JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia

MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

2021

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

LAPORAN INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX REPORT (MHI)
2021

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/BA) 2022 bermula dari 1 Januari 2022 sehingga 31 Disember 2022 dan Survei Ekonomi Tahunan (AES) 2022 bermula dari 15 April 2022 sehingga 30 September 2022. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat serta menjayakan survei ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM juga menerbitkan statistik ekonomi dan sosial iaitu PocketStats yang mengandungi statistik suku tahunan dan tahunan yang boleh diperoleh dari portal DOSM atau melalui pautan https://bit.ly/PocketStatsS1_2022.

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"*.

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 until 31st December 2022 and the Annual Economic Survey (AES) 2022 from 15th April 2022 until 30th September 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by respondents in providing their information and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM also released economic and social statistics, namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics that can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1_2022.

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 CanTrust".

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia telah dilaksanakan buat pertama kalinya oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) pada tahun 2021. Objektif survei adalah untuk mengukur kebahagiaan rakyat di Malaysia. Bermula 2021, survei ini akan dilaksanakan dua (2) kali dalam tempoh lima (5) tahun. Survei ini dibangunkan berdasarkan manual antarabangsa antaranya, *World Happiness Report (WHR), Human Development Index (HDI), OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being, Gross National Happiness (Bhutan GNH)* dan *Happy Planet Index.* Selain itu, kajian dalam dan luar juga digunakan sebagai rujukan untuk survei ini.

Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia (MHI) 2021 terdiri daripada 13 komponen utama yang digunakan dalam mengukur kebahagiaan. Komponen utama ini dinilai dan diperhalusi hasil daripada beberapa siri bengkel yang telah dilaksanakan melibatkan pelbagai kementerian dan agensi bagi membangunkan Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia (MHI). Pembangunan indeks ini juga turut melibatkan kerjasama dari kementerian, agensi dan ahli akademik daripada Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) dan Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) yang berpengalaman dalam kajian berkaitan kebahagiaan.

MHI boleh menjadi input penting dalam pelaksanaan dan pencapaian matlamat Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (RMKe-12) dan memenuhi salah satu teras dalam Wawasan Kemakmuran Bersama (WKB) 2030 iaitu Teras 7: Memperkukuhkan modal insan dan perpaduan. Statistik ini juga menjadi rujukan ahli akademik dan penyelidik dalam kajian berkaitan kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia.

Penerbitan ini terbahagi kepada lima bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan infografik diikuti bahagian kedua memperihalkan ringkasan penemuan. Bahagian ketiga memaparkan jadual statistik dan diikuti dengan ralat piawai relatif di bahagian keempat. Nota teknikal yang mengandungi konsep, definisi dan metodologi yang digunakan dalam pelaksanaan survei disediakan di bahagian terakhir bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan mengucapkan terima kasih atas kerjasama dan sumbangan semua pihak dalam menjayakan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan laporan pada masa hadapan adalah amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Julai 2022

The Malaysia Happiness Survey was implemented for the first time by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) in 2021. Objective of the survey is to measure the level of the happiness of the population in Malaysia. Starting 2021, this survey will be conducted twice (2) in five (5) years. This survey is developed based on international manuals such as World Happiness Report (WHR), Human Development Index (HDI), OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being, Gross National Happiness (Bhutan GNH) and Happy Planet Index. In addition, external and internal studies are also used as reference for this survey.

Malaysia Happiness Index (MHI) 2021 comprised 13 main components that are used in measuring happiness. These key components were evaluated and refined as a result of multiple series of discussions and involvement of ministries and agencies to develop Malaysia Happiness Index (MHI). The development of this index also involves cooperation from ministries, agencies and academics from Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) who are experienced in happiness related studies.

MHI can be an important input in the implementation and achievement of the goals of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP) and fulfills one of the cores in the Shared Prosperity Vision 2030 as in Thrust 7: Strengthening human capital and unity. These statistics are also a reference for academics and researchers in studies related to happiness.

This publication is divided into five parts. The first part displays the infographic and followed by second part presents a summary of findings. The third part displays statistical tables and followed by relative standard error in the fourth part. Technical notes consist of concepts, definitions and methodologies used in the survey are provided in the last part to facilitate users to understand the published statistics.

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

July 2022

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SENARAI JADUAL
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BAHAGIAN 1
PART 1

SEPINTAS LALU
AT A GLANCE

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (MHI) 2021

Skor Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia (MHI) pada tahun 2021 adalah **6.48** dan berada di tahap **Bahagia.**

Sangat Tidak Bahagia
Tidak Bahagia
Sederhana Bahagia
Bahagia
Sangat Bahagia

0   2   4   6   8   10
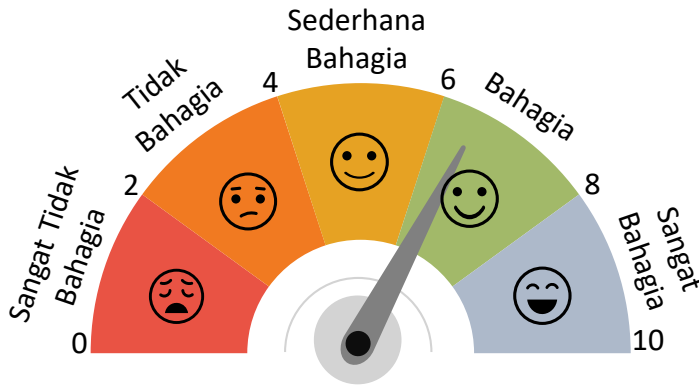
Skor
6.48

MHI dibangunkan untuk mengukur tahap kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia dari aspek fizikal, sosial, emosi dan spiritual.

MHI
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

Skor Indeks Kebahagiaan mengikut Negeri

Perlis **6.96**	
Kedah **6.59**	
Kelantan **7.02**	

Pulau Pinang **6.65**

Perak **6.35**

Selangor **5.74**

W.P. Kuala Lumpur **7.77**

Terengganu **7.20**

Pahang **6.75**

Melaka **5.85**

Sabah **6.28**

W.P. Labuan **9.29**

Sarawak **6.69**

W.P. Putrajaya **7.28**

Negeri Sembilan **6.68**

Johor **6.69**
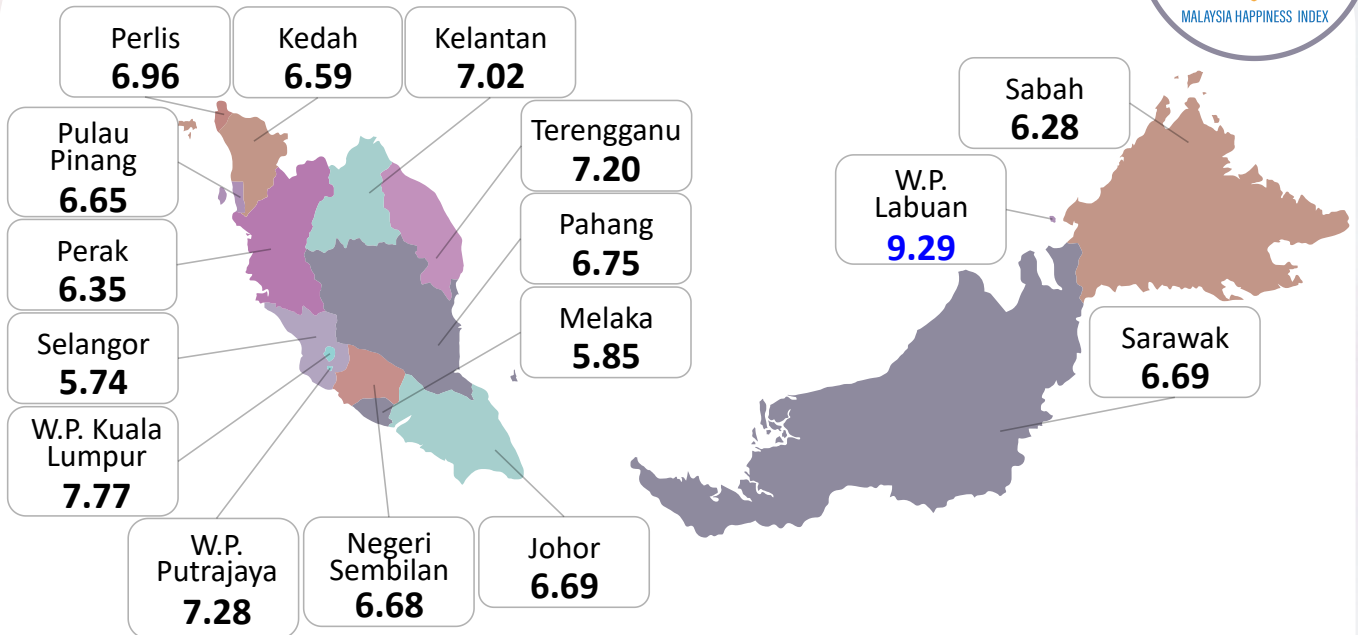
W.P. Labuan merekodkan **skor Indeks Kebahagiaan tertinggi dengan 9.29** pada tahap Sangat Bahagia. Antara negeri yang mencatatkan skor tertinggi pada tahap Bahagia adalah W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.77), W.P. Putrajaya (7.28), Terengganu (7.20), Kelantan (7.02) dan Perlis (6.96).

Sumber: Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

@STATSMalaysia

#HIESBA2022   #MyStatsDay   #LeaveNoOneBehind   #KELUARGA MALAYSIA

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (MHI) 2021

Skor Indeks Kebahagiaan mengikut Komponen

Tiga komponen yang merekodkan nilai **skor indeks tertinggi** adalah komponen keluarga (7.23), komponen amalan kerohanian (7.21) dan komponen kesihatan (6.75).

Komponen	Skor
Keluarga	**7.23**
Amalan Kerohanian	**7.21**
Kesihatan	**6.75**
Penggunaan Masa	**6.72**
Penyertaan Sosial	**6.46**
Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar	**6.39**
Persekitaran Kerja	**6.31**
Pendidikan	**6.30**
Keselamatan Awam	**6.28**
Kebudayaan	**6.20**
Pengalaman Emosi	**6.15**
Kemudahan Komunikasi	**6.14**
Pendapatan	**6.04**

Skor Indeks Kebahagiaan mengikut Pencapaian Pendidikan

6.31 Tiada Pendidikan Formal

6.53 Rendah

6.41 Menengah

6.58 Tertiari

Pendidikan tertiari merekodkan nilai skor Indeks Kebahagiaan tertinggi

Skor Indeks Kebahagiaan mengikut Taraf Perkahwinan

Bercerai/Berpisah
6.47

Berkahwin
6.48

Balu/Duda
6.40

Tidak Pernah Berkahwin
6.47
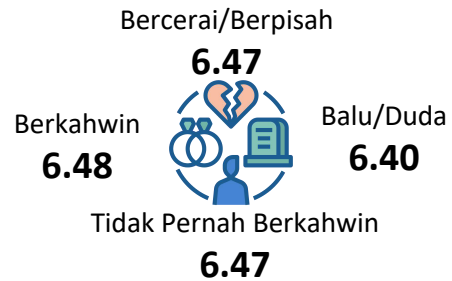
Berkahwin merekodkan nilai skor Indeks Kebahagiaan tertinggi

Skor Indeks Kebahagiaan mengikut Jantina

Lelaki
6.46

Perempuan
6.49

Perempuan mempunyai skor kebahagiaan yang lebih tinggi

Sumber: Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (MHI) 2021

Skor Indeks Kebahagiaan mengikut Strata Bandar dan Luar Bandar

MALAYSIA

	BANDAR	LUAR BANDAR
	6.46	**6.54**
NEGERI		
JOHOR	6.67	6.78
KEDAH	6.66	6.39
KELANTAN	7.07	6.94
MELAKA	5.85	5.91
NEGERI SEMBILAN	6.67	6.72
PAHANG	6.79	6.69
PULAU PINANG	6.64	6.63
PERAK	6.34	6.40
PERLIS	6.93	7.07
SELANGOR	5.73	5.86
TERENGGANU	7.22	7.14
SABAH	6.27	6.31
SARAWAK	6.82	6.48
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	7.77	n.a
W.P. LABUAN	9.21	9.50
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	7.28	n.a

Skor Indeks Kebahagiaan mengikut strata bandar dan luar bandar di Malaysia berada pada tahap Bahagia iaitu masing-masing pada skor 6.46 dan 6.54. Bagi strata bandar, negeri yang mencatatkan skor Indeks Kebahagiaan tertinggi ialah W.P. Labuan (9.21), diikuti W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.77) dan W.P. Putrajaya (7.28). Manakala bagi strata luar bandar, skor Indeks Kebahagiaan tertinggi ialah W.P. Labuan (9.50), Terengganu (7.14) dan Perlis (7.07).

Sumber: Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX (MHI) 2021

Malaysia Happiness Index (MHI) score in year 2021 is **6.48** and is at the **Happy** level

Moderately
Happy

Not
Happy

4

6

Happy

2

8

Not Very
Happy

Very
Happy

0

10
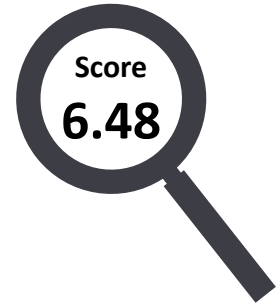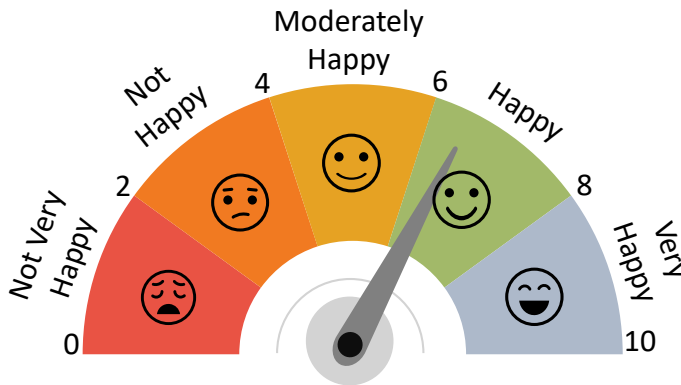
Score
6.48

MHI is developed to measure the happiness level in Malaysia from physical, social, emotional, and spiritual aspects.

MHI
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

Malaysia Happiness Index Score by States

Perlis
6.96

Kedah
6.59

Kelantan
7.02

Pulau
Pinang
6.65

Terengganu
7.20

Pahang
6.75

Perak
6.35

Sabah
6.28

W.P.
Labuan
9.29

Melaka
5.85

Selangor
5.74

Sarawak
6.69

W.P. Kuala
Lumpur
7.77

W.P.
Putrajaya
7.28

Negeri
Sembilan
6.68

Johor
6.69
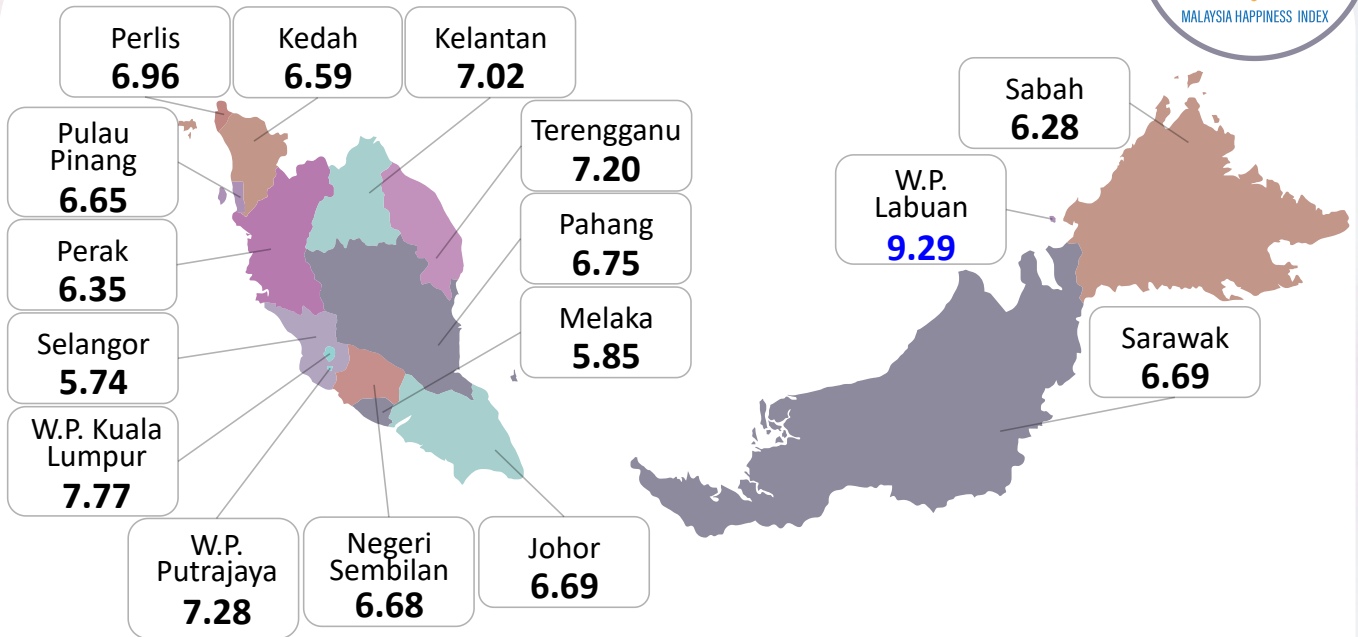
W.P. Labuan recorded **the highest Happiness Index score with 9.29** at the Very Happy level. Among the states that recorded the highest scores at the Happy level are W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.77), W.P. Putrajaya (7.28), Terengganu (7.20), Kelantan (7.02) and Perlis (6.96).

Source: Malaysia Happiness Survey 2021, Department of Statistics Malaysia

@STATSMalaysia

#HIESBA2022   #MyStatsDay   #LeaveNoOneBehind   #KELUARGA MALAYSIA
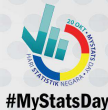
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX (MHI) 2021

Malaysia Happiness Index Score by Component

Three components recorded **the highest score** value which are family component (7.23), religion and spiritual component (7.21) and health component (6.75)

Component	Score
Family	**7.23**
Religion and Spiritual	**7.21**
Health	**6.75**
Time Use	**6.72**
Social Participation	**6.46**
Housing and Environment	**6.39**
Working Life	**6.31**
Education	**6.30**
Public Safety	**6.28**
Culture	**6.20**
Emotional Experience	**6.15**
Communication Facilities	**6.14**
Income	**6.04**

Malaysia Happiness Index Score by Educational Attainment

6.31 No Formal Education

6.53 Primary

Secondary **6.41**

Tertiary **6.58**

Tertiary education recorded the highest Happiness Index score
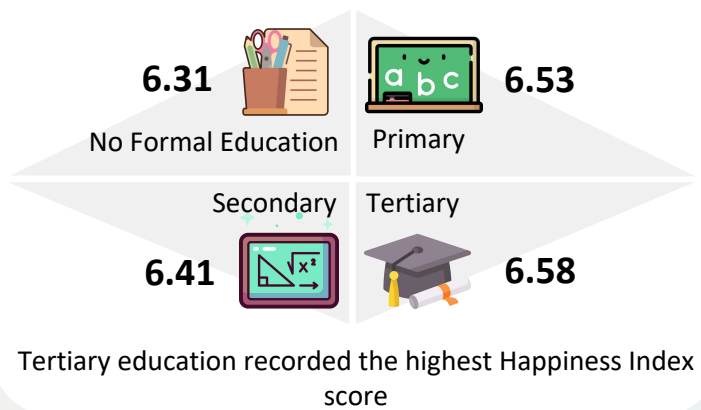
Malaysia Happiness Index Score by Marital Status

Divorced/Separated **6.47**

Married **6.48**

Widowed **6.40**

Never Married **6.47**

Married recorded the highest Happiness Index score
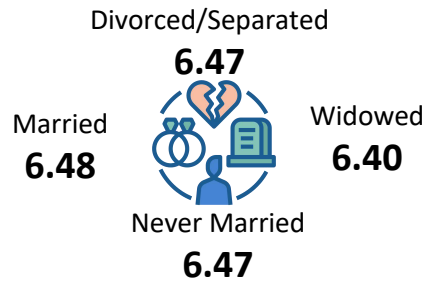
Malaysia Happiness Index Score by Gender
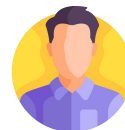
Male **6.46**

Female **6.49**

Female has a higher score of happiness

Source: Malaysia Happiness Survey 2021, Department of Statistics Malaysia

MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX (MHI) 2021

Malaysia Happiness Index Score by Urban and Rural Strata

	URBAN	RURAL
MALAYSIA	**6.46**	**6.54**

STATE		
JOHOR	6.67	6.78
KEDAH	6.66	6.39
KELANTAN	7.07	6.94
MELAKA	5.85	5.91
NEGERI SEMBILAN	6.67	6.72
PAHANG	6.79	6.69
PULAU PINANG	6.64	6.63
PERAK	6.34	6.40
PERLIS	6.93	7.07
SELANGOR	5.73	5.86
TERENGGANU	7.22	7.14
SABAH	6.27	6.31
SARAWAK	6.82	6.48
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	7.77	n.a
W.P. LABUAN	9.21	9.50
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	7.28	n.a

The Happiness Index scores according to urban and rural strata in Malaysia are at a Happy level of 6.46 and 6.54, respectively. For the urban strata, the state that recorded the highest Happiness Index score was W.P. Labuan (9.21), followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.77) and W.P. Putrajaya (7.28). While for the rural strata, the highest Happiness Index score was W.P. Labuan (9.50), Terengganu (7.14) and Perlis (7.07).

Source: Malaysia Happiness Survey 2021, Department of Statistics Malaysia

@STATSMalaysia

#HIESBA2022   #MyStatsDay   #LeaveNoOneBehind
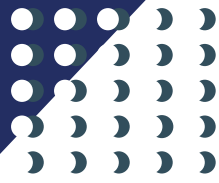
BAHAGIAN 2
PART 2

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

PENGENALAN

Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia merupakan survei yang julung kali dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) untuk mengukur tahap kebahagiaan di Malaysia dari aspek fizikal, sosial, emosi dan spiritual. Survei ini dilaksanakan bermula September hingga November 2021 mengggunakan pendekatan isi rumah yang meliputi tempat kediaman terpilih di Malaysia. Penemuan utama survei ini dipaparkan mengikut negeri, strata, jantina, kumpulan etnik, kumpulan umur, taraf perkahwinan dan pencapaian pendidikan.

TAKRIFAN KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

Kebahagiaan adalah sebuah konsep multi-dimensi yang merujuk kepada kepuasan, perasaan bahagia, kesenangan hidup dan kesejahteraan pelbagai aspek kehidupan individu yang telah digarap bagi pelaksanaan survei ini dari sudut fizikal, sosial, emosi dan spiritual mengikut takrifan berikut:

- Aspek fizikal merujuk kepada kestabilan ekonomi, persekitaran kerja yang kondusif dan pendidikan yang holistik;

- Aspek sosial merujuk kepada perumahan yang selesa dan selamat, tahap kesihatan, keluarga yang harmoni, keselamatan awam dan penyertaan sosial;

- Aspek emosi adalah berkait dengan perasaan seperti bahagia, seronok, kecewa dan sunyi; dan

- Aspek spiritual berkait dengan kerohanian yang berasaskan akal dan agama

Indeks kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia menggunakan nilai skor bagi mengukur tahap kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia iaitu dari nilai 0.00 hingga 10.00. Pengukuran ini menunjukkan semakin tinggi nilai skor diperoleh semakin baik tahap kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia. Dalam kajian ini, tahap kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia dikategorikan kepada lima skor seperti di Jadual 1:

Jadual 1: Skor Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia

SKOR INDEKS	KATEGORI
0.00-2.00	Sangat tidak bahagia
2.01-4.00	Tidak bahagia
4.01-6.00	Sederhana bahagia
6.01-8.00	Bahagia
8.01-10.00	Sangat bahagia

KOMPONEN DAN INDIKATOR INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia dinilai berdasarkan 13 komponen iaitu keluarga, perumahan dan alam sekitar, penyertaan sosial, kesihatan, kemudahan komunikasi, pendidikan, persekitaran kerja, pendapatan, keselamatan awam, penggunaan masa, amalan kerohanian, kebudayaan dan pengalaman emosi. Indikator bagi setiap komponen dipaparkan di Jadual 2:

Jadual 2: Komponen dan indikator Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia

KOMPONEN	INDIKATOR
1. KELUARGA	i. Hubungan kekeluargaan
	ii. Kestabilan kewangan keluarga
	iii. Keselamatan keluarga
2. PERUMAHAN DAN ALAM SEKITAR	i. Kemudahan dan infrastruktur yang disediakan di persekitaran tempat tinggal
	ii. Tahap kebersihan di persekitaran tempat tinggal
	iii. Pencemaran di persekitaran tempat tinggal
	iv. Bayaran sewa tempat kediaman
3. PENYERTAAN SOSIAL	i. Sokongan sosial daripada komuniti
	ii. Hubungan kejiranan
	iii. Aktiviti sosial
4. KESIHATAN	i. Tahap kesihatan
	ii. Perkhidmatan kesihatan kerajaan
	iii. Rawatan perubatan oleh perkhidmatan kesihatan kerajaan
	iv. Bekalan ubat-ubatan yang dibekalkan (kerajaan)
	v. Kadar bayaran perkhidmatan kerajaan
	vi. Perkhidmatan kesihatan swasta
	vii. Rawatan perubatan oleh perkhidmatan kesihatan swasta
	viii. Bekalan ubat-ubatan yang dibekalkan (swasta)
	ix. Kadar bayaran perkhidmatan swasta
5. KEMUDAHAN KOMUNIKASI	i. Capaian internet di tempat tinggal
	ii. Sokongan perkhidmatan telekomunikasi yang disediakan
	a) Tempat tinggal
	b) Sekitar kawasan tempat tinggal
	iii. Kadar bayaran perkhidmatan telekomunikasi

6.	PENDIDIKAN	i. Kualiti penyampaian pendidikan dan keberhasilan:	
		a) Sistem di institusi pendidikan awam	
		b) Sistem di institusi pendidikan swasta	
		c) Pembelajaran dalam talian	
		ii. Tahap keselamatan di institusi pendidikan	
		iii. Peluang bagi memasuki institusi pendidikan tinggi	
		iv. Pembiayaan perkhidmatan institusi pendidikan tinggi	
7.	PERSEKITARAN KERJA	i. Keseimbangan kehidupan kerja	
		ii. Perhubungan dengan majikan	
		iii. Perhubungan dengan rakan sekerja	
		iv. Hak untuk bersuara	
		v. Peningkatan kerjaya	
		vi. Bebanan kerja	
		vii. Manfaat pekerjaan	
8.	PENDAPATAN	i. Pendapatan daripada pekerjaan pertama	
		ii. Pendapatan daripada pekerjaan tambahan/ sambilan/ sampingan	
		iii. Pendapatan yang diperoleh setimpal dengan kos sara hidup	
		iv. Gaji/ Upah yang dibayar setimpal dengan tempoh jam bekerja	
		v. Bebanan hutang	
9.	KESELAMATAN AWAM	i. Tahap keselamatan di kawasan tempat tinggal	
		ii. Perkhidmatan keselamatan awam	
		iii. Bayaran perkhidmatan keselamatan awam yang diberi	
		iv. Pengawal keselamatan warga asing di kawasan tempat tinggal	
10.	PENGGUNAAN MASA	i. Masa rehat sendiri *(me-time)*	
		ii. Masa tidur yang mencukupi	
		iii. Masa untuk beriadah dan rekreasi	
		iv. Masa untuk bersosial	
11.	AMALAN KEROHANIAN	i. Amalan kerohanian/ keagamaan	
		ii. Amalan kerohanian/ keagamaan bersama komuniti	
		iii. Sikap hormat menghormati kepelbagaian amalan kerohanian/ keagamaan masyarakat lain	
12.	KEBUDAYAAN	i. Penglibatan aktiviti kesenian dan kebudayaan	
13.	PENGALAMAN EMOSI	i. Rasa berminat	xi. Terganggu
		ii. Tertekan	xii. Peka
		iii. Teruja	xiii. Malu
		iv. Sedih	xiv. Terinspirasi
		v. Kuat semangat	xv. Gementar
		vi. Rasa bersalah	xvi. Bertekad
		vii. Takut	xvii. Memberi perhatian
		viii. Terancam	xviii. Gelisah
		ix. Bersemangat	xix. Aktif
		x. Bangga	xx. Rasa bimbang

Paparan 1: Komponen Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021

Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar

Kesihatan

01 02 03 04 05

Keluarga

Penyertaan Sosial

Kemudahan Komunikasi

Keselamatan Awam

Persekitaran Kerja

10 09 08 07 06

Penggunaan Masa

Pendapatan

Pendidikan

Kebudayaan

11 12 13

Amalan Kerohanian

Pengamalan Emosi
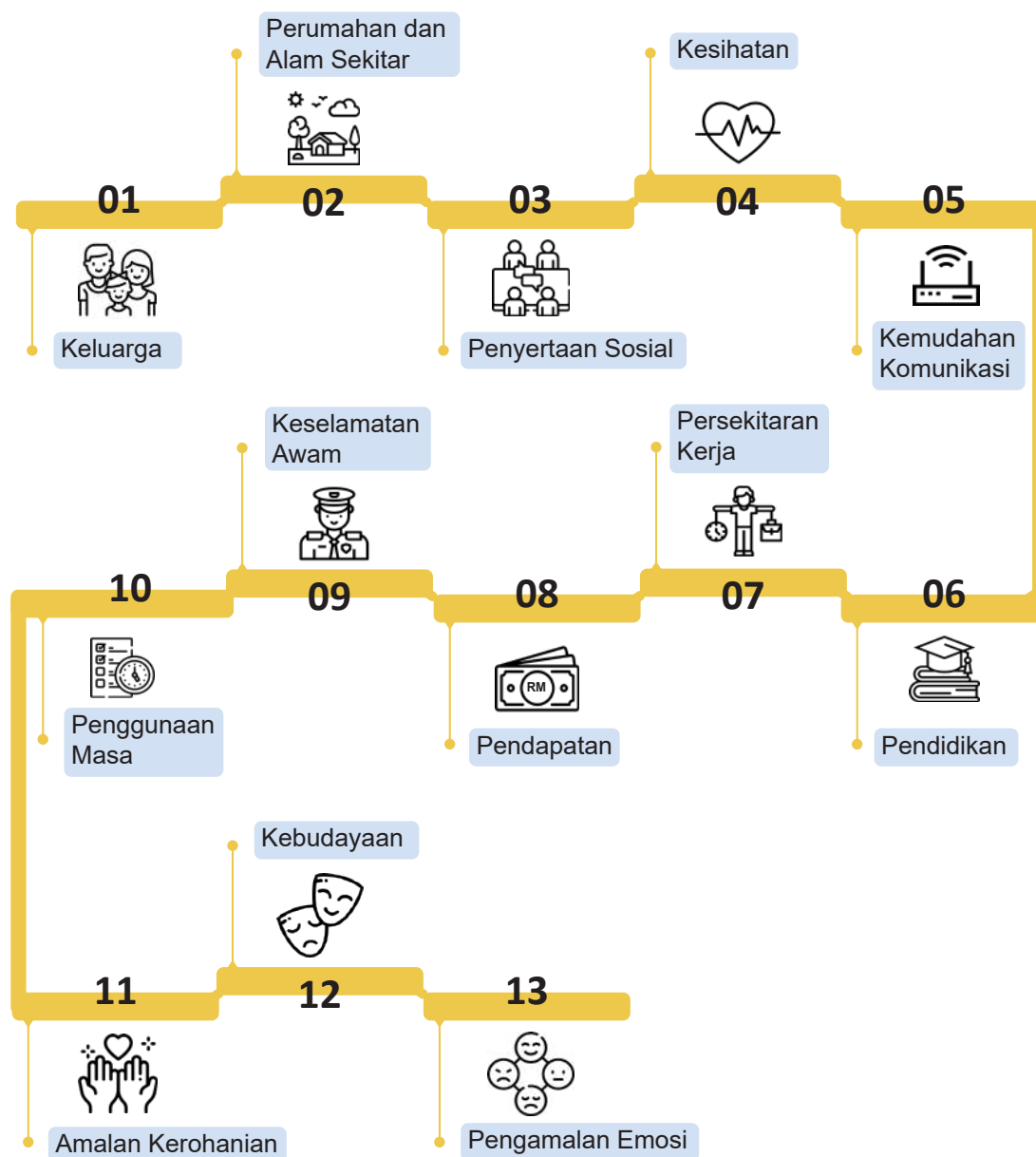
PRESTASI KESELURUHAN INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

Berdasarkan dapatan survei, prestasi skor Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia pada tahun 2021 berada di tahap bahagia iaitu pada skor 6.48. Analisis mengikut komponen menunjukkan skor indeks tertinggi yang dicatatkan adalah komponen keluarga iaitu 7.23, diikuti komponen amalan kerohanian (7.21) dan kesihatan (6.75). Penyumbang utama bagi komponen keluarga adalah indikator hubungan kekeluargaan iaitu (83.0%) dan keselamatan keluarga (76.6%) yang memilih skala bahagia dan sangat bahagia. Kesemua indikator bagi komponen amalan kerohanian mencatatkan, lebih 70.0 peratus yang memilih skala bahagia dan sangat bahagia. Manakala, indikator tahap kesihatan dan bekalan ubat-ubatan yang dibekalkan oleh kerajaan merupakan penyumbang utama kepada skor indeks bagi komponen kesihatan di mana kedua-dua indikator ini adalah melebihi 70.0 peratus.

Selebihnya, komponen penggunaan masa direkodkan pada skor 6.72, penyertaan sosial (6.46), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.39), persekitaran kerja (6.31), pendidikan (6.30), keselamatan awam (6.28), kebudayaan (6.20), pengalaman emosi (6.15), kemudahan komunikasi (6.14) dan pendapatan (6.04). Secara keseluruhan, kesemua 13 komponen berada di tahap bahagia antara skor 6.04 hingga 7.23.

Carta 1: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, 2021
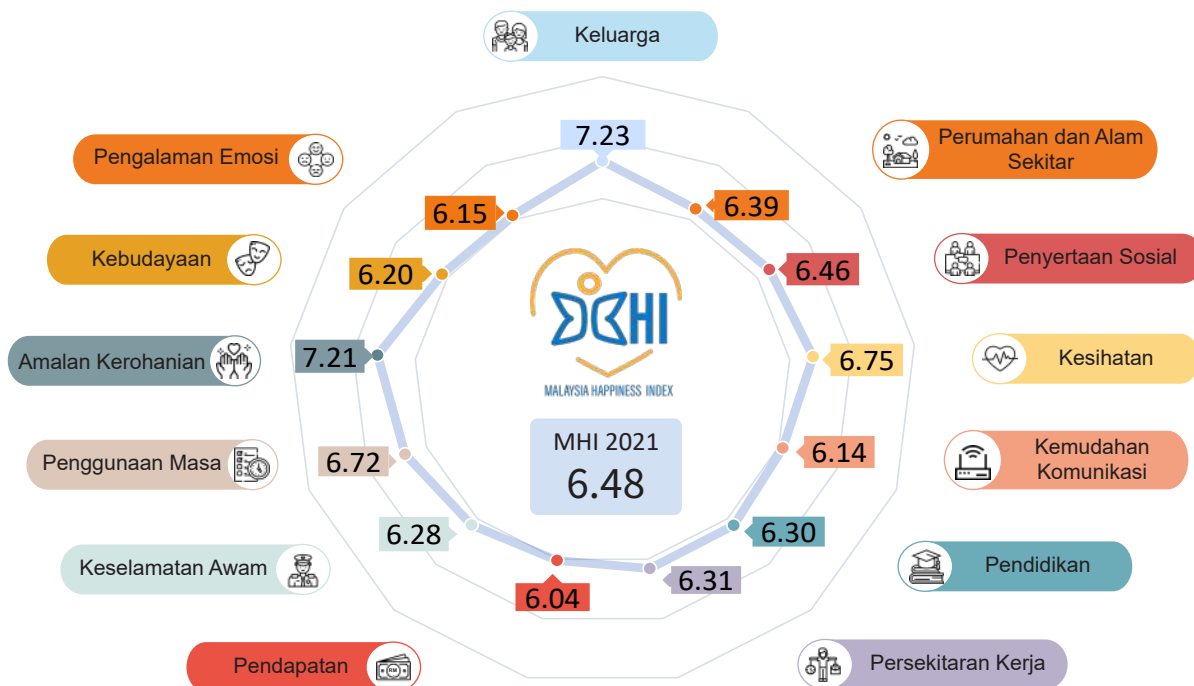
Paparan 2: Barometer Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia, 2021
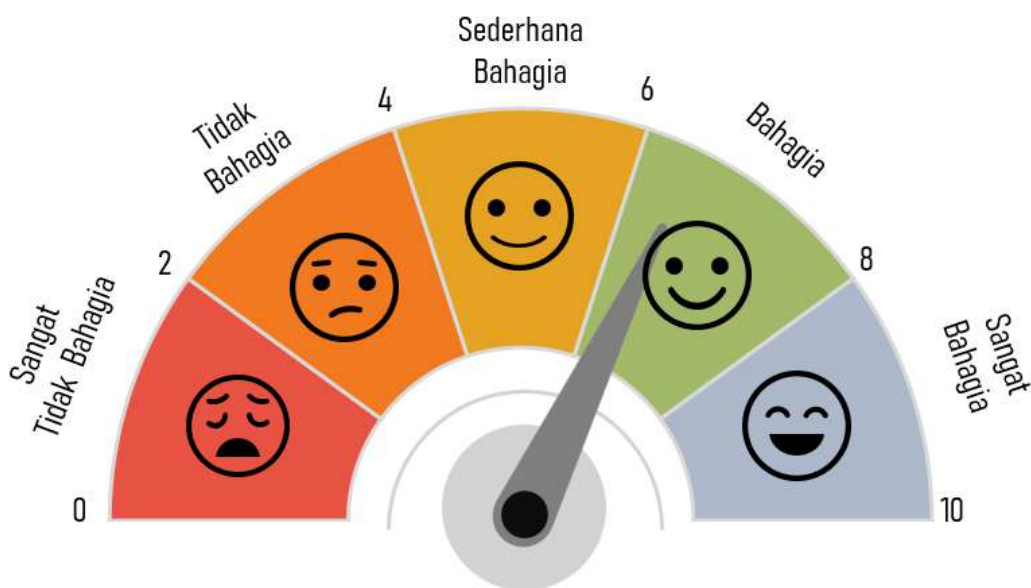
INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA MENGIKUT NEGERI

Negeri yang mencatatkan indeks kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia tertinggi adalah W.P. Labuan dengan skor 9.29 pada tahap sangat bahagia. Manakala, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.77), W.P. Putrajaya (7.28), Terengganu (7.20), Kelantan (7.02), Perlis (6.96), Pahang (6.75), Johor dan Sarawak (6.69), Negeri Sembilan (6.68), Pulau Pinang (6.65), Kedah (6.59), Perak (6.35) dan Sabah (6.28) pada tahap bahagia. Di samping itu, Melaka dan Selangor berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu masing-masing pada skor 5.85 dan 5.74.

Paparan 3: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri, 2021
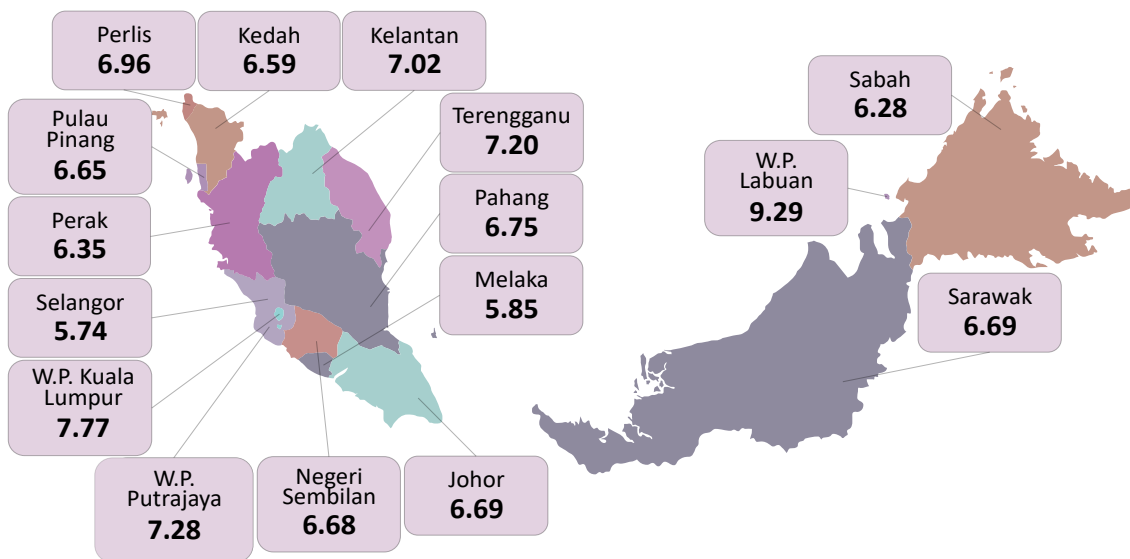
Carta 2: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut kedudukan negeri, 2021

		SKOR INDEKS
	W.P. LABUAN	9.29
	W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	7.77
	W.P. PUTRAJAYA	7.28
	TERENGGANU	7.20
	KELANTAN	7.02
	PERLIS	6.96
	PAHANG	6.75
	JOHOR	6.69
	SARAWAK	6.69
	NEGERI SEMBILAN	6.68
	PULAU PINANG	6.65
	KEDAH	6.59
	PERAK	6.35
	SABAH	6.28
	MELAKA	5.85
	SELANGOR	5.74
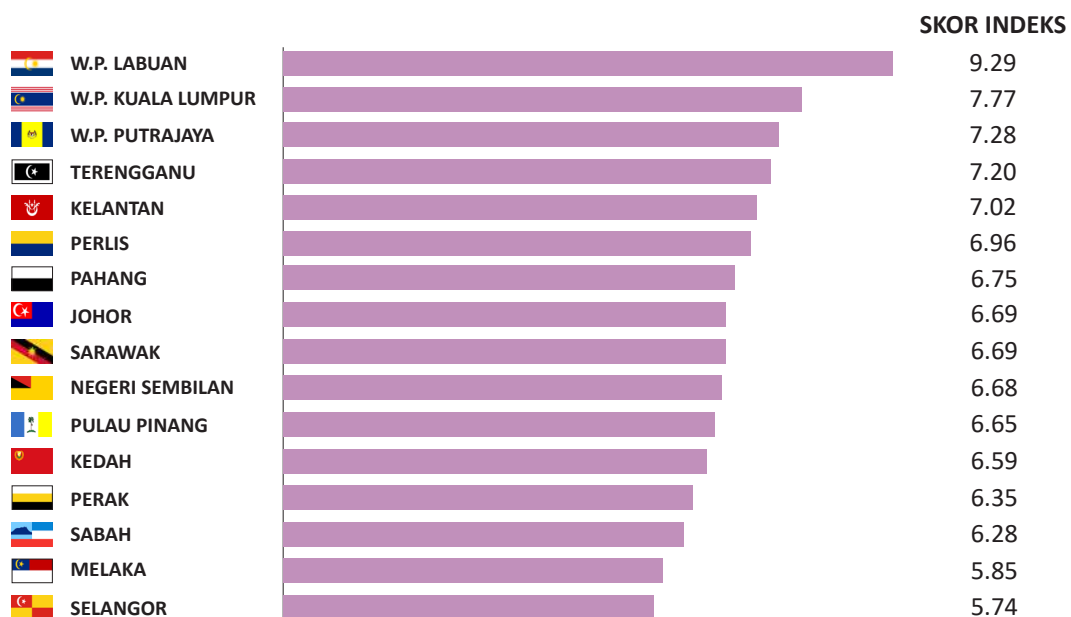
INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA MENGIKUT KOMPONEN DAN NEGERI

Analisa mengikut komponen dan negeri menunjukkan amalan kerohanian mencatatkan skor MHI tertinggi di kebanyakan negeri. Didapati 10 negeri mencatatkan skor tertinggi bagi komponen ini iaitu Terengganu (8.11) diikuti W.P. Putrajaya (8.01), Kelantan (7.93), Negeri Sembilan (7.72), Kedah (7.69), Perlis (7.63), Johor (7.47), Perak (7.19), Sabah (7.05) dan Melaka (6.81). Selain itu, lima negeri merekodkan komponen keluarga sebagai skor tertinggi iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.08), Pahang (8.21), Sarawak (7.57), Pulau Pinang (7.26) dan Selangor (6.53). Satu-satunya negeri yang mencatatkan komponen penggunaan masa sebagai skor tertinggi adalah W.P. Labuan (9.93).

W.P. LABUAN │ **9.29**

W.P. Labuan adalah negeri yang mencatatkan skor MHI tertinggi iaitu 9.29 pada tahap sangat bahagia. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap sangat bahagia iaitu penggunaan masa (9.93), keluarga (9.91), amalan kerohanian (9.83), keselamatan awam (9.74), kemudahan komunikasi (9.64), perumahan dan alam sekitar (9.61), persekitaran kerja (9.50), kesihatan (9.49), penyertaan sosial (9.34), kebudayaan (9.18), pendapatan (8.96) dan pendidikan (8.01) kecuali komponen pengalaman emosi (7.58) berada pada tahap bahagia.

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR │ **7.77**

W.P. Kuala Lumpur berada di tempat kedua pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 7.77. Komponen keluarga dan amalan kerohanian mencatatkan skor MHI pada tahap sangat bahagia iaitu masing-masing pada skor 9.08 dan 8.51. Manakala, komponen selebihnya mencatatkan skor MHI di tahap bahagia iaitu kesihatan (7.96), penggunaan masa (7.89), kebudayaan (7.85), kemudahan komunikasi (7.76), pendidikan (7.72), perumahan dan alam sekitar (7.71), keselamatan awam (7.69), persekitaran kerja (7.44), pengalaman emosi (7.30), pendapatan (7.09) dan penyertaan sosial (7.07).

W.P. PUTRAJAYA │ **7.28**

W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan tempat ketiga dengan skor MHI iaitu 7.28 pada tahap bahagia. Komponen amalan kerohanian (8.01) berada pada tahap sangat bahagia. Manakala komponen lain berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu komponen keluarga (7.83), perumahan dan alam sekitar (7.74), penggunaan masa (7.56), kesihatan (7.43), keselamatan awam (7.34), persekitaran kerja (7.23), penyertaan sosial dan pendidikan (7.18), kemudahan komunikasi (7.11), pengalaman emosi (7.01), pendapatan (6.61) dan kebudayaan (6.48).

TERENGGANU | 7.20

Terengganu berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 7.20. Komponen amalan kerohanian berada pada tahap sangat bahagia dengan skor MHI 8.11. Manakala, komponen selebihnya berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu keselamatan awam (7.91), keluarga (7.87), kesihatan (7.70), kebudayaan (7.23), pendapatan (7.22), perumahan dan alam sekitar (7.09), pendidikan (7.03), persekitaran kerja (6.99) penggunaan masa (6.98), penyertaan sosial (6.63), pengalaman emosi (6.48) dan kemudahan komunikasi (6.33).

KELANTAN | 7.02

Kelantan berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 7.02. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu amalan kerohanian (7.93), keselamatan awam (7.50), keluarga (7.43), kesihatan (7.28), perumahan dan alam sekitar (7.18), kebudayaan dan komponen penggunaan masa (7.13), pendidikan (7.10), penyertaan sosial (7.06), persekitaran kerja (6.83), kemudahan komunikasi (6.31), pengalaman emosi (6.20) dan pendapatan (6.17).

PERLIS | 6.96

Perlis berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.96. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu amalan kerohanian (7.63), keluarga (7.43), penyertaan sosial (7.41), perumahan dan alam sekitar (7.26), kebudayaan (7.13), kesihatan (7.06), pendidikan (7.06), persekitaran kerja (6.89), keselamatan awam (6.84), pengalaman emosi (6.84), pendapatan (6.46), kemudahan komunikasi (6.38) dan penggunaan masa (6.08).

PAHANG | 6.75

Pahang berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.75. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu keluarga (8.21), amalan kerohanian (7.36), penggunaan masa (7.07), penyertaan sosial (7.04), kesihatan (6.98), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.66), pendidikan (6.61), kemudahan komunikasi (6.60), persekitaran kerja (6.52), kebudayaan (6.25), keselamatan awam (6.24), pendapatan (6.15) dan pengalaman emosi (6.08).

JOHOR | 6.69

Johor berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.69. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu amalan kerohanian (7.47), keluarga (7.36), kesihatan (7.01), penggunaan masa (6.91), pendidikan (6.80), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.68), penyertaan sosial (6.58), pengalaman emosi (6.50), keselamatan awam (6.46), persekitaran kerja (6.44), kemudahan komunikasi (6.26), kebudayaan (6.25) dan pendapatan (6.24).

SARAWAK │ **6.69**

Sarawak berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.69. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu keluarga (7.57), penggunaan masa (7.11), penyertaan sosial (7.02), amalan kerohanian (6.95), kesihatan (6.95), persekitaran kerja (6.79), keselamatan awam (6.70), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.68), pendapatan (6.47), pengalaman emosi (6.35), pendidikan (6.23), kebudayaan (6.08) dan kemudahan komunikasi (6.06).

NEGERI SEMBILAN │ **6.68**

Negeri Sembilan berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.68. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu amalan kerohanian (7.72) keluarga (7.33), kesihatan (7.09), keselamatan awam (6.90), penggunaan masa (6.75), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.68), penyertaan sosial (6.57), pengalaman emosi (6.55), kemudahan komunikasi (6.47), persekitaran kerja (6.42), pendidikan (6.23), kebudayaan (6.10) dan pendapatan (6.06).

PULAU PINANG │ **6.65**

Pulau Pinang berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.65. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu keluarga (7.26), amalan kerohanian (7.24), kesihatan (7.18), penggunaan masa (7.18), pendidikan (6.85), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.51), persekitaran kerja (6.51), pengalaman emosi (6.44), penyertaan sosial (6.41), pendapatan (6.38), keselamatan awam (6.37) dan kemudahan komunikasi (6.23). Manakala, komponen kebudayaan berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia dengan skor MHI pada (5.83).

KEDAH │ **6.59**

Kedah berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.59. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu amalan kerohanian (7.69), keluarga (7.24), penyertaan sosial (6.88), kesihatan (6.66), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.64), persekitaran kerja (6.60), kebudayaan (6.58), penggunaan masa (6.53), pendapatan (6.48), kemudahan komunikasi (6.44), pendidikan (6.09) dan keselamatan awam (6.01), kecuali komponen pengalaman emosi berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia dengan skor MHI 5.90.

PERAK │ **6.35**

Perak berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI iaitu 6.35. Antara komponen yang berada pada tahap bahagia ialah amalan kerohanian (7.19), keluarga (6.96), kesihatan (6.66), penggunaan masa (6.43), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.39), keselamatan awam (6.39), penyertaan sosial (6.27), kemudahan komunikasi (6.25), pendidikan (6.19), persekitaran kerja (6.11) dan pendapatan (6.07). Manakala, terdapat dua komponen yang mencatatkan skor MHI pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu pengalaman emosi (5.86), dan kebudayaan (5.83).

SABAH | **6.28**

Sabah berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.28. Antara komponen berada pada tahap bahagia ialah amalan kerohanian (7.05), keluarga (6.76), kesihatan (6.73), penggunaan masa (6.58), pengalaman emosi (6.58), penyertaan sosial (6.38), keselamatan awam (6.28), kebudayaan (6.13), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.12) dan persekitaran kerja (6.10). Manakala, terdapat tiga komponen yang mencatatkan skor MHI pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu pendidikan (5.83), pendapatan (5.70) dan kemudahan komunikasi (5.45).

MELAKA | **5.85**

Melaka berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu pada skor 5.85. Terdapat lima komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu amalan kerohanian (6.81), keluarga (6.27), keselamatan awam (6.11), kesihatan dan penggunaan masa (6.08). Manakala, lapan (8) komponen lain berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu pendidikan (5.89), kebudayaan (5.83), pengalaman emosi (5.77), kemudahan komunikasi (5.60), persekitaran kerja (5.59), perumahan dan alam sekitar (5.50), penyertaan sosial (5.49) dan pendapatan (5.07).

SELANGOR | **5.74**

Selangor berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu pada skor 5.74. Terdapat tiga (3) komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu keluarga (6.53), amalan kerohanian (6.27) dan penggunaan masa (6.04). Manakala, 10 komponen lain berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu kesihatan (5.84), kebudayaan (5.73), kemudahan komunikasi dan pendidikan (5.64), penyertaan sosial (5.63), persekitaran kerja (5.61), pendapatan (5.51), perumahan dan alam sekitar (5.50), keselamatan awam (5.35) dan pengalaman emosi (5.32).

Paparan 4: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen dan negeri, 2021

JOHOR
1. Amalan Kerohanian — 7.47
2. Keluarga — 7.36
3. Kesihatan — 7.01
4. Penggunaan Masa — 6.91
5. Pendidikan — 6.80

KEDAH
1. Amalan Kerohanian — 7.69
2. Keluarga — 7.24
3. Penyertaan Sosial — 6.88
4. Kesihatan — 6.66
5. Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar — 6.64

KELANTAN
1. Amalan Kerohanian — 7.93
2. Keselamatan Awam — 7.50
3. Keluarga — 7.43
4. Kesihatan — 7.28
5. Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar — 7.18

MELAKA
1. Amalan Kerohanian — 6.81
2. Keluarga — 6.27
3. Keselamatan Awam — 6.11
4. Kesihatan — 6.08
5. Penggunaan Masa — 6.08

NEGERI SEMBILAN
1. Amalan Kerohanian — 7.72
2. Keluarga — 7.33
3. Kesihatan — 7.09
4. Keselamatan Awam — 6.90
5. Penggunaan Masa — 6.75

PAHANG
1. Keluarga — 8.21
2. Amalan Kerohanian — 7.36
3. Penggunaan Masa — 7.07
4. Penyertaan Sosial — 7.04
5. Kesihatan — 6.98

PULAU PINANG
1. Keluarga — 7.26
2. Amalan Kerohanian — 7.24
3. Kesihatan — 7.18
4. Penggunaan Masa — 7.18
5. Pendidikan — 6.85

PERAK
1. Amalan Kerohanian — 7.19
2. Keluarga — 6.96
3. Kesihatan — 6.66
4. Penggunaan Masa — 6.43
5. Keselamatan Awam — 6.39

PERLIS
1. Amalan Kerohanian — 7.63
2. Keluarga — 7.43
3. Penyertaan Sosial — 7.41
4. Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar — 7.26
5. Kebudayaan — 7.13

SELANGOR
1. Keluarga — 6.53
2. Amalan Kerohanian — 6.27
3. Penggunaan Masa — 6.04
4. Kesihatan — 5.84
5. Kebudayaan — 5.73

TERENGGANU
1. Amalan Kerohanian — 8.11
2. Keselamatan Awam — 7.91
3. Keluarga — 7.87
4. Kesihatan — 7.70
5. Kebudayaan — 7.23

SABAH
1. Amalan Kerohanian — 7.05
2. Keluarga — 6.76
3. Kesihatan — 6.73
4. Penggunaan Masa — 6.58
5. Pengalaman Emosi — 6.58

SARAWAK
1. Keluarga — 7.57
2. Penggunaan Masa — 7.11
3. Penyertaan Sosial — 7.02
4. Kesihatan — 6.95
5. Amalan Kerohanian — 6.95

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR
1. Keluarga — 9.08
2. Amalan Kerohanian — 8.51
3. Kesihatan — 7.96
4. Penggunaan Masa — 7.89
5. Kebudayaan — 7.85

W.P. LABUAN
1. Penggunaan Masa — 9.93
2. Keluarga — 9.91
3. Amalan Kerohanian — 9.83
4. Keselamatan Awam — 9.74
5. Kemudahan Komunikasi — 9.64

W.P. PUTRAJAYA
1. Amalan Kerohanian — 8.01
2. Keluarga — 7.83
3. Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar — 7.74
4. Penggunaan Masa — 7.56
5. Kesihatan — 7.43

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA MENGIKUT STRATA

Skor indeks kebahagiaan mengikut strata bandar dan luar bandar di Malaysia berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu masing-masing pada skor 6.46 dan 6.54. Dari segi komponen, didapati skor indeks tertinggi di bandar adalah komponen keluarga (7.23). Manakala di luar bandar, komponen amalan kerohanian menunjukkan skor tertinggi iaitu 7.28. Bagi strata bandar, negeri yang mencatatkan skor Indeks Kebahagiaan tertinggi ialah W.P. Labuan (9.21), diikuti W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.77) dan W.P. Putrajaya (7.28). Manakala bagi strata luar bandar, skor Indeks Kebahagiaan tertinggi ialah W.P. Labuan (9.50), Terengganu (7.14) dan Perlis (7.07). Perincian skor indeks kebahagiaan mengikut negeri dan strata seperti di Jadual A9.

Paparan 5: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut strata, 2021

6.46 SKOR INDEKS — BANDAR

6.54 SKOR INDEKS — LUAR BANDAR
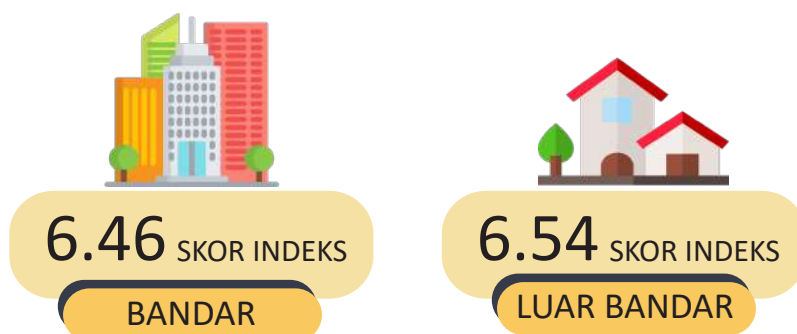
Paparan 6: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen dan strata, 2021

Komponen	Bandar	Luar Bandar
KELUARGA	7.23	7.22
PERUMAHAN DAN ALAM SEKITAR	6.36	6.53
PENYERTAAN SOSIAL	6.34	6.85
KESIHATAN	6.72	6.88
KEMUDAHAN KOMUNIKASI	6.28	5.59
PENDIDIKAN	6.30	6.33
PERSEKITARAN KERJA	6.28	6.44
PENDAPATAN	6.04	6.07
KESELAMATAN AWAM	6.22	6.50
PENGGUNAAN MASA	6.68	6.87
AMALAN KEROHANIAN	7.18	7.28
KEBUDAYAAN	6.23	6.15
PENGALAMAN EMOSI	6.12	6.30
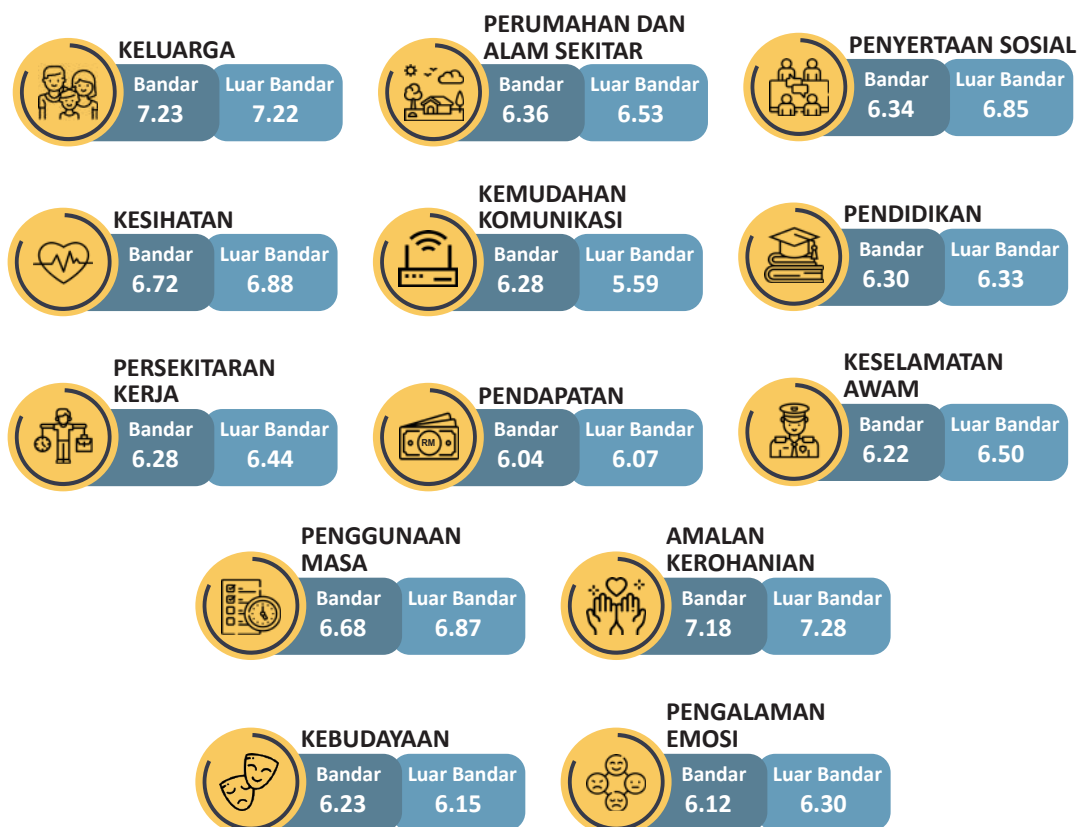
INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA MENGIKUT JANTINA

Perempuan (6.49) mempunyai skor yang lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki (6.46). Terdapat 9 daripada 13 komponen di mana perempuan mempunyai skor lebih tinggi iaitu keluarga (7.25), penyertaan sosial (6.46), kesihatan (6.78), kemudahan komunikasi (6.14), pendidikan (6.35), pendapatan (6.07), penggunaan masa (6.74), amalan kerohanian (7.26) dan kebudayaan (6.25). Selebihnya tiga komponen lain iaitu persekitaran kerja (6.31), keselamatan awam (6.28) dan pengamalan emosi (6.16) menunjukkan skor indeks kebahagiaan lelaki melebihi perempuan. Manakala, komponen perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.39) merekodkan skor yang sama bagi kedua-dua jantina.

Paparan 7: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut jantina, 2021

6.46 SKOR INDEKS
LELAKI

6.49 SKOR INDEKS
PEREMPUAN
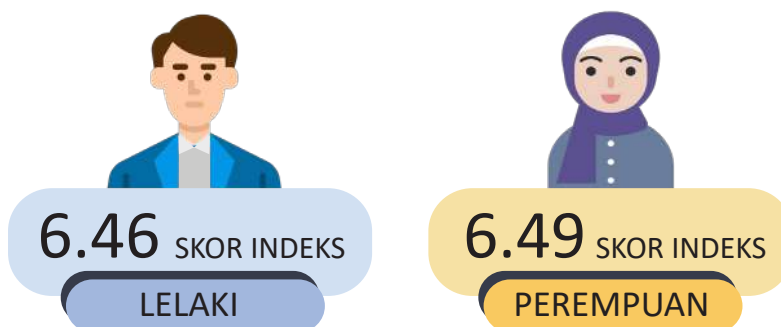
Paparan 8: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen dan jantina, 2021

PERUMAHAN DAN ALAM SEKITAR
Lelaki : 6.39 | Perempuan : 6.39

KESIHATAN
Lelaki : 6.73 | Perempuan : 6.78

PENDIDIKAN
Lelaki : 6.26 | Perempuan : 6.35

PENDAPATAN
Lelaki : 6.03 | Perempuan : 6.07

PENGGUNAAN MASA
Lelaki : 6.69 | Perempuan : 6.74

KEBUDAYAAN
Lelaki : 6.15 | Perempuan : 6.25

KELUARGA
Lelaki : 7.20 | Perempuan : 7.25

PENYERTAAN SOSIAL
Lelaki : 6.43 | Perempuan : 6.46

KEMUDAHAN KOMUNIKASI
Lelaki : 6.13 | Perempuan : 6.14

PERSEKITARAN KERJA
Lelaki : 6.31 | Perempuan : 6.30

KESELAMATAN AWAM
Lelaki : 6.28 | Perempuan : 6.26

AMALAN KEROHANIAN
Lelaki : 7.16 | Perempuan : 7.26

PENGALAMAN EMOSI
Lelaki : 6.16 | Perempuan : 6.15

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR

Skor indeks kebahagiaan mengikut kumpulan umur menunjukkan kesemua kumpulan umur berada pada tahap bahagia dan skor indeks tertinggi adalah bagi kumpulan umur 55 hingga 59 tahun (6.51).

Paparan 9: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut kumpulan umur, 2021

15 - 19 Tahun	6.47 SKOR INDEKS	20 - 24 Tahun	6.43 SKOR INDEKS	25 - 29 Tahun	6.48 SKOR INDEKS
30 - 34 Tahun	6.45 SKOR INDEKS	35 - 39 Tahun	6.48 SKOR INDEKS	40 - 44 Tahun	6.49 SKOR INDEKS
45 - 49 Tahun	6.47 SKOR INDEKS	50 - 54 Tahun	6.48 SKOR INDEKS	55 - 59 Tahun	6.51 SKOR INDEKS
60 - 64 Tahun	6.45 SKOR INDEKS	65 Tahun dan ke atas	6.45 SKOR INDEKS		

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA MENGIKUT TARAF PERKAHWINAN

Skor indeks bagi kesemua taraf perkahwinan berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor terendah dicatatkan oleh balu atau duda (6.40).

Paparan 10: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut taraf perkahwinan, 2021

TIDAK PERNAH BERKAHWIN	BERKAHWIN	BALU/ DUDA	BERCERAI/ BERPISAH
6.47 SKOR INDEKS	6.48 SKOR INDEKS	6.40 SKOR INDEKS	6.47 SKOR INDEKS
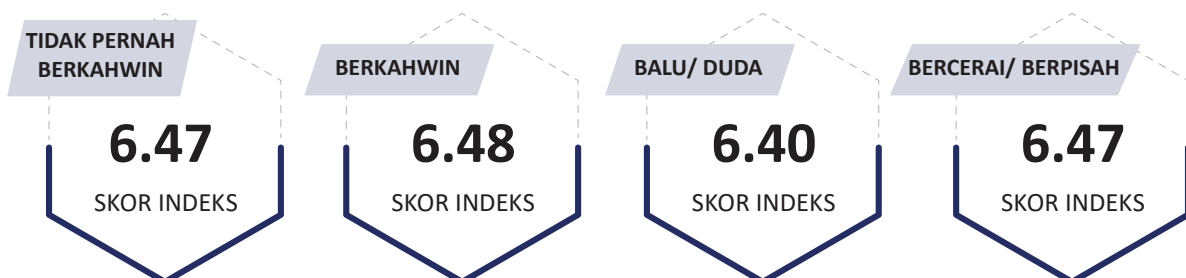
INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA MENGIKUT PENCAPAIAN PENDIDIKAN

Skor indeks kebahagiaan tertinggi mengikut pencapaian pendidikan adalah pendidikan tertiari (6.58), diikuti pendidikan rendah (6.53), pendidikan menengah (6.41) dan tiada pendidikan rasmi (6.31). Dapatan ini menunjukkan kesemua pencapaian pendidikan berada pada tahap bahagia.

Paparan 11: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, 2021

6.31 SKOR INDEKS — TIADA PENDIDIKAN RASMI

6.53 SKOR INDEKS — RENDAH

6.41 SKOR INDEKS — MENENGAH

6.58 SKOR INDEKS — TERTIARI
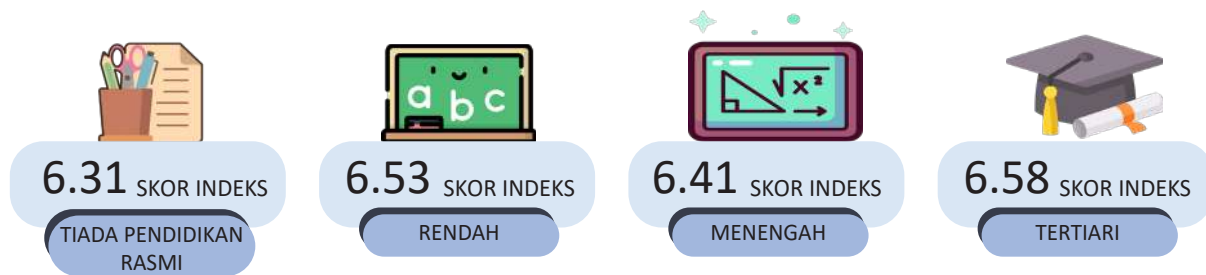
INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ETNIK

Didapati skor indeks kebahagiaan bagi kesemua kumpulan etnik berada pada tahap bahagia dengan nilai skor antara 6.28 hingga 6.50.

Skor indeks tertinggi bagi etnik Bumiputera adalah amalan kerohanian iaitu 7.33. Manakala, skor indeks tertinggi bagi etnik Cina dan India adalah komponen keluarga iaitu masing-masing mencatatkan skor 7.32 dan 7.15.

Paparan 12: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut etnik, 2021

6.50 SKOR INDEKS — BUMIPUTERA

6.49 SKOR INDEKS — CINA

6.39 SKOR INDEKS — INDIA

6.28 SKOR INDEKS — LAIN-LAIN
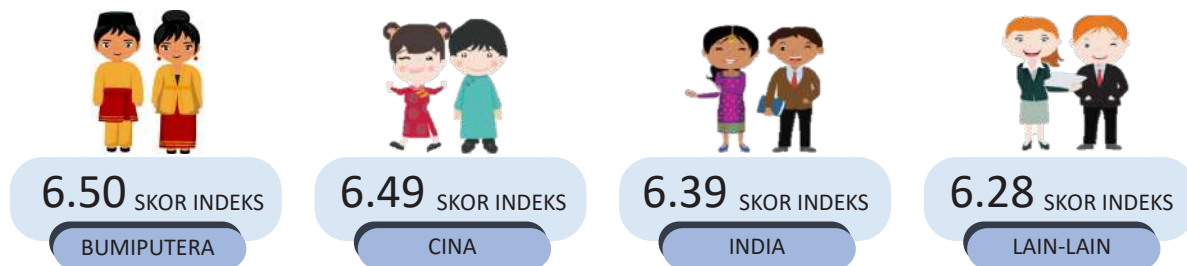
Paparan 13: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen dan etnik, 2021

KELUARGA

BUMIPUTERA : 7.28
CINA : 7.32
INDIA : 7.15
LAIN-LAIN : 6.78

PERUMAHAN DAN ALAM SEKITAR

BUMIPUTERA : 6.41
CINA : 6.40
INDIA : 6.30
LAIN-LAIN : 6.23

PENYERTAAN SOSIAL

BUMIPUTERA : 6.57
CINA : 6.25
INDIA : 6.10
LAIN-LAIN : 6.39
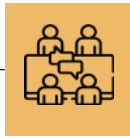
KESIHATAN

BUMIPUTERA : 6.79
CINA : 6.76
INDIA : 6.64
LAIN-LAIN : 6.59

KEMUDAHAN KOMUNIKASI

BUMIPUTERA : 6.09
CINA : 6.38
INDIA : 6.20
LAIN-LAIN : 5.74

PENDIDIKAN

BUMIPUTERA : 6.32
CINA : 6.36
INDIA : 6.35
LAIN-LAIN : 5.90

PERSEKITARAN KERJA

BUMIPUTERA : 6.33
CINA : 6.35
INDIA : 6.16
LAIN-LAIN : 6.20

PENDAPATAN

BUMIPUTERA : 6.05
CINA : 6.14
INDIA : 5.97
LAIN-LAIN : 5.86

KESELAMATAN AWAM

BUMIPUTERA : 6.30
CINA : 6.24
INDIA : 6.16
LAIN-LAIN : 6.23

PENGGUNAAN MASA

BUMIPUTERA : 6.72
CINA : 6.82
INDIA : 6.57
LAIN-LAIN : 6.54

AMALAN KEROHANIAN

BUMIPUTERA : 7.33
CINA : 7.02
INDIA : 7.06
LAIN-LAIN : 6.93

KEBUDAYAAN

BUMIPUTERA : 6.18
CINA : 6.23
INDIA : 6.45
LAIN-LAIN : 6.08
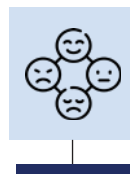
PENGALAMAN EMOSI

BUMIPUTERA : 6.19
CINA : 6.11
INDIA : 5.95
LAIN-LAIN : 6.14

PERBANDINGAN KEBAHAGIAAN DAN *HUMAN DEVELOPMENT* PERINGKAT ANTARABANGSA

Menurut laporan *World Happiness Report 2021*, Finland adalah negara paling bahagia di dunia, dengan skor 7.842 daripada skor 10. Denmark adalah negara kedua paling bahagia di dunia, dengan skor 7.620, diikuti oleh Switzerland (7.571), Iceland (7.554), dan Belanda (7.464). Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke-79 daripada 146 negara dengan skor 5.384.

Carta 3: Kedudukan Malaysia berbanding negara lain dalam *World Happiness Report*, 2021
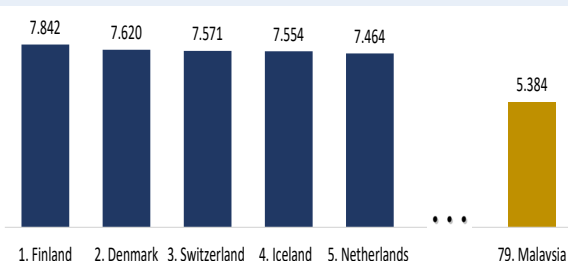
Sumber: *World Happiness Report, 2021*

Seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam *Human Development Report 2021*, Norway menduduki tempat pertama dengan skor 0.954, diikuti oleh Switzerland (0.946), Ireland (0.942), dan Jerman serta Hong Kong (0.939). Skor HDI Malaysia adalah 0.804 yang menjadikan Malaysia dalam kategori *high human development*, berada di tangga 61 daripada 186 negara dan wilayah.

Carta 4: Kedudukan Malaysia berbanding negara lain dalam *Human Development Report*, 2021
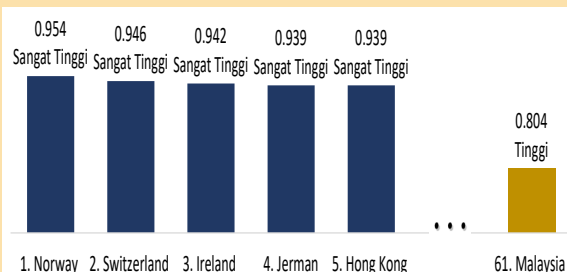
Sumber: *Human Development Report, 2021*

Menurut *Happy Planet Index 2019*, Costa Rica menduduki tempat pertama dengan skor 62.1. Vanuatu menduduki tempat kedua (60.4), diikuti Colombia (60.2), Switzerland (60.1) dan Ecuador (58.8). Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke-95 daripada 152 negara, dengan skor 41.7.

Carta 5: Kedudukan Malaysia berbanding negara lain dalam *Happy Planet Index*, 2019
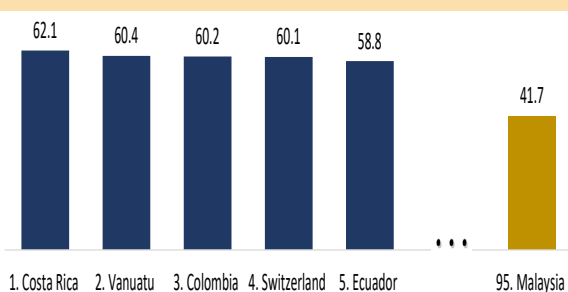
Sumber: *Happy Planet Index, 2019*
Nota: Indeks tidak dikeluarkan setiap tahun

Berdasarkan *Gross National Happiness 2015*, 43.4 peratus penduduk Bhutan bahagia, manakala 56.7 peratus masih belum bahagia.

Carta 6: *Gross National Happiness*, 2015
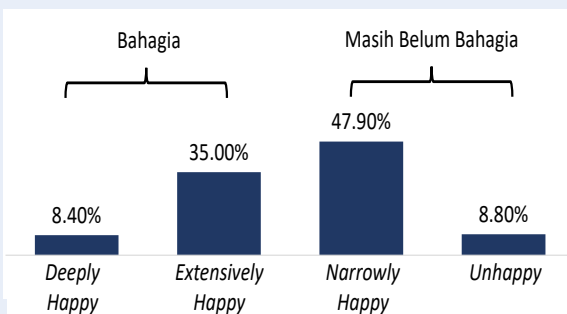
Sumber: *Gross National Happiness, 2015*
Nota: Indeks tidak dikeluarkan setiap tahun

INTRODUCTION

The Malaysia Happiness Survey is the first survey conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) to measure the level of happiness in Malaysia from the physical, social, emotional and spiritual aspects. The survey was implemented from September to November 2021 based on household approach covering selected residential areas in Malaysia. The main findings of this survey were displayed by state, strata, gender, ethnic group, age group, marital status and educational attainment.

DEFINITION OF MALAYSIA HAPPINESS

Happiness is a multi-dimensional concept that refers to the satisfaction, happy feeling, pleasure of life and well-being of various aspects in the individual life that was implemented in this survey from a physical, social, emotional and spiritual terms according to the following definitions:

- The physical aspect refers to economic stability, a condusive work environment and holistic education;

- The social aspects refer to comfortable and safe home, healthiness, harmonious family, public safety and social participation;

- The emotional aspect is related to feelings such as happy, fun, frustrated and lonely; and

- The spiritual aspect is related to spiritual which based on mind and religion

The Malaysia Happiness Index (MHI) uses score value to measure the level of Malaysia happiness from the value of 0.00 to 10.00.This measurement shows that the higher the score value obtained, the better the level of Malaysia happiness. In this study, the level of Malaysia happiness is categorised into five scores as shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Score of Malaysia Happiness Index

INDEX SCORE	CATEGORY
0.00-2.00	*Very unhappy*
2.01-4.00	*Unhappy*
4.01-6.00	*Moderately happy*
6.01-8.00	*Happy*
8.01-10.00	*Very happy*

COMPONENTS AND INDICATORS OF MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

The Malaysia Happiness Index was measured based on 13 components namely family, housing and environment, social participation, health, communication facilities, education, working life, income, public safety, time use, religion and spiritual, culture and emotional experience. The indicators of each components is shown in Table 2:

Table 2: Components and indicators of Malaysia Happiness Index

COMPONENT		INDICATOR
1.	FAMILY	i. Family relationship
		ii. Family financial stability
		iii. Family safety
2.	HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT	i. Facilities and infrastructure provided in living environment
		ii. Level of cleanliness in living environment
		iii. Pollution in the living environment
		iv. Rental payment of residence
3.	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION	i. Social support from community
		ii. Neighbourhood relationship
		iii. Social activities
4.	HEALTH	i. Level of health
		ii. Government health services
		iii. Medical treatment by government health services
		iv. Supply of medicine provided (government)
		v. Rate of payment of government services
		vi. Private health services
		vii. Medical treatment by private health services
		viii. Supply of medicine provided (private)
		ix. Rate of payment of private services
5.	COMMUNICATION FACILITIES	i. Internet access facilities in residence
		ii. Telecommunication service support provided
		a) Your residency
		b) Around your residency
		iii. Telecommunication service fee rates

6.	EDUCATION	i. Quality of educational delivery and the outcome:	
		a) System in public educational institutions	
		b) System in private educational institutions	
		c) Online learning	
		ii. Level of security in educational institutions	
		iii. Opportunity to enter higher educational institutions	
		iv. Financing the services of higher education institutions	
7.	WORKING LIFE	i. Work life balance	
		ii. Relationship with employer	
		iii. Relationship with colleagues	
		iv. Right to speak	
		v. Career advancement	
		vi. Workload	
		vii. Benefits of employment	
8.	INCOME	i. Income from the main job	
		ii. Income from additional job	
		iii. Income earned commensurate with the cost of living	
		iv. Salary/ wage paid commensurate with the cost of living	
		v. Debt burden	
9.	PUBLIC SAFETY	i. Level of security in your residence	
		ii. Security services	
		iii. Payment of security services	
		iv. Foreign security guards in the area of residence	
10.	TIME USE	i. Rest time (me-time)	
		ii. Adequate sleep time	
		iii. Time for leisure and recreation	
		iv. Time for social	
11.	RELIGION AND SPIRITUAL	i. Spiritual/ religious practices	
		ii. Spiritual/ religious activities with the community	
		iii. Respect for the diversity of spiritual/ religious practices of other communities	
12.	CULTURE	i. Involvement in arts and cultural activities	
13.	EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE	i. Feel interested	xi. Irritable
		ii. Distressed	xii. Alert
		iii. Excited	xiii. Ashamed
		iv. Upset	xiv. Inspired
		v. Strong emotion	xv. Nervous
		vi. Feel guilty	xvi. Determined
		vii. Scared	xvii. Attentive
		viii. Threatened	xviii. Jittery
		ix. Enthusiastic	xix. Active
		x. Proud	xx. Feel worried

Exhibit 1: Components of Malaysia Happiness Index 2021

01 Family

02 Housing and Environment

03 Social Participation

04 Health

05 Communication Facilities

06 Education

07 Working Life

08 Income

09 Public Safety

10 Time Use

11 Religion and Spiritual

12 Culture

13 Emotional Experience
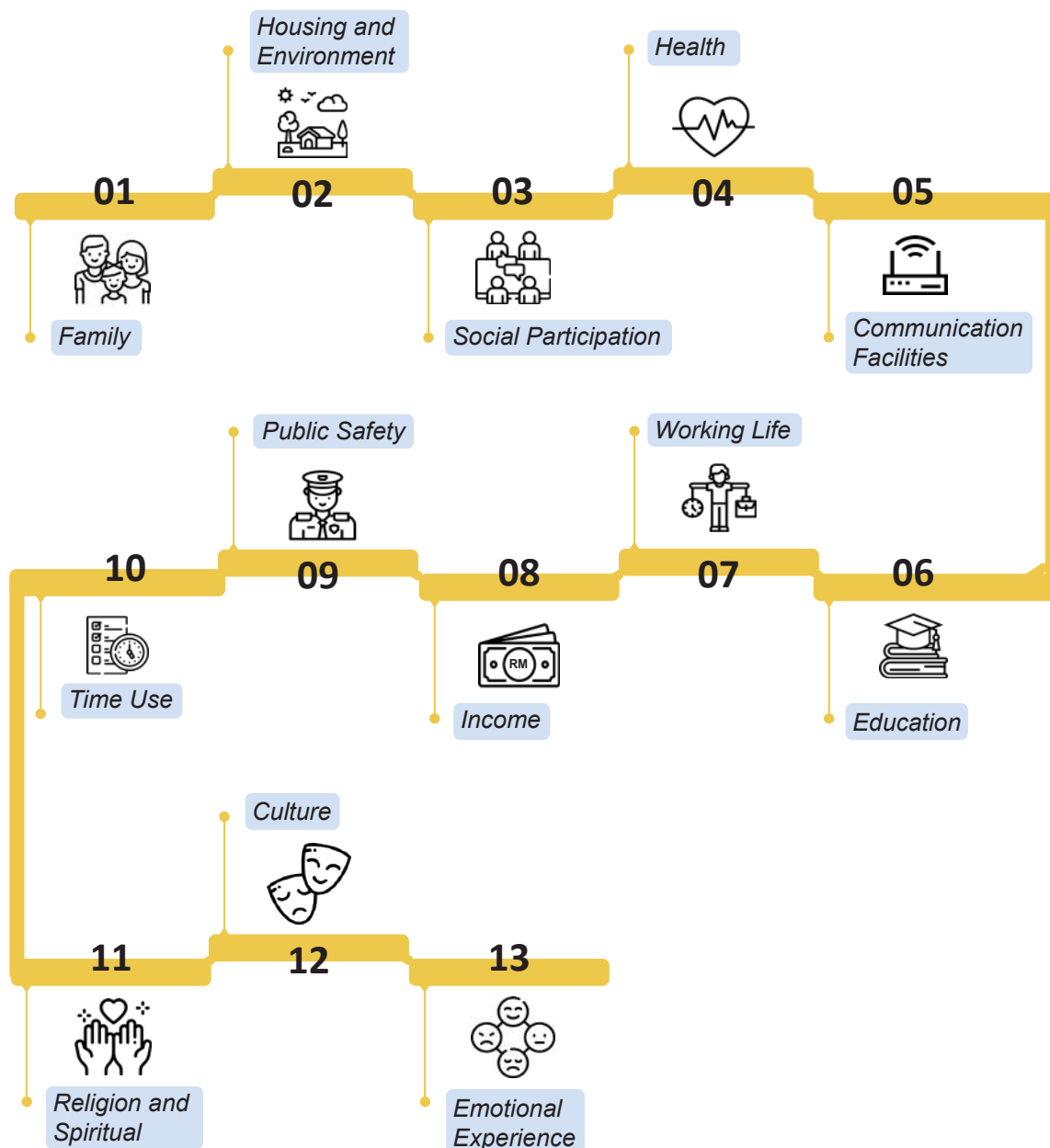
PERFORMANCE OF MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

Based on the survey findings, the performance of the Malaysia Happiness Index score in 2021 was at a happy level with a score of 6.48. Analysis by component showed that the highest index score recorded was the family component which was 7.23, followed by religion and spiritual component (7.21) and health (6.75). The main contributors for the family component were the family relationship indicators (83.0%) and family safety (76.6%) who chose the happy and very happy scale. All the indicators for the religion and spiritual component recorded that more than 70.0 per cent who chose the happy and very happy scale. Meanwhile, level of health and supply of medicines supplied by the government indicators are the main contributors to the index score for the health component where these two indicators were above 70.0 per cent.

Meanwhile, the time use component recorded a score of 6.72, social participation (6.46), housing and environment (6.39), working life (6.31), education (6.30), public safety (6.28), culture (6.20), emotional experience (6.15), communication facilities (6.14) and income (6.04). Overall, all the 13 components were at a happy level between a score of 6.04 to 7.23.

Chart 1: Malaysia Happiness Index by component, 2021
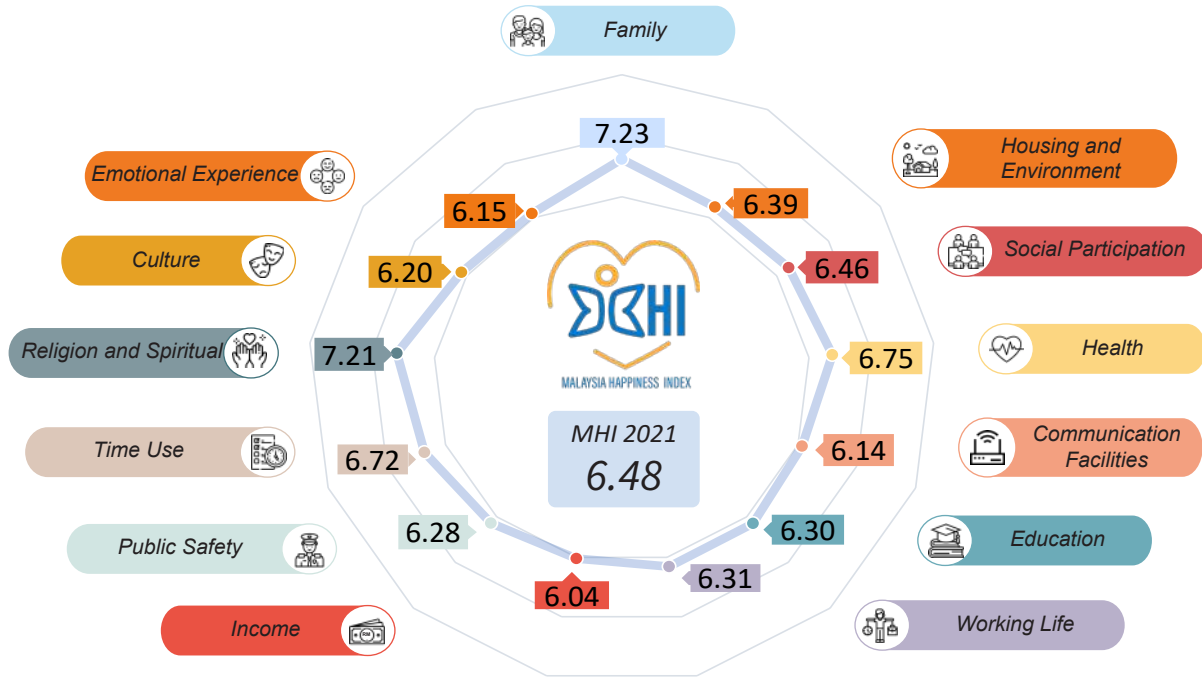
Exhibit 2: Barometer of Malaysia Happiness Index, 2021
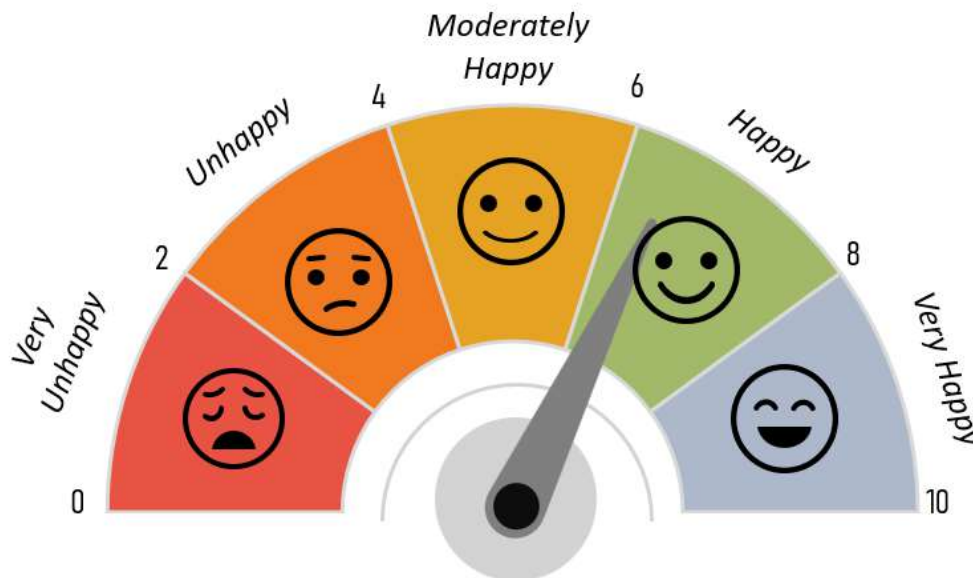
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX BY STATE

The MHI by state topped by W.P. Labuan with a score of 9.29 at a very happy level. Meanwhile, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.77), W.P. Putrajaya (7.28), Terengganu (7.20), Kelantan (7.02), Perlis (6.96), Pahang (6.75), Johor and Sarawak (6.69), Negeri Sembilan (6.68), Penang (6.65), Kedah (6.59), Perak (6.35) and Sabah (6.28) at a happy level. On the other hand, Melaka and Selangor were at a moderately happy level with a score of 5.85 and 5.74 respectively.

Exhibit 3: Malaysia Happiness Index by state, 2021

		Perlis 6.96	Kedah 6.59	Kelantan 7.02
Pulau Pinang 6.65				Terengganu 7.20
Perak 6.35				Pahang 6.75
Selangor 5.74				Melaka 5.85
W.P. Kuala Lumpur 7.77				

Sabah 6.28
W.P. Labuan 9.29
Sarawak 6.69

W.P. Putrajaya 7.28   Negeri Sembilan 6.68   Johor 6.69
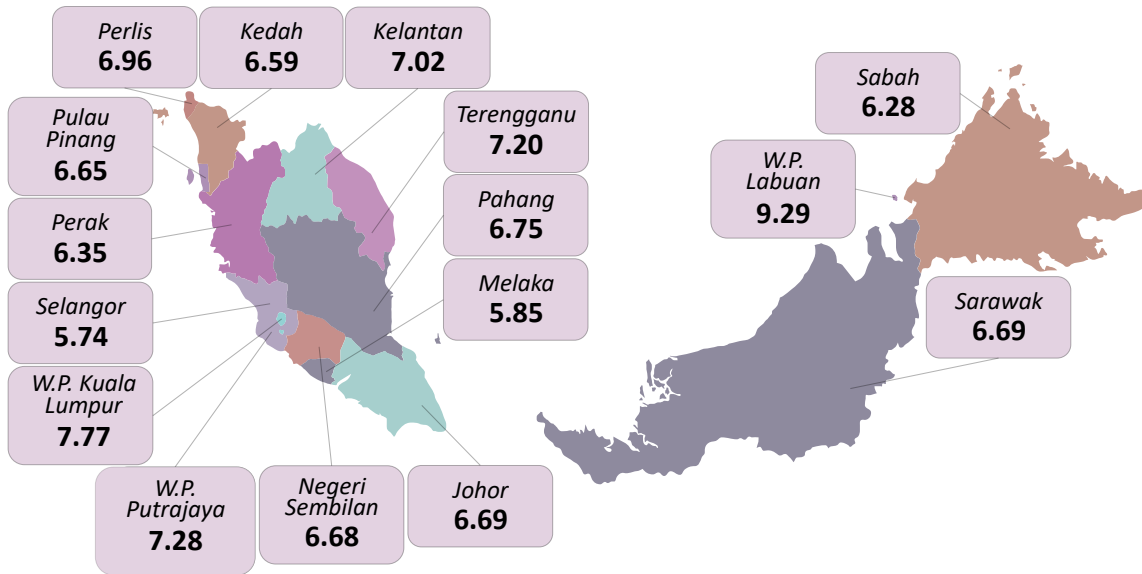
Chart 2: Malaysia Happiness Index by states ranking, 2021

INDEX POINTS

State		Index Points
W.P. LABUAN		9.29
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR		7.77
W.P. PUTRAJAYA		7.28
TERENGGANU		7.20
KELANTAN		7.02
PERLIS		6.96
PAHANG		6.75
JOHOR		6.69
SARAWAK		6.69
NEGERI SEMBILAN		6.68
PULAU PINANG		6.65
KEDAH		6.59
PERAK		6.35
SABAH		6.28
MELAKA		5.85
SELANGOR		5.74
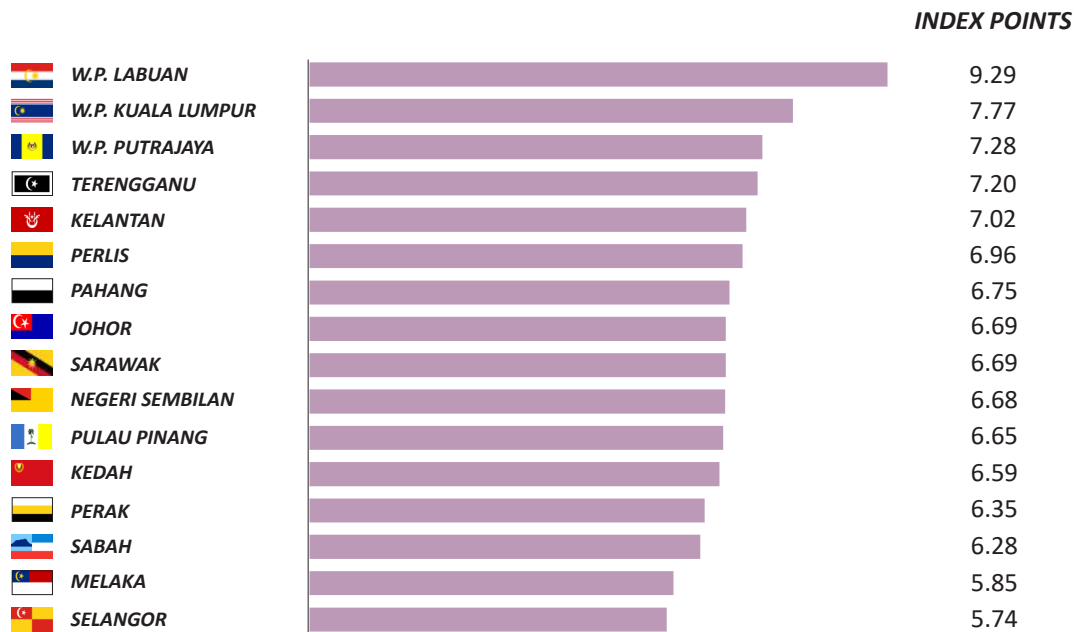
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX BY COMPONENT AND STATE

The analysis by components and state showed religion and spiritual was the highest component among 13 components recorded in most states. It was found that 10 states recorded the highest score for this component namely Terengganu (8.11) followed by W.P. Putrajaya (8.01), Kelantan (7.93), Negeri Sembilan (7.72), Kedah (7.69), Perlis (7.63), Johor (7.47), Perak (7.19), Sabah (7.05) and Melaka (6.81). In addition, there were five states that recorded the family component as the highest score namely W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.08), Pahang (8.21), Sarawak (7.57), Pulau Pinang (7.26) and Selangor (6.53). The only state that recorded time use component as the highest score was W.P. Labuan (9.93).

W.P. LABUAN │ 9.29

W.P. Labuan was the state that recorded highest MHI score of 9.29 at a very happy level. All components were at a very happy level namely time use (9.93), family (9.91), religion and spiritual (9.83), public safety (9.74), communication facilities (9.64), housing and environment (9.61), working life (9.50), health (9.49). social participation (9.34), culture (9.18), income (8.96) and education (8.01) except the emotional experience component (7.58) was at a happy level.

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR │ 7.77

W.P. Kuala Lumpur was in the second place on the happy level with an MHI score of 7.77. The family and religion & spiritual components recorded MHI scores at a very happy level of 9.08 and 8.51, respectively. Meanwhile, the remaining components recorded MHI scores at a happy level namely health (7.96), time use (7.89), culture (7.85), communication facilities (7.76), education (7.72), housing and environment (7.71), public safety (7.69), working life (7.44), emotional experience (7.30), income (7.09) and social participation (7.07).

W.P. PUTRAJAYA │7.28

W.P. Putrajaya recorded the third place with MHI score of 7.28 at a happy level. The religion and spiritual component (8.01) was at a very happy level. Meanwhile, other components were at a happy level namely family component (7.83), housing and environment (7.74), time use (7.56), health (7.43), public safety (7.34), working life (7.23), social participation and education (7.18), communication facilities (7.11), emotional experience (7.01), income (6.61) and culture (6.48).

TERENGGANU │ 7.20

Terengganu was at a happy level with MHI score of 7.20. The religion and spiritual component was at a very happy level with MHI score of 8.11. Meanwhile, the remaining components were at a happy level namely public safety (7.91), family (7.87), health (7.70), culture (7.23), income (7.22), housing and environment (7.09), education (7.03), working life (6.99), time use (6.98), social participation (6.63), emotional experience (6.48) and communication facilities (6.33).

KELANTAN | 7.02

Kelantan was at a happy level with MHI score of 7.02. All components were at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (7.93), public safety (7.50), family (7.43), health (7.28), housing and environment (7.18), culture and time use components (7.13), education (7.10), social participation (7.06), working life (6.83), communication facilities (6.31), emotional experience (6.20) and income (6.17).

PERLIS | 6.96

Perlis was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.96. All components were at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (7.63), family (7.43), social participation (7.41), housing and environment (7.26), culture (7.13), health (7.06), education (7.06), working life (6.89), public safety (6.84), emotional experience (6.84), income (6.46), communication facilities (6.38) and time use (6.08).

PAHANG | 6.75

Pahang was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.75. All components were at a happy level namely family (8.21), religion and spiritual (7.36), time use (7.07), social participation (7.04), health (6.98), housing and environment (6.66), education (6.61), communication facilities (6.60), working life (6.52), culture (6.25), public safety (6.24), income (6.15) and emotional experience (6.08).

JOHOR | 6.69

Johor was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.69. All components were at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (7.47), family (7.36), health (7.01), time use (6.91), education (6.80), housing and environment (6.68), social participation (6.58), emotional experience (6.50), public safety (6.46), working life (6.44), communication facilities (6.26), culture (6.25) and income (6.24).

SARAWAK | 6.69

Sarawak was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.69. All components were at a happy level namely family (7.57), time use (7.11), social participation (7.02), religion and spiritual (6.95), health (6.95), working life (6.79), public safety (6.70), housing and environment (6.68), income (6.47), emotional experience (6.35), education (6.23), culture (6.08) and communication facilities (6.06).

NEGERI SEMBILAN | 6.68

Negeri Sembilan was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.68. All components were at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (7.72), family (7.33), health (7.09), public safety (6.90), time use (6.75), housing and environment (6.68), social participation (6.57), emotional experience (6.55), communication facilities (6.47), working life (6.42), education (6.23), culture (6.10) and income (6.06).

PULAU PINANG | **6.65**

Pulau Pinang was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.65. All components were at a happy level namely family (7.26), religion and spiritual (7.24), health (7.18), time use (7.18), education (6.85), housing and environment (6.51), working life (6.51), emotional experience (6.44), social participation (6.41), income (6.38), public safety (6.37) and communication facilities (6.23). Meanwhile, the culture component was at a moderately happy level with MHI score of (5.83).

KEDAH | **6.59**

Kedah was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.59. All components were at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (7.69), family (7.24), social participation (6.88), health (6.66), housing and environment (6.64), working life (6.60), culture (6.58), time use (6.53), income (6.48), communication facilities (6.44), education (6.09) and public safety (6.01), except that the emotional experience component was at a moderately happy level with MHI score of 5.90.

PERAK | **6.35**

Perak was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.35. Among the components that were at the happy level were religion and spiritual (7.19), family (6.96), health (6.66), time use (6.43), housing and environment (6.39), public safety (6.39), social participation (6.27), communication facilities (6.25), education (6.19), working life (6.11) and income (6.07). Meanwhile, there were two components that recorded MHI scores at the moderately happy namely emotional experience (5.86) and culture (5.83).

SABAH | **6.28**

Sabah was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.28. Among the components were at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (7.05), family (6.76), health (6.73), time use (6.58), emotional experience (6.58), social participation (6.38), public safety (6.28), culture (6.13), housing and environment (6.12) and working life (6.10). Meanwhile, there were three components that recorded MHI scores at moderately happy level namely education (5.83), income (5.70) and communication facilities (5.45).

MELAKA | **5.85**

Melaka was at a moderately happy level with MHI score of 5.85. There were five components of being at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (6.81), family (6.27), public safety (6.11), health and time use (6.08). Meanwhile, the other eight (8) components were at a moderately happy namely education (5.89), culture (5.83), emotional experience (5.77), communication facilities (5.60), working life (5.59), housing and environment (5.50), social participation (5.49) and income (5.07).

SELANGOR | 5.74

Selangor was at a moderately happy level with score of 5.74. There are three (3) components were at the level of happiness namely family (6.53), religion and spiritual (6.27) and time use (6.04). Meanwhile, the other 10 components were at a moderately happy, namely health (5.84), culture (5.73), communication facilities and education (5.64), social participation (5.63), working life (5.61), income (5.51), housing and environment (5.50), public safety (5.35) and emotional experience (5.32).

Exhibit 4: Malaysia Happiness Index by component and state, 2021

JOHOR
1. Religion and Spiritual — 7.47
2. Family — 7.36
3. Health — 7.01
4. Time Use — 6.91
5. Education — 6.80

KEDAH
1. Religion and Spiritual — 7.69
2. Family — 7.24
3. Social Participation — 6.88
4. Health — 6.66
5. Housing and Environment — 6.64

KELANTAN
1. Religion and Spiritual — 7.93
2. Public Safety — 7.50
3. Family — 7.43
4. Health — 7.28
5. Housing and Environment — 7.18

MELAKA
1. Religion and Spiritual — 6.81
2. Family — 6.27
3. Public Safety — 6.11
4. Health — 6.08
5. Time Use — 6.08

NEGERI SEMBILAN
1. Religion and Spiritual — 7.72
2. Family — 7.33
3. Health — 7.09
4. Public Safety — 6.90
5. Time Use — 6.75

PAHANG
1. Family — 8.21
2. Religion and Spiritual — 7.36
3. Time Use — 7.07
4. Social Participation — 7.04
5. Health — 6.98

PULAU PINANG
1. Family — 7.26
2. Religion and Spiritual — 7.24
3. Health — 7.18
4. Time Use — 7.18
5. Education — 6.85

PERAK
1. Religion and Spiritual — 7.19
2. Family — 6.96
3. Health — 6.66
4. Time Use — 6.43
5. Public Safety — 6.39

PERLIS
1. Religion and Spiritual — 7.63
2. Family — 7.43
3. Social Participation — 7.41
4. Housing and Environment — 7.26
5. Culture — 7.13

SELANGOR
1. Family — 6.53
2. Religion and Spiritual — 6.27
3. Time Use — 6.04
4. Health — 5.84
5. Culture — 5.73

TERENGGANU
1. Religion and Spiritual — 8.11
2. Public Safety — 7.91
3. Family — 7.87
4. Health — 7.70
5. Culture — 7.23

SABAH
1. Religion and Spiritual — 7.05
2. Family — 6.76
3. Health — 6.73
4. Time Use — 6.58
5. Emotional Experience — 6.58

SARAWAK
1. Family — 7.57
2. Time Use — 7.11
3. Social Participation — 7.02
4. Health — 6.95
5. Religion and Spiritual — 6.95

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR
1. Family — 9.08
2. Religion and Spiritual — 8.51
3. Health — 7.96
4. Time Use — 7.89
5. Culture — 7.85

W.P. LABUAN
1. Time Use — 9.93
2. Family — 9.91
3. Religion and Spiritual — 9.83
4. Public Safety — 9.74
5. Communication Facilities — 9.64

W.P. PUTRAJAYA
1. Religion and Spiritual — 8.01
2. Family — 7.83
3. Housing and Environment — 7.74
4. Time Use — 7.56
5. Health — 7.43

MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX BY STRATA

The happiness index score according to urban and rural area in Malaysia are at a happy level at 6.46 and 6.54, respectively. In terms of components, it was found that the highest indexscore in the urban areas was the family component (7.23). Meanwhile, in rural areas, the component of religion and spiritual showed the highest score of 7.28. For the urban strata, the states that recorded the highest Happiness Index score were W.P. Labuan (9.21), followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.77) and W.P. Putrajaya (7.28). While for the rural strata, the highest Happiness Index scores are W.P. Labuan (9.50), Terengganu (7.14) and Perlis (7.07). Details of happiness index scores by state and strata are as in Table A9.

Exhibit 5: Malaysia Happiness Index by strata, 2021

6.46 *INDEX SCORE*	**6.54** *INDEX SCORE*
URBAN	**RURAL**
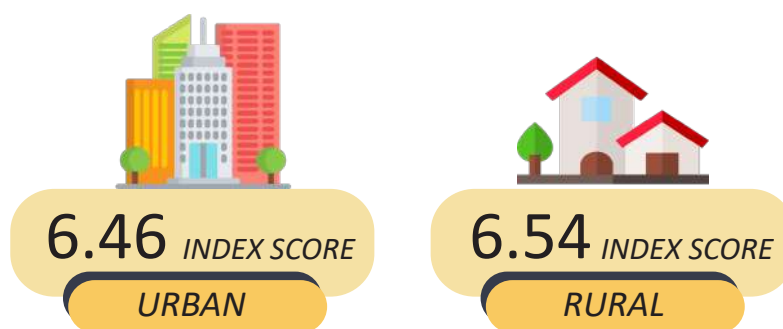
Exhibit 6: Malaysia Happiness Index by component and strata, 2021

Component	Urban	Rural
FAMILY	7.23	7.22
HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT	6.36	6.53
SOCIAL PARTICIPATION	6.34	6.85
HEALTH	6.72	6.88
COMMUNICATION FACILITIES	6.28	5.59
EDUCATION	6.30	6.33
WORKING LIFE	6.28	6.44
INCOME	6.04	6.07
PUBLIC SAFETY	6.22	6.50
TIME USE	6.68	6.87
RELIGION AND SPIRITUAL	7.18	7.28
CULTURE	6.23	6.15
EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE	6.12	6.30
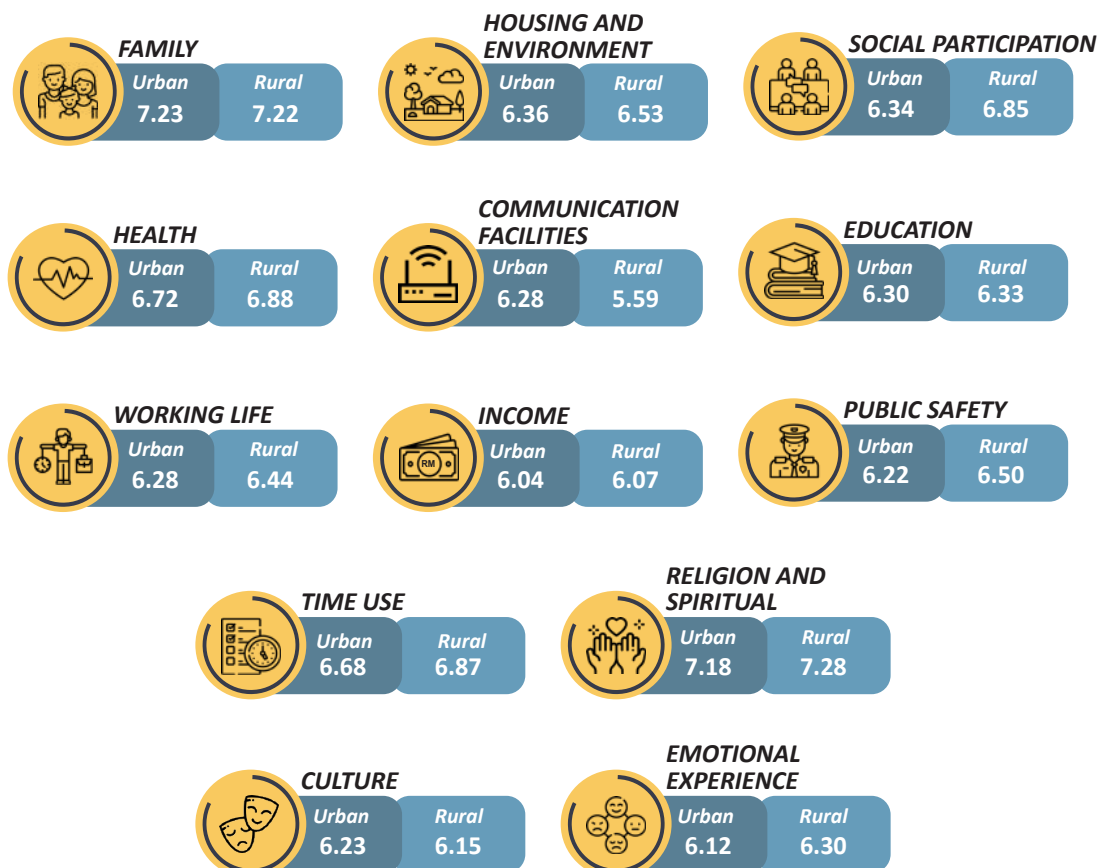
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX BY GENDER

Female (6.49) has a higher score as compared to male (6.46). There were 9 out of 13 components of which female scored higher namely family (7.25), social participation (6.46), health (6.78), communication facilities (6.14), education (6.35), income (6.07), time use (6.74), religion and spiritual (7.26) and culture (6.25). The remaining three other components namely working life (6.31), public safety (6.28) and emotional experience (6.16) showed male happiness index scores were higher than females. Meanwhile, the housing and environment component (6.39) which recorded the same score for both sexes.

Exhibit 7: Malaysia Happiness Index by gender, 2021

6.46 *INDEX SCORE*
MALE

6.49 *INDEX SCORE*
FEMALE
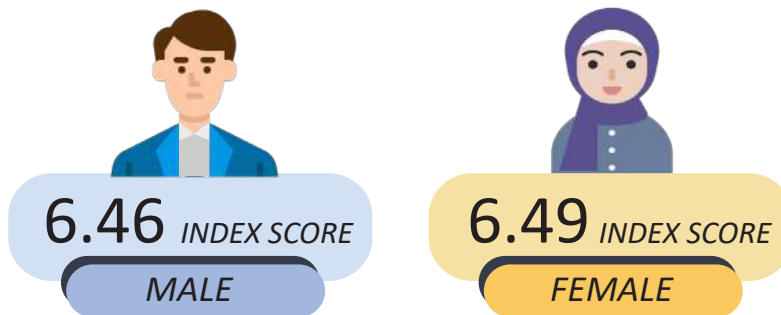
Exhibit 8: Malaysia Happiness Index by component and gender, 2021

Component	Male	Female
FAMILY	7.20	7.25
HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT	6.39	6.39
SOCIAL PARTICIPATION	6.43	6.46
HEALTH	6.73	6.78
COMMUNICATION FACILITIES	6.13	6.14
EDUCATION	6.26	6.35
WORKING LIFE	6.31	6.30
INCOME	6.03	6.07
PUBLIC SAFETY	6.28	6.26
TIME USE	6.69	6.74
RELIGION AND SPIRITUAL	7.16	7.26
CULTURE	6.15	6.25
EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE	6.16	6.15
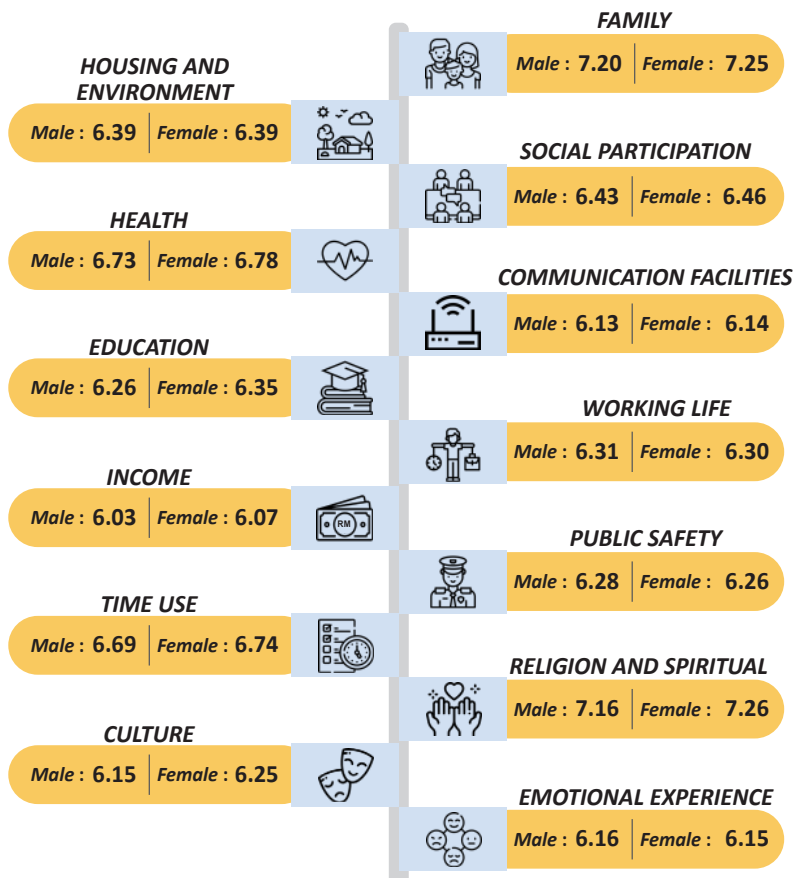
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX BY AGE GROUP

The happiness index score by age group showed that all age groups were at a happy level and the highest index score was for the age group 55 to 59 years (6.51).

Exhibit 9: Malaysia Happiness Index by age group, 2021

15 - 19 Years	**6.47** INDEX SCORE	20 - 24 Years	**6.43** INDEX SCORE	25 - 29 Years	**6.48** INDEX SCORE
30 - 34 Years	**6.45** INDEX SCORE	35 - 39 Years	**6.48** INDEX SCORE	40 - 44 Years	**6.49** INDEX SCORE
45 - 49 Years	**6.47** INDEX SCORE	50 - 54 Years	**6.48** INDEX SCORE	55 - 59 Years	**6.51** INDEX SCORE
60 - 64 Years	**6.45** INDEX SCORE	65 *Years* and above	**6.45** INDEX SCORE		
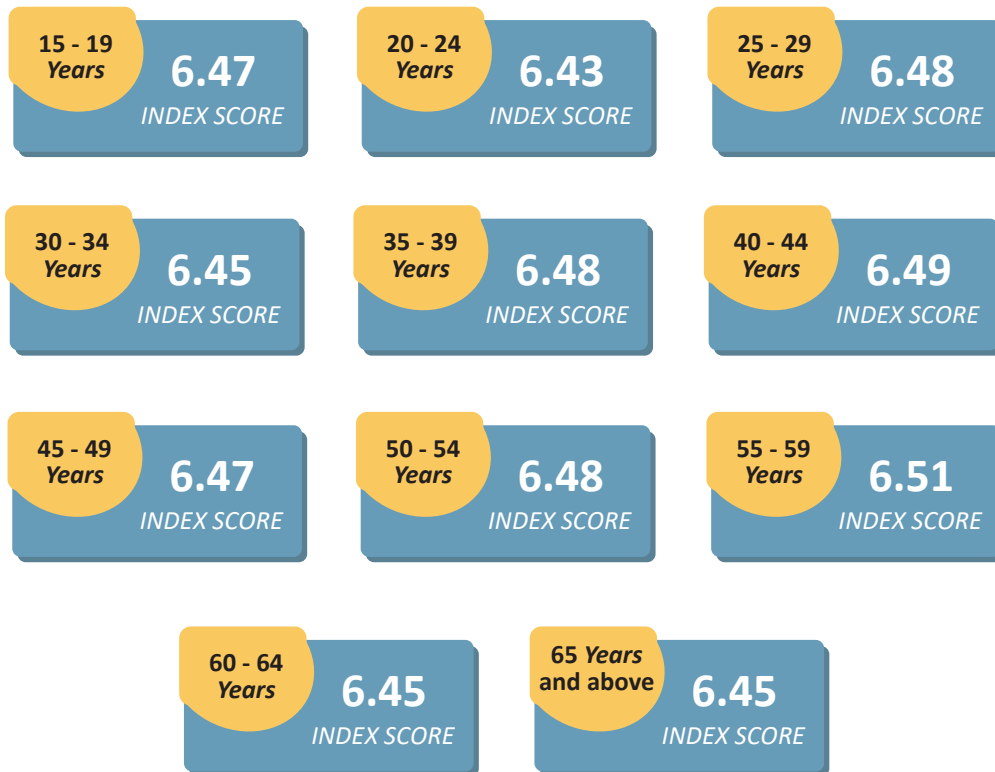
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX BY MARITAL STATUS

The index score for all marital status were at happy level with the lowest score recorded by widowed (6.40).

Exhibit 10: Malaysia Happiness Index by marital status, 2021

NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED/ SEPARATED
6.47 INDEX SCORE	**6.48** INDEX SCORE	**6.40** INDEX SCORE	**6.47** INDEX SCORE
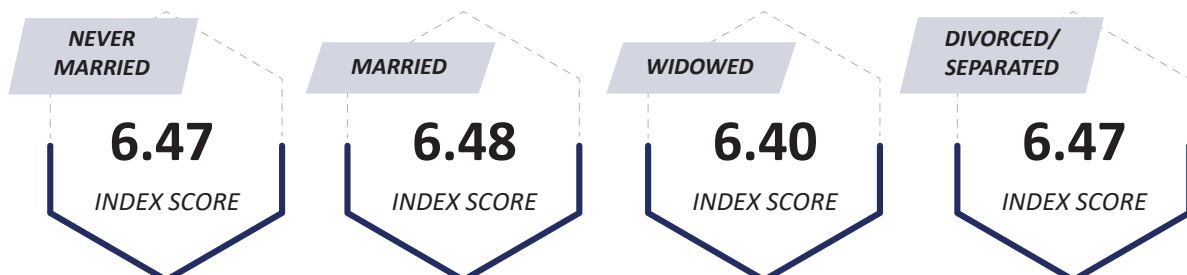
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The highest happiness index score according to educational attainment were tertiary education (6.58), followed by primary education (6.53), secondary education (6.41) and no formal education (6.31). These findings indicate that all educational attainment was at a happy level.

Exhibit 11: Malaysia Happiness Index by educational attainment, 2021

6.31 *INDEX SCORE*
NO FORMAL EDUCATION

6.53 *INDEX SCORE*
PRIMARY

6.41 *INDEX SCORE*
SECONDARY

6.58 *INDEX SCORE*
TERTIARY
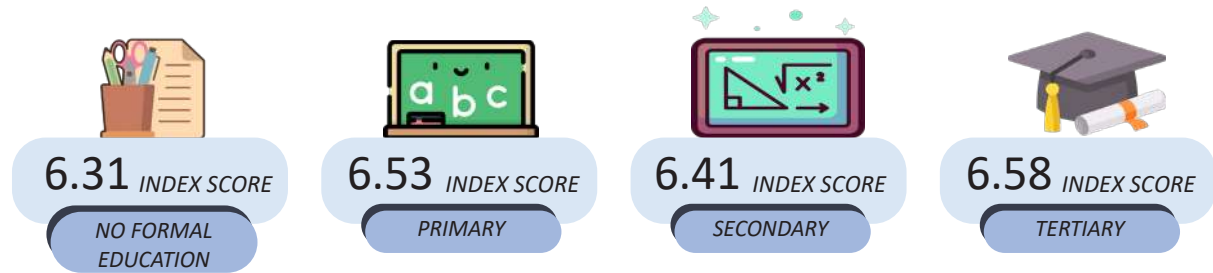
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX BY ETHNIC GROUP

It was found that the happiness index scores for all ethnic groups were at a happy level with a score value between 6.28 to 6.50.

The highest index score for Bumiputera was religion and spiritual which is 7.33. Meanwhile, the highest index scores for Chinese and Indians were the family component at 7.32 and 7.15 respectively.

Exhibit 12: Malaysia Happiness Index by ethnic, 2021

6.50 *INDEX SCORE*
BUMIPUTERA

6.49 *INDEX SCORE*
CHINESE

6.39 *INDEX SCORE*
INDIANS

6.28 *INDEX SCORE*
OTHERS
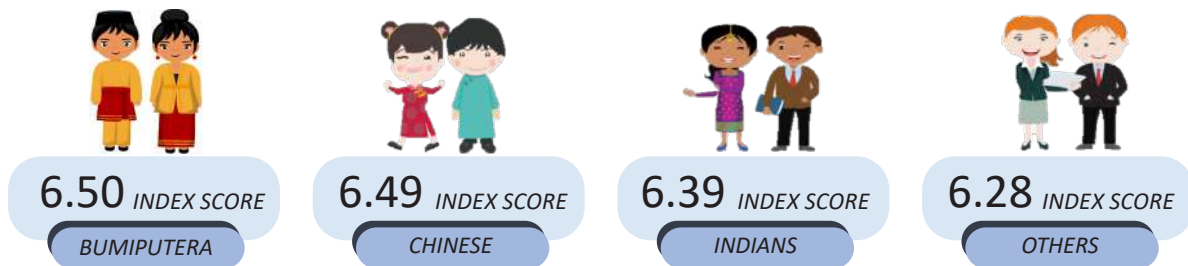
Exhibit 13: Malaysia Happiness Index by component and ethnic, 2021

FAMILY

BUMIPUTERA : 7.28
CHINESE : 7.32
INDIAN : 7.15
OTHERS : 6.78

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

BUMIPUTERA : 6.41
CHINESE : 6.40
INDIAN : 6.30
OTHERS : 6.23

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

BUMIPUTERA : 6.57
CHINESE : 6.25
INDIAN : 6.10
OTHERS : 6.39

HEALTH

BUMIPUTERA : 6.79
CHINESE : 6.76
INDIAN : 6.64
OTHERS : 6.59

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

BUMIPUTERA : 6.09
CHINESE : 6.38
INDIAN : 6.20
OTHERS : 5.74

EDUCATION

BUMIPUTERA : 6.32
CHINESE : 6.36
INDIAN : 6.35
OTHERS : 5.90

WORKING LIFE

BUMIPUTERA : 6.33
CHINESE : 6.35
INDIAN : 6.16
OTHERS : 6.20

INCOME

BUMIPUTERA : 6.05
CHINESE : 6.14
INDIAN : 5.97
OTHERS : 5.86

PUBLIC SAFETY

BUMIPUTERA : 6.30
CHINESE : 6.24
INDIAN : 6.16
OTHERS : 6.23

TIME USE

BUMIPUTERA : 6.72
CHINESE : 6.82
INDIAN : 6.57
OTHERS : 6.54

RELIGION AND SPIRITUAL

BUMIPUTERA : 7.33
CHINESE : 7.02
INDIAN : 7.06
OTHERS : 6.93

CULTURE

BUMIPUTERA : 6.18
CHINESE : 6.23
INDIAN : 6.45
OTHERS : 6.08

EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE

BUMIPUTERA : 6.19
CHINESE : 6.11
INDIAN : 5.95
OTHERS : 6.14

COMPARISON OF HAPPINESS AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

According to the World Happiness Report 2021, Finland is the world's happiest country, with a score of 7.842 out of a possible score of 10. Denmark is the world's second-happiest country, with a score of 7.620, followed by Switzerland (7.571), Iceland (7.554), and the Netherlands (7.464). Malaysia is currently ranked 79th out of 146 countries with score of 5.384.

Chart 3: Position of Malaysia compared to other country in World Happiness Report, 2021
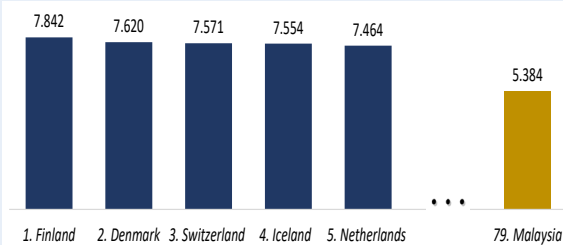
Source: World Happiness Report, 2021

As shown in the Human Development Report 2021, Norway is ranked first with a score of 0.954, followed by Switzerland (0.946), Ireland (0.942), and Germany with the same score as Hong Kong (0.939). Malaysia's HDI score is 0.804 which indicates Malaysia is the high human development category, positioning at 61 out of 186 countries and territories.

Chart 4: Position of Malaysia compared to other country in Human Development Report, 2021
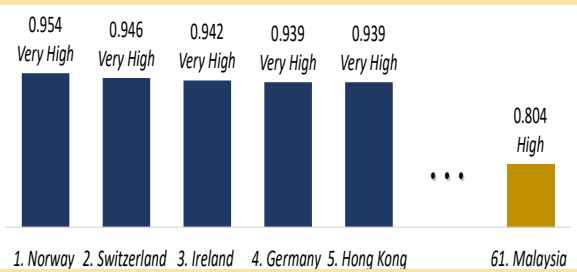
Source: Human Development Report, 2021

According to the 2019 Happy Planet Index, Costa Rica is ranked first with a score of 62.1. Vanuatu ranks second (60.4), followed by Colombia (60.2), Switzerland (60.1) and Ecuador (58.8). Malaysia is ranked 95th out of 152 country, with a score of 41.7.

Chart 5: Position of Malaysia compared to other country in Happy Planet Index, 2019
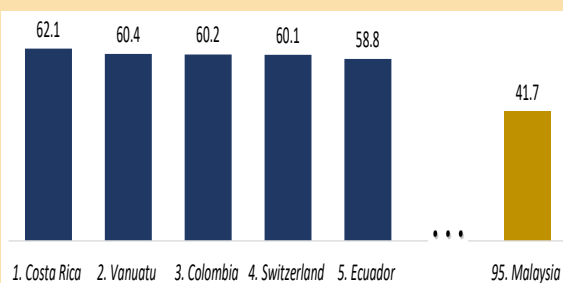
Source: Happy Planet Index, 2019
Note: The index is not release annually

Based on Gross National Happiness 2015, a total of 43.4 percent Bhutanese was happy. 56.7 percent were not yet happy.

Chart 6: Gross National Happiness, 2015
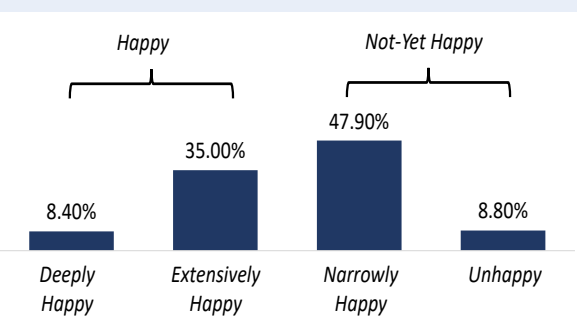
Source: Gross National Happiness, 2015
Note: The index is not release annually

RENCANA: EMOSI POSITIF DAN NEGATIF RAKYAT MALAYSIA
Bahagian Perangkaan Tenaga Manusia dan Sosial, DOSM

Pengenalan

Pengukuran kesejahteraan subjektif sering diandaikan terhad dalam mengukur "kebahagiaan". Walau bagaimanapun, kesejahteraan subjektif merangkumi konsep yang lebih luas daripada konteks bahagia itu sendiri dimana ia merangkumi tiga aspek berbeza iaitu penilaian kognitif terhadap kehidupan seseorang, emosi positif (gembira, bangga), dan emosi negatif (sakit, marah, bimbang) berdasarkan laporan *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*. Terdapat pelbagai faktor dalam mempengaruhi aspek kesejahteraan subjektif di mana ia bukan sekadar pendapatan dan material semata-mata.

Berdasarkan Singh dan Jha, 2008, kebahagiaan didefinisikan sebagai tahap kepuasan dalam tempoh masa tertentu, kekerapan ia berlaku, tahap emosi positif seseorang dan ketiadaan emosi negatif. Secara umumnya, senyuman boleh menyatakan kebahagiaan. Ia juga boleh dizahirkan melalui kesan fizikal yang boleh dilihat melalui ciri-ciri kesedihan seperti air mata, ekspresi mulut dan postur badan yang lemah, manakala ciri-ciri kemarahan diekspresi melalui mengetap bibir, dahi berkerut dan menggenggam tangan (Aragon and Bargh, 2008).

Emosi positif muncul apabila ketiadaan emosi negatif (Cohn, Fredrickson, Brown dan Mikels, 2009). Turut dinyatakan bahawa emosi positif lebih menggambarkan rakyat lebih berpuas hati dengan kehidupan, walaupun wujudnya emosi negatif. Hasilnya, emosi positif mampu mengatasi kesan emosi negatif.

Menurut *Gallup World Poll's World Happiness Report 2021*, Malaysia menduduki tempat ke-79 daripada 146 negara di dunia dalam aspek kebahagiaan. Berdasarkan *Human Development Index Report* oleh *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*, didapati pembangunan negara berada pada kedudukan 61 daripada 187 negara.

Perubahan emosi positif dan negatif boleh digunakan untuk mengukur kebahagiaan seseorang dari semasa ke semasa (Diener, Larsen, Levine dan Emmons, 1985). Memandangkan emosi adalah subjektif, ianya penting bagi menyedari perasaan mereka sendiri, dan ketepatan itu mungkin berbeza dari hari ke hari. Tinjauan ini dapat membantu organisasi sama ada kerajaan atau swasta mengenal pasti dan mengambil tindakan lanjut terhadap tahap kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia.

Paparan 1: Purata emosi positif dan negatif rakyat Malaysia
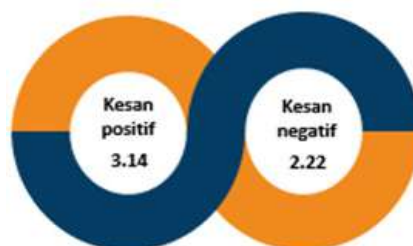
Sumber: Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia, 2021

RENCANA: EMOSI POSITIF DAN NEGATIF RAKYAT MALAYSIA
Bahagian Perangkaan Tenaga Manusia dan Sosial, DOSM

Carta 1: Purata emosi positif bagi komponen pengalaman emosi
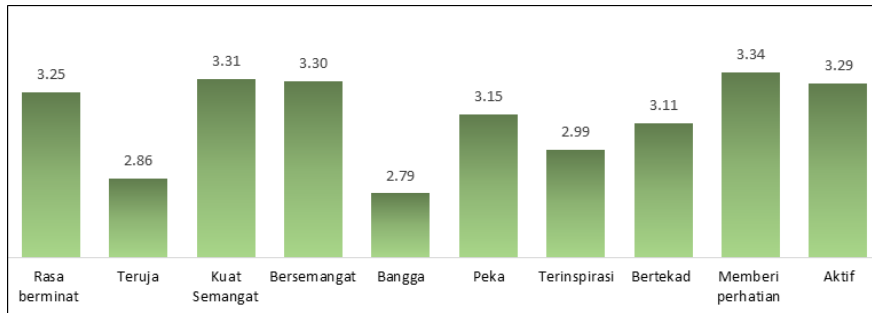
Sumber: Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia, 2021

Carta 2: Purata emosi negatif bagi komponen pengalaman emosi
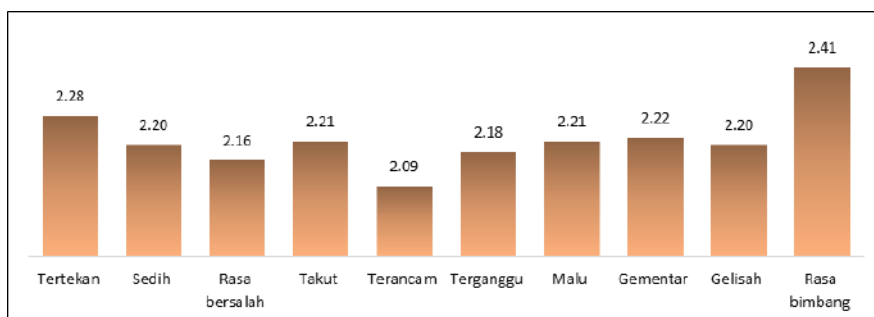
Sumber: Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia, 2021

Emosi positif dan negatif

Bersumberkan Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia, komponen pengalaman emosi menggunakan pengiraan *Positive and Negative Affect Schedule* (PANAS) bagi mendapatkan purata emosi positif dan negatif dalam kalangan rakyat malaysia. PANAS telah dibangunkan pada tahun 1988 oleh ahli psikologi David Watson, Lee Anna Clark dan Auke Tellegen. Bagi komponen pengalaman emosi, soal selidik ini menggunakan skala Likert dari satu hingga lima. Skala ini dikategorikan kepada lima iaitu sangat sedikit atau tidak pernah (skor 1), sedikit (skor 2), sederhana (skor 3), kerap (skor 4) dan sangat kerap (skor 5). Didapati purata emosi positif merekodkan 3.14 lebih tinggi berbanding emosi negatif iaitu 2.22. Ini menunjukkan majoriti rakyat Malaysia cenderung mengalami emosi positif berbanding emosi negatif. Emosi positif ini membantu membentuk hubungan antara kebahagiaan dan objektif kehidupan. Ini membuktikan rakyat yang bahagia lebih berpuas hati kerana kesejahteraan mereka lebih terjamin.

Emosi adalah perkara asas dalam kehidupan sosial dan memainkan peranan penting dalam mewujudkan hubungan yang sihat (Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1989, Oatley, 2004). Emosi adalah perasaan yang timbul mengikut keadaan, *mood* atau hubungan sosial seseorang dengan orang lain. Ia merangkumi ciri-ciri fizikal, subjektif dan ekspresif yang membolehkan individu tersebut bertindak balas mengikut penyelesaian tersendiri. Merujuk kepada Rothbaum et al., 2000, orang Asia lebih cenderung untuk memendam emosi mereka daripada mengekspresikan perasaan semasa.

Dalam konteks budaya Asia, individu digalakkan untuk mengawal dan memendam ekspresi emosi mereka dengan cara mengasingkan diri dan kekal bertenang. Berdasarkan skor, dapat disimpulkan bahawa kebanyakan rakyat Malaysia lebih suka menyimpan emosi mereka sendiri daripada meluahkannya.

Secara umumnya, norma Barat menggalakkan pengalaman emosi dan ekspresi secara terbuka, manakala norma Asia Timur lebih menyarankan keseimbangan dan kawalan emosi (Saw dan Okazaki, 2010). Dalam kajian silang budaya tentang kebahagiaan, Lu dan Gilmour, 2004 mendapati bahawa konsep kebahagiaan Amerika lebih cenderung ke arah menjadi lebih optimis, manakala konsep kebahagiaan negara Cina memfokuskan kesungguhan dan perlindungan. Hasilnya, orang dalam kebudayaan tertentu cenderung mengalami keadaan emosi yang dianggap sebagai ideal dengan budaya mereka.

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ARTICLE BOX: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONS OF MALAYSIA
Manpower and Social Statistics Division, DOSM

Introduction

The measurement of subjective well-being is often assumed to be restricted in measuring "happiness". However, subjective well-being covers a wider range of concepts than just happiness whereas it comprises three different aspects which are cognitive evaluations of one's life, positive emotions (joy, pride), and negative ones (pain, anger, worry) based on the OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being report. While these aspects of subjective well-being have different determinants, in all cases these determinants go well beyond people's income and material condition.

Based on Singh and Jha, 2008, happiness is defined as the average level of satisfaction over a given time period, the frequency and extent to which individual experiences positive emotional states, and the absence of a negative effect. Generally, smiles can convey happiness and it also can be expressed through physiological effects. This could be seen from the sadness like tears, downward turned mouths, and crumpled body postures, while snarled lips, furrowed brows, and pumped fists for expression of anger (Aragon and Bargh, 2008).

Positive emotions emerged as functionally distinct from negative emotions absence (Cohn, Fredrickson, Brown and Mikels, 2009). Positive emotions were a better predictor of whether people became more satisfied with their lives, and these advantages persisted even when negative emotions were present. As the result, positive emotions appear to be able to buffer the effects of negative emotions.

According to the Gallup World Poll's World Happiness Report 2021, Malaysia ranks 79th out of 146 countries in the world in terms of happiness. Apart from that, the ranking for country development is at the rank of 61 out of 187 countries, as stated by The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Human Development Index report.

The positive and negative emotion is useful to measure mood changes over time in order to monitor someone's level of happiness (Diener, Larsen, Levine and Emmons, 1985). Since emotions are subjective, the accuracy of self-awareness is significant, and the results may vary from day to day. Less or more, this survey can contribute to some organisations, either government or non-government to figure out and take appropriate futher action on the level of happiness of Malaysians.

Exhibit 1: Mean of positive and negative emotion of Malaysian
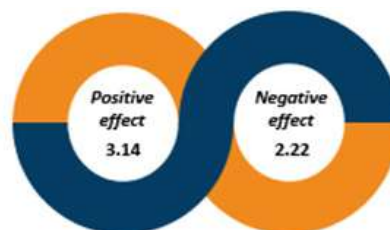
Source: Malaysia Happiness Survey, 2021

ARTICLE BOX: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONS OF MALAYSIA
Manpower and Social Statistics Division, DOSM

Chart 1: Mean of positive emotion for emotional experience component
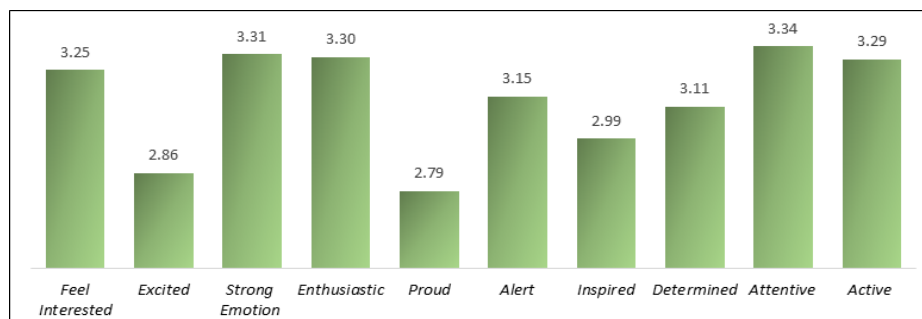
Source: Malaysia Happiness Survey, 2021

Chart 2: Mean of negative emotion for emotional experience component
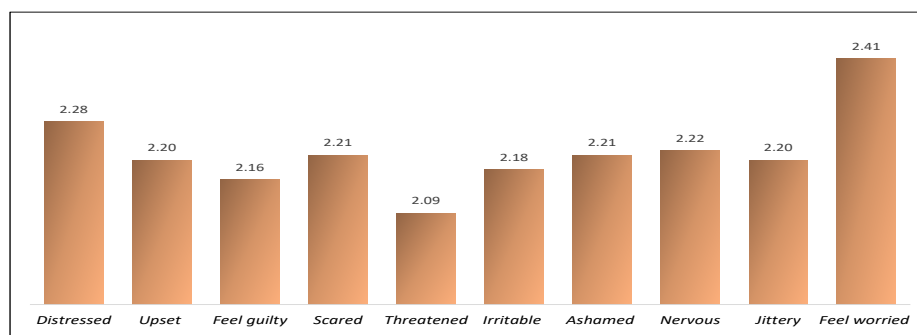
Source: Malaysia Happiness Survey, 2021

Positivity and negativity in emotions

Based on Malaysia Happiness Survey, emotional experience component used the calculation from Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) to get the result of the mean positive and negative emotion in Malaysian. The PANAS was developed in 1988 by psychologists David Watson, Lee Anna Clark and Auke Tellegen. For the emotional experience component, this questionnaire uses a likert scale from one to five. This scale is categorized into five namely very slightly or never (score 1), a little (score 2), moderately (score 3), quite a bit (score 4) and extremely (score 5). It was found that the average positive emotions recorded 3.14 higher than the negative emotions which is 2.22. It shows that most Malaysian tend to experience positive emotions over negative emotions. This implies the presence of positive emotions, which form the relation between happiness and the objectives of life. This reveals that happy people are more satisfied since they can establish their well-being well.

Emotions are fundamental in social life and play an important role in creating healthy relationships (Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1989; Oatley, 2004). Emotions are thought to be distinct and brief states that included physiological, subjective, and expressive features that will allow humans to respond in typically adaptive ways in relation. According to Rothbaum et al., 2000, Asians are more likely to suppress their emotions rather than express out their current feelings. Individuals are often encouraged in Asian cultural contexts to control and suppress their emotional expressions by remaining disengaged from the scene and thus, remaining calm. Based on the scores, it can be concluded that most Malaysians prefer to keep their emotions to themselves rather than express them.

In general, Western norms promote emotional experience and open expression, whereas East Asian norms encourage emotional balance and control (Saw and Okazaki, 2010). In a cross-cultural study of happiness, Lu and Gilmour, 2004 discovered that the American conception of happiness emphasized being upbeat, whereas the Chinese conception of happiness emphasized being solemn and reserved. As a result, people in certain cultures tend to experience emotional states that are regarded as ideal with their culture.

Source:

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BAHAGIAN 3
PART 3

JADUAL STATISTIK
STATISTICAL TABLES

Jadual A1 : Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen dan negeri, 2021

Komponen / Negeri	Jumlah *Total*	Keluarga *Family*	Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar *Housing and Environment*	Penyertaan Sosial *Social Participation*	Kesihatan *Health*	Kemudahan Komunikasi *Communication Facilities*	Pendidikan *Education*
MALAYSIA	6.48	7.23	6.39	6.46	6.75	6.14	6.30
Johor	6.69	7.36	6.68	6.58	7.01	6.26	6.80
Kedah	6.59	7.24	6.64	6.88	6.66	6.44	6.09
Kelantan	7.02	7.43	7.18	7.06	7.28	6.31	7.10
Melaka	5.85	6.27	5.50	5.49	6.08	5.60	5.89
Negeri Sembilan	6.68	7.33	6.68	6.57	7.09	6.47	6.23
Pahang	6.75	8.21	6.66	7.04	6.98	6.60	6.61
Pulau Pinang	6.65	7.26	6.51	6.41	7.18	6.23	6.85
Perak	6.35	6.96	6.39	6.27	6.66	6.25	6.19
Perlis	6.96	7.43	7.26	7.41	7.06	6.38	7.06
Selangor	5.74	6.53	5.50	5.63	5.84	5.64	5.64
Terengganu	7.20	7.87	7.09	6.63	7.70	6.33	7.03
Sabah	6.28	6.76	6.12	6.38	6.73	5.45	5.83
Sarawak	6.69	7.57	6.68	7.02	6.95	6.06	6.23
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.77	9.08	7.71	7.07	7.96	7.76	7.72
W.P. Labuan	9.29	9.91	9.61	9.34	9.49	9.64	8.01
W.P. Putrajaya	7.28	7.83	7.74	7.18	7.43	7.11	7.18

Table A1 : Malaysia Happiness Index by component and state, 2021

Persekitaran Kerja *Working Life*	Pendapatan *Income*	Keselamatan Awam *Public Safety*	Penggunaan Masa *TIme Use*	Amalan Kerohanian *Religion and Spiritual*	Kebudayaan *Culture*	Pengalaman Emosi *Emotional Experience*	*Component* *State*
6.31	6.04	6.28	6.72	7.21	6.20	6.15	**MALAYSIA**
6.44	6.24	6.46	6.91	7.47	6.25	6.50	**Johor**
6.60	6.48	6.01	6.53	7.69	6.58	5.90	**Kedah**
6.83	6.17	7.50	7.13	7.93	7.13	6.20	**Kelantan**
5.59	5.07	6.11	6.08	6.81	5.83	5.77	**Melaka**
6.42	6.06	6.90	6.75	7.72	6.10	6.55	**Negeri Sembilan**
6.52	6.15	6.24	7.07	7.36	6.25	6.08	**Pahang**
6.51	6.38	6.37	7.18	7.24	5.83	6.44	**Pulau Pinang**
6.11	6.07	6.39	6.43	7.19	5.83	5.86	**Perak**
6.89	6.46	6.84	6.08	7.63	7.13	6.84	**Perlis**
5.61	5.51	5.35	6.04	6.27	5.73	5.32	**Selangor**
6.99	7.22	7.91	6.98	8.11	7.23	6.48	**Terengganu**
6.10	5.70	6.28	6.58	7.05	6.13	6.58	**Sabah**
6.79	6.47	6.70	7.11	6.95	6.08	6.35	**Sarawak**
7.44	7.09	7.69	7.89	8.51	7.85	7.30	**W.P. Kuala Lumpur**
9.50	8.96	9.74	9.93	9.83	9.18	7.58	**W.P. Labuan**
7.23	6.61	7.34	7.56	8.01	6.48	7.01	**W.P. Putrajaya**

Jadual A2 : Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen dan jantina, 2021

Komponen / Jantina	Jumlah Total	Keluarga Family	Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar Housing and Environment	Penyertaan Sosial Social Participation	Kesihatan Health	Kemudahan Komunikasi Communication Facilities	Pendidikan Education
Lelaki	6.46	7.20	6.39	6.43	6.73	6.13	6.26
Perempuan	6.49	7.25	6.39	6.46	6.78	6.14	6.35

Jadual A3 : Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, kewarganegaraan dan kumpulan etnik, 2021

Komponen / Kumpulan Etnik	Jumlah Total	Keluarga Family	Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar Housing and Environment	Penyertaan Sosial Social Participation	Kesihatan Health	Kemudahan Komunikasi Communication Facilities	Pendidikan Education
Warganegara Malaysia	6.49	7.27	6.40	6.46	6.77	6.18	6.32
Bumiputera	6.50	7.28	6.41	6.57	6.79	6.09	6.32
Cina	6.49	7.32	6.40	6.25	6.76	6.38	6.36
India	6.39	7.15	6.30	6.10	6.64	6.20	6.35
Lain-lain	6.28	6.78	6.23	6.39	6.59	5.74	5.90
Bukan Warganegara Malaysia	6.32	6.85	6.28	6.38	6.61	5.79	6.09

Jadual A4 : Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen dan strata, 2021

Komponen / Strata	Jumlah Total	Keluarga Family	Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar Housing and Environment	Penyertaan Sosial Social Participation	Kesihatan Health	Kemudahan Komunikasi Communication Facilities	Pendidikan Education
Bandar	6.46	7.23	6.36	6.34	6.72	6.28	6.30
Luar Bandar	6.54	7.22	6.53	6.85	6.88	5.59	6.33

Table A2 : Malaysia Happiness Index by component and gender, 2021

Persekitaran Kerja *Working Life*	Pendapatan *Income*	Keselamatan Awam *Public Safety*	Penggunaan Masa *TIme Use*	Amalan Kerohanian *Religion and Spiritual*	Kebudayaan *Culture*	Pengalaman Emosi *Emotional Experience*	*Component* **Gender**
6.31	6.03	6.28	6.69	7.16	6.15	6.16	*Male*
6.30	6.07	6.26	6.74	7.26	6.25	6.15	*Female*

Table A3 : Malaysia Happiness Index by component, nationality and ethnic group, 2021

Persekitaran Kerja *Working Life*	Pendapatan *Income*	Keselamatan Awam *Public Safety*	Penggunaan Masa *TIme Use*	Amalan Kerohanian *Religion and Spiritual*	Kebudayaan *Culture*	Pengalaman Emosi *Emotional Experience*	*Component* **Ethnic Group**
6.32	6.06	6.27	6.73	7.23	6.23	6.15	*Malaysian Citizens*
6.33	6.05	6.30	6.72	7.33	6.18	6.19	*Bumiputera*
6.35	6.14	6.24	6.82	7.02	6.23	6.11	*Chinese*
6.16	5.97	6.16	6.57	7.06	6.45	5.95	*Indian*
6.20	5.86	6.23	6.54	6.93	6.08	6.14	*Others*
6.24	5.91	6.30	6.59	6.89	6.08	6.17	*Non-Malaysian Citizens*

Table A4 : Malaysia Happiness Index by component and strata, 2021

Persekitaran Kerja *Working Life*	Pendapatan *Income*	Keselamatan Awam *Public Safety*	Penggunaan Masa *TIme Use*	Amalan Kerohanian *Religion and Spiritual*	Kebudayaan *Culture*	Pengalaman Emosi *Emotional Experience*	*Component* **Strata**
6.28	6.04	6.22	6.68	7.18	6.23	6.12	*Urban*
6.44	6.07	6.50	6.87	7.28	6.15	6.30	*Rural*

Jadual A5 : Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen dan kumpulan umur, 2021

Komponen / Kumpulan Umur	Jumlah *Total*	Keluarga *Family*	Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar *Housing and Environment*	Penyertaan Sosial *Social Participation*	Kesihatan *Health*	Kemudahan Komunikasi *Communication Facilities*	Pendidikan *Education*
15 - 19	6.47	7.23	6.39	6.47	6.84	6.03	6.32
20 - 24	6.43	7.17	6.39	6.43	6.76	6.04	6.35
25 - 29	6.48	7.18	6.41	6.51	6.80	6.19	6.23
30 - 34	6.45	7.22	6.30	6.31	6.77	6.14	6.28
35 - 39	6.48	7.25	6.34	6.36	6.76	6.20	6.33
40 - 44	6.49	7.27	6.48	6.43	6.79	6.21	6.39
45 - 49	6.47	7.28	6.36	6.43	6.75	6.20	6.33
50 - 54	6.48	7.23	6.41	6.48	6.71	6.16	6.33
55 - 59	6.51	7.29	6.44	6.53	6.74	6.19	6.32
60 - 64	6.45	7.23	6.36	6.52	6.64	6.09	6.25
65 dan ke atas	6.45	7.22	6.46	6.58	6.61	6.10	6.21

Jadual A6 : Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen dan taraf perkahwinan, 2021

Komponen / Taraf Perkahwinan	Jumlah *Total*	Keluarga *Family*	Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar *Housing and Environment*	Penyertaan Sosial *Social Participation*	Kesihatan *Health*	Kemudahan Komunikasi *Communication Facilities*	Pendidikan *Education*
Tidak pernah berkahwin	6.47	7.15	6.39	6.44	6.80	6.14	6.32
Berkahwin	6.48	7.30	6.38	6.45	6.74	6.13	6.30
Balu/ Duda	6.40	7.08	6.41	6.50	6.56	6.08	6.16
Bercerai/ Berpisah	6.47	6.98	6.43	6.48	6.81	6.18	6.35

Table A5 : Malaysia Happiness Index by component and age group, 2021

Persekitaran Kerja Working Life	Pendapatan Income	Keselamatan Awam Public Safety	Penggunaan Masa TIme Use	Amalan Kerohanian Religion and Spiritual	Kebudayaan Culture	Pengalaman Emosi Emotional Experience	Component Age Group
5.95	5.83	6.31	6.97	7.18	6.30	6.35	*15 - 19*
6.15	5.90	6.26	6.69	7.13	6.13	6.24	*20 - 24*
6.33	6.08	6.35	6.68	7.20	6.13	6.20	*25 - 29*
6.35	6.07	6.26	6.54	7.15	6.25	6.18	*30 - 34*
6.36	6.11	6.21	6.63	7.17	6.28	6.20	*35 - 39*
6.39	6.11	6.24	6.60	7.21	6.13	6.17	*40 - 44*
6.34	6.10	6.23	6.66	7.18	6.15	6.14	*45 - 49*
6.37	6.07	6.28	6.67	7.26	6.20	6.11	*50 - 54*
6.38	6.09	6.26	6.74	7.33	6.28	6.09	*55 - 59*
6.20	5.94	6.23	6.84	7.28	6.28	5.98	*60 - 64*
6.09	5.87	6.31	6.91	7.35	6.28	5.83	*65 and above*

Table A6 : Malaysia Happiness Index by component and marital status, 2021

Persekitaran Kerja Working Life	Pendapatan Income	Keselamatan Awam Public Safety	Penggunaan Masa TIme Use	Amalan Kerohanian Religion and Spiritual	Kebudayaan Culture	Pengalaman Emosi Emotional Experience	Component Marital Status
6.25	6.00	6.29	6.78	7.15	6.20	6.25	*Never married*
6.35	6.08	6.26	6.67	7.23	6.20	6.12	*Married*
6.11	5.86	6.24	6.86	7.33	6.20	5.84	*Widowed*
6.23	5.94	6.31	6.69	7.25	6.30	6.13	*Divorced/ Separated*

Jadual A7 : Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen dan pencapaian pendidikan, 2021

Komponen / Pencapaian Pendidikan	Jumlah Total	Keluarga Family	Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar Housing and Environment	Penyertaan Sosial Social Participation	Kesihatan Health	Kemudahan Komunikasi Communication Facilities	Pendidikan Education
Tiada pendidikan rasmi	6.31	6.84	6.23	6.59	6.53	5.67	5.97
Rendah	6.53	7.17	6.48	6.73	6.81	5.95	6.21
Menengah	6.41	7.15	6.36	6.43	6.72	6.06	6.13
Tertiari	6.58	7.44	6.43	6.38	6.83	6.39	6.56

Jadual A8 : Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen dan sijil tertinggi diperoleh, 2021

Komponen / Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh	Jumlah Total	Keluarga Family	Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar Housing and Environment	Penyertaan Sosial Social Participation	Kesihatan Health	Kemudahan Komunikasi Communication Facilities	Pendidikan Education
Tiada sijil	6.36	6.88	6.29	6.65	6.61	5.58	6.03
UPSR/ UPSRA/ UPKK atau yang setaraf	6.51	7.20	6.44	6.63	6.80	6.02	6.24
PT3/ PMR/ SRP/ LCE/ SRA atau yang setaraf	6.35	7.11	6.29	6.40	6.71	5.94	6.13
SPM atau yang setaraf	6.43	7.18	6.39	6.43	6.73	6.13	6.18
STPM atau yang setaraf	6.49	7.28	6.38	6.38	6.83	6.15	6.32
Sijil	6.54	7.35	6.54	6.39	6.81	6.25	6.44
Diploma	6.55	7.38	6.37	6.40	6.81	6.34	6.51
Ijazah/ Diploma Lanjutan/ Sarjana/ Doktor Falsafah (PHD)	6.60	7.55	6.43	6.30	6.78	6.49	6.65

Table A7 : Malaysia Happiness Index by component and educational attainment, 2021

Persekitaran Kerja *Working Life*	Pendapatan *Income*	Keselamatan Awam *Public Safety*	Penggunaan Masa *TIme Use*	Amalan Kerohanian *Religion and Spiritual*	Kebudayaan *Culture*	Pengalaman Emosi *Emotional Experience*	Component *Educational Attainment*
6.11	5.88	6.39	6.73	6.97	6.18	6.01	*No formal education*
6.37	6.00	6.46	6.89	7.34	6.38	6.07	*Primary*
6.19	5.92	6.24	6.68	7.17	6.15	6.12	*Secondary*
6.48	6.26	6.26	6.72	7.26	6.25	6.26	*Tertiary*

Table A8 : Malaysia Happiness Index by component and highest certificate obtained, 2021

Persekitaran Kerja *Working Life*	Pendapatan *Income*	Keselamatan Awam *Public Safety*	Penggunaan Masa *TIme Use*	Amalan Kerohanian *Religion and Spiritual*	Kebudayaan *Culture*	Pengalaman Emosi *Emotional Experience*	Component *Highest Certificate Obtained*
6.21	5.91	6.44	6.79	7.05	7.18	6.10	*No certificate*
6.29	5.99	6.39	6.89	7.27	6.40	6.09	*UPSR/ UPSRA/ UPKK or equivalent*
5.95	5.70	6.17	6.73	7.16	6.15	6.18	*PT3/ PMR/ SRP/LCE/ SRA or equivalent*
6.23	5.96	6.26	6.66	7.20	6.13	6.12	*SPM or equivalent*
6.29	6.04	6.22	6.69	7.27	6.25	6.29	*STPM or equivalent*
6.39	6.16	6.32	6.61	7.31	6.20	6.22	*Certificate*
6.47	6.25	6.25	6.68	7.24	6.23	6.22	*Diploma*
6.55	6.34	6.24	6.73	7.23	6.25	6.21	*Degree/ Advanced Diploma/ Master/ Doctor of Philosophy (PHD)*

Jadual A9 : Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri dan strata, 2021
Table A9 : Malaysia Happiness Index by state and strata, 2021

Negeri / State Strata / Strata	Bandar *Urban*	Luar Bandar *Rural*
Johor	6.67	6.78
Kedah	6.66	6.39
Kelantan	7.07	6.94
Melaka	5.85	5.91
Negeri Sembilan	6.67	6.72
Pahang	6.79	6.69
Pulau Pinang	6.64	6.63
Perak	6.34	6.40
Perlis	6.93	7.07
Selangor	5.73	5.86
Terengganu	7.22	7.14
Sabah	6.27	6.31
Sarawak	6.82	6.48
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.77	n.a
W.P. Labuan	9.21	9.50
W.P. Putrajaya	7.28	n.a

BAHAGIAN 4
PART 4

RALAT PIAWAI RELATIF
RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR

Jadual B1 : Ralat piawai relatif bagi Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, 2021

Table B1: Relative standard error for Malaysia Happiness Index by component, 2021

Komponen *Component*	Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia *Malaysia Happiness Index*	Ralat piawaian bagi anggaran *Standard error of estimates*		Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia pada 95% selang keyakinan *Malaysia Happiness Index at 95% confidence interval*		
		Nilai relatif *Relative value (%)*	Ralat piawai *Standard error*			
KOMPONEN *COMPONENT*	3.56	0.10	0.30	3.55	-	3.56
Keluarga *Family*	3.89	0.10	0.44	3.88	-	3.90
Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar *Housing and Environment*	3.61	0.10	0.37	3.60	-	3.61
Penyertaan Sosial *Social Participation*	3.58	0.10	0.39	3.57	-	3.59
Kesihatan *Health*	3.72	0.10	0.39	3.71	-	3.73
Kemudahan Komunikasi *Communication Facilities*	3.46	0.10	0.43	3.45	-	3.47
Pendidikan *Education*	3.58	0.10	0.53	3.57	-	3.59
Persekitaran Kerja *Working Life*	3.53	0.10	0.52	3.52	-	3.54
Pendapatan *Income*	3.41	0.10	0.50	3.40	-	3.42
Keselamatan Awam *Public Safety*	3.61	0.10	0.39	3.61	-	3.62
Penggunaan Masa *Time Use*	3.69	0.10	0.45	3.68	-	3.70
Amalan Kerohanian *Religion and Spiritual*	3.88	0.10	0.50	3.87	-	3.89
Kebudayaan *Culture*	3.48	0.20	0.70	3.47	-	3.50
Pengalaman Emosi *Emotional Experience*	2.71	0.10	0.36	2.70	-	2.71

Jadual B2 : Ralat piawai relatif bagi Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri, 2021
Table B2: Relative standard error for Malaysia Happiness Index by state, 2021

Negeri *State*	Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia *Malaysia Happiness Index*	Ralat piawaian bagi anggaran *Standard error of estimates*		Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia pada 95% selang keyakinan *Malaysia Happiness Index at 95% confidence interval*		
		Nilai relatif *Relative value (%)*	Ralat piawai *Standard error*			
MALAYSIA	3.56	0.08	0.30	3.55	-	3.56
Johor	3.58	0.25	0.89	3.56	-	3.59
Kedah	3.60	0.15	0.56	3.59	-	3.61
Kelantan	3.74	0.20	0.76	3.73	-	3.76
Melaka	3.30	0.39	1.30	3.28	-	3.33
Negeri Sembilan	3.62	0.22	0.81	3.61	-	3.64
Pahang	3.74	0.27	1.00	3.72	-	3.76
Pulau Pinang	3.59	0.23	0.84	3.58	-	3.61
Perak	3.49	0.25	0.87	3.47	-	3.50
Perlis	3.72	0.14	0.51	3.71	-	3.73
Selangor	3.30	0.27	0.88	3.29	-	3.32
Terengganu	3.78	0.35	1.31	3.76	-	3.81
Sabah	3.44	0.15	0.53	3.43	-	3.45
Sarawak	3.66	0.18	0.66	3.65	-	3.67
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4.06	0.27	1.11	4.04	-	4.09
W.P. Labuan	4.61	0.46	2.13	4.57	-	4.65
W.P. Putrajaya	3.86	0.35	1.35	3.83	-	3.89

Jadual B3 : Ralat piawai relatif bagi Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut jantina, 2021
Table B3: Relative standard error for Malaysia Happiness Index by gender, 2021

Jantina *Gender*	Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia *Malaysia Happiness Index*	Ralat piawaian bagi anggaran *Standard error of estimates*		Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia pada 95% selang keyakinan *Malaysia Happiness Index at 95% confidence interval*		
		Nilai relatif *Relative value (%)*	Ralat piawai *Standard error*			
Lelaki *Male*	3.55	0.10	0.45	3.54	-	3.56
Perempuan *Female*	3.57	0.10	0.43	3.56	-	3.58

Jadual B4 : Ralat piawai relatif bagi Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut strata, 2021
Table B4: Relative standard error for Malaysia Happiness Index by strata, 2021

Strata *Strata*	Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia *Malaysia Happiness Index*	Ralat piawaian bagi anggaran *Standard error of estimates*		Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia pada 95% selang keyakinan *Malaysia Happiness Index at 95% confidence interval*		
		Nilai relatif *Relative value (%)*	Ralat piawai *Standard error*			
Bandar *Urban*	3.56	0.10	0.36	3.55	-	3.56
Luar Bandar *Rural*	3.57	0.10	0.44	3.56	-	3.58

Jadual B5 : Ralat piawai relatif bagi Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut kumpulan etnik, 2021
Table B5: Relative standard error for Malaysia Happiness Index by ethnic group, 2021

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic Group*	Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia *Malaysia Happiness Index*	Ralat piawaian bagi anggaran *Standard error of estimates*		Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia pada 95% selang keyakinan *Malaysia Happiness Index at 95% confidence interval*		
		Nilai relatif *Relative value (%)*	Ralat piawai *Standard error*			
Warganegara *Citizen*	3.57	0.10	0.22	3.56	-	3.57
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	3.58	0.10	0.28	3.57	-	3.58
Cina *Chinese*	3.56	0.10	0.51	3.55	-	3.57
India *Indian*	3.51	0.30	1.00	3.49	-	3.53
Lain-lain *Others*	3.56	1.00	3.70	3.49	-	3.63
Bukan Warganegara *Non-Citizen*	3.49	0.70	2.29	3.45	-	3.54

Jadual B6 : Ralat piawai relatif bagi Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut taraf perkahwinan, 2021
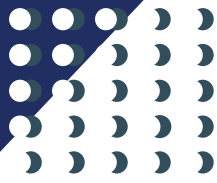
Table B6: Relative standard error for Malaysia Happiness Index by marital status, 2021

Taraf Perkahwinan *Marital Status*	Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia *Malaysia Happiness Index*	Ralat piawaian bagi anggaran *Standard error of estimates*		Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia pada 95% selang keyakinan *Malaysia Happiness Index at 95% confidence interval*		
		Nilai relatif *Relative value (%)*	Ralat piawai *Standard error*			
Tidak pernah berkahwin *Never Married*	3.56	0.20	0.58	3.55	-	3.57
Berkahwin *Married*	3.56	0.10	0.39	3.55	-	3.57
Balu/ duda *Widowed*	3.55	0.30	0.95	3.53	-	3.56
Bercerai/ berpisah *Divorced/ Separated*	3.55	0.50	1.73	3.51	-	3.58

Jadual B7 : Ralat piawai relatif bagi Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, 2021

Table B7: Relative standard error for Malaysia Happiness Index by educational attainment, 2021

Pencapaian Pendidikan *Educational Attainment*	Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia *Malaysia Happiness Index*	Ralat piawaian bagi anggaran *Standard error of estimates*		Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia pada 95% selang keyakinan *Malaysia Happiness Index at 95% confidence interval*		
		Nilai relatif *Relative value (%)*	Ralat piawai *Standard error*			
Tiada pendidikan rasmi *No formal education*	3.49	0.50	1.76	3.45	-	3.52
Rendah *Primary*	3.58	0.20	0.81	3.56	-	3.59
Menengah *Secondary*	3.54	0.10	0.42	3.53	-	3.55
Tertiari *Tertiary*	3.59	0.20	0.55	3.58	-	3.61

BAHAGIAN 5
PART 5

NOTA TEKNIKAL
TECHNICAL NOTES

PENGENALAN

1. Statistik yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Survei ini dilaksanakan berdasarkan manual antarabangsa antaranya, *World Happiness Report (WHR), Human Development Index (HDI), OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being, Gross National Happiness (Bhutan GNH) dan Happy Planet Index* serta mendapat syor dari pakar rujuk yang dilantik. Selain itu, kajian dalam dan luar negara turut dijadikan rujukan dalam pelaksanaan survei ini.

2. Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia dilaksanakan dalam tempoh September hingga November 2021 untuk menyediakan statistik Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat di peringkat nasional dan negeri serta kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Pendekatan yang lengkap dan sistematik dalam pengumpulan dan prosesan data dikekalkan dari semasa ke semasa dengan tujuan untuk mendapatkan perbandingan statistik siri masa.

3. Maklumat yang dikumpul melalui Survei Kebahagian Rakyat Malaysia adalah mengikut peruntukan Akta Perangkaan 1965 (Disemak 1989). Seksyen 6 di bawah Akta ini menghendaki mana-mana individu memberikan butiran maklumat sebenar atau anggaran terbaik kepada DOSM. Sementara itu, Seksyen 7 Akta yang sama memperuntukkan denda kepada responden yang gagal memberi kerjasama dalam pelaksanaan penyiasatan oleh DOSM. Mengikut Akta ini, maklumat terperinci yang dikumpul adalah sulit dan hanya angka agregat diterbitkan.

4. Nota teknikal ini menyediakan penerangan terperinci mengenai konsep, definisi dan metodologi yang digunakan dalam pelaksanaan Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia bagi membantu pengguna untuk memahami dengan lebih mendalam berkaitan maklumat yang dipungut melalui pendekatan isi rumah.

5. Survei ini berdasarkan 13 komponen iaitu keluarga, perumahan dan alam sekitar, penyertaan sosial, kesihatan, komunikasi, pendidikan, persekitaran kerja, pendapatan, keselamatan awam, penggunaan masa, amalan kerohanian, kebudayaan dan pengalaman emosi.

OBJEKTIF SURVEI

Objektif utama Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia adalah bagi mengukur tahap kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia berdasarkan 13 komponen melalui pendekatan isi rumah. Indikator utama kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia daripada survei ini merupakan maklumat penting untuk mengenalpasti kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia yang dapat digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan sebagai input dalam perancangan dan pembentukan dasar serta polisi dalam pelaksanaan program berkaitan pembangunan sumber manusia dan sosial.

KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN DATA

1. Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia menggunakan kaedah temu ramah bersemuka dan secara dalam talian dengan responden. Dalam tempoh survei, penemuramah terlatih melawat tempat kediaman (TK) terpilih untuk memperoleh maklumat demografi semua ahli isi rumah dan maklumat terperinci berkaitan persepsi kebahagiaan bagi ahli isi rumah yang berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas.

2. Semakan kerja luar dibuat bagi mengesan kemungkinan maklumat tertinggal serta membetulkan sebarang kesilapan semasa survei ini dijalankan. Di samping itu, isi rumah terpilih juga ditemuramah semula untuk menyemak kualiti pungutan data.

3. Soal selidik survei telah direka bentuk untuk mengumpul maklumat berkaitan kebahagiaan rakyat mengikut 13 komponen yang dikaji pada bulan rujukan.

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

1. Kebahagiaan adalah sebuah konsep multi-dimensi yang merujuk kepada kepuasan, perasaan bahagia, kesenangan hidup dan kesejahteraan pelbagai aspek kehidupan individu dari sudut fizikal, sosial, emosi dan spiritual.

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

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

    i. Warganegara Malaysia (Bumiputera, Cina, India dan Lain-lain)

    ii. Bukan warganegara Malaysia

4. Tempat kediaman merupakan suatu struktur yang dibina berasingan dan bebas yang lazimnya digunakan untuk tempat tinggal.

    i. Berasingan

    Struktur dianggap berasingan jika ia dikelilingi oleh dinding, pagar dan lain-lain serta ditutupi oleh bumbung.

    ii. Bebas

    Struktur dikatakan bebas apabila ia mempunyai jalan masuk terus dari laluan umum tempat lalu lintas atau ruang lapang (iaitu penghuni boleh masuk atau keluar dari tempat kediaman mereka tanpa melalui perkarangan orang lain).

5. Pencapaian pendidikan merujuk kepada peringkat tertinggi seseorang itu telah menamatkan atau sedang mengikuti persekolahan di institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi. Ia dikategorikan seperti berikut:

    i. Tiada pendidikan rasmi

    Mereka yang tidak pernah menghadiri mana-mana institusi pendidikan yang memberikan pendidikan secara rasmi.

    ii. Rendah

    Mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Darjah 1 hingga 6 atau yang setaraf dengannya.

iii. Menengah

Mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan di peringkat Tingkatan 1 (termasuk kelas peralihan) hingga Tingkatan 5, General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) 'O' Level atau yang setaraf dengannya. Turut termasuk dalam kategori ini ialah program kemahiran asas di institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal yang mana tempoh pengajian adalah sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan seperti GIATMARA.

iv. Tertiari

Mereka yang telah mencapai peringkat tertinggi selepas Tingkatan 5.

6. Sijil tertinggi diperoleh

i. UPSR/ UPSRA/ UPKK atau yang setaraf

Merujuk kepada Ujian Pencapaian Sekolah Rendah (UPSR), Ujian Penilaian Kelas KAFA (UPKK), Ujian Penilaian Sekolah Rendah Agama (UPSRA) atau yang setaraf.

ii. PT3/ PMR/ SRP/ LCE/ SRA atau yang setaraf

Merujuk kepada Pentaksiran Tingkatan 3 (PT3), Penilaian Menengah Rendah (PMR), Sijil Rendah Pelajaran (SRP), *Lower Certificate of Education* (LCE), Sijil Rendah Agama (SRA) atau yang setaraf.

iii. SPM atau yang setaraf

Merujuk kepada Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM) atau yang setaraf (Senior Cambridge Certificate, General Certificate of Education 'O' Level dan Sijil Pelajaran Vokasional Malaysia). Termasuk sijil kemahiran asas yang diperoleh dari institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal yang mana tempoh pengajian adalah sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan seperti sijil GIATMARA.

iv. STPM atau yang setaraf

Merujuk kepada Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia (STPM), *Higher School Certificate* atau kelulusan yang setaraf (Sijil Tinggi Agama dan *General Certificate of Education 'A' Level*).

v. Sijil

Merujuk kepada sijil yang diperoleh daripada kolej, politeknik atau institusi-institusi lain yang menawarkan pendidikan rasmi dan sijil kemahiran khusus dan teknikal. Tempoh pensijilan adalah tidak kurang daripada enam bulan.

vi. Diploma

Merujuk kepada diploma atau sijil setaraf dengannya dan diperoleh selepas kategori (i) atau (ii) daripada universiti, kolej, maktab atau politeknik sebelum peringkat ijazah.

vii. **Ijazah**

Merujuk kepada ijazah (Ijazah Sarjana Muda, Sarjana atau Doktor Falsafah) yang diperoleh dari institusi pengajian tinggi awam atau swasta atau yang setaraf.

viii. **Tiada sijil**

• **Tiada sijil**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang masih di bangku sekolah atau tamat persekolahan tanpa memperoleh sebarang sijil.

• **Tidak berkenaan**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang tiada pendidikan rasmi.

SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

1. Populasi survei dalam Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia iaitu meliputi kedua-dua kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi daerah pentadbiran dalam semua negeri di Malaysia. Definisi populasi survei meliputi penduduk yang tinggal di tempat kediaman (TK) persendirian dan tidak termasuk mereka yang tinggal di TK institusi seperti hotel, asrama, hospital, penjara, rumah tumpangan dan pekerja yang tinggal di rumah kongsi.

2. Walaupun Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia tidak meliputi penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi, tiada pengubahsuaian dilakukan untuk mengasingkan penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi daripada anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun selepas banci. Berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010, penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi adalah kurang daripada empat peratus daripada jumlah penduduk. Peratusan ini adalah kecil dan tidak mempengaruhi anggaran statistik daripada Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia.

3. Maklumat dikumpul daripada responden yang berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas.

RANGKA PENSAMPELAN

1. Rangka pensampelan yang digunakan bagi pemilihan sampel Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021 adalah berdasarkan Rangka Pensampelan Isi Rumah yang terdiri daripada blok penghitungan (BP) yang diwujudkan untuk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020 yang dikemas kini dari semasa ke semasa.

2. BP merupakan suatu kawasan muka bumi yang diwujudkan untuk tujuan pelaksanaan operasi yang secara puratanya mengandungi antara 80 hingga 120 TK. Semua BP dibentuk dalam lingkungan sempadan yang diwartakan iaitu di dalam mukim atau kawasan majlis tempatan.

3. BP dalam rangka pensampelan dikelaskan mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar.

    i. Kawasan bandar

    Kawasan yang diwartakan serta kawasan tepu bina yang bersempadan dengannya dan gabungan kedua-dua kawasan ini mempunyai penduduk seramai 10,000 orang atau lebih semasa Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010.

    • Kawasan tepu bina

    Kawasan yang terletak bersebelahan kawasan yang diwartakan dan mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian. Definisi kawasan bandar juga mengambil kira kawasan pembangunan khusus iaitu kawasan pembangunan yang tidak diwartakan dan boleh dikenal pasti serta terpisah dari kawasan yang diwartakan atau kawasan tepu bina melebihi 5 km dan mempunyai penduduk sekurang-kurangnya 10,000 orang dengan 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.

    ii. Kawasan luar bandar

    Kawasan selain yang diwartakan dan mempunyai jumlah penduduk kurang daripada 10,000 orang serta kawasan yang tidak diwartakan.

4. Pembandaran merupakan proses yang dinamik dan sentiasa berubah mengikut kemajuan dan pembangunan. Oleh itu, kawasan bandar bagi Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2000 dan 2010 tidak semestinya merujuk kepada kawasan yang sama kerana kawasan yang memenuhi kriteria bandar akan terus bertambah dan berkembang mengikut masa.

SAIZ SAMPEL

1. Saiz sampel survei perlu mewakili populasi mengikut keperluan peringkat analisis yang ditetapkan. Saiz sampel survei ini telah mengambil kira elemen berikut:
    i. kadar respon daripada penyiasatan yang lepas
    ii. peringkat reka bentuk pensampelan
    iii. ralat yang disasarkan

    Faktor yang dipertimbangkan bagi memuktamadkan saiz sampel adalah kos, masa dan sumber manusia.

2. Agihan saiz sampel bagi Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021 adalah seperti berikut:

Negeri	Bilangan BP Terpilih	Bilangan TK Terpilih	Bilangan Responden (MHI)
Johor	211	1,517	3,977
Kedah	186	1,462	3,544
Kelantan	149	1,022	2,826
Melaka	86	651	1,464
Negeri Sembilan	136	1,079	2,512
Pahang	167	1,109	2,812
Pulau Pinang	191	816	1,777
Perak	55	1,290	3,370
Perlis	121	382	939
Selangor	262	1,513	3,651
Terengganu	268	986	2,484
Sabah	210	2,070	4,957
Sarawak	127	1,889	5,754
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	84	596	1,533
W.P. Labuan	24	176	370
W.P. Putrajaya	27	208	476
MALAYSIA	**2,304**	**16,766**	**42,446**

KEBOLEHPERCAYAAN STATISTIK

Statistik yang dijana berdasarkan survei yang dijalankan secara sampel berkebarangkalian ini tertakluk kepada dua jenis ralat iaitu ralat pensampelan dan ralat bukan pensampelan.

i. Ralat pensampelan

Ralat pensampelan berpunca daripada anggaran data berdasarkan survei sampel berkebarangkalian berbanding populasi. Ralat ini boleh diukur dengan menggunakan **Ralat Piawai Relatif (*Relative Standard Error [RSE]*)** dan dinyatakan dalam bentuk peratusan. Ia digunakan sebagai penunjuk kepada kepersisan anggaran parameter yang dikaji. Ini memberi gambaran tahap variasi pemboleh ubah yang dianggarkan melalui survei berbanding dengan parameter populasi.

Anggaran ralat pensampelan telah dikira secara berasingan untuk beberapa pemboleh ubah penting di peringkat nasional dan negeri di Jadual B1 hingga B7. Bagi Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia, indeks kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia ialah 6.48, dengan RSE 0.10 peratus, iaitu ralat piawai *(Standard Error)* ialah 0.30. Pada 95.0 peratus selang keyakinan ($\alpha = 0.05$), indeks kebahagiaan berada di antara 3.55 sehingga 3.56.

i. **Ralat bukan pensampelan**

Ralat ini boleh berpunca daripada liputan survei yang tidak lengkap, kelemahan rangka, ralat maklum balas, tiada respon dan kesilapan semasa prosesan sama ada di peringkat penyuntingan, pengekodan ataupun tangkapan data. Bagi memastikan kualiti data berada pada tahap yang tinggi, beberapa langkah pentadbiran telah diambil supaya ralat bukan pensampelan adalah di tahap minimum. Antaranya melalui latihan intensif kepada penyelia dan penemuramah. Selain daripada itu, penyeliaan yang rapi dan semakan kualiti secara rawak dijalankan ke atas isi rumah yang diliputi untuk memastikan kesahihan maklum balas yang dicatatkan.

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

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

Di peringkat prosesan data, semakan konsistensi bagi setiap pemboleh ubah dan proses validasi telah dilaksanakan secara sistematik bagi meminimumkan kesemua jenis ralat bukan pensampelan.

METODOLOGI

1. **Rekabentuk Kajian**

Kajian ini bertujuan mengukur tahap kebahagiaan semasa rakyat Malaysia. Pelaksanaan kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif iaitu melalui survei secara bersemuka. Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia (MHI) jelas menunjukkan suatu pendekatan unik perlu dihasilkan. Memahami kompleksiti kajian, pasukan penyelidik mengenalpasti kaedah sistematik bagi mencapai kualiti kerja yang tinggi supaya sampel dapat mewakili populasi dan mencerminkan keadaan sebenar kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia. Justeru, mekanisme kebarangkalian digunakan untuk mendapatkan sampel rawak yang dapat mewakili populasi rakyat (15 tahun dan ke atas) di seluruh Malaysia.

2. **Instrumen**

Menggunakan borang soal selidik sebagai instrumen kajian. Instrumen kajian terdiri daripada 13 komponen kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia. Penambahbaikan instrumen MHI 2021 telah melalui penandaarasan serta sorotan literatur terhadap penyelidikan dari dalam dan luar negara selain perbincangan bersama pakar-pakar dalam bidang berkaitan.

3. **Tempoh Kutipan Data**

Kajian ini mengambil tempoh masa 3 bulan bagi proses kutipan data di lapangan seluruh negara iaitu bermula pada bulan September sehingga November 2021.

4. **Kaedah Pembentukan Skor Indeks**

Kajian ini menggunakan skor kosong (0.00) sebagai skor minimum dan 10.00 sebagai skor maksimum. Semakin tinggi skor, maka lebih baik tahap kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia.

Skor	Kategori
0.00 - 2.00	Sangat Tidak Bahagia
2.01 - 4.00	Tidak Bahagia
4.01 - 6.00	Sederhana Bahagia
6.01 - 8.00	Bahagia
8.01 - 10.00	Sangat Bahagia

5. **Pengiraan Indeks**

Langkah 1: Mendapatkan skor bagi setiap indikator.

Mengenalpasti nilai purata skor, skala minimum dan skala maksimum bagi setiap indikator. Formula untuk menentukan skor indikator adalah seperti berikut:

$$\text{Skor Indikator} = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{R} \times 10$$

Petunjuk:

M_1 = Purata skor
M_2 = Skala minimum
R = Julat (skala maksimum – skala minimum)

Langkah 2: Mendapatkan skor bagi setiap komponen.

Menggunakan jumlah nilai skor setiap indikator yang diperoleh dan dibahagikan dengan bilangan indikator.

$$\text{Skor Komponen} = \frac{\sum skor\ indikator}{N\ indikator}$$

Petunjuk:

M_1 = Purata skor
M_2 = Skala minimum
R = Julat (skala maksimum – skala minimum)
N = Bilangan

Langkah 3:Mendapatkan skor indeks bagi setiap komponen.

Indeks bagi setiap komponen diperoleh dengan mendapatkan purata nilai indeks komponen dan membahagikannya dengan bilangan komponen.

$$\text{Skor Indeks} = \frac{\sum skor\ domain}{N\ domain}$$

Petunjuk:

M_1 = Purata skor

M_2 = Skala minimum

R = Julat (skala maksimum – skala minimum)

N = Bilangan

PERSEMBAHAN STATISTIK

Statistik di dalam laporan ini dipersembahkan pada peringkat nasional meliputi tajuk berikut:

i.   Komponen dan Negeri;

ii.   Komponen dan Jantina;

iii.   Komponen, Kewarganegaraan dan Kumpulan Etnik;

iv.   Komponen dan Strata;

v.   Komponen dan Kumpulan Umur;

vi.   Komponen dan Taraf Perkahwinan;

vii.   Komponen dan Pencapaian Pendidikan; dan

viii.   Komponen dan Sijil Tertinggi

NOTA, SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

-	kosong/ tiada kes
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
0.0	Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan misalnya kurang daripada 0.05 peratus

INTRODUCTION

1. *The statistics published in this report is based on Malaysia Happiness Survey conducted by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). The implementation of this survey is based on international manuals such as World Happiness Report (WHR), Human Development Index (HDI), OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being, Gross National Happiness (Bhutan GNH) and Happy Planet Index as well as getting reccommendations from appointed reference experts. In addition, external and internal studies are also used as reference for this survey.*

2. *Malaysia Happiness Survey was conducted in the period from September until November to provide Malaysia Happiness Index statistics at the national and state levels as well as urban and rural areas. A complete and systematic approach in data collection and processing is maintained from time to time with a purpose to obtaining time series statistical comparisons.*

3. *The information obtained from Malaysia Happiness Survey is gathered under the provisions of the Statistics Act 1965 (Revised 1989). Section 6 of this Act requires any individuals to provide actual information or best estimates to DOSM. Meanwhile, Section 7 of this Act allows respondents whom refuse to cooperate in the undertaking of the survey to be penalised. The Act stipulated that the detailed information gathered is confidential and only aggregated figures are published.*

4. *This technical note comprises of detailed explanation on concepts, definition and methodology used to conduct Malaysia Happiness Survey information obtained via household approach.*

5. *This survey based on 13 components namely family, housing and environment, social participation, health, communication, education, working life, income, public safety, time use, religion and spiritual, culture and emotional experiences.*

OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY

The main objective of Malaysia Happiness Survey is to measure the happiness level based on 13 components through household approach. The main indicator of this survey is crucial to identify Malaysian happiness which can be used by government agencies as input for policy making for the program implementation that is related to human resource and social development.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

1. *Malaysia Happiness Survey uses the personal interview and online method. During the survey period, trained interviewers visit households in selected living quarters (LQs) to collect demographic information on all household members and particulars perception of happiness of household members aged 15 years and above.*

2. *External work reviews were made to detect possible omissions as well as to correct any errors during this monitoring. In addition, selected households were also re-interviewed to check the quality of data collection.*

3. The survey questionnaire is designed to collect the information related to the Malaysian happiness according to the 13 components studied in the reference month.

CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

1. Happiness is a multi-dimensional concept that refers to satisfaction, feeling of happiness, pleasure of life and well-being of various aspects of an individual's life from a physical, social, emotional and spiritual point of view.

2. 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.

3. Ethnic groups is categorized within Malaysian citizens those who are non-citizens. The classification is as follows;

    i. Malaysian Citizens (Bumiputera, Chinese, Indian and Others)

    ii. Non-Malaysian Citizens

4. Living quarters is defined as any separate and independent structures which is constructed and intended as place of abode.

    i. Separate

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

    ii. Independent

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

5. Educational attainment refers to the highest level which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education and is categorised as follows:

    i. No formal education

    Refers to persons who never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education.

    ii. Primary

    Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Year 1 to 6 or equivalent.

iii. Secondary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Form 1 to 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Education (GCSE) 'O' Level or equivalent. Includes basic skill programmes in specific trades and technical skill institutions where the training period is at least six months e.g. GIATMARA

iv. Tertiary

Refers to those whose highest level of education is above Form 5.

6.   *Highest certificate obtained*

i. UPSR/ UPSRA/ UPKK *or equivalent*

Refers to Ujian Pencapaian Sekolah Rendah (UPSR), Ujian Penilaian Kelas KAFA (UPKK), Ujian Penilaian Sekolah Rendah Agama (UPSRA) *or equivalent.*

ii. P*T3/ PMR/ SRP/ LCE/ SRA *or equivalent*

Refers to Pentaksiran Tingkatan 3 (PT3), Penilaian Menengah Rendah (PMR), Sijil Rendah Pelajaran (SRP), *Lower Certificate of Education* (LCE)*, Sijil Rendah Agama (SRA)   or equivalent.*

iii. SPM or equivalent

Refers to Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia *(SPM) or equivalent (Senior Cambridge Certificate, General Certificate of Education 'O' Level and Malaysia Certificate of Vocatioanl Education).This includes basic skill certificate obtained from specific trades and technical skills institutions where the training period is at least six months e.g.* GIATMARA *certificate*

iv. STPM *or equivalent*

Refers to Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia (STPM)*, Higher School Certificate or equivalent (*Sijil Tinggi Agama *and General Certificate of Education 'A' Level).*

v. Certificate

Refers to certificate obtained from college, polytechnic or other institutions which offers formal education. Duration of certification should not be less than six months.

vi. Diploma

Refers to diploma or equivalent certificate obtained after category (i) or (ii) from university, college or polytechnic prior to a degree qualification.

vii. Degree

Refers to degree (Bachelor, Masters or PhD) obtained from public or private higher institution or equivalent.

> *viii. No certificate*
>
> • *No certificate*
> Refers to those who are currently attending school or who have completed schooling without receiving any certificate.
>
> • *Not applicable*
> Refers to those who have no formal education.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

1. *The population of Malaysia Happiness Survey which covers both urban and rural areas for administrative districts in all states in Malaysia. The survey population is defined to cover persons who live in private living quarters (LQs); hence excludes person residing in institutional LQs such as hotels, hostels, hospitals, prisons, boarding houses and workers residing in construction work site.*

2. *Although the Malaysia Happiness Survey did not cover the institutional population, no attempt was made to adjust for the exclusion of the population living in institutional LQs from the independent mid-year post census population estimates. Based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census, those living in institutional LQs were less than four per cent of the total population. The percentage was small and did not affect the estimates of the Malaysia Happiness Survey.*

3. *Information was collected from respondents aged 15 years and above.*

SAMPLING FRAME

1. *The frame used for the selection of sample for Malaysia Happiness Survey 2021 is based on the Household Sampling Frame which is made up of enumeration blocks (EBs) created for the 2010 Population and Housing Census and was updated from time to time.*

2. *EBs are geographically contiguous areas of land with identifiable boundaries created for survey operation purposes, which on average contains about 80 to 120 LQs. Generally, all EBs are formed within gazetted boundaries, i.e. within mukim or local authority areas.*

3. *The EBs in the sampling frame are also classified into urban and rural areas.*

    i. Urban areas

    Gazetted areas with their adjoining built up areas with a combined population of 10,000 or more at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

    • *Built up areas*

    Areas contiguous to a gazetted area with at least 60 per cent of their population (aged 15 years and over) engaged in non-agricultural activities. The definition of urba areas also takes into account the special development area namely the development area which is not gazetted and can be identified and separated from the gazetted area or built up area of more than 5 km with population of at least 10,000 persons where 60 per cent of the population (aged 15 years and over) were involved in non-agricultural activities.

    ii. Rural areas

    All other gazetted areas with population of less than 10,000 persons and non gazetted areas.

4. *Urbanisation is a dynamic process and keeps changing in line with progress and development. Thus, the urban areas for the 2000 and 2010 censuses do not necessarily refer to the same areas, as areas fulfilling the criteria of urban continue to increase or grow with time.*

SAMPLE SIZE

1. *The sample size for this survey is required to represent overall population following the level of analysis requirement. The sample size has accounted for the following elements:*

    i. response rate of the previous survey;

    ii. level of sampling design; and

    iii. desired error.

    Factors that are taken into consideration to finalise the sample size are cost, time and human resource.

2. The sample size of the Malaysia Happiness Index Survey 2021 are as follows:

State	Number of selected EBs	Number of selected EQs	Number of respondents (MHI)
Johor	211	1,517	3,977
Kedah	186	1,462	3,544
Kelantan	149	1,022	2,826
Melaka	86	651	1,464
Negeri Sembilan	136	1,079	2,512
Pahang	167	1,109	2,812
Pulau Pinang	191	816	1,777
Perak	55	1,290	3,370
Perlis	121	382	939
Selangor	262	1,513	3,651
Terengganu	268	986	2,484
Sabah	210	2,070	4,957
Sarawak	127	1,889	5,754
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	84	596	1,533
W.P. Labuan	24	176	370
W.P. Putrajaya	27	208	476
MALAYSIA	**2,304**	**16,766**	**42,446**

RELIABILITY OF STATISTICS

The statistics generated based on survey conducted with probability sampling are subjected to two types of errors which are sampling and non-sampling errors.

i. Sampling error

Sampling error is a result of estimating data based on a probability sampling survey compared to the population. Such error in statistics is termed as **Relative Standard Error (RSE)** and is expressed in percentage. This error is an indication to the precision of the parameter under study. In other words, it reflects the extent of variation of sample based estimates compared to the parameter of population.

Sampling errors of estimates on a few important variables at national and state levels are calculated separately as shown in the Tables B1 to B7. For Malaysia Happiness Survey, happiness index was 6.48 with an RSE of 0.10 per cent and standard error (SE) of 0.30. At 95.0 per cent confidence interval (a = 0.05), happiness index was in the range of 3.55 to 3.56.

i.   Non-sampling error

The error may arise through incomplete survey coverage, weaknesses in the frame, response errors, non-response errors and also errors during processing either through editing, coding or data capture. To ensure that data is of high quality, several administrative procedures were taken to minimise non-sampling errors. Intensive training was conducted for the supervisors and enumerators. In addition, close supervision and random checks were carried out on households covered by the enumerators to ensure the validity of the recorded information.

In order to resolve the case of non-response error due to several reasons such as vacant house, 'no one at home', refusal to co-operate or unqualified LQ, the sample size estimation for this survey has taken into account all those possibilities.

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

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

METHODOLOGY

1.   Research Design

This study aims to measure the current state of Malaysian happiness. The implementation of this study uses quantitative methods that is through surveys. The Malaysia Happiness Index (MHI) clearly shows that a unique approach needs to be developed. To understand the complexity of the study, the research team identified systematic methods to achieve high quality work so that the sample can be a representative of the population and reflect the real situation of Malaysians happiness. Thus, the probability mechanism is used to obtain a random sample of the population (15 years and above) throughout Malaysia.

2.   Instrument

This study used survey forms as research instruments. The research instrument consists of 13 components of Malaysian happiness. The improvement of the MHI 2021 instrument has been through benchmarking and literature review on research from within and outside the country as well as discussions with experts in related fields.

3.   Data collection period

This study took three months for the data collection process in the field of study throughout the whole country, starting in September until November 2021.

4. Method of determining index score

This study uses a score of zero (0.00) as the minimum score and 10.00 as the maximum score. The higher the score, the better the level of Malaysian happiness.

Score	Category
0.00 - 2.00	Very Unhappy
2.01 - 4.00	Unhappy
4.01 - 6.00	Moderately Happy
6.01 - 8.00	Happy
8.01 - 10.00	Very Happy

5. Index Calculation

Step 1: Obtain the score for each indicator

Identify the average score, minimum and maximum scale for each indicator. The formula to determine indicator score is given as:

$$\text{Indicator score} = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{R} \times 10$$

Where:

M_1 = Average score
M_2 = Minimum scale
R = Range (maximum scale – minimum scale)

Step 2: Obtain the score for each component.

Used the total score for each indicator above and divided by the total indicator.

$$\text{Component score} = \frac{\sum Indicator\ score}{N\ indicator}$$

Where:

M_1 = Average score
M_2 = Minimum scale
R = Range (maximum scale – minimum scale)
N = Number

Step 3: Obtain the index score for each component.

Index for every component is obtained by dividing the total component score from step 2 and total component.

$$Index\ score = \frac{\Sigma\ domain\ score}{N\ domain}$$

Where:

M_1 = *Average score*
M_2 = *Minimum scale*
R = *Range (maximum scale – minimum scale)*
N = *Number*

PRESENTATION OF STATISTICS

The statistics in this report are presented at the national level comprises the following topics:

i. *Components and State;*

ii. *Components and Sex;*

iii. *Components, Citizenship and Ethnic group;*

iv. *Components and Strata;*

v. *Components and Age group;*

vi. *Components and Marital Status;*

vii. *Components and Educational Attainment; and*

i. *Components and Highest Certificate*

NOTES, SYMBOL AND ABBREVIATION

-	*Nil/ no cases*
W.P.	*Wilayah Persekutuan*
0.0	*Less than half the smallest units shown; for example less than 0.05 per cent*

PERTANYAAN BERHUBUNG DENGAN PENERBITAN INI BOLEH 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@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perlis,
Tingkat 1, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel.　　: 04-977 1221
Faks　　: 04-977 1223/04-976 8950
E-mel　 : jpperlis@dosm.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@dosm.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　 : admin_jptrg@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.gov.my

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

ENQUIRIES ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION CAN 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@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Perlis,
1st Floor, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel.   : 04-977 1221
Fax   : 04-977 1223/04-976 8950
Email   : jpperlis@dosm.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@dosm.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   : admin_jptrg@dosm.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@dosm.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@dosm.gov.my

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