308.97	348.71	336.75	402.45	337.05
Asajaya	316.16	266.76	330.32	326.93	377.79	363.84	424.14	364.14
Pakan	291.01	244.68	304.42	301.43	347.44	334.36	394.38	334.63
Selangau	284.37	248.03	310.95	307.85	345.31	332.18	398.58	332.46
Tebedu	290.87	251.68	310.92	307.62	348.31	335.54	398.31	335.84
Pusa	305.32	258.23	315.11	311.88	360.78	348.28	405.72	348.58
Kabong	305.32	258.23	315.11	311.88	360.78	348.28	405.72	348.58
Tanjung Manis	294.51	254.40	312.21	308.97	348.71	336.75	402.45	337.05
Sebauh	316.21	262.10	321.80	317.97	374.79	360.20	425.53	360.54
Bukit Mabong	316.59	269.55	331.80	328.76	375.50	363.49	426.89	363.77
Subis	333.77	277.07	336.77	333.88	396.31	378.98	446.33	379.24
Beluru	333.77	277.07	336.77	333.88	396.31	378.98	446.33	379.24
Telang Usan	333.77	277.07	336.77	333.88	396.31	378.98	446.33	379.24
Gedong	290.87	251.68	310.92	307.62	348.31	335.54	398.31	335.84
Sebuyau	290.87	251.68	310.92	307.62	348.31	335.54	398.31	335.84
Siburan	290.87	251.68	310.92	307.62	348.31	335.54	398.31	335.84
Pantu	290.87	251.68	310.92	307.62	348.31	335.54	398.31	335.84
Lingga	290.87	251.68	310.92	307.62	348.31	335.54	398.31	335.84

Lampiran 1.4: Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, kumpulan umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1.4: Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024 (cont'd)

	Luar Bandar / Rural						(RM)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Dewasa / Adult				Warga emas / Senior citizen		
	18-29 tahun / years		30-59 tahun / years		≥60 tahun / years		
	Lelaki Male 2,240 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,840 kcal	Lelaki Male 2,190 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,900 kcal	Lelaki Male 2,030 kcal	Perempuan Female 1,770 kcal	
Sarawak	375.78	359.31	375.78	372.61	359.31	356.14	
Kuching	373.24	357.65	373.24	370.27	357.65	354.68	
Bau	353.25	334.86	353.25	350.37	334.86	331.98	
Lundu	353.25	334.86	353.25	350.37	334.86	331.98	
Samarahan	385.10	365.06	385.10	381.79	365.06	361.75	
Serian	385.10	365.06	385.10	381.79	365.06	361.75	
Simunjan	329.40	313.89	329.40	326.11	313.89	310.60	
Sri Aman	394.92	376.76	394.92	391.57	376.76	373.41	
Lubok Antu	329.40	313.89	329.40	326.11	313.89	310.60	
Betong	329.40	313.89	329.40	326.11	313.89	310.60	
Saratok	349.86	336.36	349.86	346.62	336.36	333.12	
Sarikei	353.04	339.42	353.04	350.12	339.42	336.50	
Maradong	343.91	330.23	343.91	340.86	330.23	327.18	
Daro	349.86	336.36	349.86	346.62	336.36	333.12	
Julau	329.28	315.15	329.28	326.04	315.15	311.91	
Sibu	334.28	320.48	334.28	331.26	320.48	317.46	
Dalat	336.84	323.73	336.84	333.72	323.73	320.61	
Mukah	360.06	345.80	360.06	356.89	345.80	342.63	
Kanowit	352.15	337.81	352.15	349.52	337.81	335.18	
Bintulu	382.59	367.15	382.59	378.85	367.15	363.41	
Tatau	352.15	337.81	352.15	349.52	337.81	335.18	
Kapit	397.26	382.73	397.26	394.30	382.73	379.77	
Song	337.45	324.34	337.45	334.33	324.34	321.22	
Belaga	365.48	351.08	365.48	362.44	351.08	348.04	
Miri	367.54	353.20	367.54	364.90	353.20	350.56	
Marudi	365.05	351.25	365.05	362.37	351.25	348.57	
Limbang	368.25	349.53	368.25	365.20	349.53	346.48	
Lawas	368.25	349.53	368.25	365.20	349.53	346.48	
Matu	329.28	315.15	329.28	326.04	315.15	311.91	
Asajaya	355.81	335.95	355.81	352.42	335.95	332.56	
Pakan	329.49	315.99	329.49	326.50	315.99	313.00	
Selangau	316.63	302.95	316.63	313.54	302.95	299.86	
Tebedu	329.40	313.89	329.40	326.11	313.89	310.60	
Pusa	342.64	329.14	342.64	339.40	329.14	325.90	
Kabong	342.64	329.14	342.64	339.40	329.14	325.90	
Tanjung Manis	329.28	315.15	329.28	326.04	315.15	311.91	
Sebauh	352.84	337.54	352.84	349.01	337.54	333.71	
Bukit Mabong	362.11	347.71	362.11	359.07	347.71	344.67	
Subis	379.60	364.18	379.60	376.72	364.18	361.30	
Beluru	379.60	364.18	379.60	376.72	364.18	361.30	
Telang Usan	379.60	364.18	379.60	376.72	364.18	361.30	
Gedong	329.40	313.89	329.40	326.11	313.89	310.60	
Sebuyau	329.40	313.89	329.40	326.11	313.89	310.60	
Siburan	329.40	313.89	329.40	326.11	313.89	310.60	
Pantu	329.40	313.89	329.40	326.11	313.89	310.60	
Lingga	329.40	313.89	329.40	326.11	313.89	310.60	

Lampiran 1.5: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut saiz isi rumah, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024

Appendix 1.5: Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by household size, administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024

	Jumlah / Total						(RM)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) / Household size (Person)						
	Satu One	Dua Two	Tiga Three	Empat Four	Lima Five	Enam dan lebih Six and more	
Sarawak	1,242	2,380	3,487	4,575	5,566	7,626	
Kuching	1,810	3,210	4,529	5,843	7,043	9,723	
Bau	1,106	2,101	3,091	4,035	4,937	7,401	
Lundu	909	1,709	2,473	3,268	4,036	6,165	
Samarahan	1,525	2,700	3,857	4,719	5,611	7,390	
Serian	1,028	1,898	2,760	3,587	4,322	6,116	
Simunjan	881	1,669	2,469	3,182	3,960	5,500	
Sri Aman	959	1,688	2,501	3,252	3,981	5,317	
Lubok Antu	929	1,664	2,422	3,127	3,754	4,780	
Betong	1,077	1,964	2,839	3,704	4,443	5,803	
Saratok	1,035	1,908	2,779	3,514	4,375	5,803	
Sarikei	1,011	1,835	2,646	3,480	4,022	5,747	
Maradong	935	1,740	2,516	3,377	4,178	5,165	
Daro	950	1,766	2,563	3,380	4,085	5,693	
Julau	946	1,708	2,462	3,218	3,979	4,734	
Sibu	1,394	2,573	3,696	4,680	5,817	7,820	
Dalat	946	1,790	2,615	3,423	4,030	6,557	
Mukah	978	1,787	2,563	3,306	4,225	5,512	
Kanowit	1,095	1,987	2,834	3,725	4,483	5,942	
Bintulu	1,561	2,782	3,968	5,121	6,258	8,412	
Tatau	1,119	2,034	2,921	3,753	4,632	6,256	
Kapit	1,119	2,093	2,978	3,923	4,812	7,296	
Song	1,030	1,891	2,665	3,454	4,146	5,699	
Belaga	906	1,669	2,415	3,185	3,801	5,229	
Miri	1,349	2,447	3,495	4,515	5,482	7,451	
Marudi	1,085	1,957	2,759	3,567	4,356	5,677	
Limbang	1,124	2,034	2,942	3,854	4,703	6,412	
Lawas	1,246	2,274	3,271	4,182	5,216	7,121	
Matu	980	1,822	2,629	3,453	4,298	5,513	
Asajaya	919	1,744	2,579	3,410	4,243	5,919	
Pakan	779	1,490	2,178	2,831	3,563	4,260	
Selangau	970	1,773	2,540	3,280	4,030	5,339	
Tebedu	825	1,522	2,183	2,847	3,552	4,756	
Pusa	946	1,764	2,569	3,356	3,987	5,530	
Kabong	825	1,553	2,285	2,988	3,668	4,685	
Tanjung Manis	928	1,731	2,482	3,273	4,023	4,977	
Sebauh	925	1,702	2,475	3,147	3,883	5,121	
Bukit Mabong	1,010	1,907	2,801	n.a.	4,532	6,302	
Subis	964	1,765	2,547	3,335	4,097	5,653	
Beluru	858	1,606	2,324	3,030	3,748	5,028	
Telang Usan	1,041	1,896	2,712	3,451	4,236	5,849	
Gedong	717	1,332	1,951	2,591	3,226	4,454	
Sebuyau	672	1,259	1,841	2,365	2,871	3,821	
Siburan	756	1,420	2,118	2,769	3,212	4,757	
Pantu	643	1,197	1,726	2,266	2,632	4,267	
Lingga	654	1,240	1,850	2,343	3,017	4,223	

Nota / Note:

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1.5: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut saiz isi rumah, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1.5: Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by household size, administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024 (cont'd)

	Bandar / Urban						(RM)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) / Household size (Person)						
	Satu One	Dua Two	Tiga Three	Empat Four	Lima Five	Enam dan lebih Six and more	
Sarawak	1,554	2,814	3,961	5,223	6,360	8,673	
Kuching	1,855	3,269	4,618	5,952	7,236	10,051	
Bau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Lundu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Samarahan	1,582	2,801	3,954	5,038	6,145	7,960	
Serian	1,100	2,022	2,945	3,890	4,774	6,610	
Simunjan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Sri Aman	1,042	1,893	2,695	3,539	4,341	6,257	
Lubok Antu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Betong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Saratok	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Sarikei	1,099	2,005	2,931	3,842	4,612	5,594	
Maradong	989	1,786	2,492	3,464	4,263	5,336	
Daro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Julau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Sibu	1,473	2,621	3,747	4,832	5,903	8,069	
Dalat	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Mukah	1,060	1,933	2,706	3,594	4,384	6,046	
Kanowit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Bintulu	1,640	2,906	4,114	5,286	6,471	8,609	
Tatau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Kapit	1,268	2,316	3,312	4,285	5,367	8,240	
Song	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Belaga	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Miri	1,369	2,465	3,520	4,542	5,508	7,468	
Marudi	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Limbang	1,170	2,111	3,053	3,960	4,853	6,384	
Lawas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Matu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Asajaya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Pakan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Selangau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Tebedu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Pusa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Kabong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Tanjung Manis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Sebauh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Bukit Mabong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Subis	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Beluru	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Telang Usan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Gedong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Sebuyau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Siburan	793	1,501	2,154	2,931	n.a.	4,333	
Pantu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Lingga	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	

Nota / Note:

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1.5: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut saiz isi rumah, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024 (samb.)

Appendix 1.5: Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by household size, administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024 (cont'd)

	Luar Bandar / Rural						(RM)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) / Household size (Person)						
	Satu One	Dua Two	Tiga Three	Empat Four	Lima Five	Enam dan lebih Six and more	
Sarawak	975	1,791	2,654	3,447	4,217	5,955	
Kuching	1,192	2,199	3,185	4,121	5,026	7,019	
Bau	1,106	2,101	3,091	4,035	4,937	7,401	
Lundu	909	1,709	2,473	3,268	4,036	6,165	
Samarahan	866	1,654	2,363	3,123	3,799	5,657	
Serian	1,014	1,870	2,705	3,523	4,251	6,064	
Simunjan	881	1,669	2,469	3,182	3,960	5,500	
Sri Aman	753	1,428	2,116	2,735	3,398	4,183	
Lubok Antu	929	1,664	2,422	3,127	3,754	4,780	
Betong	1,077	1,964	2,839	3,704	4,443	5,803	
Saratok	1,035	1,908	2,779	3,514	4,375	5,803	
Sarikei	837	1,563	2,316	3,048	3,630	5,950	
Maradong	911	1,722	2,529	3,292	4,094	4,999	
Daro	950	1,766	2,563	3,380	4,085	5,693	
Julau	946	1,708	2,462	3,218	3,979	4,734	
Sibu	1,172	2,155	3,135	4,007	4,945	6,637	
Dalat	946	1,790	2,615	3,423	4,030	6,557	
Mukah	913	1,694	2,452	3,155	3,880	4,950	
Kanowit	1,095	1,987	2,834	3,725	4,483	5,942	
Bintulu	1,181	2,138	3,041	3,905	4,756	6,212	
Tatau	1,119	2,034	2,921	3,753	4,632	6,256	
Kapit	1,054	1,947	2,795	3,635	4,374	5,746	
Song	1,030	1,891	2,665	3,454	4,146	5,699	
Belaga	906	1,669	2,415	3,185	3,801	5,229	
Miri	1,176	2,135	3,037	3,947	4,852	6,904	
Marudi	1,085	1,957	2,759	3,567	4,356	5,677	
Limbang	1,043	1,943	2,847	3,673	4,581	6,439	
Lawas	1,246	2,274	3,271	4,182	5,216	7,121	
Matu	980	1,822	2,629	3,453	4,298	5,513	
Asajaya	919	1,744	2,579	3,410	4,243	5,919	
Pakan	779	1,490	2,178	2,831	3,563	4,260	
Selangau	970	1,773	2,540	3,280	4,030	5,339	
Tebedu	825	1,522	2,183	2,847	3,552	4,756	
Pusa	946	1,764	2,569	3,356	3,987	5,530	
Kabong	825	1,553	2,285	2,988	3,668	4,685	
Tanjung Manis	928	1,731	2,482	3,273	4,023	4,977	
Sebauh	925	1,702	2,475	3,147	3,883	5,121	
Bukit Mabong	1,010	1,907	2,801	n.a.	4,532	6,302	
Subis	964	1,765	2,547	3,335	4,097	5,653	
Beluru	858	1,606	2,324	3,030	3,748	5,028	
Telang Usan	1,041	1,896	2,712	3,451	4,236	5,849	
Gedong	717	1,332	1,951	2,591	3,226	4,454	
Sebuyau	672	1,259	1,841	2,365	2,871	3,821	
Siburan	734	1,364	2,042	2,622	3,212	4,817	
Pantu	643	1,197	1,726	2,266	2,632	4,267	
Lingga	654	1,240	1,850	2,343	3,017	4,223	

Nota / Note:

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1.6: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024

Appendix 1.6: Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household per capita by administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Per kapita / Per capita		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Sarawak	1,151	1,332	882
Kuching	1,501	1,538	1,042
Bau	1,014	n.a.	1,014
Lundu	827	n.a.	827
Samarahan	1,226	1,307	773
Serian	905	986	890
Simunjan	812	n.a.	812
Sri Aman	851	936	707
Lubok Antu	820	n.a.	820
Betong	949	n.a.	949
Saratok	929	n.a.	929
Sarikei	920	1,014	781
Maradong	875	894	865
Daro	870	n.a.	870
Julau	853	n.a.	853
Sibu	1,213	1,242	1,036
Dalat	872	n.a.	872
Mukah	865	919	820
Kanowit	958	n.a.	958
Bintulu	1,301	1,343	1,005
Tatau	979	n.a.	979
Kapit	1,032	1,136	965
Song	940	n.a.	940
Belaga	827	n.a.	827
Miri	1,151	1,158	1,031
Marudi	961	n.a.	961
Limbang	992	1,032	946
Lawas	1,084	n.a.	1,084
Matu	914	n.a.	914
Asajaya	851	n.a.	851
Pakan	743	n.a.	743
Selangau	866	n.a.	866
Tebedu	733	n.a.	733
Pusa	855	n.a.	855
Kabong	767	n.a.	767
Tanjung Manis	854	n.a.	854
Sebauh	825	n.a.	825
Bukit Mabong	976	n.a.	976
Subis	852	n.a.	852
Beluru	780	n.a.	780
Telang Usan	924	n.a.	924
Gedong	655	n.a.	655
Sebuyau	605	n.a.	605
Siburan	689	732	659
Pantu	590	n.a.	590
Lingga	616	n.a.	616

Nota / Note:

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Lampiran 1.7: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) makanan bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024

Appendix 1.7: Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) of food for household per capita by administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Per kapita / Per capita		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Sarawak	485	507	453
Kuching	512	517	451
Bau	462	n.a.	462
Lundu	466	n.a.	466
Samarahan	524	543	417
Serian	450	542	433
Simunjan	442	n.a.	442
Sri Aman	479	515	417
Lubok Antu	453	n.a.	453
Betong	463	n.a.	463
Saratok	448	n.a.	448
Sarikei	482	495	462
Maradong	474	474	474
Daro	433	n.a.	433
Julau	484	n.a.	484
Sibu	443	443	445
Dalat	421	n.a.	421
Mukah	455	468	444
Kanowit	443	n.a.	443
Bintulu	502	509	454
Tatau	445	n.a.	445
Kapit	503	556	469
Song	502	n.a.	502
Belaga	475	n.a.	475
Miri	516	518	478
Marudi	467	n.a.	467
Limbang	520	536	501
Lawas	462	n.a.	462
Matu	444	n.a.	444
Asajaya	468	n.a.	468
Pakan	452	n.a.	452
Selangau	398	n.a.	398
Tebedu	448	n.a.	448
Pusa	444	n.a.	444
Kabong	448	n.a.	448
Tanjung Manis	434	n.a.	434
Sebauh	481	n.a.	481
Bukit Mabong	467	n.a.	467
Subis	477	n.a.	477
Beluru	471	n.a.	471
Telang Usan	471	n.a.	471
Gedong	447	n.a.	447
Sebuyau	443	n.a.	443
Siburan	479	543	436
Pantu	416	n.a.	416
Lingga	416	n.a.	416

Nota / Note :

n.a.: **Tidak berkenaan**

Not applicable

Lampiran 1.8: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bukan makanan bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Sarawak, 2024

Appendix 1.8: Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) of non-food for household per capita by administrative district and strata, Sarawak, 2024

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Per kapita / Per capita		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Sarawak	666	825	429
Kuching	989	1,021	591
Bau	552	n.a.	552
Lundu	361	n.a.	361
Samarahan	702	764	356
Serian	455	444	457
Simunjan	370	n.a.	370
Sri Aman	372	421	290
Lubok Antu	367	n.a.	367
Betong	486	n.a.	486
Saratok	481	n.a.	481
Sarikei	438	519	319
Maradong	401	420	391
Daro	437	n.a.	437
Julau	369	n.a.	369
Sibu	770	799	591
Dalat	451	n.a.	451
Mukah	410	451	376
Kanowit	515	n.a.	515
Bintulu	799	834	551
Tatau	534	n.a.	534
Kapit	529	580	496
Song	438	n.a.	438
Belaga	352	n.a.	352
Miri	635	640	553
Marudi	494	n.a.	494
Limbang	472	496	445
Lawas	622	n.a.	622
Matu	470	n.a.	470
Asajaya	383	n.a.	383
Pakan	291	n.a.	291
Selangau	468	n.a.	468
Tebedu	285	n.a.	285
Pusa	411	n.a.	411
Kabong	319	n.a.	319
Tanjung Manis	420	n.a.	420
Sebauh	344	n.a.	344
Bukit Mabong	509	n.a.	509
Subis	375	n.a.	375
Beluru	309	n.a.	309
Telang Usan	453	n.a.	453
Gedong	208	n.a.	208
Sebuyau	162	n.a.	162
Siburan	210	189	223
Pantu	174	n.a.	174
Lingga	200	n.a.	200

Nota / Note :

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Lampiran 2.1: Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Sarawak, 2024
Appendix 2.1: Median and mean of monthly household consumption expenditure by administrative district, Sarawak, 2024

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah/ Median (RM)	Purata/ Mean (RM)
Sarawak	3,753	4,281
Kuching	4,592	5,184
Bau	3,813	3,965
Lundu	2,869	3,370
Samarahan	4,619	4,973
Serian	3,197	3,594
Simunjan	2,783	3,130
Sri Aman	2,853	3,378
Lubok antu	3,231	3,564
Betong	2,601	2,877
Saratok	2,778	3,127
Sarikei	3,425	3,849
Maradong	2,625	2,864
Daro	2,684	3,076
Julau	3,125	3,401
Sibu	4,183	4,490
Dalat	2,851	3,079
Mukah	3,162	3,650
Kanowit	2,919	3,240
Bintulu	4,563	5,073
Tatau	2,767	3,071
Kapit	3,090	3,683
Song	2,646	2,939
Belaga	2,463	2,757
Miri	4,312	4,609
Marudi	2,396	2,705
Limbang	3,042	3,457
Lawas	2,907	3,241
Matu	2,872	2,992
Asajaya	3,108	3,598
Pakan	3,215	3,444
Selangau	2,795	2,947
Tebedu	2,384	2,639
Pusa	2,373	2,736
Kabong	2,923	3,225
Tanjung Manis	2,608	2,902
Sebauh	2,299	3,311
Bukit Mabong	2,370	3,363
Subis	3,139	3,967
Beluru	2,607	2,844
Telang Usan	2,696	2,824
Gedong	2,442	2,950
Sebuyau	2,358	2,462
Siburan	3,807	4,088
Pantu	2,165	2,371
Lingga	2,200	2,412

**PERTANYAAN BERHUBUNG DENGAN PENERBITAN INI BOLEH JUGA DIBUAT
DI PEJABAT PERANGKAAAN NEGERI SEPERTI BERIKUT:**

Pengarah,
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