Socioeconomic Data: My Engagement with HIES and HIBAS

Abdul Ghafar Ismail

Professor of Islamic Economics
Putra Business School
and
Chairholder of Sheikh Abdullah Fahim, Universiti Kebangsaan
Malaysia

Presented at Kolokium Statistik 2022 Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 13-14th
September 2022

My Studies

- Public policy studies (e.g., Dasar Koperasi Negara, impak AIM/Ar Rahnu, financial inclusion policy, maqasid shariah index, multidimensional poverty index) - assessment **seeks to inform decision-makers by predicting and investigating the potential impacts of policy options**

- In my journey as economist - to encounter between economist and socioeconomic data

My Studies

- Economists have an ambivalent attitude toward economic data

✓ possible to take an **alternative view** for socioeconomic data issues that there are no data problems only model (of public policy) problems

✓ For any set of data, there is the **right model**. Much of public policy is devoted to procedures that try to assess whether a particular policy is right in this sense and to criteria for deciding when a particular policy fits and is correct enough

✓ Economists and policy builders often proceed, however, on the assumption that ideal **data will be available** and define variables that are unlikely to be observable, at least not in their pure form

My Engagement with HIES and HIBAS

- The questionnaires in both surveys try to understand the **financial status** of an individual – to shed light on the income a person makes/spends in a year, be it individual income or household income and the status of basic needs (housing, health, education, food security)

- Survey questions can be **sensitive in nature** - Some respondents might feel that the **wordings** (such as **interest**; **voluntary payments** such as diyat, kafarrah, makes them feel embarrassed

My Engagement with HIES and HIBAS

- Such questions are used either as a part of **demographic questions** or typically for financial institutions to financial literacy or to determine the financial inclusion

- **demographic questions** - used by researchers to evaluate financial status of the respondent – it helps us to find the right (for example) **target audience**, **conduct pricing research**, - It helps the economists to understand the on a granular level, which can lead a company to place its products/services in the right price range and make strategic decisions

My Engagement with HIES and HIBAS

- information regarding the individual's **personal income** provides an overview of the income that the respondent as an individual has - Such information can be useful to segment the audience based on income slabs – useful to test OLG model

- Question asks about the total **household income** – that leads towards had kifayah, hence penetrates the asnaf

My Engagement with HIES and HIBAS

- Data HIES dan HIBAS – used to link between Islamic finance and SDGs

- Zakat – zero hunger (**SDG2**); reducing inequality (**SDG10**); good health and well-being (**SDG3**); quality education (**SDG4**); decent work and economic growth (**SDG8**)

- **Zakat dashboard**

Zakat (IRR) and SDGs

My Engagement with SUSENAS

▪ Susenas merupakan survei (yang dimulai pada 1963) yang dirancang untuk mengumpulkan **data sosial kependudukan** yang relatif sangat luas

▪ **Tujuan** pelaksanaan Susenas ialah:

✓ Menyediakan **data pokok** tentang kesejahteraan masyarakat yang sangat diperlukan untuk perencanaan, pemantauan dan evaluasi keberhasilan pembangunan

✓ Menyediakan **data terperinci** tentang kesejahteraan isirumah seperti pendidikan, kesihatan, fertiliti, dan data kependudukan menurut golongan umur, jantina, dan status perkawinan

Contoh: P.508. Dari kegiatan yang dilakukan selama seminggu terakhir, kegiatan apakah yang menggunakan waktu terbanyak? Q: Pengeluaran transfer yang dilakukan rumah tangga bisa berbentuk pembayaran pajak penghasilan pada pemerintah, pembayaran denda/tilang, pengeluaran untuk zakat dan sumbangan, mengirim uang kepada anak/orangtua/saudara, memberikan makanan, dsb

My Engagement with SUSENAS

Data hasil pencacahan Susenas digunakan untuk menjadi rujukan dalam hal berikut:

- ✓55 dari 136 indikator SDGs
- ✓Menilai 5 dari 7 Agenda Pembangunan MTDP
- ✓Menyusun berbagai indeks: indeks multidimensi kemiskinan, gini ratio and HDI (diperingkat Kabupaten)

Conclusions and Recommendations

- **Conclusions** - Frequent engagement with economist

- **Recommendation** - Our research is funded by taxpayers; to buy services provided by taxpayers

Kata Malim

- Data mencerdaskan bangsa