Statistics Course on Methodologies and Best International Practices for Conducting Household Expenditure Survey

~ Data Analytic and Dissemination ~
1. Data Analytics
2. Dissemination Income & Expenditure Statistic
4. Price Intelligence
Data Analytics

The focus of Data Analytics lies in inference which is the process of deriving conclusions that are solely based on what the researcher already know.

For example, running through a number of data sets to look for meaningful correlations between each other. It involves applying an algorithmic or mechanical process to derive insights.

Involves automating insights into a certain dataset as well as suppose the usage of queries and data aggregation procedures.

Data Analytics: the science of examining raw data with the purpose of drawing conclusions about that information.
Inflation is the big picture: As the cost of goods and services rises, the buying power of the dollar falls. The inflation rate is often measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) – that averages the cost of a representative basket of goods and services in the country.

Cost of living, on the other hand, is a more focused picture. This number averages the cost of an accepted standard of living that includes food, housing, transportation, taxes and healthcare.

People often use the phrases “cost of living” and “inflation” as if they were synonymous. Although closely related, the truth is that they are not the same.

Michelle Ullman
Michelle Ullman is a full-time freelance writer specializing in lifestyle topics. She covers many money-related issues, including how to live well on any size budget, creative ways to save money, how to make wise buying decisions and how to enjoy life more while spending less.
Perubahan Struktur Umur Penduduk

Menuju penuaan penduduk
- > 65

Peningkatan penduduk umur bekerja
- 15-64

Penurunan penduduk umur muda
- 0-14


10.9 13.9 18.1 23.5 28.6 33.8 38.1 41.5
- 3% 4% 4% 5% 7.1% 10.5% 14.4%

52% 57% 59% 62% 67.6% 69.5% 68.2% 67.2%

45% 40% 37% 34% 27.4% 23.4% 21.3% 18.4%

Penuburan Struktur Umur Penduduk

Urut Penengah

Urut Penengah: Umur yang membagi taburan penduduk kepada dua kumpulan umur yang sama saiznya.

Jumlah

Peningkatan penduduk umur bekerja akan meningkatkan potensi penduduk bekerja yang boleh menanggung penduduk kumpulan umur muda dan tua – dividen demografi

Nisbah tanggungan merujuk kepada 100 orang Penduduk dalam kumpulan umur bekerja yang boleh dibahagikan kepada jumlah nisbah tanggungan, nisbah tanggungan umur muda umur tua.

Penduduk Mengikut Strata

2018: Anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010

Umur Penengah

Malaysia masih dianggap negara penduduk umur muda iaitu 28.6 (2018) dan dijunjung meningkat kepada 38.3 tahun (2040)

www.dosm.gov.my
Bilangan Penduduk & Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia 2018

PENDUDUK MALAYSIA
32.6 JUTA

15-64 TAHUN
69.6%

PENGERJASAN
14.9 Juta (96.7%)

Kategori Pekerjaan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kategori Pekerjaan</th>
<th>Industri (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahir</td>
<td>61.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separuh Mahir</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkemahiran Rendah</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mahir
4.10 juta (27.5%)

Separuh Mahir
9.03 juta (60.4%)

Berkemahiran Rendah
1.81 juta (12.1%)

Data merujuk kepada suku keempat 2018
In 2016, the growth rate of mean household income showed a slight DECLINE over 2014.
MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME, 2016

✔ Total number of household 6.9 million

✔ Average household size 4.1 people

✔ Average income recipients 1.8 people

4 MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME

- Paid Employment
  - RM4,382 (63.0%)
- Property & Investment
  - RM897 (12.9%)
- Current Transfer Received
  - RM591 (8.5%)
- Self-Employed
  - RM1,088 (15.6%)

Source: Household Income Survey, 2016, Department of Statistics Malaysia
Perbandingan dengan negara terpilih...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MALAYSIA</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Singapura</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Korea Selatan</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>47.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>47.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dengan purata bekerja 45.4 jam seminggu, pekerja Malaysia mendapat sebanyak 35.2% jumlah pendapatan kasar negara.

Asas ekonomi yang pelbagai menyumbang kepada pola pekerjaan dan pendapatan yang berbeza antara Sektor.

Pendapatan pekerja Sektor Pertanian (12.4%) amat bergantung kepada harga komoditi terutama bagi pekebun kecil.

Sumber: NSO terpilih, DOSM, MPC
Household Expenditure in Malaysia, 2014 & 2016

Note: The household expenditure grouping is for publication of Report on Household Expenditure Survey 2016
The household expenditure mean in Malaysia, 2016 was RM6,310, **90.7%** from mean income (RM6,958).

**More than 50%** expenditure of Malaysian household group focusing on three main groups i.e Food and beverages, Housing & Utilities (18.6%) and Transport.

**Miscellaneous Expenditure & Financial Expenditure (36.1%)** referring to expenditure of:
1. Transfers (i.e: tax payments, KWSP, driving license etc.)
2. Acquisition of financial assets such as:
   - Refund of housing loan,
   - Repayment of vehicle purchase debt
   - Payment of credit card debt
   - Payment of personal loan debt
3. Expenditure on using fixed assets & finance

24% of this group is from the acquisition of financial assets such as refund of housing loan, vehicles, credit cards, PTPTN, household debt repayments, repayments of investment debt.
The household expenditure mean in Urban was RM6,955, 90.7% over income mean (RM7,671).

The household expenditure mean in Rural was RM4,022, 94.2% over income mean (RM4,359).

Nevertheless, Urban Household allocated higher expenditure on Miscellaneous Expenditure & Financial Expenditure (36.7%) and Housing & Utilities (18.9%) than the Rural.
• There is a significant difference in the composition of expenditure between the groups of households.

• Most of the expenses by **B40 (58.5%) & M40 (47.8%)** were spent on **Food and beverages, Housing & Utilities and Transport**.

• Nevertheless, T20 households allocated **higher expenditure (38.1%)** on **Miscellaneous Expenditure & Financial Expenditure (44.0%)**.
- The B40 household is more focused on Food & Beverages expenditure.

- None dependents household allocate larger expenditure for Housing & Utilities.

Note: Figures refer to the percentage of expenditure (%)
**Expenditure Pattern by Tanggungan M40, Malaysia 2016**

- M40 household with none dependents allocate **higher** expenditure for Miscellaneous Expenditure & Financial Expenditure and Housing.

- However, M40 household with more dependents still allocating larger expenditure for **Food & Beverages**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependants</th>
<th>None dependents (RM6,097)</th>
<th>Dependents of 1-4 child (RM6,224)</th>
<th>Dependents of 5 and more child (RM6,172)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.0 RM1,160</td>
<td>20.4 RM1,268</td>
<td>22.5 RM1,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.3 RM1,238</td>
<td>17.9 RM1,115</td>
<td>16.4 RM1,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.0 RM548</td>
<td>9.2 RM571</td>
<td>9.6 RM590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.6 RM 99</td>
<td>1.1 RM 68</td>
<td>0.8 RM 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.3 RM 18</td>
<td>1.1 RM 69</td>
<td>1.6 RM 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>33.7 RM2,054</strong></td>
<td><strong>33.7 RM2,097</strong></td>
<td><strong>32.2 1,985</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>16.1 RM979</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.6 RM1,035</strong></td>
<td><strong>17.0 RM1,052</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures refer to the percentage of expenditure (%)
Expenses composition of Food & Beverages INCREASED in line with the size of household members.

The larger the size of the household then the smaller the expenditure composition of Housing & Utilities.

Note: Figures refer to the percentage of expenditure (%)
### Expenditure Pattern by Tanggungan T20, Malaysia 2016

#### None dependents: RM13,441
- **Food & Beverages**: 12.6% (RM1,697)
- **Housing & Utilities**: 18.6% (RM2,498)
- **Transport**: 8.6% (RM1,157)
- **Health**: 1.3% (RM174)
- **Miscellaneous expenditure & finance**: 43.0% (RM5,780)
- **Other expenditures**: 15.7% (RM2,109)

#### Dependents of 1-4 child: RM14,252
- **Food & Beverages**: 12.8% (RM1,828)
- **Housing & Utilities**: 16.2% (RM2,310)
- **Transport**: 8.6% (RM1,229)
- **Health**: 1.0% (RM145)
- **Miscellaneous expenditure & finance**: 44.3% (RM6,314)
- **Other expenditures**: 16.0% (RM2,276)

#### Dependents of 5 and more child: RM13,365
- **Food & Beverages**: 14.4% (RM1,925)
- **Housing & Utilities**: 13.6% (RM1,813)
- **Transport**: 8.7% (RM1,162)
- **Health**: 1.1% (RM145)
- **Miscellaneous expenditure & finance**: 44.8% (RM5,981)
- **Other expenditures**: 16.2% (RM2,165)

#### Note:
- Figures refer to the percentage of expenditure (%)
- T20 household allocate higher expenditure for Miscellaneous Expenditure & Financial Expenditure and Housing & Utilities.
- The household with none dependents allocate larger expenditure for Housing, Water Supply, Electric, Gas & Other Fuels.
Kumpulan Makanan di Luar Rumah, Makanan dan Minuman Bukan Alkohol, serta Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain menunjukkan peningkatan iaitu sebanyak 3.3%, 1.0% dan 2.0% pada Januari 2019 berbanding Januari 2018.
• Kadar upah benar masih tinggi berbanding inflasi

• Jika kadar upah nominal lebih rendah berbanding inflasi → kos sara hidup meningkat

Kos sara hidup meningkat????

Perbandingan Inflasi, upah nominal dan upah benar
Apakah Price Intelligence?

- Satu platform untuk mengumpulkan data
- Dari pelbagai sumber – Big Data
- Satu proses transformasi data dari berbentuk tidak berstruktur (unstructured) kepada data yang lebih berstruktur
**Objektif**

Untuk memberikan pandangan yang lebih baik dalam memantau dan menganalisis harga pengguna.

Untuk mewujudkan analisis harga bakul baru yang akan digunakan sebagai nilai tambah kepada Indeks Harga Pengguna.

---

**VALUE CREATION**

Mendapatkan Maklumat yang holistik mengenai Harga atas talian dan bukan atas talian

Membolehkan pemantauan dan membuat ramalan trend harga di masa hadapan serta sebagai input berguna dalam kerajaan membuat keputusan mengenai kawalan harga.
Analisis PI

• Analisis pasaran
• Analisis perbandingan harga

Kekerapan taburan harga purata
Harga purata mengikut Negeri
Harga purata mengikut strata
Taburan harga purata mengikut Negeri
Harga purata mengikut kawasan

Price mode
v. Harga purata mengikut Kawasan
vi. Price Mode

- State: (All)
- Year: 2017
- Month: July

Price Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price (RM)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 - Digits
- 01 - FOOD & NON AL'HOLIC BEVERAGES

4 - Digits
- 0131 - FRESH FISH

6 - Digits
- 013101 - KEMBONG/RU/MAHAN

Item Code
- 013101 - FRESH FISH IKAN KEMBONG KG
iv. Taburan harga purata mengikut Negeri
STATISTICS DISSEMINATION
### Report on Household Expenditure Survey

**Main Category:** Social  
**Sub-Category:** Household expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title of Publications</th>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Release Series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Report on Household Expenditure Survey, Malaysia</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Year 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Report on Household Expenditure Survey, Malaysia</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Year 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Report on Household Expenditure Survey, Malaysia</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Year 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Record 1 to 3 from 3
### Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report

#### Report on Household Income Survey by State and Administrative Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title of Publications</th>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Household Income Survey Report And Basic Amenities By State And Administrative District, Sabah</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Year 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Household Income Survey Report And Basic Amenities By State And Administrative District, Terengganu</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Year 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Household Income Survey Report And Basic Amenities By State And Administrative District, Federal Territory</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Year 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Household Income Survey Report And Basic Amenities By State And Administrative District, Sarawak</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Year 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Household Income Survey Report And Basic Amenities By State And Administrative District, Selangor</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Year 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Household Income Survey Report And Basic Amenities By State And Administrative District, Perlis</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Year 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Household Income And Basic Amenities Survey Report, Malaysia</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Year 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Household Income Survey Report And Basic Amenities By State And Administrative District, Kelantan</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Year 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Household Income Survey Report And Basic Amenities By State And Administrative District, Johor</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Year 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDICATORS ARE PRODUCED
W. P. Putrajaya recorded the highest mean monthly household consumption expenditure with growth rate 10.7% per annum.

*Compounded Annual Growth Rate (2014-2016)(%)*
All states recorded an increase in the mean monthly household consumption expenditure.
INDICATORS ARE PRODUCED

KEY STATISTICS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME & EXPENDITURE 2016 MALAYSIA

5 out of 10 households received RM5,228 per month or less

**Median Income**
- RM5,228 in 2016
- RM5,585 in 2014
- *6.6% per year

**Mean Income**
- RM6,958 in 2016
- RM6,141 in 2014
- *6.2% per year

* CAGR - Compounded annual growth rate (%)

Incidence of poverty decreased from 0.5% in 2014 to 0.4% in 2016

Median & mean household income by household group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Median Household Income</th>
<th>Mean Household Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T20</td>
<td>RM13,148</td>
<td>RM11,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Share</td>
<td>46.2% (46.1%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M40</td>
<td>RM6,275</td>
<td>RM5,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Share</td>
<td>37.4% (37.1%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B40</td>
<td>RM3,000</td>
<td>RM2,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean household income</td>
<td>RM6,502</td>
<td>RM5,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Share</td>
<td>16.4% (16.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Composition of monthly household consumption expenditure

- **28.7%** Food and non-alcoholic beverages *
- **3.4%** Clothing and footwear
- **24.0%** Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
- **1.9%** Health
- **13.7%** Transport
- **1.3%** Education
- **27.0%** Others

* including food away from home
Median monthly household income by strata, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

**Median Income (RM)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>CAGR¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>4,585</td>
<td>5,228</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5,156</td>
<td>5,860</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>3,123</td>
<td>3,471</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Median monthly household income by main ethnic group, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

**CAGR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bumiputra</td>
<td>RM4,214</td>
<td>RM4,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>RM6,582</td>
<td>RM5,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians</td>
<td>RM4,627</td>
<td>RM5,428</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Compounded Annual Growth Rate
Chart 5: Median monthly income by household group, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>CAGR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M40</td>
<td>RM5,465</td>
<td>RM6,275</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T20</td>
<td>RM11,610</td>
<td>RM13,148</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B40</td>
<td>RM2,629</td>
<td>RM3,000</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source: Household Income Survey, 2016, Department of Statistics Malaysia
Impact and targeted outcome...

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

- Pemberian Bantuan Sara Hidup (BSH) kepada isi rumah B40
- Skim Caruman KWSP – i-SURI
- Subsidi Minyak Bersasar (kenderaan persendirian)
- Subsidi elektrik isi rumah miskin/ miskin tegar ditingkatkan
Comparison on Income Composition with Other Countries:

Source: World Bank
Gini Coefficient Comparison with Other Countries

United States: 0.38
United Kingdom: 0.341
Japan: 0.336
Australia: 0.334
Canada: 0.32
Italy: 0.319
Korea: 0.311
France: 0.303
Switzerland: 0.298
Germany: 0.286
China: 0.465
Malaysia: 0.399
Singapore: 0.458
Thailand: 0.379
Vietnam: 0.376
Philippines: 0.43

Source: OECD Country, Central Intelligence Agency and World Bank
Note: Some countries based their Gini coefficients on household expenditure.
BASIC AMENITIES, 2016

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP

- Internet Subscription at Home: 76.0% (2016), 44.3% (2014)
- Fixed-line Telephone: 26.5% (2016), 30.9% (2014)
- Personal Computer: 19.3% (2016), 21.8% (2014)
- Mobile Phone: 97.9% (2016), 97.2% (2014)
- Motorcycle: 67.2% (2016), 67.4% (2014)
- Tablet: 35.2% (2016), 34.1% (2014)
- Paid TV Channel: 70.1% (2016), 65.9% (2014)
- Laptop: 52.2% (2016), 52.8% (2014)
- Car: 84.7% (2016), 83.9% (2014)

KEMUDAHAN ASAS

JENIS RUMAH YANG DIDIAMI

- Dimiliki: 76.3% (2016), 76.1% (2014)
- Disewa: 19.0% (2016), 19.6% (2014)
- Kuartern: 4.1% (2016), 4.9% (2014)

CAPAIAN UTILITI AWAM

- Bekalan air paip di rumah: 95.5% (2016), 94.8% (2014)
- Bekalan elektrik di rumah: 99.9% (2016), 99.9% (2014)
- Kutipan sampah di rumah: 60.4% (2016), 57.8% (2014)

Note: 2016 2014

www.dosm.gov.my StatsMalaysia
### Jadual 4.1: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis rumah yang didiami, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negeri</th>
<th>Dimiliki Owned</th>
<th>Disewa Rented</th>
<th>Kuarters Quarters</th>
<th>Jumlah Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jumlah Total</td>
<td>Bandar Urban</td>
<td>Bandar Rural</td>
<td>Jumlah Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johor</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>74.7</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kedah</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>93.4</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelantan</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Jadual 4.10: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut peralatan yang dimiliki, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negeri</th>
<th>Kereta Car</th>
<th>Motosikal Motorcycle</th>
<th>Basikal Bicycle</th>
<th>Alat pendingin hawa Air-conditioner</th>
<th>Mesin basuh Washing machine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>85.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johor</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>98.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kedah</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>95.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelantan</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>94.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melaka</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>96.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>