ANGGARAN PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH DAN INSIDEN KEMISKINAN

HOUSEHOLD INCOME ESTIMATES AND INCIDENCE OF POVERTY

MALAYSIA 2020

Pemakluman / *Announcement:*

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) secara dalam talian (e-Census) sedang dilaksanakan di seluruh negara sehingga liputan penuh dapat dicapai. Semua penduduk Malaysia diseru untuk memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020 bagi memastikan tiada yang ketinggalan kerana data anda masa depan kita. Sila layari portal Banci Malaysia 2020 di www.mycensus.gov.my atau media sosial @MyCensus2020 untuk maklumat lanjut.

The Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) via online (e-Census) is being conducted nationwide until full coverage has been accomplished. All Malaysian residents are urged to cooperate in realising the success of Malaysia Census 2020 to ensure that no one is left behind as your data is our future.
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Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara *(MyStats Day)* pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan *MyStats Day* adalah *"Connecting the world with data we can trust"*

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the world with data we can trust

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JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

PRAKATA

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia buat julung kalinya menyediakan Laporan Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan bagi melihat kesan pandemik COVID-19 ke atas pendapatan isi rumah dan kemiskinan pada tahun 2020. Anggaran ini dibuat berdasarkan indikator-indikator tenaga buruh, gaji dan upah dan prestasi ekonomi sepanjang 2020. Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS/BA) yang seterusnya akan dilaksanakan pada 2022. Laporan ini memaparkan statistik terpilih mengenai taburan pendapatan, struktur isi rumah dan insiden kemiskinan di Malaysia bagi tahun 2020.

Statistik daripada kajian ini memaparkan indikator penting yang boleh dijadikan rujukan oleh agensi kerajaan sebagai input awalan dalam perancangan, pembentukan dan pemantauan pelan pembangunan negara semasa situasi pandemik COVID-19. Statistik ini juga boleh digunakan sebagai rujukan oleh ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta dan individu bagi menjalankan analisis yang lebih terperinci ke atas taburan isi rumah, pendapatan dan kemiskinan bagi tahun 2020.

Laporan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama memaparkan penemuan utama dan ringkasan penemuan. Jadual-jadual bagi statistik terpilih berkaitan pendapatan isi rumah dan kemiskinan disediakan di bahagian kedua. Manakala, bahagian ketiga pula menerangkan aspek teknikal seperti konsep, definisi dan metodologi kajian bagi membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan ini merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang telah menyumbang kepada pelaksanaan kajian dan penyediaan penerbitan ini. Pandangan dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Ogos 2021

PREFACE

The Department of Statistics Malaysia presents, its inaugural Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty Report to observe the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on household income and poverty in 2020. These estimates are calculated based on indicators of labour force, salaries and wages and economic performance throughout 2020. The next Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS/BA) will be conducted in 2022. This report presents selected statistics related to income distribution, household structure and incidence of poverty in Malaysia for 2020.

The statistics from this study presents a pertinent indicators which can be used as reference by government agencies as preliminary inputs in the planning, developing and monitoring national development plans during the situation of COVID-19 pandemic. These statistics can also be used as a reference for economist, academicians, private sectors and individuals to conduct further detail analysis on the distribution of households, income and poverty in 2020.

This report consists of three main parts. The first part presents main findings and summary of findings. Tables of selected statistics on household income and poverty are provided in the second part. Meanwhile, the third part describes the technical aspects such as concepts, definitions and methodology of the study in order to assist users in understanding the published statistics.

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia

August 2021

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RINGKASAN PENEMUAN
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

ANGGARAN PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH DAN INSIDEN KEMISKINAN 2020

BILANGAN ISI RUMAH (Warganegara)

2020 **7.6 juta**
2019 **7.3 juta**

PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR BULANAN

PURATA
▼ -10.3%
RM7,089
(2019: RM7,901)

Malaysia

PENENGAH
▼ -11.3%
RM5,209
(2019: RM5,873)

Pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata dan penengah Malaysia menurun **-10.3%** dan **-11.3%** berbanding tahun sebelumnya

PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT PUNCA PENDAPATAN

57.7%

daripada pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata adalah pendapatan daripada pekerjaan bergaji

● 2020   ● 2019

-16.1% Kadar Pertumbuhan 2019-2020
Pekerjaan Bergaji
RM4,088 (57.7%)
RM4,870 (61.6%)

-9.7% Kadar Pertumbuhan 2019-2020
Bekerja Sendiri
RM1,232 (17.4%)
RM1,364 (17.3%)

14.4% Kadar Pertumbuhan 2019-2020
Pindahan Semasa Diterima
RM737 (10.4%)
RM644 (8.2%)

Nota: Agihan pendapatan isi rumah tidak termasuk pendapatan daripada harta dan pelaburan. Oleh itu, jumlah tidak bersamaan 100 peratus

PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT NEGERI

● Purata
● Penengah

Negeri	Purata	Penengah
Perlis	RM4,971	RM4,043
Kedah	RM5,005	RM3,829
Pulau Pinang	RM6,850	RM5,474
Perak	RM5,081	RM3,759
Selangor	RM9,668	RM7,300
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM11,728	RM9,093
W.P. Putrajaya	RM12,322	RM9,743
Negeri Sembilan	RM6,184	RM4,478
Melaka	RM7,186	RM5,447
Kelantan	RM4,411	RM3,010
Terengganu	RM6,051	RM4,790
Pahang	RM5,144	RM4,033
Johor	RM7,264	RM5,690
Sabah	RM5,215	RM3,773
W.P. Labuan	RM7,333	RM6,126
Sarawak	RM5,087	RM3,831

INSIDEN KEMISKINAN

KEMISKINAN MUTLAK
2.8 Mata Peratus
2020 8.4%
2019 5.6%

KEMISKINAN RELATIF
0.7 Mata Peratus
2020 16.2%
2019 16.9%

PEKALI GINI
0.004 Mata Indeks
2020 0.411
2019 0.407

HOUSEHOLD INCOME ESTIMATES AND INCIDENCE OF POVERTY 2020

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (Citizen)

2020 **7.6 million**
2019 **7.3 million**

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME

MEAN ▼ **-10.3%**
RM7,089
(2019: RM7,901)

Malaysia

MEDIAN ▼ **-11.3%**
RM5,209
(2019: RM5,873)

Mean and median of monthly household income decreased by **-10.3%** and **-11.3%** as compared to previous year

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY SOURCE OF INCOME

57.7%

of mean monthly household income was from paid employment

● 2020 ● 2019

-16.1% Growth Rate 2019-2020 ▼
Paid Employment
RM4,088 (57.7%)
RM4,870 (61.6%)

-9.7% Growth Rate 2019-2020 ▼
Self Employment
RM1,232 (17.4%)
RM1,364 (17.3%)

14.4% Growth Rate 2019-2020 ▲
Current Transfer Received
RM737 (10.4%)
RM644 (8.2%)

Note : The composition of household income does not include income from property and investment. Thus, the total does not round up to 100 per cent

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATE

● Mean
● Median

State	Mean	Median
Perlis	RM4,971	RM4,043
Kedah	RM5,005	RM3,829
Pulau Pinang	RM6,850	RM5,474
Perak	RM5,081	RM3,759
Selangor	RM9,668	RM7,300
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM11,728	RM9,093
W.P. Putrajaya	RM12,322	RM9,743
Negeri Sembilan	RM6,184	RM4,478
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W.P. Labuan	RM7,333	RM6,126
Sarawak	RM5,087	RM3,831

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY

ABSOLUTE POVERTY ▲ 2.8 Percentage Points
2020 8.4%
2019 5.6%

RELATIVE POVERTY ▼ 0.7 Percentage Points
2020 16.2%
2019 16.9%

GINI COEFFICIENT ▲ 0.004 Index Points
2020 0.411
2019 0.407

Source : Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty 2020, Department of Statistics Malaysia

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Pandemik COVID-19 yang melanda dunia sejak akhir 2019 telah memberi impak yang ketara terhadap sektor ekonomi dan sosial di seluruh dunia termasuk Malaysia. Susulan pandemik ini, kebanyakan negara termasuk Malaysia melaksanakan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) sebagai langkah utama bagi mengekang penularan pandemik COVID-19. Pelaksanaan PKP pertama di Malaysia yang bermula pada 18 Mac 2020 (PKP Fasa 1) (Rajah 1) dan PKP yang berikutnya telah menyebabkan sektor ekonomi khususnya sektor bukan perlu menutup perniagaan mereka buat sementara waktu. Ini telah menyumbang kepada peningkatan yang ketara bagi kadar pengangguran kepada 4.5 peratus pada tahun 2020, yang melibatkan 711.0 ribu individu dan mencatatkan kadar tertinggi sejak 1993 (4.1%). Berdasarkan kepada Laporan Survei Gaji & Upah 2020, purata gaji dan upah menyusut sebanyak 9.0 peratus berbanding tahun 2019. Pandemik COVID-19 ini bukan sahaja menjejaskan isi rumah terendah 40 peratus (B40) tetapi juga isi rumah dari kumpulan pertengahan 40 peratus (M40) dan kumpulan tertinggi 20 peratus (T20) serta pendapatan boleh guna mereka. Dari sudut ekonomi pula, pulangan ke atas faktor pengeluaran bagi pampasan pekerja juga menyusut sebanyak negatif 3.0 peratus pada tahun 2020.

Pada tahun 2020, ekonomi Malaysia mengalami kemerosotan seperti yang dipaparkan melalui prestasi Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) yang merekodkan penurunan 5.6 peratus, yang terendah sejak tahun 1998 (-7.4%). Selain itu, pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK bagi Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) mencatatkan pertumbuhan negatif 7.3 peratus, iaitu lebih rendah daripada KDNK Malaysia buat pertama kalinya dalam tempoh 17 tahun sejak 2003. Prestasi ekonomi yang sama turut dilihat di peringkat negeri apabila semua negeri mencatatkan pertumbuhan yang negatif. Berikutan aktiviti ekonomi domestik dan sektor luaran yang lemah, pendapatan per kapita nasional juga menurun kepada RM42,503 daripada RM45,311 yang dicatatkan pada tahun 2019.

Rajah 1: Garis Masa Pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP), Malaysia, 2020

Nota:
Sepanjang tempoh PKPB dan PKPP, PKPD telah dilaksanakan di semua negeri **KECUALI** negeri Kelantan, Terengganu dan W.P. Putrajaya.
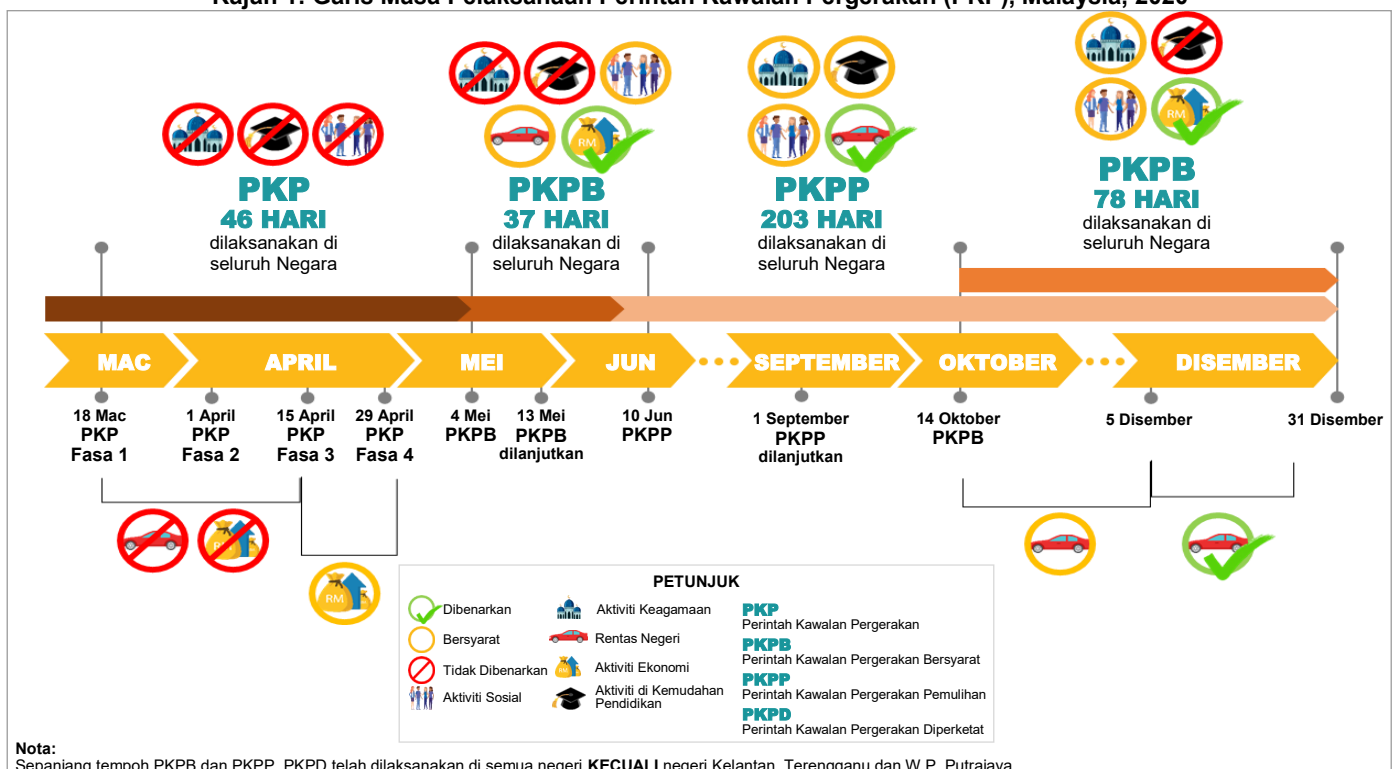
Seawal 27 Februari 2020, kerajaan memperkenalkan pakej rangsangan bagi melindungi dan mengurangkan impak bagi golongan yang terjejas secara langsung oleh krisis termasuk isi rumah. Pakej Rang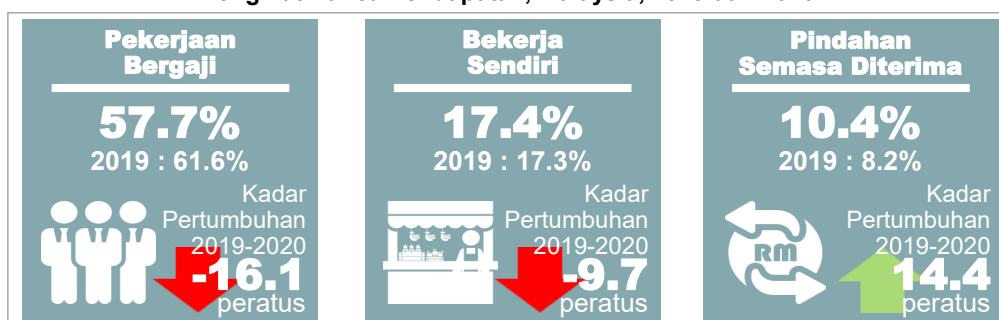sangan Ekonomi Prihatin Rakyat (PRIHATIN) yang diumumkan pada 27 Mac 2020 merupakan rangsangan tambahan RM250 bilion bertujuan bagi menampung perusahaan dan membolehkan rakyat memenuhi keperluan sara hidup. Bagi isi rumah, antara bantuan yang disalurkan adalah Bantuan Prihatin Nasional (BPN) untuk isi rumah B40 dan M40 yang layak. Selain itu, terdapat bantuan lain yang telah disediakan oleh kerajaan secara bersasar seperti elaun khas kepada pekerja barisan hadapan (*frontliners*), bantuan kewangan bagi pekerja dan pesara kerajaan, bantuan kepada pelajar di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi, bantuan kepada pemandu *e-hailing* dan sebagainya. Di samping itu, subsidi gaji juga diperuntukkan kepada pekerja. Selain daripada bantuan di peringkat kerajaan persekutuan, bantuan juga disalurkan oleh kerajaan negeri, Badan Bukan Kerajaan (NGO) dan lain-lain. Siri pakej rangsangan fiskal langsung turut diumumkan bagi menangani bidang-bidang khusus yang memerlukan perhatian.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah melaksanakan satu kajian bagi menilai kesan pandemik COVID-19 ke atas pendapatan isi rumah dan kemiskinan bagi tahun 2020. Bagi tujuan ini, beberapa indikator berkaitan pendapatan isi rumah telah diadaptasi termasuklah purata gaji dan upah, struktur pekerjaan, prestasi ekonomi mengikut sektor, demografi isi rumah serta nilai bantuan yang disalurkan oleh kerajaan sepanjang tahun 2020. Analisis dilaksanakan berdasarkan kepada data dari Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS/BA) 2019. Profil isi rumah 2019 kemudian disesuaikan dengan corak taburan isi rumah 2020. Oleh kerana fokus kajian ini adalah bagi melihat kesan pandemik COVID-19 ke atas pendapatan isi rumah, kajian ini tidak mengeluarkan nilai Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) yang baharu. Justeru, nilai PGK 2019 masih dikekalkan. Analisis ini dilaksanakan tanpa menjalankan HIS/BA yang biasanya dilaksanakan setiap dua kali dalam tempoh lima tahun.

Terdapat empat punca pendapatan iaitu pekerjaan bergaji, bekerja sendiri, harta & pelaburan dan pindahan semasa diterima. Pada tahun 2020, pendapatan bergaji dan bekerja sendiri yang merupakan punca utama pendapatan isi rumah masing-masing telah mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak negatif 16.1 peratus dan negatif 9.7 peratus (Rajah 2). Penurunan ini disumbangkan oleh isi rumah atau individu yang telah mengalami kehilangan atau pengurangan pendapatan terutamanya mereka yang berstatus pekerja, bekerja sendiri dan lain-lain. Tambahan pula, pengurangan pendapatan ini bukan sahaja akibat daripada kehilangan pekerjaan malah turut disumbangkan oleh pengurangan jam bekerja dan peningkatan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan dengan kemahiran.

Rajah 2: Peratusan dan Kadar Pertumbuhan Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Purata mengikut Punca Pendapatan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2020

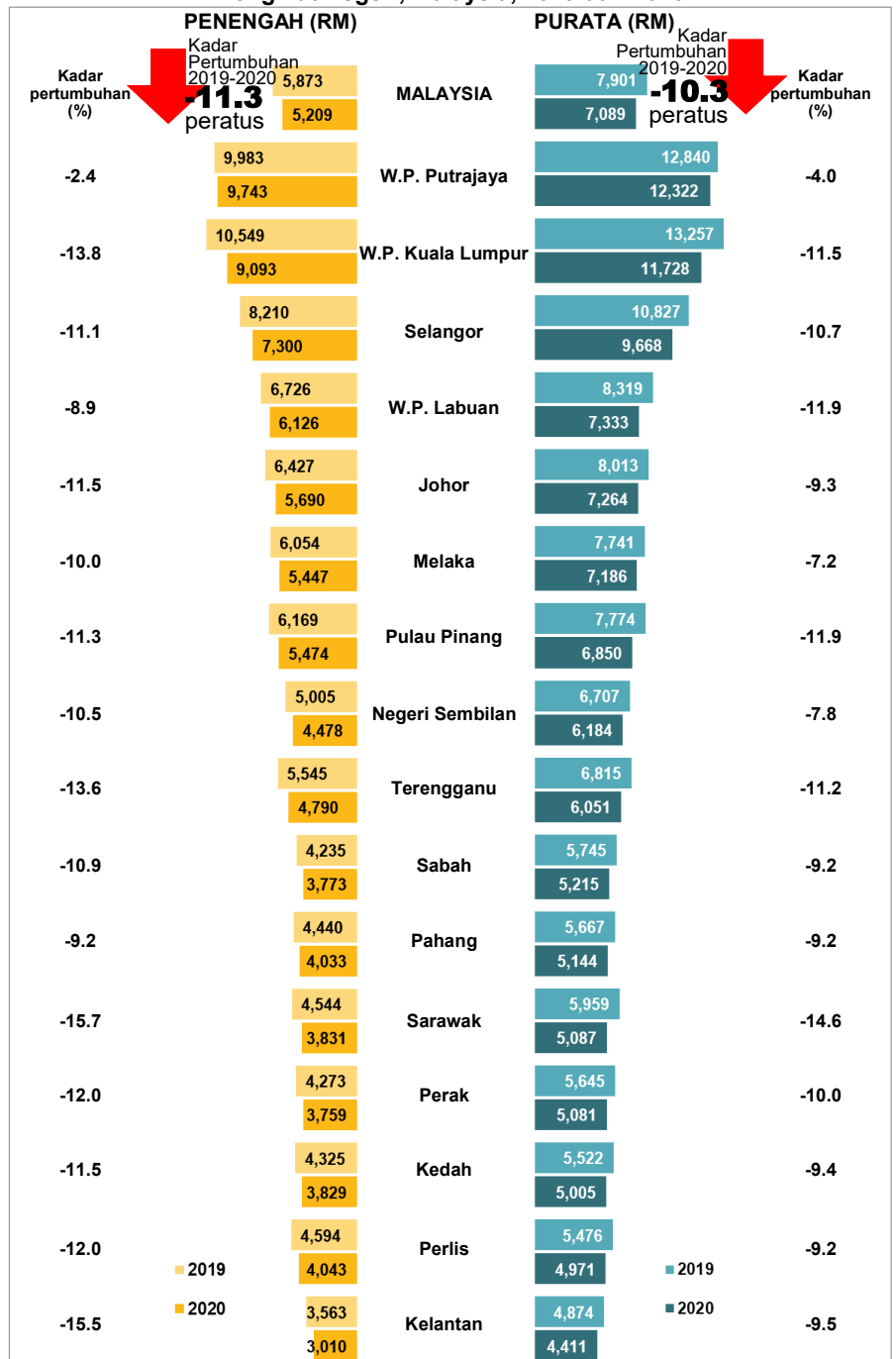| Pekerjaan Bergaji	Bekerja Sendiri	Pindahan Semasa Diterima
57.7% 2019 : 61.6%	**17.4%** 2019 : 17.3%	**10.4%** 2019 : 8.2%
Kadar Pertumbuhan 2019-2020 **-16.1** peratus	Kadar Pertumbuhan 2019-2020 **-9.7** peratus	Kadar Pertumbuhan 2019-2020 **14.4** peratus

Nota: Agihan pendapatan isi rumah tidak termasuk pendapatan daripada harta dan pelaburan. Oleh itu, jumlah tidak bersamaan 100 peratus

Pada tahun 2020, berdasarkan Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran meningkat sebanyak 18.9 peratus (+288.9 ribu orang) kepada 1.8 juta orang (2019: 1.5 juta orang). Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa pula meningkat 0.9 mata peratus kepada 2.2 peratus (2019: 1.3%), kepada 334.0 ribu orang iaitu pertambahan 142.4 ribu orang. Walau bagaimanapun, pendapatan isi rumah daripada pindahan semasa yang diterima telah meningkat 14.4 peratus dan menyumbang 10.4 peratus kepada jumlah pendapatan isi rumah pada tahun 2020 (2019: 8.2%). Peningkatan pindahan semasa yang diterima ini disumbangkan oleh pakej rangsangan yang disediakan oleh kerajaan dan pelbagai bantuan yang disalurkan bagi membantu meringankan beban kewangan isi rumah. Namun, peningkatan pindahan semasa yang diterima ini tidak dapat mengimbangi penurunan pendapatan daripada pendapatan bergaji dan bekerja sendiri serta pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan.

Berdasarkan kajian ini, pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata pada tahun 2020 di peringkat nasional masing-masing adalah sebanyak RM5,209 dan RM7,089 (Carta 1). Berbanding 2019, nilai penengah dan purata tersebut masing-masing mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak negatif 11.3 peratus (2019: 3.9%) dan negatif 10.3 peratus (2019: 4.2%). Semua negeri mencatatkan penurunan pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata. W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan penurunan pendapatan isi rumah bulanan paling rendah dan kekal merekodkan pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata paling tinggi berbanding negeri lain masing-masing sebanyak RM9,743 dan RM12,322. Manakala Kelantan masih merekodkan pendapatan penengah dan purata paling rendah masing-masing sebanyak RM3,010 dan RM4,411.

Carta 1: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah dan Purata mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2020

	PENENGAH (RM)		PURATA (RM)	
Kadar pertumbuhan (%)	Kadar Pertumbuhan 2019-2020		Kadar Pertumbuhan 2019-2020	Kadar pertumbuhan (%)
	MALAYSIA: 5,873 / 5,209 — **-11.3** peratus		7,901 / 7,089 — **-10.3** peratus	
-2.4	W.P. Putrajaya: 9,983 / 9,743		12,840 / 12,322	-4.0
-13.8	W.P. Kuala Lumpur: 10,549 / 9,093		13,257 / 11,728	-11.5
-11.1	Selangor: 8,210 / 7,300		10,827 / 9,668	-10.7
-8.9	W.P. Labuan: 6,726 / 6,126		8,319 / 7,333	-11.9
-11.5	Johor: 6,427 / 5,690		8,013 / 7,264	-9.3
-10.0	Melaka: 6,054 / 5,447		7,741 / 7,186	-7.2
-11.3	Pulau Pinang: 6,169 / 5,474		7,774 / 6,850	-11.9
-10.5	Negeri Sembilan: 5,005 / 4,478		6,707 / 6,184	-7.8
-13.6	Terengganu: 5,545 / 4,790		6,815 / 6,051	-11.2
-10.9	Sabah: 4,235 / 3,773		5,745 / 5,215	-9.2
-9.2	Pahang: 4,440 / 4,033		5,667 / 5,144	-9.2
-15.7	Sarawak: 4,544 / 3,831		5,959 / 5,087	-14.6
-12.0	Perak: 4,273 / 3,759		5,645 / 5,081	-10.0
-11.5	Kedah: 4,325 / 3,829		5,522 / 5,005	-9.4
-12.0	Perlis: 4,594 / 4,043		5,476 / 4,971	-9.2
-15.5	Kelantan: 3,563 / 3,010		4,874 / 4,411	-9.5

2019
2020
2019
2020

Nota: Susunan adalah mengikut pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata 2020

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Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020
Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty 2020

Carta 2: Peratusan Isi Rumah yang Mengalami Penurunan Pendapatan dan Agihan Pendapatan megikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2020

Dari segi taburan isi rumah mengikut desil, majoriti isi rumah mengalami pengurangan dan jatuh kepada kumpulan pendapatan yang lebih rendah. Pada 2020, bilangan isi rumah dengan pendapatan kurang daripada RM2,500 telah bertambah sebanyak 12.5 peratus. Sementara itu, sebanyak 20.0 peratus daripada kumpulan isi rumah M40 yang berpendapatan di antara RM4,850 dan RM10,959 telah beralih kepada kumpulan B40. Isi rumah yang berada dalam kumpulan T20 turut terkesan akibat pandemik COVID-19 yang mana sebanyak 12.8 peratus isi rumah daripada kumpulan ini telah beralih kepada kumpulan M40. Memandangkan peratusan penurunan pendapatan bagi isi rumah B40 dan M40 adalah lebih besar berbanding kumpulan isi rumah T20, maka agihan pendapatan bagi B40 dan M40 masing-masing menurun kepada 15.9 peratus (2019: 16.0%) dan 36.9 peratus (2019: 37.2%). Sementara itu, kumpulan T20 memiliki 47.2 peratus pendapatan, meningkat sebanyak 0.4 mata peratus berbanding 2019 (Carta 2).

Sebanyak 88.5 peratus isi rumah yang diketuai oleh golongan yang berstatus pekerja bergaji telah berubah daripada kumpulan T20 kepada M40 (Jadual 1). Manakala, 74.2 peratus isi rumah yang diketuai oleh pekerja bergaji pula telah beralih daripada kumpulan M40 kepada B40. Pada masa yang sama, peralihan isi rumah daripada kumpulan T20 kepada M40 melibatkan 9.9 peratus isi rumah dengan ketua isi rumah yang bekerja sendiri. Selain itu, 22.9 peratus isi rumah diketuai oleh individu yang bekerja sendiri telah beralih daripada kumpulan M40 kepada B40.

Jadual 1: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Peralihan Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Taraf Aktiviti Ketua Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2020 (%)

| TARAF AKTIVITI	M40 KE B40	T20 KE M40
Pekerja bergaji	74.2	88.5
Bekerja sendiri	22.9	9.9
Lain-lain	2.9	1.6

Nota: 1. Pekerja bergaji termasuk pekerja kerajaan dan swasta
2. Bekerja sendiri termasuk majikan dan bekerja sendiri
3. Lain-lain termasuk pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji, suri rumah, pelajar, pesara kerajaan, pesara swasta, warga emas, OKU dan lain-lain

Di samping penurunan pendapatan, terdapat juga situasi yang mana berlaku perubahan kumpulan pendapatan yang rendah kepada kumpulan yang lebih tinggi. Peningkatan pendapatan ini melibatkan isi rumah yang berada dalam sektor aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan & kerja sosial dan maklumat & komunikasi. Walau bagaimanapun, bilangan isi rumah yang mengalami peningkatan pendapatan adalah jauh lebih kecil berbanding dengan bilangan isi rumah yang mengalami penurunan pendapatan. Ini menjadi salah satu faktor yang menyumbang kepada penurunan pendapatan isi rumah secara keseluruhan. Selain daripada isi rumah yang mengalami perubahan kumpulan pendapatan, terdapat juga isi rumah yang masih kekal di kumpulan yang sama.

Analisis juga dilaksanakan ke atas nilai pekali Gini bagi mengukur jurang ketaksamarataan pendapatan isi rumah. Pekali Gini di peringkat nasional menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.004 mata indeks kepada 0.411 (2019: 0.407) (Rajah 3). Peningkatan pekali Gini ini disebabkan oleh

Rajah 3: Pekali Gini, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2020

penurunan pendapatan bagi kumpulan isi rumah 50 peratus terendah adalah lebih besar berbanding penurunan pendapatan isi rumah 50 peratus tertinggi.
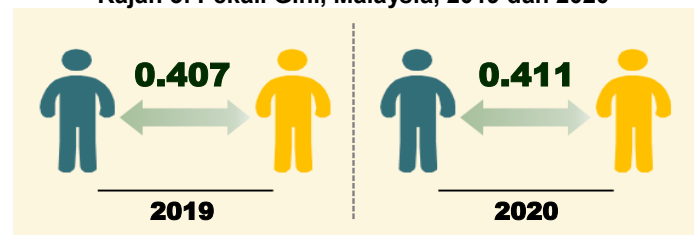
Secara umumnya, kemiskinan boleh diukur dengan pelbagai kaedah antaranya pengukuran kemiskinan mutlak dan kemiskinan relatif. Sesebuah isi rumah dianggap miskin mutlak sekiranya pendapatan isi rumah tersebut lebih rendah daripada nilai Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) serta tidak mencukupi untuk menampung keperluan asas seperti makanan, pakaian dan perumahan. Miskin tegar pula adalah apabila pendapatan sesebuah isi rumah itu lebih rendah daripada PGK makanan. Miskin relatif pula adalah keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah berada di bawah separuh daripada pendapatan isi rumah penengah. Setiap negara mempunyai penanda aras dalam mengukur kemiskinan namun kaedah yang sering digunakan oleh kebanyakan negara berpendapatan sederhana tinggi termasuk Malaysia adalah pengukuran kemiskinan mutlak Ini adalah indikator utama dalam memantau pembasmian kemiskinan.

Berdasarkan kajian ini, dianggarkan bilangan isi rumah miskin meningkat kepada 639.8 ribu isi rumah pada tahun 2020 berbanding 405.4 ribu isi rumah pada tahun 2019. Insiden kemiskinan mutlak turut meningkat daripada 5.6 peratus (2019) kepada 8.4 peratus. Insiden kemiskinan tegar pula dianggarkan meningkat daripada 0.4 peratus (2019) kepada 1.0 peratus melibatkan 78.0 ribu isi rumah (2019: 27.2 ribu isi rumah). Ini menunjukkan semakin banyak isi rumah berada di bawah paras PGK makanan. Kemiskinan relatif pula menunjukkan penurunan daripada 16.9 peratus kepada 16.2 peratus yang melibatkan 1.2 juta isi rumah dan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan sebahagian besar pendapatan isi rumah dan menjadikan nilai penengah pada 2020 yang lebih rendah berbanding 2019.

Rajah 4: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak, Tegar dan Relatif, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2020
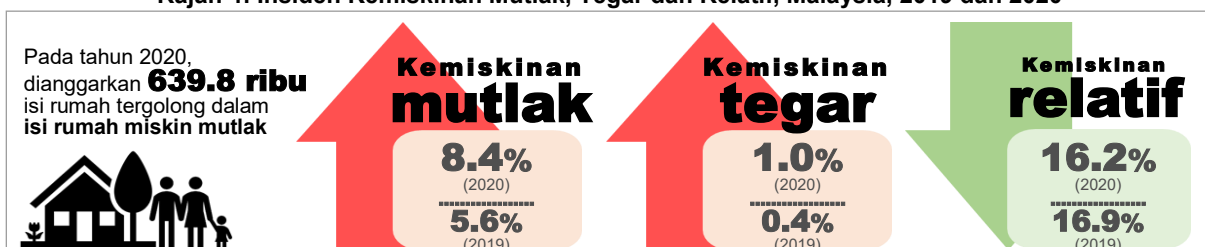
Insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut negeri menunjukkan Sabah mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi iaitu 25.3 peratus (2019: 19.5%) (Carta 3). Kelantan mencatatkan peningkatan kemiskinan yang ketara dengan peningkatan sebanyak 8.8 mata peratus iaitu kepada 21.2 peratus daripada 12.4 peratus (2019), diikuti oleh Terengganu dengan peningkatan sebanyak 5.9 mata peratus kepada 12.0 peratus daripada 6.1 peratus (2019).

Carta 3: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2020
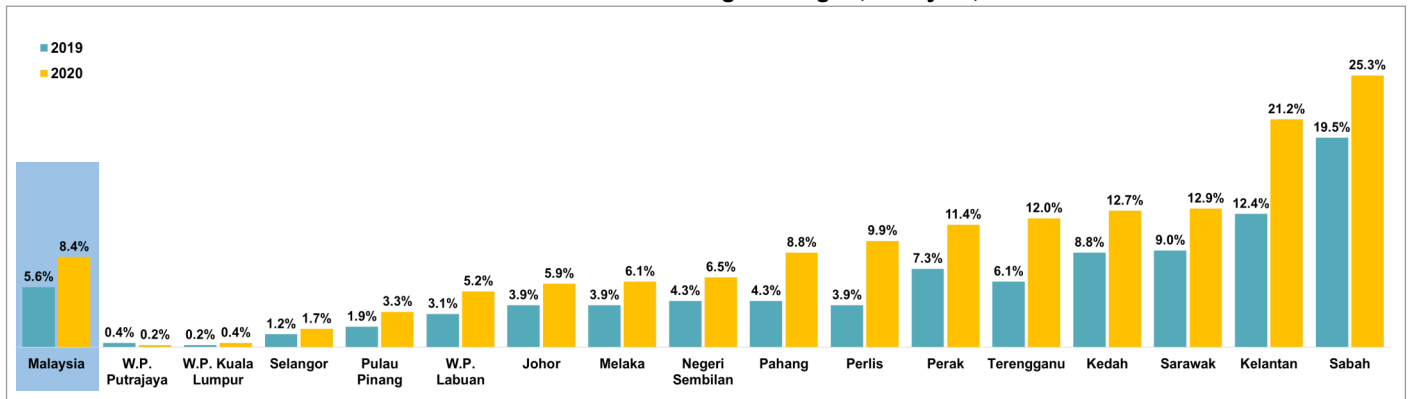
Secara keseluruhannya, penularan pandemik COVID-19 telah memberi impak luar jangka kepada pendapatan isi rumah dan seterusnya menjejaskan struktur kumpulan isi rumah. Impak mungkin adalah sementara kerana ekonomi dijangka akan bertambah baik dan pulih apabila penularan pandemik ini dapat diatasi. Daripada analisis ini, didapati peranan kerajaan persekutuan dan negeri serta pelbagai pihak adalah amat penting dalam mengurangkan kesan pandemik ke arah memulihkan pendapatan isi rumah dan ekonomi negara. Kajian lanjut ke atas kesan pandemik ini boleh dilihat melalui Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS/BA) yang akan dilaksanakan pada tahun 2022. Analisis daripada survei ini turut dibuat bukan sahaja di peringkat nasional dan negeri bahkan sehingga ke peringkat daerah pentadbiran. Penilaian dasar akan membantu mengurangkan kesan krisis terhadap isi rumah. PKP berkemungkinan membawa kepada kerugian pendapatan, yang mempengaruhi penduduk yang paling rentan.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The COVID-19 pandemic which spread across the world since the end of 2019 has a significant impact on the economy and social sectors worldwide including Malaysia. Due to this pandemic, many countries including Malaysia implemented Movement Control Order (MCO) as a vital step to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. The implementation of the first MCO in Malaysia which began on 18 March 2020 (MCO Phase 1) (Figure 1) and the subsequent MCOs have caused many economic sectors especially non-essentials to temporarily closed their businesses. This has significantly contributed to the increase in unemployment rate to 4.5 per cent in 2020, which comprised 711.0 thousand individuals and registered the highest rate since 1993 (4.1%). Based on the Salaries & Wages Survey Report 2020, the average salaries and wages shrunk by 9.0 per cent as compared to 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic not only affect the bottom 40 per cent households (B40) but also those in middle 40 per cent (M40) and top 20 per cent (T20) groups and their disposable income. On the economic perspective, return on factors of production in terms of compensation of employees also decreased by negative 3.0 per cent in 2020.

In 2020, the Malaysian economy experienced a downturn as reflected by the performance of Gross Domestic Products (GDP) that recorded a decline of 5.6 per cent, the lowest since 1998 (-7.4%). Likewise, the annual growth of the Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) GDP registered a negative growth of 7.3 per cent, which was lower than Malaysia's GDP for the first time over the past 17 years since 2003. A similar economic performance in 2020 was also observed at the state level when all states recorded negative GDP growth. Following the weakened domestic economic activities and the external sector, Gross National Income per capita has also declined to RM42,503 from RM45,311 recorded in 2019.

Figure 1: Timeline of the Implementation of Movement Control Order (MCO), Malaysia, 2020

Notes:
*During the period of CMCO and RMCO, EMCO was implemented in all states **EXCEPT** Kelantan, Terengganu and W.P. Putrajaya.*
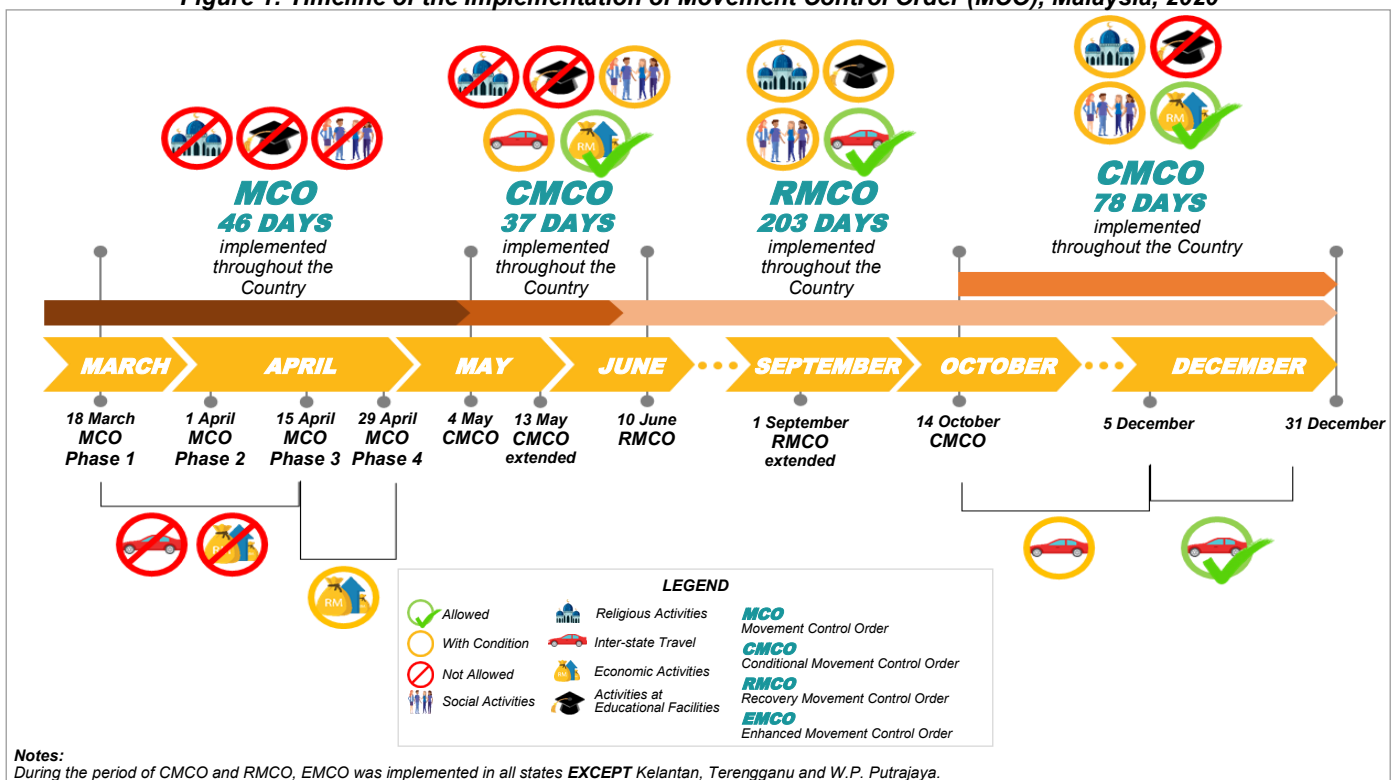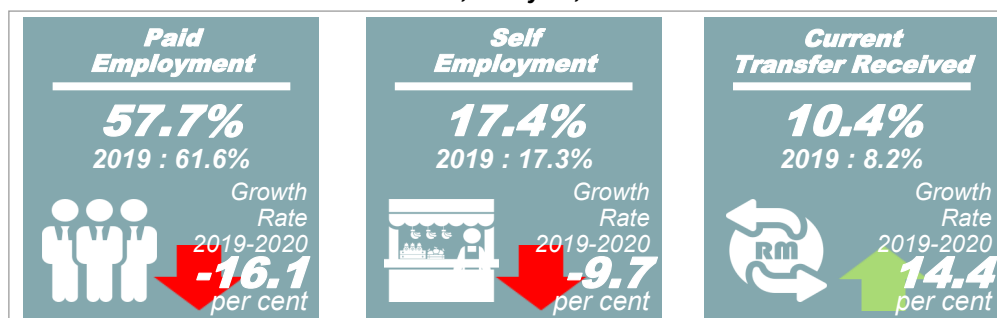
As early as 27 February 2020, the government has unveiled stimulus package in protecting and cushioning the impact of those directly hit by the crisis including the households. Prihatin Rakyat Economic Stimulus Package (PRIHATIN) which was announced on 27 March 2020 injected an additional RM250 billion to support businesses and enables rakyat to meet their living needs. As for the households, among the benefits channelled is Bantuan Prihatin Nasional (BPN) for eligible B40 and M40 households. Besides that, there are other financial aids provided by the government to targeted groups comprise special allowance for the frontliners, financial assistance for government employees and pensioners, assistance for students at the Institutions of Higher Learning, assistance for e-hailing drivers and others. In addition, wage subsidies were also allocated for employees. Apart from the federal government, aids are also disbursed by the state government, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and others. Subsequent direct fiscal stimulus packages were also announced later addressing specific areas of concern.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia has conducted a study to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on household income and poverty for 2020. For this purpose, several indicators related to household income were adapted which include average salary and wages, employment structure, economic performance by sector, household demography as well as value of assistance provided by the government throughout the year 2020. Analysis was carried out based on data from Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS/BA) 2019. The 2019 household profile was then adapted with the distribution of 2020 household pattern. As the study is focused on the impact of COVID-19 pandemic to household income, this study does not produce a new Poverty Line Income (PLI) value. Thus, the 2019 PLI value is maintained. This analysis was carried out without conducting the HIS/BA which is usually conducted twice in every five years.

There are four sources of income which are paid employment, self employment, property & investment and current transfer received. In 2020, paid employment and self employment which were the main sources of income recorded a decrease of negative 16.1 per cent and negative 9.7 per cent respectively (Figure 2). The decline was contributed by households or individuals who experienced loss or reduction of income particularly those with the status of employee, self-employed and others. Furthermore, this reduction of income was not only caused by job loss but also contributed by the reduction of working hours and increase in skill-related underemployment.

Figure 2: Percentage and Growth Rate of Mean Monthly Household Gross Income by Source of Income, Malaysia, 2019 and 2020

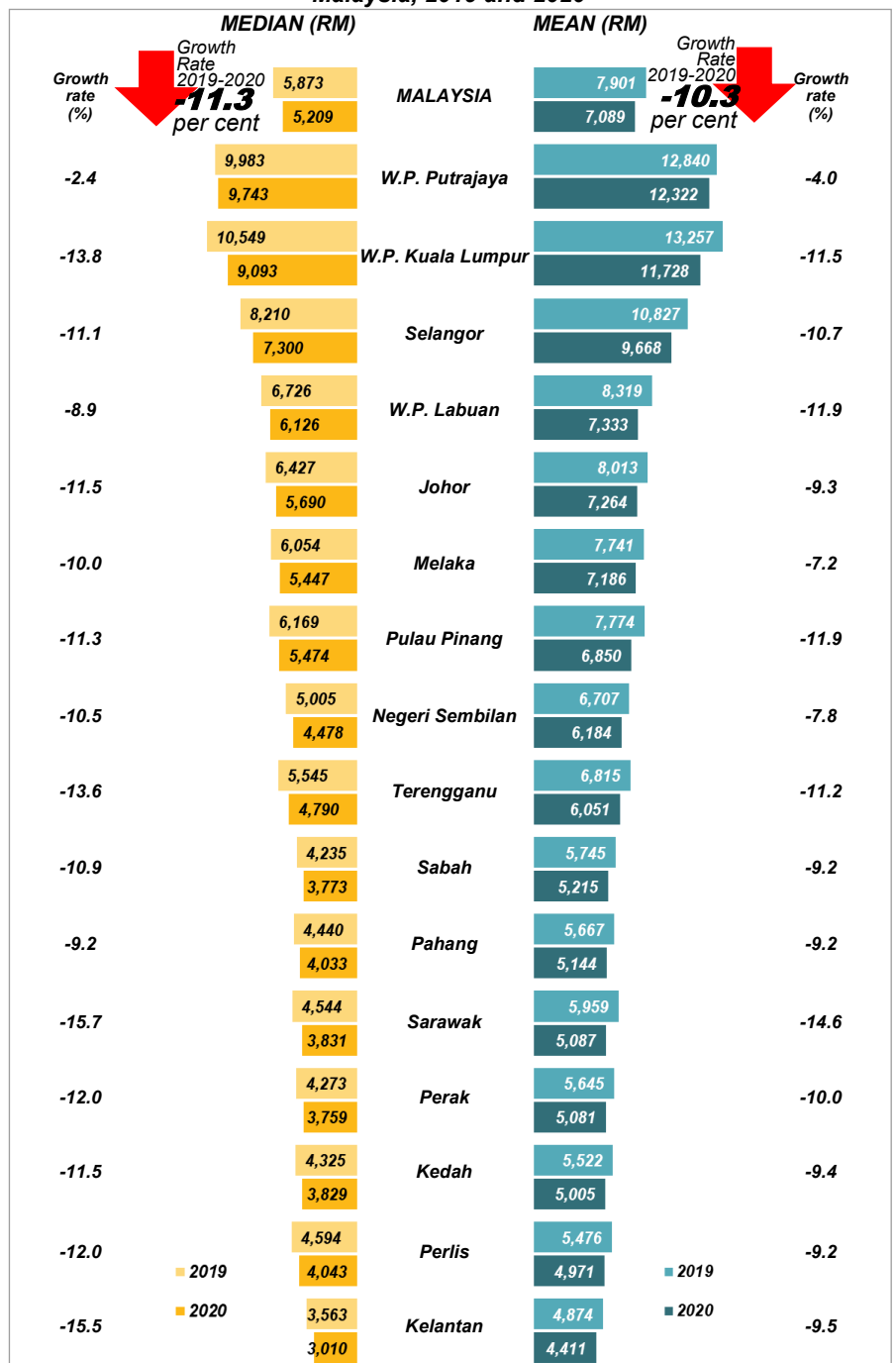| Paid Employment	Self Employment	Current Transfer Received
57.7%	**17.4%**	**10.4%**
2019 : 61.6%	2019 : 17.3%	2019 : 8.2%
Growth Rate 2019-2020 **-16.1** per cent	Growth Rate 2019-2020 **-9.7** per cent	Growth Rate 2019-2020 **14.4** per cent

Note : The composition of household income does not include income from property and investment. Thus, the total does not round up to 100 per cent
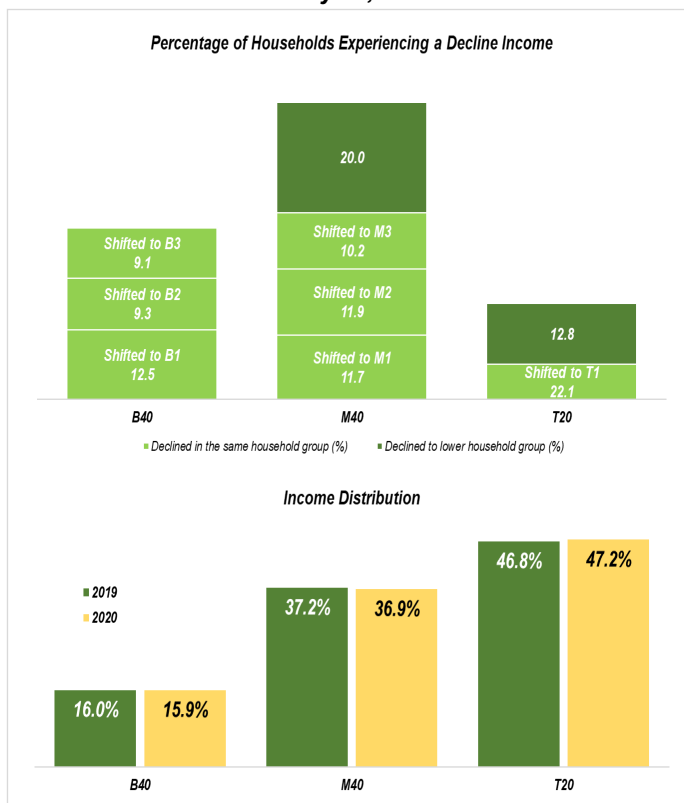
In 2020, based on the Labour Force Survey Report, skill-related underemployment increased by 18.9 per cent (+288.9 thousand persons) to record 1.8 million persons (2019: 1.5 million persons). The rate of time-related underemployment increased by 0.9 percentage points to 2.2 per cent (2019: 1.3%), to record 334.0 thousand persons with an addition of 142.4 thousand persons. However, household income from current transfer received increased by 14.4 per cent and accounted for 10.4 per cent to total household income in 2020 (2019: 8.2%). The increase in this current transfer received is acquired from stimulus package provided by the government and other assistances to help ease the financial burden of the household. However, the increase in current transfer received could not offset the income reduction from paid employment and self-employment as well as income from property & investment.

Based on this analysis, the median and mean of monthly household gross income in 2020 at the national level is RM5,209 and RM7,089 respectively (Chart 1). In comparison to 2019, the median and mean values recorded a decrease of negative 11.3 per cent (2019: 3.9%) and negative 10.3 per cent (2019: 4.2%) respectively. All states recorded a decline in median and mean of monthly household gross income. W.P. Putrajaya registered the lowest reduction in monthly household income and remained to record the highest median and mean of monthly household gross income as compared to other states with RM9,743 and RM12,322 respectively. Meanwhile, Kelantan remained to record the lowest median and mean income with RM3,010 and RM4,411 respectively.

Chart 1: Median and Mean of Monthly Household Gross Income by State, Malaysia, 2019 and 2020

	MEDIAN (RM)			State	MEAN (RM)			
Median Growth rate (%)	Growth Rate 2019-2020	2019	2020		2019	2020	Growth Rate 2019-2020	Mean Growth rate (%)
	-11.3 per cent	5,873	5,209	MALAYSIA	7,901	7,089	-10.3 per cent	
-2.4		9,983	9,743	W.P. Putrajaya	12,840	12,322		-4.0
-13.8		10,549	9,093	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	13,257	11,728		-11.5
-11.1		8,210	7,300	Selangor	10,827	9,668		-10.7
-8.9		6,726	6,126	W.P. Labuan	8,319	7,333		-11.9
-11.5		6,427	5,690	Johor	8,013	7,264		-9.3
-10.0		6,054	5,447	Melaka	7,741	7,186		-7.2
-11.3		6,169	5,474	Pulau Pinang	7,774	6,850		-11.9
-10.5		5,005	4,478	Negeri Sembilan	6,707	6,184		-7.8
-13.6		5,545	4,790	Terengganu	6,815	6,051		-11.2
-10.9		4,235	3,773	Sabah	5,745	5,215		-9.2
-9.2		4,440	4,033	Pahang	5,667	5,144		-9.2
-15.7		4,544	3,831	Sarawak	5,959	5,087		-14.6
-12.0		4,273	3,759	Perak	5,645	5,081		-10.0
-11.5		4,325	3,829	Kedah	5,522	5,005		-9.4
-12.0		4,594	4,043	Perlis	5,476	4,971		-9.2
-15.5		3,563	3,010	Kelantan	4,874	4,411		-9.5

Note: Ranked by mean of monthly household gross income 2020

Chart 2: Percentage of Households Experiencing Income Decline and Income Distribution by Household Group, Malaysia, 2020

Percentage of Households Experiencing a Decline Income

	B40	M40	T20
Declined to lower household group (%)		20.0	12.8
	Shifted to B3 9.1	Shifted to M3 10.2	
	Shifted to B2 9.3	Shifted to M2 11.9	Shifted to T1 22.1
Declined in the same household group (%)	Shifted to B1 12.5	Shifted to M1 11.7	

■ Declined in the same household group (%) ■ Declined to lower household group (%)

Income Distribution

■ 2019 ■ 2020

	B40	M40	T20
2019	16.0%	37.2%	46.8%
2020	15.9%	36.9%	47.2%

With regards to household distribution by decile, a majority of household experienced a decline in income and dropped to a lower income group. In 2020, there was an additional of 12.5 per cent of households with income less than RM2,500. Meanwhile, 20.0 per cent of households from the M40 group with income between RM4,850 and RM10,959 has moved to the B40 group. Households in the T20 group were also affected by COVID-19 pandemic where 12.8 per cent of this group has shifted to the M40 group. As the percentage of income decrease for B40 and M40 households are larger than T20 household group, the income distribution for B40 and M40 declined to 15.9 per cent (2019: 16.0%) and 36.9 per cent (2019: 37.2%) respectively. Meanwhile, T20 group owned 47.2 per cent of income, increased by 0.4 percentage points from 2019 (Chart 2).

A total of 88.5 per cent of head of households with the status of are paid employees have shifted from T20 to M40 group (Table 1). Meanwhile, 74.2 per cent of households headed by paid employees have shifted from M40 to B40 group. At the same time, the shift of households from T20 to M40 group involved 9.9 per cent of households with self-employed head of households. Besides that, 22.9 per cent of households headed by self-employed individuals have switched from M40 to B40 group.

Table 1: Percentage of Households by Household Group Transition and Activity Status of Head of Household, Malaysia, 2020 *(%)*

ACTIVITY STATUS	M40 TO B40	T20 TO M40
Paid employees	74.2	88.5
Self-employed	22.9	9.9
Others	2.9	1.6

Notes: 1. Paid employees includes government and private employees
2. Self-employed includes employer and self-employed
3. Others includes unpaid family worker, housewife, student, government pensioner, private pensioner, elderly, OKU and others

Besides the decline in income, there are situations where household shifted from lower group of income to the higher group. The increase in income involved households that are in human health & social work and information & communication activities. However, the number of households experiencing an increase in income are much smaller as compared to the number of households experiencing a decrease in income. This is one of the factors that contributed to the decline in overall household income. Apart from households experienced changes in income group but there are also households that still remain in the existing income group.

Analysis is also conducted on the value of Gini coefficient to measure the household income inequality gap. The national Gini coefficient recorded an increase by 0.004 index points to 0.411 (2019: 0.407) (Figure 3). The increment in Gini coefficient is caused by the decrease in income for bottom 50 per cent household group was larger than the decrease in income for top 50 per cent.

Figure 3: Gini Coefficient, Malaysia, 2019 and 2020
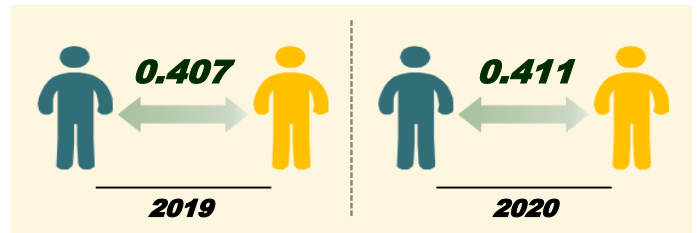
In general, poverty can be measured using numerous methods including the measurement of absolute poverty and relative poverty. A household falls under absolute poverty if the household income is lower than Poverty Line Income (PLI) and is insufficient to meet basic needs such as food, clothing and housing. Hardcore poverty is when the income of a household is lower than the food PLI. Relative poverty, on the other hand, is a situation where household income is below than half of the median of household income. Every country has their own benchmark in measuring poverty but the method that is often used by most upper-middle income countries including Malaysia is the absolute poverty measurement. This is the key indicator used to monitor poverty eradication.
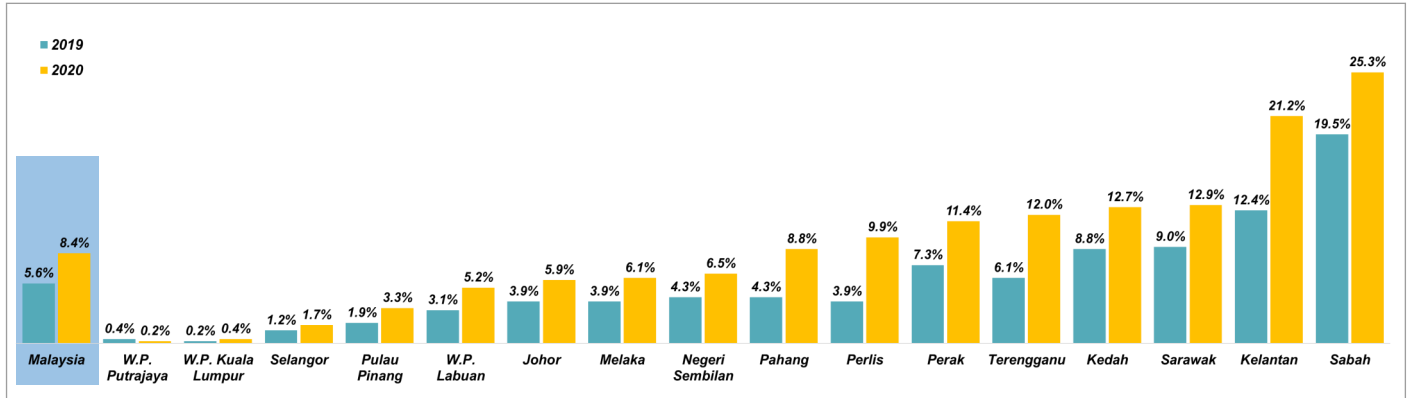
Based on this study, it is estimated that the number of poor households increased to 639.8 thousand households in 2020 as compared to 405.4 thousand households in 2019 (Figure 4). The incidence of absolute poverty also increased from 5.6 per cent (2019) to 8.4 per cent. Meanwhile, the incidence of hardcore poverty is estimated to increase from 0.4 per cent (2019) to 1.0 per cent which involved 78.0 thousand households (2019: 27.2 thousand households). This indicates that the number of households below the food PLI increase. In contrast, relative poverty recorded a decrease from 16.9 per cent to 16.2 per cent which involved 1.2 million households and this is due to the significant decrease on household income thus, making the median value for 2020 to be lower as compared to 2019.

Figure 4: Incidence of Absolute, Hardcore and Relative Poverty, Malaysia, 2019 and 2020
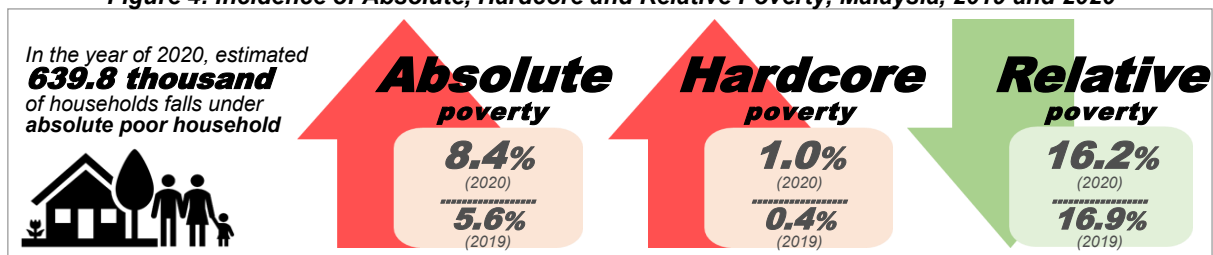
The incidence of absolute poverty by state shows that Sabah recorded the highest percentage of 25.3 per cent (2019: 19.5%) (Chart 3). Kelantan recorded a significant increase in poverty by 8.8 percentage points to 21.2 per cent from 12.4 per cent (2019), followed by Terengganu by 5.9 percentage points to 12.0 per cent from 6.1 per cent (2019).

Chart 3: Incidence of Absolute Poverty by State, Malaysia, 2019 and 2020

	2019	2020
Malaysia	5.6%	8.4%
W.P. Putrajaya	0.4%	0.2%
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.2%	0.4%
Selangor	1.2%	1.7%
Pulau Pinang	1.9%	3.3%
W.P. Labuan	3.1%	5.2%
Johor	3.9%	5.9%
Melaka	3.9%	6.1%
Negeri Sembilan	4.3%	6.5%
Pahang	4.3%	8.8%
Perlis	3.9%	9.9%
Perak	7.3%	11.4%
Terengganu	6.1%	12.0%
Kedah	8.8%	12.7%
Sarawak	9.0%	12.9%
Kelantan	12.4%	21.2%
Sabah	19.5%	25.3%

Overall, the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the household income and subsequently affected the structure of household groups. The impact may be temporary as the economy is expected to improve and recover as the spread of pandemic can be contained. From this analysis, it is found that the role of the federal and state government as well as other relevant parties are pertinent in cushioning the impact of the pandemic as well as towards reviving the household income and the country's economy. The impact of the pandemic can be assessed further through the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS/BA) which will be conducted in 2022. The analysis from this survey will not be limited to only national and state levels, but up to the administrative district level. Policy measures will help cushion the impact of the crisis on the households. MCOs are likely to lead to income losses, affecting in particular the most vulnerable strands of the population.

ANGGARAN
PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH DAN
INSIDEN KEMISKINAN
2020

*HOUSEHOLD INCOME ESTIMATES
AND INCIDENCE OF POVERTY
2020*

ARTIKEL
ARTICLES

HOUSEHOLDS´ INCOME AND THE CUSHIONING EFFECT OF FISCAL POLICY MEASURES IN THE GREAT LOCKDOWN

The social consequences of the Great Lockdown

Preliminary indicators on job destruction and unemployment benefit claims across EU countries suggest that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on households is likely to be exceptionally high. The consequences of the COVID-19 crisis on households´ income in particular, although unknown yet, raise serious concerns. Policy interventions aimed at protecting those most directly hit by the crisis through discretionary policies (e.g., income subsidies or tax rebates), or automatic stabilisers (e.g., unemployment benefits or lower taxes paid as a result of job loss and/or decrease in market incomes), could partly reduce the toll on household income and consumption. This Brief provides an assessment on the potential impact of policy measures adopted in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis on household income, poverty and inequality in the EU in 2020 compared to 2019. We focus on discretionary fiscal policies dealing for instance, with support to workers´ income (e.g. short-term working schemes, STW), direct support to self-employed and other changes in tax and social policy measures taken to cushion the effect of the Great Lockdown on households´ income. We take into account the Commission Spring 2020 forecasts and construct a counterfactual no policy-change scenario based on estimates for the budgetary impact of policy measures (based on information from the Stability and convergence programs) together with estimates on spending and revenue multipliers taken from the literature. We use the microsimulation model to simulate the impact of aggregate employment changes on households' incomes and apply a reweighting approach to mimic the aggregate unemployment and wages figures in each scenario in the EU-SILC data used by EUROMOD (a full description of our approach will be provided in a forthcoming JRC Technical Report).

### Impact on household income, inequality and poverty.

Figure 1 provides results on the impact of COVID-19 on households´ equivalised disposable income by income decile in the EU according to the two scenarios described previously. On average, household income would fall by 5.9% due to the impact of COVID-19 (without policy measures), while policy intervention reduces this impact to -3.6%. The COVID pandemic would therefore affect households disproportionally, affecting the poorest households much more severely, although all households deciles would potentially experiment a fall in their disposable income. Looking at the policy change scenario, we can see that the measures taken by governments lead to a reduction of the regressive effect, resulting in a quite stable impact (of about-4%) all along the income distribution. This highlights that policy measures to counteract the regressive effect of the COVID crises are likely to work quite well. Figure 2 provides a synthetic view on the impact of the COVID crisis on income inequality by reporting the Gini index, for each of the two simulated scenarios, and comparing these results with the impact of the 2008/2009 financial crisis. This figure shows that the Great lockdown would trigger a substantial rise in inequality (+3.3%). Policy measures, however, would reduce inequalities by 1%. By comparison, the 2008/2009 crisis led to very small changes in income inequality in the EU, and was actually even followed by a small decrease in income inequality (-0.3%, sources: Eurostat and authors´ calculations). Figure 3 provides evidence on the potential impact of the COVID-19 crisis on poverty, measured by the At risk of Poverty (AROP) rate (using the 60% of median income as threshold), and compares the simulated effect of the COVID crisis with the 2008/2009 crisis. According to these results, the AROP rate would increase significantly due to the Great Lockdown, moving from 16.8% (2018 data, source: EUROSTAT) on average in the EU, up to 21.4% (no policy change). This increase would be much less pronounced, from 16.8% to 18.6%, when accounting for policy measures. By comparison, the 2008/2009 crisis implied much lower increases in the AROP rate, from 16.2 to 16.3%. It follows that the current crisis is likely to have greater social impact than the 2008/2009 crisis, at least in the short-run.

Figure 2: Impact of COVID-19 on income inequality in the EU Gini index
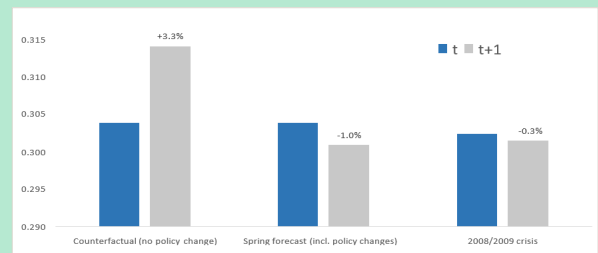
Note: The impact of COVID-19 concerns the period 2020. The starting year (t) is 2018 in the current crisi and 2008 for the 2008/2009 crisis. The year (t+1) is 2020 and 2009 respectively.

Income stabilisation after COVID-19

The change in households´ disposable income resulting from the impact of COVID-19 on economic activity, employment and wages, is likely to be absorbed, at least partly, through automatic stabilisers. Taxes tend to increase during expansions and to decrease during recessions, the opposite happens for some social benefits, in particular unemployment benefits. Therefore, the tax and social benefits systems tend to smooth fluctuations in households´ income "automatically" (i.e., without government intervention) and, thereby, tend to attenuate variations in households´ consumption. The EUROMOD model can be used to measure the degree of automatic stabilisation due to personal income tax, social security contributions and social benefits, as a result of the COVID crisis. Following Dolls et al. (2012)[1], this indicator can be calculated as the percentage variation in market income resulting from COVID-19 which could be "absorbed", given the structure of the tax and social benefits system in place in the Member States as of 2019.[2] Table 1 suggests that, on average in the EU, the tax and social benefits system could absorb 49% of the reduction in households´ income caused by the COVID-19 crisis. Countries with progressive tax systems and/or generous social benefit systems such as the Netherlands, Belgium or Denmark display a much higher degree of automatic stabilisation. Other countries where such features are less prominent, such as Bulgaria, Estonia or Greece display the lowest automatic stabilisation properties. The differences observed for the entire population are also evident when considering the poorest households (Column 2)

Table 1: Automatic stabilisation of households' income following the COVID-19 crisis

	(1) All households	(2) Low-income households	(2)-(1)
EU average	49%	51%	1%
Top-3			
Netherlands	64%	65%	1%
Belgium	63%	72%	9%
Denmark	62%	77%	15%
Bottom-3			
Bulgaria	27%	30%	3%
Estonia	34%	35%	1%
Greece	36%	40%	4%

Overall the evidence provided in this Brief suggests that policy interventions will help containing the impact of the crisis on households in the EU. However, despite this, the Great Lockdown is likely to lead to unprecedented income losses, affecting in particular the most vulnerable strands of the population.

WRITTEN BY:
*Vanda Almeida, Salvador Barrios, Michael Christl, Silvia De Poli, Alberto Tumino, Wouter van der Wielen*
The Journal of Economic Inequality
European Commission

Figure 1: The impact of COVID-19 on household disposable income % change by income decile

Note: The impact of COVID-19 concerns 2020 (source: EUROMOD simulation) and is estimated using household net disposable income by income decile

NOWCASTING GLOBAL POVERTY TO 2020 AND 2021: THE IMPACT OF COVID-19

Global extreme poverty numbers are reported only through 2017, which is the latest year with sufficient global population coverage of household survey data. The complexity of household surveys results in an inevitable Impact on household income, inequality and poverty time lag between when national statistics offices collect their data and when results are released. Using information on national accounts growth rates after 2017, it is possible to predict, or nowcast, poverty for 2020.

Figure 1.4: Nowcasts of the Global Poverty Rate and Number of Poor at the US$1.90-a-Day Poverty Line, 2015-21
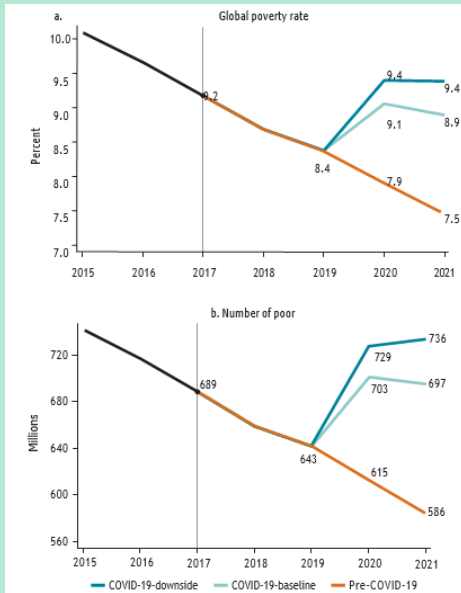

Sources: Updated estimates of Mahler et al. 2020, based on Lakner et al. 2020; PovcalNet (online analysis tool), World Bank, Washington, DC, http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/; World Bank 2020a, 2020b. Note: Three growth scenarios are considered: First, pre-COVID-19 uses the January 2020 Global Economic Prospects (GEP) growth forecasts for 2020 and 2021, predating the COVID-19 crisis, and the June 2020 forecasts for 2019. Second and third, COVID-19-downside and COVID-19-baseline use the June 2020 GEP growth forecasts projecting a contraction in global growth in 2020 of 8 percent and 5 percent, respec- tively. Mahler et al. (2020) use the January 2020 GEP growth forecasts (World Bank 2020a) for the pre- COVID-19 scenario in 2019. They thus find a difference in projected poverty rates under the pre-COVID-19 and COVID-19 scenarios in 2019. To calculate the number of additional poor attributable to COVID-19 in 2020, they use a difference-in-differences methodology. Here, it is sufficient to use the raw difference between the pre-COVID-19 and COVID-19 scenarios for 2020.

However, such an exercise involves additional assumptions about the relationship between. national accounts growth and growth in the survey welfare aggregate (measured either as consumption or income). In particular, it is assumed that (1) only 85 percent of national accounts growth is passed through to the survey welfare aggregate, and that (2) growth is distribution neutral, such that all households grow at the same rate (which equals 0.85 times national accounts growth). This method is similar to the approach PovcalNet uses to line up surveys to a common reference year (Prydz et al. 2019; World Bank 2015a). Nowcasting global poverty to 2020 provides an estimate of the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on global poverty. The magnitude of this effect is still highly uncertain, but it is clear that the pandemic will lead to the first increase in global poverty since the 1998 Asian financial crisis, when global poverty increased by 0.4 percentage point and 47 million people were pushed into extreme poverty relative to the previous year (see figure 1A.2 for a long-term perspective on global poverty from 1990 to 2030). However, the increase in poverty attributable to COVID-19 is estimated to be considerably larger, between 1.1 and 1.5 percentage points relative to a pre-COVID-19 scenario. Given that current poverty rates are lower than in 1997, the increase in the poverty rate is larger not only in absolute terms but also in relative terms. Figure 1.4 shows the nowcast of global poverty to 2020 and 2021, updating earlier work by Mahler et al. (2020), based on Lakner et al. (2020). To understand the effect of the current crisis on global poverty, this exercise is carried out using three different growth scenarios, while assuming that inequality remains unchanged. The first scenario estimates the nowcast in 2020 and 2021 using gross domestic product (GDP) growth data from the January 2020 edition of the Global Economic Prospects (GEP) report (World Bank 2020a), which predates the COVID-19 pandemic. These numbers confirm a continuing slowdown in poverty reduction, yielding an estimated global extreme poverty rate of 7.9 percent in 2020 and 7.5 percent in 2021 (figure 1.4, panel a), corresponding to 615 million and 586 million poor (figure 1.4, panel b).

The second and third scenarios use more recent growth data from the June 2020 edition of the GEP report (World Bank 2020b), which incorporates the effect of COVID-19 on growth. These forecasts indicate that the COVID-19 pandemic will cause a contraction in global

per capita GDP growth of between 5 percent and 8 percent in 2020. These scenarios are considered separately in the calculations and translate into a global poverty rate of between 9.1 percent and 9.4 percent in 2020, setting back the clock as much as three years to a level similar to that estimated for 2017.

Figure 1.5: Additional Poor at the US$1.90-a-Day Poverty Line in 2020, per the COVID-19-Baseline and COVID-19-Downside Scenarios
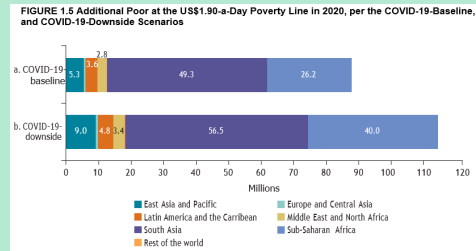

Using the counterfactual scenario, it is also possible to estimate the additional number of people pushed into extreme poverty by the pandemic in 2020. By comparing the poverty nowcasts using the pre-COVID-19 growth rates with those using the post-COVID-19 growth rates, it is estimated that 88 million people will be pushed into poverty under the baseline scenario and as many as 115 million people under the downside scenario. These estimates suggest that South Asia will be the region hardest hit, with 49 million additional people (almost 57 million under the downside scenario) pushed into extreme poverty (figure 1.5). Sub-Saharan Africa would be the next most affected region, with between 26 million and 40 million additional people predicted to be pushed into extreme poverty. At the US$3.20-a-day poverty line discussed below in this chapter, between 175 million and 223 million people are estimated to be pushed into poverty, primarily in South Asia. The projections in figure 1.4 assume that inequality remains unchanged. At the same time, several authors have argued that COVID-19 will have a disproportionately negative effect on the poor, exacerbating preexisting inequalities as well as creating new ones (see above). However, in the absence of data on the distributional impacts of the pandemic for a large set of countries, predicting what the effect on inequality will be is difficult. Keeping this uncertainty in mind, Lakner et al. (2020) assess the effect of changes in inequality by modeling scenarios that assume a change in the Gini index of 1 percent and 2 percent per year between 2019 and 2030. If COVID-19 also increases inequality, in 2020 global poverty under the COVID-19-baseline and COVID-19 downside scenarios would range between 9.2 percent and 9.6 percent (if the Gini index increases by 1 percent in all countries) or between 9.5 percent and 9.8 percent (if the Gini index increases by 2 percent in all countries). Compared with the distribution-neutral scenario, which projects between 703 million and 729 million people living in extreme poverty in 2020 as reported in figure 1.4, panel b, an increase in inequality could see between 717 million and 746 million (if the Gini index increases by 1 percent) or between 734 million and 762 million (if the Gini index increases by 2 percent) people living in extreme poverty in 2020. Figure 1A.3 shows the results of relaxing the distribution-neutral assumption adopted so far and updates the Lakner et al. (2020) estimates to the latest PovcalNet data used in this chapter.

Figure 1A.3: Projection of Global Poverty at the US$1.90-a-Day Poverty Line to 2030 with Changes in the Gini Index
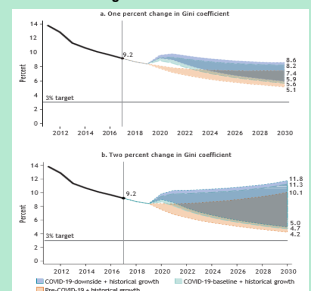
Source: Lakner et al. 2020. Note: The assumption of distribution neutrality is relaxed, and a change in the Gini index of 1 percent (panel a) or 2 percent (panel b) per year is included in the projections to reflect the effect of a change in inequality during the period of analysis. See figure 1.6.

Figure 1.6: Projection of Global Poverty at the US$1.90-a-Day Poverty Line, to 2030
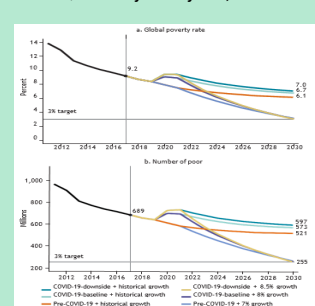
Sources: Updated estimates of Lakner et al. 2020; PovcalNet (online analysis tool), World Bank, Wash- ington, DC, http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/; World Bank 2020a, 2020b. Note: All six scenarios use assumptions identical to those used in figure 1.4 until 2021. For 2021–30, scenarios with historical growth use the annualized growth rate for each country between 2008 and 2018. Another set of growth scenarios is chosen such that all economies grow at the same rate between 2021 and 2030, and such that the 2030 target of 3 percent extreme poverty is reached: these growth rates are estimated to be 7 percent for pre-COVID-19, 8 percent for COVID-19-baseline, and 8.5 percent for the COVID-19-downside.

KAJIAN IMPAK PERINTAH KAWALAN PERGERAKAN (PKP) KEPADA PERBELANJAAN ISI RUMAH (IR)

Pengenalan

Pelaksanaan PKP secara tidak langsung memberi kesan kepada aktiviti ekonomi termasuklah dari segi pendapatan dan corak perbelanjaan IR. Satu kajian bagi melihat kepada corak perbelanjaan IR telah dibuat berdasarkan kepada item terperinci perbelanjaan yang dibuat oleh isi rumah Malaysia. Objektif kajian adalah untuk mengkaji jumlah keperluan tunai bagi isi rumah untuk berbelanja sepanjang PKP. Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah terbahagi kepada dua (2):
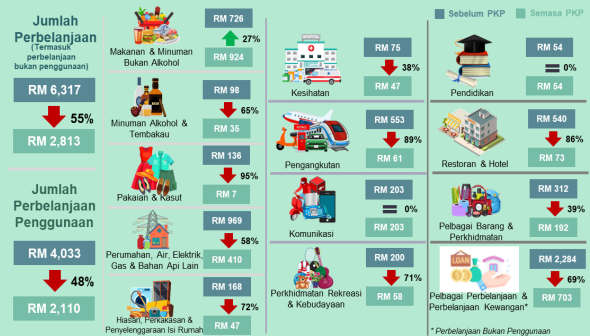
Perbelanjaan Penggunaan

Merangkumi semua perbelanjaan sama ada tunai/ kredit ke atas barangan & perkhidmatan untuk kegunaan persendirian, yang diterima dalam bentuk mata benda secara percuma/ konsesi, barangan penggunaan sendiri serta nilai sewa bersih rumah yang diduduki oleh pemiliknya.

Perbelanjaan Bukan Penggunaan

Meliputi pembayaran ke atas perkhidmatan yang bertujuan untuk menambah hasil kerajaan, pembayaran yang tidak mempunyai hubungan secara langsung dengan perolehan perkhidmatan yang diterima serta bayaran balik pinjaman dan simpanan. Contoh; cukai pendapatan & cukai langsung, KWSP, PERKESO, bayaran nafkah dan pemberian kepada isi rumah lain.

Rajah 1: 13 Kumpulan Utama Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah

Kesan PKP kepada Aktiviti Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah

• IR tidak membeli barang tahan lama & separa tahan lama sepanjang tempoh PK kecuali secara atas talian.

• Penggunaan pengangkutan awam yang minima, pergerakan yang terhad serta penurunan harga minyak menyebabkan purata perbelanjaan isi rumah bagi Pengangkutan turun sehingga 80 peratus.

• Tiada perbelanjaan untuk Perkhidmatan Rekreasi & Kebudayaan serta Hotel kecuali yang melibatkan perkhidmatan yang boleh dicapai dari rumah seperti perkhidmatan TV berbayar.

• Perbelanjaan bagi makanan dan minuman di rumah meningkat 27 peratus dengan mengambil kira pembelian bahan mentah bagi makanan yang dibeli di luar rumah sebelum PKP.

•• IR masih membeli barangan penjagaan diri di mana ianya menyumbang 43.9 peratus daripada keseluruhan perbelanjaan Pelbagai Barang dan Perkhidmatan.

•• Maklumat sewa dinilai tidak diambilkira memandangkan objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji jumlah keperluan tunai semasa.

•• Penggunaan utiliti dijangka meningkat 50 peratus kerana IR berada di rumah sepanjang masa berbanding hanya sebelah malam sebelum PKP.

Purata Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah mengikut Kumpulan Utama

Corak Perbelanjaan IR semasa PKP dijangka berbeza dari corak perbelanjaan sebelum PKP. Ini kerana perbelanjaan IR lebih tertumpu kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan yang sangat diperlukan oleh isi rumah seperti makanan, utiliti, kesihatan dan komunikasi. Purata perbelanjaan penggunaan IR semasa PKP dianggar berkurang sebanyak RM1,923 atau 48 peratus manakala purata perbelanjaan IR jika termasuk perbelanjaan kewangan mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak RM3,504 atau 55 peratus daripada perbelanjaan sebelum PKP. Perbelanjaan kumpulan makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol meningkat 27 peratus kesan dari keperluan pembelian bahan mentah tambahan bagi tujuan makan di rumah. Selain itu, perbelanjaan bagi kumpulan pendidikan dan komunikasi dijangka tidak berubah. Hal ini kerana, perkhidmatan pembelajaran secara atas talian masih boleh dilaksanakan dan perkhidmatan komunikasi disokong oleh peningkatan pembelian perkhidmatan komunikasi bagi keperluan semasa.

Sementara itu, kumpulan utama yang mencatatkan penurunan adalah Pakaian & kasut (95%); Pengangkutan (89%); Restoran & Hotel (86%); Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan IR (72%); Perkhidmatan Rekreasi & Kebudayaan (71%); Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau (65%); Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan api lain (58%); Pelbagai Barang dan Perkhidmatan (39%); dan Kesihatan (38%).

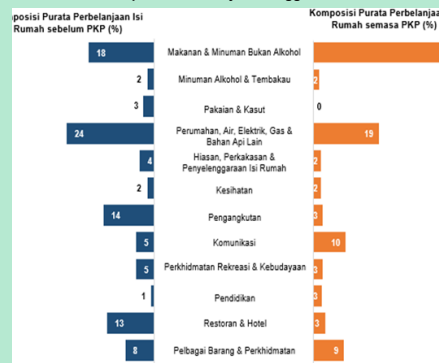Rajah 2: Purata Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah mengikut Kumpulan Utama

Komposisi Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

Dari segi komposisi perbelanjaan, kumpulan Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol mendominasi purata perbelanjaan dengan 44 peratus berbanding hanya 18 peratus sebelum PKP. Ini dikuti dengan kumpulan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan api lain (19%), Komunikasi (10%) dan Pelbagai Barang & Perkhidmatan (9%). Sementara itu, komposisi perbelanjaan bagi kumpulan lain hanya menyumbang kurang dari 5 peratus.

Carta 1: Komposisi Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

Kesan PKP kepada Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah mengikut Kelas Pendapatan

Jika dilihat dari sudut kelas pendapatan, didapati kumpulan kelas pendapatan Top 20 (T20) menunjukkan penurunan ketara dari segi perbelanjaan penggunaan iaitu sebanyak (59%) diikuti kumpulan M40 (48%) dan B40 (41%).

Carta 2: Purata Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Sebelum dan Semasa PKP mengikut Kelas Pendapatan

Jika semua IR menerima penangguhan rasmi pinjaman yang diumumkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, maka perbelanjaan kumpulan kelas pendapatan T20 menurun secara ketara berbanding sebelum PKP iaitu sebanyak 63 peratus. Manakala, kumpulan kelas pendapatan M40 dan B40 masing-masing menurun 54 peratus dan 49 peratus.

Carta 3: Purata Perbelanjaan (Temasuk Perbelanjaan Kewangan) Sebelum dan Semasa PKP mengikut Kelas Pendapatan
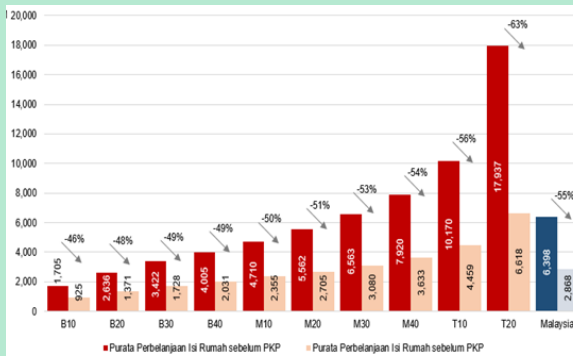
Kesan Pengurangan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah kepada Ekonomi

Bagi sebuah negara yang mengamalkan ekonomi terbuka, ancaman COVID-19 di seluruh dunia turut menjejaskan interaksi di antara agen-agen ekonomi negara termasuklah Sektor Isi Rumah, Sektor Perniagaan, dan Pasaran Luar. Situasi ini memberi cabaran lebih besar kepada ekonomi negara walaupun Sektor Kerajaan telah menyuntik rangsangan ekonomi sebanyak RM250 billion yang sebahagian besarnya (RM128 billion) disalurkan kepada Isi Rumah.

48 peratus perbelanjaan IR berkurang semasa PKP. Bagi tempoh suku pertama 2020, Perbelanjaan swasta dijangka berkurang sebanyak 8 – 10%. Bantuan dan suntikan kewangan dari Kerajaan perlu dibelanjakan bagi merancakkan ekonomi negara. Kelewatan pembelanjaan wang oleh IR akibat daripada PKP dan kebimbangan COVID-19 akan turut melewatkan proses pemulihan ekonomi.

Rajah 3: Interaksi antara Agen-Agen Ekonomi

DITULIS OLEH:
Nur Aseken Md Ya'cob, Siti Asiah Ahmad
Bahagian Harga, Pendapatan & Perbelanjaan
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER (MCO) TO HOUSEHOLD (HH) EXPENDITURE

Introduction

The implementation of MCO indirectly effects the economic activities including household Income and expenditure pattern. A study is conducted to observe the household expenditure pattern based on the detailed items of expenditures by Malaysian households. The objective of the research is to study the amount of cash required by every household in order for them to spend during the MCO. Household Expenditure is divided into two (2):

Consumption Expenditure

Includes of all expenditure either in cash/ credit on goods & services for personal use, receives in kind whether free/ concession, goods for own consumption and net rental value of owner-occupied house.

Non-consumption Expenditure

Covers the payments made on services that were aimed to increase government revenue, payments that have no direct relation to the acquisition of services received and repayment of loans as well as savings. For instance, income tax & other direct taxes, EPF, SOCSO, alimony fees and extension to other household.

Figure 1: 13 Main Groups of Household Expenditure
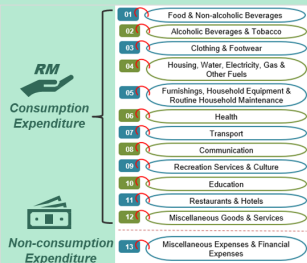
The Effect of MCO on Household Expenditure Activities

- *HHs does not purchase durable & semi-durable goods during the MCO except on online basis.*
- *The minimum usage of public transport, the limited movement and the drop of oil prices caused the average of household expenditure in Transport decreased up to 80 per cent.*
- *No expenditure on recreational & cultural services and hotels except for the services that can be accessed from home such as the pay or paid TV services.*
- *The expenditure for food & beverages at home increased 27 per cent, taking into consideration the purchase of raw materials for food that consumed away from home before MCO.*
- *HHs still purchase the personal care items where it contributes 43.9 per cent from the total expenditure on Miscellaneous Goods & Services.*
- *Information on imputed rent is not taken into account since the objective of the study is to review the current cash requirement.*
- *The consumption of utilities is expected to increase 50 per cent since HHs stay at home all the time as compared to only at nights before the implementation of MCO.*

Average Household Expenditure by Main Group

HH expenditure pattern during the MCO is expected to differ from the expenditure pattern before the MCO. This is because the expenditure of household is more focused on goods and services that are really required by the household such as food, utilities, health and communication.. The average of household consumption expenditure during the MCO is estimated to reduce by RM1,923 or 48 per cent while the average of household expenditure inclusive of financial expenses to record a decrease of RM3,504 or 55 per cent from the expenditure before the MCO. Expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages group increased by 27 per cent resulted from the requirement to purchase additional raw materials for eat-at-home purpose. Besides that, the expenditure on education and communication groups is expected unchanged. This is due to online education services that are still being implemented and communication services are being supported by the higher consumption on communication services for the current needs. Meanwhile, the main groups that recorded a decrease are Clothing & Footwear (95%); Transport (89%); Restaurants & Hotels (86%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household

Figure 2: Total Expenditure (Include Non-Consumption Expenditure)
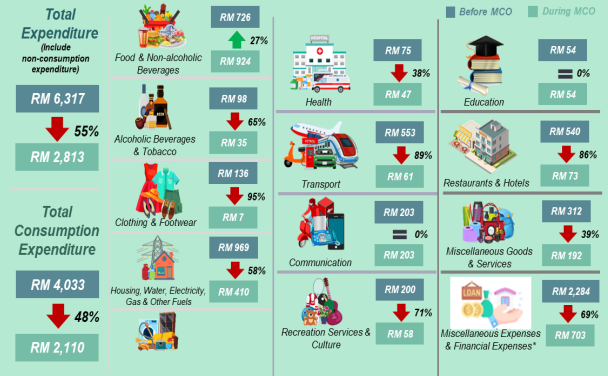
Maintenance (72%); Recreation Services & Culture (71%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (65%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (58%); Miscellaneous Goods & Services (39%); and Health (38%).

Composition of Household Consumption Expenditure

In terms of the expenditure composition, food & non-alcoholic beverages group dominates the average expenditure with the share of 44 per cent during MCO as compared to only 18 per cent before the MCO. This is followed by Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (19%),Communication (10%) and Miscellaneous Goods & Services (9%). Meanwhile, the composition of expenditure on other groups only contributes less than 5 per cent.

Chart 1: Total Expenditure (Include Non-Consumption Expenditure)
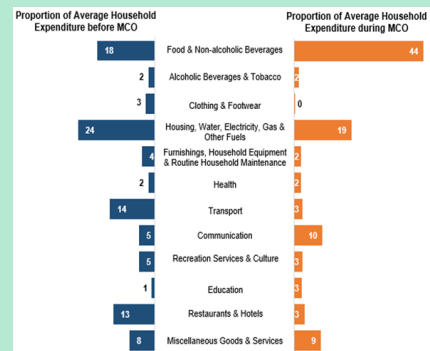
The Impact of MCO on Household Expenditure by Income Class

On the income class perspective, it is found that the Top 20 (T20) income class group showed a significant decrease in consumption expenditure with 59 per cent followed by the M40 (48%) and B40 (41%).

Chart 2: Average Consumption Expenditure Before and During the MCO by Income Class

If all HH accepted the official moratorium of loan announced by Central Bank of Malaysia, the expenditure Top 20 would have dropped significantly as compared to before the MCO by 63 per cent. Meanwhile, M40 and B40 fell by 54 per cent and 49 per cent respectively.

Chart 3: Average Expenditure (Include Financial Expenses) Before and During the MCO by Income Class

Legend: Average Household Expenditure before the MCO | Average Household Expenditure during the MCO

Income Class	Before MCO	During MCO	% Change
B10	1,705	925	-46%
B20	2,636	1,371	-48%
B30	3,422	1,728	-49%
B40	4,005	2,031	-49%
M10	4,710	2,355	-50%
M20	5,562	2,705	-51%
M30	6,563	3,080	-53%
M40	7,920	3,633	-54%
T10	10,170	4,459	-56%
T20	17,937	6,618	-63%
Malaysia	6,398	2,868	-55%
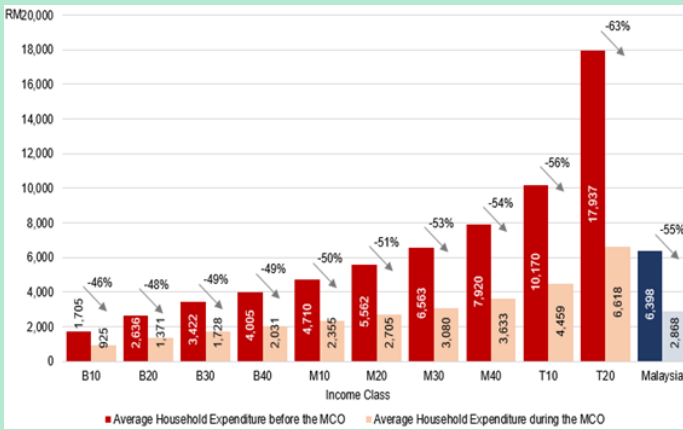
The Impact of the Decrease in Household Consumption Expenditure to the Economy

For a country that practices an open economy, the worldwide threat of COVID-19 also affects the interaction of country's economic agents including the Household Sector, the Business Sector and the Foreign Market. This situation poses a bigger challenge to country's economy despite the injection of RM250 billion as an economic stimulus package by the Government Sector where most of it (RM128 billion) is channeled to household.

48 per cent of HH expenditure decreased during the MCO. For the first quarter of 2020, the Private Expenditure is expected to reduce by 8 – 10%. Financial aid and injections from the Government need to be spent to boost the economy. The delays in spending by HH due to the MCO and their concerns on COVID-19 will delay the economic recovery process.

Figure 3: Interactions between Economic Agents

WRITTEN BY:
Nur Aseken Md Ya'cob, Siti Asiah Ahmad
Prices, Income & Expenditure Statistics Division
Department of Statistics Malaysia

Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020
Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty 2020

25
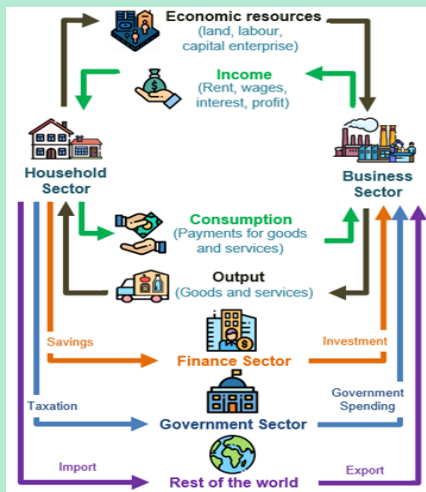
PENDAPATAN DAN PERBELANJAAN ISI RUMAH B40 DAN M40 MENGIKUT NEGERI

Nota: Statistik yang terkandung di dalam artikel ini adalah merujuk kepada data daripada Survei Pendapatan & Kemudahan Asas (HIS/BA) 2016.

DEFINISI PENDAPATAN

Pendapatan yang biasa & pasti diterima oleh semua ahli isi rumah daripada punca-punca pendapatan dalam tempoh rujukan selama setahun. Empat komponen punca pendapatan isi rumah merangkumi:

- Pendapatan bergaji
- Harta dan Pelaburan
- Bekerja sendiri
- Pindahan semasa diterima

Rajah 1: Komponen Pendapatan

Komponen Pendapatan

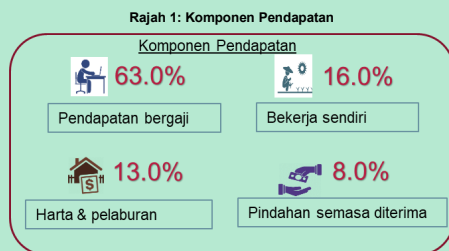| 63.0%	16.0%
Pendapatan bergaji	Bekerja sendiri
13.0%	8.0%
Harta & pelaburan	Pindahan semasa diterima

KUMPULAN ISI RUMAH B40 DAN M40: DEFINISI NASIONAL

B40, M40 dan T20 merupakan kumpulan isi rumah yang wujud dalam struktur taburan pendapatan isi rumah di Malaysia. Isi rumah B40 adalah isi rumah berpendapatan di bawah RM4,360. Isi rumah M40 adalah isi rumah berpendapatan di antara RM4,360 – RM9,619. Kumpulan isi rumah T20 adalah berpendapatan melebihi RM9,619. Berdasarkan kepada definisi B40, M40 dan T20 nasional, bilangan isi rumah B40 adalah seramai 2.78 juta, isi rumah M40 adalah 2.78 juta dan isi rumah T20 adalah seramai 1.33 juta isi rumah.

Taburan Isi Rumah B40 mengikut Negeri

Perak merupakan negeri yang mempunyai bilangan isi rumah B40 yang terbesar iaitu sebanyak 12.5 peratus, Ini diikuti oleh Selangor (11.4%) dan Sarawak (11.0%). Putrajaya merekodkan bilangan isi

**Carta 1: Taburan Isi Rumah B40 mengikut negeri**

B40: 2.78 million households
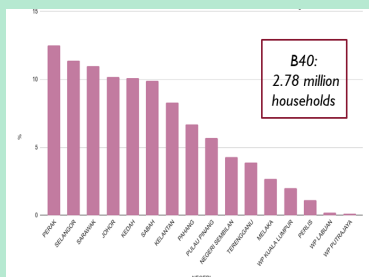
rumah B40 sebanyak 0.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan jumlah isi rumah B40.

TABURAN ISI RUMAH M40 MENGIKUT NEGERI

Kira-kira 26.4 peratus daripada keseluruhan taburan isi rumah M40 berada di Selangor iaitu 733.0 ribu isi rumah. Ini diikuti oleh 392.0 ribu isi rumah (14.1%) di Johor dan 211.0 ribu isi rumah (7.6%) di Perak. Tambahan pula, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya masing-masing

Carta 2: Taburan Isi Rumah M40 mengikut negeri

M40: 2.78 million households
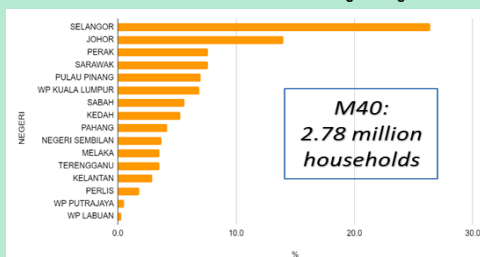
merekodkan bilangan isi rumah M40 sebanyak 8.0 ribu (0.3%) dan 14.0 ribu (0.5%) isi rumah.

TARAF AKTIVITI KETUA ISI RUMAH B40

Pekerja swasta

W.P. Labuan merekodkan peratusan isi rumah B40 tertinggi bagi ketua isi rumah yang berstatus pekerja swasta iaitu 65.0 peratus dan diikuti oleh Selangor (61.0%) serta Pulau Pinang (60.0%).

Bekerja sendiri

Dalam kalangan isi rumah B40 yang bekerja sendiri, Kelantan mencatatkan peratusan sebanyak 38.0 peratus diikuti oleh Perlis (36.0%). Manakala Terengganu, Kedah dan Pahang masing-masing merekodkan 34.0 peratus.

Carta 3: Peratusan Taraf Aktiviti Ketua Isi Rumah B40
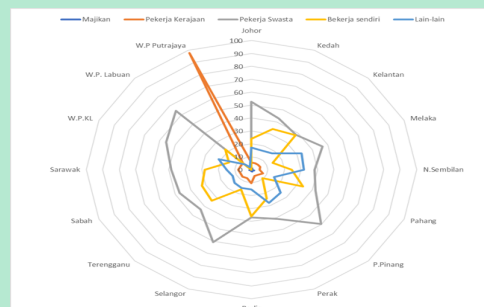
TARAF AKTIVITI KETUA ISI RUMAH M40

Pekerja swasta

Johor dan Selangor merekodkan peratusan pekerja swasta dari kumpulan isi rumah M40 yang tertinggi iaitu masing-masing 68.0 peratus dan diikuti oleh Pulau Pinang (67.0%).

Bekerja sendiri

Dalam kalangan isi rumah M40 yang bekerja sendiri, Perlis mencatatkan peratusan sebanyak 36.0 peratus diikuti oleh Terengganu (34.0%) dan Kelantan (28.0%).

Carta 4: Peratusan Taraf Aktiviti Ketua Isi Rumah M40
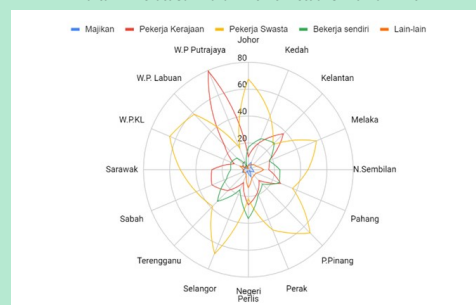
PURATA PERBELANJAAN ISI RUMAH B40 DAN M40

Purata perbelanjaan bagi isi rumah B40 ialah RM2,284 sebulan. Manakala, kumpulan isi rumah M40 pula berbelanja secara purata sebanyak RM4,104 sebulan. Perbelanjaan yang dilakukan adalah terhadap 12 kumpulan utama perbelanjaan tidak termasuk perbelanjaan ke atas Pelbagai Perbelanjaan & Perbelanjaan Kewangan.

Carta 5: Purata Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah B40 dan M40
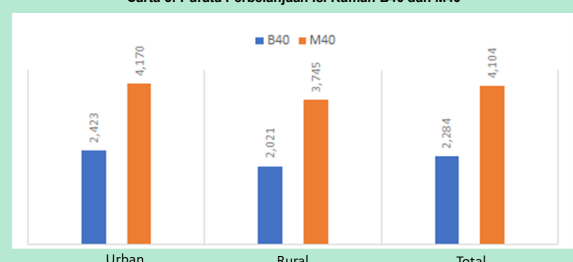
KUMPULAN PERBELANJAAN UTAMA BAGI ISI RUMAH B40

Negeri-negeri di Pantai Timur secara peratusannya memperuntukan perbelanjaan ke atas Kumpulan Makanan dan Minuman Bukan Beralkohol lebih tinggi berbanding ke atas perbelanjaan lain. Kelantan merekodkan peratus sebanyak 32.6 peratus ke atas Kumpulan Makanan dan Minuman Bukan Beralkohol, diikuti oleh Terengganu (29.4%) dan Pahang (26.7%). Di samping itu, Kedah juga merekodkan peratus perbelanjaan yang tinggi ke atas kumpulan ini iaitu 29.1 peratus. W.P. Putrajaya pula merekodkan peratus perbelanjaan yang tinggi ke atas Kumpulan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas dan Bahan api lain (42.6%).

Carta 6: Kumpulan Utama Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah B40
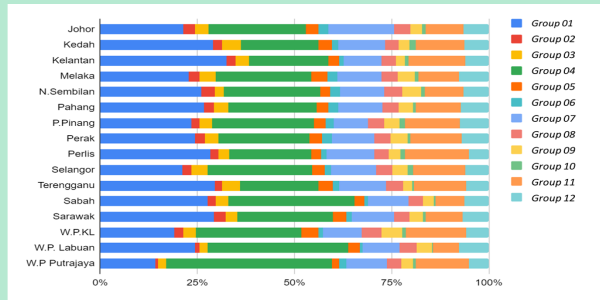
KUMPULAN PERBELANJAAN UTAMA BAGI ISI RUMAH M40

Pola perbelanjaan ke atas Kumpulan Perbelanjaan Utama bagi Isi rumah M40 Negeri-negeri di Pantai Timur secara peratusannya memperlihatkan corak perbelanjaan yang sama bagi isi rumah B40. Peratusan perbelanjaan ke atas Kumpulan Makanan dan Minuman Bukan Beralkohol adalah lebih tinggi berbanding perbelanjaan lain. Kelantan merekodkan peratus sebanyak 24.0 peratus ke atas kumpulan ini, diikuti oleh Terengganu (23.8%) dan Pahang (21.3%). Di samping itu, Kedah juga merekodkan peratus perbelanjaan yang tinggi ke atas kumpulan ini iaitu 22.0 peratus. W.P Labuan pula merekodkan peratus perbelanjaan yang tinggi ke atas Kumpulan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas dan Bahan api lain (34.7%).

Carta 7: Kumpulan Utama Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah M40
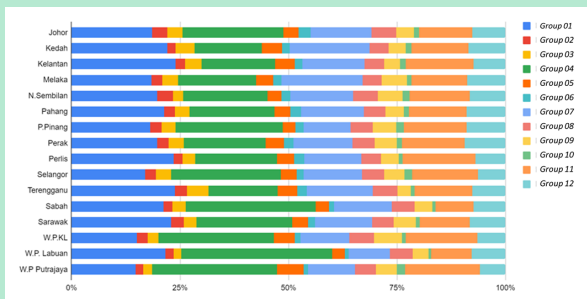
NOTA:
Kumpulan Perbelanjaan:

01	Makanan dan Minuman Bukan Alkohol	07	Pengangkutan
02	Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau	08	Komunikasi
03	Pakaian & Kasut	09	Perkhidmatan Rekreasi & Kebudayaan
04	Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas, dan Bahan Api Lain	10	Pendidikan
05	Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah	11	Restoran & Hotel
06	Kesihatan	12	Pelbagai Barang & Perkhidmatan

DITULIS OLEH
Shahriman Haron, Siti Asiah Ahmad
Bahagian Perangkaan Harga, Pendapatan & Perbelanjaan
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020
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HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF M40 AND B40 HOUSEHOLD GROUP BY STATE

Note: The statistics in this article using data from the Basic Income & Facilities Survey (HIS/BA) 2016.

DEFINITION OF INCOME

Income received (accrued) by household members in form of cash or in-kinds repeatedly received from various sources of income within the reference period within a year. Four components of households sources of income include:

- Paid employment
- Self employment
- Property & Investment
- Current transfer received

Figure 1: Component of Income

Component of Income

63.0% Paid Employment

16.0% Self Employment

13.0% Property & Investment

8.0% Current Transfer

B40 AND M40 HOUSEHOLD GROUP: NATIONAL DEFINITION

The structure of household in Malaysia comprises B40, M40 and T20. B40 households are households with income less than RM4,360. M40 households are households with income in between RM4,360 and RM9,619. T20 households are households with income more than RM9,619.

Based on the national definition of B40, M40, and T20, the number of households for B40 is 2.78 million, M40 households with 2.78 million and T20 with 1.33 million households.
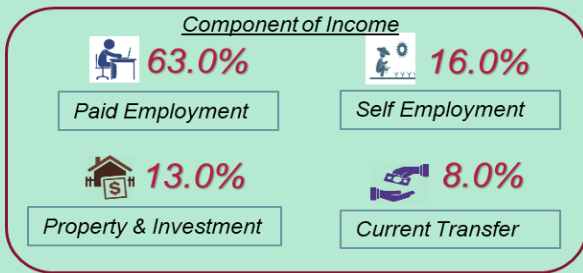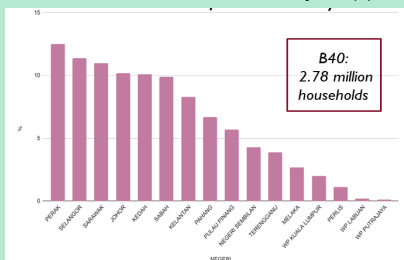
DISTRIBUTION OF B40 HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

Perak is a state with the largest percentage of B40 households with 12.5 per cent, followed by Selangor (11.4%) and Sarawak (11.0%). W.P. Putrajaya recorded the percentage of B40 households of 0.1 per cent from overall B40 households.

Chart 1: Distribution of B40 Household by State (%)

B40: 2.78 million households

DISTRIBUTION OF M40 HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

About 26.4 per cent of overall M40 households are in Selangor with 733.0 thousand households. This is followed by 392.0 thousand households (14.1%) in Johor and 211.0 thousand households (7.6%) in Perak. In addition, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya recorded the number of M40 households of 8.0 thousand (0.3%) and 14.0 thousand (0.5%) respectively.

Chart 2: Household Distribution of M40 by State (%)

M40: 2.78 million households
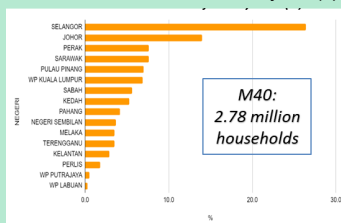
ACTIVITY STATUS OF HEAD OF B40 HOUSEHOLD

Private employees

W.P. Labuan recorded the highest percentage of B40 households for household heads with status of private employees from the B40 group at 65.0 per cent, followed by Selangor (61.0%) and Pulau Pinang (60.0%).

Self-employed

Among the B40 households who are self-employed, Kelantan recorded a percentage of 38.0 per cent followed by Perlis (36.0%). Meanwhile, Terengganu, Kedah and Pahang each recorded 34.0 per cent.

Chart 3: Activity Status of Head of B40 Household
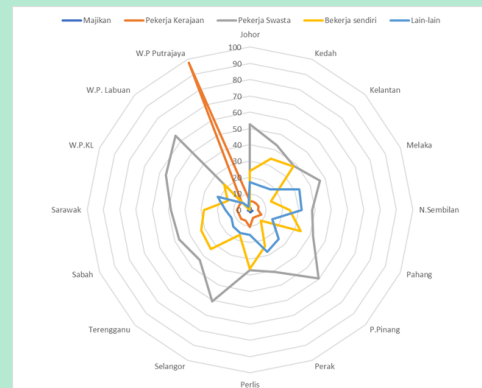
ACTIVITY STATUS OF HEAD OF M40 HOUSEHOLD

Private employees

Johor and Selangor recorded the highest percentage of private employees from the M40 household group at 68.0 per cent each, and followed by Pulau Pinang (67.0%).

Self employed

Among the M40 households who are self-employed, Perlis recorded a percentage of 36.0 percent followed by Terengganu (34.0%) and Kelantan (28.0%).

Chart 4: Activity Status of Head of M40 Household
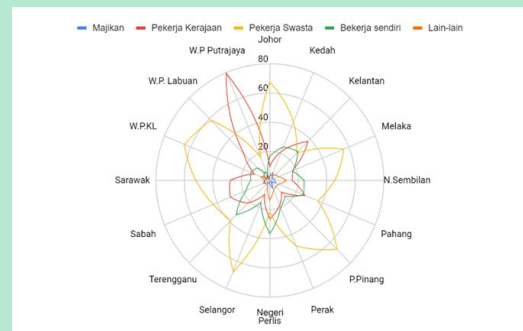
MEAN OF EXPENDITURE OF B40 AND M40 HOUSEHOLDS

The mean of expenditure for a B40 household are RM2,284 per month. Meanwhile, the M40 household group spends an average of RM4,104 per month. Expenditure incurred is on 12 main expenditure groups excluding Miscellaneous Expenses & Financial Expenses.

Chart 5: Expenditure of B40 and M40 Household

MAIN EXPENDITURE GROUP FOR B40 HOUSEHOLDS

East-Coast states allocate higher expenditure on Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages group as compared to other expenditure groups. Kelantan recorded 32.6 per cent on Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages, followed by Terengganu (29.4%) and Pahang (26.7%). Apart from that, Kedah also recorded higher percentage on the same group which is 29.1 per cent. On the contrary, W.P. Putrajaya registered higher expenditure on Housing, Water, Electric, Gas and Other Fuels (42.6%).

Chart 6: Main Expenditure Group for B40 Household
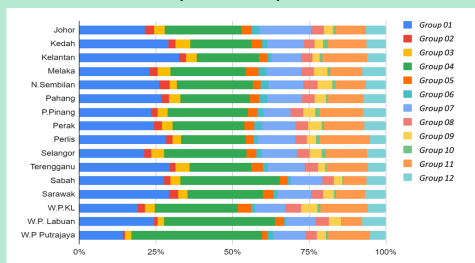
MAIN EXPENDITURE GROUP FOR M40 HOUSEHOLD

Expenditure pattern of Main Expenditure Group for M40 household in East-Coast State by percentage shows the same pattern for B40 households. Percentage of expenditure on Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages is higher compared to other group. Kelantan registered a percentage of 24.0 per cent on this group, followed by Terengganu (23.8%) and Pahang (21.3%). Meanwhile, Kedah also recorded high percentage of expenditure on this group which is 22.0 per cent. W.P. Labuan registered higher percentage for expenditure on Housing, Water, Electric, Gas and Other Fuels (34.7%).

Chart 7: Main Expenditure Group for M40 Household
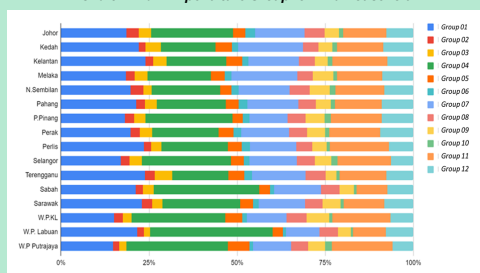
NOTES:
Expenditure Group:

01	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	07	Transport
02	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	08	Communication
03	Clothing & Footwear	09	Recreation Services & Culture
04	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	10	Education
05	Furnishings, Households Equipment & Routine	11	Restaurant & Hotel
06	Health	12	Miscellaneous Goods & Services

WRITTEN BY:
Shahriman Haron, Siti Asiah Ahmad
Price, Income and Expenditure Statistics Division
Department of Statistics Malaysia

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PERUBAHAN GAYA HIDUP DAN PERSEPSI TERHADAP PETUGAS KESIHATAN (*FRONTLINERS*) SEMASA PANDEMIK COVID-19

PENGENALAN

Dunia telah berubah secara mendadak sejak penularan wabak COVID-19. Wabak ini telah meragut nyawa dalam jumlah yang besar. Banyak Negara telah melakukan *Lockdown* atau Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) untuk membendung wabak tersebut.

Di Malaysia, PKP fasa satu telah dilaksanakan pada 18 Mac 2020 hingga 31 Mac 2020. Manakala, fasa kedua, pada 25 Mac 2020 sehingga 14 April 2020. Seterusnya, fasa ketiga, telah dilanjutkan sehingga 28 April 2020. Rakyat Malaysia perlu mematuhi Prosedur Operasi Standard (SOP) yang telah ditetapkan bagi memastikan keselamatan diri dan keluarga mereka. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah menjalankan Survei Khas Kesan COVID-19 kepada Ekonomi dan Individu (Pusingan 2) secara dalam talian bagi tempoh 10 hingga 24 April 2020. Seramai 41,386 responden yang berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas telah menyertai survei ini. Soal selidik bagi survei ini terdiri daripada empat modul iaitu ekonomi, pekerjaan, gaya hidup, dan pendidikan. Walau bagaimanapun, artikel ini bertujuan untuk membincangkan mengenai modul gaya hidup yang memberi tumpuan kepada petugas kesihatan & fasiliti kesihatan yang disediakan oleh Kerajaan dalam menangani COVID-19 dan kesan terhadap gaya hidup rakyat Malaysia.

PERSEPSI TERHADAP PETUGAS KESIHATAN (*FRONTLINERS*) DAN KEMUDAHAN KESIHATAN KERAJAAN

Berdasarkan survei ini, 96.1 peratus responden berpuas hati dengan petugas kesihatan (frontliners) dan fasiliti kesihatan yang disediakan oleh Kerajaan dalam menangani COVID-19. Manakala, jumlah peratusan responden yang tidak berpuas hati hanya 0.5 peratus. Ini menunjukkan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) telah memberikan sepenuh komitmen dalam mengendalikan situasi ini walaupun mengetahui risiko tinggi yang dihadapi. Selaras dengan itu, bilangan hospital khusus untuk rawatan COVID-19 telah meningkat. Sebuah hospital sementara telah ditubuhkan di Malaysia iaitu Taman Ekspo Pertanian Malaysia (MAEPS) pada 25 Mac 2020 sebagai persediaan untuk peningkatan jumlah kes COVID-19 yang juga menyediakan perkhidmatan klinikal. Perkhidmatan ini termasuk wad pesakit dalaman, bilik resusitasi, perkhidmatan ambulans, farmasi, perkhidmatan x-ray dan perkhidmatan makmal patologi.

Carta 1: Persepsi Terhadap Petugas kesihatan (Frontliners) dan Fasiliti Kesihatan yang disediakan oleh Kerajaan dalam Menangani COVID-19

Sangat tidak berpuas hati	0.1%
Tidak berpuas hati	0.4%
Neutral	3.3%
Berpuas hati	20.8%
Sangat berpuas hati	75.3%

Sebilangan besar responden (93.7%) berpuas hati dengan pencapaian dan fasiliti yang disediakan dalam menangani COVID-19 di Malaysia berbanding Negara-negara lain manakala hanya 0.9 peratus responden yang tidak berpuas hati.

Menurut survei yang dijalankan oleh *Health Foundation, United Kingdom*, majoriti atau 56.0 peratus menekankan bahawa Kerajaan telah mengendalikan kes COVID-19 dengan baik, berbanding hanya 39.0 peratus yang tidak berpuas hati.

Carta 2: Persepsi Terhadap Pencapaian dan Fasiliti yang Disediakan dalam Menangani COVID-19 di Malaysia Berbanding Negara-Negara Lain

|	
Sangat berpuas hati	62.9%
Berpuas hati	30.8%
Neutral	4.7%
Tidak pasti	0.6%
Tidak berpuas hati	0.7%
Sangat tidak berpuas hati	0.2%
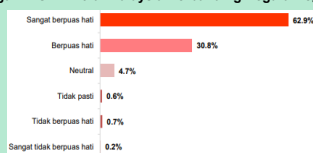
KESAN TERHADAP GAYA HIDUP

Pandemik COVID-19 telah mempengaruhi gaya hidup 96.3 peratus responden (Carta 3). Manakala hanya 3.7 peratus responden menyatakan gaya hidup mereka tidak terkesan. 92.9 peratus responden bersedia untuk mengekalkan gaya hidup sekarang apabila kembali kepada kehidupan normal setelah tamat PKP dan penularan wabak COVID-19 (Carta 4).

Carta 3: Wabak COVID-19 Mempengaruhi Gaya Hidup Responden
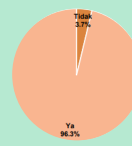
Carta 4: Kesediaan untuk Mengekalkan Gaya Hidup Sekarang Apabila Kembali kepada Kehidupan Normal Setelah PKP/Wabak COVID-19 Berakhir
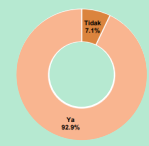
Seramai 38,455 responden bersedia untuk mengekalkan gaya hidup sekarang, 93.6 peratus akan meningkatkan penjagaan kebersihan/ hygiene, diikuti dengan menghadkan aktiviti sosial 83.3 peratus dan menghadkan aktiviti pelancongan 67.1 peratus. Ini menunjukkan majoriti responden memberi keutamaan kepada amalan penjagaan kebersihan diri untuk mengelakkan jangkitan (Carta 5).

Carta 5: Perubahan Gaya Hidup
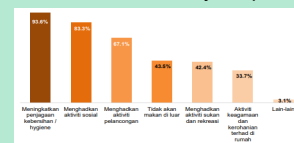
Begitu juga, Kang-Hyun Park et. al. (2021) menyatakan bahawa gaya hidup seperti aktiviti fizikal telah berubah berikutan penularan wabak COVID-19. KKM telah menyeru rakyat untuk menerima, menyesuaikan diri dan menempuhi norma baharu kehidupan dengan COVID-19 (Malaysiakini, 2020).

Perubahan ini selari dengan penemuan kertas penyelidikan daripada (Korea, 2021) berkenaan kesan pendemik COVID-19 kepada gaya hidup, kesihatan mental, dan kualiti hidup orang dewasa di Korea Selatan.Penemuan ini menunujukkan corak perubahan gaya hidup bagi penduduk Korea Selatan sebelum dan selepas pandemik COVID-19.

KESIMPULAN

Rakyat Malaysia berpuas hati dengan petugas kesihatan (*frontliners*) dan fasiliti kesihatan yang disediakan oleh Kerajaan dalam menangani COVID-19. Selain itu, COVID-19 telah memberi kesan terhadap gaya hidup yang perlu mengamalkan norma baharu. Semoga rakyat Malaysia terus bersama-sama memberi sokongan dan mematuhi SOP yang telah ditetapkan untuk meringankan beban petugas barisan hadapan terutama pegawai perubatan dalam menangani penularan wabak COVID-19.

PENAFIAN

Analisis yang dipaparkan adalah berdasarkan kepada responden yang menyertai survei ini dan tidak mewakili pandangan seluruh rakyat Malaysia. Ia harus ditafsir secara berhati-hati bagi menilai kesan COVID-19 di Malaysia dan ia bukanlah statistik rasmi. Namun, ia boleh digunakan untuk menyokong dalam memberi gambaran tentang situasi semasa. DOSM tidak akan bertanggungjawab ke atas sebarang implikasi daripada penggunaan statistik ini.

Pandangan yang dinyatakan dalam artikel ini adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili pandangan DOSM.

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DITULIS OLEH:
Nurul Natashadia Kassim, Mohammad Darahim Ibrahim, Noor Masayu Mhd Khalili, Riyanti Saari
Bahagian Metodologi dan Penyelidikan
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

30

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LIFESTYLE CHANGES AND PERCEPTION TOWARDS HEALTHCARE WORKERS (FRONTLINERS) DURING COVID–19 PANDEMIC

INTRODUCTION

The world has changed dramatically since the outbreak of COVID-19. The outbreak has claimed the lives of a tragically high number of people. Many countries has under Lockdown or Movement Control Order (MCO) to curb the pandemic.

In Malaysia, MCO phase one was implemented on 18th March 2020 to 31st March 2020, second phase, on 25th March 2020, until 14th April 2020. Next, the third phase, was extended until 28th April 2020. Malaysians follow strict Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to ensure the safety of themselves and their families. Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has conducted the Special Survey on COVID-19's Impact on the Economy and Individual (Round 2) via online from 10th to 24th April 2020. A total of 41,386 respondents aged 15 and above participated in the survey. The questionnaire consists of four modules that are economy, employment, lifestyle, and education. However, this article aims to discuss regarding lifestyle module focusing on health care workers & government facilities tackling in COVID-19 and its impacts on Malaysia lifestyle.

PERCEPTION ON HEALTHCARE WORKERS (FRONTLINERS) AND GOVERNMENTS HEALTH FACILITIES

Based on this survey, 96.1 per cent of the respondents were satisfied with the health care workers (frontliners) and government health facilities in tackling COVID-19. Meanwhile, the proportion of unsatisfied respondents is only 0.5 per cent. This indicates that the Ministry of Health (MOH) has given their full commitment in handling with this situation despite the high risks. In line with this, the number of hospitals specifically for COVID-19 treatment increase. A provisional hospital was set up in Malaysia Agro Exposition Park Serdang (MAEPS) on 25th March 2020 in preparation for the rising numbers of COVID-19 cases, which offered all-inclusive clinical services. The services include inpatient ward, resuscitation room, ambulance services, pharmacy, x-ray services and pathology lab services.

Chart 1: Opinion on Health Care Workers (Frontliners) and Government Health Facilities in Handling COVID-19
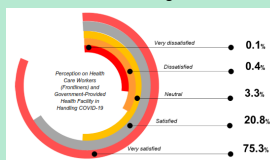
Most of the respondent (93.7%) were satisfied with the accomplishment and facilities provided in handling COVID-19 in Malaysia as compared to other countries while only 0.9 per cent of the respondents were unsatisfied.

According to the survey conducted by the Health Foundation, United Kingdom, a majority or 56.0 per cent believe that the Government has handled well, as compared to only 39.0 per cent that are dissatisfied.

Chart 2: Perception on the Accomplishment and Facilities Provided in Handling COVID-19 in Malaysia Compared to Other Countries
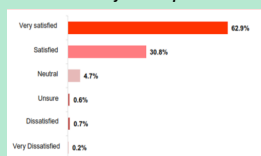
IMPACT OF LIFESTYLE

COVID-19 pandemic has impacted 96.3 per cent of respondents lifestyle (Chart 3). Meanwhile, only 3.7 per cent of respondents mentioned that their lifestyles was unaffected. 92.9 per cent respondents were prepared to adapt to current lifestyle when returning to normal life after the end of MCO (Chart 4).

Chart 3: Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Respondent's Lifestyle

Chart 4: Readiness to Maintan Current Lifestyle when Returning to Normal Life after the End of MCO/ COVID-19 Outbreak
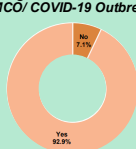
About 38,455 respondents are willing to preserve the current lifestyle, 93.6 per cent will improve hygiene care, followed by limiting social activities 83.3 per cent and limiting tourism activities 67.1 per cent. This indicates the majority of the respondents gave priority for personel hygiene care practices to avoid infections (Chart 5).

Chart 5: Lifestyle changes
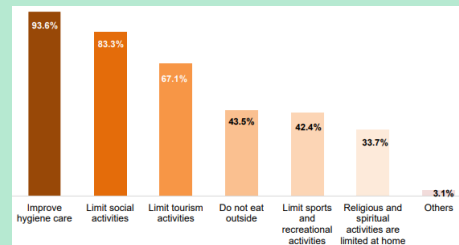
Similarly, Kang-Hyun Park et. al. (2021) revealed that lifestyle such as physical activity was changed due to COVID-19 outbreak. In Malaysia, MOH has called on the people to adapt, adjust and accomodate the "new normal" in living with COVID-19 (Malaysiakini, 2020).

These changes are parallel to the research findings from (Korea, 2021) on impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on lifestyle, mental health, and quality of life of adults in South Korea. The research presents patterns in the changes in the lifestyle of the South Korean population prior and after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

CONCLUSION

Malaysians are satisfied with the health workers (frontliners) and health facilities provided by the Government in dealing with COVID-19. In addition, COVID-19 has had an impact on lifestyles that need to adopt new norms. Hopefully, Malaysians will continue to support and abide by the SOPs that have been set to ease the burden of frontliners, especially medical officers in dealing with the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic and this pandemic will end soon.

DISCLAIMER

The analysis displayed is based on respondents that participated in this survey and did not represent the entire view of Malaysian. It should be interpreted carefully for evaluate the effects of COVID-19 in Malaysia and it is not an official statistic. However, it can be used to reflect the current situation. DOSM is not responsible for any implications from the use of the statistics.

The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not represent the views of DOSM.

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WRITTEN BY:
Nurul Natashadia Kassim, Mohammad Darahim Ibrahim, Noor Masayu Mhd Khalili, Riyanti Saari
Reserach and Methodology Division
Department of Statistics Malaysia

KESAN PERINTAH KAWALAN PERGERAKAN 3.0 TERHADAP SYARIKAT/ PERNIAGAAN DI MALAYSIA

PENGENALAN

Lebih dari setahun, pandemik COVID-19 telah memberi kesan kepada perniagaan di seluruh dunia. Beberapa siri perintah kawalan pergerakan telah dilaksanakan di kebanyakan negara bagi mengekang penularan COVID-19. Sektor perniagaan terkesan memandangkan perniagaan perlu ditutup semasa PKP khususnya bagi perniagaan bukan perkhidmatan perlu. Perniagaan yang paling terkesan dan terjejas adalah Perusahaan kecil dan sederhana. Kegiatan ekonomi yang perlahan telah menyebabkan ekonomi negara terganggu. Kajian ini telah dijalankan selama 2 minggu daripada 4 hingga 21 Jun 2021. Sebanyak 2,371 responden pada minggu 1 dan 1,805 responden pada minggu 2 telah terpilih dalam kajian ini (pensampelan bukan berkebarangkalian: *convenience* sampling) dan ditemuramah melalui telefon oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Kajian ini memberikan gambaran mengenai kesan pada peringkat awal pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) 3.0 penuh kepada pemilik perniagaan di seluruh negara.

KESAN PKP 3.0 TERHADAP HASIL JUALAN/ PENDAPATAN DAN PELANGGAN

Lebih daripada 60.0 peratus responden menyatakan bahawa jualan/ hasil mereka menurun pada minggu 1 dan minggu 2 pelaksanaan PKP 3.0 (Carta 1). Manakala hampir 60.0% responden menyatakan jumlah pelanggan menurun pada kedua-dua minggu tersebut.

Menurut Benjamin Foster (2021), sebilangan besar negara di dunia juga turut menghadapi senario yang sama disebabkan situasi yang tidak dapat diramalkan ini dengan jualan dan pengeluaran yang sangat rendah. Di samping itu, kertas kerja oleh *International Monetary Fund* (IMF) menunjukkan bahawa kadar kegagalan di kalangan Perusahaan Kecil Sederhana (PKS) meningkat dua kali ganda dari tahun 2020 dengan bukti yang kukuh kesan daripada kejutan penawaran dan permintaan ekonomi ketika pandemik COVID-19 (IMF, 2020).

Carta 1: Kesan PKP 3.0 Terhadap Jualan/Pendapatan dan Pelanggan
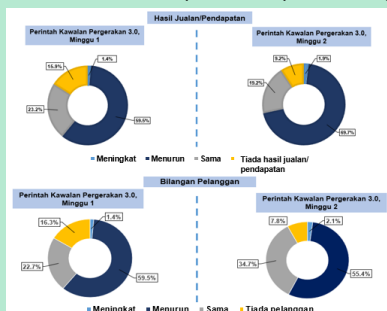
KEMAMPUAN SURVIVAL PERNIAGAAN SEKIRANYA PKP DITERUSKAN

Dari keseluruhan responden yang terlibat dalam tinjauan ini, 39.6 peratus syarikat/ perniagaan dapat bertahan selama 3 hingga 6 bulan jika sekatan ini berterusan dan hampir 30.0 peratus perniagaan dapat bertahan selama lebih daripada 6 bulan (Carta 2). Manakala, 27.1 peratus perniagaan dapat bertahan sekitar 1 hingga 2 bulan dan 7.4 peratus menyatakan mereka dapat bertahan kurang daripada satu bulan.

Carta 2: Kemampuan Survival Perniagaan Sekiranya PKP Diteruskan
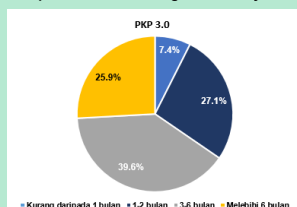
BANTUAN BAGI MEMBANTU RAKYAT MENGHADAPI KRISIS

Kerajaan telah dimohon untuk melanjutkan pakej rangsangan ekonomi dengan bantuan kewangan berikutan kesan daripada PKP yang lepas. Menurut Majlis Gabungan Pertubuhan Bukan Kerajaan (NGO) Melayu (GABUNG) (2021), lebih kurang 50.0 hingga 60.0 peratus golongan peniaga mengalami kerugian sehingga terpaksa menghentikan aktiviti ekonomi mereka.

Secara keseluruhan, bantuan yang amat diperlukan adalah bantuan kewangan/ subsidi dengan 71.1 peratus (Carta 3). Manakala, lebih

daripada 50.0 peratus memerlukan vaksinasi COVID-19 disegerakan (57.5%) dan penangguhan pembayaran pinjaman (50.4%). Bantuan lain yang turut diperlukan adalah pengurangan cukai syarikat atau mana-mana cukai berkaitan (45.2%), diikuti subsidi COVID-19 swab *test* (40.7%) dan pindaan polisi/ dasar berkaitan (19.0%).

Carta 3: Bentuk Bantuan Diperlukan oleh Rakyat

KESIMPULAN

Pandemik dan PKP telah memberi kesan yang mendalam kepada perniagaan dari segi jualan/ pendapatan serta bilangan pelanggan. Dari aspek tempoh simpanan/ sumber kewangan, kebanyakan perniagaan mampu bertahan dalam tempoh 3 hingga 6 bulan jika PKP 3.0 dilanjutkan. Meskipun menghadapi cabaran, majoriti syarikat/ perniagaan dijangka akan pulih antara 4 hingga 6 bulan dan lebih daripada 6 bulan.

Kerajaan telah mengambil tindakan agresif dalam menangani isu-isu ini dan berusaha untuk meringankan beban golongan yang terkesan. Dengan semua inisiatif dan polisi yang proaktif untuk mempercepatkan pemulihan, kerajaan telah memperkenalkan pelbagai inisiatif dan bantuan termasuk program subsidi upah, pakej rangsangan ekonomi, bantuan fasiliti kewangan dan moratorium pinjaman bank di mana semua telah memberi manfaat kepada golongan sasaran ini.

Sementara itu, peniaga perlu turut mengambil langkah yang lebih komprehensif dalam mengubah strategi perniagaan sepanjang tempoh PKP termasuk meningkatkan promosi dan pengendalian perniagaan melalui platform atas talian terutamanya menggunakan sistem sedia ada bagi pengurusan penghantaran produk dan perkhidmatan. Kementerian Pembangunan Usahawan dan Koperasi (MEDAC) juga menawarkan pembelajaran secara atas talian bagi menambah ilmu keusahawanan untuk golongan ini.

PENAFIAN

Analisis yang dipaparkan adalah berdasarkan kepada syarikat/ firma perniagaan yang menyertai Survei ini dan tidak mewakili pandangan seluruh syarikat/ firma perniagaan di Malaysia. Ia harus ditafsirkan secara berhati-hati bagi menilai kesan COVID-19 di Malaysia dan ia bukanlah statistik rasmi. Namun, ia boleh digunakan untuk menyokong dalam memberi gambaran tentang situasi semasa. DOSM tidak akan bertanggungjawab ke atas sebarang implikasi daripada penggunaan statistik ini.

Pandangan yang dinyatakan adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili pandangan DOSM.

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DITULIS OLEH:
Diyana Amalina Fadzil, Balkish MN, Noor Masayu Mhd Khalili, Riyanti S
Bahagian Metodologi dan Penyelidikan
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020
Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty 2020

IMPACT OF CONTROL MOVEMENT ORDER 3.0 TOWARDS MALAYSIA'S BUSINESSES

INTRODUCTION

For over a year, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted businesses all around the world. Series of movement control order have been implemented in many countries to curb the spread of COVID-19. Businesses are impacted since they have to be temporarily closed during the MCOs particularly the non essential entities and the most affected and vulnerable are the small medium entreprises.The decline of these economic activities has put the national economy for greater distruption. This study were carried out in 2 weeks from 4th to 21st of June 2021. About 2,371 respondents in week 1 and 1,805 respondents in week 2 were selected in this study (non-probability sampling: convenience sampling) and were interviewed through telephone by the Department of Statistics. This study provides an insight on the early-stage effects of full Movement Control Order (MCO) on business owners nationwide.

IMPACTS OF MCO 3.0 TO BUSINESS SALES/ REVENUE AND CUSTOMERS

Approximately, more than 60.0 per cent of the respondents declared that their sales/ revenue declined in week 1 and week 2 of the implementation of MCO 3.0. (Chart 1). Meanwhile, almost 60.0% of respondents stated that the number of customers decreased in both weeks.

According to Benjamin Foster (2021), quite a number of countries around the world are also facing the same scenario due to this unpredicted situation with extremely reduce in sales and production. In addition, working paper by International Monetary Fund (IMF) pointed out that the failure rates among the Small Medium Enterprise (SME) were doubling from 2020 with significant proofs COVID-19 economic supply and demand shock (IMF, 2020).

Chart 1: Impact of MCO 3.0 Towards Sales/Revenue and Customers
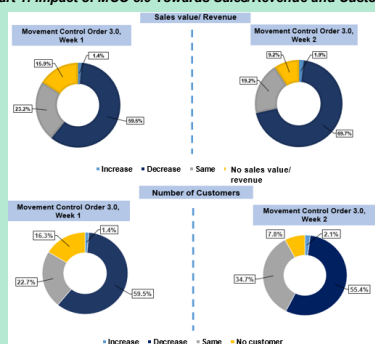
ABILITY OF BUSINESS SURVIVAL IF MCO RESTRICTION CONTINUES

Of the total respondents involved in this survey, 39.6 per cent of companies/ businesses are able to survive for 3 to 6 months if the restrictions continue and almost 30.0 per cent of the businesses are able to survive for than 6 months (Chart 2). Meanwhile, 27.1 per cent of the businesses are able to survive about 1 to 2 months and 7.4 per cent stated that they are able to survive less than one month.

Carta 2: Kemampuan Survival Perniagaan Sekiranya PKP Diteruskan
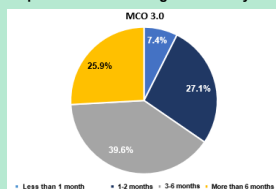
ASSISTANCES TO HELP RAKYAT FACING THE CRISIS

The government has been requested to extend the economic stimulus package with financial assistance due to the impact of previous MCOs. According to Majlis Gabungan Pertubuhan Bukan Kerajaan (NGO) Melayu (GABUNG) (2021), about 50.0 to 60.0 per cent of businesses suffer losses to the point of having to shut down their economic activities.

Overall, the most needed assistance was financial assistance/ subsidies with 71.1 per cent (Chart 3). Meanwhile, more than 50 per cent needed immediate vaccination of COVID-19 (57.5%) and deferment of loan payments (50.4%). Other assistance that are also

required where reduction in company tax or any related tax (45.2%), followed by COVID-19 swab test subsidy (40.7%) and policy amendments/ related policies (19.0%).

Chart 3: Preference Assistances Needed by Rakyat
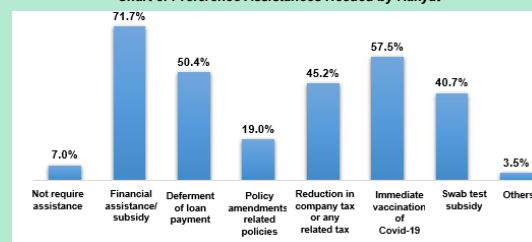
CONCLUSION

The pandemic and the MCOs has greatly affected the business in terms of sales/ revenue as well as the number of customers. In terms of savings period/ financial resource, most businesses could survive for a period of 3 to 6 months if the MCO 3.0 is continued. Despite all of the challenges, the majority of companies/ businesses expect to recover within 4 to 6 months and beyond 6 months.

The government has aggressively tackled these issues and tried to ease the burden of affected groups. With all the proactive initiatives and policies to expedite recover, the government has introduced various initiatives and assistance including wage subsidy programmes, economic stimulus packages, financial facility assistance and bank loan moratorium of which all have greatly benefited this targeted group.

Meanwhile, the businesses need to take more comprehensive steps in changing business strategies during the MCO period, including increasing promotion and attendance through the use of online platforms, especially using existing systems for product and service delivery management. The Ministry of Entrepreneur Development and Cooperatives (MEDAC) also offers online learning to increase entrepreneurial knowledge for this group.

DISCLAIMER

The presented analysis is based on companies/ firms who participated in this survey and cannot be generalised to represent the views of all companies/ firms in Malaysia. It should be interpreted with caution to assess the impact of COVID-19 in Malaysia and not as official statistics. However, it can be used to reflect the current situation. DOSM is not responsible for any implications from the use of the statistics.

The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of DOSM.

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WRITTEN BY:
Diyana Amalina Fadzil, Balkish MN, Noor Masayu Mhd Khalili, Riyanti S
Methodology and Research Division
Department of Statistics, Malaysia

COVID-19: KESAN TERHADAP EKONOMI DAN INDIVIDU DI MALAYSIA

PENGENALAN

Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri Malaysia, Tan Sri Dato' Haji Muhyiddin bin Md. Yasin telah mengumumkan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) seluruh Malaysia pada 16 Mac 2020 bagi Fasa pertama mulai 18-31 Mac 2020. Sehubungan itu, Survei Khas Kesan COVID-19 ke atas Individu dan Ekonomi (Pusingan 1) telah dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) dalam tempoh 23-31 Mac 2020 secara dalam talian. Survei ini mengandungi 21 soalan meliputi modul umum, pekerjaan dan perbelanjaan. Seramai 168,182 responden yang berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas telah menyertai survei ini.

Artikel ini menfokuskan kepada penemuan daripada survei tersebut berdasarkan pandangan kualitatif berkaitan ekonomi, pekerjaan dan pola perbelanjaan.

KESAN COVID-19 KE ATAS EKONOMI DAN INDIVIDU

Berdasarkan survei, lebih daripada dua per tiga (71.4%) daripada responden yang bekerja sendiri mempunyai simpanan yang hanya mencukupi kurang daripada 1 bulan sahaja. Bagi majikan dan pekerja swasta pula masing-masing 77.2 peratus dan 82.7 peratus mempunyai simpanan kewangan yang mencukupi sehingga 2 bulan. Manakala 78.9 peratus pekerja GLC dan 75.2 peratus pekerja MNC mempunyai simpanan kewangan yang mencukupi sehingga 4 bulan. (Rajah 1)

Rajah 1: Tempoh Simpanan Kewangan mengikut Taraf Pekerjaan
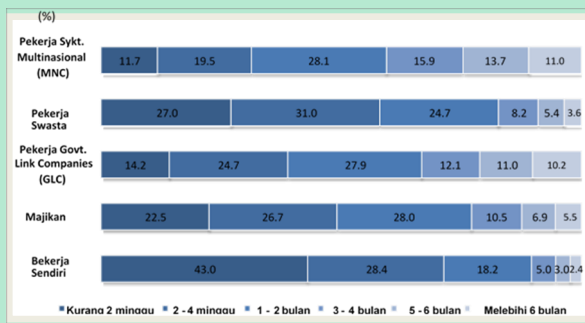
Lebih kurang 69.7 peratus yang telah bekerja dalam tempoh kurang daripada 1 tahun dan 63.2 peratus yang bekerja dalam tempoh 1-3 tahun, masing-masing mempunyai simpanan kewangan yang bertahan kurang daripada 1 bulan. Manakala 25.4 peratus yang bekerja 4-10 tahun dan 27.5 peratus yang bekerja 11-20 tahun pula mempunyai simpanan yang mencukupi sehingga 2 bulan. Lebih kurang 11.4 peratus yang bekerja 21-30 tahun dan 11.7 peratus yang bekerja lebih daripada 30 tahun mempunyai simpanan kewangan yang mencukupi sehingga 4 bulan. (Rajah 2)

Rajah 2: Tempoh Bekerja Mempengaruhi Simpanan Kewangan
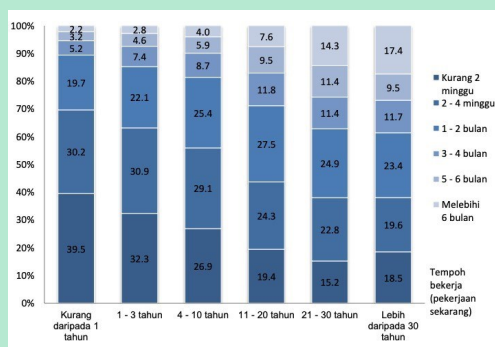
PERUBAHAN POLA PERBELANJAAN KEPERLUAN HARIAN SEBELUM DAN SEMASA PENULARAN COVID-19

Secara keseluruhan, terdapat perubahan pola perbelanjaan keperluan harian sebelum dan semasa penularan COVID-19. Aktiviti membeli bahan mentah untuk dimasak di pasar/ pasar raya/ kedai runcit menunjukkan pola pembelian semasa penularan COVID-19 mula bergerak ke arah kelompok kekerapan kadang-kadang dan jarang-jarang berbanding sebelum penularan COVID-19 .

Perubahan berlaku bagi aktiviti makan di restoran, makan di restoran makanan segera dan menonton wayang di panggung wayang di mana kelompok pengguna lebih tertumpu kepada tidak melaksanakan aktiviti tersebut semasa penularan. Lain-lain aktiviti menunjukkan pola perbelanjaan mula tertumpu kepada kelompok kekerapan jarang-jarang dan tidak pernah berbanding sangat kerap dan kerap.2 (Rajah 3)

Rajah 3: Radar Perbelanjaan Sebelum dan Semasa Penularan COVID-19

KESIMPULAN

Secara keseluruhan, didapati terdapat perubahan yang ketara dari segi pola simpanan, pekerjaan dan perbelanjaan sebelum dan semasa penularan COVID-19. Ia dapat dilihat melalui tempoh simpanan seseorang individu yang bekerja sendiri sangat terjejas berbanding dengan taraf pekerjaan yang lain terutamanya yang bekerja di sektor MNC.

Sementara itu, tempoh bekerja turut mempengaruhi simpanan kewangan individu. Bagi pola perbelanjaan pula, turut berlaku perubahan corak perbelanjaan keperluan harian sebelum dan semasa penularan COVID-19.

PENAFIAN

Analisis yang dipaparkan adalah berdasarkan kepada responden yang menyertai survei ini dan tidak mewakili pandangan seluruh rakyat Malaysia. Ia harus ditafsir secara berhati-hati bagi menilai kesan COVID-19 di Malaysia dan ia bukanlah statistik rasmi. Namun, ia boleh digunakan untuk menyokong dalam memberi gambaran tentang situasi semasa. DOSM tidak akan bertanggungjawab ke atas sebarang implikasi daripada penggunaan statistik ini.

Pandangan yang dinyatakan dalam artikel ini adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili pandangan DOSM.

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DITULIS OLEH:
Azhari Ahmad, Ruslee Husain, Riyanti Saari
Bahagian Metodologi dan Penyelidikan
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

COVID-19: THE IMPACT TOWARDS ECONOMY AND INDIVIDUAL IN MALAYSIA

INTRODUCTION

The Honourable Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tan Sri Dato' Haji Muhyiddin bin Md. Yasin has announced Movement Control Order (MCO) throughout Malaysia on 16 March 2020 for the first Phase from 18th – 31st March 2020. Accordingly, the Special Survey on the Impact of COVID-19 on Individual and the Economy (Round 1) was conducted online by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) during the period 23rd – 31st March 2020. This survey consists of 21 questions comprising general module, employment and expenditure module. A total of 168,182 respondents aged 15 years and above participated in this survey.

This article focuses on survey findings based on qualitative views related to the economy, employment and spending pattern.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE ECONOMY AND INDIVIDUAL

Based on the survey, more than two-third (71.4%) of self-employed respondents have sufficient savings for less than 1 month. For employers and private employees, 77.2 per cent and 82.7 per cent respectively have sufficient financial savings for up to 2 months. Meanwhile, 78.9 per cent of GLC employees and 75.2 per cent of MNC employees have sufficient financial savings for up to 4 months. Exhibit 1)

Exhibit 1: Financial Savings Duration by Employment Status
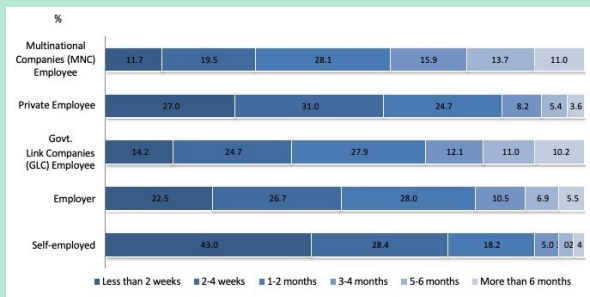
Approximately 69.7 per cent of those working less than 1 year and 63.2 per cent of those working between 1-3 years reported that their financial savings will run out in less than 1 month respectively. Meanwhile, 25.4 per cent of those working 4-10 years and 27.5 per cent of those working 11-20 years have sufficient savings up to 2 months. In Addition, 11.4 per cent of those working 21-30 years and 11.7 per cent of those working over 30 years have sufficient financial savings up to 4 months. (Exhibit 2)

Exhibit 2: Duration of Working Affects Financial Savings
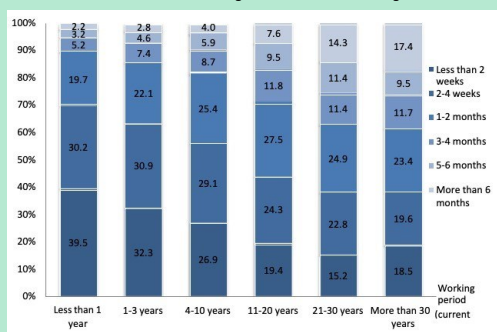
CHANGES IN SPENDING PATTERN OF DAILY NEEDS PRIOR AND DURING COVID-19 OUTBREAK

Overall, there is a change in daily needs spending prior and during COVID-19 outbreak. Spending pattern of buying raw materials for cooking at the markets/ supermarkets/ grocery stores shows that the current purchase has shifted towards sometimes and seldom as compared to prior COVID-19 outbreak.

There is a change in behaviour in dining at restaurant, dining in the fast food restaurant and watching movies at cinema activities where consumers have stopped those activities during the outbreak. Spending pattern of other activities appears to focus on rarely and never as compared to very often and often.² (Exhibit 3)

Exhibit 3: Radar on Spending Prior and During COVID- 19 Outbreak
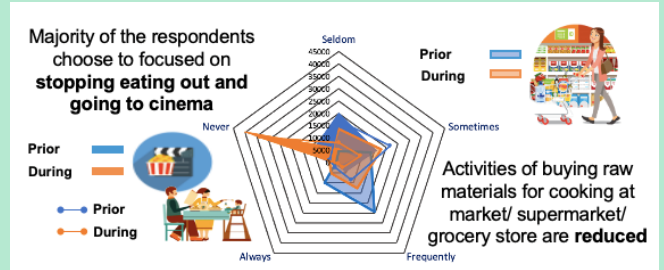
CONCLUSION

Overall, it was found that there were changes in pattern of savings, employment and spending prior and during the COVID-19 outbreak. It can be seen through the retention period of an individual whom is self-employed is greatly affected as compared to other status of employment especially those working in the MNC sector.

Meanwhile, the duration of employment also affects the financial savings of individuals. In terms of spending pattern, there is also changes in daily needs spending prior and during COVID-19 outbreak.

DISCLAIMER

The presented analysis is based on respondents who participated in this survey and cannot be generalised to represent the views of all Malaysians. It should be interpreted with caution to assess the impact of COVID-19 in Malaysia and not as official statistics. However, it can be used to reflect the current situation. DOSM is not responsible for any implications from the use of the statistics.

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WRITTEN BY:
*Azhari Ahmad, Ruslee Husain, Riyanti Saari
Research and Methodology Division
Department of Statistics Malaysia*

Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020
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IMPAK PERINTAH KAWALAN PERGERAKAN 1.0 BAGI MENGEKANG COVID-19 KEPADA SYARIKAT DAN FIRMA PERNIAGAAN DI MALAYSIA

PENGENALAN

YAB Perdana Menteri telah mengumumkan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) seluruh Malaysia pada 16 Mac 2020 bagi fasa pertama bagi tempoh 18-31 Mac 2020. PKP ini telah disambung dua minggu lagi bermula 1-14 April 2020 (fasa kedua) dan dilanjutkan ke fasa ketiga untuk tempoh 15-28 April 2020. Berikutan pengumuman pelanjutan PKP tersebut, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah melaksanakan Survei Khas Kesan COVID-19 Kepada Syarikat dan Firma Perniagaan mulai 10 April hingga 1 Mei 2020 secara atas talian. Sebanyak 4,094 syarikat/firma perniagaan telah menyertai survei ini.

Artikel ini menfokuskan kepada kesan COVID-19 kepada ekonomi dan syarikat/firma perniagaan di Malaysia.

IMPAK KEPADA SYARIKAT/FIRMA PERNIAGAAN

Lebih kurang 93.0 peratus responden adalah Perusahaan Kecil Sederhana dan hanya 7.0 peratus terdiri daripada firma besar (Rajah 1). Berdasarkan penemuan survei, 67.8 peratus syarikat/firma perniagaan menyatakan tiada sumber pendapatan sepanjang tempoh PKP. (Rajah 2).

Rajah 1: Responden Mengikut Kategori Syarikat
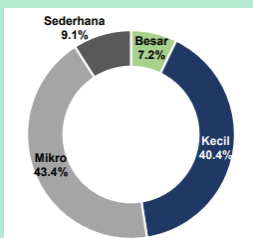
Rajah 2: Sumber Pendapatan bagi Syarikat/ Firma Perniagaan Sepanjang Tempoh PKP
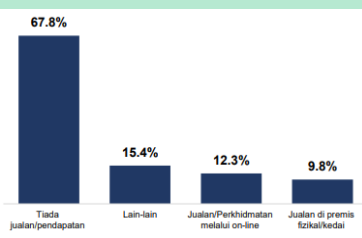
Rajah 3: Tempoh Syarikat/ Firma Perniagaan Mampu Bertahan Sekiranya Memberi Kemudahan Cuti Bergaji Penuh/ Separuh Gaji Kepada Pekerja
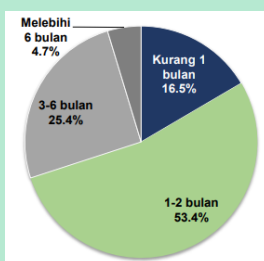
Rajah 3 menunjukkan 53.4 peratus syarikat/firma perniagaan hanya mampu bertahan 1 hingga 2 bulan sahaja sekiranya memberi kemudahan cuti bergaji penuh/ separuh gaji kepada pekerja. Manakala 25.4 peratus pula mampu bertahan antara 3 hingga 6 bulan dan 16.5 peratus boleh bertahan kurang daripada 1 bulan. Hanya 4.7 peratus syarikat/ firma perniagaan mampu bertahan sehingga melebihi 6 bulan.

Daripada 4,094 syarikat/ firma perniagaan, 35.6 peratus syarikat/ firma perniagaan menyatakan memberi cuti bergaji penuh kepada pekerja semasa tempoh PKP. Lebih kurang 33.5 peratus syarikat/ firma perniagaan mengambil pendekatan bekerja dari rumah. Manakala, 16.5 peratus peratus syarikat memberi cuti tanpa gaji kepada pekerja semasa tempoh PKP. Walau bagaimanapun, 3.8 peratus syarikat/ firma perniagaan terpaksa melaksanakan pemberhentian pekerja (Rajah 4).

Rajah 4: Kesan Kepada Pekerja Semasa Tempoh PKP
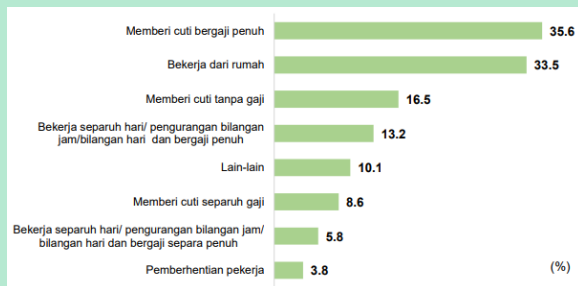
Pelaksanaan PKP tidak hanya mengganggu operasi perniagaan tetapi juga mempengaruhi pekerjaan kerana beberapa syarikat/ firma perniagaan terpaksa mengambil langkah akhir dengan melaksanakan pemberhentian pekerja. Ini sedikit sebanyak menyumbang kepada peningkatan kadar pengangguran. Kadar pengangguran meningkat daripada 3.9 peratus pada bulan Mac 2020 kepada 5.0 peratus pada bulan April 2020 dan kemudian meningkat kepada 5.3 peratus pada bulan Mei 2020 (Rajah 5).

Rajah 5: Bilangan Penganggur dan Kadar Pengangguran 2010-2019 dan Januari-Mei 2020
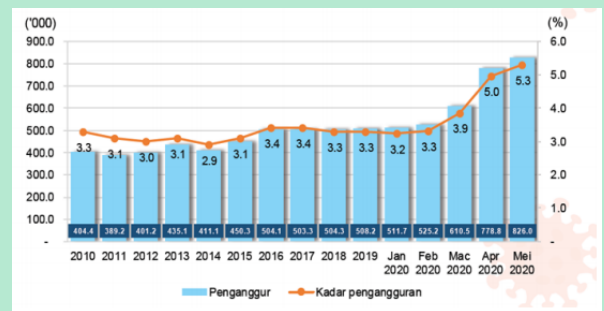
MITIGASI KESAN COVID-19

Pembayaran gaji pekerja mendominasi isu/ cabaran yang dihadapi oleh syarikat/firma perniagaan seperti dinyatakan oleh 76.6 peratus responden (Rajah 6). Untuk meneruskan kelangsungan perniagaan semasa PKP, 83.1 peratus syarikat/firma perniagaan menyatakan mereka memerlukan bantuan kewangan/ subsidi daripada Kerajaan (Rajah 7). Menurut Geraldine Duoba (2021), di New Zealand, bantuan Kerajaan yang ditawarkan semasa sekatan COVID-19 dilaksanakan, termasuk subsidi upah dan kemudahan pinjaman perniagaan adalah faktor penting yang membantu perniagaan untuk terus bertahan (Stats NZ, 2020).

Rajah 6: Isu/Cabaran yang Dihadapi Syarikat/ Firma Perniagaan
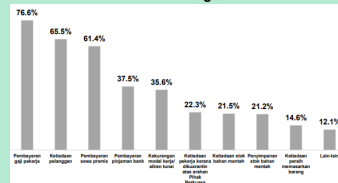
Rajah 7: Bantuan yang Diperlukan oleh Syarikat/ Firma Perniagaan
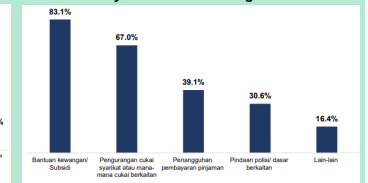
Rajah 8: Syarikat/ Firma Perniagaan yang Mendapat Manfaat dari Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi Prihatin Rakyat (PRIHATIN)
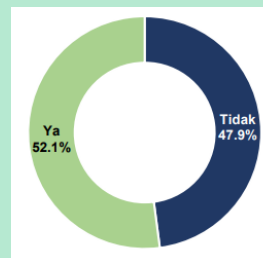
Rajah 8 menunjukkan 52.1 peratus daripada 4,094 responden menyatakan pengumuman Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi Prihatin Rakyat (PRIHATIN) dapat meringankan beban syarikat/ firma perniagaan manakala 47.9 peratus menyatakan tidak dapat mengurangkan beban syarikat/ firma perniagaan yang ditanggung.

Didapati 68.9 peratus syarikat/ firma perniagaan menyatakan kos operasi atau modal kerja sepanjang tempoh PKP dibiayai dengan menggunakan simpanan. Manakala, 19.8 peratus melalui pinjaman dan 11.3 peratus melalui suntikan modal.(Rajah 9). Dari segi anggaran tempoh pemulihan, 42.5 peratus responden menganggarkan tempoh lebih daripada 6 bulan diperlukan bagi syarikat/ firma perniagaan mereka untuk kembali pulih seperti biasa sekiranya COVID-19 berjaya dibendung (Rajah 10).

Rajah 9: Sumber Syarikat/ Firma Perniagaan Menampung Kos Operasi atau Modal Kerja Sepanjang Tempoh PKP Berlangsung
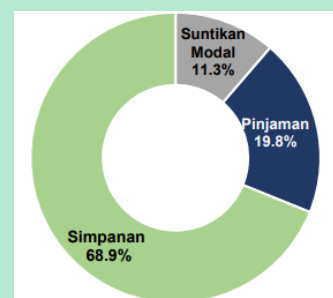
Rajah 10: Anggaran Tempoh Syarikat/ Firma Perniagaan akan Kembali Pulih
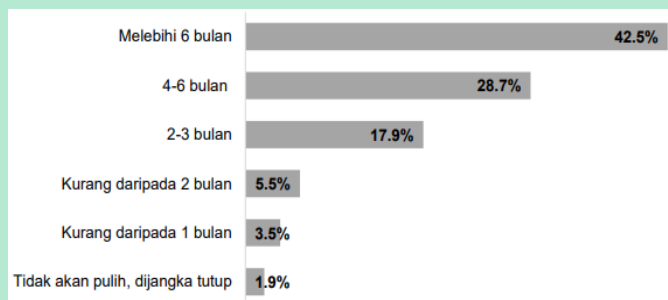
KESIMPULAN

Seperti negara lain, Kerajaan perlu melaksanakan PKP bagi mengekang penularan pandemik COVID-19 dan seterusnya melumpuhkan sistem kesihatan negara. Dalam tempoh PKP fasa pertama hingga fasa ketiga yang bermula 18 Mac hingga 28 April 2020, hanya perkhidmatan penting dibenarkan beroperasi dengan tempoh operasi yang lebih singkat dari kebiasaan iaitu 8.00 pagi hingga 8.00 malam sahaja.

Syarikat/ firma perniagaan yang tidak tersenarai sebagai perkhidmatan penting tidak dibenarkan beroperasi seperti biasa dalam tempoh PKP. Seperti yang ditunjukkan dari penemuan survei, ini memberi kesan kepada pendapatan syarikat/ firma perniagaan dan kemampuan membayar gaji pekerja. Sekiranya PKP berpanjangan dan syarikat/ firma perniagaan perlu memberi cuti bergaji penuh atau separuh gaji, ia boleh menjejaskan kelangsungan syarikat/ firma perniagaan di mana lebih separuh dari responden menyatakan mereka hanya mampu bertahan selama 1-2 bulan. PKP bukan sahaja memberi kesan kepada syarikat/ firma perniagaan tetapi juga pekerja kerana ada di antara mereka yang telah di arah mengambil cuti tanpa gaji, mengalami pemotongan gaji atau senario yang lebih buruk diberhentikan kerja.

Walaupun bantuan kewangan dari Kerajaan memberikan sedikit kelegaan, syarikat/ firma perniagaan perlu mencari kaedah lain untuk membiayai kos operasi atau modal kerja mereka melalui simpanan, suntikan modal atau pinjaman. Tempoh pemulihan mungkin berbeza di mana kebanyakan syarikat/ firma perniagaan menganggarkan lebih dari 6 bulan untuk pulih.

PENAFIAN

Analisis yang dipaparkan adalah berdasarkan kepada syarikat/ firma perniagaan yang menyertai Survei ini dan tidak mewakili pandangan seluruh syarikat/ firma perniagaan di Malaysia. Ia harus ditafsir secara berhati-hati bagi menilai kesan COVID-19 di Malaysia dan ia bukanlah statistik rasmi. Namun, ia boleh digunakan untuk menyokong dalam memberi gambaran tentang situasi semasa. DOSM tidak akan bertanggungjawab ke atas sebarang implikasi daripada penggunaan statistik ini.

Pandangan yang dinyatakan dalam artikel ini adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili pandangan DOSM.

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DITULIS OLEH:
Sabariah Esa, Noor Azwa Ansar, Sabrina Sabri, Riyanti S
Bahagian Metodologi dan Penyelidikan

IMPACT OF MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER 1.0 TO CURB COVID-19 ON COMPANIES AND BUSINESS FIRMS IN MALAYSIA

INTRODUCTION

The Prime Minister has announced the Movement Control Order (MCO) throughout Malaysia on 16 March 2020 for the first phase in the period of 18-31 March 2020. This MCO has been extended for another two weeks from 1-14 April 2020 (second phase) and extended to third phase in the period of 15-28 April 2020. Following the announcement of the MCO extension, the Department of Statistics Malaysia has conducted an online Special Survey On Effects Of COVID-19 On Companies And Business Firms from 10 April to 1 May 2020. A total of 4,094 companies/ business firms participated in this survey.

This article focuses on the impact of COVID-19 on the economy and companies/ business firms in Malaysia.

IMPACT ON COMPANIES/BUSINESS FIRMS

About 93.0 per cent of the survey respondents was Small Medium Enterprise and only 7.0 per cent comprised large firms (Exhibit 1). Based on the survey findings, 67.8 per cent of companies/ business firms reported that they had no source of income during the MCO period (Exhibit 2).

Exhibit 1: Respondents by Company Categories
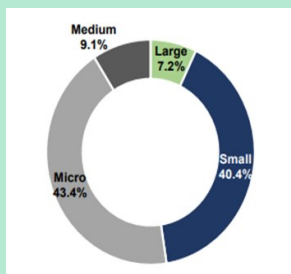
Exhibit 2: Source of Income for Companies/ Business Firms During MCO Period
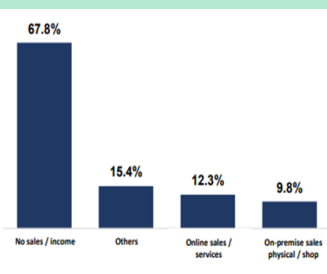
Exhibit 3: Companies/ Business Firms Survival Period if Provide Full Paid/ Half Paid Leave to Employees
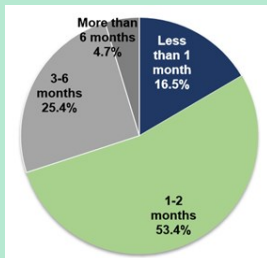
Exhibit 3 shows that 53.4 per cent of companies/ business firms could only survive for 1 to 2 months if they to continue to provide full paid/ half paid leave to employees. While, 25.4 per cent said they could last between 3 and 6 months and 16.5 per cent said they could only last less than 1 month. Only 4.7 per cent of companies/ business firms could survive more than 6 months.

Out of 4,094 companies/ business firms, 35.6 per cent of companies/ business firms stated that they were able to provide full paid leave to employees during the MCO period. About 33.5 per cent of companies/ business firms had opted work from home approach. Meanwhile, 16.5 per cent of companies gave employees unpaid leave during the MCO period. Unfortunately, 3.8 per cent of companies/ business firms had to terminate their employee (Exhibit 4).

Exhibit 4: Impact on Employees During MCO Period
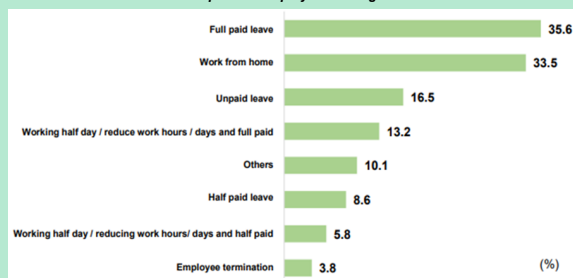
Implementation of MCO not only disrupt business operation but also affected employment as some companies/ business firms had to resort to terminating their employees. This could contribute to the increase of unemployment rate. The unemployment rate rose from 3.9 per cent in March 2020 to unprecedented rate of 5.0 per cent in April 2020 and then peaked at 5.3 per cent in May 2020 (Exhibit 5).

Exhibit 5: Unemployed Persons and Unemployed Rate, 2010-2019 and January-May 2020
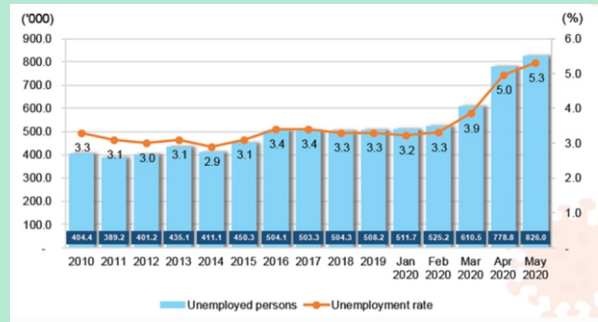
MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF COVID-19

Employees pay-out dominates the issues/ challenges faced by companies/ business firms as stated by 76.6 per cent respondents (Exhibit 6). To survive the MCO, 83.1 per cent of companies/business firms reported that they required financial assistance/ subsidies from the Government (Exhibit 7). According to Geraldine Duoba (2021), in New Zealand, government assistance offered during COVID-19 restrictions, including wage subsidies and business loans, was one of the key things businesses used to help stay afloat (Stats NZ, 2020).

Exhibit 6: Issues/ Challenges Facing by Companies/ Business Firms
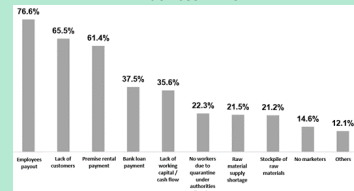
Exhibit 7: Assistances Needed by Companies/ Business Firms
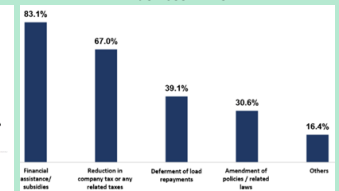
Exhibit 8: Companies/ business firms Receiving Benefits from Prihatin Rakyat Economic Stimulus Package (PRIHATIN)
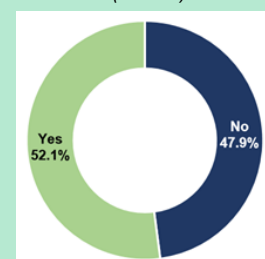
Exhibit 8 shows that 52.1 per cent of 4,094 respondents stated that the announcement of the Prihatin Rakyat Economic Stimulus Package (PRIHATIN) could reduce the burden of companies/ business firms while 47.9 per cent said it could not reduce the burden of companies/ business.

It was found that 68.9 per cent of companies/ business firms had to use their savings to pay for operating costs or working capital. Meanwhile, 19.8 per cent through loans and 11.3 per cent were capital injections (Exhibit 9). In terms of recovery period, 42.5 per cent of respondents estimated that it would take more than 6 months for their companies/ business firms to recover and back to business as usual. (Exhibit 10).

Exhibit 9: Source of Companies/ Business firms in Accommodating Operating Costs or Working Capital During MCO Period
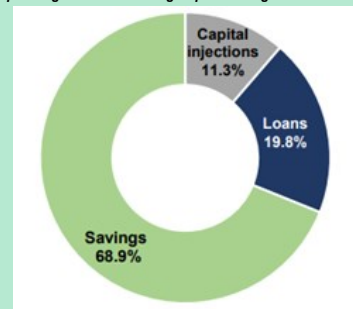
Exhibit 10: Estimate Period for Companies/ Business firms to Recover

More than 6 months	42.5%
4-6 months	28.7%
2-3 months	17.9%
Less than 2 months	5.5%
Less than 1 month	3.5%
Not recover, expected to close	1.9%
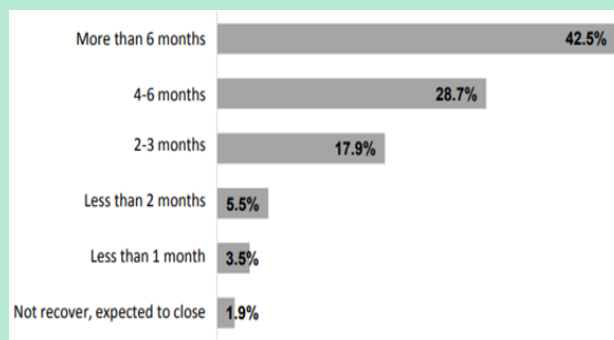
CONCLUSION

Like other countries, the Government had to implement MCO to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic then crippling the country's health system. During MCO first phase to MCO third phase which started from 18 March until 28 April 2020, only essential services were allowed to operate with a shorter operating period from 8.00 am to 8.00 pm.

Companies/ business firms that were not listed as essential services were not allowed to operate during the MCO period. As evident from the findings of the survey, this certainly affects the income of the companies/ business firms and the ability to pay employees' salary. If MCO is prolonged and the companies/ business firms had to continue paying full or half paid leave it could affect the survival of the companies/ business firms with more than half of respondents declaring that they could only survive for 1-2 months. The MCO not only affected the companies/ business firms but also employee as they had to take unpaid leave, pay-cut or in worst case scenario terminated from employment.

While financial assistance from Government could provide some relief, companies/ business firms had to find other ways to fund their operating cost or working capital either through saving, capital injection or loan. Recovery period may varies with most companies/ business firms estimating more than 6 months to recover.

DISCLAIMER

The presented analysis is based on respondents who participated in this survey and cannot be generalised to represent the views of all Malaysians. It should be interpreted with caution to assess the impact of COVID-19 in Malaysia and not as official statistics. However, it can be used to reflect the current situation. DOSM is not responsible for any implications from the use of the statistics.

The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of DOSM.

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WRITTEN BY:
Sabariah Esa, Noor Azwa Ansar, Sabrina Sabri, Riyanti S
Reserach and Methodology Division
Department of Statistics Malaysia

ANGGARAN PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH DAN INSIDEN KEMISKINAN 2020

HOUSEHOLD INCOME ESTIMATES AND INCIDENCE OF POVERTY 2020

JADUAL
TABLES

ANGGARAN
PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH DAN
INSIDEN KEMISKINAN
2020

*HOUSEHOLD INCOME ESTIMATES
AND INCIDENCE OF POVERTY
2020*

STATISTIK PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH DAN INSIDEN KEMISKINAN

*STATISTICS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME
AND INCIDENCE OF POVERTY*

Jadual 1.1: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2020
Table   1.1: Median, mean and growth rate of monthly household gross income by state, Malaysia, 2019 and 2020

Negeri *State*	Bilangan isi rumah ('000) *Number of households ('000)*	Penengah/*Median*			Purata/*Mean*		
		(RM)		Kadar pertumbuhan *Growth rate*	(RM)		Kadar pertumbuhan *Growth rate*
	2020	2019	2020	2019 – 2020 (%)	2019	2020	2019 – 2020 (%)
Malaysia	**7,579.6**	**5,873**	**5,209**	**(11.3)**	**7,901**	**7,089**	**(10.3)**
Johor	913.7	6,427	5,690	(11.5)	8,013	7,264	(9.3)
Kedah	516.0	4,325	3,829	(11.5)	5,522	5,005	(9.4)
Kelantan	349.5	3,563	3,010	(15.5)	4,874	4,411	(9.5)
Melaka	235.5	6,054	5,447	(10.0)	7,741	7,186	(7.2)
Negeri Sembilan	283.3	5,005	4,478	(10.5)	6,707	6,184	(7.8)
Pahang	355.9	4,440	4,033	(9.2)	5,667	5,144	(9.2)
Pulau Pinang	476.7	6,169	5,474	(11.3)	7,774	6,850	(11.9)
Perak	658.2	4,273	3,759	(12.0)	5,645	5,081	(10.0)
Perlis	60.4	4,594	4,043	(12.0)	5,476	4,971	(9.2)
Selangor	1,707.2	8,210	7,300	(11.1)	10,827	9,668	(10.7)
Terengganu	265.0	5,545	4,790	(13.6)	6,815	6,051	(11.2)
Sabah	547.1	4,235	3,773	(10.9)	5,745	5,215	(9.2)
Sarawak	647.3	4,544	3,831	(15.7)	5,959	5,087	(14.6)
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	505.8	10,549	9,093	(13.8)	13,257	11,728	(11.5)
W.P. Labuan	23.1	6,726	6,126	(8.9)	8,319	7,333	(11.9)
W.P. Putrajaya	35.1	9,983	9,743	(2.4)	12,840	12,322	(4.0)

Jadual 1.2: Pendapatan isi rumah per kapita bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2020
Table   1.2: Median, mean and growth rate of monthly per capita household income by state, Malaysia, 2019 and 2020

Negeri *State*	Bilangan isi rumah ('000) *Number of households ('000)* 2020	Penengah/*Median*			Purata/*Mean*		
		(RM)		Kadar pertumbuhan *Growth rate*	(RM)		Kadar pertumbuhan *Growth rate*
		2019	2020	2019 – 2020 (%)	2019	2020	2019 – 2020 (%)
Malaysia	**7,579.6**	**1,710**	**1,537**	**(10.1)**	**2,394**	**2,151**	**(10.2)**
Johor	913.7	1,867	1,680	**(10.0)**	2,423	2,192	**(9.5)**
Kedah	516.0	1,269	1,138	**(10.3)**	1,686	1,528	**(9.4)**
Kelantan	349.5	965	853	**(11.6)**	1,305	1,209	**(7.4)**
Melaka	235.5	1,716	1,565	**(8.8)**	2,257	2,118	**(6.2)**
Negeri Sembilan	283.3	1,548	1,407	**(9.1)**	2,036	1,877	**(7.8)**
Pahang	355.9	1,387	1,259	**(9.2)**	1,758	1,610	**(8.4)**
Pulau Pinang	476.7	1,974	1,748	**(11.4)**	2,522	2,236	**(11.3)**
Perak	658.2	1,442	1,311	**(9.1)**	1,827	1,688	**(7.6)**
Perlis	60.4	1,326	1,218	**(8.1)**	1,605	1,505	**(6.2)**
Selangor	1,707.2	2,305	2,043	**(11.4)**	3,150	2,800	**(11.1)**
Terengganu	265.0	1,309	1,140	**(12.9)**	1,679	1,491	**(11.2)**
Sabah	547.1	1,096	967	**(11.8)**	1,595	1,430	**(10.3)**
Sarawak	647.3	1,318	1,125	**(14.6)**	1,845	1,590	**(13.8)**
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	505.8	3,385	2,984	**(11.8)**	4,600	4,061	**(11.7)**
W.P. Labuan	23.1	1,697	1,551	**(8.6)**	2,231	1,968	**(11.8)**
W.P. Putrajaya	35.1	3,004	2,865	**(4.6)**	3,996	3,849	**(3.7)**

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Jadual 1.3: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2020
Table   1.3: Percentage of households and income share by state, Malaysia, 2019 and 2020

(%)

Negeri *State*	2019		2020	
	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*
Malaysia	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Johor	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.4
Kedah	6.9	4.8	6.8	4.8
Kelantan	4.7	2.9	4.6	2.9
Melaka	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Negeri Sembilan	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.3
Pahang	4.8	3.4	4.7	3.4
Pulau Pinang	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.1
Perak	8.8	6.3	8.7	6.2
Perlis	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6
Selangor	22.3	30.6	22.5	30.7
Terengganu	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.0
Sabah	7.1	5.1	7.2	5.3
Sarawak	8.6	6.5	8.5	6.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.7	11.2	6.7	11.0
W.P. Labuan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
W.P. Putrajaya	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8

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Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020
Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty 2020

Jadual 1.4: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2020
Table   1.4: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and state, Malaysia, 2020

(%)

Kelas pendapatan kasar *Gross income class* (RM)	Jumlah *Total*									
	Jumlah/*Total*		Johor		Kedah		Kelantan		Melaka	
	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) *Number of households ('000)*	7,579.6		913.7		516.0		349.5		235.5	
Jumlah *Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,999 dan ke bawah *1,999 and below*	7.8	1.7	4.3	0.9	11.6	3.7	23.8	7.9	6.1	1.3
2,000 – 2,999	14.6	5.2	11.7	4.1	22.2	11.2	26.0	14.4	12.7	4.5
3,000 – 3,999	13.4	6.6	12.5	6.1	18.9	13.1	13.6	10.7	13.1	6.4
4,000 – 4,999	12.1	7.7	13.5	8.3	13.7	12.2	10.4	10.5	13.4	8.3
5,000 – 5,999	9.3	7.2	11.5	8.7	8.3	9.1	6.6	8.3	11.0	8.4
6,000 – 6,999	7.8	7.1	9.7	8.7	6.2	7.9	4.1	6.0	8.5	7.7
7,000 – 7,999	6.3	6.6	7.4	7.6	4.6	6.9	2.6	4.4	6.6	6.9
8,000 – 8,999	5.6	6.6	6.3	7.3	4.0	6.7	2.5	4.8	5.5	6.5
9,000 – 9,999	4.3	5.8	4.9	6.4	2.3	4.4	1.8	3.9	4.1	5.4
10,000 – 10,999	3.3	4.9	3.5	5.1	1.9	3.9	1.5	3.5	3.1	4.5
11,000 – 11,999	2.6	4.2	2.6	4.1	1.3	2.9	1.1	3.0	2.8	4.4
12,000 – 12,999	2.2	3.8	2.4	4.1	0.8	2.0	1.0	2.8	2.5	4.4
13,000 – 13,999	1.8	3.3	1.5	2.7	0.7	1.9	1.0	3.0	2.1	3.8
14,000 – 14,999	1.4	3.0	1.6	3.2	0.7	2.0	1.0	3.3	1.8	3.6
15,000 dan ke atas *15,000 and above*	7.5	26.3	6.6	22.7	2.8	12.1	3.0	13.5	6.7	23.9

Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020
Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty 2020

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Jadual 1.4: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2020 (samb.)
Table   1.4: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and state, Malaysia, 2020 (cont'd)

(%)

Kelas pendapatan kasar *Gross income class* (RM)	Jumlah *Total*							
	Negeri Sembilan		**Pahang**		**Pulau Pinang**		**Perak**	
	Isi rumah *Household*	**Agihan pendapatan** *Income share*	**Isi rumah** *Household*	**Agihan pendapatan** *Income share*	**Isi rumah** *Household*	**Agihan pendapatan** *Income share*	**Isi rumah** *Household*	**Agihan pendapatan** *Income share*
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) *Number of households ('000)*	283.3		355.9		476.7		658.2	
Jumlah *Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1,999 dan ke bawah *1,999 and below*	7.5	1.9	7.2	2.2	4.5	1.0	13.8	4.1
2,000 – 2,999	20.4	8.4	18.5	9.3	11.4	4.2	22.3	11.0
3,000 – 3,999	15.1	8.4	23.6	15.9	14.1	7.2	17.7	12.1
4,000 – 4,999	13.5	9.8	15.3	13.3	14.7	9.5	13.2	11.6
5,000 – 5,999	9.0	8.0	9.0	9.5	11.1	8.9	7.7	8.3
6,000 – 6,999	6.5	6.8	6.7	8.4	9.3	8.8	6.3	8.0
7,000 – 7,999	5.1	6.1	4.9	7.0	8.1	8.9	4.4	6.5
8,000 – 8,999	4.4	6.0	4.2	6.9	5.6	6.9	3.6	6.0
9,000 – 9,999	3.6	5.5	2.3	4.3	4.6	6.4	2.2	4.1
10,000 – 10,999	2.3	3.8	1.7	3.5	3.7	5.7	2.1	4.4
11,000 – 11,999	1.8	3.4	1.6	3.5	2.6	4.4	1.1	2.5
12,000 – 12,999	1.8	3.6	0.8	2.1	2.1	3.8	1.1	2.7
13,000 – 13,999	1.5	3.3	1.0	2.5	1.5	3.0	0.9	2.4
14,000 – 14,999	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.4	1.4	3.0	0.8	2.3
15,000 dan ke atas *15,000 and above*	6.6	22.8	2.7	10.2	5.3	18.3	2.8	14.0

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Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020
Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty 2020

Jadual 1.4: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2020 (samb.)
Table   1.4: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and state, Malaysia, 2020 (cont'd)

(%)

Kelas pendapatan kasar *Gross income class* (RM)	Jumlah *Total*							
	Perlis		Selangor		Terengganu		Sabah	
	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) *Number of households ('000)*	60.4		1,707.2		265.0		547.1	
Jumlah Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1,999 dan ke bawah 1,999 and below	14.2	4.3	2.1	0.3	6.4	1.7	15.6	4.5
2,000 – 2,999	21.1	10.7	5.9	1.6	14.6	6.2	23.0	11.0
3,000 – 3,999	14.1	9.8	9.7	3.5	17.0	9.7	14.5	9.6
4,000 – 4,999	12.3	11.0	10.5	4.9	14.4	10.6	11.5	9.9
5,000 – 5,999	10.0	11.0	10.1	5.7	10.1	9.1	7.8	8.2
6,000 – 6,999	7.6	9.9	9.3	6.2	9.3	9.9	6.2	7.7
7,000 – 7,999	5.7	8.5	7.8	6.0	6.6	8.1	3.9	5.7
8,000 – 8,999	3.4	5.8	7.4	6.5	4.9	6.9	4.1	6.6
9,000 – 9,999	3.9	7.5	6.6	6.5	3.6	5.7	2.5	4.6
10,000 – 10,999	1.8	3.7	4.8	5.2	2.7	4.7	2.1	4.1
11,000 – 11,999	1.5	3.4	3.6	4.3	2.4	4.5	1.9	4.3
12,000 – 12,999	1.4	3.5	3.2	4.2	1.6	3.3	1.4	3.3
13,000 – 13,999	0.9	2.3	2.8	4.0	1.4	3.0	1.0	2.7
14,000 – 14,999	0.3	0.9	2.2	3.3	0.9	2.3	0.8	2.3
15,000 dan ke atas 15,000 and above	1.8	7.7	14.0	37.8	4.1	14.3	3.7	15.5

Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020
Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty 2020

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Jadual 1.4: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2020 (samb.)
Table   1.4: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and state, Malaysia, 2020 (cont'd)

(%)

Kelas pendapatan kasar *Gross income class* (RM)	Jumlah *Total*							
	Sarawak		**W.P. Kuala Lumpur**		**W.P. Labuan**		**W.P. Putrajaya**	
	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) *Number of households ('000)*	647.3		505.8		23.1		35.1	
Jumlah *Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1,999 dan ke bawah *1,999 and below*	14.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.0
2,000 – 2,999	23.5	11.5	1.1	0.3	9.4	3.2	0.4	0.1
3,000 – 3,999	14.7	10.0	3.9	1.2	10.3	5.0	3.0	0.9
4,000 – 4,999	12.1	10.6	7.4	2.8	13.1	8.0	8.6	3.1
5,000 – 5,999	8.0	8.6	8.3	3.9	13.8	10.3	8.9	4.0
6,000 – 6,999	6.4	8.1	8.2	4.5	10.6	9.4	6.7	3.5
7,000 – 7,999	4.4	6.5	9.9	6.4	8.4	8.5	8.1	5.0
8,000 – 8,999	4.0	6.7	9.9	7.2	7.2	8.3	8.9	6.2
9,000 – 9,999	2.8	5.2	8.1	6.6	4.8	6.3	7.4	5.7
10,000 – 10,999	2.0	4.2	6.7	6.0	4.6	6.5	8.1	6.9
11,000 – 11,999	1.9	4.3	5.9	5.8	2.8	4.3	4.7	4.4
12,000 – 12,999	1.4	3.5	4.8	5.1	2.6	4.4	3.9	3.9
13,000 – 13,999	0.9	2.5	4.1	4.7	1.9	3.5	4.4	4.8
14,000 – 14,999	1.0	2.8	3.0	3.7	1.6	3.2	3.6	4.3
15,000 dan ke atas *15,000 and above*	2.9	11.3	18.4	41.8	6.7	18.5	23.1	47.2

Jadual 1.5: Insiden kemiskinan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2020
Table   1.5: Incidence of poverty by state, Malaysia, 2019 and 2020

(%)

Negeri *State*	Kemiskinan Mutlak *Absolute Poverty*			Kemiskinan Relatif *Relative Poverty*	
	2019	2020		2019	2020
Malaysia	**5.6**	**8.4**		**16.9**	**16.2**
Johor	3.9	5.9		15.3	13.9
Kedah	8.8	12.7		10.9	10.0
Kelantan	12.4	21.2		9.9	11.4
Melaka	3.9	6.1		17.0	14.4
Negeri Sembilan	4.3	6.5		11.6	10.5
Pahang	4.3	8.8		6.0	7.3
Pulau Pinang	1.9	3.3		13.2	12.2
Perak	7.3	11.4		11.3	11.1
Perlis	3.9	9.9		12.0	14.3
Selangor	1.2	1.7		15.3	13.9
Terengganu	6.1	12.0		8.2	10.7
Sabah	19.5	25.3		14.7	13.2
Sarawak	9.0	12.9		15.2	12.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.2	0.4		10.6	9.1
W.P. Labuan	3.1	5.2		12.9	11.8
W.P. Putrajaya	0.4	0.2		12.1	11.2

Nota/*Note* :

Had pendapatan kemiskinan relatif mengikut 1/2 daripada penengah pendapatan bagi negeri
Income threshold for relative poverty based on 1/2 of median income of each state

ANGGARAN PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH DAN INSIDEN KEMISKINAN 2020

HOUSEHOLD INCOME ESTIMATES AND INCIDENCE OF POVERTY 2020

SIRI MASA STATISTIK TERPILIH PENDAPATAN DAN KEMISKINAN

TIME SERIES FOR SELECTED STATISTICS ON INCOME AND POVERTY

Jadual 2.1: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 1995 - 2020
Table 2.1: Median of monthly household gross income by state, Malaysia, 1995 - 2020

(RM)

Negeri/State	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2020*
Malaysia	1,377	1,724	1,704	2,049	2,211	2,552	2,841	3,626	4,585	5,228	5,873	5,209
Negeri/State												
Johor	1,610	2,056	2,012	2,212	2,325	2,726	2,958	3,650	5,197	5,652	6,427	5,690
Kedah	990	1,171	1,225	1,451	1,607	1,756	1,966	2,633	3,451	3,811	4,325	3,829
Kelantan	789	872	946	1,154	1,258	1,510	1,713	2,276	2,716	3,079	3,563	3,010
Melaka	1,391	1,793	1,715	2,051	2,308	2,717	3,005	3,923	5,029	5,588	6,054	5,447
Negeri Sembilan	1,358	1,731	1,777	2,080	2,288	2,556	2,711	3,575	4,128	4,579	5,005	4,478
Pahang	1,138	1,259	1,202	1,423	1,783	2,235	2,479	3,067	3,389	3,979	4,440	4,033
Pulau Pinang	1,693	2,338	2,323	2,572	2,650	2,902	3,200	4,039	4,702	5,409	6,169	5,474
Perak	1,102	1,522	1,350	1,613	1,732	1,905	2,094	2,665	3,451	4,006	4,273	3,759
Perlis	889	1,114	1,086	1,431	1,459	1,746	1,832	2,387	3,500	4,204	4,594	4,043
Selangor	2,255	2,850	2,750	3,144	3,588	4,046	4,306	5,353	6,214	7,225	8,210	7,300
Terengganu	756	1,026	1,155	1,331	1,353	1,796	2,096	3,034	3,777	4,694	5,545	4,790
Sabah	1,133	1,390	1,264	1,583	1,606	1,189	2,066	2,860	3,745	4,110	4,235	3,773
Sarawak	1,305	1,499	1,667	1,704	1,804	2,250	2,394	3,047	3,778	4,163	4,544	3,831
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,321	3,090	2,828	3,364	3,336	3,697	4,409	5,847	7,620	9,073	10,549	9,093
W.P. Labuan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2,777	3,498	5,063	5,684	5,928	6,726	6,126
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4,288	5,450	6,486	7,512	8,275	9,983	9,743

Nota/*Note*:
Data adalah berdasarkan kepada warganegara Malaysia/*Data is based on Malaysian citizens*
* **Merujuk kepada nilai anggaran berdasarkan kajian ini/***Refers to estimated value based on this study*

Jadual 2.2: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 1970 - 2020
Table 2.2: Mean of monthly household gross income by state, Malaysia, 1970 - 2020

(RM)

	1970*	1974*	1976	1979	1984	1987	1989**	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2020***
Malaysia	264	362	505	678	1,098	1,083	1,169	1,566	2,020	2,606	2,472	3,011	3,249	3,686	4,025	5,000	6,141	6,958	7,901	7,089
Negeri/State																				
Johor	237	382	513	731	1,065	1,060	1,150	1,713	2,138	2,772	2,646	2,963	3,076	3,457	3,835	4,658	6,207	6,928	8,013	7,264
Kedah	189	256	306	382	690	718	749	1,048	1,295	1,590	1,612	1,966	2,126	2,408	2,667	3,425	4,478	4,971	5,522	5,005
Kelantan	151	231	269	341	625	667	712	907	1,091	1,249	1,314	1,674	1,829	2,143	2,536	3,168	3,715	4,214	4,874	4,411
Melaka	265	410	568	772	1,040	1,034	1,084	1,459	1,843	2,276	2,260	2,650	2,791	3,421	4,184	4,759	6,046	6,849	7,741	7,186
Negeri Sembilan	286	386	505	629	1,039	908	1,083	1,380	1,767	2,378	2,335	2,739	2,886	3,336	3,540	4,576	5,271	5,887	6,707	6,184
Pahang	286	305	477	702	960	900	961	1,262	1,436	1,632	1,482	1,991	2,410	2,995	3,279	3,745	4,343	5,012	5,667	5,144
Pulau Pinang	292	471	589	840	1,183	1,130	1,326	1,821	2,225	3,130	3,128	3,496	3,531	4,004	4,407	5,055	5,993	6,771	7,774	6,850
Perak	254	305	436	559	883	863	973	1,274	1,436	1,940	1,743	2,153	2,207	2,545	2,809	3,548	4,268	5,065	5,645	5,081
Perlis	140	206	338	316	692	711	817	1,040	1,158	1,507	1,431	2,006	2,046	2,541	2,617	3,538	4,445	4,998	5,476	4,971
Selangor	421	598	735	1,067	1,590	1,558	1,658	2,280	3,162	4,006	3,702	4,406	5,175	5,580	5,962	7,023	8,252	9,463	10,827	9,668
Terengganu	173	206	339	360	756	694	759	939	1,117	1,497	1,599	1,837	1,984	2,463	3,017	3,967	4,816	5,776	6,815	6,051
Sabah	n.a	n.a	513	767	1,212	1,116	1,264	1,490	1,647	2,057	1,905	2,406	2,487	2,837	3,102	4,013	4,879	5,354	5,745	5,215
Sarawak	n.a	n.a	426	582	1,033	1,141	1,190	1,480	1,886	2,242	2,276	2,515	2,725	3,349	3,581	4,293	4,934	5,387	5,959	5,087
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	n.a	n.a	1,058	n.a	1,920	1,790	1,824	2,429	3,371	4,768	4,105	4,930	5,011	5,322	5,488	8,586	10,629	11,692	13,257	11,728
W.P. Labuan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3,726	4,407	6,317	7,591	8,174	8,319	7,333
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	5,294	6,747	8,101	10,401	11,555	12,840	12,322

Nota/Note:
* Merujuk kepada Semenanjung Malaysia sahaja/*Refers to Peninsular Malaysia only*
** Mulai tahun 1989, data adalah berdasarkan kepada warganegara Malaysia/*Starting 1989, data is based on Malaysian citizens*
*** Merujuk kepada nilai anggaran berdasarkan kajian ini/*Refers to estimated value based on this study*

Jadual 2.3: Pekali Gini mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 1970 - 2020
Table 2.3: Gini coefficient by state, Malaysia, 1970 - 2020

	1970*	1974*	1976*	1979	1984	1987	1989**	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2020***
Malaysia	0.513	0.530	0.557	0.505	0.483	0.456	0.442	0.451	0.456	0.459	0.443	0.461	0.462	0.441	0.441	0.431	0.401	0.399	0.407	0.411
Negeri/State																				
Johor	n.a.	0.439	0.469	0.442	0.404	0.386	0.381	0.423	0.399	0.397	0.386	0.408	0.395	0.368	0.393	0.383	0.324	0.354	0.366	0.372
Kedah	n.a.	0.523	0.497	0.468	0.476	0.434	0.428	0.433	0.406	0.429	0.409	0.426	0.387	0.392	0.408	0.391	0.365	0.393	0.354	0.362
Kelantan	n.a.	0.612	0.505	0.438	0.464	0.414	0.407	0.451	0.442	0.442	0.424	0.444	0.416	0.405	0.428	0.410	0.393	0.389	0.379	0.417
Melaka	n.a.	0.506	0.558	0.472	0.438	0.403	0.396	0.397	0.399	0.371	0.399	0.386	0.352	0.380	0.411	0.355	0.316	0.337	0.383	0.394
Negeri Sembilan	n.a.	0.465	0.490	0.432	0.422	0.431	0.366	0.406	0.384	0.408	0.392	0.401	0.380	0.385	0.372	0.382	0.361	0.380	0.391	0.396
Pahang	n.a.	0.445	0.384	0.478	0.416	0.372	0.350	0.369	0.373	0.359	0.332	0.404	0.389	0.380	0.382	0.354	0.360	0.324	0.330	0.331
Pulau Pinang	n.a.	0.597	0.608	0.492	0.452	0.422	0.406	0.412	0.405	0.398	0.399	0.435	0.398	0.411	0.419	0.370	0.364	0.356	0.359	0.355
Perak	n.a.	0.452	0.525	0.447	0.428	0.410	0.421	0.399	0.397	0.381	0.387	0.417	0.393	0.399	0.400	0.417	0.366	0.362	0.377	0.389
Perlis	n.a.	0.425	0.498	0.440	0.459	0.408	0.377	0.415	0.379	0.412	0.394	0.437	0.423	0.454	0.434	0.455	0.346	0.327	0.334	0.358
Selangor	n.a.	0.507	0.516	0.505	0.481	0.462	0.444	0.446	0.424	0.409	0.394	0.423	0.443	0.418	0.424	0.396	0.379	0.372	0.393	0.393
Terengganu	n.a.	0.502	0.482	0.458	0.461	0.478	0.459	0.448	0.464	0.466	0.440	0.424	0.443	0.399	0.418	0.426	0.360	0.328	0.335	0.349
Sabah	n.a.	n.a	n.a	0.490	0.491	0.467	0.459	0.468	0.448	0.454	0.448	0.465	0.477	0.451	0.454	0.427	0.387	0.402	0.397	0.403
Sarawak	n.a.	n.a	n.a	0.501	0.498	0.465	0.441	0.467	0.440	0.447	0.407	0.445	0.440	0.442	0.448	0.440	0.391	0.386	0.387	0.379
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	n.a.	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.486	0.465	0.428	0.443	0.423	0.417	0.414	0.448	0.467	0.446	0.374	0.442	0.407	0.378	0.350	0.355
W.P. Labuan	n.a.	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.388	0.387	0.383	0.385	0.398	0.333	0.322
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a.	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.362	0.342	0.305	0.374	0.369	0.361	0.351

Nota/*Note* :
* Merujuk kepada Semenanjung Malaysia sahaja/*Refers to Peninsular Malaysia only*
** Mulai tahun 1989, data adalah berdasarkan kepada warganegara Malaysia/*Starting 1989, data is based on Malaysian citizens*
*** Merujuk kepada nilai anggaran berdasarkan kajian ini/*Refers to estimated value based on this study*

Jadual 2.4: Insiden kemiskinan relatif mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 1995 - 2020
Table 2.4: Incidence of relative poverty by state, Malaysia, 1995 - 2020

(%)

	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2020*
Malaysia	19.5	19.7	19.0	20.0	19.9	17.4	19.3	19.2	15.6	15.9	16.9	16.2
Negeri/State												
Johor	16.1	15.8	15.6	16.1	15.3	14.2	17.2	16.1	10.2	13.5	15.3	13.9
Kedah	16.3	18.7	19.1	18.5	15.7	11.8	16.0	16.5	12.1	15.9	10.9	10.0
Kelantan	20.8	17.8	16.7	15.4	12.1	10.2	11.4	14.3	12.4	12.1	9.9	11.4
Melaka	15.8	15.7	17.2	16.1	16.3	16.5	14.8	15.4	8.8	10.7	17.0	14.4
Negeri Sembilan	15.1	15.6	17.1	18.1	16.8	15.3	12.7	15.5	13.0	15.5	11.6	10.5
Pahang	13.8	10.3	9.0	12.8	14.0	9.4	12.0	12.7	12.1	8.2	6.0	7.3
Pulau Pinang	18.4	16.5	16.6	20.3	15.8	15.2	15.4	16.5	12.4	6.6	13.2	12.2
Perak	16.5	15.4	15.7	17.6	18.4	14.3	13.3	18.6	16.0	14.1	11.3	11.1
Perlis	13.1	15.1	15.7	19.5	15.8	18.9	17.0	19.2	10.1	12.0	12.0	14.3
Selangor	19.4	20.2	19.0	17.3	17.8	16.0	16.2	15.6	11.1	10.7	15.3	13.9
Terengganu	18.7	19.8	18.7	15.8	16.1	13.3	12.1	20.5	13.7	10.2	8.2	10.7
Sabah	19.6	19.7	16.3	21.1	21.2	15.8	19.5	18.6	16.3	17.6	14.7	13.2
Sarawak	17.9	16.8	16.2	18.0	15.1	13.6	16.4	19.6	17.1	16.8	15.2	12.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	17.3	18.8	17.4	18.2	18.7	17.8	16.8	12.3	13.3	13.8	10.6	9.1
W.P. Labuan	n.a	n.a	21.6	21.6	14.1	15.3	17.9	17.6	14.1	11.6	12.9	11.8
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	16.6	11.1	4.9	7.9	6.8	12.1	11.2

Nota/*Note* :

Data adalah berdasarkan kepada warganegara Malaysia/*Data is based on Malaysian citizens*

* Merujuk kepada nilai anggaran berdasarkan kajian ini/*Refers to estimated value based on this study*

NOTA TEKNIKAL
TECHNICAL NOTES

NOTA TEKNIKAL

1. PENDAHULUAN

Statistik yang dikeluarkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan kajian yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Kajian ini menyediakan data pendapatan isi rumah dan kemiskinan bagi isi rumah warganegara sahaja. Nota teknikal ini merangkumi penerangan yang terperinci bagi membantu pengguna untuk memahami dengan lebih mendalam berkaitan kajian dan laporan ini.

2. OBJEKTIF KAJIAN

Objektif utama kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk menganggarkan pendapatan isi rumah dan kemiskinan pada tahun 2020 akibat daripada pandemik COVID-19. Statistik daripada kajian ini boleh digunakan terutamanya oleh agensi kerajaan sebagai input awalan dalam perancangan, pembentukan dan pemantauan pelan pembangunan negara pasca COVID-19. Statistik ini juga boleh dijadikan rujukan kepada ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta dan individu bagi melihat taburan isi rumah, pendapatan dan kemiskinan pada tahun 2020.

3. SUMBER DATA DAN KAEDAH KAJIAN

Bagi mengukur kesan pandemik COVID-19 ke atas pendapatan isi rumah, corak taburan pendapatan dan kemiskinan, beberapa indikator pendapatan isi rumah dan indikator makroekonomi telah digunakan termasuklah purata gaji dan upah, struktur pekerjaan dan prestasi ekonomi mengikut sektor, demografi isi rumah serta nilai bantuan yang disalurkan oleh kerajaan sepanjang PKP.

Analisis dilaksanakan menggunakan data Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS/BA) 2019, dengan menggunakan profil isi rumah 2019 yang kemudian disesuaikan dengan corak taburan isi rumah 2020 serta mengandaikan bahawa faktor pendapatan daripada harta dan pelaburan tidak berubah dalam tempoh setahun.

Kaedah ekstrapolasi digunakan bagi menganggar pendapatan isi rumah pada tahun 2020. Ekstrapolasi adalah satu teknik ramalan atau anggaran di luar julat pemerhatian asal berdasarkan hubungannya dengan pemboleh ubah lain dan beberapa keadaan hipotesis data yang telah diketahui. Berdasarkan definisi standard antarabangsa bagi pendapatan isi rumah, bantuan-bantuan yang disalurkan sepanjang PKP ini tidak dikira sebagai pendapatan diterima kerana ianya tidak terakru (berulang dan pasti diterima). Namun begitu, analisis ini telah mengambil kira bantuan berkaitan bagi mengenalpasti kesan penerimaan bantuan kepada pendapatan isi rumah atau individu semasa pandemik COVID-19. Kaedah yang digunakan ini adalah selari dengan kaedah yang digunapakai oleh negara-negara lain yang turut melaksanakan kajian seumpamanya.

4. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

4.1 Isi Rumah

Isi rumah ditakrifkan sebagai seorang atau sekumpulan orang yang bersaudara atau orang yang tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dan membuat peruntukan yang sama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain.

4.2 Ketua Isi Rumah

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

4.3 Pendapatan

Konsep dan definisi pendapatan yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah merujuk kepada *Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition*, 2011 yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations*. Punca pendapatan adalah merangkumi:

i.   Pekerjaan Bergaji

Pendapatan Pekerjaan Bergaji boleh diterima dalam bentuk wang tunai atau dalam bentuk barangan dan perkhidmatan. Ini termasuk upah dan gaji untuk masa bekerja dan kerja yang dilakukan; bonus tunai dan ganjaran; komisen dan tips; elaun; bonus perkongsian keuntungan dan lain-lain bentuk pembayaran keuntungan yang berkaitan dan barangan & perkhidmatan percuma atau subsidi daripada majikan (termasuk makanan percuma/konsesi).

Dari segi konsep, pendapatan pekerja juga termasuk insurans sosial sumbangan daripada majikan, pencaruman majikan kepada KWSP dan bayaran pampasan pemberhentian & penamatan (kecuali bayaran persaraan *one-off* seperti gratuiti bagi pesara, yang dianggap sebagai pindahan modal).

ii.   Bekerja Sendiri

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

Asas untuk mengukur pendapatan daripada Bekerja Sendiri dalam statistik pendapatan isi rumah adalah berdasarkan konsep pendapatan bersih iaitu nilai output kasar ditolak kos operasi dan selepas pelarasan bagi susut nilai aset yang digunakan dalam pengeluaran. Keuntungan berlaku apabila pendapatan adalah lebih besar daripada perbelanjaan operasi, manakala kerugian berlaku apabila perbelanjaan operasi adalah lebih besar daripada penerimaan.

iii. Harta dan Pelaburan

Pendapatan daripada harta dan pelaburan adalah terimaan daripada pemilikan aset, faedah, dividen dan sewa. Perincian adalah seperti berikut:

- pendapatan daripada harta benda ditakrifkan sebagai pulangan daripada penggunaan atau pelaburan aset yang disediakan kepada orang lain untuk kegunaan mereka. Ia merangkumi pulangan yang biasanya dalam bentuk kewangan, daripada aset kewangan (faedah dan dividen), aset bukan kewangan (sewa) dan royalti;

- penerimaan faedah ialah bayaran yang diterima daripada akaun bank atau institusi kewangan yang lain, perakuan deposit, bon kerajaan/pinjaman, sekuriti, debentur dan pinjaman kepada ahli-ahli bukan isi rumah;

- dividen adalah penerimaan daripada pelaburan dalam sebuah syarikat di mana pelabur tidak terlibat dengan aktiviti syarikat. Ini termasuk silent partner. Ia juga termasuk pencen dan anuiti dalam bentuk dividen daripada skim insurans swasta;

- sewa ialah bayaran yang diterima untuk penggunaan aset seperti tanah dan rumah;

- royalti adalah pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada perkhidmatan bahan dipatenkan atau hak cipta, contohnya seperti hak penulisan, hak cipta bagi gubahan lagu dan lain-lain; dan

- sewa dinilai bagi rumah sendiri yang diduduki oleh pemiliknya.

iv.   **Pindahan Semasa Diterima**

Pindahan boleh terdiri daripada wang tunai, barangan atau perkhidmatan. Pindahan boleh dibuat antara isi rumah ke isi rumah yang lain, antara kerajaan dan isi rumah, atau antara isi rumah dan badan-badan amal. Penerimaan boleh daripada dalam atau luar negara. Pindahan Semasa ini adalah bermotivasikan pengagihan semula pendapatan sama ada oleh kerajaan (contoh: bantuan pendidikan, zakat dan Bantuan Sara Hidup-BSH) atau persendirian/swasta (contoh: program bantuan sosial korporat).

Berdasarkan definisi standard antarabangsa bagi pendapatan isi rumah, bantuan-bantuan sepanjang pandemik COVID-19 (contoh: Bantuan Prihatin Nasional (BPN), bantuan khas pekerja barisan hadapan, bantuan khas kewangan bagi pekerja dan pesara kerajaan) ini tidak dikira sebagai pendapatan diterima kerana ianya tidak terakru (berulang dan pasti diterima). Namun begitu, kajian ini telah mengambil kira bantuan berkaitan bagi mengenalpasti kesan penerimaan bantuan ini kepada pendapatan isi rumah atau individu.

Pindahan Semasa yang diterima secara langsung memberi kesan kepada tahap Pendapatan kasar dan mempengaruhi penggunaan barangan dan perkhidmatan. Justeru, semua Pindahan Semasa yang diterima dalam bentuk wang tunai dan barangan atau perkhidmatan adalah dianggap sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan. Walau bagaimanapun, Pindahan Semasa tersebut tidak meliputi pindahan modal.

4.4 Pendapatan Kasar

Pendapatan kasar adalah jumlah pendapatan yang diperoleh oleh isi rumah daripada semua punca pendapatan seperti yang dinyatakan di perkara 4.3.

Bagi tujuan kajian ini, kesan taburan perbelanjaan awam (*collective expenditure*) tidak diambil kira kerana kesukaran untuk menilai faedah yang diperoleh sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan isi rumah.

4.5 Pendapatan Isi Rumah

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

4.6 Penerima Pendapatan

Penerima pendapatan merujuk kepada ahli isi rumah yang menerima pendapatan daripada mana-mana punca (seperti perkara 4.3) dalam tempoh rujukan. Satu isi rumah boleh mempunyai lebih daripada seorang penerima pendapatan.

5.   KEMISKINAN

Konsep kemiskinan yang digunakan adalah mengambil kira PGK makanan dan PGK bukan makanan bagi setiap isi rumah. Sesebuah isi rumah dianggap miskin jika pendapatan mereka kurang daripada nilai PGK yang diperlukan. Ini bermaksud isi rumah tersebut kekurangan sumber pendapatan untuk memenuhi keperluan asas makanan dan bukan makanan bagi setiap ahlinya. Sesebuah isi rumah dianggap miskin tegar jika pendapatannya kurang daripada nilai PGK makanan yang diperlukan.

i.   Kemiskinan Mutlak

Kemiskinan mutlak adalah keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah tidak mencukupi untuk menampung keperluan hidup asas iaitu makanan, perlindungan dan pakaian. Kemiskinan mutlak diukur dengan mendefinisikan garis kemiskinan.

ii.   Kemiskinan Relatif

Kemiskinan relatif adalah satu konsep yang sedikit berbeza dengan kemiskinan mutlak. Kemiskinan relatif mengambil kira keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah berada beberapa peratusan di bawah pendapatan penengah isi rumah. Ini bermakna kemiskinan relatif mengambil kira peningkatan taraf hidup yang meningkat mengikut pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Pengiraan kadar kemiskinan merangkumi kesemua isi rumah yang mempunyai pendapatan kasar bulanan di bawah Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan. Formula pengiraan Kadar Kemiskinan (KK) ialah:

$$\text{KK} = \frac{\text{Bilangan isi rumah berpendapatan di bawah PGK}}{\text{Jumlah isi rumah}} \times 100$$

6.   PEKALI GINI

Pekali Gini (G) ialah ukuran pemusatan pendapatan berdasarkan Keluk Lorenz. Keluk ini dihasilkan dengan memplot peratus isi rumah kumulatif pada paksi X dan peratus jumlah pendapatan kumulatif yang diterima oleh isi rumah pada paksi Y. Nilai Pekali Gini berada antara 0 dan 1, di mana 0 menunjukkan agihan pendapatan yang saksama, manakala nilai 1 menunjukkan agihan pendapatan yang paling tidak saksama.

Pekali Gini (G) ditakrifkan sebagai nisbah kadaran keluasan di antara garis pepenjuru dan keluk Lorenz (A) kepada keluasan di bawah garis pepenjuru (A+B) seperti dalam Rajah 1, di mana
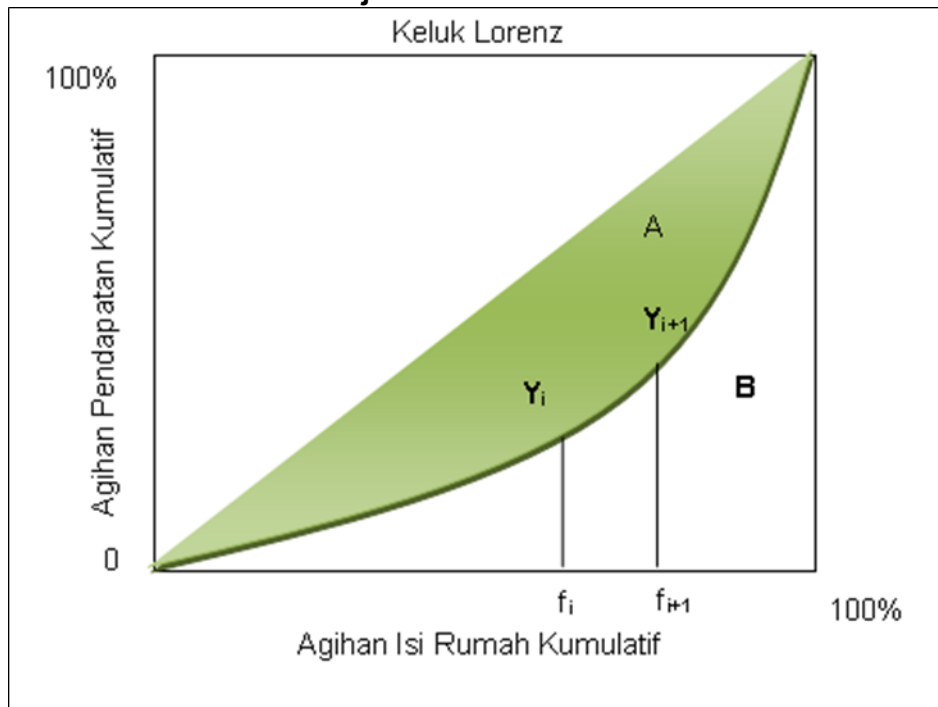
$$G = \frac{A}{A + B} = \frac{\text{Luas kawasan antara keluk dan pepenjuru}}{\text{Luas kawasan di bawah garis pepenjuru}}$$

$$= \frac{0.5 - \text{luas kawasan di bawah keluk}}{0.5}$$

atau secara matematiknya

$$G = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k} (f_{i+1} - f_i)(Y_i + Y_{i+1})$$

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Rajah 1: Keluk Lorenz

7. PERUBAHAN TABURAN ISI RUMAH

Rajah 2: Matriks Perubahan Taburan Isi Rumah

		Kumpulan Isi Rumah Desil, 2019									
		B1	B2	B3	B4	M1	M2	M3	M4	T1	T2
Kumpulan Isi Rumah Desil, 2020 (Had pendapatan 2019)	B1	xx	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy
	B2	zz	xx	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy
	B3	zz	zz	xx	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy
	B4	zz	zz	zz	xx	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy
	M1	zz	zz	zz	zz	xx	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy
	M2	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	xx	yy	yy	yy	yy
	M3	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	xx	yy	yy	yy
	M4	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	xx	yy	yy
	T1	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	xx	yy
	T2	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	xx

Kesan peralihan kumpulan isi rumah biasanya boleh digambarkan melalui matriks perubahan taburan isi rumah. Kawasan yang bertanda **"xx"** merupakan isi rumah yang kekal berada dalam kumpulan yang sama. Kawasan bertanda **"yy"** menunjukkan isi rumah yang mengalami penurunan pendapatan dan beralih kepada kumpulan pendapatan yang lebih rendah. Sementara itu, kawasan yang bertanda **"zz"** menunjukkan isi rumah yang mengalami peningkatan pendapatan dan beralih kepada kumpulan pendapatan yang lebih tinggi. Dalam meneliti kesan pandemik ini, dapat dijangka kawasan **yy** adalah lebih besar daripada **zz**.

8.   LIMITASI KAJIAN

Anggaran pendapatan isi rumah dan insiden kemiskinan 2020 ini dilaksanakan tanpa menjalankan HIS/BA yang biasa dilaksanakan setiap dua kali dalam tempoh lima tahun. Antara limitasi anggaran adalah ketiadaan maklumat yang tersedia bagi membuat imputasi terhadap perincian pindahan semasa yang diterima seperti pindahan dari isi rumah ke isi rumah yang lain, bantuan dari badan bukan kerajaan (NGO) dan perubahan ke atas pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan.

Hasil analisis yang dipaparkan dalam kajian ini hanya dapat dikeluarkan di peringkat nasional dan negeri sahaja. Oleh itu, statistik sehingga ke peringkat strata, kumpulan etnik dan dimensi yang lebih terperinci adalah tidak tersedia untuk diterbitkan daripada kajian ini. Justeru, untuk menilai kesan lanjut daripada pandemik ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia akan menjalankan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS/BA) pada tahun 2022. Analisis dari survei ini dapat dilaksaanakan dengan lebih terperinci dan tidak terhad kepada peringkat nasional dan negeri sahaja.

9.   PERBUNDARAN ANGGARAN

Pengiraan bagi sesuatu kategori mungkin tidak sentiasa sama antara jadual disebabkan oleh pembundaran secara bebas. Walau bagaimanapun, perbezaan ini adalah tidak ketara.

Peratus yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual adalah diperoleh daripada angka sebenar dan tidak semestinya memberikan jumlah genap 100 peratus disebabkan pembundaran, walaupun jumlah yang ditunjukkan adalah 100 peratus.

10.   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

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11. SINGKATAN

HIS/BA	Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas
PKP	Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan
KDNK	Keluaran Dalam Negari Kasar
PKS	Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana
PRIHATIN	Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi Prihatin Rakyat
BPN	Bantuan Prihatin Nasional
PGK	Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan
B1	Kumpulan isi rumah desil terendah 10 peratus pertama
B2	Kumpulan isi rumah desil terendah 10 peratus kedua
B3	Kumpulan isi rumah desil terendah 10 peratus ketiga
B4	Kumpulan isi rumah desil terendah 10 peratus keempat
B40	Kumpulan isi rumah terendah 40 peratus
M1	Kumpulan isi rumah desil pertengahan 10 peratus pertama
M2	Kumpulan isi rumah desil pertengahan 10 peratus kedua
M3	Kumpulan isi rumah desil pertengahan 10 peratus ketiga
M4	Kumpulan isi rumah desil pertengahan 10 peratus keempat
M40	Kumpulan isi rumah pertengahan 40 peratus
T1	Kumpulan isi rumah desil tertinggi 10 peratus pertama
T2	Kumpulan isi rumah desil tertinggi 10 peratus kedua
T20	Kumpulan isi rumah tertinggi 20 peratus

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TECHNICAL NOTES

1. INTRODUCTION

The statistics released in this report is based on the study conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM). This study provides the data regarding household income and poverty for citizen households only. These technical notes contain more detailed descriptions to help users to better understand these study and report.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study is to estimate household income and poverty in 2020 affected from the COVID-19 pandemic. The statistics from this study are pertinent information used by government agencies as preliminary inputs in the planning, developing and monitoring national development plans of post COVID-19. Furthermore, these statistics can also be used as a reference for economist, academicians, the private sectors and individuals to study the distribution of households, income and poverty in 2020.

3. SOURCE OF DATA AND METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

In order to measure the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on household income, income distribution and poverty pattern, several household income indicators and macroeconomic indicators were used including average salaries and wages, employment structure and economic performance by sectors, household demography as well as the value of financial assisstance channeled by the government during the MCO.

Analysis was performed based on data from Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS/BA) 2019, together with 2019 household profile which was then adapted with the distribution of 2020 household pattern and assuming that the income from property and investment remain unchanged within a year.

Extrapolation method is used to estimate household income in 2020. Extrapolation is a forecasting technique or estimating outside observation range based on its relationship with other variables and some known hypothesis data. Based on the international standard definition on household income, aids provided throughout the MCO are not counted as income received because it is not accrued (recurring and definitely received). However, this analysis has taken into account relevant aids to identify the effect of receiving these aids on household or individual income during COVID-19 pandemic. The method used is in line with the method used by other countries that have also conducted the similar study.

4. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION

4.1 Household

A household is defined as a person or group of related or unrelated persons who usually live together and make common provisions for food and other living essentials.

4.2 Head of Household

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

4.3 Income

The concept and definition of income used in this study is based on the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011 published by United Nations. The sources of income comprise:

i. **Paid Employment**

Income earnings from Paid Employment may be received in cash or in kind as goods and services. These include direct wages and salaries for time worked and work done; cash bonuses and gratuities; commissions and tips; allowance; profit-sharing bonuses and other forms of profit-related payments and goods and services provided free or subsidised by the employer (including free food/concession).

Conceptually, employee income also includes employers' social insurance contributions, employer contributions to the EPF and severance & termination compensation (except one-off retirement payments such as gratuity for pensioners, which are treated as capital transfers).

ii. **Self Employment**

Income earned by individual as a result of Self Employment. Net income from Self Employment includes the profits or losses that accrued to owners of, or partners, or those who worked in unincorporated enterprises. It also includes the estimated value of the goods and services acquired or crop/livestock produced for barter or own consumption after deducting operating expenses.

The basis for measuring income from Self Employment in household income statistics is the concept of net income, that is, the value of gross output subtracts operating costs and after adjustment for depreciation of assets used in production. Profits occur when earnings are greater than operating expenses, while a loss occurs when operating expenses are greater than earnings.

iii. **Poverty and Investment**

Property and Investment income is defined as earnings received from the ownership of assets, interest, dividends and rent. The details are as follows:

- *property income is defined as earnings gained from the use or investing of assets provided to others for their use. It comprises of returns which is usually monetary, from financial assets (interest, dividends), non-financial assets (rent) and royalties;*

- *interest receipts are payments received from bank accounts or other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds/loans, securities, debentures and loans to non-household members;*

- *dividend are earnings from investment in an enterprise in which the investor does not involved with company activities. This includes silent partners. Pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from voluntary private insurance schemes are also included;*

- *rents are payments received from asset consumption such as land and houses;*

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- *royalties are payments gained from the patented services or copyright materials, e.g. writing rights, copyright for the song composition etc.; and*

- *imputed rent for a house occupied by its owners.*

iv. Current Transfers Received

Current Transfers can consist of cash, goods or services. Transfers may be made between households, between government and households or between households and charities. These receipts may be both within or outside the country. The main motivation is to redistribute income either by government (e.g. educational aid, zakat, and Bantuan Sara Hidup-BSH) or individual/private (e.g. Corporate Social Responsibility).

Based on the international standard definition for household income, this financial aids throughout COVID-19 pandemic (e.g. Bantuan Prihatin Nasional (BPN), special aid for frontline workers, special financial aid for government employees and pensioners) are not considered as income received because it is not accrued (frequent and guaranteed). However, this study has included the relevant aids to identify the impact of receiving this financial aids on household or individual income.

Current Transfers Received directly affect the level of gross income available and should influence the consumption of goods and services. Thus, all Current Transfers Received in cash and goods or services are considered as part of income. However, it does not include capital transfers.

4.4 Gross Income

Gross income is the total amount of income received by household members derived from each component or source of income as stated in item 4.3.

For this study purposes, the distributive effects of public expenditure (collective expenditure) is not taken into account due to difficulties to impute benefits earned as part of household income.

4.5 Household Income

Household income to total income received (accrued) by household members in form of cash or in kinds repeatedly received within the reference period (within a year, or more frequently).

4.6 Income Recipient

Income recipient refers to all household members who receive income from any sources (such as item 4.3) within the reference period. One household may have more than one income recipients.

5. POVERTY

The concept of poverty used takes into account of food PLI and non-food PLI for each household. A household is considered poor if their income is below the needed PLI. This means that it lacks the income resources to meet the basic needs of food and non-food for each of its members. A household is considered hardcore poor if its income is below the food PLI.

i. Absolute Poverty

Absolute poverty is a situation in which household income is insufficient to meet basic needs of food, shelter and clothing. Absolute poverty is measured by defining the poverty line.

ii. Relative Poverty

Relative poverty is a concept slightly different from absolute poverty. Relative poverty takes into account the circumstances in which household incomes are in some cases below the median household income. This means that relative poverty takes into account the rising standard of living in the wake of economic growth.

Poverty rate calculation involves all households having monthly gross income below Poverty Line Income. Formula for calculating the Incidence of Poverty (IP) is as follows:

$$IP = \frac{\text{Number of households with income below PLI}}{\text{Total number of households}} \times 100$$

6. GINI COEFFICIENT

The Gini coefficient is a measure of income concentration derived from the Lorenz Curve. The curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative per cent of households on the X axis against the cumulative per cent of the aggregate income received by these households on the Y axis. The value of the Gini coefficient ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 denotes complete equality of income share and 1 represents total inequality of income share.

The Gini coefficient (G) is the proportion of the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz Curve (A) and the area under the diagonal (A+B) as shown in Figure 1, whereby
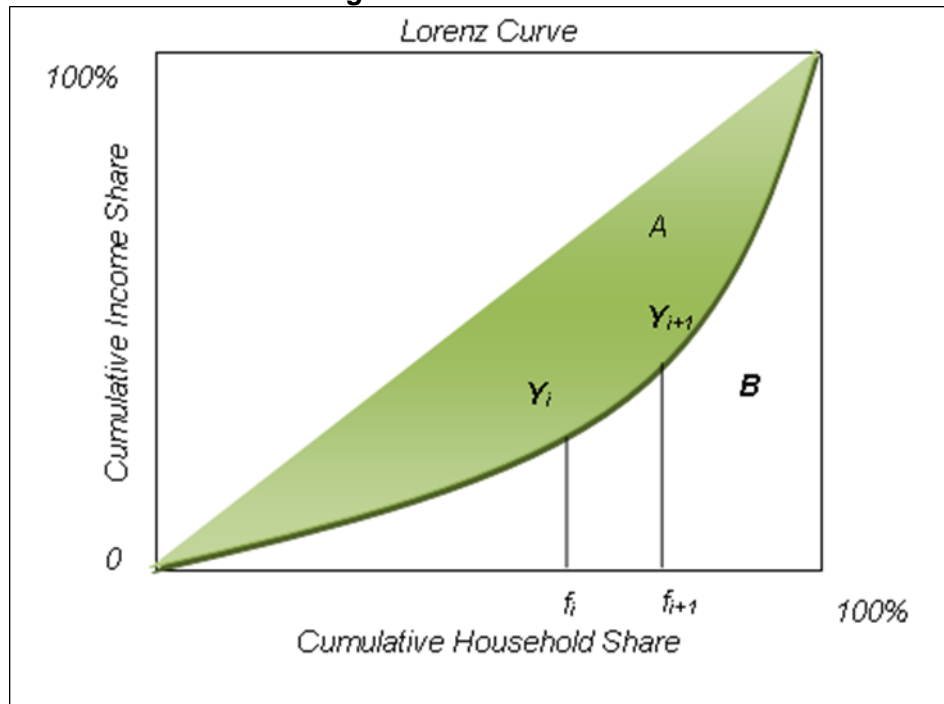
$$G = \frac{A}{A + B} = \frac{\text{Area between curve and diagonal}}{\text{Area under diagonal}}$$

$$= \frac{0.5 - \text{area under curve}}{0.5}$$

or mathematically;

$$G = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k} (f_{i+1} - f_i)(Y_i + Y_{i+1})$$

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Figure 1: Lorenz Curve

Figure 1: Lorenz Curve

7. THE TRANSITION OF HOUSEHOLD GROUP

Figure 2: Matrix of Changes of Household Distribution

		Household Decile Group, 2019									
		B1	**B2**	**B3**	**B4**	**M1**	**M2**	**M3**	**M4**	**T1**	**T2**
Household Decile Group, 2020 (Income threshold 2019)	**B1**	xx	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy
	B2	zz	xx	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy
	B3	zz	zz	xx	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy
	B4	zz	zz	zz	xx	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy
	M1	zz	zz	zz	zz	xx	yy	yy	yy	yy	yy
	M2	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	xx	yy	yy	yy	yy
	M3	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	xx	yy	yy	yy
	M4	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	xx	yy	yy
	T1	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	xx	yy
	T2	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	zz	xx

*The effect of household groups transition usually can be potrayed through Figure 2. Areas marked "xx" are households that remain in the same group. Areas marked "yy" shows households that experienced a decline in income and shifted to a lower household group. Meanwhile, areas marked "zz" indicate households experienced an increase in income and swifted to a higher income group. In focusing on the effects of this pandemic, it can be predicted that the area of **yy** is greater than **zz**.*

8. *LIMITATION OF STUDY*

The household income estimates and incidence of poverty 2020 was performed without conducting the HIS/BA which is usually conducted twice in every five years. Among the limitations of the estimates are lack of information to impute detail on current transfer received such as transfer from household to other households, assistance from non-government organisation (NGO) as well as the changes in income from property & investment.

The result of the analysis displayed in this report can only be generated at the national and state level. Therefore, statistics by strata, ethnic group and further detail dimensions are not available to be published from this study. Consequently, to assess further impacts of this pandemic, the Department of Statistics Malaysia will conduct the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS/BA) in 2022. The analysis from this survey can be carried out in more detail and is not limited to national and state levels only.

9. *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.

10. *NOTES AND SYMBOLS*

0.0   Less than half the smallest unit shown. For example, less than 0.05 per cent

-   Nil/blank/no case

W.P.   Wilayah Persekutuan

RM   Ringgit Malaysia

n.a.   Not applicable

n.s.   Not significant

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11. ABBREVIATION

HIS/BA	*Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey*
MCO	*Movement Control Order*
GDP	*Gross Domestic Product*
SME	*Small and Medium Enterprise*
PRIHATIN	*Prihatin Rakyat Economic Stimulus Packages*
BPN	*Bantuan Prihatin Nasional*
PLI	*Poverty Line Income*
B1	*First bottom 10 per cent decile household group*
B2	*Second bottom 10 per cent decile household group*
B3	*Third bottom 10 per cent decile household group*
B4	*Fourth bottom 10 per cent decile household group*
B40	*Bottom 40 per cent household group*
M1	*First middle 10 per cent decile household group*
M2	*Second middle 10 per cent decile household group*
M3	*Third middle 10 per cent decile household group*
M4	*Fourth middle 10 per cent decile household group*
M40	*Middle 40 per cent household group*
T1	*First top 10 per cent decile household group*
T2	*Second top 10 per cent decile household group*
T20	*Top 20 per cent household group*

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

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Johor,
Tingkat 14, Menara Tabung Haji,
Jalan Air Molek,
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.
Tel.   : 07-225 3700
Faks : 07-224 9972
E-mel : jpjohor@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kedah,
Aras 1, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
Bandar Muadzam Shah,
06550 Anak Bukit, Alor Setar, Kedah.
Tel.   : 04-700 1240
Faks : 04-733 8412
E-mel : jpkedah@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kelantan,
Tingkat 8, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Bayam,
15514 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
Tel.   : 09-741 9449
Faks : 09-748 2142
E-mel : jpkelantan@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Melaka,
Aras 7 & 8, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan MITC, Hang Tuah Jaya,
75450, Ayer Keroh,
Melaka.
Tel.   : 06-252 2725
Faks : 06-252 2711
E-mel : jpmelaka@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sembilan,
Tingkat 12, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Dato' Abdul Kadir,
70000 Seremban,
Negeri Sembilan.
Tel.   : 06-765 5000
Faks : 06-765 5002
E-mel : jpnsembilan@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pahang,
Tingkat 7, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Gambut,
25000 Kuantan, Pahang.
Tel.   : 09-516 3931/7
Faks : 09-514 4636
E-mel : jppahang@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pulau Pinang,
Tingkat 6, Bangunan Persekutuan,
10400 Jalan Anson,
Pulau Pinang.
Tel.   : 04-226 6244
Faks : 04-229 9499
E-mel : jppulaupinang@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perak,
Tingkat 3, Blok A, Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh,
Jalan Dato' Seri Ahmad Said (Greentown),
30450 Ipoh, Perak.
Tel.   : 05-255 4963
Faks : 05-255 1073
E-mel : jpperak@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perlis,
Tingkat 1, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel.   : 04-976 7381/9025
Faks : 04-976 8950
E-mel : jpperlis@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Selangor,
Tingkat 9, Bangunan Darul Ehsan,
 Jalan Indah, Seksyen 14,
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor.
Tel.   : 03-5515 0200
Faks : 03-5518 0408
E-mel : jpselangor@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Terengganu,
Tingkat 9, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Sultan Ismail,
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.
Tel.   : 09-622 3062
Faks : 09-622 9659
E-mel : jpterengganu@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sabah,
Tingkat 1-3, Blok C,
Kompleks Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Sabah,
Jalan UMS, Beg Berkunci No. 2046,
88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
Tel.   : 088-484 602
Faks : 088-484 659
E-mel : jpsabah@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sarawak,
Tingkat 7 & 8, Bangunan Tun Datuk Patinggi
Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,
93514 Kuching, Sarawak.
Tel.   : 082-240 287
Faks : 082-242 609
E-mel : sarawak@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Wilayah Persekutuan,
Tingkat 14 & 15, Wisma FGV,
Jalan Raja Laut,
50350 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel.   : 03-2267 2400
Faks : 03-2274 5075
E-mel : jpwpkl@stats.gov.my

ENQUIRIES ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION CAN ALSO BE MADE AT THE FOLLOWING STATE STATISTICS OFFICES:

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Johor,
14th Floor, Menara Tabung Haji,
Jalan Air Molek,
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.
Tel.   : 07-225 3700
Fax   : 07-224 9972
Email : jpjohor@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Kedah,
1st Floor, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
Bandar Muadzam Shah,
06550 Anak Bukit, Alor Setar, Kedah.
Tel.   : 04-700 1240
Fax   : 04-733 8412
Email : jpkedah@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Kelantan,
8th Floor, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Bayam,
15514 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
Tel.   : 09-741 9449
Fax   : 09-748 2142
Email : jpkelantan@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Melaka,
7th & 8th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan MITC, Hang Tuah Jaya,
75450, Ayer Keroh,
Melaka.
Tel.   : 06-252 2725
Fax   : 06-252 2711
Email : jpmelaka@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan,
12th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Dato' Abdul Kadir,
70000 Seremban,
Negeri Sembilan.
Tel.   : 06-765 5000
Fax   : 06-765 5002
Email : jpnsembilan@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Pahang,
7th Floor, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Gambut,
25000 Kuantan, Pahang.
Tel.   : 09-516 3931/7
Fax   : 09-514 4636
Email : jppahang@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Pulau Pinang,
6th Floor, Bangunan Persekutuan,
10400 Jalan Anson,
Pulau Pinang.
Tel.   : 04-226 6244
Fax   : 04-229 9499
Email : jppulaupinang@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Perak,
3rd Floor, Block A, Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh,
Jalan Dato' Seri Ahmad Said (Greentown),
30450 Ipoh, Perak.
Tel.   : 05-255 4963
Fax   : 05-255 1073
Email : jpperak@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Perlis,
1st Floor, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel.   : 04-976 7381/9025
Fax   : 04-976 8950
Email : jpperlis@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Selangor,
9th Floor, Bangunan Darul Ehsan,
* Jalan Indah, Seksyen 14,*
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor.
Tel.   : 03-5515 0200
Fax   : 03-5518 0408
Email : jpselangor@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Terengganu,
9th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Sultan Ismail,
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.
Tel.   : 09-622 3062
Fax   : 09-622 9659
Email : jpterengganu@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Sabah,
Level 1-3, Block C,
Kompleks Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Sabah,
Jalan UMS, Beg Berkunci No. 2046,
88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
Tel.   : 088-484 602
Fax   : 088-484 659
Email : jpsabah@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Sarawak,
7th & 8th Floor, Bangunan Tun Datuk Patinggi
Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,
93514 Kuching, Sarawak.
Tel.   : 082-240 287
Fax   : 082-242 609
Email : sarawak@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia,
Federal Territories,
14th & 15th Floor, Wisma FGV,
Jalan Raja Laut,
50350 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel.   : 03-2267 2400
Fax   : 03-2274 5075
Email : jpwpkl@stats.gov.my