SPOTLIGHT ON POVERTY

PAKAN, SARAWAK

WIKI
IMPACT

TABLE OF

CONTENTS

Cover photo: wikipedia.org

INTRODUCTION

Eradicating poverty remains one of the biggest challenges facing humanity today and the primary focus of Wiki Impact's Poverty Project.

Out of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), 'No Poverty' is the first. The stakes are high, human lives are on the line. It is of utmost importance that together, as a nation, state and community work together to eliminate poverty.

End poverty in all its forms, everywhere.

We usually associate poverty with a lack of money – not being able to afford to put food on the table or having a roof over your head. While poverty definitely includes not being able to meet basic needs including meals, clothing and shelter, it is also about so much more than that.

"Fundamentally, poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities." United Nations, 1998

Let us restore human dignity, give back voices to people and provide opportunities where everyone can not only survive, but thrive.

Spotlight on Poverty is a series that aims to highlight the needs and gaps in the poorest districts of every state in Malaysia.

What's in this report?
This comprehensive report will give you grand overview of how the district is fairing. Poverty is a complex and interconnected issue that impacts on other issues of society.

The report will cover the following:
- Socio economic overview
- Employment
- Basic Amenities
- Education (Primary and Secondary)
- Healthcare
- Internet & Connectivity

How can this report be used?
If you're a changemaker (NGO, association, government led initiative, etc) that is involved in alleviating poverty, this data will help you to make impactful and informed decisions on where to channel and focus your resources and efforts.

The data will also inform policy makers and communicators better understand the state of poverty in these districts, thus giving a voice to the voiceless.

SPOTLIGHT ON POVERTY : PAKAN, SARAWAK

The small town of Pakan lies a mere 45 kilometres from the town of Sarikei. A large majority of the population in Pakan are of the indigenous Iban ethnicity. Other ethnicities such as Chinese, Indian and a combination of others put together don't even make up 5% of the population. Pakan is one of the 4 districts that is under the Sarikei Division.

Sarikei Division is made up of :
- Sarikei
- Pakan
- Julau
- Meradong

The name Pakan found its' origins from the pakan fruit, which is a local fruit much akin to that of a durian fruit. Some refer to the pakan as the wild durian, as it is often found growing in the wild, and is always smaller than regular local durian. The town of Pakan adopted the fruit as its' symbol, thus a pakan statue was erected in one of their main road junctions.

Perhaps the most notable mention of Pakan is that it is the final resting place of the legendary Iban warrior, Rentap. Rentap was a local hero in Sarawak during the reign of James Brooke, the first White Rajah. Rentap is said to be buried in Lumbung Rentap, which can be found at Bukit Sibau. His followers such as Uyu and Medan were also buried nearby at Bukit Uyu.
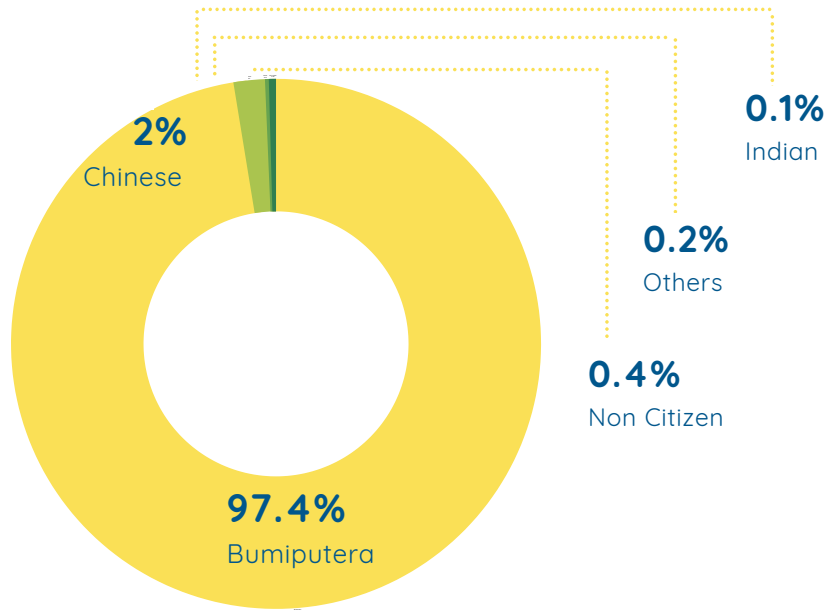
PAKAN IN GENERAL

Brief overview of the population & poverty in Pakan

18,300

Population Size
Constitute of 0.63% of Sarawak's population

2%
Chinese

0.1%
Indian

0.2%
Others

0.4%
Non Citizen

97.4%
Bumiputera

8

Poorest District
out of 162 districts
in Malaysia

2637

Monthly Household Income (Median)
58.03% less than Sarawak (RM4,544)

0.309

GINI Coefficient
Compared to Sarawak's 0.387

21.7%

Incidence of Absolute Poverty[1]
Compared to Sarawak's 9%

38.1%

Incidence of Relative Poverty
Compared to Sarawak's 15.20%

EMPLOYMENT
Labour force and employment

96.7%
Employment Rate
Compared to
Sarawak's 96.9%

3.4%
Unemployment Rate
Compared to
Sarawak's 3.1%

3,100
Persons Outside the Labour Force
Out of the 18,300 population total in Pakan

9,100
Persons in the Labour Force
Out of the 18,300 population total in Pakan

8,800
Persons Employed
Out of the 9,100 persons in the labour force
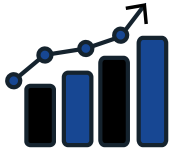
300
Persons Unemployed
Out of the 9,100 persons in the labour force

OBSERVATIONS

With 300 unemployed in Pakan, the number is relatively low compared to other districts. But that could also be attributed to the smaller population size in Pakan.

The employment rate in Pakan is almost the same as the employment rate in all of Sarawak.

Likewise, the unemployment rate for Pakan and Sarawak are almost identical.

GROSS OUTPUT

The Gross Output Value of Pakan by Sector

NA

Total Gross Output Value

NA

Agriculture

NA

Mining and Quarrying

NA

Manufacturing

NA

Construction

NA

Service

BASIC AMENITIES

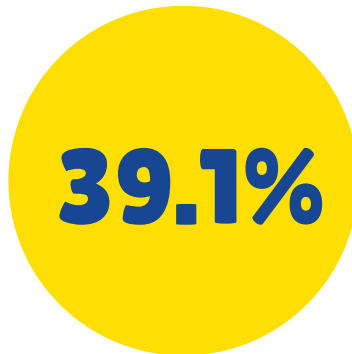*Available utilities and amenities for the population*

100%

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Also 99.8% for all of Sarawak

60.9%

PIPED WATER IN THE HOUSE

39.1%

OTHERS

0%

PUBLIC WATER STAND PIPE

4.3%

GARBAGE COLLECTION AT LIVING QUARTERS

Compared to 56.7% for Sarawak

26.1%

AREA GARBAGE COLLECTION

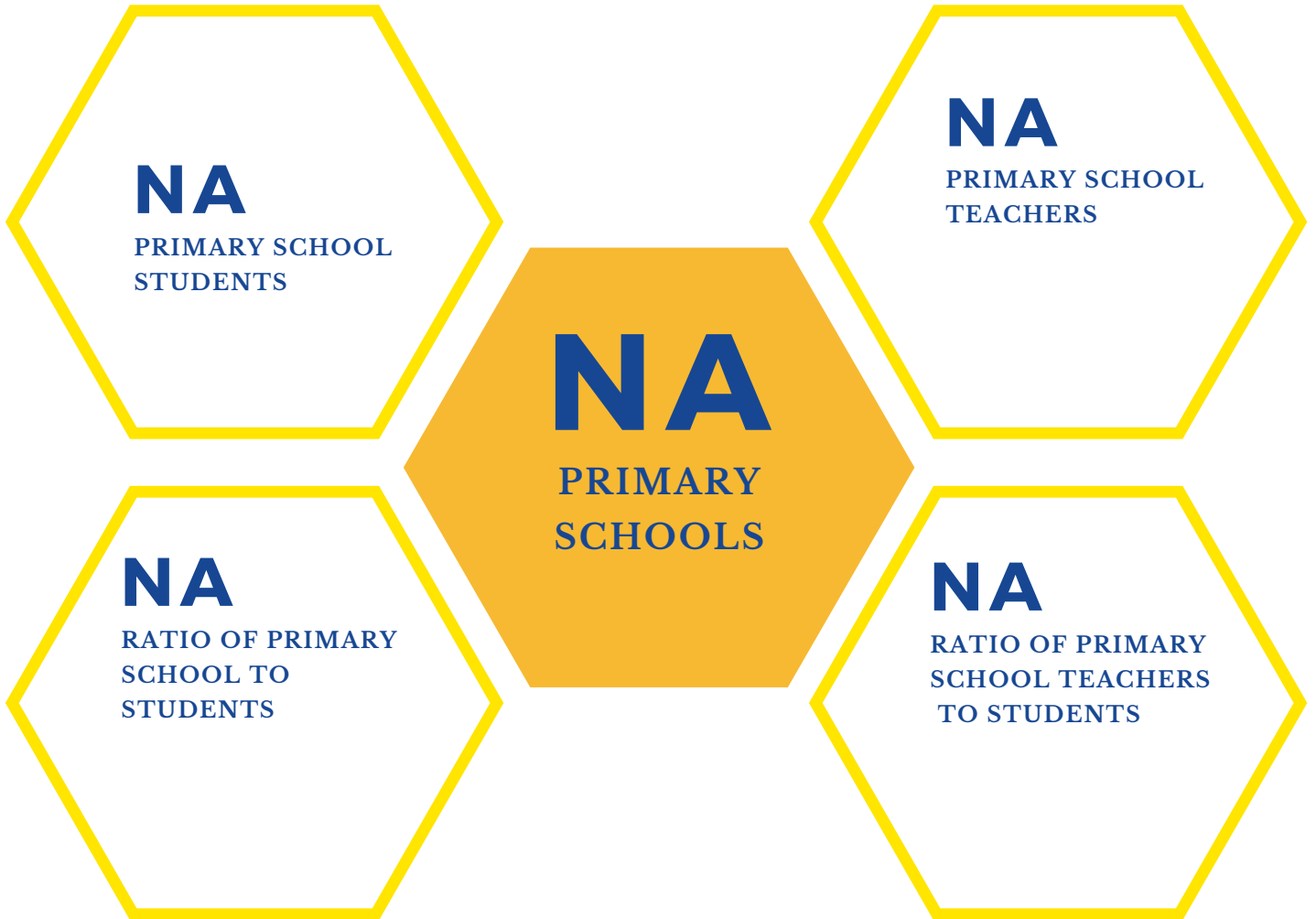Compared to 29.2% for Sarawak

69.6%

WITHOUT GARBAGE COLLECTION

Compared to 14.1% for Sarawak

EDUCATION- PRIMARY

An overview on the state of Primary education for the population of Pakan

NA
PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

NA
PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

NA
PRIMARY SCHOOLS

NA
RATIO OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TO STUDENTS

NA
RATIO OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS TO STUDENTS

79.1%
HOUSEHOLD LESS THAN 5KM FROM PRIMARY SCHOOL

Compared to 94.1% for Sarawak

18.3%
HOUSEHOLD 5-9KM FROM PRIMARY SCHOOL
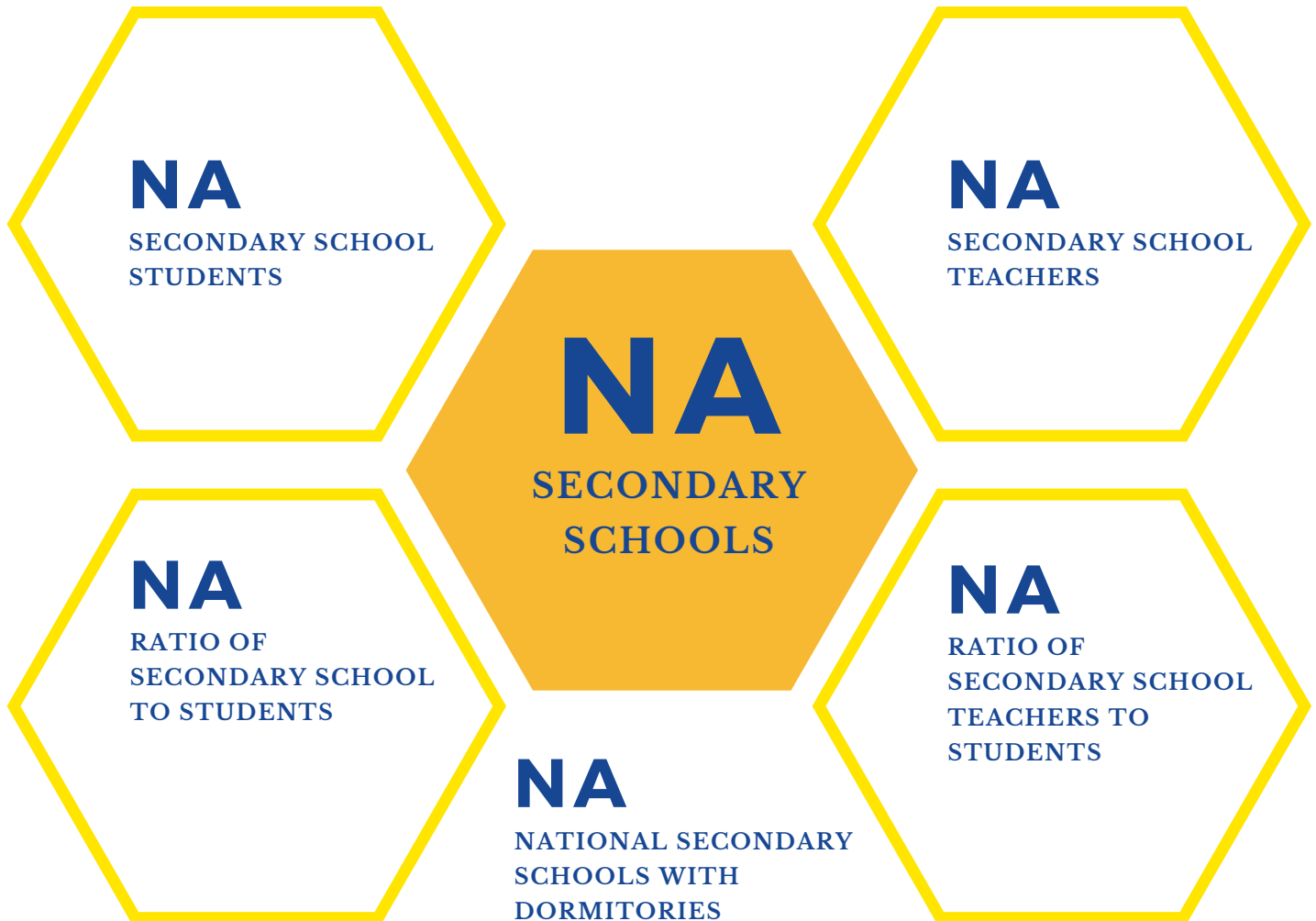
Compared to 3.5% for Sarawak

2.6%
HOUSEHOLD MORE THAN 9KM FROM PRIMARY SCHOOL

Compared to 2.4% for Sarawak

SPOTLIGHT ON POVERTY: **PAKAN, SARAWAK**

EDUCATION- SECONDARY

An overview on the state of Secondary education for the population of Pakan

NA
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

NA
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

NA
SECONDARY SCHOOLS

NA
RATIO OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TO STUDENTS

NA
RATIO OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS TO STUDENTS

NA
NATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH DORMITORIES

28.7%
HOUSEHOLD LESS THAN 5KM FROM SECONDARY SCHOOL

Compared to 74.8% for Sarawak

28.7%
HOUSEHOLD 5-9KM FROM SECONDARY SCHOOL

Compared to 7.1% for Sarawak

42.6%
HOUSEHOLD MORE THAN 9KM FROM SECONDARY SCHOOL

Compared to 18.1% for Sarawak

HEALTHCARE

Available government healthcare facilites

NA

Public hospitals

NA

Private Hospitals

5

Government Clinics

NA

Beds

NA

Ratio of beds to population

44.4%
HOUSEHOLD LESS THAN 5KM FROM PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE

Compared to 73.5% for Sarawak

22.6%
HOUSEHOLD 5-9KM FROM PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE
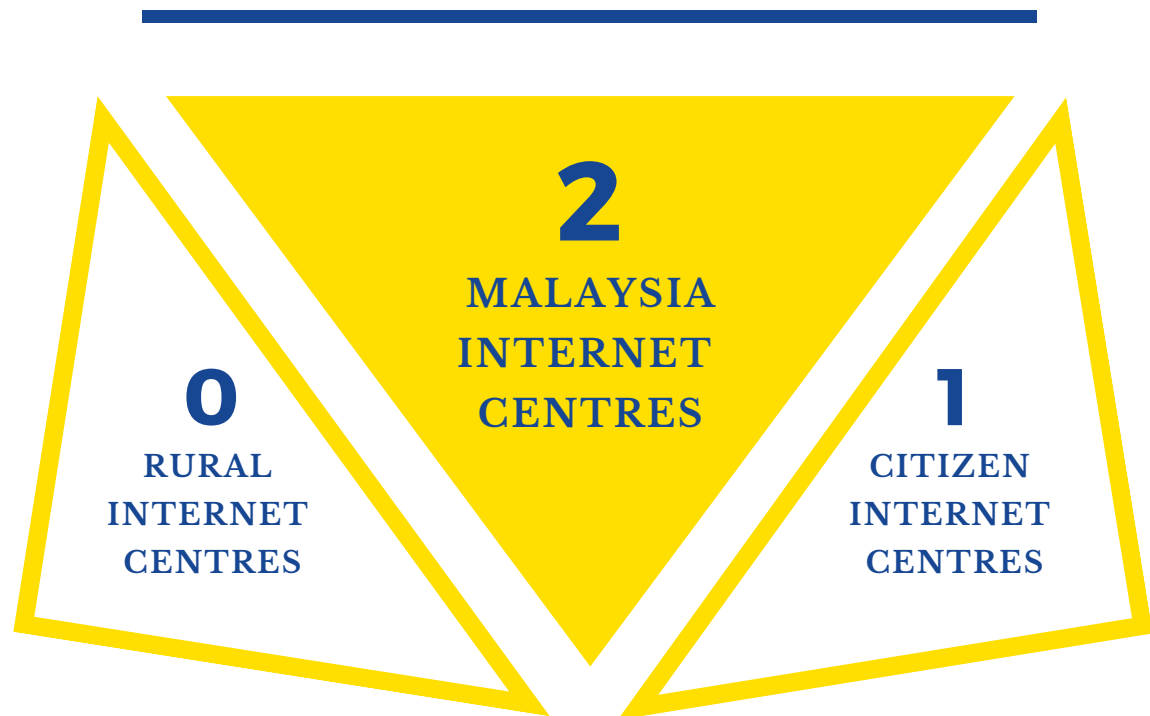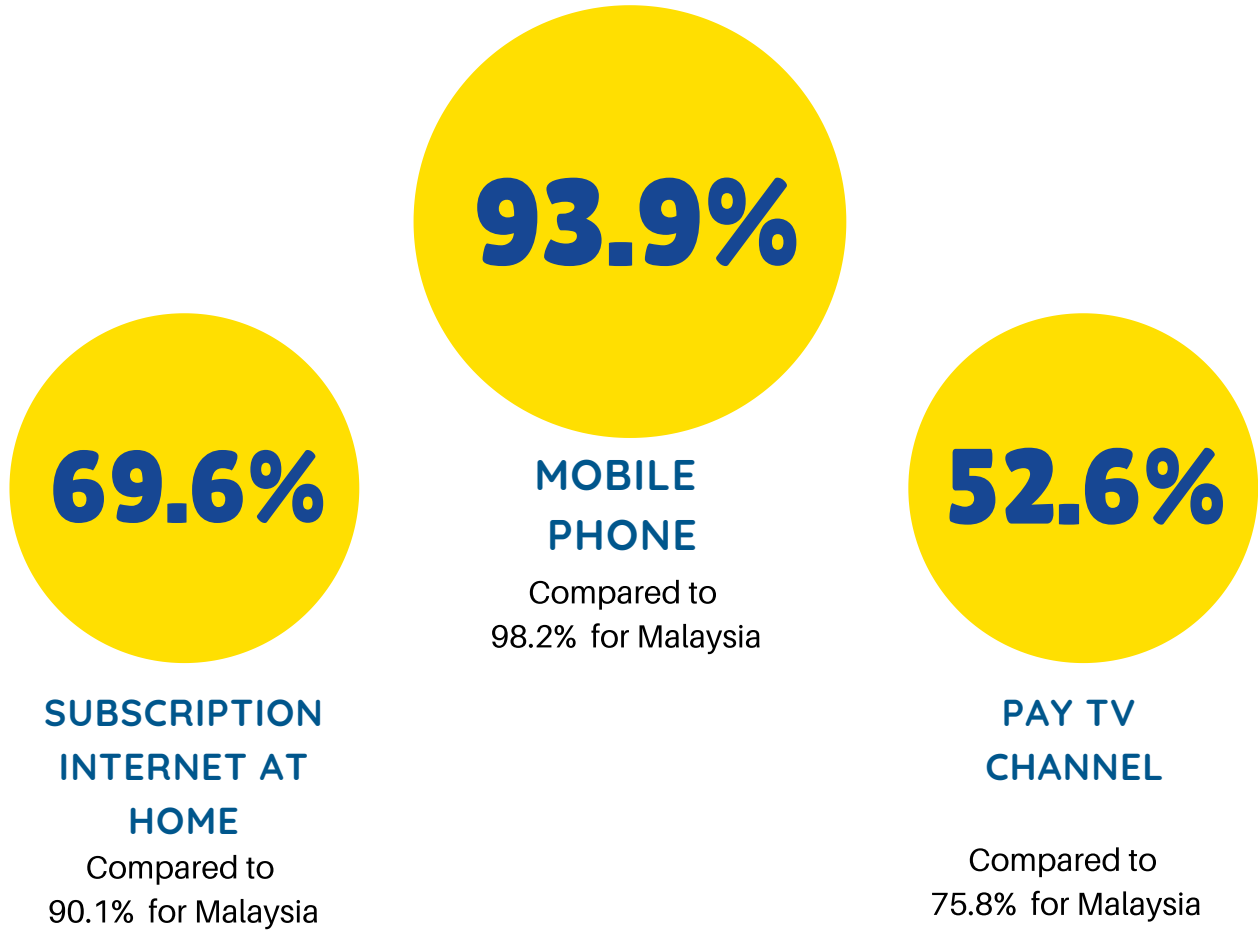
Compared to 11% for Sarawak

33%
HOUSEHOLD MORE THAN 9KM FROM PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE

Compared to 15.5% for Sarawak

INTERNET & CONNECTIVITY

Internet facilities available to the population

93.9%

MOBILE PHONE

Compared to
98.2% for Malaysia

69.6%

SUBSCRIPTION INTERNET AT HOME

Compared to
90.1% for Malaysia

52.6%

PAY TV CHANNEL

Compared to
75.8% for Malaysia

2

MALAYSIA INTERNET CENTRES

0

RURAL INTERNET CENTRES

1

CITIZEN INTERNET CENTRES

DEFINITIONS

An explanation of the terminologies used in this Spotlight

Absolute poverty- "The most severe type of poverty where there is a severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services." (UN 1995 report of the World Summit for Social Development)

Relative Poverty- It is when impoverished households earn 50% less than the national median household incomes. This means that the household does have money, however they do not have enough money to afford anything other than the basics. This type of poverty is also dependant on the economy of the country, and as such is subject to change from time to time.

GINI Index- It is defined as the measure of statistical dispersion intended to represent the income inequality within a nation. It is calculated using a specific formula and the results determines the different levels of income inequality.

GINI Index:

- <0.2 = perfect income equality
- 0.2-0.3 = relative equality
- 0.3-0.4 = adequate equality
- 0.4-0.5 = big income gap
- >0.5 = severe income gap

The bigger the number of the GINI index, the more severe the income inequality. Anything less than 0.2 represent perfect income equality, while anything higher than 0.5 represents a severe income inequality. Any number between 0.2 and 0.3 is considered an adequate safe value. A value of 0.4 is considered the warning level that immediate action must be taken to reduce income inequality.

DEFINITIONS

An explanation of the terminology used in this Spotlight

Labour force- It represents the group of people in the population that are currently actively looking for work, or already working.

Outside labour force- Refers to the group of people that are not actively looking for work. Example : Pensioners, school children, infants, and housewives.

Employed force- The group of people within the population that are currently working for pay at least one hour per week.

Unemployed force- The group of people within the population that are currently able and looking for work, but not yet hired.

Gross output- "The total output of a firm, industry, or economy without deducting intermediate costs." (Collins Dictionary)

This means that the Gross Output of an industry is the immediate value of their output/sales, without taking into account the cost of labour and production.

REFERENCES

A list of all the sources used to gather data and information

1. Malaysia, Department of Statistics. (2019). LAPORAN SURVEI PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH DAN KEMUDAHAN ASAS MENGIKUT NEGERI DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN: SARAWAK.

2. Department of Statistics Malaysia.(2019). MY LOCAL STATS PAKAN, SARAWAK 2019.

3. Department of Statistics Malaysia.(2019). Penemuan Utama Malaysia.

4. Sarawak@ A glance. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/cone&menu_id=clJnWTlTbWFHdmUwbmtSTE1EQStFZz09

5. Stats GeoPortal. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://statsgeo.mycensus.gov.my/geostats/mapv2.php?m=1

6. Employment - Labour force - OECD Data. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://data.oecd.org/emp/labour-force.htm

7. Extreme poverty. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extreme_poverty

8. Gini coefficient. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gini_coefficient

9. Gross output definition and meaning: Collins English Dictionary. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/gross-output

10. Relative vs Absolute Poverty: Defining Different Types of Poverty. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.habitatforhumanity.org.uk/blog/2018/09/relative-absolute-poverty/

WIKI
IMPACT

Wiki Impact is an online platform dedicated to the impact industry. We share stories and data on issues that matter, highlighting impact-driven organizations and changemakers on the ground. Now, everyone can experience the impact industry, get data to give effectively, and bring more fulfilment and purpose to life.

wikiimpact.com