



**MALAYSIA**

# **LAPORAN SURVEI PERBELANJAAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT NEGERI DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN**

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*HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY REPORT  
BY STATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT*

**KEDAH  
2019**

**Pemakluman/Announcement:**

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day 2020 adalah  
*“Connecting The World With Data We Can Trust”.*

*The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on 20<sup>th</sup> October each year. MyStats Day 2020 theme is  
“Connecting The World With Data We Can Trust”.*

**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA**

Diterbitkan dan dicetak oleh/*Published and printed by:*

**Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**

*Department of Statistics, Malaysia*

Blok C6, Kompleks C,

Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,

62514 Putrajaya,

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Diterbitkan pada Julai 2020/*Published on July 2020*

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**ISSN 2716-5728**

## KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah Mengikut Negeri dan Daerah Pentadbiran, Kedah, 2019 yang julung kali disediakan ini membentangkan statistik perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah meliputi 12 Kumpulan Utama barangan dan perkhidmatan serta merupakan analisis secara terperinci kepada Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah. Pengelasan Kumpulan Utama ini adalah berdasarkan *Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)* yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)*. Statistik dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan 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* yang diterbitkan oleh *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)*.

Statistik ini digunakan terutamanya oleh agensi kerajaan sebagai input dalam perancangan, pembentukan dan pemantauan rancangan pembangunan negara. Statistik ini juga penting bagi tujuan pengemaskinian wajaran dan penentuan item dalam bakul barangan dan perkhidmatan bagi penyusunan Indeks Harga Pengguna Malaysia. Statistik ini boleh digunakan oleh ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik serta individu lain bagi tujuan penyelidikan dan penganalisan.

Laporan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama memaparkan penemuan utama, jadual statistik terperinci disediakan di bahagian kedua dan bahagian ketiga menerangkan aspek teknikal seperti konsep, definisi dan metodologi survei bagi membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia 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 penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amat dihargai.

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

**Julai 2020**

## **PREFACE**

*The Household Expenditure Survey Report by State and Administrative District, Kedah, 2019 is an inaugural report which provides statistics on household consumption expenditure encompassing 12 Main Groups of goods and services. It also provides detailed analysis of the Household Expenditure Survey. The classification of these Main Groups is based on the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) published by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The statistics on expenditure published in this report are based on the concepts and guidelines of the 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).*

*Statistics from this report are primarily used by government agencies as an input in the planning, formulating and monitoring of national development plans. These statistics are also important for the purpose of updating the weights and to identify the items in the basket of goods and services for the compilation of the Consumer Price Index Malaysia. These statistics can be used by economists, academicians and other individuals for research and analysis purposes.*

*The report consists of three main parts. The first part displays main findings and summary of findings. The detailed statistical tables are provided in the second part. Meanwhile, the third part describes technical aspects such as concepts, definition and methodology of the survey to assist the users to understand the published statistics.*

*The Department of Statistics, Malaysia gratefully acknowledges the cooperation rendered by all parties who have contributed directly and indirectly in realising this publication. Every feedback and suggestions towards improving the future publication is highly appreciated.*

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**

*Chief Statistician Malaysia*

**July 2020**

# KANDUNGAN

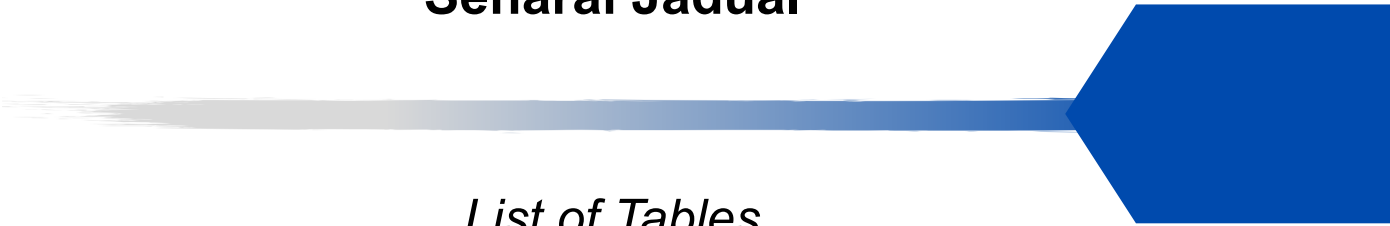
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## **Senarai Jadual**

*List of Tables*

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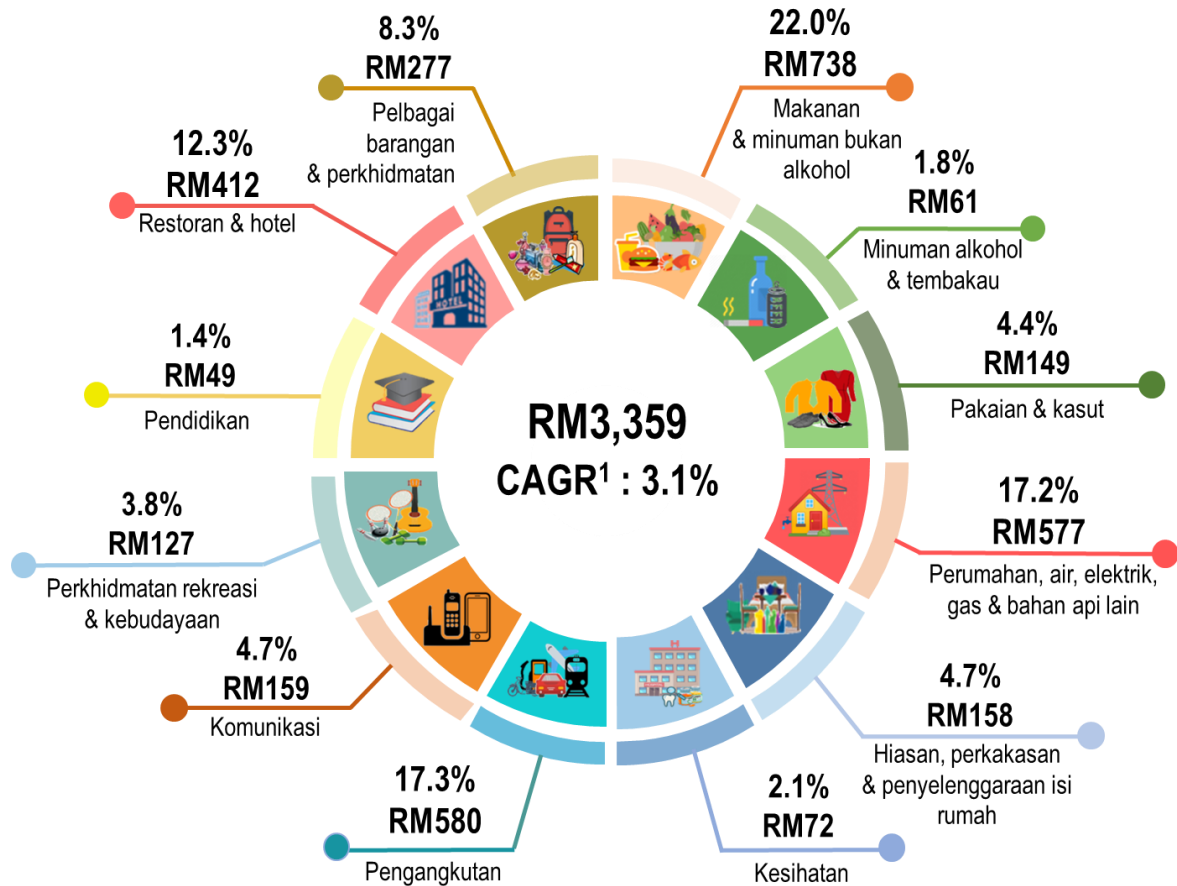
*Summary of Findings*

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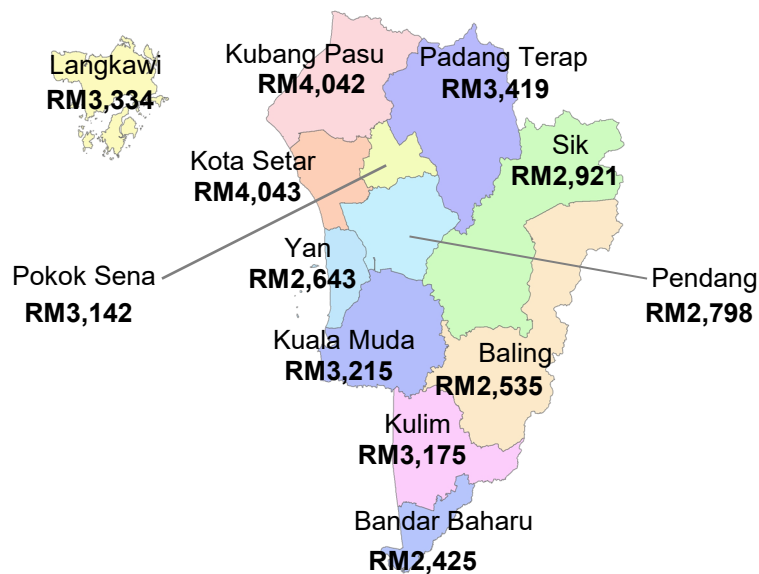
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# PERBELANJAAN ISI RUMAH 2019 KEDAH

Komposisi Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Bulanan Purata mengikut Kumpulan Utama, 2019



Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Bulanan Purata mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, 2019



<sup>1</sup> CAGR - Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun (2016-2019)  
Nota: Perbelanjaan purata berdasarkan kepada keseluruhan isi rumah

## Dua Subkumpulan Tertinggi Perbelanjaan Bulanan Purata, 2019

### Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol



Ikan segar  
**RM102**  
Daging segar  
**RM97**

### Minuman alkohol & tembakau



Tembakau  
**RM49**  
Minuman keras/alkohol  
**RM11**

### Pakaian & kasut



Pakaian  
**RM108**  
Kasut & kasut lain  
**RM26**

### Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain



Sewa  
**RM393**  
Elektrik  
**RM99**

### Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah



Perabot & hiasan rumah  
**RM47**  
Barangan isi rumah tidak tahan lama  
**RM42**

### Kesihatan



Barang pengeluaran perubatan  
**RM38**  
Perkhidmatan perubatan  
**RM12**

### Pengangkutan



Bahan api & pelincir untuk pengangkutan persendirian  
**RM273**  
Pembaikan & penyelenggaraan untuk pengangkutan persendirian  
**RM143**

### Komunikasi



Perkhidmatan telefon & telefaks  
**RM147**  
Peralatan telefon & telefaks  
**RM11**

### Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan



Perkhidmatan kebudayaan  
**RM47**  
Pakej pelancongan  
**RM18**

### Pendidikan



Pendidikan peringkat pra sekolah & sekolah rendah  
**RM21**  
Pendidikan peringkat menengah  
**RM13**

### Restoran & hotel



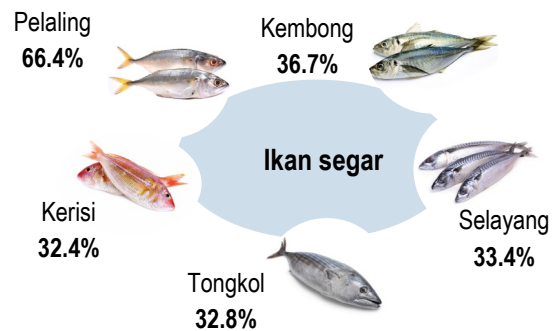
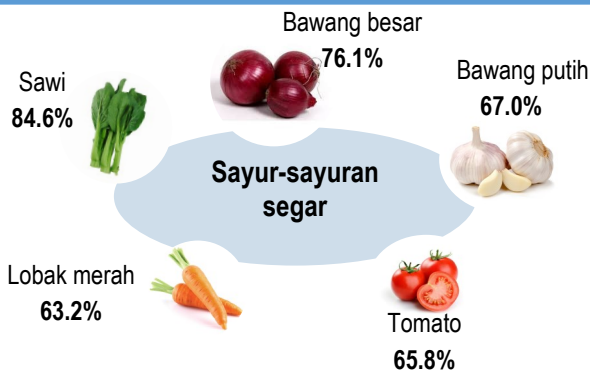
Perbelanjaan di restoran & kafe  
**RM397**  
Perkhidmatan penginapan  
**RM15**

### Pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan



Perkakas lain, barang-barang & produk penjagaan diri  
**RM95**  
Insurans untuk kenderaan bermotor  
**RM73**

## Lima Barangan Popular mengikut Peratusan Tertinggi Isi Rumah Berbelanja, 2019



Nasi lemak  
**93.5%**

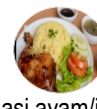


Makanan berasaskan mee/pasta  
**92.6%**

### Makanan di luar rumah



Teh  
**86.5%**



Nasi ayam/itik  
**80.8%**



Roti canai  
**80.5%**

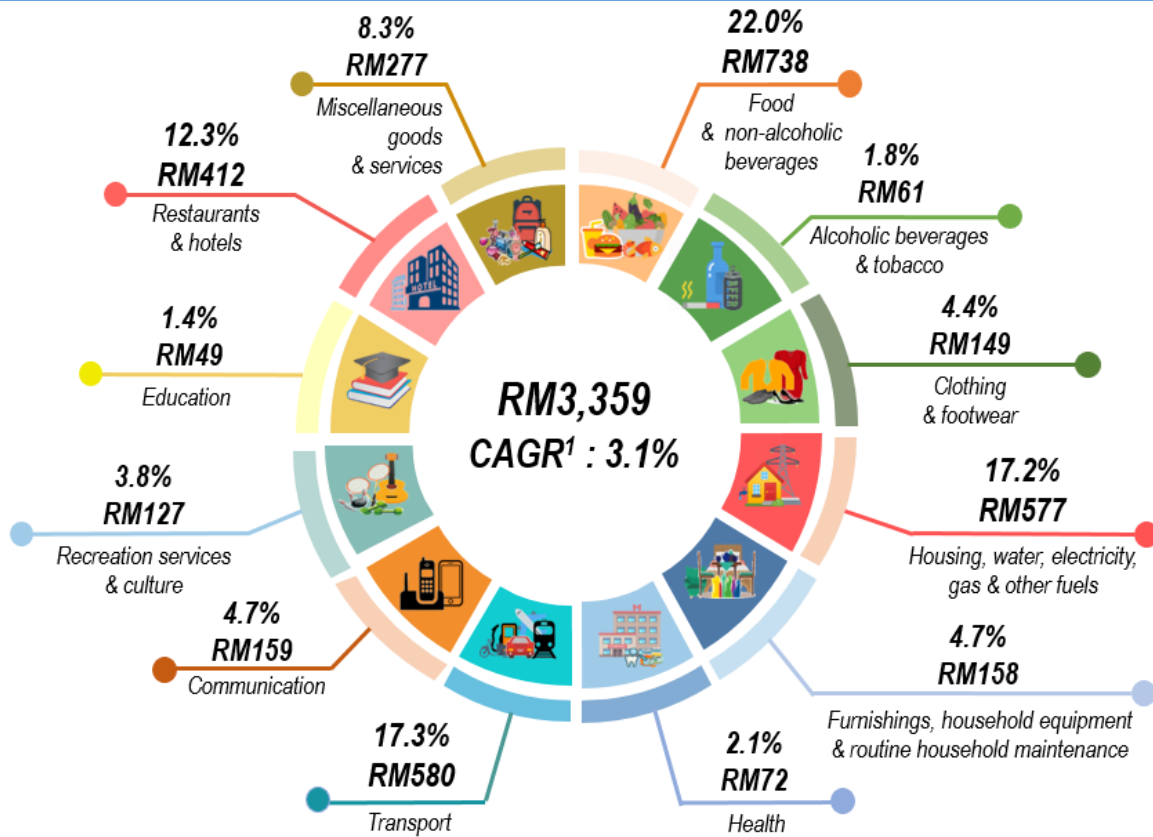
Nota: Perbelanjaan purata berdasarkan kepada keseluruhan isi rumah



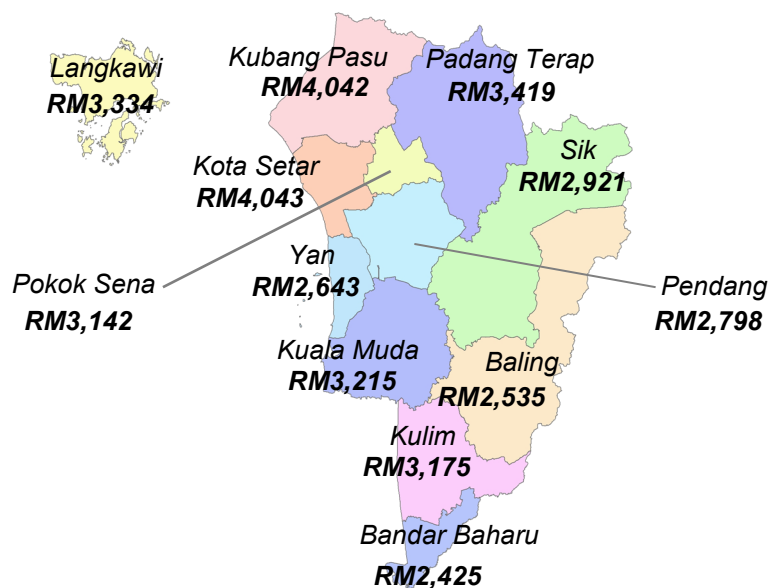
# HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE 2019

## KEDAH

Composition of Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Main Group, 2019



Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Administrative District, 2019



<sup>1</sup> CAGR - Compounded Annual Growth Rate (2016-2019)  
 Note: Mean expenditure is based on total household

## Two Highest Subgroup of Mean Monthly Expenditure, 2019

### Food & non-alcoholic beverages



Fresh fish  
RM102  
Fresh meat  
RM97

### Alcoholic beverages & tobacco



Tobacco  
RM49  
Alcoholic beverages  
RM11

### Clothing & footwear



Garments  
RM108  
Shoes & other footwear  
RM26

### Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels



Rent  
RM393  
Electricity  
RM99

### Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance



Furniture & furnishings  
RM47  
Non-durables household goods  
RM42

### Health



Pharmaceutical products  
RM38  
Medical services  
RM12

### Transport



Fuels & lubricants for personal transport equipment  
RM273  
Repair & maintenance of personal transport  
RM143

### Communication



Telephone & telefax services  
RM147  
Telephone & telefax equipment  
RM11

### Recreation services & culture



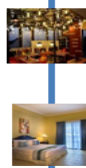
Cultural services  
RM47  
Package tours  
RM18

### Education



Pre primary & primary education  
RM21  
Secondary education  
RM13

### Restaurants & hotels



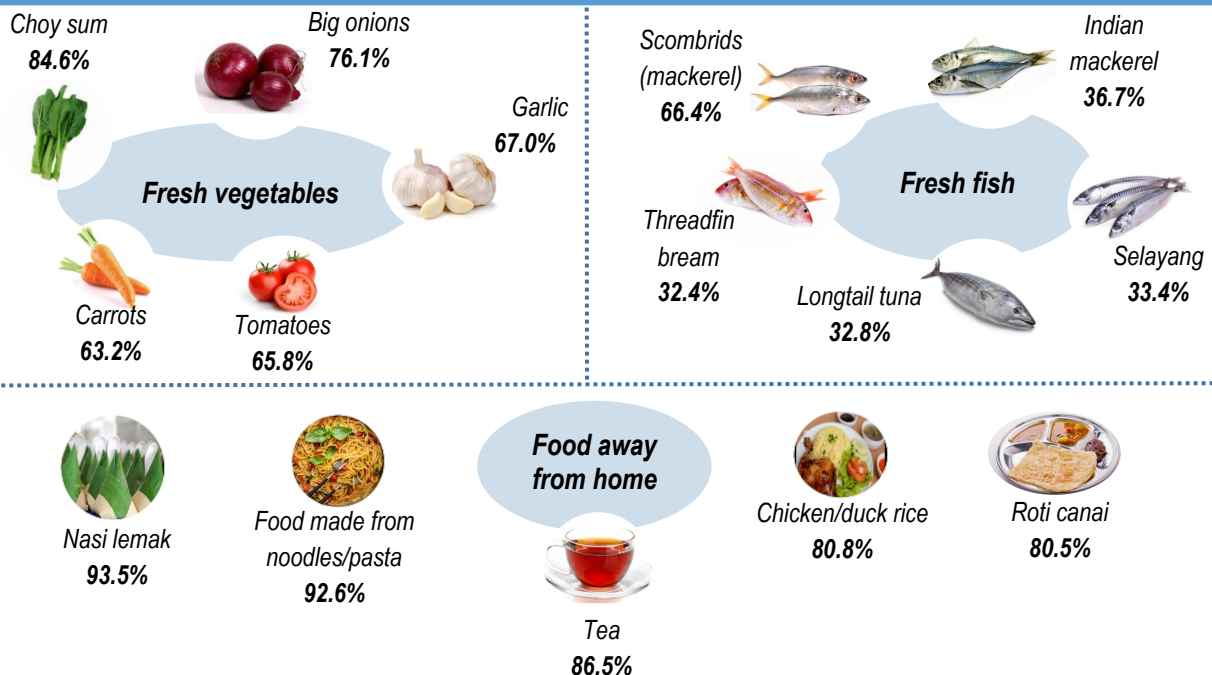
Expenditure in restaurants & cafes  
RM397  
Accommodation services  
RM15

### Miscellaneous goods & services



Other appliances, articles & products for personal care  
RM95  
Insurance for motor vehicle  
RM73

## Top Five Items by Highest Percentage of Household Expenditure, 2019



Note: Mean expenditure is based on total household

## A. PENGENALAN

Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta merupakan komponen penting dan menjadi pemacu utama dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi Malaysia. Pada 2019, perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta kekal sebagai pendorong utama dari segi permintaan dengan sumbangan 58.7 peratus kepada KDNK. Pertumbuhan ini berlaku dalam konteks peningkatan penyertaan tenaga buruh, pendapatan boleh guna yang meningkat serta perbelanjaan penggunaan yang stabil. Perbelanjaan penggunaan secara tidak langsung mewujudkan permintaan dan seterusnya merancakkan ekonomi negara.

Terdapat banyak faktor yang boleh mempengaruhi perubahan dalam komposisi dan corak penggunaan isi rumah di Malaysia. Antaranya ialah tingkat pendapatan, harga barangan dan cita rasa. Oleh itu, pemahaman tentang gelagat pengguna memainkan peranan penting dalam pelaksanaan strategi yang berkesan untuk mencapai matlamat pertumbuhan ekonomi negara dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan serta taraf hidup masyarakat.

Gelagat pengguna ini boleh difahami dan dikaji melalui survei yang dibuat khas berdasarkan perbelanjaan harian isi rumah. Dalam konteks ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melalui Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) mengumpul data yang komprehensif berkaitan corak perbelanjaan yang dibuat oleh isi rumah.

## B. LATAR BELAKANG SURVEI

Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah 2019 merupakan survei kali ke-15 setelah kali pertama dilaksanakan pada 1957/1958. Objektif utama pelaksanaan survei ini adalah untuk mendapatkan data komprehensif mengenai tingkat dan pola perbelanjaan pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan. Sebelum tahun 2014, survei ini dijalankan setiap lima tahun dan kemudiannya disepadukan dengan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dengan kekerapan dua kali setiap lima tahun. Sebagaimana Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah, survei ini turut dilaksanakan secara saintifik dengan kaedah pensampelan berkebarangkalian. Sampel yang dipilih adalah berdasarkan senarai isi rumah yang diperoleh daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan yang dilaksanakan setiap sepuluh tahun. Senarai yang dikemaskini secara berterusan berdasarkan data pentadbiran ini menjadi asas kepada rangka isi rumah yang menyeluruh meliputi semua negeri mengikut lokaliti kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Ianya membolehkan sampel yang dipilih lebih terperinci sehingga ke peringkat daerah pentadbiran serta dapat mewakili seluruh 8.0 juta populasi isi rumah.

Pada awal pelaksanaannya, kegunaan data adalah terhad kepada penyediaan wawasan bagi pembentukan Indeks Harga Pengguna dan kajian tentang pola perbelanjaan

isi rumah dan penetapan. Namun begitu, seiring dengan perkembangan dan kemajuan negara, maklumat berkaitan perbelanjaan semakin penting sebagai indikator makro dan mikro negara termasuklah pengukuran Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK), pendapatan garis kemiskinan, kos sara hidup dan kuasa beli pengguna.

### C. KONSEP DAN KLASIFIKASI PERBELANJAAN ISI RUMAH

Statistik perbelanjaan digunakan oleh kerajaan dalam membentuk, memantau dan menilai kesan polisi ekonomi dan sosial seperti perubahan dasar fiskal, permintaan produk & perkhidmatan serta menjadi pelengkap kepada penyusunan akaun negara dalam konteks sektor isi rumah dalam negara. Oleh itu, adalah penting untuk menggunakan konsep dan definisi yang setara dengan saranan dan amalan antarabangsa. Rujukan yang diguna pakai pada masa ini adalah *System of National Account, United Nations; Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth (2013), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*; dan *Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), United Nations*.

Terdapat tiga konsep utama perbelanjaan yang perlu difahami dalam menganalisis data perbelanjaan isi rumah iaitu perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah, perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan isi rumah dan perbelanjaan semasa.

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah merupakan perbelanjaan penggunaan persendirian bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan sepanjang tempoh rujukan<sup>1</sup>. Perbelanjaan ini merujuk kepada nilai barangan & perkhidmatan pengguna yang diperoleh, diguna atau dibayar oleh isi rumah melalui pembelian langsung, hasil pengeluaran sendiri, melalui pertukaran barangan & perkhidmatan atau pendapatan dalam bentuk mata benda untuk memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak ahli isi rumah.

Sementara itu, perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan isi rumah merujuk kepada pembayaran ke atas perkhidmatan kewangan dan lain-lain bayaran kepada negara bagi tujuan menambah hasil negara. Ini bermaksud, bayaran tersebut tidak mendapat pulangan atau faedah. Contoh perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan adalah pembayaran dalam bentuk pindahan seperti cukai pendapatan, caruman keselamatan sosial, bayaran pampasan, bayaran wajib & denda, pemberian kepada isi rumah lain dan pembayaran balik pinjaman seperti perumahan, kenderaan dan pelaburan. Jumlah bagi kedua-dua perbelanjaan ini membentuk perbelanjaan semasa isi rumah. Selain daripada ketiga-tiga konsep perbelanjaan ini, terdapat juga istilah penggunaan kolektif isi rumah yang

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<sup>1</sup> Tempoh pengumpulan data dilaksanakan selama 12 bulan bagi merekod gelagat pembelian sepanjang tahun termasuk musim perayaan pada bulan semasa dan 11 bulan yang lalu. Pada bulan semasa, segala perbelanjaan yang dibuat oleh isi rumah terpilih bermula pada hari pertama hingga hari terakhir bulan berkenaan akan direkodkan dalam diari harian. Manakala bagi tempoh kedua melibatkan barangan yang tidak kerap dibeli seperti barang tahan lama dan item terpilih yang telah dibeli oleh isi rumah sepanjang tempoh 11 bulan yang lalu.

biasanya berbentuk kemudahan dan perkhidmatan oleh kerajaan seperti keselamatan, pendidikan dan kesihatan. Walau bagaimanapun, penggunaan ini tidak diambil kira sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah perbelanjaan isi rumah.

Bagi menentukan nilai perbelanjaan bagi sesuatu barangan & perkhidmatan pula, tiga pendekatan digunakan iaitu secara perolehan, penggunaan dan pembayaran. Perolehan merupakan nilai pembelian yang direkodkan pada masa barangan dan perkhidmatan diperoleh manakala kaedah penggunaan adalah bagi barangan tahan lama yang mempunyai jangka hayat yang panjang seperti perabot dan alat pertukangan. Kaedah ini juga digunakan dalam menilai penggunaan utiliti seperti air dan elektrik. Pendekatan pembayaran pula melibatkan bayaran pendahuluan bagi mendapatkan sesuatu barangan & perkhidmatan yang mana barangan & perkhidmatan tersebut belum diterima dalam bulan rujukan seperti bayaran yuran pendidikan dan perkhidmatan asuhan.

COICOP menyediakan panduan klasifikasi item barangan dan perkhidmatan berdasarkan 13 kumpulan perbelanjaan. Kumpulan perbelanjaan 01-12 merupakan item perbelanjaan penggunaan manakala kumpulan perbelanjaan 13 adalah merujuk kepada perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan seperti **Jadual 1**. Klasifikasi COICOP ini telah disesuaikan dengan item perbelanjaan isi rumah di Malaysia dan digunakan dalam pengumpulan dan analisis data.

**Jadual 1: Kumpulan perbelanjaan COICOP**

Kod	Kumpulan perbelanjaan
<b>Perbelanjaan penggunaan</b>	
 01	Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol
 02	Minuman alkohol & tembakau
 03	Pakaian & kasut
 04	Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain
 05	Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah
 06	Kesihatan
 07	Pengangkutan
 08	Komunikasi
 09	Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan
 10	Pendidikan
 11	Restoran & hotel
 12	Pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan
<b>Perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan</b>	
 13	Pelbagai perbelanjaan & perbelanjaan kewangan

### D. PENEMUAN SURVEI

Analisis yang terkandung di dalam laporan ini dipaparkan mengikut segmen iaitu statistik perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah, corak perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah, barangan popular mengikut kumpulan utama terpilih dan penggunaan barangan harian terpilih.

#### 1. STATISTIK PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH

Perbelanjaan penggunaan yang merujuk kepada bahagian pendapatan yang dibelanjakan untuk kegunaan persendirian ke atas barangan & perkhidmatan memainkan peranan penting dalam menggerakkan ekonomi dalam negara. Perbelanjaan penggunaan yang tinggi menggambarkan kuasa beli isi rumah yang kukuh seterusnya menjamin kestabilan pembangunan masyarakat dan kepesatan ekonomi.

Pada 2019, perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata di Kedah telah meningkat daripada RM3,061 pada 2016 kepada RM3,359 iaitu dengan kadar pertumbuhan 3.1 peratus setahun. Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut strata menunjukkan perbelanjaan di bandar meningkat 3.0 peratus setahun daripada RM3,266 (2016) kepada RM3,573 (2019) dan di luar bandar meningkat lebih rendah pada kadar 2.7 peratus setahun daripada RM2,554 kepada RM2,770 bagi tempoh yang sama.

Perbelanjaan penggunaan per kapita bulanan purata mencapai RM1,029 iaitu meningkat 3.4 peratus daripada RM931 pada 2016. Perbelanjaan penggunaan per kapita dikira dengan membahagikan jumlah perbelanjaan isi rumah dengan saiz isi rumah (3.8 orang<sup>2</sup>). Sementara itu, perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan penengah pula adalah RM2,759 berbanding RM2,422 pada 2016.

##### 1.1 PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UTAMA

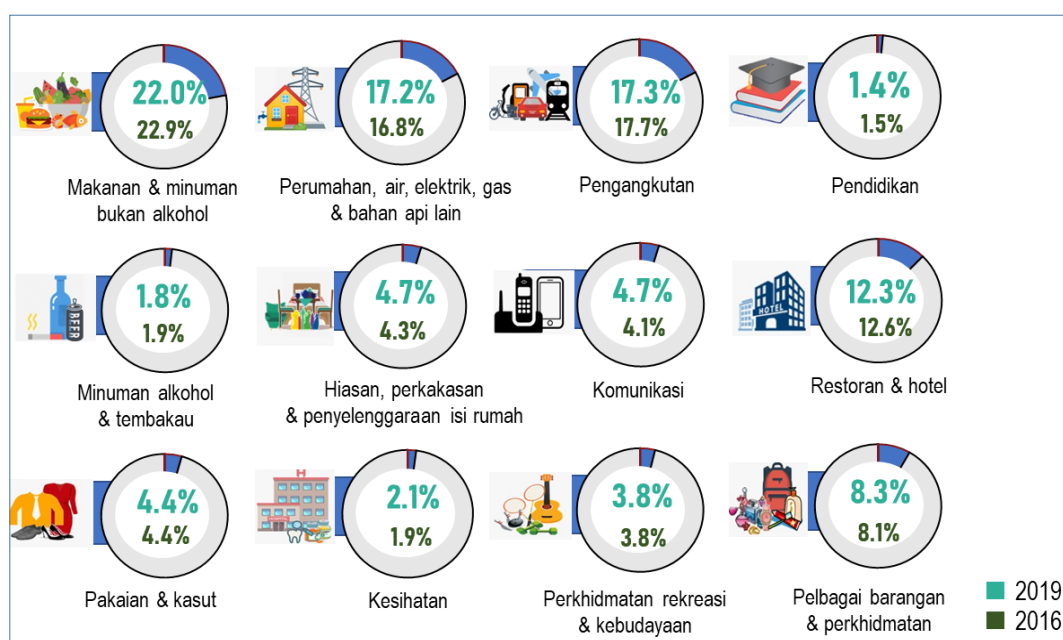
Corak perbelanjaan isi rumah boleh dipengaruhi oleh pelbagai faktor berdasarkan keutamaan keperluan sesebuah isi rumah. Lazimnya, kumpulan barangan keperluan asas mendominasi perbelanjaan isi rumah. Di Kedah, keadaan sama berlaku di mana kumpulan Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol; Pengangkutan; Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain; dan Restoran & hotel kekal menjadi empat kumpulan perbelanjaan tertinggi iaitu 68.8 peratus pada 2019 berbanding 70.0 peratus pada 2016. Kumpulan perbelanjaan Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol (22.0%) menjadi penyumbang tertinggi kepada keseluruhan perbelanjaan

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<sup>2</sup> Termasuk warganegara dan bukan warganegara Malaysia

penggunaan, diikuti oleh Pengangkutan (17.3%); Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (17.2%); dan Restoran & hotel (12.3%). Selain itu, perbelanjaan ke atas Restoran & hotel juga merupakan kombinasi barangan kegunaan dan pilihan. Komposisi Restoran & hotel menurun 0.3 mata peratus pada 2019 berbanding 12.6 peratus pada 2016. Walau bagaimanapun, komposisi bagi Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain menaik 0.4 mata peratus pada 2019 berbanding 16.8 peratus pada 2016. Empat kumpulan utama lain yang turut terdiri daripada barangan keperluan asas ialah Pakaian & kasut, Komunikasi, Kesihatan dan Pendidikan. Manakala, baki empat kumpulan lain terdiri sebahagian besarnya daripada barangan pilihan.

**Paparan 1: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah mengikut 12 kumpulan utama, Kedah, 2019**



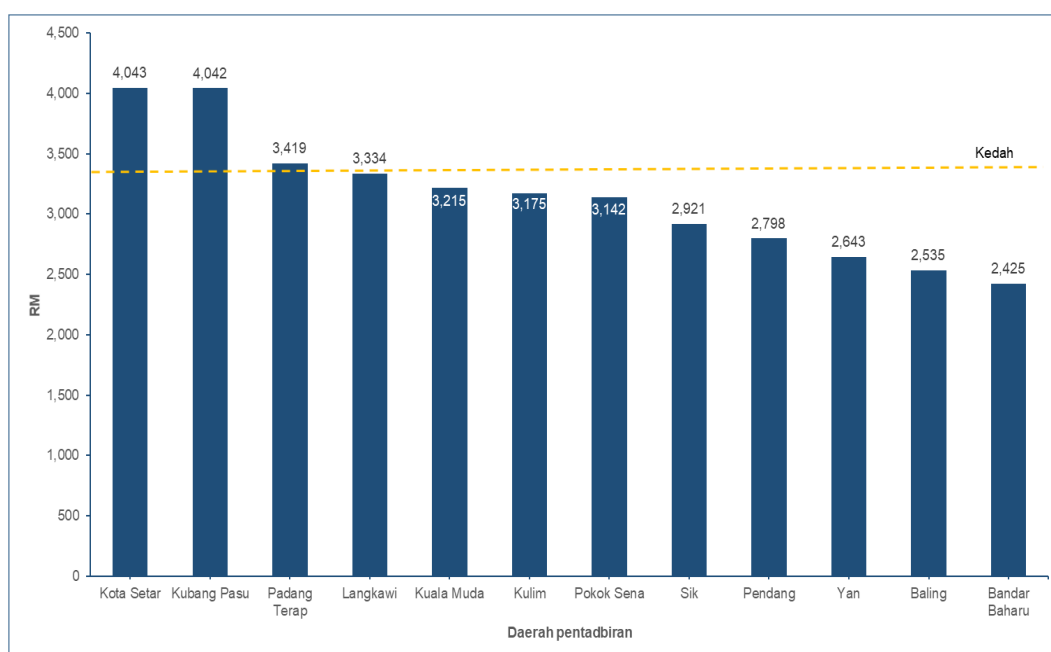
## 1.2 CORAK PERBELANJAAN MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN

Kos sara hidup secara relatif berbeza antara negeri disebabkan wujud perbezaan dari aspek harga barangan dan pendapatan isi rumah serta kemampuan isi rumah menampung kenaikan harga barang juga berbeza. Perbelanjaan isi rumah meningkat seiring dengan peningkatan pendapatan Isi rumah. Di Kedah, perbelanjaan purata meningkat 3.1 peratus selari dengan peningkatan pendapatan purata sebanyak 3.5 peratus. Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran di Kedah merekodkan perbelanjaan tertinggi di daerah Kota Setar dan terendah di daerah Bandar Baharu. Secara perbandingan, tiga daerah pentadbiran merekodkan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata melebihi paras negeri (RM3,359) iaitu Kota Setar (RM4,043), Kubang Pasu

(RM4,042) dan Padang Terap (RM3,419). Manakala, daerah pentadbiran lain merekodkan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata di bawah paras negeri.

Padang Terap dan Pendang merekodkan komposisi perbelanjaan Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol yang dominan iaitu masing-masing 28.5 peratus dan 27.2 peratus. Sementara itu, Yan mencatatkan komposisi tertinggi bagi perbelanjaan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (20.1%). Bagi kumpulan Restoran & hotel pula, komposisi perbelanjaan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh daerah Kulim. Isi rumah di semua daerah membelanjakan sekurang-kurangnya 1.5 peratus untuk kumpulan Kesihatan.

**Carta 1: Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kedah, 2019**



### 1.3 CORAK PERBELANJAAN MENGIKUT SAIZ ISI RUMAH

Saiz isi rumah merupakan salah satu elemen penting dalam menentukan tingkat perbelanjaan penggunaan di mana setiap isi rumah mempunyai saiz tersendiri. Corak perbelanjaan bagi setiap isi rumah ditentukan oleh keperluan ahli isi rumah masing-masing. Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah meningkat selaras dengan pertambahan saiz isi rumah. Dapatan survei menunjukkan isi rumah perseorangan di Kedah membuat perbelanjaan bulanan purata sebanyak RM1,689 berbanding isi rumah yang menanggung empat ahli dan lebih (RM3,859).



Umumnya, komposisi kumpulan Pakaian & kasut akan meningkat selaras dengan peningkatan saiz isi rumah. Isi rumah perseorangan memperuntukkan 3.7 peratus manakala isi rumah dengan ahli empat orang dan lebih sebanyak 4.8 peratus. Corak sama berlaku kepada perbelanjaan penggunaan bagi Komunikasi; Pendidikan; dan Pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan.

Namun begitu, walaupun isi rumah bersaiz besar berhadapan dengan perbelanjaan yang besar tetapi mereka masih dapat mengurangkan perbelanjaan ke atas perkara-perkara yang dapat dikongsi bersama seperti perbelanjaan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain. Dapatan menunjukkan isi rumah perseorangan berbelanja 26.0 peratus ke atas Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain. Namun, ia semakin berkurang kepada 21.0 peratus bagi isi rumah dua orang, 17.4 peratus bagi isi rumah tiga orang dan 15.5 peratus bagi isi rumah empat orang dan lebih.

**Jadual 2: Peratusan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut saiz isi rumah, Kedah, 2019**

Kumpulan perbelanjaan	Saiz isi rumah (orang)				Jumlah
	Satu	Dua	Tiga	Empat dan lebih	
Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol	22.0	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0
Minuman alkohol & tembakau	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.8
Pakaian & kasut	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.8	4.4
Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain	26.0	21.0	17.4	15.5	17.2
Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.7
Kesihatan	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.1
Pengangkutan	11.6	16.8	18.7	17.4	17.3
Komunikasi	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.7
Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.8
Pendidikan	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.0	1.4
Restoran & hotel	13.7	11.0	11.5	12.7	12.3
Pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan	5.3	7.4	7.6	8.9	8.3
Jumlah	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

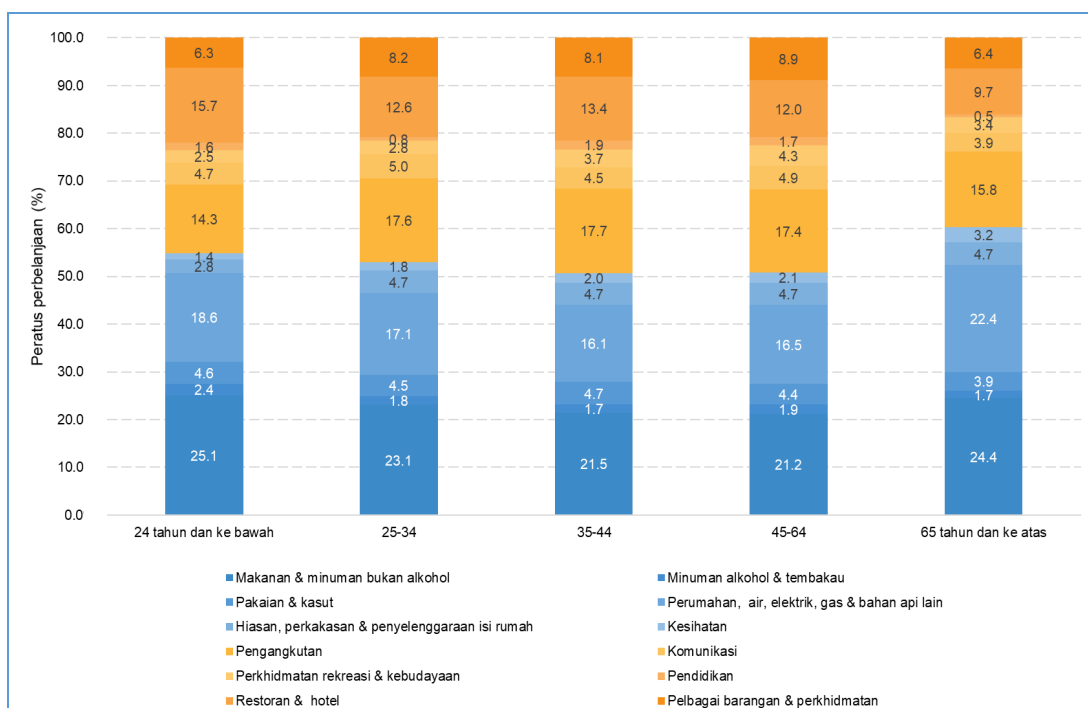
#### 1.4 CORAK PERBELANJAAN MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah berbeza mengikut kumpulan umur. Ketua isi rumah dalam kumpulan umur 45 hingga 64 tahun merekodkan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata tertinggi iaitu RM3,616 manakala bagi kumpulan umur 24 tahun dan ke bawah merekodkan perbelanjaan penggunaan

terendah iaitu RM2,548.

Perbelanjaan bagi isi rumah yang mempunyai ketua isi rumah berumur 65 tahun dan ke atas hanya berbelanja dengan purata RM2,554 sebulan. Isi rumah ini lebih menumpukan kepada perbelanjaan barangan keperluan seperti perumahan dan juga kesihatan.

**Carta 2 : Peratus perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah mengikut kumpulan umur ketua isi rumah, Kedah, 2019**



### 1.5 CORAK PERBELANJAAN MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ISI RUMAH

Di Kedah, isi rumah<sup>3</sup> dibahagikan kepada tiga kumpulan utama iaitu Terendah 40% (B40), Pertengahan 40% (M40) dan Tertinggi 20% (T20). Kumpulan isi rumah B40 merujuk kepada isi rumah yang berpendapatan kurang daripada RM3,710. Isi rumah yang berpendapatan di antara RM3,710 hingga RM7,549 diklasifikasikan sebagai kumpulan isi rumah M40 manakala T20 adalah kumpulan isi rumah yang berpendapatan RM7,550 dan lebih.

Kumpulan B40 memperuntukkan 21.9 peratus perbelanjaannya ke atas perumahan, berbanding hanya 18.0 peratus dan 13.1 peratus masing-masing oleh M40 dan T20. Bagi perbelanjaan ke atas makanan juga menunjukkan kumpulan B40 memperuntukkan lebih tinggi sebanyak 26.2 peratus berbanding 23.6 peratus oleh M40 dan hanya 17.4 peratus oleh T20. Sebaliknya bagi perbelanjaan pengangkutan, T20 mencatatkan komposisi tertinggi sebanyak

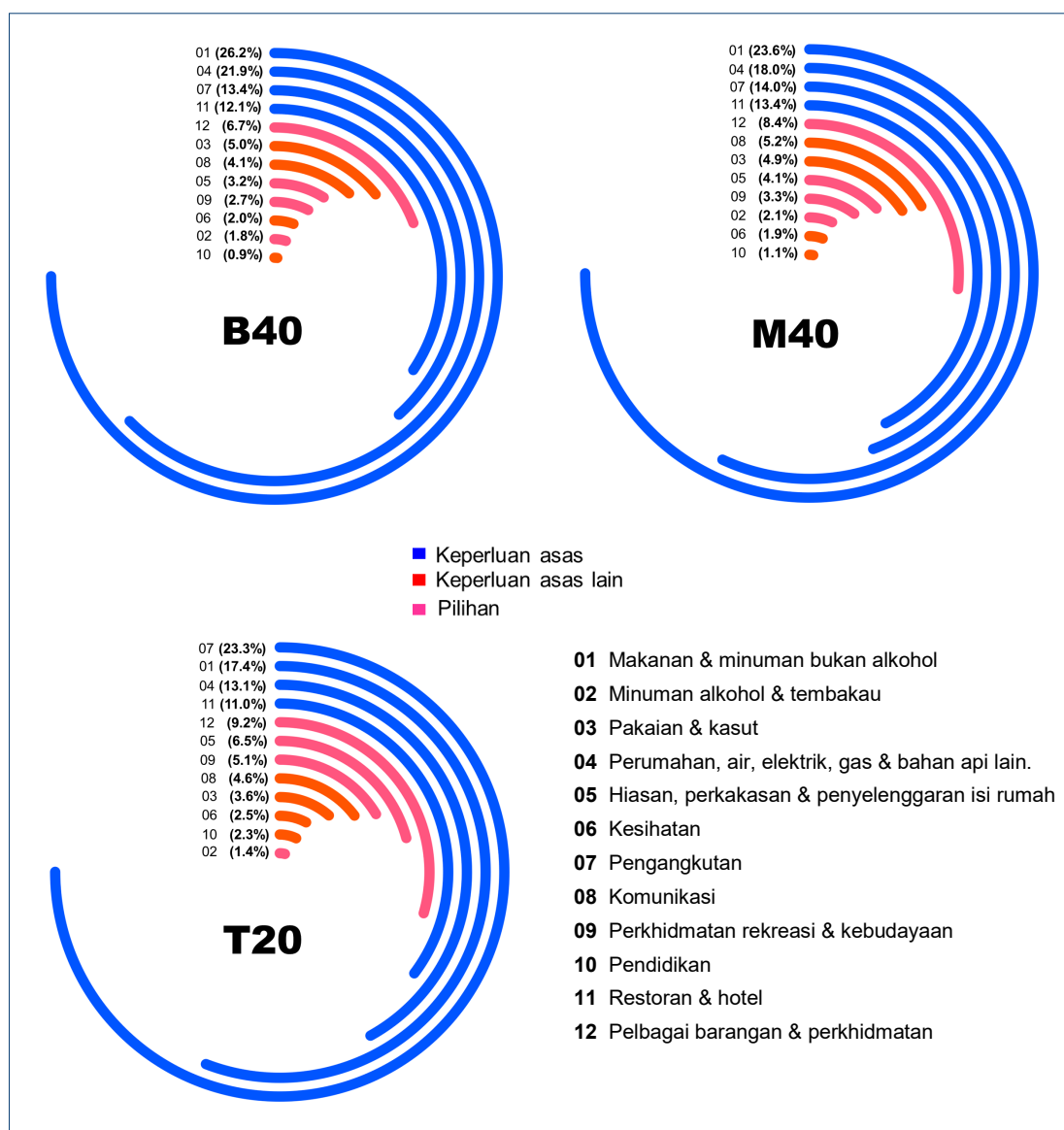
<sup>3</sup> Merujuk kepada isi rumah Malaysia

23.3 peratus. M40 dan B40 pula membelanjakan masing-masing 14.0 peratus dan 13.4 peratus ke atas pengangkutan.

Berbeza pula dengan perbelanjaan ke atas perkhidmatan restoran & hotel, di mana M40 merekodkan komposisi tertinggi iaitu 13.4 peratus sementara kumpulan T20 dan B40 membelanjakan masing-masing 11.0 peratus dan 12.1 peratus. Keadaan ini menunjukkan pendapatan memainkan peranan penting dalam mencorakkan perbelanjaan keperluan asas isi rumah.

Senario yang sama dapat dilihat bagi perbelanjaan pendidikan yang di mana kumpulan T20 memperuntukkan komposisi yang tinggi sebanyak 2.3 peratus. Kumpulan M40 memperuntukkan 1.1 peratus ke atas pendidikan. Manakala kumpulan B40 hanya memperuntukkan 0.9 peratus ke atas pendidikan.

**Carta 3: Peratus perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, Kedah, 2019**



### 2. BARANGAN POPULAR MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UTAMA TERPILIH

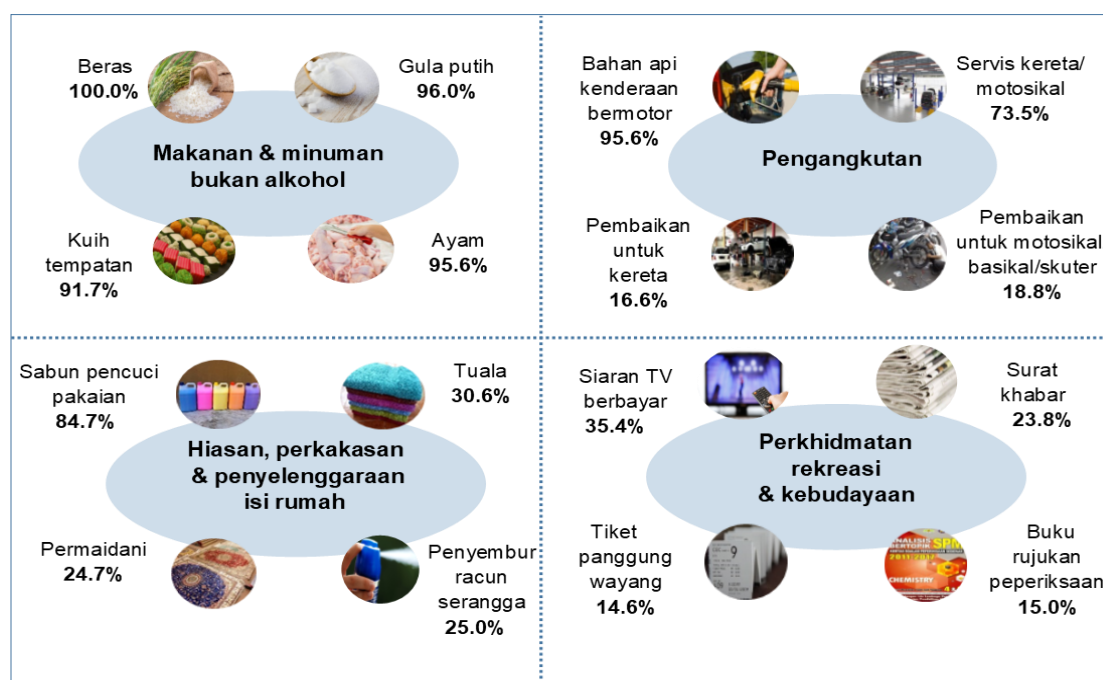
Barangan popular merujuk kepada barangan dengan peratus isi rumah yang berbelanja tertinggi dalam kumpulan utama terpilih. Populariti barangan ini disebabkan antaranya oleh barangan asas serta gaya hidup dan ketersediaan barangan tersebut. Empat kumpulan terpilih iaitu Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol; Pengangkutan; Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah; dan Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan. Dari segi perincian, perbelanjaan kumpulan Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol meliputi 422 item barangan keperluan asas yang dikelaskan kepada 33 sub kumpulan antaranya beras, buah segar, ikan segar, sayur, roti dan tepung. Dapatan survei menunjukkan 100.0 peratus isi rumah berbelanja beras pada tahun 2019. Ini diikuti oleh gula putih (96.0%), ayam (95.6%) dan kuih tempatan (91.7%).

Bagi kumpulan Pengangkutan pula, sebanyak 95.6 peratus isi rumah berbelanja ke atas bahan api kenderaan bermotor diikuti oleh servis kereta/motosikal (73.5%), pembaikan untuk motosikal/basikal/skuter (18.8%) dan pembaikan untuk kereta (16.6%).

Kumpulan Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah yang lebih bersifat pilihan pengguna pula mempunyai nilai populariti yang lebih rendah berbanding barang keperluan asas. Dalam kumpulan ini, sebanyak 84.7 peratus isi rumah berbelanja ke atas sabun pencuci pakaian. Tuala adalah barangan popular kedua tertinggi di mana sebanyak 30.6 peratus isi rumah berbelanja item ini pada tahun 2019. Dua lagi barangan popular adalah penyembur racun serangga (25.0%) dan permaidani (24.7%).

Seterusnya, bagi kumpulan Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan, sebanyak 35.4 peratus isi rumah membuat perbelanjaan ke atas siaran TV berbayar diikuti 23.8 peratus berbelanja ke atas surat khabar. Sebanyak 15.0 peratus berbelanja ke atas buku rujukan peperiksaan dan 14.6 peratus ke atas tiket panggung wayang.

**Paparan 2: Barangan popular bagi kumpulan Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol; Pengangkutan; Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah; dan Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan**



### 3. PENGGUNAAN BARANGAN HARIAN TERPILIH

Barang harian terpilih merangkumi barang basah dan kering di mana membabitkan barangan kawalan seperti beras, minyak masak, gula dan susu. Analisis dibuat bagi penggunaan barangan harian terpilih dari segi kuantiti dan kos. Dapatan menunjukkan beras merupakan item yang paling tinggi dibelanjakan oleh isi rumah iaitu sebanyak 100.0 peratus. Kuantiti purata yang dibelanjakan adalah 17.4 kg bagi setiap isi rumah dengan kos sebanyak RM44.63. Gula putih dan ayam juga merupakan item yang tinggi dibelanjakan oleh isi rumah dengan anggaran masing-masing 3.2 kg (RM9.23 sebulan) dan 7.9 kg (RM59.58 sebulan). **Jadual 3** menunjukkan 17 barangan harian terpilih berserta kuantiti dan kos sebulan.

**Jadual 3: Kuantiti dan kos barangan harian terpilih setiap isi rumah, Kedah, 2019**

Bil.	Barangan	Isi rumah berbelanja (%)	Harga purata (RM)	Unit	Kuantiti penggunaan	Kos sebulan (RM)
1	Beras	100.0	2.56	kg	17.4	44.63
2	Gula putih	96.0	2.85	kg	3.2	9.23
3	Ayam	95.6	7.52	kg	7.9	59.58
4	Minyak masak	92.3	4.61	kg	4.1	18.68
5	Telur ayam	89.2	0.37	biji	40.1	14.96
6	Sawi	84.6	6.80	kg	1.1	7.70
7	Bawang besar	76.1	3.43	kg	1.6	5.35
8	Susu pekat manis	68.2	2.80	tin	2.4	6.69
9	Sotong	66.2	24.22	kg	1.1	27.69
10	Santan segar	64.7	11.44	kg	0.9	10.14
11	Udang	63.6	26.44	kg	1.3	34.29
12	Tepung gandum	62.2	2.47	kg	1.8	4.50
13	Daging lembu	56.4	33.61	kg	1.6	52.23
14	Kubis bulat	53.2	3.79	kg	1.4	5.30
15	Pisang	38.1	5.25	kg	1.7	8.85
16	Ikan kembong	36.7	14.45	kg	2.0	29.44
17	Epal	31.3	1.30	biji	9.4	12.17

## **A. INTRODUCTION**

*Private final consumption expenditure is an important component and a key driver of Malaysia's economic growth. In 2019, private final consumption expenditure remained the major driver of demand with 58.7 per cent contribution to GDP. This growth occurred in the context of increasing labour force participation, rising disposable income and stable consumption expenditure. Consumption expenditure has indirectly created demand and thus stimulated the country's economy.*

*There are many factors that can influence changes in the composition and patterns of household consumption in Malaysia. Among them are income levels, price of goods and preferences. Therefore, understanding consumer behavior plays an important role in the implementation of effective strategies to achieve national economic growth goals and improve the well-being and standard of living of the people.*

*Consumer behaviour can be studied and comprehended through surveys specifically tailor-made based on household daily expenditure. In this context, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) through the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) collects comprehensive data on household expenditure patterns.*

## **B. SURVEY BACKGROUND**

*Household Expenditure Survey 2019 is the 15th round of the survey since it was first implemented in 1957/1958. The main objective of this survey is to obtain comprehensive data on the level and patterns of expenditure of various goods & services. Implementation of the survey can measure and evaluate changes in household expenditure patterns in Malaysia. Prior to 2014, the survey was conducted every five years and was then integrated with the Household Income Survey twice every five years. Similar to the Household Income Survey, this survey is scientifically conducted with probability sampling methods. The sample selected is based on the list of households obtained from the Population and Housing Census which is conducted every ten years. The household list which is constantly updated based on administrative data forms the basis of a comprehensive household framework covering all states by urban and rural locality. It allows the selected sample to be more detailed up to the administrative district level and represent the entire 8.0 million household populations.*

*At the early stage of its implementation, the use of data was limited to providing a basis for the formation of Consumer Price Index and studies on household expenditure patterns. However, as the country progresses and develops, information on expenditure becomes increasingly important at par with macro and micro indicators of the country including measures of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), poverty line income, cost of living and consumer purchasing power.*

### C. CONCEPTS AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Statistics on expenditure are used by the government in formulating, monitoring and evaluating the impact of economic and social policies such as fiscal policy changes, demand for products & services as well as complementing the compilation of national account in the context of the domestic household sector. Therefore, it is important to apply concepts and definitions that are in line with international recommendations and practices. The current references used in conducting this survey are System of National Account, United Nations; Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth (2013), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; and the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), United Nations.

There are three basic expenditure concepts that need to be understood in analysing the household expenditure data namely household consumption expenditure, household non-consumption expenditure and current expenditure.

Household consumption expenditure is the private consumption expenditure of goods and services during the reference period<sup>1</sup>. This expenditure refers to the value of consumer goods & services acquired, used or paid for by household through direct monetary purchase, own-account production, barter or has income in kind for the satisfaction of needs and wants of its members.

Meanwhile, household non-consumption expenditure refers to payments on financial services, others and government payments for the purpose of increasing national income. This means that the payment has no return or benefit. Examples of non-consumption expenditures are payments in the form of transfers such as income tax, social security contributions, compensation payments, mandatory fees & fines, gifts to other households and repayment of loans such as housing, vehicles and investments. The sum of both of these expenditures constitutes the current household expenditure. In addition to these three concepts of expenditure, there is also collective household consumption that are typically in the form of government facilities and services such as security, education and health. However, this consumption is not considered part of total household expenditure.

To determine the cost of goods & services, three approaches are used: acquisition, consumption and payment. Acquisition is the purchase value recorded at the time the goods and services are acquired while consumption approach is used for long-term

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<sup>1</sup> The data collection period is 12 months to record the purchasing behaviour throughout the year including the festive season in the current month and 11 months ago. During the current month, all expenses incurred by the selected household from the first day to the last day of the month will be recorded in the daily diary. The second period involves items that are not often purchased such as durable items and selected items that households have purchased over the last 11 months.



lasting goods such as furniture and carpentry. This method is also used in assessing the use of utilities such as water and electricity. The payment approach involves prepayment of goods & services for which goods & services have not been received during the reference month such as payment of educational and nursing fees.

COICOP provides guidance on the classification of items of goods & services based on 13 expenditure groups. Expenditure groups 01-12 are consumption expenditure items while expenditure group 13 refers to non-consumption expenditure as shown in **Table 1**. This COICOP classification has been adapted to household expenditure items in Malaysia and used in data collection and analysis.

**Table 1: COICOP expenditure groups**

Code	Expenditure groups
<b>Consumption expenditure</b>	
 01	Food & non-alcoholic beverages
 02	Alcoholic beverages & tobacco
 03	Clothing & footwear
 04	Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels
 05	Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance
 06	Health
 07	Transport
 08	Communication
 09	Recreation services & culture
 10	Education
 11	Restaurants & hotels
 12	Miscellaneous goods & services
<b>Non-consumption expenditure</b>	
 13	Miscellaneous expenses & financial expenses

### **D. SURVEY FINDINGS**

*The analysis included in this report is segmented by household consumption expenditure statistics, household consumption patterns, popular items by selected main group and consumption on selected daily items.*

#### **1. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE STATISTICS**

*Consumption expenditure which refers to the portion of income spent on private consumption of goods & services plays an important role in driving the domestic economy. High consumption expenditure reflects high purchasing power of the household and thus guarantees stability of community development and economic growth.*

*In 2019, the mean monthly household consumption expenditure for Kedah increased from RM3,061 in 2016 to RM3,359, grew at 3.1 per cent annual growth rate. The mean monthly household consumption expenditure by strata shows that household expenditure in urban increased by 3.0 per cent yearly from RM3,266 (2016) to RM3,573 (2019) and in rural increased by 2.7 per cent yearly from RM2,554 to RM2,770 for the same period.*

*The mean monthly per capita consumption expenditure reached RM1,029 up to 3.4 per cent from RM931 in 2016. The consumption expenditure per capita which is derived by dividing the value of mean monthly household expenditure by household size (3.8 persons<sup>2</sup>). In addition, the median monthly household consumption expenditure was RM2,759 as compared to RM2,422 in 2016.*

#### **1.1 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY MAIN GROUPS**

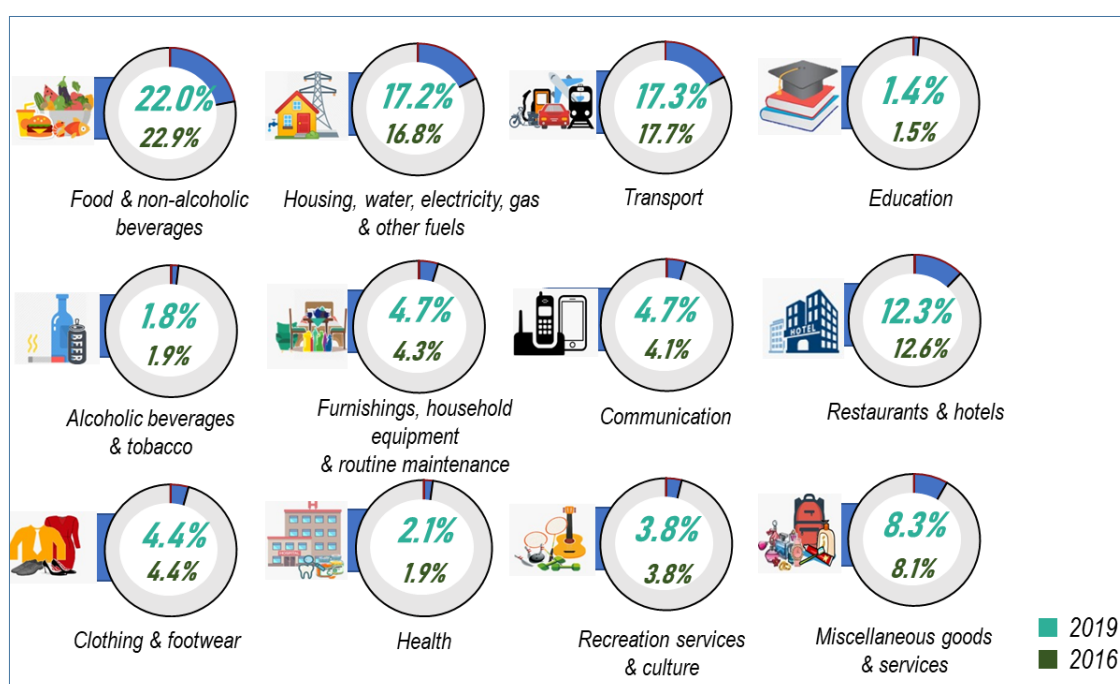
*Household expenditure patterns can be influenced by a number of factors based on a household's prioritised needs. Normally, basic necessities usually dominate household expenditure. In Kedah, similar situation occur where Food & non-alcoholic beverages; Transport; Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels; and Restaurants & hotels remained as top four major components of expenditure which 68.8 per cent in 2019 compared to 70.0 per cent in 2016. Food & non-alcoholic beverages (22.0%) was the highest contributor to the overall household consumption expenditure, followed by Transport (17.3%); Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (17.2%); and Restaurants & hotels (12.3%). Other than that, expenditure on Restaurants & hotels also a combination of basic and selected goods. The composition of Restaurants & hotels decreased by 0.3 percentage points in 2019 as compared to*

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<sup>2</sup> Includes Malaysian citizens and non-citizens

12.6 per cent in 2016. However, the composition of Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels increased by 0.4 percentage points in 2019 as compared to 16.8 per cent in 2016. Other four main group also consist of basic necessities are Clothing & footwear, Communication, Health and Education. Meanwhile, the remaining four group mainly from selected goods.

**Exhibit 1: The composition of household consumption expenditure by 12 main groups, Kedah, 2019**



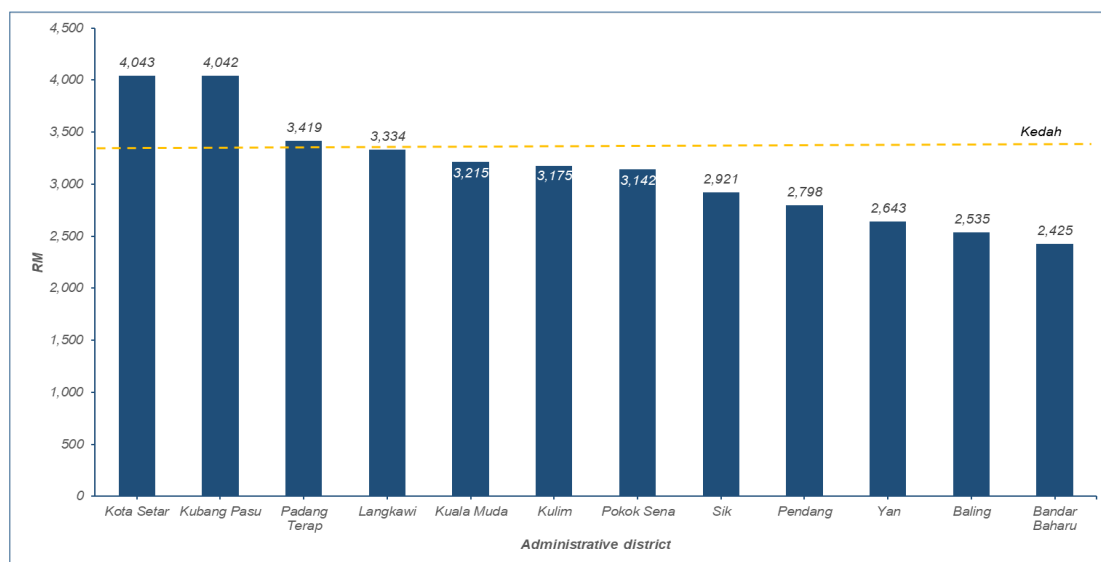
## 1.2 EXPENDITURE PATTERN BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

Cost of living relatively varies between states due to differences in commodity prices, household income levels and the ability of households to cope with rising prices. Household expenditure increased proportionally with an increase in household income. In Kedah, mean of expenditure increased 3.1 per cent accordance to increasing of mean of income at 3.5 per cent. The household consumption expenditure by administrative district in Kedah recorded the highest expenditure in Kota Setar district and the lowest in Bandar Baharu district. By comparison, three administrative districts recorded mean monthly household consumption expenditure higher than state level (RM3,359) namely Kota Setar (RM4,043), Kubang Pasu (RM4,042) and Padang Terap (RM3,419). Meanwhile, other administrative districts recorded mean monthly household expenditure below than the state level.

Padang Terap and Pendang recorded the dominant composition of Food & non-alcoholic beverages, which were 28.5 per cent and 27.2 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, Yan recorded the highest composition for expenditure on Housing, water,

electricity, gas & other fuels (20.1%). For Restaurants & hotels, the highest expenditure composition was recorded by Kulim district. Household in all administrative districts spent at least 1.5 per cent on Health.

**Chart 1: Mean monthly household consumption expenditure by administrative district, Kedah, 2019**



### 1.3 EXPENDITURE PATTERN BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Household size is one of the most important elements in determining household consumption expenditure where each household has its own size. The expenditure pattern for each household is determined by the needs of their household members. Household consumption expenditure increased as household size increased. In Kedah, a single household spent on average RM1,689 per month as compared to a household with four members and above (RM3,859).

In general, the expenditure composition on Clothing & footwear will increase accordingly with an increase of household size. Single households accounted 3.7 per cent while households with four members and above made up 4.8 per cent. The same pattern occurred on Communication; Education; and Miscellaneous goods & services.

Despite a large-sized household facing with huge expenditure, they are still able to reduce their expenditure towards items that can be shared together such as on Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels. The findings depicted that a single household spent 26.0 per cent of its expenditure towards Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels. However, it has gradually decreased to 21.0 per cent for a two member households, 17.4 per cent for a three member households

and 15.5 per cent for households with four members and above.

**Table 2: Percentage of monthly household consumption expenditure by size, Kedah, 2019**

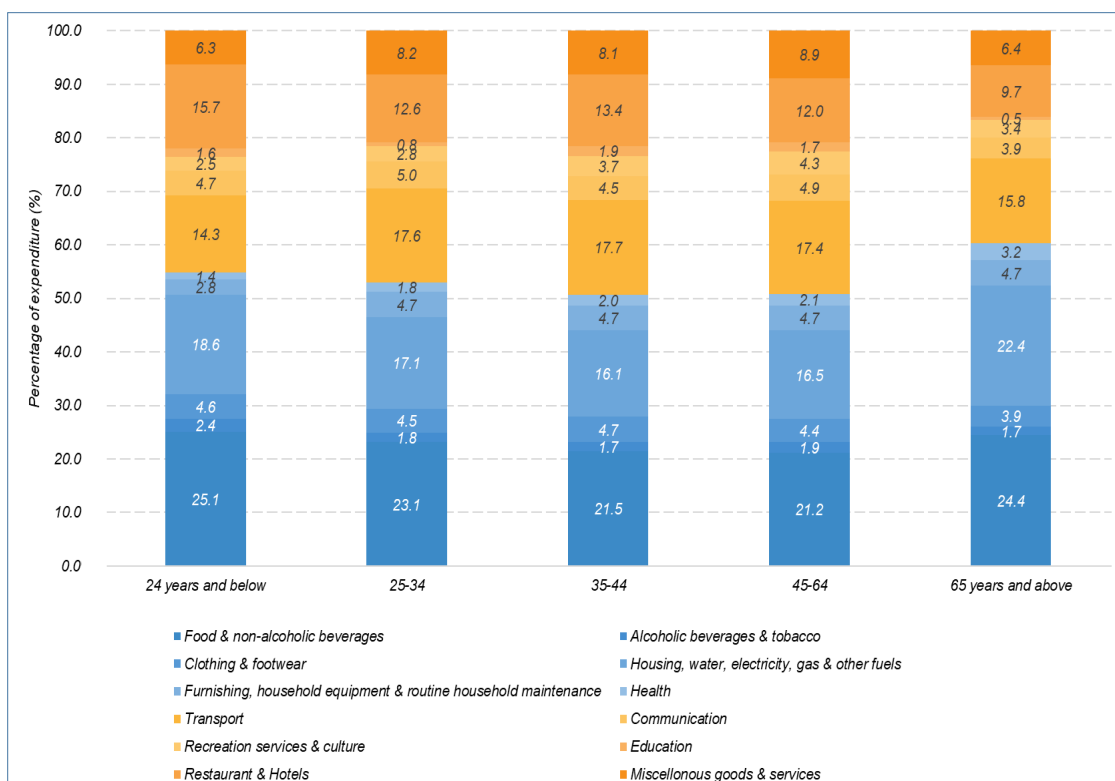
Expenditure group	Household size (person)				
	One	Two	Three	Four and more	Total
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	22.0	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0
Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.8
Clothing & footwear	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.8	4.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	26.0	21.0	17.4	15.5	17.2
Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.7
Health	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.1
Transport	11.6	16.8	18.7	17.4	17.3
Communication	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.7
Recreation services & culture	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.8
Education	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.0	1.4
Restaurants & hotels	13.7	11.0	11.5	12.7	12.3
Miscellaneous goods & services	5.3	7.4	7.6	8.9	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### 1.4 EXPENDITURE PATTERN BY AGE GROUP

Household consumption expenditure differs by age group. Households headed by individuals aged between 45 to 64 years recorded the highest mean monthly household consumption expenditure with RM3,616 meanwhile households headed by individuals aged 24 years and below recorded the lowest mean monthly household consumption expenditure with RM2,548.

The expenditure for households with household heads aged 65 years and above spent on average RM2,554 per month. These households concentrated their expenditure on housing as well as health.

**Chart 2: The percentage of household consumption expenditure by the age group of head of household, Kedah, 2019**



### 1.5 EXPENDITURE PATTERN BY HOUSEHOLD GROUP

In Kedah, households<sup>3</sup> can be divided into three main groups namely Bottom 40% (B40), Middle 40% (M40) and Top 20% (T20). The B40 household group refers to households earning less than RM3,710. Households earning between RM3,710 to RM7,549 are classified as M40 households while T20 are households earning RM7,550 and above.

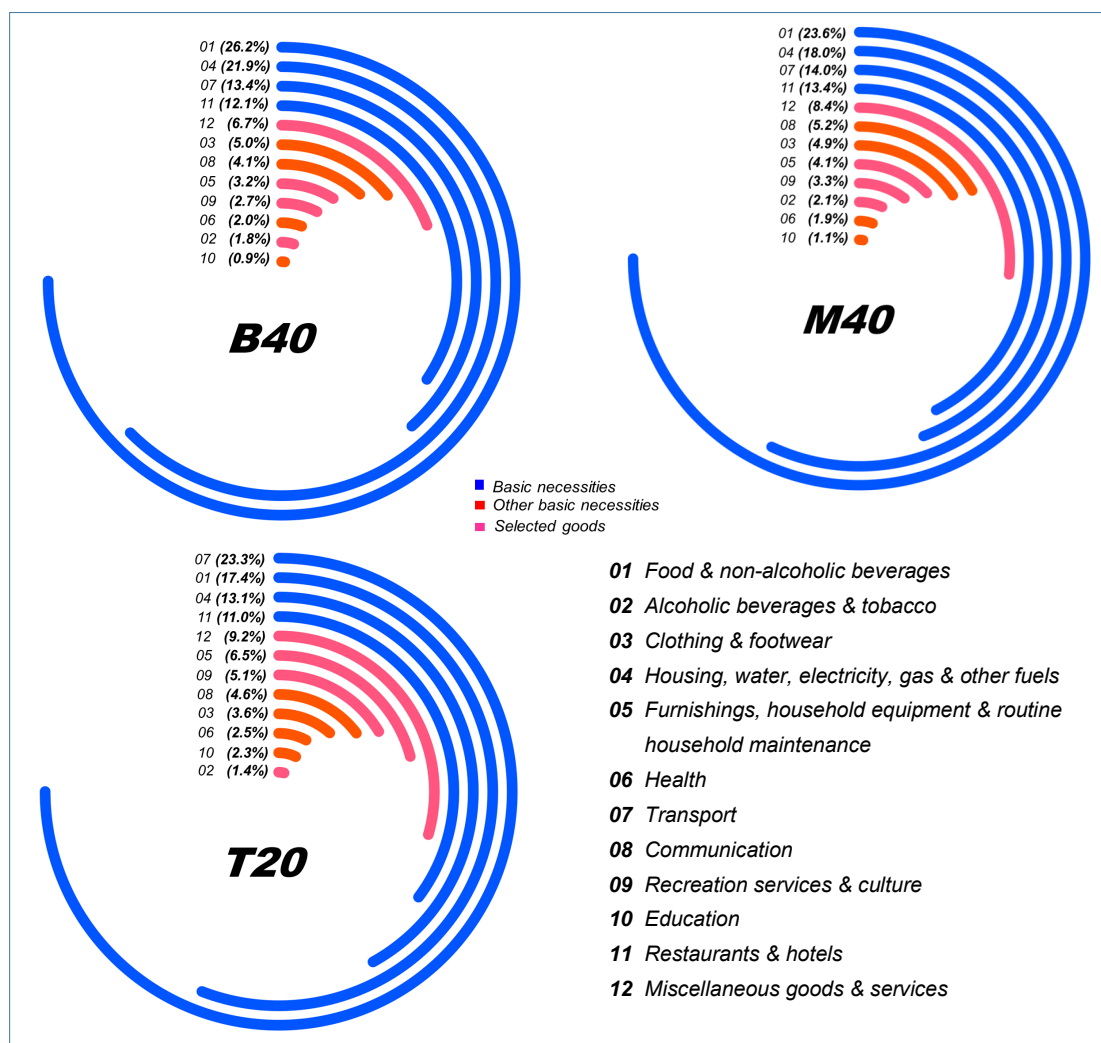
The group B40 allocated 21.9 per cent of its expenditures on housing, compared to just 18.0 per cent and 13.1 per cent by M40 and T20 respectively. Expenditure on food also showed that the composition for B40 group was higher at 26.2 per cent compared to 23.6 per cent by M40 and 17.4 per cent by T20. On the other hand, T20 allocated the highest composition of expenditure on transport at 23.3 per cent. M40 and B40 spent 14.0 per cent and 13.4 per cent respectively on transport.

In contrast, for the expenditure group restaurants & hotels, the M40 recorded the highest composition of 13.4 per cent while the T20 and B40 groups spent 11.0 per cent and 12.1 per cent respectively. This situation shows that income plays an important role in shaping household expenditure pattern.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to Malaysian households

The same scenario can be seen for expenditure groups education where the T20 group allocated high compositions of 2.3 per cent whereas the M40 group allocated 1.1 per cent on education. Meanwhile, the B40 group only spent 0.9 per cent on education.

**Chart 3: The percentage of household consumption expenditure by household group, Kedah, 2019**



## 2. POPULAR ITEMS BY SELECTED MAIN GROUP

Popular items refer to items with the highest percentage of spending by households in the selected main group. The popularity of these items is due to basic needs as well as lifestyle and availability of the goods. The four selected groups which are Food & non-alcoholic beverages; Transportation; Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance; and Recreation services & culture were reviewed. In terms of details, the Food & non-alcoholic beverages expenditure group comprises 422 items of necessities classified into 33 sub groups including rice, fresh

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

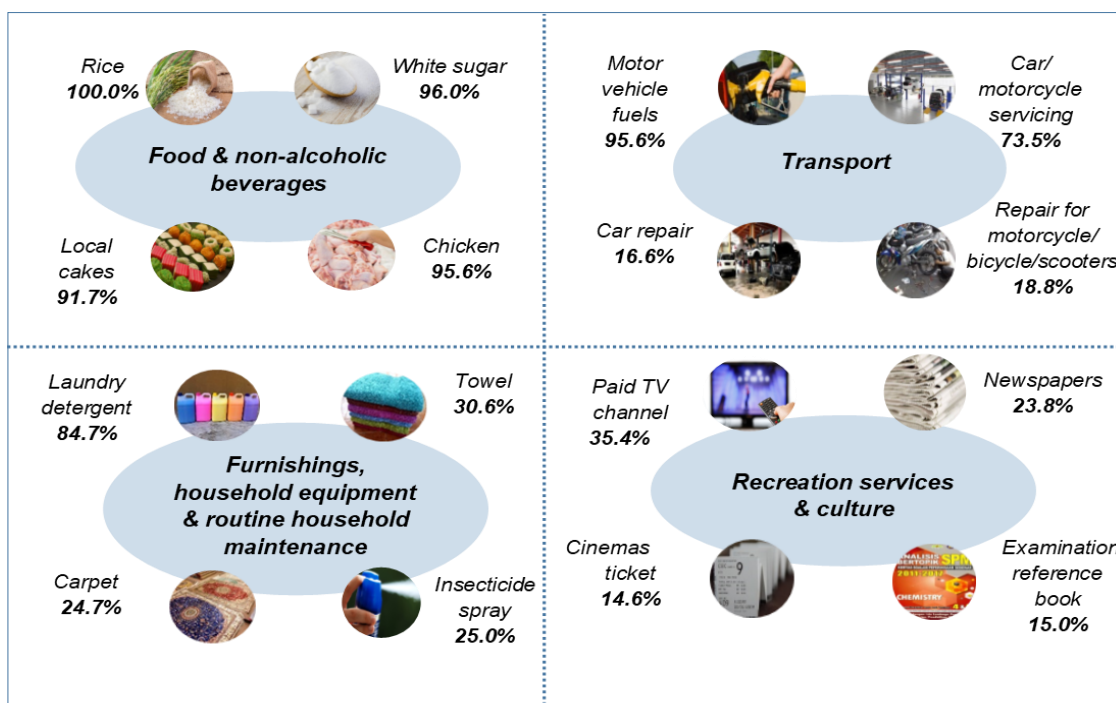
fruit, fresh fish, vegetables, bread and flour. The survey results showed that 100.0 per cent of the households spent on rice in 2019. This is followed by white sugar (96.0%), chicken (95.6%) and local cakes (91.7%).

For Transport group, 95.6 per cent of the households spent on motor vehicle fuels followed by car/motorcycle servicing (73.5%), repair for motorcycle/bicycle/scooters (18.8%) and car repair (16.6%).

For Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance that is more preferred by consumers have lower popularity values than basic necessities. In this group, 84.7 per cent of households spent on laundry detergent. Towel was the second most popular item of all where 30.6% of households spent on this item in 2019. The other two popular items were insecticide spray (25.0%) and carpet (24.7%).

Furthermore, for Recreation services & culture , 35.4 per cent of households spent on paid TV channel followed by 23.8 per cent on newspapers. About 15.0 per cent of households spent on examination reference book and 14.6 per cent on cinemas ticket.

**Exhibit 2: Popular items for Food & non-alcoholic beverages; Transport; Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance; and Recreation services & culture**





### 3. CONSUMPTION ON SELECTED DAILY ITEMS

Selected daily items includes wet and dry goods which involves controlled goods such as rice, cooking oil, sugar and milk. The analysis was also made on the consumption on selected daily items in terms of its quantity and cost. The findings showed that rice registered as the item with the highest expenditure made by households of 100.0 per cent. The average quantity bought was 17.4 kg for every household costed RM44.63. White sugar and chicken were among the items with higher expenditure made by households with approximately 3.2 kg (RM9.23 per month) and 7.9 kg (RM59.58 per month), respectively. **Table 3** below shows 17 selected daily items associated with its quantity and cost per month.

**Table 3: The quantity and cost of selected daily items for every household, Kedah, 2019**

No.	Items	Household spending (%)	Average price (RM)	Unit	Quantity consumed	Cost per month (RM)
1	Rice	100.0	2.56	kg	17.4	44.63
2	White sugar	96.0	2.85	kg	3.2	9.23
3	Chicken	95.6	7.52	kg	7.9	59.58
4	Cooking oil	92.3	4.61	kg	4.1	18.68
5	Hen's egg	89.2	0.37	one	40.1	14.96
6	Choy sum	84.6	6.80	kg	1.1	7.70
7	Big onions	76.1	3.43	kg	1.6	5.35
8	Condensed milk	68.2	2.80	can	2.4	6.69
9	Cuttlefish	66.2	24.22	kg	1.1	27.69
10	Fresh coconut milk	64.7	11.44	kg	0.9	10.14
11	Prawn	63.6	26.44	kg	1.3	34.29
12	Wheat flour	62.2	2.47	kg	1.8	4.50
13	Beef	56.4	33.61	kg	1.6	52.23
14	Round cabbage	53.2	3.79	kg	1.4	5.30
15	Banana	38.1	5.25	kg	1.7	8.85
16	Indian mackerel fish	36.7	14.45	kg	2.0	29.44
17	Apple	31.3	1.30	one	9.4	12.17

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# **Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah mengikut Ciri-ciri Demografi**



*Household Consumption Expenditure  
by Demographic Characteristics*

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**Jadual 1.1: Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah dan strata, Kedah, 2016 dan 2019**

Table 1.1: Median, mean and compounded annual growth rate of monthly household consumption expenditure by ethnic group of head of household and strata, Kedah, 2016 and 2019

Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>			Purata <i>Mean</i>		
	(RM)		Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun <i>Compounded annual growth rate (%)</i>	(RM)		Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun <i>Compounded annual growth rate (%)</i>
	2016	2019	2016 - 2019	2016	2019	2016 - 2019
<b>Kedah</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Bandar/ <i>Urban</i>	2,620	2,892	3.3	3,266	3,573	3.0
Luar Bandar/ <i>Rural</i>	2,066	2,500	6.4	2,554	2,770	2.7
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Jumlah warganegara</b> <i>Total citizens</i>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Bumiputera	2,396	2,772	4.9	2,940	3,330	4.2
Cina/ <i>Chinese</i>	2,949	3,100	1.7	3,939	4,195	2.1
India/ <i>Indians</i>	2,379	2,537	2.1	2,877	2,898	0.2
<b>Bukan warganegara Malaysia</b> <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>-2.9</b>

**Jadual 1.2: Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kedah, 2019**

Table 1.2: Median and mean of monthly household consumption expenditure by administrative district, Kedah, 2019

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah/ <i>Median</i> <b>(RM)</b>	Purata/ <i>Mean</i> <b>(RM)</b>
<b>Kedah</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>3,359</b>
Baling	2,261	2,535
Bandar Baharu	2,189	2,425
Kota Setar	3,410	4,043
Kuala Muda	2,538	3,215
Kubang Pasu	3,212	4,042
Kulim	2,571	3,175
Langkawi	2,695	3,334
Padang Terap	2,830	3,419
Sik	2,708	2,921
Yan	2,301	2,643
Pendang	2,537	2,798
Pokok Sena	2,636	3,142

**Jadual 1.3: Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut kelas pendapatan isi rumah bulanan dan strata, Kedah, 2019**

*Table 1.3: Mean monthly household consumption expenditure by monthly household income class and strata, Kedah, 2019*

**(RM)**

<b>Kelas pendapatan</b> <i>Income class</i>	<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>Bandar</b> <i>Urban</i>	<b>Luar Bandar</b> <i>Rural</i>
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>2,770</b>
<b>1,999 dan ke bawah</b> <i>1,999 and below</i>	1,412	1,436	1,363
<b>2,000 - 2,999</b>	2,024	2,069	1,932
<b>3,000 - 3,999</b>	2,504	2,531	2,442
<b>4,000 - 4,999</b>	2,893	2,905	2,855
<b>5,000 - 5,999</b>	3,356	3,357	3,356
<b>6,000 - 6,999</b>	3,578	3,577	3,584
<b>7,000 - 7,999</b>	3,917	3,934	3,849
<b>8,000 - 8,999</b>	4,392	4,454	4,119
<b>9,000 - 9,999</b>	4,681	4,746	4,385
<b>10,000 - 14,999</b>	6,717	7,023	5,265
<b>15,000 dan ke atas</b> <i>15,000 and above</i>	11,269	11,660	7,799

**Jadual 1.4: Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut kelas pendapatan isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Kedah, 2019**

Table 1.4: Mean monthly household consumption expenditure by monthly household income class and administrative district, Kedah, 2019

(RM)

Kelas pendapatan <i>Income class</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Daerah Pentadbiran/ Administrative District				
		Baling	Bandar Baharu	Kota Setar	Kuala Muda	Kubang Pasu
<b>Jumlah <i>Total</i></b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>4,042</b>
<b>1,999 dan ke bawah <i>1,999 and below</i></b>	1,412	1,349	1,090	1,782	1,314	1,307
<b>2,000 - 2,999</b>	2,024	1,823	1,903	2,419	1,957	2,004
<b>3,000 - 3,999</b>	2,504	2,218	1,956	3,013	2,347	2,756
<b>4,000 - 4,999</b>	2,893	2,796	2,207	3,289	2,675	3,202
<b>5,000 - 5,999</b>	3,356	3,009	2,536	3,863	3,107	3,546
<b>6,000 - 6,999</b>	3,578	3,082	2,922	3,998	3,654	3,989
<b>7,000 - 7,999</b>	3,917	3,193	2,651	4,511	3,762	4,129
<b>8,000 - 8,999</b>	4,392	4,011	3,218	4,769	4,230	4,524
<b>9,000 - 9,999</b>	4,681	4,102	3,682	5,536	4,558	4,861
<b>10,000 - 14,999</b>	6,717	5,612	4,483	7,140	6,158	7,469
<b>15,000 dan ke atas <i>15,000 and above</i></b>	11,269	8,420	8,024	13,275	11,702	9,996

**Jadual 1.4: Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut kelas pendapatan isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Kedah, 2019 (samb.)**

Table 1.4: Mean monthly household consumption expenditure by monthly household income class and administrative district, Kedah, 2019 (cont'd)

Kelas pendapatan <i>Income class</i>	Daerah Pentadbiran/ Administrative District						
	Kulim	Langkawi	Padang Terap	Sik	Yan	Pandang	Pokok Sena
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>2,643</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>3,142</b>
<b>1,999 dan ke bawah</b> <i>1,999 and below</i>	1,401	1,104	1,438	1,687	1,514	1,455	1,548
<b>2,000 - 2,999</b>	1,945	1,747	2,107	1,918	1,885	1,881	2,043
<b>3,000 - 3,999</b>	2,281	2,252	2,738	2,455	2,481	2,432	2,476
<b>4,000 - 4,999</b>	2,827	2,514	3,766	2,951	2,688	2,785	2,702
<b>5,000 - 5,999</b>	3,016	3,048	4,424	3,501	2,980	3,182	3,047
<b>6,000 - 6,999</b>	3,112	3,037	4,102	3,584	3,274	3,102	3,628
<b>7,000 - 7,999</b>	3,582	4,046	4,761	3,457	3,443	3,428	4,031
<b>8,000 - 8,999</b>	4,531	4,131	5,396	4,290	4,102	4,271	4,545
<b>9,000 - 9,999</b>	4,530	3,956	7,490	4,221	4,098	4,141	4,563
<b>10,000 - 14,999</b>	7,380	6,067	4,727	5,537	4,550	5,755	6,776
<b>15,000 dan ke atas</b> <i>15,000 and above</i>	12,856	10,330	10,391	5,806	9,050	7,336	10,881

(RM)



**Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah  
mengikut Kumpulan Utama Perbelanjaan**

*Household Consumption Expenditure  
by Main Group of Expenditure*

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**Jadual 2.1: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut jenis barang, Malaysia, 2019**Table 2.1: *Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by types of goods, Malaysia, 2019*

Jenis barang <i>Types of goods</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Peratus <i>Per cent</i>
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>4,534</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Barang Tahan Lama/ Durable goods</b>	237	5.2
<b>Barang Semi Tahan Lama/ Semi-durable goods</b>	204	4.5
<b>Barang Tidak Tahan Lama/ Non-durable goods</b>	1,733	38.2
<b>Perkhidmatan/ Services</b>	2,360	52.1

**Jadual 2.2: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut jenis barang, Kedah, 2019**Table 2.2: *Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by types of goods, Kedah, 2019*

Jenis barang <i>Types of goods</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Peratus <i>Per cent</i>
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Barang Tahan Lama/ Durable goods</b>	234	7.0
<b>Barang Semi Tahan Lama/ Semi-durable goods</b>	188	5.6
<b>Barang Tidak Tahan Lama/ Non-durable goods</b>	1,451	43.2
<b>Perkhidmatan/ Services</b>	1,486	44.2

**Jadual 2.3: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2019**

Table 2.3: *Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by strata, Malaysia, 2019*

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	783	17.3	794	16.1	742	24.4
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	105	2.3	111	2.3	81	2.7
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	152	3.3	163	3.3	109	3.6
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	1,068	23.6	1,179	24.0	631	20.8
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	200	4.4	218	4.4	132	4.3
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	95	2.1	102	2.1	65	2.1
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	611	13.5	669	13.6	386	12.7
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	229	5.0	252	5.1	137	4.5
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	229	5.1	258	5.2	117	3.9
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	70	1.5	80	1.6	30	1.0
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	631	13.9	699	14.3	364	12.0
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	361	8.0	391	8.0	244	8.0
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>4,534</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,916</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Jadual 2.4: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut strata, Kedah, 2019**

Table 2.4: *Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by strata, Kedah, 2019*

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	738	22.0	743	20.8	725	26.2
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	61	1.8	60	1.7	63	2.3
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	149	4.4	152	4.2	141	5.1
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	577	17.2	610	17.1	486	17.5
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	158	4.7	168	4.7	131	4.7
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	72	2.1	74	2.1	63	2.3
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	580	17.3	653	18.3	381	13.7
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	159	4.7	171	4.8	127	4.6
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	127	3.8	140	3.9	91	3.3
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	49	1.4	58	1.6	24	0.9
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	412	12.3	448	12.5	313	11.3
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	277	8.3	296	8.3	225	8.1
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Jadual 2.5: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut daerah pentadbiran Kedah, 2019**

*Table 2.5: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by administrative district, Kedah, 2019*

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Daerah Pentadbiran/ <i>Administrative District</i>					
			Baling		Bandar Baharu		Kota Setar	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	738	22.0	653	25.8	608	25.0	844	20.9
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	61	1.8	41	1.6	42	1.7	102	2.5
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	149	4.4	129	5.1	135	5.6	162	4.0
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	577	17.2	447	17.6	392	16.2	682	16.9
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	158	4.7	82	3.2	77	3.2	208	5.1
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	72	2.1	44	1.7	52	2.1	111	2.7
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	580	17.3	398	15.7	350	14.4	674	16.7
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	159	4.7	127	5.0	118	4.9	181	4.5
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	127	3.8	77	3.1	94	3.9	180	4.5
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	49	1.4	32	1.3	34	1.4	48	1.2
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	412	12.3	293	11.5	334	13.8	507	12.5
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	277	8.3	213	8.4	189	7.8	343	8.5
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Jadual 2.5: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut daerah pentadbiran Kedah, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 2.5: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by administrative district, Kedah, 2019 (cont'd)*

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Daerah Pentadbiran/ <i>Administrative District</i>									
	Kuala Muda		Kubang Pasu		Kulim		Langkawi		Padang Terap	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	679	21.1	857	21.2	661	20.8	747	22.4	974	28.5
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	40	1.2	83	2.0	37	1.2	45	1.3	74	2.2
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	149	4.6	161	4.0	170	5.4	76	2.3	188	5.5
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	550	17.1	680	16.8	533	16.8	647	19.4	495	14.5
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	126	3.9	235	5.8	117	3.7	176	5.3	225	6.6
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	49	1.5	104	2.6	47	1.5	59	1.8	79	2.3
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	621	19.3	710	17.6	596	18.8	565	16.9	414	12.1
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	155	4.8	198	4.9	153	4.8	147	4.4	138	4.0
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	116	3.6	169	4.2	108	3.4	106	3.2	158	4.6
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	67	2.1	60	1.5	50	1.6	34	1.0	26	0.7
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	407	12.7	462	11.4	449	14.1	451	13.5	366	10.7
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	254	7.9	323	8.0	253	8.0	282	8.5	282	8.3
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Jadual 2.5: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut daerah pentadbiran Kedah, 2019 (samb.)**

Table 2.5: *Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by administrative district, Kedah, 2019 (cont'd)*

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Daerah Pentadbiran/ <i>Administrative District</i>							
	Sik		Yan		Pendang		Pokok Sena	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	724	24.8	600	22.7	762	27.2	660	21.0
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	111	3.8	41	1.5	62	2.2	48	1.5
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	132	4.5	126	4.8	131	4.7	133	4.2
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	534	18.3	530	20.1	481	17.2	587	18.7
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	140	4.8	167	6.3	120	4.3	205	6.5
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	88	3.0	82	3.1	56	2.0	96	3.0
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	456	15.6	346	13.1	381	13.6	512	16.3
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	125	4.3	125	4.7	146	5.2	161	5.1
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	75	2.6	91	3.5	95	3.4	107	3.4
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	25	0.9	23	0.9	26	0.9	33	1.1
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	290	9.9	257	9.7	273	9.8	289	9.2
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	221	7.6	255	9.6	266	9.5	312	9.9
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,643</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Jadual 2.6: Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah, Kedah, 2019**

*Table 2.6: Mean monthly household consumption expenditure by ethnic group of head of household, Kedah, 2019*

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Warganegara Malaysia <i>Malaysian citizens</i>					Bukan warganegara Malaysia <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Jumlah warganegara <i>Total citizens</i>			India <i>Indians</i>	
		Bumiputera	Cina <i>Chinese</i>			
(RM)						
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	738	748	751	787	637	539
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	61	61	50	124	51	49
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	149	151	155	144	121	117
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	577	582	564	709	544	465
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	158	163	164	192	114	39
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	72	73	69	110	52	32
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	580	593	568	815	471	311
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	159	160	159	173	149	139
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	127	132	109	251	151	24
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	49	51	48	80	34	4
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	412	414	414	452	368	362
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	277	284	279	358	206	135
<b>Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah purata (01-12)</b> <i>Mean monthly household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>4,195</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>2,216</b>

**Jadual 2.7: Peratusan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah, Kedah, 2019**

Table 2.7: *Percentage of monthly household consumption expenditure by ethnic group of head of household, Kedah, 2019*

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Warganegara Malaysia <i>Malaysian citizens</i>					Bukan warganegara Malaysia <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Jumlah warganegara <i>Total citizens</i>	Bumiputera	Cina <i>Chinese</i>	India <i>Indians</i>	
						( <i>%</i> )
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	22.0	21.9	22.5	18.8	22.0	24.3
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	1.8	1.8	1.5	3.0	1.8	2.2
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	4.4	4.4	4.7	3.4	4.2	5.3
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	18.8	21.0
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.6	3.9	1.7
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.5
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	17.3	17.4	17.1	19.4	16.2	14.0
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.1	5.1	6.3
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	3.8	3.9	3.3	6.0	5.2	1.1
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.2	0.2
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	12.3	12.1	12.4	10.8	12.7	16.3
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	7.1	6.1
<b>Peratusan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan (01-12)</b> <i>Percentage of monthly household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Jadual 2.8: Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut saiz, Kedah, 2019**

Table 2.8: Mean monthly household consumption expenditure by size, Kedah, 2019

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Saiz Isi Rumah (Orang)/ Household Size (Person)			
	Satu <i>One</i>	Dua <i>Two</i>	Tiga <i>Three</i>	Empat dan lebih <i>Four and more</i>
	(RM)			
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	372	609	717	850
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	40	62	71	60
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	62	104	130	186
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	439	588	570	597
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	71	122	171	180
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	55	77	67	74
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	196	470	611	671
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	71	124	150	188
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	60	116	128	142
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	1	6	28	79
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	232	308	377	490
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	90	208	250	342
<b>Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah purata (01-12)</b> <i>Mean monthly household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>3,859</b>

**Jadual 2.9: Peratusan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut saiz, Kedah, 2019**

Table 2.9: Percentage of monthly household consumption expenditure by size, Kedah, 2019

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Saiz Isi Rumah (Orang)/ Household Size (Person)			
	Satu <i>One</i>	Dua <i>Two</i>	Tiga <i>Three</i>	Empat dan lebih <i>Four and more</i>
	( <b>%</b> )			
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	22.0	21.8	21.9	22.0
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.6
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.8
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	26.0	21.0	17.4	15.5
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.6
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.9
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	11.6	16.8	18.7	17.4
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.7
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.0
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	13.7	11.0	11.5	12.7
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	5.3	7.4	7.6	8.9
<b>Peratusan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan (01-12)</b> <i>Percentage of monthly household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Jadual 2.10: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut kumpulan pendapatan isi rumah, Kedah, 2019**

*Table 2.10: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by household income group, Kedah, 2019*

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Tertinggi 20% <i>Top 20%</i>		Pertengahan 40% <i>Middle 40%</i>		Terendah 40% <i>Bottom 40%</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	748	21.9	1,139	17.4	758	23.6	541	26.2
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	61	1.8	93	1.4	69	2.1	37	1.8
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	151	4.4	234	3.6	156	4.9	103	5.0
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	582	17.1	856	13.1	578	18.0	450	21.9
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	163	4.8	424	6.5	130	4.1	67	3.2
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	73	2.1	164	2.5	60	1.9	42	2.0
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	593	17.4	1,522	23.3	448	14.0	277	13.4
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	160	4.7	299	4.6	166	5.2	84	4.1
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	132	3.9	336	5.1	107	3.3	55	2.7
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	51	1.5	149	2.3	35	1.1	18	0.9
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	414	12.1	716	11.0	429	13.4	249	12.1
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	284	8.3	604	9.2	271	8.4	138	6.7
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,536</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Nota/ Note:**  
Mengikut had bagi Kedah 2019  
*Refer to thresholds Kedah 2019*

**Terendah/ Bottom 40%: < 3,710**  
**Pertengahan/ Middle 40%: 3,710-7,549**  
**Tertinggi/ Top 20%: ≥ 7,550**

**Jadual 2.11: Siri masa komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan, Kedah, 2004-2019**

Table 2.11: Time series of composition of monthly household consumption expenditure, Kedah, 2004-2019

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	2004/ 2005		2009/ 2010		2014		2016		2019	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	347	22.4	434	24.3	663	23.8	700	22.9	738	22.0
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	21	1.4	24	1.3	39	1.4	59	1.9	61	1.8
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	52	3.4	86	4.8	128	4.6	133	4.4	149	4.4
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	274	17.7	319	17.8	482	17.3	515	16.8	577	17.2
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	78	5.0	77	4.3	93	3.3	132	4.3	158	4.7
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	23	1.5	33	1.8	51	1.8	58	1.9	72	2.1
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	290	18.7	291	16.3	478	17.1	543	17.7	580	17.3
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	75	4.8	70	3.9	121	4.3	126	4.1	159	4.7
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	57	3.7	59	3.3	101	3.6	115	3.8	127	3.8
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	32	2.1	26	1.5	43	1.5	45	1.5	49	1.4
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	168	10.9	199	11.1	364	13.0	387	12.6	412	12.3
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	130	8.4	169	9.5	229	8.2	248	8.1	277	8.3
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah  
mengikut Kumpulan Perbelanjaan  
Terperinci**

*Household Consumption  
Expenditure by Detailed Expenditure Groups*

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**Jadual 3.1: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Malaysia, 2019**

*Table 3.1: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Malaysia, 2019*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Subgroups of expenditure</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>Kumpulan 01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Group Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	<b>783.18</b>	<b>17.28</b>	<b>793.64</b>	<b>16.14</b>	<b>742.25</b>	<b>24.43</b>
<b>0111 Beras</b> <i>Rice</i>	42.17	0.93	41.40	0.84	45.17	1.49
<b>0112 Tepung &amp; bijirin lain</b> <i>Flour &amp; other cereals</i>	16.24	0.36	17.27	0.35	12.18	0.40
<b>0113 Biskut</b> <i>Biscuits</i>	21.68	0.48	21.79	0.44	21.26	0.70
<b>0114 Roti &amp; kuih</b> <i>Bread &amp; bakery products</i>	57.82	1.28	61.07	1.24	45.11	1.48
<b>0115 Keluaran lain yang di buat daripada bijirin</b> <i>Other products made from cereal grains</i>	12.23	0.27	12.10	0.25	12.77	0.42
<b>0121 Daging segar</b> <i>Fresh meat</i>	79.70	1.76	79.08	1.61	82.15	2.70
<b>0122 Daging beku</b> <i>Frozen meat</i>	11.08	0.24	10.69	0.22	12.60	0.41
<b>0123 Daging yang diproses</b> <i>Processed meat</i>	18.30	0.40	19.37	0.39	14.12	0.46
<b>0131 Ikan segar</b> <i>Fresh fish</i>	91.92	2.03	90.43	1.84	97.74	3.22
<b>0132 Makanan laut segar</b> <i>Fresh seafood</i>	54.06	1.19	55.88	1.14	46.94	1.54
<b>0133 Ikan &amp; makanan laut yang diproses</b> <i>Processed fish &amp; seafood</i>	22.59	0.50	21.95	0.45	25.08	0.83
<b>0141 Susu segar &amp; dibancuh semula</b> <i>Fresh &amp; reconstituted milk</i>	8.11	0.18	8.97	0.18	4.74	0.16
<b>0142 Susu cair/pekat</b> <i>Evaporated/condensed milk</i>	7.22	0.16	7.04	0.14	7.90	0.26
<b>0143 Susu tepung &amp; keluaran susu lain</b> <i>Milk powder &amp; other dairy products</i>	33.45	0.74	34.92	0.71	27.71	0.91
<b>0144 Telur</b> <i>Eggs</i>	15.67	0.35	15.30	0.31	17.14	0.56
<b>0151 Mentega, minyak &amp; lemak binatang yang disediakan</b> <i>Butter, fat &amp; prepared animal oils</i>	1.92	0.04	2.04	0.04	1.47	0.05
<b>0152 Minyak</b> <i>Oils</i>	19.02	0.42	19.40	0.39	17.56	0.58
<b>0153 Marjerin, mentega kacang, dll.</b> <i>Margarine, peanut butter, etc.</i>	3.05	0.07	3.28	0.07	2.17	0.07
<b>0161 Buah-buahan segar</b> <i>Fresh fruit</i>	39.86	0.88	41.26	0.84	34.40	1.13
<b>0162 Buah-buahan yang diproses</b> <i>Preserved fruit</i>	3.44	0.08	3.53	0.07	3.06	0.10
<b>0163 Kelapa &amp; kacang</b> <i>Coconut &amp; nuts</i>	9.30	0.21	9.32	0.19	9.20	0.30
<b>0171 Sayur-sayuran segar</b> <i>Fresh vegetables</i>	71.26	1.57	70.81	1.44	73.05	2.40

**Jadual 3.1: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.1: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Subgroups of expenditure</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>0172 Sayur-sayuran yang dikering / jeruk</b> <i>Preserved vegetables</i>	7.06	0.16	7.54	0.15	5.19	0.17
<b>0173 Ubi kentang &amp; ubi lain</b> <i>Potatoes &amp; other tubers</i>	7.22	0.16	7.50	0.15	6.14	0.20
<b>0181 Gula</b> <i>Sugar</i>	7.14	0.16	6.76	0.14	8.61	0.28
<b>0182 Coklat, gula-gula &amp; aiskrim</b> <i>Chocolate, sweets &amp; ice cream</i>	12.17	0.27	13.21	0.27	8.14	0.27
<b>0183 Jem, madu, dll.</b> <i>Jam, honey, etc.</i>	6.05	0.13	6.26	0.13	5.26	0.17
<b>0191 Rempah-rempah</b> <i>Spices</i>	23.77	0.52	23.88	0.49	23.35	0.77
<b>0192 Makanan lain</b> <i>Other foods</i>	28.26	0.62	28.87	0.59	25.88	0.85
<b>0193 Barang-barang runcit</b> <i>Sundry goods</i>	3.43	0.08	3.77	0.08	2.08	0.07
<b>0101 Kopi</b> <i>Coffee</i>	9.36	0.21	9.23	0.19	9.87	0.32
<b>0102 Teh, koko, dll.</b> <i>Tea, cocoa, etc.</i>	17.63	0.39	17.97	0.37	16.33	0.54
<b>0103 Air mineral, minuman ringan, jus buah &amp; jus sayuran</b> <i>Mineral water, soft drinks, fruits &amp; vegetable juices</i>	21.00	0.46	21.79	0.44	17.89	0.59
<b>Kumpulan 02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Group Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	<b>105.02</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>111.04</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>81.47</b>	<b>2.68</b>
<b>021 Minuman keras/alkohol</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages</i>	34.86	0.77	39.35	0.80	17.30	0.57
<b>022 Tembakau</b> <i>Tobacco</i>	70.16	1.55	71.69	1.46	64.17	2.11
<b>Kumpulan 03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Group Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	<b>151.62</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>162.52</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>108.98</b>	<b>3.59</b>
<b>0311 Material pakaian</b> <i>Clothing materials</i>	2.42	0.05	2.52	0.05	2.02	0.07
<b>0312 Pakaian</b> <i>Garments</i>	105.27	2.32	112.31	2.28	77.73	2.56
<b>0313 Lain-lain jenis pakaian &amp; aksesori pakaian</b> <i>Other articles of clothing &amp; clothing accessories</i>	8.17	0.18	8.63	0.18	6.37	0.21
<b>0314 Pembersihan, pembaikan &amp; sewa pakaian</b> <i>Cleaning, repair &amp; hire of clothing</i>	5.86	0.13	6.51	0.13	3.32	0.11
<b>0321 Kasut &amp; kasut lain</b> <i>Shoes &amp; other footwear</i>	29.33	0.65	31.92	0.65	19.23	0.63
<b>0322 Pembaikan &amp; sewa kasut</b> <i>Repair &amp; hire of footwear</i>	0.56	0.01	0.63	0.01	0.30	0.01

**Jadual 3.1: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.1: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan Subgroups of expenditure	Jumlah Total		Bandar Urban		Luar Bandar Rural	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>Kumpulan 04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Group Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	<b>1,067.65</b>	<b>23.55</b>	<b>1,179.23</b>	<b>23.99</b>	<b>631.20</b>	<b>20.78</b>
<b>0411 Sewa dibayar</b> <i>Rental paid</i>	169.51	3.74	202.92	4.13	38.82	1.28
<b>0421 Sewa dinilai</b> <i>Imputed rent</i>	641.54	14.15	699.81	14.24	413.60	13.61
<b>0431 Bahan-bahan untuk pembaikan rumah kediaman</b> <i>Materials for the maintenance &amp; repair of the dwelling</i>	27.53	0.61	30.07	0.61	17.61	0.58
<b>0432 Bayaran perkhidmatan untuk pembaikan rumah kediaman (termasuk bahan-bahan)</b> <i>Services for the maintenance &amp; repair of the dwelling (including materials)</i>	28.98	0.64	31.50	0.64	19.09	0.63
<b>0441 Bekalan air</b> <i>Water supply</i>	39.79	0.88	41.91	0.85	31.48	1.04
<b>0442 Kutipan sampah</b> <i>Refuse collection</i>	0.79	0.02	0.94	0.02	0.20	0.01
<b>0443 Pembentungan</b> <i>Sewage collection</i>	2.32	0.05	2.77	0.06	0.52	0.02
<b>0444 Lain-lain perkhidmatan yang berkait dengan rumah kediaman</b> <i>Other services relating to the dwelling</i>	9.86	0.22	12.02	0.24	1.41	0.05
<b>0451 Elektrik</b> <i>Electricity</i>	126.69	2.79	137.58	2.80	84.08	2.77
<b>0452 Gas</b> <i>Gas</i>	20.22	0.45	19.38	0.39	23.48	0.77
<b>0453 Bahan api cecair</b> <i>Liquid fuels</i>	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.17	0.01
<b>0454 Bahan api lain</b> <i>Other fuels</i>	0.34	0.01	0.24	0.00	0.72	0.02
<b>Kumpulan 05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Group Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	<b>200.40</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>217.91</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>131.90</b>	<b>4.34</b>
<b>0511 Perabot &amp; hiasan rumah</b> <i>Furniture &amp; furnishings</i>	40.97	0.90	44.75	0.91	26.19	0.86
<b>0512 Permaidani &amp; penutup lantai lain</b> <i>Carpets &amp; other floor coverings</i>	8.29	0.18	8.74	0.18	6.53	0.21
<b>0513 Pembaikan perabot, hiasan &amp; penutup lantai</b> <i>Repair of furniture, furnishings &amp; floor coverings</i>	1.15	0.03	1.32	0.03	0.47	0.02
<b>0520 Kain hiasan rumah</b> <i>Household textiles</i>	11.20	0.25	11.93	0.24	8.35	0.27
<b>0531 Alat-Alat memasak</b> <i>Cooking appliances</i>	6.67	0.15	7.19	0.15	4.62	0.15

**Jadual 3.1: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.1: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan Subgroups of expenditure	Jumlah Total		Bandar Urban		Luar Bandar Rural	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>0532</b> Penghawa dingin <i>Air-conditioning</i>	4.94	0.11	5.65	0.11	2.15	0.07
<b>0533</b> Mesin pencuci <i>Washing machines</i>	2.90	0.06	3.13	0.06	2.00	0.07
<b>0534</b> Peti sejuk & alat pembeku <i>Refrigerators &amp; freezers</i>	4.79	0.11	5.24	0.11	3.06	0.10
<b>0535</b> Lain-lain perkakas utama isi rumah <i>Other major household appliances</i>	5.17	0.11	5.86	0.12	2.45	0.08
<b>0536</b> Perkakas elektrik kecil isi rumah <i>Small electric household appliances</i>	4.87	0.11	5.32	0.11	3.10	0.10
<b>0537</b> Pembaikan perkakas isi rumah <i>Repair of household appliances</i>	4.61	0.10	5.04	0.10	2.95	0.10
<b>0540</b> Barang kaca, alat makan & perkakas isi rumah <i>Glassware, tableware &amp; household utensils</i>	5.26	0.12	5.56	0.11	4.07	0.13
<b>0551</b> Alat pertukangan & peralatan utama <i>Major tools &amp; equipment</i>	0.97	0.02	0.84	0.02	1.47	0.05
<b>0552</b> Alat pertukangan yang kecil & pelbagai aksesori <i>Small tools &amp; miscellaneous accessories</i>	0.86	0.02	0.81	0.02	1.08	0.04
<b>0561</b> Barang-barang isi rumah tidak tahan lama <i>Non-durable household goods</i>	48.11	1.06	49.60	1.01	42.30	1.39
<b>0562</b> Perkhidmatan urusan rumah tangga <i>Domestic services &amp; household services</i>	49.64	1.09	56.93	1.16	21.11	0.69
<b>Kumpulan 06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Group Health</i>	<b>94.69</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>102.34</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>64.76</b>	<b>2.13</b>
<b>0611</b> Barang pengeluaran perubatan <i>Pharmaceutical products</i>	52.70	1.16	56.57	1.15	37.57	1.24
<b>0612</b> Lain-lain pengeluaran perubatan <i>Other medical products</i>	3.62	0.08	3.80	0.08	2.91	0.10
<b>0613</b> Perkakas & alat rawatan <i>Therapeutic appliances &amp; equipment</i>	6.92	0.15	7.48	0.15	4.70	0.15
<b>0621</b> Perkhidmatan perubatan <i>Medical services</i>	13.62	0.30	14.56	0.30	9.94	0.33
<b>0622</b> Perkhidmatan pergigian <i>Dental services</i>	7.74	0.17	8.83	0.18	3.49	0.11
<b>0623</b> Perkhidmatan sampingan <i>Ancillary services</i>	1.15	0.03	1.32	0.03	0.47	0.02
<b>0631</b> Hospital kerajaan <i>Government hospital</i>	1.23	0.03	1.29	0.03	0.99	0.03
<b>0632</b> Hospital kerajaan yang di korporatkan <i>Government corporate hospital</i>	1.30	0.03	1.52	0.03	0.42	0.01
<b>0633</b> Hospital swasta <i>Private hospital</i>	6.41	0.14	6.96	0.14	4.28	0.14

**Jadual 3.1: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.1: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Subgroups of expenditure</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>Kumpulan 07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Group Transport</i>	<b>611.31</b>	<b>13.48</b>	<b>669.04</b>	<b>13.61</b>	<b>385.52</b>	<b>12.69</b>
<b>0711 Kereta</b> <i>Motor cars</i>	58.14	1.28	65.83	1.34	28.09	0.92
<b>0712 Motosikal</b> <i>Motor cycles</i>	6.84	0.15	7.52	0.15	4.18	0.14
<b>0713 Basikal</b> <i>Bicycles</i>	1.81	0.04	1.94	0.04	1.31	0.04
<b>0721 Alat ganti &amp; aksesori untuk pengangkutan persendirian</b> <i>Spare parts &amp; accessories for personal transport equipment</i>	17.77	0.39	19.22	0.39	12.07	0.40
<b>0722 Bahan api &amp; pelincir untuk pengangkutan persendirian</b> <i>Fuels &amp; lubricants for personal transport equipment</i>	334.40	7.38	358.95	7.30	238.34	7.84
<b>0723 Pembaikan &amp; penyelenggaraan untuk pengangkutan persendirian (termasuk alat-alat)</b> <i>Repair &amp; maintenance of personal transport (including parts)</i>	97.80	2.16	105.41	2.14	68.07	2.24
<b>0724 Perkhidmatan lain yang berkaitan dengan alat pengangkutan persendirian</b> <i>Other services in respect of personal transport equipment</i>	42.35	0.93	50.02	1.02	12.35	0.41
<b>0731 Pengangkutan awam menggunakan laluan rel</b> <i>Passenger transport by railway</i>	1.76	0.04	2.12	0.04	0.35	0.01
<b>0732 Pengangkutan awam menggunakan laluan jalan raya</b> <i>Passenger transport by road</i>	17.55	0.39	18.53	0.38	13.72	0.45
<b>0733 Pengangkutan awam menggunakan laluan udara</b> <i>Passenger transport by air</i>	30.36	0.67	37.34	0.76	3.06	0.10
<b>0734 Pengangkutan awam menggunakan laluan air</b> <i>Passenger transport by waterway</i>	1.37	0.03	0.84	0.02	3.42	0.11
<b>0735 Pembayaran pengangkutan lain</b> <i>Other transport charges</i>	1.18	0.03	1.33	0.03	0.57	0.02
<b>Kumpulan 08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Group Communication</i>	<b>228.81</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>252.39</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>136.56</b>	<b>4.49</b>
<b>0810 Perkhidmatan pos</b> <i>Postal services</i>	0.43	0.01	0.45	0.01	0.36	0.01
<b>0820 Peralatan telefon &amp; telefaks</b> <i>Telephone &amp; telefax equipment</i>	30.88	0.68	34.66	0.70	16.09	0.53
<b>0830 Perkhidmatan telefon &amp; telefaks</b> <i>Telephone &amp; telefax services</i>	197.50	4.36	217.28	4.42	120.10	3.95

**Jadual 3.1: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.1: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Subgroups of expenditure</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>Kumpulan 09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Group Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	<b>229.15</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>257.72</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>117.38</b>	<b>3.86</b>
0911 Televisyen, perakam kaset video, dll. <i>Television, video cassette recorders, etc.</i>	10.46	0.23	11.71	0.24	5.59	0.18
0912 Peralatan fotografi & penggambaran <i>Photographic &amp; cinematographic equipment</i>	1.73	0.04	2.03	0.04	0.55	0.02
0913 Peralatan memproses maklumat <i>Information processing equipment</i>	7.71	0.17	9.00	0.18	2.64	0.09
0914 Media rakaman <i>Recording media</i>	0.84	0.02	0.95	0.02	0.40	0.01
0915 Pembaikan alat pandang dengar, fotografi & peralatan memproses maklumat <i>Repair of audio-visual, photographic &amp; information processing equipment</i>	0.33	0.01	0.35	0.01	0.23	0.01
0921 Peralatan tahan lama utama untuk rekreasi luar <i>Major durables for outdoor recreation</i>	0.58	0.01	0.67	0.01	0.25	0.01
0922 Alat muzik <i>Musical instruments</i>	0.75	0.02	0.88	0.02	0.24	0.01
0923 Penyelenggaraan & pembaikan peralatan rekreasi & kebudayaan <i>Maintenance &amp; repair of other major durables for recreation &amp; culture</i>	0.13	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.17	0.01
0931 Barang-barang permainan & hobi <i>Games, toys &amp; hobbies</i>	1.36	0.03	1.48	0.03	0.90	0.03
0932 Alat sukan <i>Sports equipment</i>	2.15	0.05	2.41	0.05	1.11	0.04
0933 Kebun, tumbuhan & bunga <i>Garden, plants &amp; flowers</i>	7.76	0.17	8.11	0.16	6.40	0.21
0934 Haiwan peliharaan & barang pengeluaran berkaitan <i>Pets &amp; related products</i>	10.66	0.24	11.69	0.24	6.65	0.22
0935 Lain-lain perkhidmatan untuk haiwan peliharaan <i>Veterinary &amp; other services for pets</i>	1.56	0.03	1.83	0.04	0.52	0.02
0936 Barang-barang tidak kekal lain <i>Other non durables</i>	11.93	0.26	13.48	0.27	5.89	0.19
0941 Perkhidmatan hiburan, rekreasi & sukan <i>Entertainment, recreation &amp; sports</i>	9.62	0.21	11.43	0.23	2.52	0.08
0942 Perkhidmatan kebudayaan <i>Cultural services</i>	96.26	2.12	108.23	2.20	49.43	1.63
0943 Loteri & perjudian lain <i>Lotteries &amp; other gambling</i>	15.45	0.34	17.06	0.35	9.17	0.30

**Jadual 3.1: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.1: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Subgroups of expenditure</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>0951</b> Buku <i>Books</i>	2.46	0.05	2.58	0.05	1.97	0.06
<b>0952</b> Suratkhbar <i>Newspapers</i>	4.69	0.10	5.15	0.10	2.90	0.10
<b>0953</b> Majalah & bacaan berkala <i>Magazines &amp; periodicals</i>	1.04	0.02	1.17	0.02	0.53	0.02
<b>0954</b> Alat tulis & peralatan melukis <i>Writing &amp; drawing equipment &amp; supplies</i>	11.69	0.26	12.57	0.26	8.25	0.27
<b>0960</b> Pakej pelancongan <i>Package tours</i>	29.97	0.66	34.81	0.71	11.06	0.36
<b>Kumpulan 10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Group Education</i>	<b>69.65</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>79.74</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>30.18</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>1010</b> Pendidikan peringkat pra sekolah & sekolah rendah <i>Pre primary &amp; primary education</i>	34.54	0.76	39.62	0.81	14.68	0.48
<b>1020</b> Pendidikan peringkat menengah <i>Secondary education</i>	15.00	0.33	17.38	0.35	5.68	0.19
<b>1030</b> Pendidikan peringkat sijil <i>Post-secondary non-tertiary education</i>	5.30	0.12	6.10	0.12	2.16	0.07
<b>1040</b> Pendidikan peringkat diploma & ke atas <i>Tertiary education diploma level &amp; above</i>	6.66	0.15	7.79	0.16	2.23	0.07
<b>1050</b> Pendidikan yang tidak dikelaskan di mana-mana <i>Education not definable by level</i>	8.16	0.18	8.85	0.18	5.44	0.18
<b>Kumpulan 11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Group Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	<b>631.18</b>	<b>13.92</b>	<b>699.48</b>	<b>14.23</b>	<b>364.02</b>	<b>11.98</b>
<b>1111</b> Perbelanjaan di restoran & kafe <i>Expenditure in restaurants &amp; cafes</i>	603.60	13.31	667.41	13.58	353.98	11.65
<b>1120</b> Perkhidmatan penginapan <i>Accommodation services</i>	27.58	0.61	32.06	0.65	10.04	0.33
<b>Kumpulan 12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Group Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	<b>360.88</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>390.76</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>243.99</b>	<b>8.03</b>
<b>1211</b> Salon mendandan rambut & kedai solek <i>Hairdressing salons &amp; personal grooming establishments</i>	31.27	0.69	34.51	0.70	18.60	0.61
<b>1212</b> Perkakas elektrik untuk penjagaan diri <i>Electric appliances for personal care</i>	0.97	0.02	1.11	0.02	0.44	0.01
<b>1213</b> Perkakas lain, barang-barang & produk untuk penjagaan diri <i>Other appliances, articles &amp; products for personal care</i>	142.81	3.15	152.21	3.10	106.05	3.49

**Jadual 3.1: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.1: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Subgroups of expenditure</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>1231 Barang kemas, cincin &amp; batu berharga</b> <i>Jewellery, rings &amp; precious stones</i>	23.57	0.52	26.11	0.53	13.63	0.45
<b>1232 Jam</b> <i>Watches</i>	12.88	0.28	14.54	0.30	6.40	0.21
<b>1233 Barang peribadi lain</b> <i>Other personal effects</i>	11.44	0.25	12.65	0.26	6.69	0.22
<b>1240 Perlindungan sosial</b> <i>Social protection</i>	0.12	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.00
<b>1251 Insurans nyawa</b> <i>Life insurance</i>	13.72	0.30	16.08	0.33	4.48	0.15
<b>1252 Insurans untuk harta benda isi rumah</b> <i>Insurance connected with the dwelling</i>	0.87	0.02	1.03	0.02	0.24	0.01
<b>1253 Insurans kemalangan &amp; kesihatan</b> <i>Insurance connected with accident &amp; health</i>	10.44	0.23	12.35	0.25	2.99	0.10
<b>1254 Insurans untuk kenderaan bermotor</b> <i>Insurance for motor vehicles</i>	57.65	1.27	60.79	1.24	45.34	1.49
<b>1261 Perkhidmatan kewangan</b> <i>Financial services</i>	8.20	0.18	9.37	0.19	3.64	0.12
<b>1270 Perkhidmatan lain</b> <i>Other services</i>	46.94	1.04	49.87	1.01	35.45	1.17
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>4,533.53</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,915.81</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,038.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**Jadual 3.2: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Kedah, 2019**

Table 3.2: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Kedah, 2019

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan Subgroups of expenditure	Jumlah Total		Bandar Urban		Luar Bandar Rural	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>Kumpulan 01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Group Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	<b>738.25</b>	<b>21.98</b>	<b>743.00</b>	<b>20.80</b>	<b>725.15</b>	<b>26.18</b>
<b>0111 Beras</b> <i>Rice</i>	44.63	1.33	46.72	1.31	38.86	1.40
<b>0112 Tepung &amp; bijirin lain</b> <i>Flour &amp; other cereals</i>	16.86	0.50	18.94	0.53	11.14	0.40
<b>0113 Biskut</b> <i>Biscuits</i>	22.56	0.67	24.03	0.67	18.52	0.67
<b>0114 Roti &amp; kuih</b> <i>Bread &amp; bakery products</i>	47.66	1.42	49.68	1.39	42.10	1.52
<b>0115 Keluaran lain yang di buat daripada bijirin</b> <i>Other products made from cereal grains</i>	9.11	0.27	9.45	0.26	8.16	0.29
<b>0121 Daging segar</b> <i>Fresh meat</i>	96.68	2.88	96.13	2.69	98.22	3.55
<b>0122 Daging beku</b> <i>Frozen meat</i>	5.17	0.15	5.52	0.15	4.20	0.15
<b>0123 Daging yang diproses</b> <i>Processed meat</i>	10.53	0.31	11.74	0.33	7.19	0.26
<b>0131 Ikan segar</b> <i>Fresh fish</i>	101.72	3.03	97.92	2.74	112.21	4.05
<b>0132 Makanan laut segar</b> <i>Fresh seafood</i>	62.14	1.85	61.69	1.73	63.35	2.29
<b>0133 Ikan &amp; makanan laut yang diproses</b> <i>Processed fish &amp; seafood</i>	18.65	0.56	17.95	0.50	20.59	0.74
<b>0141 Susu segar &amp; dibancuh semula</b> <i>Fresh &amp; reconstituted milk</i>	6.33	0.19	6.58	0.18	5.61	0.20
<b>0142 Susu cair/pekat</b> <i>Evaporated/condensed milk</i>	5.92	0.18	5.85	0.16	6.12	0.22
<b>0143 Susu tepung &amp; keluaran susu lain</b> <i>Milk powder &amp; other dairy products</i>	31.50	0.94	33.13	0.93	26.99	0.97
<b>0144 Telur</b> <i>Eggs</i>	14.73	0.44	14.49	0.41	15.40	0.56
<b>0151 Mentega, minyak &amp; lemak binatang yang disediakan</b> <i>Butter, fat &amp; prepared animal oils</i>	1.52	0.05	1.53	0.04	1.48	0.05
<b>0152 Minyak</b> <i>Oils</i>	18.98	0.57	18.98	0.53	18.97	0.68
<b>0153 Marjerin, mentega kacang, dll.</b> <i>Margarine, peanut butter, etc.</i>	1.86	0.06	1.85	0.05	1.88	0.07
<b>0161 Buah-buahan segar</b> <i>Fresh fruit</i>	31.54	0.94	32.17	0.90	29.81	1.08
<b>0162 Buah-buahan yang diproses</b> <i>Preserved fruit</i>	2.97	0.09	2.93	0.08	3.09	0.11
<b>0163 Kelapa &amp; kacang</b> <i>Coconut &amp; nuts</i>	9.24	0.27	8.60	0.24	10.98	0.40
<b>0171 Sayur-sayuran segar</b> <i>Fresh vegetables</i>	66.11	1.97	63.56	1.78	73.13	2.64

**Jadual 3.2: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Kedah, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.2: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Kedah, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Subgroups of expenditure</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>0172 Sayur-sayuran yang dikering / jeruk</b> <i>Preserved vegetables</i>	4.41	0.13	4.49	0.13	4.19	0.15
<b>0173 Ubi kentang &amp; ubi lain</b> <i>Potatoes &amp; other tubers</i>	5.50	0.16	5.41	0.15	5.76	0.21
<b>0181 Gula</b> <i>Sugar</i>	9.38	0.28	8.89	0.25	10.71	0.39
<b>0182 Coklat, gula-gula &amp; aiskrim</b> <i>Chocolate, sweets &amp; ice cream</i>	7.85	0.23	8.55	0.24	5.94	0.21
<b>0183 Jem, madu, dll.</b> <i>Jam, honey, etc.</i>	4.14	0.12	4.10	0.11	4.26	0.15
<b>0191 Rempah-rempah</b> <i>Spices</i>	21.02	0.63	19.27	0.54	25.86	0.93
<b>0192 Makanan lain</b> <i>Other foods</i>	18.55	0.55	18.59	0.52	18.43	0.67
<b>0193 Barang-barang runcit</b> <i>Sundry goods</i>	1.46	0.04	1.78	0.05	0.59	0.02
<b>0101 Kopi</b> <i>Coffee</i>	7.79	0.23	8.10	0.23	6.94	0.25
<b>0102 Teh, koko, dll.</b> <i>Tea, cocoa, etc.</i>	18.45	0.55	19.42	0.54	15.79	0.57
<b>0103 Air mineral, minuman ringan, jus buah &amp; jus sayuran</b> <i>Mineral water, soft drinks, fruits &amp; vegetable juices</i>	13.28	0.40	14.95	0.42	8.65	0.31
<b>Kumpulan 02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Group Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	<b>60.67</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>59.76</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>63.19</b>	<b>2.28</b>
<b>021 Minuman keras/alkohol</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages</i>	11.48	0.34	14.40	0.40	3.42	0.12
<b>022 Tembakau</b> <i>Tobacco</i>	49.19	1.46	45.36	1.27	59.77	2.16
<b>Kumpulan 03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Group Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	<b>149.01</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>152.11</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>140.45</b>	<b>5.07</b>
<b>0311 Material pakaian</b> <i>Clothing materials</i>	1.78	0.05	1.53	0.04	2.46	0.09
<b>0312 Pakaian</b> <i>Garments</i>	108.05	3.22	110.91	3.10	100.16	3.62
<b>0313 Lain-lain jenis pakaian &amp; aksesori pakaian</b> <i>Other articles of clothing &amp; clothing accessories</i>	9.25	0.28	9.00	0.25	9.95	0.36
<b>0314 Pembersihan, pembaikan &amp; sewa pakaian</b> <i>Cleaning, repair &amp; hire of clothing</i>	3.34	0.10	3.10	0.09	3.99	0.14
<b>0321 Kasut &amp; kasut lain</b> <i>Shoes &amp; other footwear</i>	26.42	0.79	27.43	0.77	23.63	0.85
<b>0322 Pembaikan &amp; sewa kasut</b> <i>Repair &amp; hire of footwear</i>	0.17	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.27	0.01

**Jadual 3.2: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Kedah, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.2: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Kedah, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Subgroups of expenditure</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>Kumpulan 04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Group Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	<b>576.94</b>	<b>17.17</b>	<b>610.02</b>	<b>17.08</b>	<b>485.64</b>	<b>17.53</b>
<b>0411 Sewa dibayar</b> <i>Rental paid</i>	60.57	1.80	73.83	2.07	23.96	0.86
<b>0421 Sewa dinilai</b> <i>Imputed rent</i>	332.04	9.88	346.33	9.69	292.62	10.56
<b>0431 Bahan-bahan untuk pembaikan rumah kediaman</b> <i>Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling</i>	11.79	0.35	10.01	0.28	16.70	0.60
<b>0432 Bayaran perkhidmatan untuk pembaikan rumah kediaman (termasuk bahan-bahan)</b> <i>Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (including materials)</i>	15.22	0.45	14.88	0.42	16.16	0.58
<b>0441 Bekalan air</b> <i>Water supply</i>	34.84	1.04	35.61	1.00	32.71	1.18
<b>0442 Kutipan sampah</b> <i>Refuse collection</i>	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.00	-	-
<b>0443 Pembentungan</b> <i>Sewage collection</i>	0.65	0.02	0.76	0.02	0.34	0.01
<b>0444 Lain-lain perkhidmatan yang berkait dengan rumah kediaman</b> <i>Other services relating to the dwelling</i>	0.22	0.01	0.24	0.01	0.15	0.01
<b>0451 Elektrik</b> <i>Electricity</i>	98.62	2.94	105.85	2.96	78.67	2.84
<b>0452 Gas</b> <i>Gas</i>	22.66	0.67	22.22	0.62	23.86	0.86
<b>0453 Bahan api cecair</b> <i>Liquid fuels</i>	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.20	0.01
<b>0454 Bahan api lain</b> <i>Other fuels</i>	0.19	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.27	0.01
<b>Kumpulan 05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Group Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	<b>157.91</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>167.83</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>130.55</b>	<b>4.71</b>
<b>0511 Perabot &amp; hiasan rumah</b> <i>Furniture &amp; furnishings</i>	46.87	1.40	47.58	1.33	44.89	1.62
<b>0512 Permaidani &amp; penutup lantai lain</b> <i>Carpets &amp; other floor coverings</i>	7.52	0.22	7.51	0.21	7.54	0.27
<b>0513 Pembaikan perabot, hiasan &amp; penutup lantai</b> <i>Repair of furniture, furnishings &amp; floor coverings</i>	0.34	0.01	0.36	0.01	0.27	0.01
<b>0520 Kain hiasan rumah</b> <i>Household textiles</i>	14.81	0.44	15.41	0.43	13.15	0.47
<b>0531 Alat-Alat memasak</b> <i>Cooking appliances</i>	4.13	0.12	4.18	0.12	3.99	0.14

**Jadual 3.2: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Kedah, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.2: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Kedah, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Subgroups of expenditure</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>0532</b> Penghawa dingin <i>Air-conditioning</i>	2.82	0.08	3.46	0.10	1.06	0.04
<b>0533</b> Mesin pencuci <i>Washing machines</i>	2.50	0.07	2.67	0.07	2.02	0.07
<b>0534</b> Peti sejuk & alat pembeku <i>Refrigerators &amp; freezers</i>	2.26	0.07	2.51	0.07	1.58	0.06
<b>0535</b> Lain-lain perkakas utama isi rumah <i>Other major household appliances</i>	5.89	0.18	7.37	0.21	1.78	0.06
<b>0536</b> Perkakas elektrik kecil isi rumah <i>Small electric household appliances</i>	3.36	0.10	3.54	0.10	2.87	0.10
<b>0537</b> Pembaikan perkakas isi rumah <i>Repair of household appliances</i>	2.15	0.06	2.12	0.06	2.24	0.08
<b>0540</b> Barang kaca, alat makan & perkakas isi rumah <i>Glassware, tableware &amp; household utensils</i>	2.72	0.08	2.78	0.08	2.59	0.09
<b>0551</b> Alat pertukangan & peralatan utama <i>Major tools &amp; equipment</i>	0.79	0.02	0.57	0.02	1.40	0.05
<b>0552</b> Alat pertukangan yang kecil & pelbagai aksesori <i>Small tools &amp; miscellaneous accessories</i>	0.51	0.02	0.46	0.01	0.64	0.02
<b>0561</b> Barang-barang isi rumah tidak tahan lama <i>Non-durable household goods</i>	41.63	1.24	42.87	1.20	38.19	1.38
<b>0562</b> Perkhidmatan urusan rumahtangga <i>Domestic services and household services</i>	19.62	0.58	24.43	0.68	6.35	0.23
<b>Kumpulan 06</b> Kesihatan <i>Group Health</i>	<b>71.54</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>74.49</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>63.40</b>	<b>2.29</b>
<b>0611</b> Barang pengeluaran perubatan <i>Pharmaceutical products</i>	38.16	1.14	39.05	1.09	35.69	1.29
<b>0612</b> Lain-lain pengeluaran perubatan <i>Other medical products</i>	2.14	0.06	1.99	0.06	2.56	0.09
<b>0613</b> Perkakas & alat rawatan <i>Therapeutic appliances &amp; equipment</i>	4.10	0.12	4.11	0.12	4.06	0.15
<b>0621</b> Perkhidmatan perubatan <i>Medical services</i>	12.10	0.36	12.63	0.35	10.64	0.38
<b>0622</b> Perkhidmatan pergigian <i>Dental services</i>	5.18	0.15	4.94	0.14	5.85	0.21
<b>0623</b> Perkhidmatan sampingan <i>Ancillary services</i>	0.78	0.02	0.68	0.02	1.07	0.04
<b>0631</b> Hospital kerajaan <i>Government hospital</i>	1.40	0.04	1.54	0.04	1.02	0.04
<b>0632</b> Hospital kerajaan yang di korporatkan <i>Government corporate hospital</i>	0.88	0.03	1.04	0.03	0.45	0.02
<b>0633</b> Hospital swasta <i>Private hospital</i>	6.79	0.20	8.49	0.24	2.07	0.07

**Jadual 3.2: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Kedah, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.2: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Kedah, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Subgroups of expenditure</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>Kumpulan 07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Group Transport</i>	<b>580.48</b>	<b>17.28</b>	<b>652.60</b>	<b>18.27</b>	<b>381.43</b>	<b>13.77</b>
0711 Kereta <i>Motor cars</i>	103.52	3.08	133.13	3.73	21.80	0.79
0712 Motosikal <i>Motor cycles</i>	13.22	0.39	14.23	0.40	10.45	0.38
0713 Basikal <i>Bicycles</i>	0.75	0.02	0.78	0.02	0.67	0.02
0721 Alat ganti & aksesori untuk pengangkutan persendirian <i>Spare parts &amp; accessories for personal transport equipment</i>	8.19	0.24	8.50	0.24	7.33	0.26
0722 Bahan api & pelincir untuk pengangkutan persendirian <i>Fuels &amp; lubricants for personal transport equipment</i>	272.91	8.12	291.10	8.15	222.71	8.04
0723 Pembaikan & penyelenggaraan untuk pengangkutan persendirian (termasuk alat-alat) <i>Repair &amp; maintenance of personal transport (including parts)</i>	143.21	4.26	157.87	4.42	102.73	3.71
0724 Perkhidmatan lain yang berkaitan dengan alat pengangkutan persendirian <i>Other services in respect of personal transport equipment</i>	23.39	0.70	29.63	0.83	6.17	0.22
0731 Pengangkutan awam menggunakan laluan rel <i>Passenger transport by railway</i>	0.74	0.02	0.78	0.02	0.63	0.02
0732 Pengangkutan awam menggunakan laluan jalan raya <i>Passenger transport by road</i>	5.87	0.17	6.49	0.18	4.14	0.15
0733 Pengangkutan awam menggunakan laluan udara <i>Passenger transport by air</i>	4.13	0.12	4.90	0.14	2.01	0.07
0734 Pengangkutan awam menggunakan laluan air <i>Passenger transport by waterway</i>	3.01	0.09	3.27	0.09	2.29	0.08
0735 Pembayaran pengangkutan lain <i>Other transport charges</i>	1.54	0.05	1.91	0.05	0.51	0.02
<b>Kumpulan 08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Group Communication</i>	<b>158.94</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>170.49</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>127.07</b>	<b>4.59</b>
0810 Perkhidmatan pos <i>Postal services</i>	0.42	0.01	0.45	0.01	0.34	0.01
0820 Peralatan telefon & telefaks <i>Telephone &amp; telefax equipment</i>	11.28	0.34	12.10	0.34	9.00	0.32
0830 Perkhidmatan telefon & telefaks <i>Telephone &amp; telefax services</i>	147.24	4.38	157.93	4.42	117.73	4.25

**Jadual 3.2: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Kedah, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.2: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Kedah, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan Subgroups of expenditure		Jumlah Total		Bandar Urban		Luar Bandar Rural	
		(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>Kumpulan</b>	<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b>	<b>127.15</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>140.26</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>90.97</b>	<b>3.28</b>
<i>Group</i>	<i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>						
<b>0911</b>	<b>Televisyen, perakam kaset video, dll.</b>	4.89	0.15	5.14	0.14	4.18	0.15
	<i>Television, video cassette recorders, etc.</i>						
<b>0912</b>	<b>Peralatan fotografi &amp; penggambaran</b>	1.06	0.03	1.34	0.04	0.26	0.01
	<i>Photographic &amp; cinematographic equipment</i>						
<b>0913</b>	<b>Peralatan memproses maklumat</b>	3.89	0.12	4.41	0.12	2.45	0.09
	<i>Information processing equipment</i>						
<b>0914</b>	<b>Media rakaman</b>	0.85	0.03	0.98	0.03	0.49	0.02
	<i>Recording media</i>						
<b>0915</b>	<b>Pembaikan alat pandang dengar, fotografi &amp; peralatan memproses maklumat</b>	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.22	0.01
	<i>Repair of audio-visual, photographic &amp; information processing equipment</i>						
<b>0921</b>	<b>Peralatan tahan lama utama untuk rekreasi luar</b>	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.10	0.00
	<i>Major durables for outdoor recreation</i>						
<b>0922</b>	<b>Alat muzik</b>	0.14	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.10	0.00
	<i>Musical instruments</i>						
<b>0923</b>	<b>Penyelenggaraan &amp; pembaikan peralatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Maintenance &amp; repair of other major durables for recreation &amp; culture</i>						
<b>0931</b>	<b>Barang-barang permainan &amp; hobi</b>	0.95	0.03	0.97	0.03	0.89	0.03
	<i>Games, toys &amp; hobbies</i>						
<b>0932</b>	<b>Alat sukan</b>	0.67	0.02	0.63	0.02	0.79	0.03
	<i>Sports equipment</i>						
<b>0933</b>	<b>Kebun, tumbuhan &amp; bunga</b>	6.52	0.19	6.02	0.17	7.90	0.29
	<i>Garden, plants &amp; flowers</i>						
<b>0934</b>	<b>Haiwan peliharaan &amp; barang pengeluaran berkaitan</b>	5.63	0.17	5.58	0.16	5.77	0.21
	<i>Pets &amp; related products</i>						
<b>0935</b>	<b>Lain-lain perkhidmatan untuk haiwan peliharaan</b>	1.26	0.04	1.57	0.04	0.38	0.01
	<i>Veterinary &amp; other services for pets</i>						
<b>0936</b>	<b>Barang-barang tidak kekal lain</b>	8.40	0.25	10.19	0.29	3.45	0.12
	<i>Other non durables</i>						
<b>0941</b>	<b>Perkhidmatan hiburan, rekreasi &amp; sukan</b>	2.47	0.07	2.58	0.07	2.15	0.08
	<i>Entertainment, recreation &amp; sports</i>						
<b>0942</b>	<b>Perkhidmatan kebudayaan</b>	46.65	1.39	51.48	1.44	33.34	1.20
	<i>Cultural services</i>						
<b>0943</b>	<b>Loteri &amp; perjudian lain</b>	9.76	0.29	12.75	0.36	1.52	0.05
	<i>Lotteries &amp; other gambling</i>						

**Jadual 3.2: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Kedah, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.2: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Kedah, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Subgroups of expenditure</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>0951</b> Buku <i>Books</i>	2.79	0.08	2.79	0.08	2.80	0.10
<b>0952</b> Suratkhbar <i>Newspapers</i>	2.75	0.08	2.81	0.08	2.58	0.09
<b>0953</b> Majalah & bacaan berkala <i>Magazines &amp; periodicals</i>	1.12	0.03	1.04	0.03	1.32	0.05
<b>0954</b> Alat tulis & peralatan melukis <i>Writing &amp; drawing equipment &amp; supplies</i>	9.07	0.27	8.76	0.25	9.91	0.36
<b>0960</b> Pakej pelancongan <i>Package tours</i>	18.02	0.54	20.79	0.58	10.38	0.37
<b>Kumpulan 10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Group Education</i>	<b>48.86</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>57.76</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>24.30</b>	<b>0.88</b>
<b>1010</b> Pendidikan peringkat pra sekolah & sekolah rendah <i>Pre primary &amp; primary education</i>	20.94	0.62	24.94	0.70	9.90	0.36
<b>1020</b> Pendidikan peringkat menengah <i>Secondary education</i>	12.52	0.37	14.62	0.41	6.74	0.24
<b>1030</b> Pendidikan peringkat sijil <i>Post-secondary non-tertiary education</i>	3.78	0.11	4.31	0.12	2.33	0.08
<b>1040</b> Pendidikan peringkat diploma & ke atas <i>Tertiary education diploma level &amp; above</i>	9.07	0.27	11.34	0.32	2.81	0.10
<b>1050</b> Pendidikan yang tidak dikelaskan di mana-mana <i>Education not definable by level</i>	2.54	0.08	2.55	0.07	2.51	0.09
<b>Kumpulan 11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Group Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	<b>411.99</b>	<b>12.26</b>	<b>447.85</b>	<b>12.54</b>	<b>312.99</b>	<b>11.30</b>
<b>1111</b> Perbelanjaan di restoran & kafe <i>Expenditure in restaurants &amp; cafes</i>	397.28	11.83	430.37	12.05	305.96	11.04
<b>1120</b> Perkhidmatan penginapan <i>Accommodation services</i>	14.70	0.44	17.48	0.49	7.04	0.25
<b>Kumpulan 12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Group Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	<b>277.45</b>	<b>8.26</b>	<b>296.44</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>225.03</b>	<b>8.12</b>
<b>1211</b> Salon mendandan rambut & kedai solek <i>Hairdressing salons &amp; personal grooming establishments</i>	21.12	0.63	22.99	0.64	15.98	0.58
<b>1212</b> Perkakas elektrik untuk penjagaan diri <i>Electric appliances for personal care</i>	0.51	0.02	0.55	0.02	0.41	0.01
<b>1213</b> Perkakas lain, barang-barang & produk untuk penjagaan diri <i>Other appliances, articles &amp; products for personal care</i>	95.21	2.83	97.64	2.73	88.52	3.20

**Jadual 3.2: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut subkumpulan perbelanjaan dan strata, Kedah, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 3.2: Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure by subgroups of expenditure and strata, Kedah, 2019 (cont'd)*

Subkumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Subgroups of expenditure</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Bandar <i>Urban</i>		Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
<b>1231</b> <b>Barang kemas, cincin &amp; batu berharga</b> <i>Jewellery, rings &amp; precious stones</i>	12.17	0.36	11.40	0.32	14.29	0.52
<b>1232</b> <b>Jam</b> <i>Watches</i>	6.60	0.20	7.01	0.20	5.44	0.20
<b>1233</b> <b>Barang peribadi lain</b> <i>Other personal effects</i>	7.60	0.23	8.19	0.23	5.97	0.22
<b>1240</b> <b>Perlindungan sosial</b> <i>Social protection</i>	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
<b>1251</b> <b>Insurans nyawa</b> <i>Life insurance</i>	9.01	0.27	11.49	0.32	2.16	0.08
<b>1252</b> <b>Insurans untuk harta benda isi rumah</b> <i>Insurance connected with the dwelling</i>	1.17	0.03	1.45	0.04	0.39	0.01
<b>1253</b> <b>Insurans kemalangan &amp; kesihatan</b> <i>Insurance connected with accident &amp; health</i>	5.70	0.17	6.88	0.19	2.43	0.09
<b>1254</b> <b>Insurans untuk kenderaan bermotor</b> <i>Insurance for motor vehicles</i>	73.20	2.18	78.19	2.19	59.42	2.15
<b>1261</b> <b>Perkhidmatan kewangan</b> <i>Financial services</i>	3.50	0.10	4.28	0.12	1.36	0.05
<b>1270</b> <b>Perkhidmatan lain</b> <i>Other services</i>	41.60	1.24	46.31	1.30	28.59	1.03
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>3,359.19</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,572.59</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,770.18</b>	<b>100.00</b>



# **Statistik Terpilih Malaysia**

*Selected Statistics of Malaysia*



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Jadual 4.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019

Table 4.1: Number of population by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019

('000)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara
	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>28,819.4</b>	<b>3,093.1</b>	<b>29,241.1</b>	<b>3,151.4</b>	<b>29,659.6</b>	<b>3,203.6</b>	<b>30,074.2</b>	<b>3,251.2</b>
<b>01 Johor</b>	<b>3,386.8</b>	<b>330.5</b>	<b>3,434.6</b>	<b>335.8</b>	<b>3,482.0</b>	<b>340.7</b>	<b>3,529.1</b>	<b>345.4</b>
01 Batu Pahat	438.6	23.7	444.9	24.1	451.2	24.5	457.4	24.8
02 Johor Bahru	1,390.6	146.2	1,409.8	148.5	1,428.8	150.6	1,447.6	152.7
03 Kluang	288.8	44.3	292.8	45.0	296.8	45.7	300.8	46.3
04 Kota Tinggi	196.7	20.6	199.9	20.9	203.1	21.2	206.2	21.5
05 Mersing	71.6	8.3	72.8	8.4	74.0	8.5	75.2	8.6
06 Muar	256.6	17.4	260.1	17.7	263.6	17.9	267.1	18.2
07 Pontian	159.4	13.6	161.7	13.8	164.0	14.0	166.3	14.2
08 Segamat	197.2	12.8	199.9	13.0	202.6	13.2	205.3	13.4
09 Kulai	245.2	34.3	248.6	34.9	251.9	35.4	255.1	35.9
10 Tangkak	142.1	9.3	144.1	9.5	146.0	9.6	148.0	9.7
<b>02 Kedah</b>	<b>2,052.4</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>2,081.3</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>2,110.4</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>2,139.6</b>	<b>97.1</b>
01 Baling	146.4	3.1	148.6	3.2	150.9	3.2	153.1	3.3
02 Bandar Baharu	45.6	1.0	46.2	1.0	46.9	1.0	47.5	1.1
03 Kota Setar	392.1	9.1	397.4	9.3	402.8	9.4	408.2	9.6
04 Kuala Muda	472.5	28.4	478.8	28.9	485.0	29.4	491.3	29.9
05 Kubang Pasu	236.1	7.2	239.6	7.3	243.1	7.4	246.6	7.6
06 Kulim	295.3	21.7	299.2	22.1	303.1	22.5	307.0	22.8
07 Langkawi	94.0	12.5	95.4	12.8	96.8	13.0	98.3	13.2
08 Padang Terap	67.5	2.2	68.5	2.3	69.6	2.3	70.7	2.3
09 Sik	72.4	2.3	73.5	2.3	74.6	2.3	75.8	2.4
10 Yan	74.4	0.9	75.5	1.0	76.7	1.0	77.8	1.0
11 Pendang	103.6	1.3	105.2	1.4	106.8	1.4	108.5	1.4
12 Pokok Sena	52.5	2.5	53.3	2.5	54.1	2.6	54.9	2.6
<b>03 Kelantan</b>	<b>1,761.8</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>1,798.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>1,834.4</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>1,870.9</b>	<b>50.8</b>
01 Bachok	154.9	1.2	158.0	1.3	161.3	1.3	164.5	1.3
02 Kota Bharu	560.4	13.3	571.8	13.5	583.2	13.7	594.7	13.9
03 Machang	107.7	1.4	109.9	1.5	112.1	1.5	114.4	1.5
04 Pasir Mas	217.5	5.2	222.0	5.3	226.5	5.3	231.0	5.4
05 Pasir Puteh	136.1	1.3	138.9	1.3	141.7	1.4	144.6	1.4
06 Tanah Merah	137.6	5.8	140.4	5.9	143.3	6.0	146.1	6.0
07 Tumpat	177.4	2.6	181.0	2.7	184.6	2.7	188.2	2.8
08 Gua Musang	100.9	8.3	103.1	8.4	105.3	8.5	107.6	8.7
09 Kuala Krai	122.4	7.6	124.9	7.7	127.4	7.8	129.9	8.0
10 Jeli	46.9	1.8	48.0	1.9	49.0	1.9	50.0	1.9
11 Lojing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>04 Melaka</b>	<b>862.3</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>874.5</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>886.8</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>899.0</b>	<b>48.6</b>
01 Alor Gajah	193.6	9.2	196.5	9.4	199.4	9.6	202.3	9.8
02 Jasin	143.6	6.3	145.7	6.4	147.8	6.5	150.0	6.6
03 Melaka Tengah	525.1	30.5	532.4	31.1	539.6	31.7	546.8	32.2
<b>05 Negeri Sembilan</b>	<b>1,037.1</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>1,047.6</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>1,057.8</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>1,067.4</b>	<b>84.6</b>
01 Jelebu	40.6	3.1	41.1	3.2	41.5	3.2	41.9	3.3
02 Kuala Pilah	69.2	3.0	70.0	3.1	70.7	3.1	71.3	3.2
03 Port Dickson	119.3	7.3	120.6	7.4	121.7	7.6	122.8	7.7
04 Rembau	44.8	2.6	45.3	2.7	45.7	2.7	46.2	2.8
05 Seremban	552.5	53.5	558.0	54.7	563.3	55.8	568.4	56.8
06 Tampin	89.0	3.7	90.0	3.8	90.8	3.9	91.6	3.9
07 Jempol	121.5	6.5	122.7	6.6	124.0	6.8	125.1	6.9
<b>06 Pahang</b>	<b>1,554.2</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>1,576.3</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>1,598.4</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>1,620.7</b>	<b>105.9</b>
01 Bentong	121.4	9.2	122.8	9.4	124.2	9.5	125.7	9.6
02 Cameron Highlands	35.3	7.0	35.7	7.1	36.0	7.3	36.3	7.4
03 Jerantut	95.0	5.8	96.4	5.9	97.9	6.0	99.3	6.0
04 Kuantan	485.9	21.8	492.8	22.2	499.7	22.5	506.7	22.8
05 Lipis	93.4	6.0	94.8	6.1	96.2	6.2	97.6	6.3
06 Pekan	116.1	7.3	117.9	7.4	119.8	7.5	121.7	7.6
07 Raub	99.4	4.5	100.6	4.6	101.9	4.7	103.1	4.7
08 Temerloh	171.5	10.7	173.9	10.9	176.3	11.0	178.7	11.2

Nota/ Notes:

1. Unjuran Penduduk (Semakan Semula) berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010

The mid-year population estimates is based on the Population and Housing Census Malaysia 2010

2. Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Summation may differ due to rounding

**Jadual 4.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019 (samb.)**

Table 4.1: Number of population by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019 (cont'd)

('000)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara
	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens
09 Rompin	116.2	12.7	118.0	12.9	119.9	13.1	121.7	13.3
10 Maran	122.6	5.7	124.6	5.8	126.6	5.9	128.5	6.0
11 Bera	97.5	10.3	98.8	10.5	100.0	10.7	101.3	10.9
<b>07 Pulau Pinang</b>	<b>1,584.8</b>	<b>141.0</b>	<b>1,602.8</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>1,620.6</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>1,638.2</b>	<b>148.9</b>
01 Seberang Perai Tengah	369.9	47.5	374.4	48.5	378.9	49.3	383.3	50.1
02 Seberang Perai Utara	312.2	15.3	316.3	15.6	320.4	15.9	324.5	16.1
03 Seberang Perai Selatan	176.4	12.7	178.5	13.0	180.5	13.2	182.4	13.4
04 Timur Laut	517.2	49.8	521.7	50.8	526.2	51.7	530.6	52.6
05 Barat Daya	209.1	15.8	211.9	16.2	214.7	16.5	217.4	16.7
<b>08 Perak</b>	<b>2,428.0</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>2,448.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,468.0</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>2,487.8</b>	<b>103.1</b>
01 Batang Padang	119.7	6.5	121.0	6.6	122.3	6.8	123.6	6.9
02 Manjung	238.7	11.4	240.6	11.7	242.5	11.9	244.4	12.0
03 Kinta	786.4	31.0	792.0	31.6	797.7	32.1	803.3	32.5
04 Kerian	188.3	4.4	189.9	4.5	191.5	4.6	193.0	4.6
05 Kuala Kangsar	166.9	4.7	168.4	4.8	169.8	4.9	171.3	5.0
06 Larut & Matang	346.1	10.1	348.9	10.3	351.7	10.4	354.4	10.6
07 Hilir Perak	142.0	9.9	143.3	10.1	144.6	10.3	145.8	10.5
08 Hulu Perak	97.4	3.1	98.5	3.2	99.6	3.3	100.7	3.3
09 Perak Tengah	105.0	4.9	106.0	5.0	107.0	5.1	108.1	5.1
10 Kampar	103.4	2.7	104.2	2.8	104.9	2.8	105.7	2.9
11 Muallim	66.0	4.3	66.6	4.4	67.3	4.5	67.9	4.5
12 Bagan Datuk	68.4	4.9	68.7	5.0	69.0	5.1	69.3	5.2
<b>09 Perlis</b>	<b>245.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>248.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>250.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>253.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>10 Selangor</b>	<b>5,671.0</b>	<b>618.0</b>	<b>5,769.1</b>	<b>632.0</b>	<b>5,864.5</b>	<b>644.9</b>	<b>5,957.1</b>	<b>656.9</b>
01 Gombak	710.8	75.6	723.7	77.3	736.3	78.9	748.5	80.3
02 Klang	878.8	112.7	893.3	115.3	907.4	117.7	921.0	119.9
03 Kuala Langat	244.1	16.4	248.6	16.8	253.0	17.1	257.2	17.5
04 Kuala Selangor	226.9	15.1	231.3	15.4	235.5	15.7	239.6	16.0
05 Petaling	1,863.4	222.5	1,894.6	227.6	1,924.8	232.2	1,954.2	236.5
06 Sabak Bernam	117.6	4.0	119.8	4.1	122.0	4.1	124.1	4.2
07 Sepang	217.2	30.4	221.3	31.1	225.2	31.7	229.1	32.3
08 Hulu Langat	1,195.5	128.9	1,215.9	131.8	1,235.8	134.5	1,255.1	137.0
09 Hulu Selangor	216.6	12.5	220.6	12.7	224.6	13.0	228.5	13.3
<b>11 Terengganu</b>	<b>1,167.1</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>1,190.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>1,213.6</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>1,237.2</b>	<b>32.4</b>
01 Besut	159.4	3.2	162.6	3.3	165.8	3.3	169.1	3.4
02 Dungun	174.8	4.1	178.3	4.2	181.8	4.3	185.3	4.3
03 Kemaman	191.8	8.3	195.6	8.4	199.4	8.6	203.3	8.8
04 Kuala Terengganu	244.0	4.8	248.8	4.9	253.6	5.0	258.5	5.1
05 Marang	110.4	2.3	112.6	2.3	114.8	2.4	117.0	2.4
06 Hulu Terengganu	80.4	3.5	82.0	3.5	83.6	3.6	85.3	3.7
07 Setiu	62.7	2.0	64.0	2.0	65.2	2.0	66.5	2.1
08 Kuala Nerus	143.5	2.5	146.4	2.6	149.3	2.6	152.2	2.7
<b>12 Sabah</b>	<b>2,691.8</b>	<b>1,094.2</b>	<b>2,740.8</b>	<b>1,112.9</b>	<b>2,790.3</b>	<b>1,129.1</b>	<b>2,840.2</b>	<b>1,143.4</b>
01 Tawau	279.0	212.1	283.4	215.7	287.9	218.8	292.4	221.6
02 Lahad Datu	152.1	94.6	154.8	96.2	157.6	97.6	160.4	98.8
03 Semporna	112.2	51.8	114.3	52.6	116.5	53.4	118.8	54.1
04 Sandakan	305.5	181.0	310.8	184.1	316.1	186.8	321.4	189.2
05 Kinabatangan	41.6	147.6	42.3	150.1	43.1	152.3	43.9	154.2
06 Beluran	69.9	57.4	71.1	58.4	72.3	59.2	73.5	60.0
07 Kota Kinabalu	407.6	136.6	415.0	138.9	422.4	140.9	429.9	142.7
08 Ranau	101.3	7.1	103.1	7.2	104.8	7.3	106.6	7.4
09 Kota Belud	98.7	7.4	100.5	7.6	102.2	7.7	104.0	7.8
10 Tuaran	115.0	6.4	117.1	6.5	119.3	6.6	121.5	6.7
11 Penampang	120.3	25.4	122.3	25.8	124.3	26.2	126.4	26.5
12 Papar	131.1	25.2	134.4	25.7	137.6	26.1	140.9	26.4
13 Kudat	86.6	10.5	88.0	10.7	89.3	10.9	90.7	11.0
14 Kota Marudu	74.8	2.4	76.1	2.4	77.4	2.5	78.8	2.5
15 Pitas	41.8	1.6	42.4	1.6	43.1	1.7	43.7	1.7

Nota/ Notes:

1. Unjuran Penduduk (Semakan Semula) berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010

The mid-year population estimates is based on the Population and Housing Census Malaysia 2010

2. Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Summation may differ due to rounding

Jadual 4.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019 (samb.)

Table 4.1: Number of population by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019 (cont'd)

(\*000)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara
	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens
16 Beaufort	73.7	4.7	75.3	4.8	76.9	4.9	78.5	4.9
17 Kuala Penyu	22.0	1.1	22.4	1.1	22.9	1.1	23.4	1.1
18 Sipitang	38.1	4.3	39.0	4.4	39.8	4.5	40.6	4.5
19 Tenom	59.6	5.5	60.7	5.6	61.9	5.7	63.0	5.8
20 Nabawan	31.9	5.7	32.6	5.8	33.3	5.8	33.9	5.9
21 Keningau	159.3	48.9	162.2	49.8	165.1	50.5	168.0	51.1
22 Tambunan	38.5	2.6	39.2	2.7	39.9	2.7	40.6	2.8
23 Kunak	38.3	38.1	39.0	38.8	39.7	39.3	40.5	39.8
24 Tongod	30.2	12.0	30.7	12.2	31.2	12.4	31.7	12.5
25 Putatan	62.6	4.2	64.1	4.3	65.6	4.3	67.1	4.4
26 Telupid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>13 Sarawak</b>	<b>2,580.0</b>	<b>169.9</b>	<b>2,616.3</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>2,652.9</b>	<b>176.4</b>	<b>2,689.7</b>	<b>178.9</b>
01 Kuching	661.7	14.4	670.3	14.6	679.0	14.9	687.6	15.1
02 Bau	57.5	1.7	58.2	1.8	58.9	1.8	59.6	1.8
03 Lundu	35.1	2.0	35.6	2.1	36.1	2.1	36.6	2.1
04 Samarahan	95.8	1.2	97.2	1.2	98.6	1.2	100.0	1.3
05 Serian	97.8	2.6	99.1	2.6	100.4	2.7	101.7	2.7
06 Simunjan	42.3	1.8	42.9	1.8	43.6	1.9	44.3	1.9
07 Sri Aman	72.9	0.9	74.0	1.0	75.1	1.0	76.2	1.0
08 Lubok antu	30.6	0.5	31.1	0.5	31.6	0.6	32.1	0.6
09 Betong	68.2	0.8	69.3	0.9	70.4	0.9	71.5	0.9
10 Saratok	50.7	0.5	51.5	0.5	52.3	0.5	53.1	0.5
11 Sarikei	62.1	1.8	62.9	1.9	63.7	1.9	64.6	1.9
12 Maradong	31.1	1.7	31.6	1.8	32.0	1.8	32.4	1.9
13 Daro	32.3	3.1	32.8	3.2	33.4	3.3	33.9	3.3
14 Julau	17.5	0.1	17.8	0.1	18.0	0.1	18.3	0.1
15 Sibul	253.3	20.9	256.4	21.3	259.5	21.7	262.7	22.0
16 Dalat	21.3	0.4	21.6	0.4	22.0	0.5	22.4	0.5
17 Mukah	43.5	5.6	44.2	5.7	44.9	5.8	45.6	5.9
18 Kanowit	31.8	0.5	32.2	0.5	32.7	0.5	33.2	0.6
19 Bintulu	175.6	41.1	178.1	41.9	180.6	42.6	183.2	43.1
20 Tatau	28.9	5.9	29.4	6.0	29.8	6.1	30.3	6.2
21 Kapit	61.1	1.0	62.0	1.0	62.9	1.0	63.8	1.0
22 Song	22.7	0.3	23.1	0.3	23.4	0.3	23.8	0.3
23 Belaga	34.4	7.4	34.9	7.6	35.5	7.7	36.1	7.8
24 Miri	297.8	40.1	301.9	40.9	306.1	41.6	310.2	42.1
25 Marudi	66.1	6.2	67.1	6.3	68.2	6.4	69.2	6.5
26 Limbang	52.0	1.6	52.8	1.6	53.6	1.6	54.4	1.7
27 Lawas	40.3	3.0	40.9	3.1	41.6	3.1	42.3	3.2
28 Matu	19.2	0.7	19.5	0.7	19.9	0.8	20.2	0.8
29 Asajaya	35.1	0.4	35.7	0.4	36.3	0.4	36.9	0.4
30 Pakan	17.2	0.1	17.5	0.2	17.8	0.2	18.1	0.2
31 Selangau	24.2	1.5	24.6	1.5	25.0	1.6	25.4	1.6
32 Pusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Kabong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Tanjung Manis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 Sebauh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 Subis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 Tebedu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Bukit Mabong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 Beluru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Telang Usan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>14 W.P. Kuala Lumpur</b>	<b>1,622.9</b>	<b>223.5</b>	<b>1,636.4</b>	<b>227.4</b>	<b>1,649.2</b>	<b>231.0</b>	<b>1,661.2</b>	<b>234.5</b>
<b>15 W.P. Labuan</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>16 W.P. Putrajaya</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Nota/ Notes:

1. Unjuran Penduduk (Semakan Semula) berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010

The mid-year population estimates is based on the Population and Housing Census Malaysia 2010

2. Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Summation may differ due to rounding

**Jadual 4.2: KDNK per kapita mengikut negeri, 2016 - 2018 pada harga semasa - Ringgit Malaysia**

Table 4.2: GDP per capita by state, 2016 - 2018 at current prices - Ringgit Malaysia

Negeri State	2016	2017 <sup>o</sup>	2018 <sup>p</sup>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>39,505</b>	<b>42,834</b>	<b>44,682</b>
Johor	32,894	35,322	36,394
Kedah	19,835	20,960	21,410
Kelantan	12,909	13,700	13,668
Melaka	42,088	46,799	47,960
Negeri Sembilan	38,744	41,733	43,047
Pahang	32,688	35,754	35,554
Perak	27,343	29,335	30,303
Perlis	22,588	23,611	24,442
Pulau Pinang	48,633	51,115	52,937
Sabah	21,169	24,636	25,861
Sarawak	45,346	50,149	52,301
Selangor	45,506	49,013	51,528
Terengganu	27,434	29,855	30,216
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	103,506	113,182	121,293
W.P. Labuan	66,348	70,820	74,337

Nota/ Notes:

1. <sup>1</sup> Bagi data KDNK W.P. Kuala Lumpur adalah termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

<sup>1</sup> GDP for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes W.P. Putrajaya

2. KDNK: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

3. <sup>o</sup> Anggaran

<sup>o</sup> Estimate

4. <sup>p</sup> Permulaan

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

**Jadual 4.3: Indeks Harga Pengguna (2010=100) dan perubahan peratus mengikut kumpulan utama, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019**

Table 4.3: *Consumer Price Index (2010=100) and percentage change by main groups, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019*

Kumpulan Utama Main Groups	Wajaran Weight	Nombor Indeks Index Numbers				Perubahan Peratus (%) Percentage Change (%)		
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2017/ 2016	2018/ 2017	2018/ 2019
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	29.5	123.9	128.8	130.9	133.1	4.0	1.6	1.7
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	2.4	165.2	165.5	165.3	167.8	0.2	-0.1	1.5
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	3.2	98.5	98.2	96.2	94.3	-0.3	-2.0	-2.0
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	23.8	114.2	116.7	119.0	121.3	2.2	2.0	1.9
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	4.1	112.0	114.4	114.8	116.4	2.1	0.3	1.4
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	1.9	117.9	120.9	121.9	122.7	2.5	0.8	0.7
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	14.6	102.4	115.9	117.7	114.0	13.2	1.6	-3.1
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	4.8	98.1	97.7	96.0	96.4	-0.4	-1.7	0.4
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	4.8	109.4	111.5	111.0	111.8	1.9	-0.4	0.7
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	1.3	114.8	116.7	118.0	119.7	1.7	1.1	1.4
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	2.9	125.1	128.2	130.2	131.8	2.5	1.6	1.2
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	6.7	112.9	114.2	112.6	113.0	1.2	-1.4	0.4

**Jadual 4.4: Indeks Harga Pengguna (2010=100) dan perubahan peratus mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019**

Table 4.4: Consumer Price Index (2010=100) and percentage change by state, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019

Negeri State	Nombor Indeks Index Numbers				Perubahan Peratus (%) Percentage Change (%)		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2017/ 2016	2018/ 2017	2018/ 2019
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Johor	118.0	123.0	124.3	125.1	4.2	1.1	0.6
Kedah & Perlis	114.1	118.6	118.9	119.1	3.9	0.3	0.2
Kelantan	115.3	119.3	120.1	120.6	3.5	0.7	0.4
Melaka	114.7	119.4	120.3	120.4	4.1	0.8	0.1
Negeri Sembilan	115.4	120.2	121.6	122.5	4.2	1.2	0.7
Pahang	114.4	118.0	118.7	119.0	3.1	0.6	0.3
Pulau Pinang	116.2	120.9	122.0	123.3	4.0	0.9	1.1
Perak	112.3	116.0	116.8	117.5	3.3	0.7	0.6
Selangor & W.P. Putrajaya	116.2	120.7	122.0	123.1	3.9	1.1	0.9
Terengganu	113.0	116.5	117.0	117.1	3.1	0.4	0.1
Sabah & W.P. Labuan	110.8	114.1	114.9	115.1	3.0	0.7	0.2
Sarawak	112.6	116.0	116.7	116.8	3.0	0.6	0.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	115.5	119.8	121.5	123.0	3.7	1.4	1.2

Nota/ Note:

\*Indeks bagi negeri Perlis digabungkan dengan Kedah; W.P. Putrajaya dengan Selangor dan W.P. Labuan dengan Sabah

\*The index for state of Perlis is combined with Kedah; W.P. Putrajaya with Selangor and W.P. Labuan with Sabah



**Jadual 4.5: Indeks Harga Pengguna (2010=100) dan perubahan peratus mengikut kumpulan utama, Kedah dan Perlis, 2016 - 2019**

*Table 4.5: Consumer Price Index (2010=100) and percentage change by main groups, Kedah and Perlis, 2016 - 2019*

Kumpulan Utama <i>Main Groups</i>	Nombor Indeks <i>Index Numbers</i>				Perubahan Peratus (%) <i>Percentage Change (%)</i>		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2017/ 2016	2018/ 2017	2018/ 2019
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	114.1	118.6	118.9	119.1	3.9	0.3	0.2
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	121.2	126.4	126.9	128.2	4.3	0.4	1.0
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	169.8	170.8	171.0	174.4	0.6	0.1	2.0
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	94.5	93.3	90.5	88.2	-1.3	-3.0	-2.5
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	116.0	118.0	120.4	122.6	1.7	2.0	1.8
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	111.2	113.7	113.3	113.2	2.2	-0.4	-0.1
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	113.2	115.4	116.8	117.6	1.9	1.2	0.7
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	101.0	113.2	113.6	109.9	12.1	0.4	-3.3
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	99.3	99.0	97.9	98.4	-0.3	-1.1	0.5
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	109.3	111.8	111.6	112.9	2.3	-0.2	1.2
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	105.9	107.1	107.7	108.6	1.1	0.6	0.8
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	122.0	124.4	126.5	127.9	2.0	1.7	1.1
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	115.6	117.3	116.0	116.2	1.5	-1.1	0.2

**Jadual 4.6: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019**

Table 4.6: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	
	2016	2019
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>6,928</b>	<b>7,901</b>
<b>01 Johor</b>	<b>6,928</b>	<b>8,013</b>
01 Batu Pahat	8,198	7,392
02 Johor Bahru	6,901	9,315
03 Kluang	6,377	5,953
04 Kota Tinggi	6,178	6,982
05 Mersing	5,692	4,937
06 Muar	5,637	7,540
07 Pontian	5,560	6,776
08 Segamat	5,391	6,431
09 Kulai	5,121	8,602
10 Tangkak	4,332	6,659
<b>02 Kedah</b>	<b>4,971</b>	<b>5,522</b>
01 Baling	6,005	4,313
02 Bandar Baharu	5,513	4,959
03 Kota Setar	5,397	5,773
04 Kuala Muda	5,051	5,656
05 Kubang Pasu	4,904	6,291
06 Kulim	4,561	5,476
07 Langkawi	4,512	6,737
08 Padang Terap	4,455	4,781
09 Sik	4,442	4,960
10 Yan	4,263	4,397
11 Pendang	3,894	4,680
12 Pokok Sena	3,793	5,046
<b>03 Kelantan</b>	<b>4,214</b>	<b>4,874</b>
01 Bachok	4,923	4,728
02 Kota Bharu	4,081	5,577
03 Machang	4,044	4,841
04 Pasir Mas	3,934	4,745
05 Pasir Puteh	3,929	4,688
06 Tanah Merah	3,866	4,338
07 Tumpat	3,789	4,838
08 Gua Musang	3,551	4,009
09 Kuala Krai	3,526	3,979
10 Jeli	3,290	3,872
11 Lojing	n.a	3,002
<b>04 Melaka</b>	<b>6,849</b>	<b>7,741</b>
01 Alor Gajah	7,142	7,050
02 Jasin	6,296	7,340
03 Melaka Tengah	6,218	8,100
<b>05 Negeri Sembilan</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>6,707</b>
01 Jelebu	6,621	5,414
02 Kuala Pilah	5,614	5,040
03 Port Dickson	4,721	6,393
04 Rembau	4,599	5,163
05 Seremban	4,580	7,611
06 Tampin	4,500	5,786
07 Jempol	4,406	4,926
<b>06 Pahang</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>5,667</b>
01 Bentong	6,042	5,300
02 Cameron Highlands	5,449	6,576
03 Jerantut	4,850	4,452
04 Kuantan	4,494	7,071
05 Lipis	4,413	4,504
06 Pekan	4,407	5,026
07 Raub	4,313	5,005
08 Temerloh	4,271	5,205
09 Rompin	4,238	4,641
10 Maran	4,177	4,678
11 Bera	3,858	4,566

Nota/ Notes:

1. Data merujuk warganegara Malaysia

Data refers to Malaysian citizens

2. n.a: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

**Jadual 4.6: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.)**

Table 4.6: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	
	2016	2019
<b>07 Pulau Pinang</b>	<b>6,771</b>	<b>7,774</b>
01 Seberang Perai Tengah	6,105	7,457
02 Seberang Perai Utara	5,846	6,914
03 Seberang Perai Selatan	5,630	6,843
04 Timur Laut	7,756	8,493
05 Barat Daya	7,232	8,393
<b>08 Perak</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>5,645</b>
01 Batang Padang	4,763	5,637
02 Manjung	5,609	6,137
03 Kinta	5,569	6,120
04 Kerian	4,777	5,532
05 Kuala Kangsar	4,638	5,156
06 Larut & Matang	4,589	5,364
07 Hilir Perak	4,422	4,783
08 Hulu Perak	4,246	4,554
09 Perak Tengah	4,552	5,390
10 Kampar	4,342	4,845
11 Muallim	n.a	5,488
12 Bagan Datuk	n.a	5,705
<b>09 Perlis</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>5,476</b>
<b>10 Selangor</b>	<b>9,463</b>	<b>10,827</b>
01 Gombak	9,908	11,536
02 Klang	8,606	9,980
03 Kuala Langat	6,615	8,375
04 Kuala Selangor	6,532	7,866
05 Petaling	10,792	12,145
06 Sabak Bernam	4,956	6,042
07 Sepang	10,121	12,254
08 Hulu Langat	9,593	10,252
09 Hulu Selangor	6,140	7,598
<b>11 Terengganu</b>	<b>5,776</b>	<b>6,815</b>
01 Besut	4,798	5,819
02 Dungun	6,180	7,564
03 Kemaman	6,565	7,854
04 Kuala Terengganu	6,059	6,691
05 Marang	5,152	5,928
06 Hulu Terengganu	4,502	5,363
07 Setiu	4,697	5,600
08 Kuala Nerus	n.a	7,647
<b>12 Sabah</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>5,745</b>
01 Tawau	5,254	6,212
02 Lahad Datu	5,048	5,681
03 Semporna	5,207	5,933
04 Sandakan	5,223	6,020
05 Kinabatangan	4,879	5,128
06 Beluran	3,992	3,907
07 Kota Kinabalu	7,043	7,665
08 Ranau	4,462	4,756
09 Kota Belud	4,130	4,382
10 Tuaran	4,698	5,050
11 Penampang	6,207	6,570
12 Papar	5,469	5,733
13 Kudat	3,824	3,966
14 Kota Marudu	3,367	3,771
15 Pitas	3,076	3,378
16 Beaufort	4,621	4,861
17 Kuala Penyu	4,118	4,275
18 Sipitang	5,270	5,271
19 Tenom	4,495	4,734
20 Nabawan	4,736	4,443

**Nota/ Notes:**

**1. Data merujuk warganegara Malaysia**

*Data refers to Malaysian citizens*

**2. n.a: Tidak berkenaan**

*Not applicable*

**Jadual 4.6: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.)**

Table 4.6: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	(RM)	
	Purata <i>Mean</i>	
	2016	2019
21 Keningau	5,180	5,445
22 Tambunan	4,541	4,826
23 Kunak	4,960	5,194
24 Tongod	3,057	3,364
25 Putatan	6,264	6,471
26 Telupid	n.a	4,762
<b>13 Sarawak</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>5,959</b>
01 Kuching	6,281	7,376
02 Bau	4,818	5,183
03 Lundu	4,107	4,428
04 Samarahan	6,232	6,789
05 Serian	4,159	4,878
06 Simunjan	3,156	3,833
07 Sri Aman	4,154	4,621
08 Lubok antu	3,086	3,905
09 Betong	3,495	3,962
10 Saratok	3,596	4,202
11 Sarikei	4,012	4,609
12 Maradong	3,641	4,091
13 Daro	3,311	3,712
14 Julau	3,344	3,506
15 Sibul	5,386	6,140
16 Dalat	3,966	4,790
17 Mukah	4,297	5,447
18 Kanowit	3,147	3,480
19 Bintulu	7,125	8,324
20 Tatau	4,314	5,345
21 Kapit	3,707	4,344
22 Song	3,116	3,443
23 Belaga	3,909	4,229
24 Miri	6,525	7,235
25 Marudi	4,179	4,605
26 Limbang	4,555	5,989
27 Lawas	4,949	5,288
28 Matu	3,504	3,901
29 Asajaya	3,933	4,316
30 Pakan	2,760	3,175
31 Selangau	3,174	3,588
32 Pusa	n.a	2,758
33 Kabong	n.a	3,294
34 Tanjung Manis	n.a	3,849
35 Sebauh	n.a	4,202
36 Subis	n.a	5,528
37 Tebedu	n.a	3,439
38 Bukit Mabong	n.a	4,665
39 Beluru	n.a	4,119
40 Telang Usan	n.a	4,415
<b>14 W.P. Kuala Lumpur</b>	<b>11,693</b>	<b>13,257</b>
<b>15 W.P. Labuan</b>	<b>8,174</b>	<b>8,319</b>
<b>16 W.P. Putrajaya</b>	<b>11,555</b>	<b>12,840</b>

**Nota/ Notes:**

**1. Data merujuk warganegara Malaysia**

*Data refers to Malaysian citizens*

**2. n.a: Tidak berkenaan**

*Not applicable*

Jadual 4.7: Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019

Table 4.7: Mean monthly household consumption expenditure by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019

				(RM)	
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Purata Mean 2019	Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Purata Mean 2019	Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Purata Mean 2019
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>4,534</b>	08 Temerloh	2,935	14 Kota Marudu	2,538
<b>01 Johor</b>	<b>4,793</b>	09 Rompin	3,337	15 Pitas	2,064
01 Batu Pahat	4,493	10 Maran	3,523	16 Beaufort	2,748
02 Johor Bahru	5,488	11 Bera	2,839	17 Kuala Penyu	2,135
03 Kluang	3,671	<b>07 Pulau Pinang</b>	<b>4,630</b>	18 Sipitang	2,279
04 Kota Tinggi	3,940	01 Seberang Perai Tengah	4,390	19 Tenom	2,606
05 Mersing	3,225	02 Seberang Perai Utara	3,796	20 Nabawan	2,483
06 Muar	4,908	03 Seberang Perai Selatan	3,956	21 Keningau	2,770
07 Pontian	3,790	04 Timur Laut	5,126	22 Tambunan	2,842
08 Segamat	4,139	05 Barat Daya	5,414	24 Tongod	2,000
09 Kulai	4,881	<b>08 Perak</b>	<b>3,564</b>	25 Putatan	3,113
10 Tangkak	4,226	01 Batang Padang	2,934	26 Telupid	1,903
<b>02 Kedah</b>	<b>3,359</b>	02 Manjung	3,742	<b>13 Sarawak</b>	<b>3,448</b>
01 Baling	2,535	03 Kinta	3,881	01 Kuching	4,227
02 Bandar Baharu	2,425	04 Kerian	3,751	02 Bau	2,954
03 Kota Setar	4,043	05 Kuala Kangsar	3,366	03 Lundu	2,621
04 Kuala Muda	3,215	06 Larut & Matang	3,692	04 Samarahan	3,980
05 Kubang Pasu	4,042	07 Hilir Perak	3,153	05 Serian	2,971
06 Kulim	3,175	08 Hulu Perak	2,611	06 Simunjan	2,290
07 Langkawi	3,334	09 Perak Tengah	3,492	07 Sri Aman	2,907
08 Padang Terap	3,419	10 Kampar	2,571	08 Lubok antu	2,837
09 Sik	2,921	11 Muallim	3,459	09 Betong	2,851
10 Yan	2,643	12 Bagan Datuk	3,407	10 Saratok	2,868
11 Pendang	2,798	<b>09 Perlis</b>	<b>3,468</b>	11 Sarikei	3,207
12 Pokok Sena	3,142	<b>10 Selangor</b>	<b>5,830</b>	12 Maradong	2,600
<b>03 Kelantan</b>	<b>3,223</b>	01 Gombak	5,644	13 Daro	2,403
01 Bachok	2,742	02 Klang	5,530	14 Julau	2,769
02 Kota Bharu	3,746	03 Kuala Langat	4,872	15 Sibul	3,618
03 Machang	3,056	04 Kuala Selangor	4,790	16 Dalat	3,075
04 Pasir Mas	3,180	05 Petaling	6,787	17 Mukah	2,972
05 Pasir Puteh	3,105	06 Sabak Bernam	3,941	18 Kanowit	2,497
06 Tanah Merah	2,869	07 Sepang	5,751	19 Bintulu	4,046
07 Tumpat	3,377	08 Hulu Langat	5,223	20 Tatau	3,237
08 Gua Musang	2,929	09 Hulu Selangor	4,165	21 Kapit	3,462
09 Kuala Krai	2,505	<b>11 Terengganu</b>	<b>4,336</b>	22 Song	2,574
10 Jeli	2,289	01 Besut	3,773	23 Belaga	2,187
11 Lojing	2,592	02 Dungun	4,687	24 Miri	3,864
<b>04 Melaka</b>	<b>4,955</b>	03 Kemaman	4,652	25 Marudi	2,433
01 Alor Gajah	4,625	04 Kuala Terengganu	4,500	26 Limbang	3,394
02 Jasin	4,779	05 Marang	4,008	27 Lawas	3,324
03 Melaka Tengah	5,120	06 Hulu Terengganu	3,759	28 Matu	2,619
<b>05 Negeri Sembilan</b>	<b>4,350</b>	07 Setiu	3,494	29 Asajaya	2,690
01 Jelebu	3,796	08 Kuala Nerus	4,696	30 Pakan	2,402
02 Kuala Pilah	3,909	<b>12 Sabah</b>	<b>2,792</b>	31 Selangau	2,211
03 Port Dickson	4,083	01 Tawau	2,671	32 Pusa	2,160
04 Rembau	3,329	02 Lahad Datu	2,829	33 Kabong	2,571
05 Seremban	4,802	03 Semporna	2,578	34 Tanjung Manis	2,733
06 Tampin	3,700	04 Sandakan	3,076	35 Sebauh	2,241
07 Jempol	3,428	05 Kinabatangan	1,895	36 Subis	2,312
<b>06 Pahang</b>	<b>3,652</b>	06 Beluran	1,805	37 Tebedu	2,160
01 Bentong	3,634	07 Kota Kinabalu	3,338	38 Bukit Mabong	3,222
02 Cameron Highlands	4,061	08 Ranau	2,682	39 Beluru	2,473
03 Jerantut	2,783	09 Kota Belud	2,371	40 Telang Usan	2,203
04 Kuantan	4,346	10 Tuaran	2,932	<b>14 W.P. Kuala Lumpur</b>	<b>6,913</b>
05 Lipis	3,312	11 Penampang	3,198	<b>15 W.P. Labuan</b>	<b>4,097</b>
06 Pekan	3,174	12 Papar	2,887	<b>16 W.P. Putrajaya</b>	<b>7,980</b>
07 Raub	4,059	13 Kudat	2,523		

Nota/ Note:

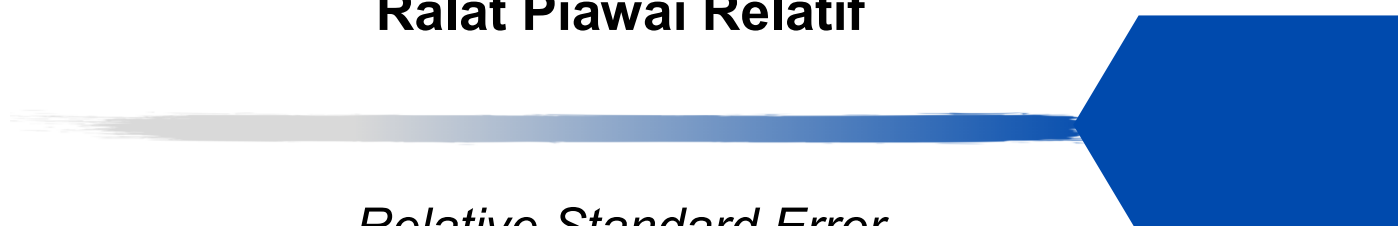
Data merujuk warganegara dan bukan warganegara Malaysia

Data refers to Malaysian and non-Malaysian citizens

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**Ralat Piawai Relatif**

*Relative Standard Error*



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**Jadual 5.1: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata dan komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah mengikut strata, Kedah, 2019**

Table 5.1: Relative standard error of estimate for mean monthly household consumption expenditure and the composition of household expenditure by strata, Kedah, 2019

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Jumlah/ Total		Ralat piawai bagi anggaran		Julat perbelanjaan penggunaan purata pada 95% selang keyakinan	
	Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata <i>Mean monthly household consumption expenditure</i>	Standard error of estimate	Standard error of estimate		Range of mean consumption expenditure at 95% confidence interval	
			Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>		
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(RM)		
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	738	1.0	7.10	724.33	-	752.18
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	61	3.1	1.90	56.95	-	64.40
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	149	1.5	2.27	144.57	-	153.46
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	577	1.0	5.91	565.35	-	588.53
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	158	2.8	4.45	149.18	-	166.64
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	72	3.8	2.74	66.17	-	76.91
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	580	3.8	21.94	537.47	-	623.49
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	159	1.6	2.62	153.80	-	164.08
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	127	3.4	4.26	118.80	-	135.50
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	49	6.2	3.03	42.92	-	54.79
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	412	1.6	6.54	399.17	-	424.80
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	277	2.1	5.82	266.03	-	288.87
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>46.23</b>	<b>3,268.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,449.82</b>

**Jadual 5.1: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata dan komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah mengikut strata, Kedah, 2019 (samb.)**

Table 5.1: *Relative standard error of estimate for mean monthly household consumption expenditure and the composition of household expenditure by strata, Kedah, 2019 (cont'd)*

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Bandar/ Urban			
	Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata <i>Mean monthly household consumption expenditure</i>	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimate</i>		Julat perbelanjaan penggunaan purata pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Range of mean consumption expenditure at 95% confidence interval</i>
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>	
(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(RM)	
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	743	1.2	9.04	725.27 - 760.72
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	60	4.0	2.40	55.06 - 64.46
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	152	1.9	2.94	146.34 - 157.89
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	610	1.3	7.68	594.96 - 625.08
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	168	3.5	5.80	156.46 - 179.19
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	74	4.8	3.60	67.43 - 81.54
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	653	4.5	29.62	594.53 - 710.66
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	171	2.0	3.38	163.86 - 177.12
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	140	4.0	5.61	129.25 - 151.26
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	58	7.1	4.08	49.76 - 65.76
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	448	1.9	8.49	431.21 - 464.50
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	296	2.6	7.65	281.44 - 311.44
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>61.50</b>	<b>3,452.01 - 3,693.18</b>

**Jadual 5.1: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata dan komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah mengikut strata, Kedah, 2019 (samb.)**

*Table 5.1: Relative standard error of estimate for mean monthly household consumption expenditure and the composition of household expenditure by strata, Kedah, 2019 (cont'd)*

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	Luar Bandar/ Rural		Ralat piawai bagi anggaran		Julat perbelanjaan penggunaan purata pada 95% selang keyakinan	
	Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata <i>Mean monthly household consumption expenditure</i>	Standard error of estimate		Range of mean consumption expenditure at 95% confidence interval		
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>			
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(RM)		
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	725	1.3	9.57	706.39	-	743.92
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	63	4.3	2.70	57.90	-	68.48
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	141	1.8	2.53	135.49	-	145.42
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	486	1.4	6.66	472.58	-	498.69
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, household equipment &amp; routine household maintenance</i>	131	3.9	5.13	120.49	-	140.61
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	63	4.3	2.74	58.04	-	68.77
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	381	3.0	11.41	359.06	-	403.81
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	127	2.4	3.09	121.01	-	133.13
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi &amp; kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services &amp; culture</i>	91	4.7	4.28	82.58	-	99.37
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	24	7.4	1.80	20.77	-	27.83
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	313	2.2	6.95	299.37	-	326.62
<b>12 Pelbagai barangan &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	225	2.7	6.17	212.94	-	237.11
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of household consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>39.17</b>	<b>2,693.38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,846.98</b>

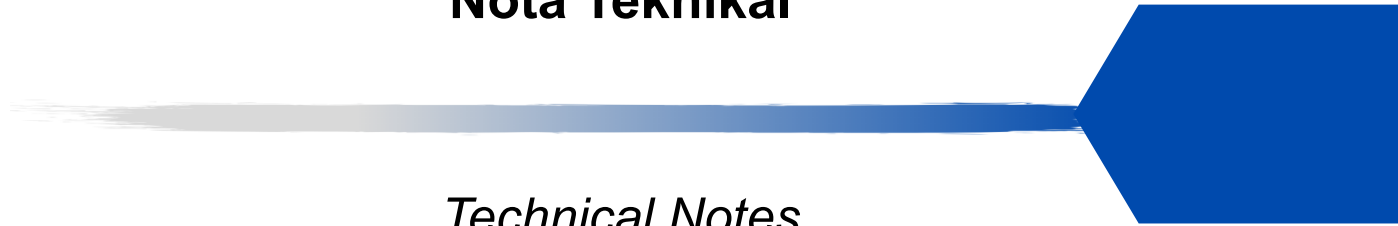
**Jadual 5.2: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut strata, Kedah, 2019**

Table 5.2: *Relative standard error of estimate for mean monthly household consumption expenditure by administrative district, Kedah, 2019*

Daerah Pentadbiran / Administrative District	Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata <i>Mean monthly household consumption expenditure</i>	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimate</i>		Julat perbelanjaan penggunaan purata pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Range of mean consumption expenditure at 95% confidence interval</i>
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(RM)
<b>Kedah</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>46.23</b>	<b>3,268.55 - 3,449.82</b>
Baling	2,535	4.4	112.53	2,314.37 - 2,755.61
Bandar Baharu	2,425	6.0	144.93	2,141.15 - 2,709.43
Kota Setar	4,043	3.1	124.21	3,799.23 - 4,286.28
Kuala Muda	3,215	3.2	101.76	3,015.44 - 3,414.46
Kubang Pasu	4,042	4.1	166.32	3,716.10 - 4,368.28
Kulim	3,175	3.7	116.21	2,946.82 - 3,402.48
Langkawi	3,334	5.6	187.65	2,966.38 - 3,702.17
Padang Terap	3,419	5.2	177.08	3,071.33 - 3,765.69
Sik	2,921	3.2	93.85	2,736.71 - 3,104.70
Yan	2,643	4.7	123.38	2,400.93 - 2,884.73
Pendang	2,798	3.0	83.88	2,633.89 - 2,962.80
Pokok Sena	3,142	6.1	190.91	2,767.64 - 3,516.23

**Nota Teknikal**

*Technical Notes*



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## 1. PENGENALAN

Statistik yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini adalah hasil dapatan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) 2019 yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Bermula tahun 2016, survei ini dijalankan dua kali dalam tempoh lima tahun. Laporan ini menyediakan statistik perbelanjaan bagi keseluruhan isi rumah di Malaysia. Nota teknikal ini merangkumi penerangan terperinci bagi membantu pengguna untuk memahami dengan lebih jelas berkaitan HES 2019.

## 2. OBJEKTIF SURVEI

Objektif utama survei adalah seperti berikut:

- i) Mengumpul maklumat tentang paras dan trend perbelanjaan penggunaan oleh isi rumah (IR) ke atas pelbagai jenis barangan dan perkhidmatan;
- ii) Merupakan asas bagi menentukan jenis barangan dan perkhidmatan yang akan dimasukkan ke dalam bakul Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP); dan
- iii) Digunakan untuk mengemaskini wajaran IHP di mana IHP merupakan pengukur kepada kadar perubahan purata harga bagi sekumpulan barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mewakili trend perbelanjaan IR di Malaysia.

## 3. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN DATA

3.1 Survei ini menggunakan kaedah temu ramah bersemuka dengan menggunakan borang soal selidik bagi mendapatkan maklumat daripada responden. Dalam tempoh survei, penemuramah yang dilatih akan melawat IR di tempat kediaman (TK) terpilih bagi mengumpul maklumat berkaitan demografi ahli isi rumah dan maklumat terperinci berkaitan pendapatan dan perbelanjaan mengikut klasifikasi barangan dan perkhidmatan.

3.2 Semakan kualiti data akan dibuat oleh pegawai berpengalaman dari DOSM Negeri bagi mengesan dan membetulkan sebarang kesilapan atau maklumat yang tertinggal ketika survei dilaksanakan. Proses semakan semula di lapangan juga dilaksanakan bagi IR terpilih untuk memastikan kualiti pungutan data.

### 4. TEMPOH RUJUKAN

Data perbelanjaan IR dipungut bagi dua tempoh rujukan. Tempoh rujukan pertama ialah selama sebulan merujuk kepada perbelanjaan harian yang dilakukan oleh IR bermula hari pertama hingga hari terakhir bulan berkenaan. Tempoh rujukan kedua ialah bagi barangan yang tidak kerap dibeli seperti barang tahan lama dan item terpilih yang mana tempoh rujukan dikira bagi 11 bulan yang lalu.

Sebagai contoh, sekiranya bulan survei adalah Disember 2019, maka tempoh rujukan sebulan IR yang dikira adalah dari 1 Disember 2019 sehingga 31 Disember 2019 manakala bagi tempoh rujukan kedua ialah dari 1 Januari 2019 sehingga 30 November 2019.

### 5. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

- 5.1 Pemilihan sampel bagi survei ini telah mengambil kira kedua-dua kawasan bandar dan luar bandar dalam daerah pentadbiran bagi semua negeri di Malaysia.
- 5.2 Survei ini meliputi IR yang tinggal di TK persendirian dan **tidak termasuk** mereka yang tinggal di TK institusi seperti asrama, hotel, hospital, rumah orang tua, penjara, rumah kebajikan, rumah tumpangan dan pekerja yang tinggal di rumah kongsi.

### 6. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

#### 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 IR ini boleh dibahagikan kepada dua jenis iaitu **perbelanjaan penggunaan** dan **perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan**.

##### i) **Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah**

Perbelanjaan penggunaan IR adalah segala perbelanjaan untuk kegunaan persendirian ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan sepanjang tempoh rujukan. Perbelanjaan ini termasuk:



- Semua perbelanjaan sama ada tunai atau kredit oleh ahli-ahli IR ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan untuk kegunaan persendirian. Jenis perbelanjaan ini termasuk juga cukai-cukai yang dibayar untuk mendapatkan barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut;
- Semua barangan, perkhidmatan dan kemudahan yang diterima dalam bentuk mata benda sama ada secara percuma atau konsesi, diambil kira sebagai perbelanjaan. Contohnya, makanan dan tempat penginapan percuma atau dengan bayaran konsesi. Nilai daripada makanan dan tempat penginapan tersebut dikira sebagai perbelanjaan kepada IR berkenaan;
- Barangan penggunaan sendiri. Contohnya sayur-sayuran hasil tanaman sendiri atau barangan yang diambil dari kedai runcit sendiri untuk kegunaan persendirian perlu dibuat imputasi mengikut harga runcit. Nilai harga tersebut dikira sebagai perbelanjaan IR berkenaan; dan
- Nilai sewa bersih rumah yang diduduki oleh pemiliknya juga diambil kira sebagai perbelanjaan. Nilai sewa tersebut perlu dibuat imputasi mengikut nilai sewa pasaran semasa untuk jenis rumah yang sama di kawasan yang sama.

ii) **Perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan isi rumah**

Perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan isi rumah adalah merujuk kepada perbelanjaan berikut:

- Pembayaran yang dikenakan kepada pembayar ke atas perkhidmatan yang tidak dapat dikenalpasti dan bertujuan untuk menambah hasil kerajaan;
- Pembayaran yang tidak mempunyai hubungan secara langsung dengan perolehan perkhidmatan yang diterima (misalnya yuran keahlian, hadiah, pemberian kepada derma amal / badan agama).

Contoh perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan isi rumah ialah:

- i) Cukai pendapatan dan cukai langsung lain seperti zakat, fitrah dan cukai jalan;
- ii) Pencaruman keselamatan sosial dari majikan dan pekerja iaitu KWSP dan PERKESO;
- iii) Bayaran gantirugi;
- iv) Bayaran wajib dan denda seperti bayaran membuat pasport, bayaran ujian memandu dan denda untuk kesalahan trafik;
- v) Pemberian kepada badan amal / badan agama;
- vi) Yuran keahlian kelab;
- vii) Pemberian kepada IR lain;
- viii) Bayaran nafkah; dan
- ix) Hadiah berupa wang tunai dan mata benda.

Selain itu, survei ini juga meliputi simpanan wang, amaun yang dilabur atau dipinjam dan pembayaran balik pinjaman termasuk pinjaman perumahan, kerugian perjudian, pemberian tunai dan derma. Walaupun ini adalah di luar daripada konsep perbelanjaan, maklumat ini adalah sebahagian daripada survei perbelanjaan dan perlu diliputi. Tujuannya ialah untuk mendapatkan rekod akaun IR yang lengkap dan juga membantu dalam perseimbangan secara kasar antara pendapatan dan penerimaan lain dengan perbelanjaan dan pembayaran lain dalam tempoh rujukan bagi setiap IR. Maklumat ini juga secara langsung memberi gambaran dan jaminan kualiti data yang tinggi.

Perkara-perkara yang **TIDAK TERMASUK** dalam perbelanjaan IR adalah seperti berikut:

- i) Perbelanjaan untuk makanan, penginapan, perjalanan dan hiburan semasa bertugas sama ada untuk perniagaan atau urusan kerajaan, perbelanjaan pakaian seragam, peralatan & kelengkapan kerja dan lain-lain untuk kegunaan pekerjaan yang dibayar oleh seorang kakitangan berkaitan dengan perniagaan majikannya dan dibayar balik oleh majikan; dan
- ii) Perkhidmatan yang diberi percuma kepada orang awam contohnya perkhidmatan rekreasi dan kebudayaan di taman permainan kanak-kanak dan tempat letak kereta awam.

## 6.2 Ukuran Perbelanjaan Penggunaan

Dalam menentukan nilai perbelanjaan penggunaan, tiga pendekatan biasa digunakan iaitu:

### i) Pendekatan Perolehan

Nilai pembelian yang direkodkan pada masa barangan dan perkhidmatan diperolehi tanpa mengira sama ada digunakan kesemuanya atau tidak; atau dibayar sepenuhnya atau tidak dalam tempoh rujukan. Pendekatan perolehan ini juga telah dikembangkan untuk mengambil kira anggaran nilai bagi barangan tidak tahan lama daripada hasil keluaran sendiri dan barangan serta perkhidmatan yang diberi atau diterima dalam bentuk mata benda.

### ii) Pendekatan Penggunaan

Pendekatan ini digunakan pada keadaan tertentu bagi barangan tahan lama yang mempunyai jangka hayat yang panjang (contoh: kereta, kenderaan pengguna lain atau alat pertukangan) dan penggunaan utiliti seperti air dan elektrik.

### iii) Pendekatan Pembayaran

Pembayaran yang melibatkan bayaran pendahuluan bagi mendapatkan sesuatu barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mana barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut belum diterima dalam bulan rujukan (contoh: bayaran pendahuluan pembelian kereta).

## 6.3 Pengelasan Item Perbelanjaan

Perbelanjaan diklasifikasikan kepada 13 Kumpulan Utama mengikut ***Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)***, United Nations:

- 01 Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol;
- 02 Minuman alkohol & tembakau;
- 03 Pakaian & kasut;
- 04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain;
- 05 Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah;
- 06 Kesihatan;
- 07 Pengangkutan;
- 08 Komunikasi;
- 09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan;
- 10 Pendidikan;

- 11 Restoran & hotel;
- 12 Pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan; dan
- 13 Pelbagai perbelanjaan & perbelanjaan kewangan.

Walau bagaimanapun, dalam penerbitan ini, item-item perbelanjaan penggunaan merangkumi 12 Kumpulan Utama (01 - 12) sahaja.

#### 6.4 Jenis Barang

Pengelasan perbelanjaan isi rumah kepada **5 kategori** jenis barang seperti berikut:-

##### 1 **Barang Tahan Lama**

Barang-barang yang mempunyai **jangka hayat** penggunaan yang **melebihi satu tahun** dan secara relatifnya **mempunyai nilai yang tinggi**, seperti motokar, peti sejuk dan televisyen.

##### 2 **Barang Semi Tahan Lama**

Barang-barang yang mempunyai **jangka hayat** penggunaan selama **lebih kurang setahun** atau secara relatifnya **tidak mempunyai harga yang tinggi**, seperti pakaian, tekstil dan alat berkebun.

##### 3 **Barang Tidak Tahan Lama**

Barang-barang yang mempunyai **jangka hayat** penggunaan **yang pendek** dan mempunyai harga secara relatifnya **tidak tinggi**. Contohnya ialah beras, daging, ikan, susu, buah-buahan, sayur, air minuman, petrol dan lain-lain.

##### 4 **Perkhidmatan**

Perbelanjaan yang dibayar oleh IR ke atas segala perkhidmatan seperti rawatan perubatan, hiburan, rekreasi, kebudayaan, pendidikan dan lain-lain yang dibekalkan sama ada oleh kerajaan atau pun swasta; termasuk juga perbelanjaan makanan atau minuman di restoran, kafe atau hotel.

## 5 Lain-lain

Pembayaran dalam bentuk pindahan seperti cukai pendapatan, pencaruman keselamatan pampasan, bayaran pampasan, denda, bayaran wajib serta pemberian kepada IR lain. Pembayaran lain seperti amaun yang dilabur atau dipinjam, bayaran balik pinjaman dan tambahan kepada simpanan.

### 6.5 Tempat Kediaman

Tempat kediaman adalah suatu struktur yang dibina **berasingan** dan **bebas** yang lazimnya digunakan untuk tempat tinggal.

- i) **Berasingan:** Struktur dianggap sebagai berasingan jika ia dikelilingi oleh dinding, pagar atau lain-lain serta ditutupi oleh bumbung.
- ii) **Bebas:** Struktur dikatakan bebas apabila ia mempunyai jalan masuk terus dari laluan umum, tempat lalu lintas atau ruang lapang (iaitu penghuni boleh masuk atau keluar dari TK mereka tanpa melalui perkarangan orang lain).

### 6.6 Isi Rumah

Seorang atau sekumpulan orang yang bersaudara atau tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dalam satu tempat kediaman serta membuat peruntukan (perbelanjaan) secara bersama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain.

### 6.7 Ketua Isi Rumah

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

### 6.8 Kumpulan Etnik

Kumpulan etnik dikategorikan di kalangan warganegara Malaysia setelah mengasingkan bukan warganegara. Pengelasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

- i) Warganegara Malaysia
  - a. Bumiputera
  - b. Cina
  - c. India
  - d. Lain-lain

- ii) Bukan warganegara Malaysia

## 7. RANGKA PENSAMPELAN

- 7.1 Rangka yang digunakan bagi pemilihan sampel HES 2019 adalah berdasarkan Rangka Pensampelan Isi Rumah yang terdiri daripada Blok Penghitungan (BP) yang diwujudkan untuk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 yang dikemas kini dari semasa ke semasa. BP merupakan suatu kawasan muka bumi yang diwujudkan untuk tujuan pelaksanaan operasi survei yang secara puratanya mengandungi antara 80 hingga 120 TK. Semua BP dibentuk dalam lingkungan sempadan yang diwartakan iaitu di dalam daerah pentadbiran, mukim atau kawasan pihak berkuasa tempatan.
- 7.2 BP dalam rangka pensampelan dikelaskan mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Kawasan bandar ditakrif sebagaimana yang telah digunakan dalam Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010. Kawasan **bandar** ialah kawasan yang diwartakan serta kawasan tepu bina yang bersempadan dengannya dan gabungan kedua-dua kawasan ini mempunyai penduduk seramai 10,000 orang atau lebih semasa Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010. Kawasan selainnya, yang diwartakan dan mempunyai jumlah penduduk kurang daripada 10,000 orang serta kawasan yang tidak diwartakan dikelaskan sebagai kawasan **luar bandar**.
- 7.3 Kawasan tepu bina adalah kawasan yang terletak bersebelahan kawasan yang diwartakan dan mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas) yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.
- 7.4 Definisi kawasan bandar juga mengambil kira kawasan pembangunan khusus iaitu kawasan pembangunan yang tidak diwartakan dan boleh dikenalpasti serta terpisah dari kawasan yang diwartakan atau kawasan tepu bina melebihi 5 kilometer dan mempunyai penduduk sekurang-kurangnya 10,000 orang dengan 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas) yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.
- 7.5 Pemandaran merupakan proses yang dinamik dan sentiasa berubah mengikut kemajuan dan pembangunan. Oleh itu, kawasan bandar bagi Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2000 dan 2010 tidak semestinya merujuk kepada kawasan yang sama kerana kawasan yang memenuhi kriteria bandar akan terus bertambah dan berkembang mengikut masa.

7.6 Klasifikasi kawasan mengikut strata yang digunakan adalah seperti berikut:

Strata	Jumlah penduduk dalam kawasan yang diwartakan, tepu bina dan kawasan pembangunan khusus
Metropolitan	75,000 dan lebih
Bandar besar	10,000 hingga 74,999
Bandar kecil	1,000 hingga 9,999
Luar bandar	Kawasan selebihnya

7.7 Bagi tujuan pensampelan, klasifikasi kawasan seperti di perkara 7.6 adalah digunakan untuk semua negeri serta Wilayah Persekutuan. Bagi Sabah dan Sarawak, memandangkan masalah kesukaran untuk akses ke kawasan pedalaman, strata luar bandar disesuaikan *accessibility* dari pusat bandar yang terdekat.

7.8 Bagi tujuan penjadualan laporan, strata-strata dicantumkan seperti berikut:

Bandar	=	Metropolitan + Bandar besar
Luar bandar	=	Bandar kecil + Keseluruhan luar bandar

## 8. REKA BENTUK PENSAMPELAN

8.1 Reka bentuk pensampelan berstrata dua peringkat telah digunakan dalam HES 2019. Pembentukan strata adalah seperti berikut:

Strata utama	Meliputi semua negeri di Malaysia
Strata kedua	Meliputi semua daerah pentadbiran mengikut negeri di Malaysia
Strata ketiga	Meliputi bandar dan luar bandar seperti yang dinyatakan di perkara 7.8

8.2 Pemilihan sampel dilakukan pada peringkat BP dengan menggunakan kaedah *probability proportionate to size*. Seterusnya sampel TK dipilih dari BP yang terpilih menggunakan kaedah sistematik melalui penjanaan nombor rawak dan menetapkan selang pemilihan supaya setiap TK mempunyai kebarangkalian yang sama untuk terpilih. Prosedur ini dilaksanakan secara teratur dan saintifik untuk menghasilkan sampel yang tidak pincang (*unbiased*) dan boleh mewakili keseluruhan populasi isi rumah di Malaysia.

## 9. SAIZ SAMPEL

9.1 Saiz sampel HES 2019 perlu mewakili populasi mengikut keperluan peringkat analisis yang ditetapkan. Saiz sampel ini telah mengambil kira elemen berikut:

- i) Penemuan daripada survei yang lepas iaitu HES 2016;
- ii) Peringkat reka bentuk pensampelan; dan
- iii) Ralat yang disasarkan.

9.2 Prosedur penganggaran saiz sampel dikira secara *independent* di setiap strata (bandar dan luar bandar) mengikut daerah pentadbiran. Kaedah Pensampelan Rawak Mudah (*Simple Random Sampling - SRS*) digunakan dengan mengambil kira purata perbelanjaan, *design effect*, dan kadar respon daripada survei yang lepas. Saiz sampel yang optimum dianggarkan di peringkat BP dengan mengambil kira kehomogenan ciri-ciri pembolehubah kajian dan kos yang terlibat.

9.3 Pengiraan saiz sampel bagi sub populasi  $j$ ,  $n_{1j}$  dikira menggunakan formula berikut:

$$n_{1j} = \frac{n_{0j}}{1 + \frac{n_{0j}}{N_j}} ; j = 1, 2, 3 \dots k$$

di mana:

$$n_{0j} = \frac{z^2 p_j (1 - p_j)}{d_j^2}$$

Bagi memenuhi andaian-andaian dalam Pensampelan Berstrata, maka faktor kesan rekabentuk (D.E.) diambil kira:

$$D.E = \frac{\text{Varians bagi reka bentuk kompleks}}{\text{Varians bagi SRS}}$$

Saiz sampel dengan mengambilkira D.E. bagi sub populasi  $j$ ,  $n_{2j}$  diberikan oleh:

$$n_{2j} = n_{1j} \times D.E.$$

Dan seterusnya, mengambilkira kadar respon penyiasatan lepas, maka saiz sampel keseluruhan bagi sub populasi  $j$ ,  $n_{3j}$  adalah seperti berikut:

$$n_{3j} = n_{2j} \times \frac{1}{\text{Kadar Respon}}$$



Maka, jumlah saiz sampel,  $n$  diberi oleh:

$$n = \sum_{j=1}^k n_{3j}$$

di mana:

- $n_{0j}$  saiz sampel asas yang diperolehi menggunakan kaedah SRS bagi sub populasi  $j$
- $n_{1j}$  saiz sampel yang mengambilkira faktor populasi bagi sub populasi  $j$
- $n_{2j}$  saiz sampel yang mengambilkira faktor kesan rekabentuk bagi sub populasi  $j$
- $n_{3j}$  saiz sampel yang mengambilkira faktor kadar respon bagi sub populasi  $j$
- $N$  jumlah unit elemen dalam populasi
- $n$  saiz sampel keseluruhan
- $d$  ralat yang disasarkan
- $Z$  paras keyakinan
- $p$  purata perbelanjaan

9.4 Agihan saiz sampel HES 2019 adalah seperti berikut:

Negeri	Bilangan BP Terpilih	Bilangan TK Terpilih	Bilangan IR respon
Johor	691	5,528	4,912
Kedah	524	4,199	3,978
Kelantan	420	3,357	3,005
Melaka	214	1,706	1,593
Negeri Sembilan	287	2,287	2,102
Pahang	402	3,259	2,982
Pulau Pinang	440	3,550	3,196
Perak	604	4,886	4,375
Perlis	123	987	902
Selangor	795	6,295	5,935
Terengganu	357	2,866	2,726
Sabah	911	7,527	6,892
Sarawak	1,085	8,742	8,213
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	421	3,365	2,927
W.P. Labuan	61	487	464
W.P. Putrajaya	43	343	299
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>59,176</b>	<b>54,501</b>

### 10. PENGANGGARAN

Dalam prosedur penganggaran, pemberat (*non-response weight*) digunakan untuk mengambil kira kes tidak respon. Pemberat asal (*design weight*) disesuaikan dengan mengambil kira kadar tidak respon bagi setiap domain atau strata. Sebagai contoh, sekiranya 5,000 isi rumah terpilih tetapi sebanyak 4,000 isi rumah sahaja yang respon kepada survei maka pemberat asal (*design weight*) akan disesuaikan dengan mengambil kira 20 peratus tidak respon. Sekiranya pemberat asal (*design weight*) adalah 2.0 yang memberi maksud satu sampel isi rumah mewakili dua isi rumah dalam populasi maka pemberat (*non-response weight*) akan menjadi 2.5 yang memberi maksud satu sampel isi rumah mewakili 2.5 isi rumah yang lain.

### 11. PENILAIAN DATA

Data yang diperoleh daripada survei atau kajian berdasarkan sampel berkebarangkalian tidak boleh dipisahkan daripada dua jenis ralat. Ralat yang dimaksudkan ialah ralat pensampelan dan ralat bukan pensampelan.

#### i) **Ralat pensampelan**

Ralat pensampelan berpunca daripada anggaran data yang terhasil daripada sampel berkebarangkalian. Ralat ini boleh diukur dengan menganggarkan Ralat Piawai Relatif dan dinyatakan dalam bentuk peratusan. Ia digunakan sebagai penunjuk kepada kepersisan anggaran parameter yang dikaji. Ini memberi gambaran tahap variasi anggaran pembolehubah yang dianggarkan melalui penyiasatan berbanding dengan parameter populasi.

Sebagai contoh, penemuan HES 2019 mendapati perbelanjaan penggunaan bulanan purata bagi Kedah adalah RM3,359 dengan Ralat Piawai Relatif 1.4 peratus. Dalam erti kata lain, nilai Ralat Piawai adalah RM46. Berasaskan 95 peratus selang keyakinan ( $\alpha=0.05$ ), perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata berada dalam batasan antara RM3,269 - RM3,450 sebulan.

#### ii) **Ralat bukan pensampelan**

Ralat ini boleh berpunca daripada liputan penyiasatan yang tidak lengkap, kelemahan rangka, ralat maklum balas, tiada respon dan kesilapan semasa prosesan seperti di peringkat penyuntingan, pengekodan dan tangkapan data. Bagi memastikan kualiti data berada pada tahap yang tinggi, beberapa langkah pentadbiran telah diambil supaya **ralat bukan pensampelan** berada di tahap

minimum. Antaranya, latihan intensif kepada penyelia dan penemuramah. Selain daripada itu, penyeliaan yang rapi dan semakan rambang dijalankan ke atas isi rumah yang telah diliputi oleh penemuramah untuk memastikan kesahihan maklumat yang direkodkan.

Bagi mengatasi kes tiada respon yang berpunca daripada beberapa sebab seperti TK kosong, tiada penghuni di rumah, enggan bekerjasama atau TK tidak layak diliputi dalam survei, maka penganggaran saiz sampel HES 2019 telah mengambil kira semua kemungkinan tersebut.

Pengemaskinian rangka pensampelan yang dilaksanakan dari semasa ke semasa telah dapat mengurangkan kadar tiada respon yang berpunca daripada TK kosong. Publisiti yang meluas dilaksanakan melalui media elektronik serta media cetak bagi mengurangkan kes tiada penghuni di rumah dan enggan bekerjasama.

Selain daripada itu, di peringkat prosesan data, semakan konsistensi bagi setiap pembolehubah dan proses validasi telah dilaksanakan secara sistematik bagi meminimumkan kesemua ralat bukan pensampelan.

## **12. LIMITASI ANALISIS**

Penemuan HES 2019 mendapati kepersisan anggaran perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran berada pada tahap kebolehpercayaan yang tinggi. Sebagai contoh, perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata di daerah Baling adalah RM2,535 dengan Ralat Piawai Relatif 4.4 peratus. Dalam erti kata lain, nilai Ralat Piawai adalah RM113. Berasaskan 95 peratus selang keyakinan ( $\alpha=0.05$ ), perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata bagi daerah Baling berada dalam batasan antara RM2,314 - RM2,756 sebulan. Analisis terperinci data perbelanjaan bagi peringkat daerah pentadbiran adalah berdasarkan kebolehpercayaan nilai relatif sehingga tidak melebihi selang toleransi 20 peratus.

### 13. KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN DI KOMPAUN

Pengiraan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan di kompaun adalah berdasarkan kepada fungsi eksponen seperti berikut:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

di mana,

- CAGR kadar pertumbuhan tahunan di kompaun  
Y<sub>t</sub> perbelanjaan isi rumah bulanan tahun semasa  
Y<sub>0</sub> perbelanjaan isi rumah bulanan tahun sebelumnya  
t tempoh masa

### 14. PEMBUNDARAN ANGGARAN

Pengiraan bagi sesuatu kategori mungkin tidak sentiasa sama antara jadual disebabkan oleh pembundaran secara bebas. Walau bagaimanapun, perbezaan ini adalah tidak ketara. Peratusan yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual adalah diperolehi daripada angka sebenar dan tidak semestinya memberikan jumlah genap 100 peratus disebabkan pembundaran, walaupun jumlah yang ditunjukkan adalah 100 peratus.

### 15. NOTA DAN SIMBOL

- 0.0 Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan. Misalnya, kurang daripada 0.05 peratus
- Tiada / kosong / tiada kes
- W.P. Wilayah Persekutuan
- RM Ringgit Malaysia
- n.a Tidak berkenaan
- n.s Tidak signifikan

## 1. INTRODUCTION

*The statistics released in this report are findings of the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 2019 which is conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). Starting from 2016, this survey will be carried out twice in five years. This report provides the statistics regarding the expenditures for overall households in Malaysia. These technical notes contain the detailed descriptions to facilitate users with better understanding pertaining to HES 2019.*

## 2. OBJECTIVE OF SURVEY

*The main objectives of the survey are as follows:*

- i) To collect information on the level and pattern of consumption expenditure by households (HH) on varieties of goods and services;*
- ii) As the basis to determine the types of goods and services to be included in the basket of the Consumer Price Index (CPI); and*
- iii) To update the CPI weights where the CPI is a measure of the average rate of change in prices of a fixed basket of goods and services which represent the expenditure pattern of all HH in Malaysia.*

## 3. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

*3.1 This survey uses the personal interview method using the questionnaire form to obtain information from respondents. During the survey period, trained interviewers will visit households in selected living quarters (LQs) to collect demographic information on all household members and detailed information on income and expenditure by classification of goods and services.*

*3.2 Quality check were done by experienced officers from the DOSM State office to detect and correct any possibility of errors or omissions at the time when the survey is conducted. The review processes were also implemented for selected HH to ensure the quality of the data collected.*

#### **4. REFERENCE PERIOD**

*Household expenditure data were collected over two reference periods. The first reference period of one month referred to the daily expenditure incurred by the HH from the first until the last day of the month.*

*The second reference period as for infrequent expenditure items such as consumer durables and selected items, and covered the past 11 month.*

*For example, if the month of survey is December 2019, then the reference period of HH for one month is calculated from 1st December 2019 until 31st December 2019, while the second reference period is from 1st January 2019 until 30th November 2019.*

#### **5. SCOPE AND COVERAGE**

*5.1 The selection of the sample of this survey has taken into consideration both urban and rural areas in administrative district for all states in Malaysia.*

*5.2 Coverage of the survey is HH living in private LQs only, excluding those who are living in residential institutions such as hostels, hotels, hospitals, old folk's homes, prisons and welfare homes.*

#### **6. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**

##### **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 consumption expenditure is the expenditure for private consumption on goods and services during the reference period. These expenditure include:*

- All expenditure either in cash or credit by HH members on goods and services for personal use. This type of expenditure also includes taxes paid for goods and services;*

- *All goods, services and facilities received in kind, whether free or concession is considered as expenditure. For example, free or concession food and lodging.*
- *The value from food and lodging is calculated as the expenditure to the respective HH;*
- *Goods for own consumption. For instance, vegetables taken from own farm or goods from own shop consumed by HH were imputed at retail prices. The imputed prices were regarded as expenditure for the HH; and*
- *Net rental value of owner-occupied house was also included as expenditure. This rental value has to be imputed referring to the present market value of similar type of house in the same area.*

ii) **Household non-consumption expenditure**

*Household non-consumption expenditure refer to the following items:*

- *Payments made by payers for services that cannot be identified and aimed to increase government revenue;*
- *Payments that have no direct relation to the acquisition of services received (e.g. membership fees, gifts, gifts to charity donations / religious bodies).*

*Examples of non-consumption expenditure are:*

- i) *Income tax and other direct taxes such as zakat, fitrah and road tax;*
- ii) *Contributions to social security from employers and employees namely EPF and SOCSO;*
- iii) *Payment of compensation;*
- iv) *Mandatory fees and fines such as passport fees, driving test fees and fines for traffic offenses;*
- v) *Giving to charity / religious bodies;*
- vi) *Club membership fees;*
- vii) *Extension to other HH;*
- viii) *Alimony fees; and*
- ix) *Gift in cash or in kind.*

*Apart from that, this survey also includes savings, amounts invested or loaned, and repayments of loans including housing loans, gambling losses, cash grants and donations. Even though this is out of the concept of expenditure, this information is part of the survey and need to be covered. The aim is to get a complete HH account record and to assist in gross balancing between revenues and other receipts and expenditures and other payments in the reference period for each HH. This information was also directly giving an overview and the guarantee of high data quality.*

The details that are **NOT INCLUDED** in the HH expenditure are as follows:

- i) Expenses for food, accommodation, travel and entertainment while on duty either for business or government affairs, expenses on uniforms, tools & equipment for work and others which was paid by an employee relating to his employer's business and repaid by the employer; and*
- ii) Free services given to the public such as recreational and cultural services at the children's playground and free public parking.*

## **6.2 Measurement of Consumption Expenditure**

*Three common approaches were used to determine the consumption expenditure namely:*

### **i) Acquisition Approach**

*Value of purchasing during the acquisition of goods and services without taking into account whether they are fully used or no; or paid in full or not in the Reference period. Acquisition was extended to include the estimated value of own production of non-durable goods and services and those given or received as in kind.*

### **ii) Consumption Approach**

*This approach used at certain condition for durable items that having long period (example: car, other user vehicles and carpentry tools) and use utility such as water and electricity.*

### **iii) Payment Approach**

*Payments that involve advance payment to obtain goods and services where the goods and services have yet received in the reference month (example: advance payment in purchasing car).*



### 6.3 Classification of Expenditure Item

Expenditure is classified to 13 Main Group based on **Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)**, United Nations:

- 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages;
- 02 Alcoholic beverages & tobacco;
- 03 Clothing & footwear;
- 04 Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels;
- 05 Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance;
- 06 Health;
- 07 Transport;
- 08 Communication;
- 09 Recreation services & culture;
- 10 Education;
- 11 Restaurants & hotels;
- 12 Miscellaneous goods & services; and
- 13 Miscellaneous expenses & financial expenses.

However, in this publication, items of consumption expenditure include 12 Main Groups (01 - 12) only.

### 6.4 Types Of Goods

Classification of household expenditure into **5 categories** types of goods as follows:

#### 1 Durable Goods

Items that have a useful life of more than one year and are relatively high in value, such as cars, refrigerators and televisions.

#### 2 Semi-Durable Goods

Items that have a shelf life of approximately one year or relatively inexpensive, such as clothing, textiles and gardening tools.

#### 3 Non-Durable Goods

Items that have a short shelf life and are relatively inexpensive. Examples are rice, meat, fish, milk, fruits, vegetables, beverages, petrol and others.

**4 Service**

*Expenses paid by household on all services such as medical care, entertainment, recreation, culture, education and others provided by the government or the private sector; including spending on food or drinks at restaurants, cafes or hotels.*

**5 Other Expenses**

*Payment in the form of transfers such as income tax, security payments, compensation payments, fines, compulsory payments and other household payments. Other payments such as the amount invested or borrowed, loan repayments and additional to savings.*

**6.5 Living Quarters**

*Living quarters are defined as independent and separate structures, which are usually used as place of abode. The terms, **separate** and **independent** mean the following:*

**i) Separate**

*A structure is considered separate if it is surrounded by walls, fence, etc. and is covered by roof.*

**ii) Independent**

*A structure is said to be independent if it has direct access via public path, communal passageway or space (that is, occupants can come in or go out of their LQs without passing through others' premises).*

**6.6 Household**

*A person or group of people whether related or unrelated who usually live together in a **living quarters** and make provision (expenses) for food and other necessities of life together.*

**6.7 Head of Household**

*Head of household is defined as any usual members whether male or female which is considered as head by other members. Head of HH must be an income recipient and age 15 years and above.*

## 6.8 Ethnic Group

The ethnic group is categorised within Malaysian citizens after separating those who are non-citizens. The classification is as follows:

- i) Malaysian citizens
  - a. Bumiputera
  - b. Chinese
  - c. Indians
  - d. Others
- ii) Non-Malaysian citizens

## 7. SAMPLING FRAME

7.1 The frame used for the selection of sample for HES 2019 was based on the Household Sampling Frame which made up of Enumeration Blocks (EBs) created for the 2010 Population and Housing Census that was updated from time to time. EBs are geographical contiguous areas of land which identifiable boundaries created for survey operation purposes, which is on average, contains about 80 to 120 LQs. All EBs are formed within gazetted boundaries i.e. within administrative districts, mukim or local authority areas.

7.2 The EBs in the sampling frame is classified by urban and rural areas. Urban areas are as defined in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. **Urban** areas are gazetted areas with their adjoining built-up areas which had a combined population of 10,000 or more. While, gazetted area with population less than 10,000 and not gazetted area are classified as **rural** area.

7.3 Built-up areas were the areas contiguous to a gazetted area and had at least 60 per cent of their population (aged 15 years and over) engaged in non-agricultural activities.

7.4 The definition of urban areas also takes into account the special development areas i.e. areas that are not gazetted and development can be identified and separated from the gazetted areas or built-up area of more than 5 kilometre and has a population of at least 10,000 people with 60 percent of the population (aged 15 years and over) engaged in non-agricultural activities.

7.5 Urbanisation is a dynamic process and keeps changing with development and growth. Thus, the urban areas for 2000 and 2010 Censuses do not necessarily refer to the same areas, as areas fulfilling the above criteria of urban continue to expand and grow within the time.

7.6 The classification of area by strata is as follows:

<b>Strata</b>	<b>Population of gazetted, adjoining built-up areas and special development area</b>
Metropolitan	75,000 and above
Urban large	10,000 to 74,999
Urban small	1,000 to 9,999
Rural	All other areas

7.7 For sampling purposes, classification of area as stated in item 7.6 is used for all states and federal territories. For Sabah and Sarawak, due to inaccessibility, the rural strata had to be further stratified based on accessibility the area from the nearest urban center.

7.8 For purposes of tabulation, the strata were combined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Urban} &= \text{Metropolitan} + \text{Urban large} \\
 \text{Rural} &= \text{Urban small} + \text{All rural}
 \end{aligned}$$

## **8. SAMPLE DESIGN**

8.1 Two-stage stratified sampling design was adopted in HES 2019. The level of stratification is as follows:

<b>Primary strata</b>	Covered all state in Malaysia
<b>Secondary strata</b>	Covered all administrative district by state in Malaysia
<b>Tertiary strata</b>	Covered urban and rural strata as defined in Item 7.8

8.2 The selections of samples have been done at EBs level using probability proportionate to size method. Then, sample for LQs were selected from the selected EBs by using systematic method that generate random number and interval class to ensure every LQs have an equal probability to be selected as a sample. This procedure is performed systematically and scientific to produce unbiased sample and can represent the entire population of households in Malaysia.

## 9. SAMPLE SIZE

9.1 The sample size for HES 2019 required to represent overall population at the analysis level. The sample size has been considered the following elements:

- i) Findings from the previous HES 2016;
- ii) Level of sampling design; and
- iii) Desired error.

9.2 Procedures for estimating the sample size is calculated independently both urban and rural areas in administrative district for all states. Simple Random Sampling Method (SRS) is used to take into account the average expenditure, design effect and response rate from the previous survey. The optimum sample size was estimated at the level of EBs with regard to homogeneity characteristic variables and the costs involved.

9.3 Sample size calculation for sub population  $j$ ,  $n_{1j}$  is calculated as follow:

$$n_{1j} = \frac{n_{0j}}{1 + \frac{n_{0j}}{N_j}} \quad ; \quad j = 1,2,3 \dots k$$

where:

$$n_{0j} = \frac{z^2 p_j (1 - p_j)}{d_j^2}$$

To satisfy the assumptions in the Stratified Sampling, the design effect (D.E.) factor is taken into account:

$$D.E = \frac{\text{Variance for complex sample}}{\text{Variance for SRS}}$$

Sample size taking into account D.E. for sub population  $j$ ,  $n_{2j}$  is given by

$$n_{2j} = n_{1j} \times D.E.$$

Next, taking into account the rate of response of the last survey, the overall sample size for sub population  $j$ ,  $n_{3j}$  is as follows:

$$n_{3j} = n_{2j} \times \frac{1}{\text{Response Rate}}$$

Thus, the total sample size,  $n$  is given by:

$$n = \sum_{j=1}^k n_{3j}$$

where:

- $n_{0j}$  basic sample size obtained using SRS method for sub population  $j$
- $n_{1j}$  sample size taking into account the population factor for the sub population  $j$
- $n_{2j}$  sample size taking into account the design effect factor for sub population  $j$
- $n_{3j}$  sample size taking into account the response rate factor for the sub population  $j$
- $N$  the number of element units in the population
- $n$  total sample size
- $d$  desired error
- $Z$  level of confidence
- $p$  average of expenditure

9.4 The distribution of sample size for the HES 2019 are as follows:

State	Number of selected EBs	Number of selected LQs	Number of HH response
<b>Johor</b>	691	5,528	4,912
<b>Kedah</b>	524	4,199	3,978
<b>Kelantan</b>	420	3,357	3,005
<b>Melaka</b>	214	1,706	1,593
<b>Negeri Sembilan</b>	287	2,287	2,102
<b>Pahang</b>	402	3,259	2,982
<b>Pulau Pinang</b>	440	3,550	3,196
<b>Perak</b>	604	4,886	4,375
<b>Perlis</b>	123	987	902
<b>Selangor</b>	795	6,295	5,935
<b>Terengganu</b>	357	2,866	2,726
<b>Sabah</b>	911	7,527	6,892
<b>Sarawak</b>	1,085	8,742	8,213
<b>W.P. Kuala Lumpur</b>	421	3,365	2,927
<b>W.P. Labuan</b>	61	487	464
<b>W.P. Putrajaya</b>	43	343	299
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>59,176</b>	<b>54,501</b>

## 10. ESTIMATION

*In the estimation procedure, non-response weight is used to account for non-response cases. The design weight is adjusted considering the non-response rate for each domain or strata. For example, if 5,000 households are selected but only 4,000 households respond to the survey then the design weight will be adjusted taking into account 20% of the non-response. Furthermore, if the design weight is 2.0 which means 1 sample of households represents 2 households in the population then non-response weight will be 2.5 which means 1 sample of households represents 2.5 other households.*

## 11. EVALUATION OF THE DATA

Data obtained from surveys or research based on probability sample may encounter two types of errors. These errors are the sampling and non-sampling error.

### i) **Sampling Error**

Sampling error is a result of estimating data based on a probability sampling. This error can be measured by estimating the Relative Standard Error an expressed as a percentage. It is used as an indicator of the precision of the estimated parameters studied. This estimate reflects the level of variation was estimated through a survey variables compared with the population parameter.

For instance, in HES 2019, the mean monthly household consumption expenditure for Kedah was RM3,359 with RSE of 1.4 per cent. In other words, the standard error (SE) is approximately RM46. Based on a 95 per cent confidence level ( $\alpha=0.05$ ), the mean monthly household consumption expenditure was found to be in the range of RM3,269 - RM3,450 per month.

### ii) **Non-sampling Error**

These errors may arise through incomplete survey coverage, weaknesses in the frame, response errors, non-response errors and also errors during processing such as editing, coding and data capture. To ensure high quality data, several administrative procedures were taken to keep **non-sampling errors** to a minimum. Intensive training was conducted for the supervisors and enumerators. In addition, close supervision and random checks were carried out on households which were covered by the enumerators to ensure the validity of the information recorded.

In order to resolve the case of non-response error due to several reasons such as vacant house, 'no one at home', refusal to co-operate or not qualified LQs, the sample size estimation for HES 2019 has taken into account all the possibilities.

The survey frame is updated regularly to overcome the problem of non-response due to vacant home. Wide publicity was carried out through electronic and printed media to minimise the case of 'no one at home' and refusal to cooperate.



In addition, at the data processing stage, each variable consistency checking and validation process has been systematically implemented in order to minimise the non-sampling error.

## 12. LIMITATION ANALYSIS

The findings of HES 2019 found that the precision of the mean monthly household consumption expenditure by administrative district possesses a high degree of reliability level. For example, the mean monthly household consumption expenditure in Baling is RM2,535 with a relative standard error of 4.4 per cent. In other words, the standard error is RM113. based on the 95 per cent confidence interval ( $\alpha=0.05$ ), the mean monthly household consumption expenditure of Baling district is within the range of RM2,314 - RM2,756 per month. Detailed analysis of expenditure data by administrative district level is based on the relative value reliability of not more than 20 per cent tolerance interval.

## 13. COMPOUNDED ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

Calculation of the compounded annual growth rate based on the exponent function as follows:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

Where,

CAGR	compounded annual growth rate
$Y_t$	current year household monthly expenditure
$Y_0$	previous year household monthly expenditure
$t$	period

**14. ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES**

*The calculation of certain categories may not always be the same between tables due to independent rounding. However, the differences were insignificant. Percentages shown in the tables were computed from actual absolute figures and may not always add up exactly to 100 per cent due to rounding, although the totals were shown as 100 per cent.*

**15. NOTES AND SYMBOLS**

<i>0.0</i>	<i>Less than half the smallest unit shown. For example, less than 0.05 per cent</i>
<i>-</i>	<i>Nil / blank / no case</i>
<i>W.P.</i>	<i>Wilayah Persekutuan</i>
<i>RM</i>	<i>Ringgit Malaysia</i>
<i>n.a</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
<i>n.s</i>	<i>Not significant</i>

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