

SPOTLIGHT ON POVERTY

PITAS, SABAH

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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, social investor) 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 help policy makers and communicators better understand the state of poverty in these districts.

Let's work together to give a voice to the voiceless.

SPOTLIGHT ON POVERTY:

PITAS, SABAH

The district of Pitas is found within Sabah, and is located in the northern side of Borneo. The name Pitas originated from the word “Nopitas”, which means broken off in the language of the Sungai ethnicity.

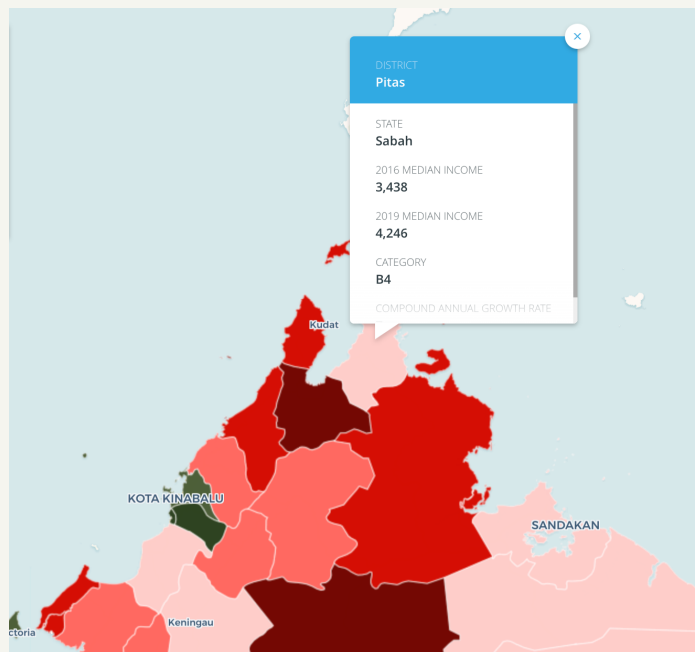
The story goes that long ago there was a flood at the Bengkoka River which caused it to be ‘broken off’. The word “Nopitas” which described the situation was adopted by the residents to become Pitas today.

A majority of the residents in Pitas are of the collective ethnic group Kadazan Dusun. This group is further represented by sub-ethnicities such as Rungus, Sungai, Tambanuo, Kimaragang, Bajau, Suluk dan Ubian.

Pitas is divided into 6 divisions:

1. Mapan-Mapan
2. Pantai
3. Ketumpang
4. Pingan-Pingan
5. Telaga
6. Dandun

One of the highlights of Pitas each year is the Bengkoka festival which is held in conjunction with the Harvest Festival, or ‘Pesta Kaamatan’. It showcases the district of Pitas with all its cultures, attractions and traditions.



District mapping data on wikiimpact.com/poverty-project

The cultural displays include a showing of the traditional houses of the 6 ethnic groups found exclusively in Pitas and expos on the agriculture and handicrafts.

Other activities include traditional performances, sea sports, the Sugandoi singing competition, the Tagunggu competition and even the crowning of the Harvest Festival Queen called the ‘Unduk Ngadau’.

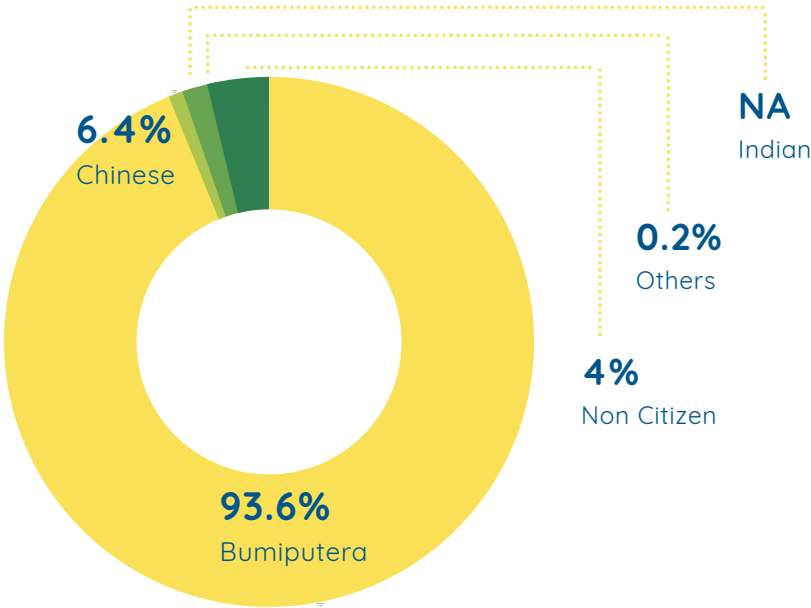


PITAS IN GENERAL

Brief overview of the population & poverty in Pitas



Population Size
Constitute of 1.16% of Sabah's population



Poorest District
out of 162 districts in Malaysia



Monthly Household Income (Median)
47.2% less than Sabah (RM4,235)



GINI Coefficient
Compared to Sabah's 0.397



Incidence of Absolute Poverty¹
Compared to Sabah's 19.5%



Incidence of Relative Poverty
Compared to Sabah's 14.7%



EMPLOYMENT

Labour force and employment



Employment Rate
Compared to Sabah's 94.2%



Unemployment Rate
Compared to Sabah's 5.8%



Persons Outside the Labour Force
Out of the 45,400 population total in Pitas



Persons in the Labour Force
Out of the 45,400 population total in Pitas



Persons Employed
Out of the 22,000 persons in the labour force

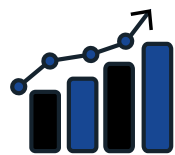


Persons Unemployed
Out of the 22,000 persons in the labour force

OBSERVATIONS

With 5,900 unemployed in Pitas, more effort needs to be taken to provide jobs and increase the employment rate.

The unemployment rate in Pitas is almost exactly the same as all of Sabah.



GROSS OUTPUT

The Gross Output Value of Pitas by Sector



Total Gross Output Value



Service
46% of the Total Gross Output Value



Mining and Quarrying
26.4% of the Total Gross Output Value



Agriculture
16.1% of the Total Gross Output Value



Manufacturing
7.6% of the Total Gross Output Value



Construction
3.6% of the Total Gross Output Value

OBSERVATIONS

The majority of the economy in Pitas is dominated by the service industry.

It is followed by the mining and quarrying industry.

The manufacturing industry in Pitas alone is almost half of the total gross output value, making it the most active and profitable industry in the district.



BASIC AMENITIES

PAGE 06

Available utilities and amenities for the population

98.6%

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

99.7% for all of
Sabah

96.3%

PIPED WATER IN THE HOUSE

Compared to
97.9% for Sabah

2.2%

PUBLIC WATER STAND PIPE

Compared to 1.5%
for Sabah

31.9%

OTHERS

Compared to 13.8%
for Sabah

84.8%

WITHOUT GARBAGE COLLECTION

Compared to 30.5% for
Sabah

15.2%

AREA GARBAGE COLLECTION

Compared to 32.6% for
Sabah

0%

GARBAGE COLLECTION AT LIVING QUARTERS

Compared to 36.9% for
Sabah



EDUCATION- PRIMARY

PAGE 07

An overview on the state of primary school education in Pitas

5,872

PRIMARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS

610

PRIMARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS

2.36% of primary
school teachers in
Sabah

31

PRIMARY
SCHOOLS

1:189

RATIO OF PRIMARY
SCHOOL TO
STUDENTS

Compared to
1:351 in Malaysia

1:9.6

RATIO OF PRIMARY
SCHOOL TEACHERS
TO STUDENTS

Compared to
1:11.5 in Malaysia

90.6%

HOUSEHOLD LESS
THAN 5KM FROM
PRIMARY SCHOOL

Compared to 97.6% for
Sabah

8%

HOUSEHOLD 5-9KM
FROM PRIMARY
SCHOOL

Compared to 1.5% for
Sabah

1.4%

HOUSEHOLD MORE
THAN 9KM FROM
PRIMARY SCHOOL

Compared to 0.9% for
Sabah



EDUCATION- SECONDARY

PAGE 08

An overview on the state of secondary school education in Pitas

4,230

SECONDARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS

335

SECONDARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS

6

SECONDARY
SCHOOLS

1:705

RATIO OF
SECONDARY SCHOOL
TO STUDENTS

Compared to
1:824 in Malaysia

1:12.6

RATIO OF
SECONDARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS TO
STUDENTS

Compared to 1:11
in Malaysia

NA

NATIONAL SECONDARY
SCHOOLS WITH
DORMITORIES

68.8%

HOUSEHOLD LESS
THAN 5KM FROM
SECONDARY SCHOOL

Compared to 84.4% for
Sabah

10.2%

HOUSEHOLD 5-9KM
FROM SECONDARY
SCHOOL

Compared to 6% for
Sabah

21%

HOUSEHOLD MORE
THAN 9KM FROM
SECONDARY SCHOOL

Compared to 9.6% for
Sabah



HEALTHCARE

PAGE 09

Available government healthcare facilities

1

Public hospitals

0

Private Hospitals

13

Government Clinics

72

Beds

1:
631

Ratio of beds to
population

Compared to
1:811 in Sabah and
1:710 in Malaysia

OBSERVATION:

With only 1 public hospitals and no private hospitals, Pitas is reliant on 13 government clinics. It could also mean that more severe and serious medical cases will need to be referred to larger hospitals in Sabah

78.3%

HOUSEHOLD LESS
THAN 5KM FROM
PUBLIC HEALTH
CENTRE

Compared to 84.1% for
Sabah

4.3%

HOUSEHOLD 5-9KM
FROM PUBLIC
HEALTH CENTRE

Compared to 7.5% for
Sabah

17.4%

HOUSEHOLD MORE
THAN 9KM FROM
PUBLIC HEALTH
CENTRE

Compared to 8.4% for
Sabah



INTERNET & CONNECTIVITY

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Internet penetration and accessibility in Pitas

57.1%

**PAY TV
CHANNEL**

Compared to
75.8% for Malaysia

94.9%

**MOBILE
PHONE**

Compared to
98.2% for Malaysia

50.7%

**SUBSCRIPTION
INTERNET AT HOME**

Compared to
90.1% for Malaysia

5

**MALAYSIA
INTERNET
CENTRES**

NA

**RURAL
INTERNET
CENTRES**

1

**CITIZEN
INTERNET
CENTRES**

People and organisations making a difference

Beyond Pitas

An NGO dedicated to bring awareness to the plight of the underprivileged in Sabah and Malaysia.

Website: <https://www.facebook.com/BeyondPitas/>

E-mail: pitasbeyond@gmail.com

MyFund Action Sabah

MyFundAction is registered and one of very active NGO funded entirely through the business and voluntary support of millions of people around the world and our partners in government, civil society and the private sector.

Phone Number: 013-860 1244

Website: <https://www.facebook.com/MyFundActionSabah/>

E-mail: ydkmmsabah.2018@gmail.com

Starfish Malaysia Foundation

We build and manage hostels within the vicinity of nearby schools so that rural children can have access to education.

Phone Number: +6088 212 400

Website: <http://starfishmy.com/>

E-mail: hello@starfishmy.com

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.

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.

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

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