



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

LAPORAN SURVEI PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH

HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

JOHOR

2024

Pemakluman

Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan *Open Data Inventory* (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh *Open Data Watch* (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan'. Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema '*Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone*'.

OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Announcement

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah, Johor, 2024 membentangkan statistik terkini berkaitan pendapatan isi rumah warganegara Malaysia di Johor. Gambaran menyeluruh mengenai taburan, agihan dan struktur pendapatan isi rumah turut diperincikan dalam penerbitan ini.

Penyusunan statistik berkaitan pendapatan yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan konsep dan garis panduan daripada *Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011* yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations*.

Statistik daripada laporan ini merupakan maklumat penting yang digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan sebagai input dalam perancangan, pembentukan dan pemantauan pelan pembangunan negara. Statistik ini juga boleh digunakan sebagai sumber rujukan bagi ahli ekonomi, akademia, sektor swasta dan individu untuk tujuan penyelidikan serta analisis yang lebih terperinci.

Laporan ini mengandungi tiga (3) bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama memaparkan ringkasan penemuan yang merangkumi taburan isi rumah mengikut ciri-ciri isi rumah dan pendapatan isi rumah. Bahagian kedua pula menunjukkan statistik terperinci seperti statistik pendapatan isi rumah kasar, statistik pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna, statistik terpilih Malaysia dan ralat piawai relatif. Sementara itu, bahagian ketiga menerangkan aspek teknikal seperti konsep, definisi dan metodologi survei bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang telah menyumbang secara langsung dan tidak langsung dalam merealisasikan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan daripada semua pihak untuk tujuan penambahbaikan laporan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Oktober 2025

PREFACE

The Household Income Survey Report, Johor, 2024 presents the latest statistics on the household income of Malaysian citizens in Johor. This publication also provides a comprehensive overview of the distribution, composition and structure of household income.

The compilation of income-related statistics published in this report is based on the concepts and guidelines from the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011 published by the United Nations.

The statistics from this report provide pertinent information used by government agencies as input in the planning, formation and monitoring of national development plans. These statistics can also be used as a reference source for economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals for more detailed research and analysis purposes.

This report consists of three (3) main parts. The first part presents a summary of findings, covering the distribution of households by characteristics on household and statistics on household income. The second part shows detailed statistics such as statistics on household gross income, statistics on household disposable income, selected statistics of Malaysia and relative standard error. Meanwhile, the third part explains technical aspects such as the concepts, definitions and survey methodology to facilitate users to better understand the published statistics.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) gratefully acknowledges the cooperation rendered by all parties who have contributed directly and indirectly in realising this publication. Every feedback and suggestions from all parties towards improving this report in the future are highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

October 2025

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**PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH**

HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

2024

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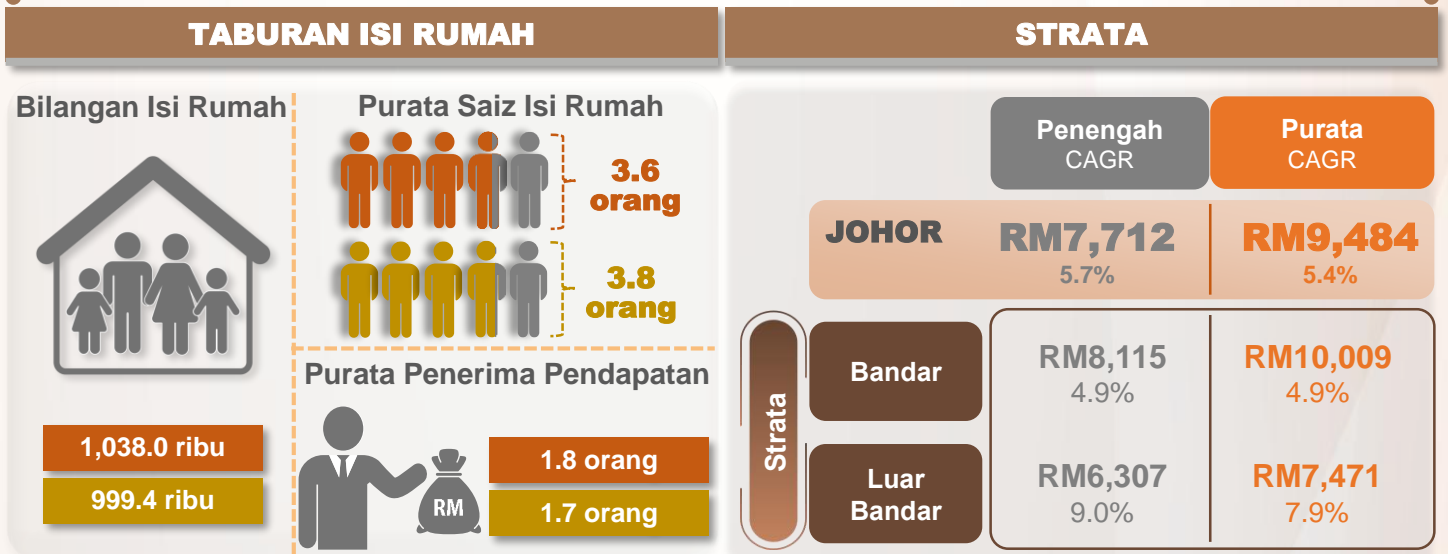
HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

2024

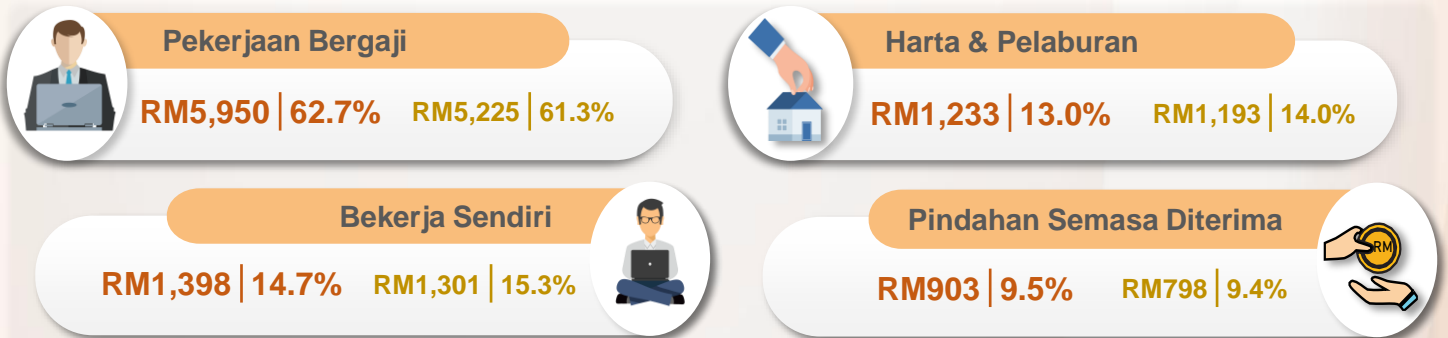
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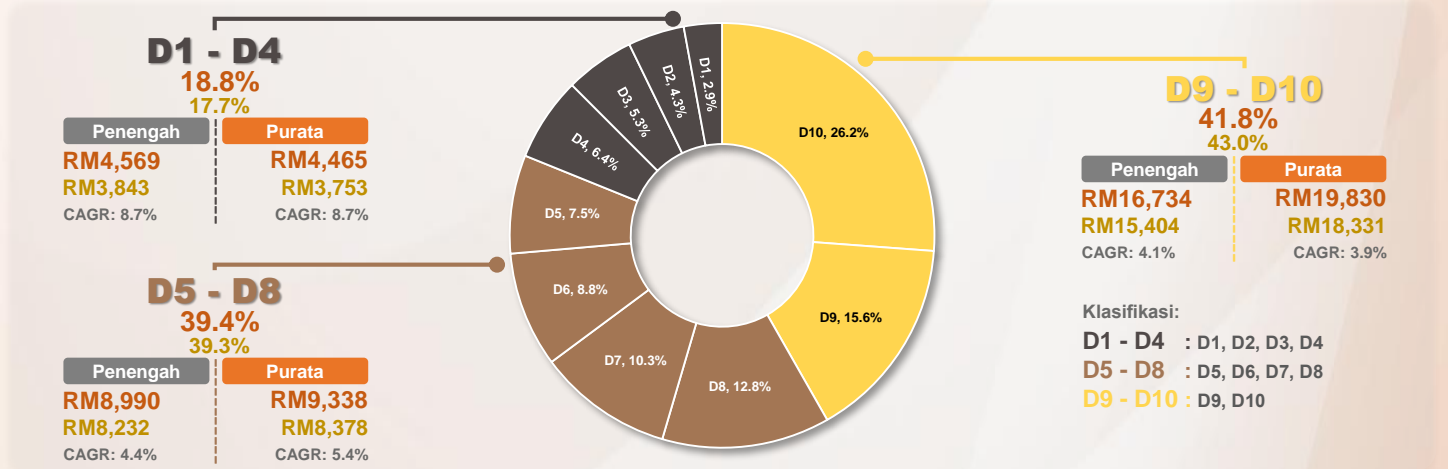
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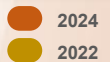
KOMPOSISI MENGIKUT PUNCA PENDAPATAN



AGIHAN PENDAPATAN MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ISI RUMAH DESIL



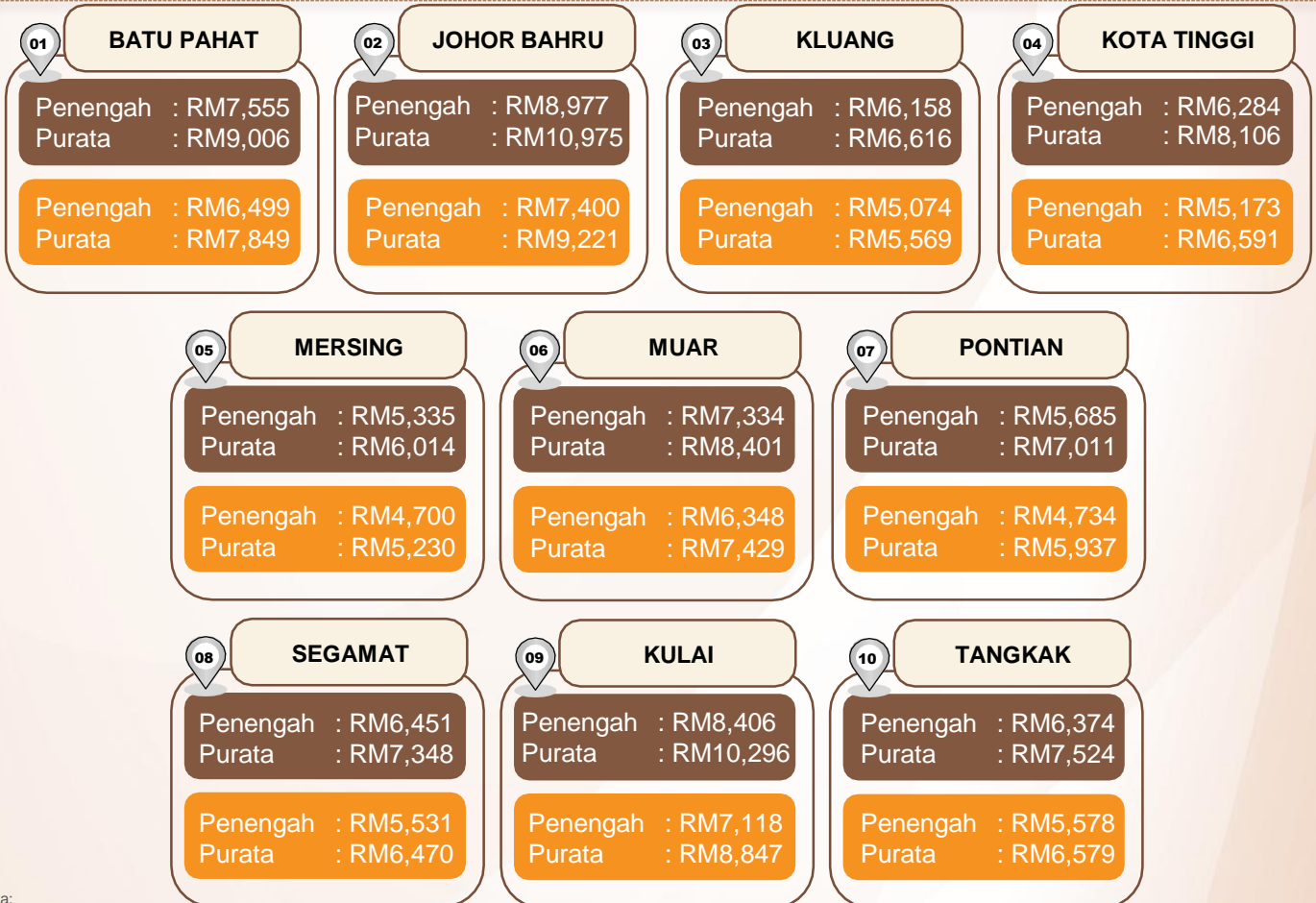
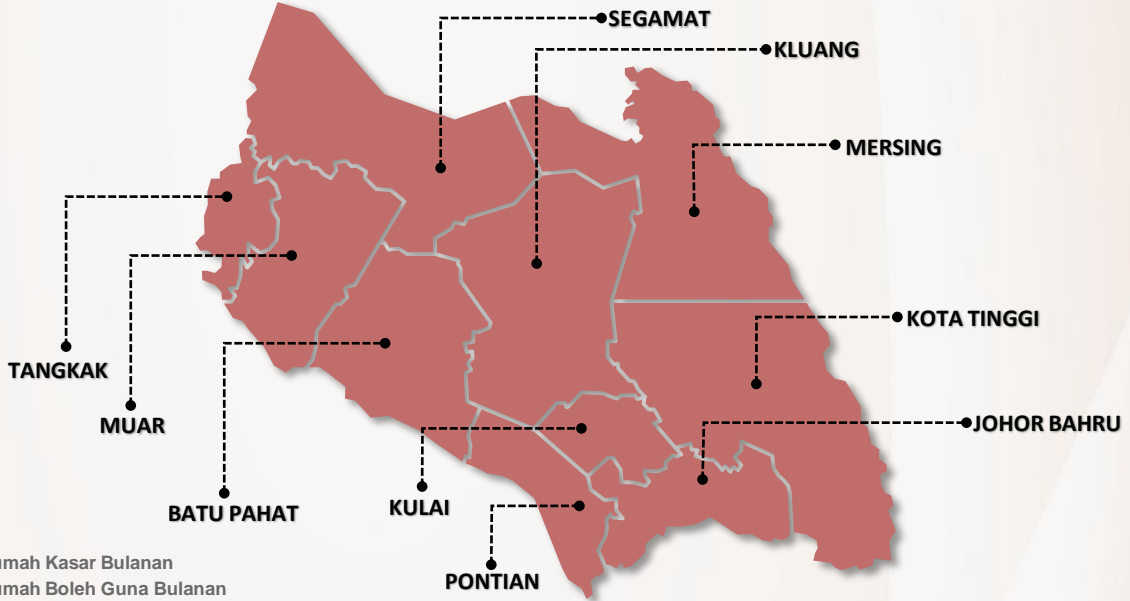
Nota:
 1. Data adalah berdasarkan kepada isi rumah warganegara Malaysia
 2. CAGR: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun
 3. D: Desil
 Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)





PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH JOHOR, 2024

PENDAPATAN MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN



Nota:
1. Data adalah berdasarkan kepada isi rumah warganegara Malaysia
2. Peta ini adalah untuk tujuan ilustrasi sahaja dan tidak menggambarkan kedudukan geografi pada skala sebenar
Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



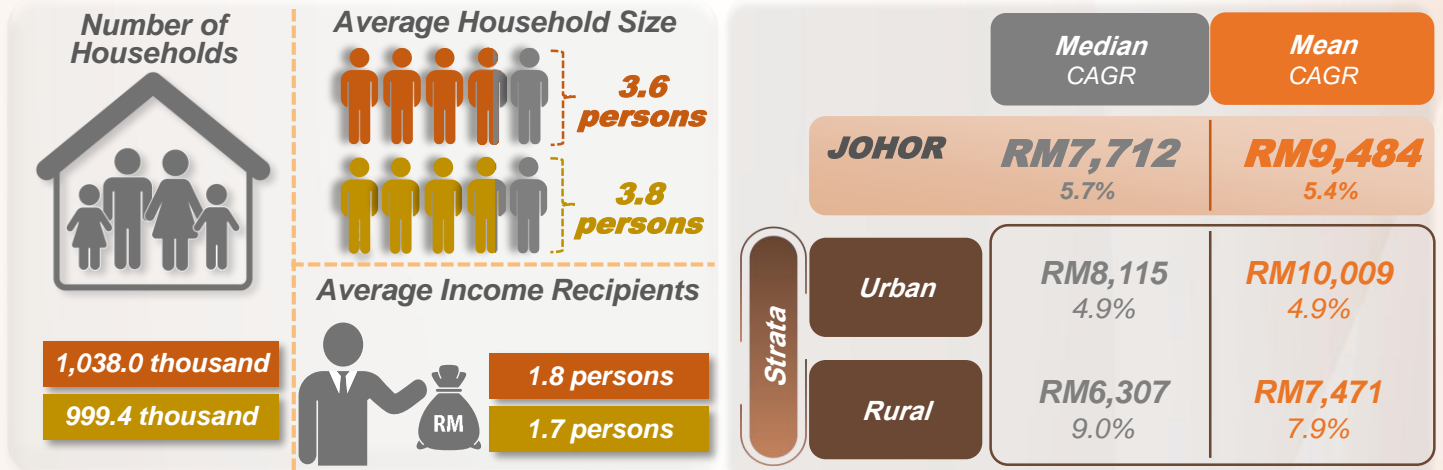


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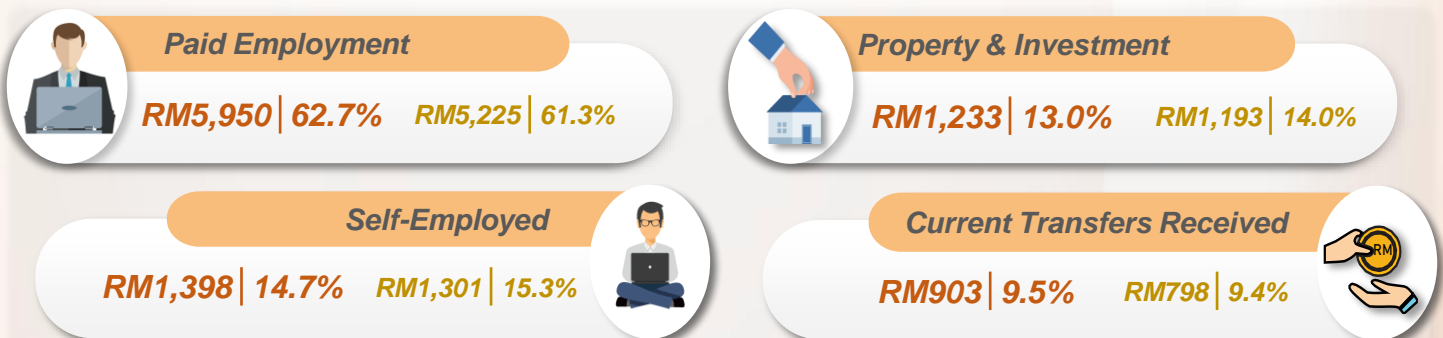
HOUSEHOLD INCOME JOHOR, 2024

HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION

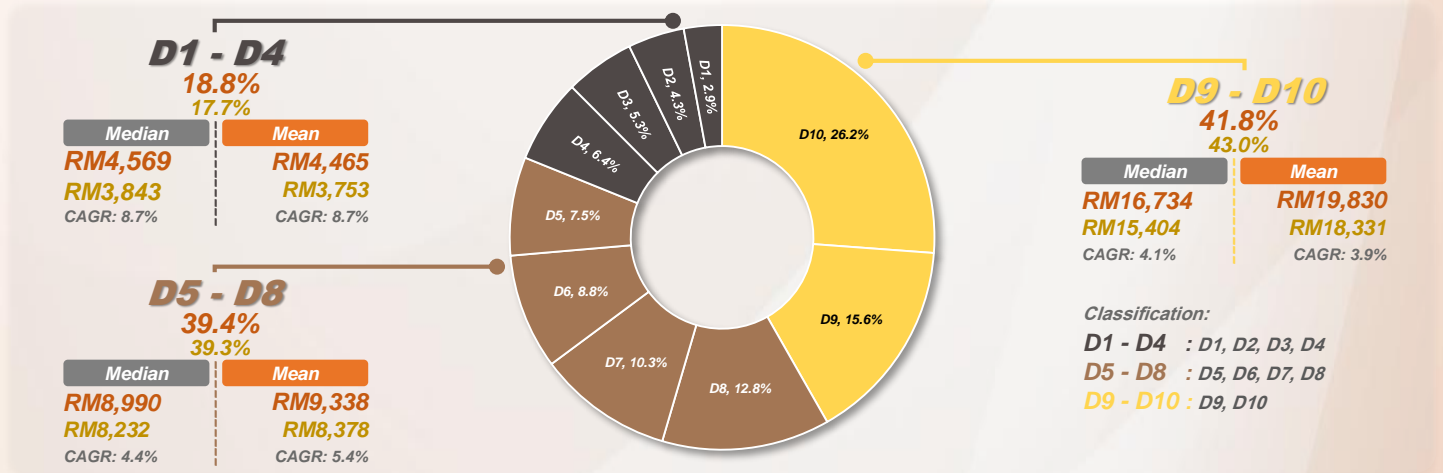
STRATA



COMPOSITION BY SOURCES OF INCOME



INCOME SHARE BY HOUSEHOLD DECILE GROUP



Notes:
 1. Data are based on households of Malaysian citizens
 2. CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate
 3. D: Decile
 Source: Household Income Survey Report 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

2024
2022



@StatsMalaysia



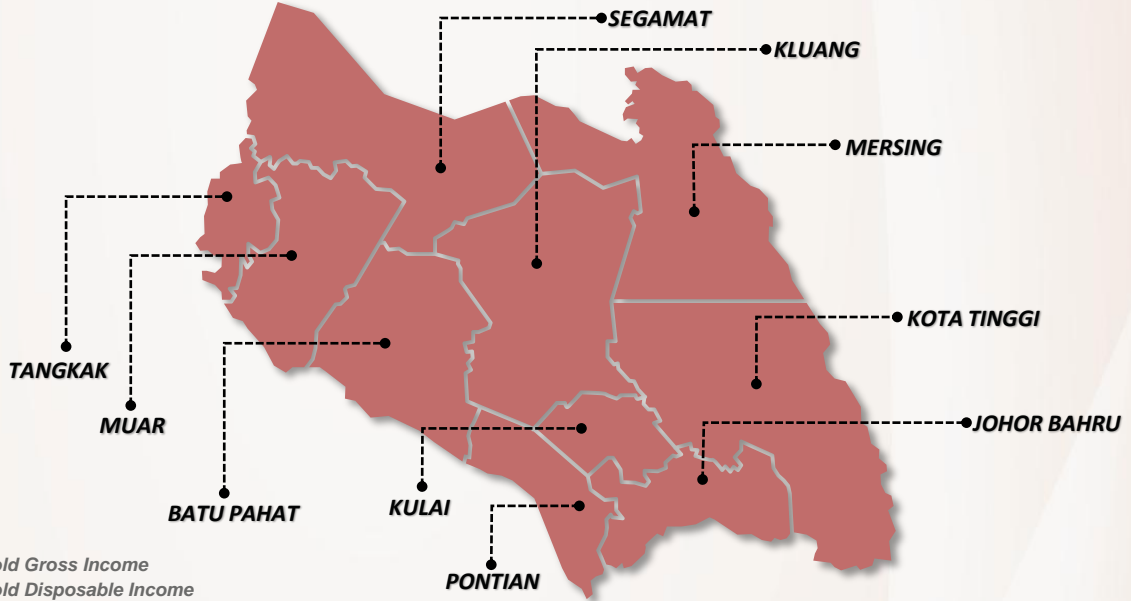
20 October 2016 - 2030



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

HOUSEHOLD INCOME JOHOR, 2024

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT



District	Median Gross Income (RM)	Mean Gross Income (RM)	Median Disposable Income (RM)	Mean Disposable Income (RM)
01 BATU PAHAT	RM7,555	RM9,006	RM6,499	RM7,849
02 JOHOR BAHRU	RM8,977	RM10,975	RM7,400	RM9,221
03 KLUANG	RM6,158	RM6,616	RM5,074	RM5,569
04 KOTA TINGGI	RM6,284	RM8,106	RM5,173	RM6,591
05 MERSING	RM5,335	RM6,014	RM4,700	RM5,230
06 MUAR	RM7,334	RM8,401	RM6,348	RM7,429
07 PONTIAN	RM5,685	RM7,011	RM4,734	RM5,937
08 SEGAMAT	RM6,451	RM7,348	RM5,531	RM6,470
09 KULAI	RM8,406	RM10,296	RM7,118	RM8,847
10 TANGKAK	RM6,374	RM7,524	RM5,578	RM6,579

Notes:
1. Data are based on households of Malaysian citizens
2. This map is for illustration purposes only and does not represent geographical positions to actual scale
Source: Household Income Survey Report 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



1. PENGENALAN

Johor mempunyai keluasan tanah 19,088.1 kilometer persegi. Jumlah penduduk Johor dianggarkan seramai 4,184.4 ribu orang pada tahun 2024 dengan 70.9 peratus penduduk berusia antara 15 hingga 64 tahun, diikuti 21.7 peratus dalam lingkungan 0 hingga 14 tahun dan 7.4 peratus penduduk berusia 65 tahun dan lebih.

Sosioekonomi negara yang kukuh amat penting bagi menghasilkan kehidupan yang selesa dan harmoni. Justeru, perancangan dan pembangunan sosioekonomi perlu dilaksanakan dengan teratur dan berstrategi. Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (RMKe-12) mencerminkan komitmen kerajaan untuk mengembalikan kesejahteraan dan kemakmuran dengan meningkatkan kuasa beli rakyat, merapatkan jurang sosioekonomi dan memastikan kelestarian alam sekitar menjelang tahun 2025. Langkah ini adalah selari dengan hasrat kerajaan untuk memastikan tiada rakyat Malaysia yang tercicir atau terpinggir dalam arus pembangunan. Dalam usaha mencapai matlamat, pertumbuhan dan kejayaan ekonomi perlu dizahirkan melalui tingkat pendapatan dan corak perbelanjaan isi rumah. Pendapatan merupakan satu proksi yang penting kepada pengukuran status sosioekonomi atau taraf hidup seseorang.

2. LATAR BELAKANG SURVEI

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melaksanakan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS & BA) 2024 bagi menilai kedudukan semasa taburan pendapatan isi rumah, kadar kemiskinan dan jurang pendapatan. Survei ini menggunakan kaedah pensampelan berkebarangkalian yang mewakili sebanyak 8.2 juta isi rumah warganegara Malaysia pada tahun 2024 dengan 1,038.0 ribu isi rumah di Johor. Pemilihan sampel adalah berasaskan senarai tempat kediaman yang diperoleh daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020. Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan melalui temu ramah bersemuka, menjadikan survei 2024 ini sebagai pusingan kali ke-21 sejak mula diperkenalkan pada tahun 1974.

Laporan ini membentangkan analisis menyeluruh mengenai taburan pendapatan isi rumah warganegara Malaysia. Dapatan survei ini turut digunakan secara meluas bagi pelbagai kajian sosioekonomi yang lebih mendalam serta adalah selaras dengan amalan terbaik di peringkat antarabangsa, dengan merujuk kepada *Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition* yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations* pada 2011.

3. PENEMUAN SURVEI

3.1. CIRI-CIRI ISI RUMAH

3.1.1. Saiz Isi Rumah dan Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan

Terdapat seramai 1,038.0 ribu isi rumah warganegara di Johor pada tahun 2024 dengan lebih daripada 90 peratus isi rumah adalah mereka yang bersaudara iaitu ahli keluarga. Setiap isi rumah mempunyai saiz isi rumah tersendiri yang merujuk kepada bilangan orang dalam isi rumah tersebut. Secara purata, saiz isi rumah di Johor adalah 3.6 orang pada tahun 2024 berbanding 3.8 orang pada tahun 2022.

Dari segi peratusan, isi rumah yang tinggal berseorangan pada tahun 2024 meliputi 7.3 peratus daripada keseluruhan isi rumah, berbanding 7.5 peratus pada tahun 2022. Isi rumah dengan dua orang ahli pula merangkumi 21.1 peratus. Sementara itu, isi rumah dengan tiga dan empat orang ahli masing-masing merangkumi 22.6 peratus dan 21.0 peratus, manakala isi rumah yang mempunyai lima orang ahli dan lebih meliputi 28.1 peratus.

Sebanyak 43.9 peratus isi rumah hanya mempunyai seorang penerima pendapatan di mana 15.3 peratus daripadanya merupakan isi rumah dengan empat orang ahli dan lebih. Sementara itu, sebanyak 39.4 peratus isi rumah mempunyai dua orang penerima pendapatan diikuti oleh isi rumah dengan tiga orang penerima pendapatan (12.3%), empat orang penerima pendapatan dan lebih (4.4%) **[Jadual 1]**.

Jadual 1: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah dan Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang)	Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)											
	2022						2024					
	1	2	3	4	5 dan lebih	Jumlah	1	2	3	4	5 dan lebih	Jumlah
1	7.5					7.5	7.3					7.3
2	12.8	6.6				19.4	12.3	8.7				21.1
3	10.5	9.1	2.5			22.1	9.0	10.7	2.9			22.6
4	8.2	8.8	2.8	0.7		20.5	7.3	9.0	3.7	1.0		21.0
5 dan lebih	8.8	12.6	5.3	2.7	1.0	30.4	8.0	11.1	5.7	2.3	1.1	28.1
Jumlah	47.9	37.0	10.7	3.4	1.0	100.0	43.9	39.4	12.3	3.3	1.1	100.0

Nota: Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

3.2. PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH

Pendapatan isi rumah merujuk kepada jumlah pendapatan yang diterima oleh ahli isi rumah, sama ada dalam bentuk tunai atau mata benda yang diperolehi secara berulang kali dan terakru sama ada secara mingguan, bulanan atau tahunan dan boleh digunakan bagi memenuhi keperluan hidup semasa. Pendapatan isi rumah diukur menggunakan dua (2) indikator utama iaitu penengah dan purata. Pendapatan penengah ialah nilai pertengahan apabila isi rumah disusun secara menaik mengikut nilai terendah hingga nilai tertinggi. Konsep penengah penting bagi menjelaskan perubahan pendapatan isi rumah yang taburannya bersifat tidak normal. Sementara itu, pendapatan purata ditakrifkan sebagai jumlah pendapatan dibahagikan dengan bilangan isi rumah.

3.2.1. Punca Pendapatan

Terdapat empat (4) punca utama pendapatan bagi setiap pendapatan yang diterima oleh sesebuah isi rumah iaitu pendapatan yang diperolehi daripada pekerjaan bergaji, bekerja sendiri, pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan yang dimiliki serta pendapatan yang diterima melalui pindahan semasa.

Pendapatan yang diperolehi daripada pekerjaan bergaji adalah meliputi semua pembayaran hasil penglibatan di dalam pekerjaan sama ada berbentuk wang tunai atau mata benda yang diterima oleh individu di dalam sesebuah isi rumah. Antara komponen pendapatan daripada pekerjaan bergaji ialah gaji yang diterima, elaun, bonus, makanan dan tempat tinggal yang diberikan secara percuma oleh majikan.

Pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri pula adalah pendapatan yang diperolehi di kalangan mereka yang merupakan majikan yang mempunyai pekerja atau mereka yang bekerja sendiri sama ada secara berdaftar atau tidak berdaftar. Keuntungan daripada pelaburan modal rakan kongsi yang tidak bekerja di perusahaan ini adalah tidak termasuk sebagai bekerja sendiri.

Pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan ialah pendapatan yang diperolehi daripada pemilikan aset yang disediakan untuk kegunaan orang lain. Pendapatan daripada sewaan rumah, bangunan komersial atau sewaan tanah merupakan antara contoh pendapatan daripada harta manakala pendapatan daripada pelaburan adalah termasuk faedah dan dividen daripada simpanan.

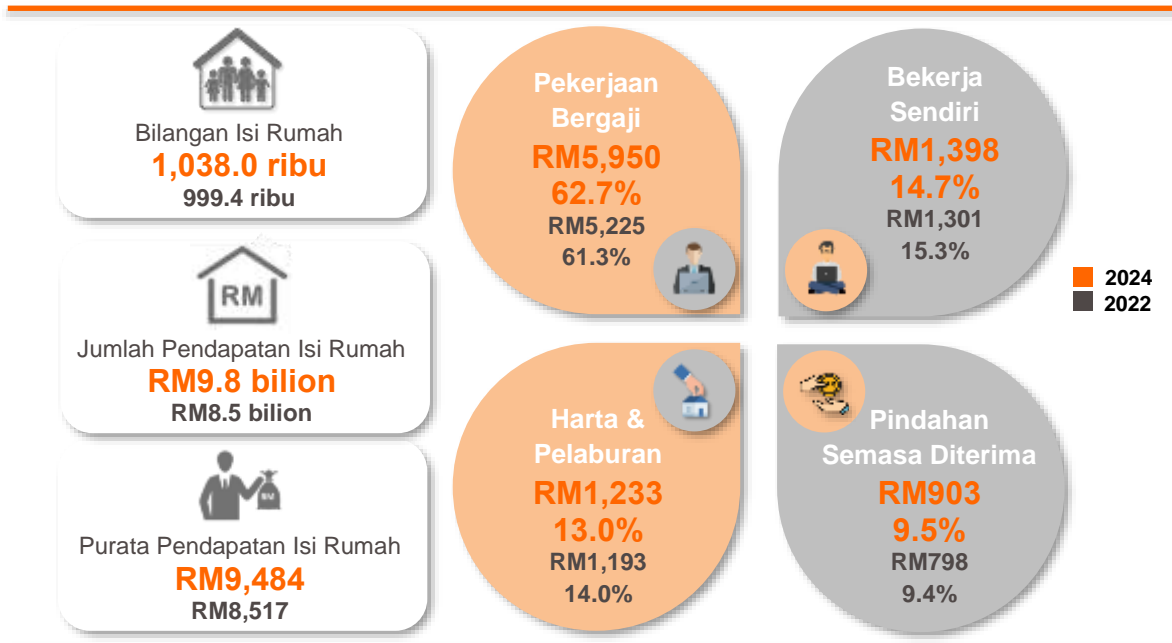
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Pendapatan daripada pindahan semasa diterima boleh terdiri dalam bentuk wang tunai, barangan atau perkhidmatan dan boleh diterima daripada isi rumah lain, kerajaan atau badan-badan kebajikan sama ada dari dalam atau luar negara. Kiriman wang daripada isi rumah lain, pencen, nafkah dan bantuan yang diterima secara berkala adalah antara contoh pendapatan daripada pindahan semasa diterima.

Namun begitu, penerimaan secara sekali gus (*lump sum*) seperti bayaran persaraan, pengeluaran Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) dan lain-lain penerimaan hasil daripada kerja yang dilakukan sebelum bersara tidak dianggap sebagai pendapatan kecuali isi rumah terbabit tidak mempunyai punca pendapatan lain. Dalam kes-kes sebegini, pendapatan yang diambil kira adalah amaun yang sama dengan jumlah perbelanjaan yang dibuat oleh isi rumah tersebut bagi tempoh dirujuk.

Dapatan survei menunjukkan sebanyak 62.7 peratus pendapatan isi rumah diperoleh daripada pekerjaan bergaji. Pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri pula menyumbang 14.7 peratus diikuti oleh pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan (13.0%) dan pendapatan daripada pindahan semasa diterima (9.5%) [Paparan 1].

Paparan 1: Komposisi Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan mengikut Punca Pendapatan, Johor, 2022 dan 2024



Nota: Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Pendapatan mengikut punca turut berperanan sebagai rujukan bagi memperkasa pemantauan bantuan kerajaan kepada golongan sasar. Pendapatan daripada pindahan semasa diterima bagi isi rumah berpendapatan kurang daripada RM2,000 merekodkan peningkatan daripada 45.0 peratus pada tahun 2022 kepada 64.7 peratus pada tahun 2024. Selain itu, pindahan semasa juga adalah ketara terutamanya bagi isi rumah daripada kelas pendapatan antara RM2,000 hingga RM3,999 dan antara RM4,000 hingga RM5,999 iaitu masing-masing sebanyak 34.2 peratus dan 20.6 peratus. Secara keseluruhannya, peratusan pindahan semasa diterima bagi isi rumah dalam kelas pendapatan yang lebih tinggi adalah berkurang, dengan itu menunjukkan tahap kebergantungan yang semakin rendah terhadap pindahan semasa diterima bagi kumpulan tersebut [Jadual 2].

Jadual 2: Peratusan Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar mengikut Punca dan Kelas Pendapatan, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

Kelas Pendapatan (RM)	2022				2024			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji	Bekerja Sendiri	Harta & Pelaburan	Pindahan Semasa Diterima	Pekerjaan Bergaji	Bekerja Sendiri	Harta & Pelaburan	Pindahan Semasa Diterima
Jumlah	61.3	15.3	14.0	9.4	62.7	14.7	13.0	9.5
Kurang daripada 2,000	14.1	13.7	27.2	45.0	1.9	8.6	24.8	64.7
2,000 - 3,999	45.1	12.8	17.5	24.5	36.5	12.3	17.0	34.2
4,000 - 5,999	56.5	11.4	15.6	16.5	50.6	13.1	15.7	20.6
6,000 - 7,999	60.0	12.1	15.0	12.8	59.8	13.0	13.4	13.7
8,000 - 9,999	65.9	12.0	13.8	8.3	61.2	14.3	13.7	10.8
10,000 - 11,999	64.8	12.7	14.0	8.4	65.9	13.2	12.4	8.5
12,000 - 13,999	68.1	13.0	13.6	5.3	68.3	13.1	12.8	5.8
14,000 - 15,999	69.5	12.3	13.0	5.2	71.6	11.2	13.4	3.8
16,000 - 17,999	69.8	13.2	12.6	4.4	68.6	16.1	12.4	2.8
18,000 - 19,999	64.5	17.1	12.6	5.8	70.1	14.5	11.8	3.6
20,000 dan ke atas	57.1	28.9	11.7	2.3	66.7	21.1	10.2	2.0

Nota: Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

3.2.2. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan

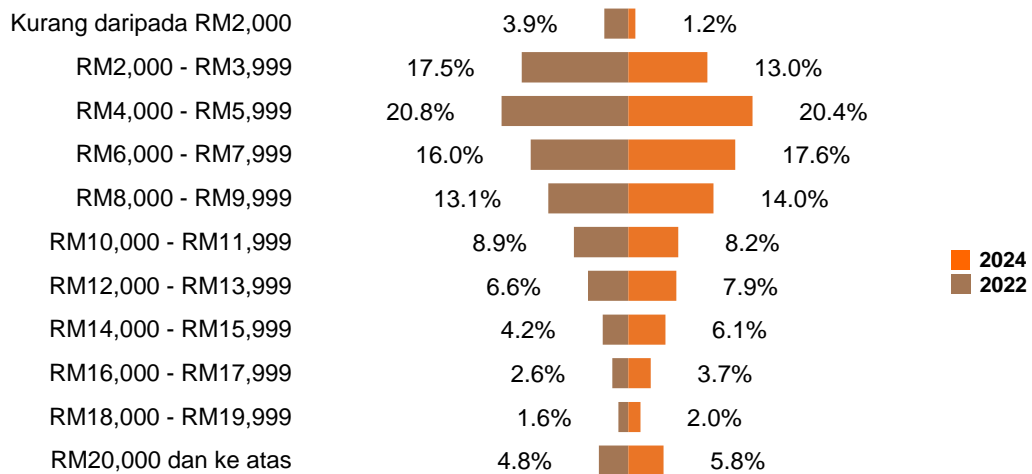
Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan dinilai berdasarkan nilai penengah dan purata. Dapatan survei pada tahun 2024 menunjukkan pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah (pendapatan penengah) di Johor adalah RM7,712 manakala pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata (pendapatan purata) adalah RM9,484. Dari sudut pertumbuhan pula, pendapatan penengah meningkat 5.7 peratus setahun pada tahun 2024 berbanding 2.3 peratus pada tahun 2022. Pendapatan purata turut menunjukkan peningkatan pada tahun 2024 dengan kadar pertumbuhan 5.4 peratus berbanding 2.0 peratus pada tahun 2022.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Umumnya, trend ini adalah selari dengan situasi kebanyakan negeri lain di mana ianya menggambarkan ketidaksamarataan pendapatan isi rumah yang dipengaruhi oleh selompok isi rumah berpendapatan tinggi.

Dapatan survei menunjukkan 14.4 peratus isi rumah di Johor berpendapatan di bawah RM4,000 dengan sebahagian 13.2 peratus berada dalam kelas pendapatan RM2,000 hingga RM3,999 [Carta 1].

Carta 1: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Kelas Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan, Johor, 2022 dan 2024



Nota: Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

3.2.2.1. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran

Johor Bahru mencatatkan pendapatan penengah tertinggi iaitu RM8,977 diikuti oleh Kulai (RM8,406). Sementara itu, daerah pentadbiran lain merekodkan pendapatan penengah di bawah paras negeri iaitu RM7,712. Muar mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi kadar pertumbuhan tahunan bagi pendapatan penengah sebanyak 12.4 peratus dalam tempoh 2022 hingga 2024. Selain itu, enam (6) daerah pentadbiran juga melepasi kadar pertumbuhan penengah di peringkat negeri iaitu Segamat (9.7%), Mersing (9.1%), Batu Pahat (8.7%), Kluang (8.4%), Tangkak (6.3%) dan Kulai (6.0%) [Carta 2].

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Carta 2: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

CAGR (%)	2022 (RM)		2024 (RM)	CAGR (%)
3.8	8,232	Johor Bahru	8,977	4.3
- 0.3	7,460	Kulai	8,406	6.0
2.3	6,879	JOHOR	7,712	5.7
- 0.8	6,347	Batu Pahat	7,555	8.7
- 1.4	5,724	Muar	7,334	12.4
- 1.7	5,318	Segamat	6,451	9.7
0.4	5,622	Tangkak	6,374	6.3
4.3	6,227	Kota Tinggi	6,284	0.5
1.8	5,204	Kluang	6,158	8.4
0.2	5,616	Pontian	5,685	0.6
4.4	4,445	Mersing	5,335	9.1

CAGR: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun
Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi 2024

Dari segi purata pula, Johor Bahru turut merekodkan pendapatan tertinggi iaitu RM10,975 diikuti oleh Kulai (RM10,296). Manakala daerah pentadbiran lain merekodkan pendapatan bulanan purata dibawah paras negeri iaitu RM9, 484 Sementara itu, terdapat tiga (3) daerah pentadbiran yang mencatatkan kadar purata pertumbuhan melebihi kadar purata pertumbuhan negeri 5.4% peratus. Batu Pahat merekodkan kadar pertumbuhan tertinggi sebanyak 9.7 peratus diikuti Kulai (5.8%) dan Segamat (5.5%), [Carta 3].

Carta 3: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Purata mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

CAGR (%)	2022 (RM)		2024 (RM)	CAGR (%)
3.8	9,869	Johor Bahru	10,975	4.3
- 0.3	9,177	Kulai	10,296	6.0
2.3	8,517	JOHOR	9,484	5.7
- 0.8	7,419	Batu Pahat	9,006	8.7
- 1.4	7,572	Muar	8,401	12.4
- 1.7	7,529	Kota Tinggi	8,106	9.7
0.4	7,093	Tangkak	7,524	6.3
4.3	6,568	Segamat	7,348	0.5
1.8	6,913	Pontian	7,011	8.4
0.2	6,461	Kluang	6,616	0.6
4.4	5,426	Mersing	6,014	9.1







CAGR: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun
Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi 2024

3.2.2.2. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah

Seiring aspirasi pembangunan negara, Rancangan Malaysia Ketiga Belas (RMK13) memberi penekanan terhadap usaha memupuk keterangkuman sosial dan mengurangkan jurang pendapatan bagi meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat secara menyeluruh. Pelaksanaan strategi ini mencerminkan komitmen kerajaan untuk membina Malaysia maju, makmur dan sejahtera melalui pengagihan kekayaan yang adil dan saksama merentas kumpulan pendapatan, etnik dan rantaian ekonomi.

Dapatan daripada survei 2024 menunjukkan had pendapatan bagi kumpulan desil pertama hingga desil keempat (D1-D4) yang merangkumi 415.3 ribu isi rumah adalah RM 6,569. Had pendapatan bagi kumpulan desil kelima hingga desil kelapan (D5-D8) yang melibatkan 415.4 ribu isi rumah pula adalah di antara RM6,570 hingga RM13,559. Sementara itu, sebanyak 207.3 ribu isi rumah berada di kumpulan desil kesembilan hingga desil kesepuluh (D9-D10) dengan pendapatan melebihi RM13,559. Dari segi agihan pendapatan, kumpulan D9-D10 memiliki 41.8 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan isi rumah berbanding 43.0 peratus pada tahun 2022. Sementara itu, 39.4 peratus dimiliki oleh kumpulan D5-D8 dan baki 18.8 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan adalah untuk kumpulan D1-D4 [Paparan 2].

Paparan 2: Struktur Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

	2022	2024
D1 - D4	 <p>Penengah : RM3,843 CAGR : 1.5%</p> <p>Purata : RM3,753 CAGR : 1.5%</p> <p>Agihan : 17.7%</p> <p>399.9 ribu isi rumah</p>	 <p>Penengah : RM4,569 CAGR : 8.7%</p> <p>Purata : RM4,465 CAGR : 8.7%</p> <p>Agihan : 18.8%</p> <p>415.3 ribu isi rumah</p>
Had D1 - D4	< RM5,740	< RM6,570
D5 - D8	 <p>Penengah : RM8,232 CAGR : 2.9%</p> <p>Purata : RM8,378 CAGR : 2.7%</p> <p>Agihan : 39.3%</p> <p>399.6 ribu isi rumah</p>	 <p>Penengah : RM8,990 CAGR : 4.4%</p> <p>Purata : RM9,338 CAGR : 5.4%</p> <p>Agihan : 39.4%</p> <p>415.4 ribu isi rumah</p>
Had D5 - D8	< RM11,920	< RM13,560
D9 - D10	 <p>Penengah : RM15,404 CAGR : 2.7%</p> <p>Purata : RM18,331 CAGR : 1.7%</p> <p>Agihan : 43.0%</p> <p>199.8 ribu isi rumah</p>	 <p>Penengah : RM16,734 CAGR : 4.1%</p> <p>Purata : RM19,830 CAGR : 3.9%</p> <p>Agihan : 41.8%</p> <p>207.3 ribu isi rumah</p>

Nota: Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran
CAGR: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun

Berdasarkan analisis data survei, didapati pendapatan purata bagi kumpulan isi rumah D1-D4 adalah lebih rendah berbanding pendapatan penengah. Sebaliknya, bagi kumpulan isi rumah D5-D8 dan D9-D10, pendapatan purata adalah lebih tinggi berbanding pendapatan penengah. Secara terperinci, kumpulan isi rumah D5-D8 merekodkan pendapatan purata sebanyak RM9,338 manakala pendapatan penengah ialah RM8,990. Bagi kumpulan isi rumah D9-D10 pula, pendapatan purata dan pendapatan penengah masing-masing adalah RM19,830 dan RM16,734. Perbezaan ini menunjukkan agihan pendapatan yang bersifat pencong positif (pencong ke kanan), di mana nilai purata dipengaruhi oleh majoriti isi rumah yang berpendapatan lebih tinggi.

Kumpulan D1-D4 diperincikan kepada D1, D2, D3 dan D4; kumpulan D5-D8 kepada D5, D6, D7 dan D8; dan kumpulan D9-D10 kepada D9 dan D10. Berdasarkan kepada kelompok desil isi rumah ini, agihan pendapatan daripada kumpulan D1-D4 yang menguasai 18.8 peratus daripada keseluruhan pendapatan isi rumah merupakan perincian daripada D1 yang memiliki 2.9 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan, D2 (4.3%), D3 (5.3%) dan D4 (6.4%). Begitu juga kumpulan D5-D8, di mana daripada jumlah agihan 39.4 peratus, D5 hanya merekodkan 7.5 peratus, sementara D8 menguasai 12.8 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan. Namun begitu, penelitian pengkelasan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan perlu turut mengambil kira saiz isi rumah bagi setiap kelompok **[Jadual 3]**.

Jadual 3: Had Pendapatan, Agihan Pendapatan, Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah dan Purata mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah Desil, Johor, 2024

Kumpulan Desil	Had Pendapatan (RM)	Agihan Pendapatan (%)	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Penengah (RM)	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Purata (RM)
D1-D4	D1	Kurang daripada 3,510	2,833	2,728
	D2	3,510 - 4,569	4,068	4,039
	D3	4,570 - 5,529	5,057	5,054
	D4	5,530 - 6,569	6,057	6,040
D5-D8	D5	6,570 - 7,709	7,066	7,094
	D6	7,710 - 8,989	8,259	8,318
	D7	8,990 - 10,649	9,742	9,778
	D8	10,650 - 13,559	12,640	12,160
D9-D10	D9	13,560 - 16,729	14,590	14,796
	D10	16,730 dan ke atas	21,191	24,877

Nota: Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

3.2.3. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Boleh Guna Bulanan

Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan merujuk kepada jumlah pendapatan selepas ditolak bayaran pindahan semasa termasuklah bayaran wajib yang dikenakan ke atas isi rumah seperti cukai, zakat dan caruman kepada skim keselamatan sosial serta pindahan semasa yang diterima secara mata benda. Pendapatan boleh guna ini juga merupakan pendapatan isi rumah yang masih ada untuk dibelanjakan ke atas perbelanjaan penggunaan dan untuk simpanan sepanjang tempoh rujukan.

Berdasarkan dapatan survei HIS 2024, pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan 4.1 peratus kepada RM6,407 berbanding RM5,899 pada tahun 2022 [**Carta 4**]. Sementara itu, pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan purata ialah RM8,056 dengan kadar pertumbuhan 5.3 peratus daripada RM7,251 pada tahun 2022. Pendapatan boleh guna purata meliputi 84.9 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan kasar purata [**Carta 5**].

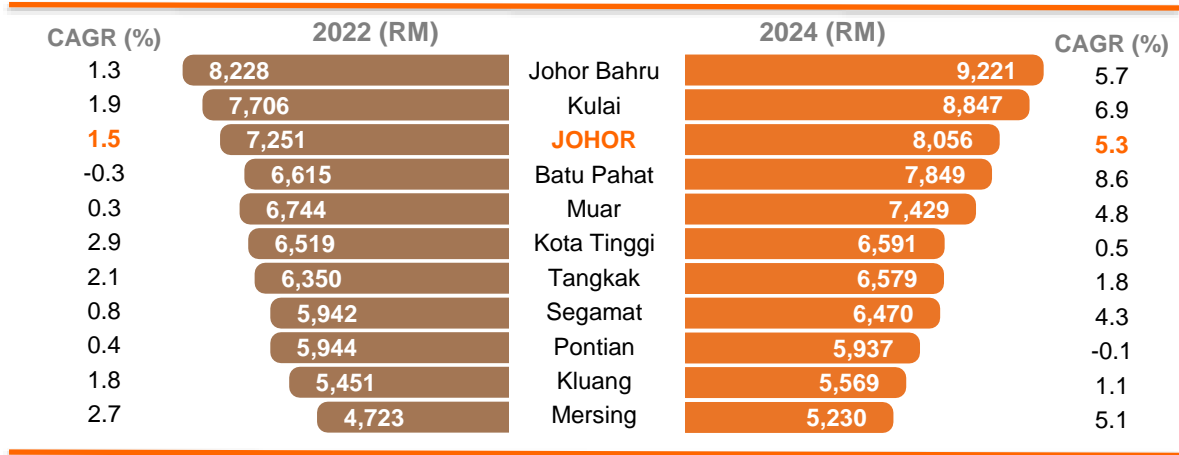
Carta 4: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Boleh Guna Bulanan Penengah mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

CAGR (%)	2022 (RM)		2024 (RM)	CAGR (%)
3.2	6,828	Johor Bahru	7,400	4.0
1.6	6,364	Kulai	7,118	5.6
-1.0	5,631	Batu Pahat	6,499	7.2
2.2	5,899	JOHOR	6,407	4.1
-2.6	4,882	Muar	6,348	13.1
0.6	4,945	Tangkak	5,578	6.0
-0.4	4,833	Segamat	5,531	6.7
4.8	5,502	Kota Tinggi	5,173	-3.1
0.1	4,325	Kluang	5,074	8.0
-1.0	4,614	Pontian	4,734	1.3
7.0	4,028	Mersing	4,700	7.7

CAGR: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun
Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi 2024

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Carta 5: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Boleh Guna Bulanan Purata mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Johor, 2022 dan 2024



CAGR: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun
Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi 2024

1. INTRODUCTION

Johor has a land area of 19,088.1 square kilometres. The total population of Johor is estimated at 4,184.4 thousand people in 2024 with 70.9 per cent of the population are aged between 15 to 64 years old, followed by 21.7 per cent in the 0 to 14 aged group and 7.4 per cent of the population aged 65 years and over.

A robust socioeconomic foundation is a fundamental to sustain a comfortable and harmonious standard of living. Therefore, socioeconomic planning and development need to be organised and strategically implemented. The Twelfth Malaysia Plan (Twelfth Plan) reflects the government's commitment to restore the wellbeing and prosperity of the rakyat by increasing the purchasing power, narrowing existing socioeconomic disparities and ensuring environmental sustainability by 2025. This measure is in line with the government's aspiration in ensuring that no one is left behind or neglected in development. To achieve this goal, the economic growth and success must be reflected in the level of income and the pattern of household expenditure. Income is an important proxy for measuring socioeconomic status or wellbeing of an individual.

2. SURVEY BACKGROUND

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) conducted the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS & BA) in 2024 to assess the current distribution of household income poverty incidence, and income inequality. This survey was conducted using a probability sampling that represents 8.2 million Malaysian citizen households in 2024, with 1,038.0 thousand households in Johor. The selected sample was based on a list of living quarters obtained from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia conducted in 2020. Data collection was conducted through face-to-face interviews, making the 2024 survey the 21st round since its inception in 1974.

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of the distribution of household income among Malaysian citizens. The survey findings are widely utilised for more in-depth socioeconomic research and are consistent with international best practices, with reference to the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, published by the United Nations in 2011.

3. SURVEY FINDINGS

3.1. CHARACTERISTICS ON HOUSEHOLD

3.1.1. Household Size and Number of Income Recipients

There were 1,038.0 thousand Malaysian households in Johor in 2024, with more than 90 per cent of households are those who are related to each other, i.e. family members. Each household has its own size, referring to the number of persons in the household. On average, the house hold size in Johor was 3.6 persons in 2024, compared to 3.8 persons in 2022.

In terms of percentage, one-person households 2024 comprised 7.3 per cent of all households, as compared to 7.5 per cent in 2022. Two-person households comprised 21.1 per cent. Meanwhile, three-and four-person households comprised 22.6 per cent and 21.0 per cent respectively, while households with five persons and more comprised 28.1 per cent.

A total of 43.9 per cent of households had only one income recipient of which 15.3 per cent were households with four persons and more. Meanwhile, 39.4 per cent of households had two income recipients followed by households with three income recipients followed by household with three income recipients (12.3%) and those with four and more income recipients (4.4%) [Table 1].

Table 1: Percentage of Households by Household Size and Number of Income Recipient, Johor, 2022 and 2024

Household Size (person)	Number of Income Recipient (person)											
	2022						2024					
	1	2	3	4	5 and more	Total	1	2	3	4	5 and more	Total
1	7.5					7.5	7.3					7.3
2	12.8	6.6				19.4	12.3	8.7				21.1
3	10.5	9.1	2.5			22.1	9.0	10.7	2.9			22.6
4	8.2	8.8	2.8	0.7		20.5	7.3	9.0	3.7	1.0		21.0
5 and more	8.8	12.6	5.3	2.7	1.0	30.4	8.0	11.1	5.7	2.3	1.1	28.1
Total	47.9	37.0	10.7	3.4	1.0	100.0	43.9	39.4	12.3	3.3	1.1	100.0

Note: Total may differ due to rounding

3.2. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Household income refers to the amount of income received by household members, whether in the form of cash or in-kind that is earned at frequent intervals and accrued either on a weekly, monthly or yearly and are available for current consumption. Household income is measured using two (2) main indicators which are the median and the mean. Median income refers to the middle value when income is arranged in ascending order from the lowest value to the highest value. The concept of median explains the non-normal distribution of household income. Meanwhile, mean income is defined as the total income divided by the number of households.

3.2.1. Sources of Income

There are four (4) main sources of income received by a household, which are income obtained from paid employment, self-employed, income from property & investments owned and current transfers received.

Income from paid employment comprises all payments resulting from participation in employment, whether monetary or in-kind received by individuals in a household. The wages received, allowance, bonus, free food and accommodation provided by the employer are among the components of income obtained from paid employment.

Income from self-employed is described by income obtained by those who employ workers or those who are self-employed either registered or unregistered. Income from self-employed excludes profits from the capital investment of partners who do not work in these enterprises.

Income from property & investment is defined as receipts that arise from the ownership of assets provided to others for their use. For example, income from rental such as houses, commercial buildings or land while income from investment includes interest and dividends from savings.

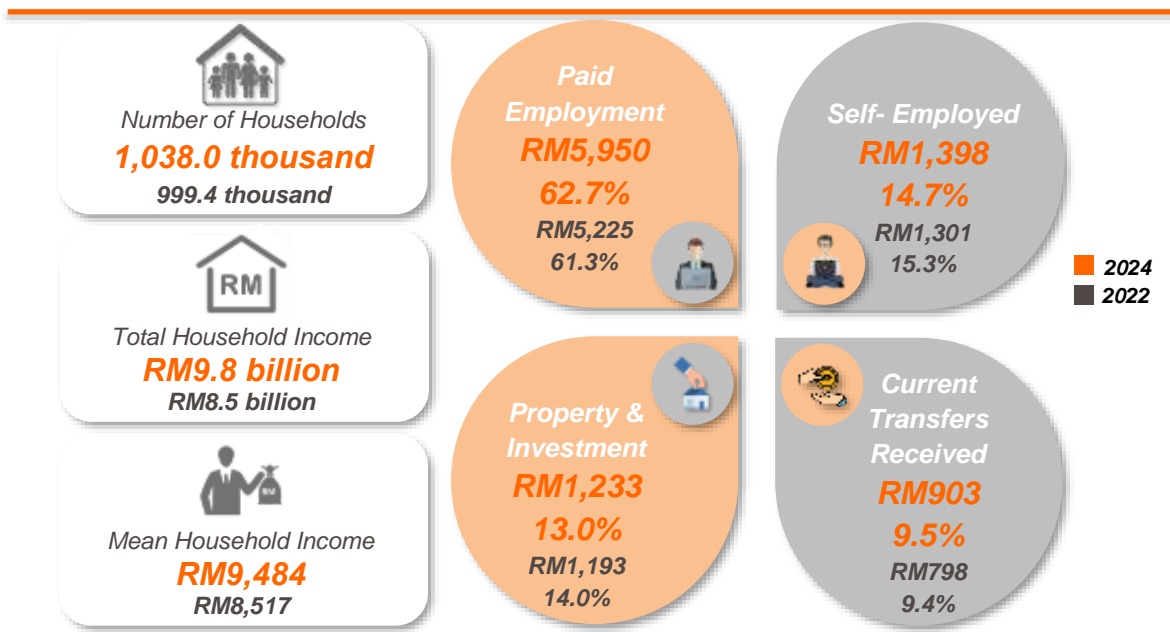
Income from current transfers received can consist of cash, goods or services and may be received from other households, the government or charities, both within or outside the country. Remittances, pensions, alimony and other assistance received periodically are among examples of income from current transfers received.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

However, lump sum receipts such as retirement payments, Employee Provident Fund (EPF) withdrawals and other receipts of remuneration from work before retirement were not considered as income unless the household involved has no other source of income. In such cases, the income considered was the similar amount as the total consumption made by the household during the reference period.

The survey findings showed that 62.7 per cent of the total household income was derived from paid employment. Income from self-employed contributes 14.7 per cent, followed by income from property & investment (13.0%) and income from current transfers received (9.5%) [Exhibit 1].

Exhibit 1: Composition of Monthly Household Gross Income by Sources of Income, Johor, 2022 and 2024



Note: Total may differ due to rounding

Sources of income may also serve as a guide to strengthen the monitoring of government's assistance to targeted group. Income from current transfers received by households with income lower than RM2,000 recorded an increase from 45.0 per cent in 2022 to 64.7 per cent in 2024. Besides, this current transfer was also notable for households in income class between RM2,000 to RM3,999 and between RM4,000 to RM5,999 which registered 34.2 per cent and 20.6 per cent, respectively. Overall, the percentage of current transfers received decreased in higher income bracket, thus indicates less dependency on current transfers received for the said group [Table 2].

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Table 2: Percentage of Household Gross Income by Sources of Income and Income Class, Johor, 2022 and 2024

Income Class (RM)	2022				2024			
	Paid Employment	Self-Employed	Property & Investment	Current Transfers Received	Paid Employment	Self-Employed	Property & Investment	Current Transfers Received
Jumlah	61.3	15.3	14.0	9.4	62.7	14.7	13.0	9.5
Less than 2,000	14.1	13.7	27.2	45.0	1.9	8.6	24.8	64.7
2,000 - 3,999	45.1	12.8	17.5	24.5	36.5	12.3	17.0	34.2
4,000 - 5,999	56.5	11.4	15.6	16.5	50.6	13.1	15.7	20.6
6,000 - 7,999	60.0	12.1	15.0	12.8	59.8	13.0	13.4	13.7
8,000 - 9,999	65.9	12.0	13.8	8.3	61.2	14.3	13.7	10.8
10,000 - 11,999	64.8	12.7	14.0	8.4	65.9	13.2	12.4	8.5
12,000 - 13,999	68.1	13.0	13.6	5.3	68.3	13.1	12.8	5.8
14,000 - 15,999	69.5	12.3	13.0	5.2	71.6	11.2	13.4	3.8
16,000 - 17,999	69.8	13.2	12.6	4.4	68.6	16.1	12.4	2.8
18,000 - 19,999	64.5	17.1	12.6	5.8	70.1	14.5	11.8	3.6
20,000 and above	57.1	28.9	11.7	2.3	66.7	21.1	10.2	2.0

Note: Total may differ due to rounding

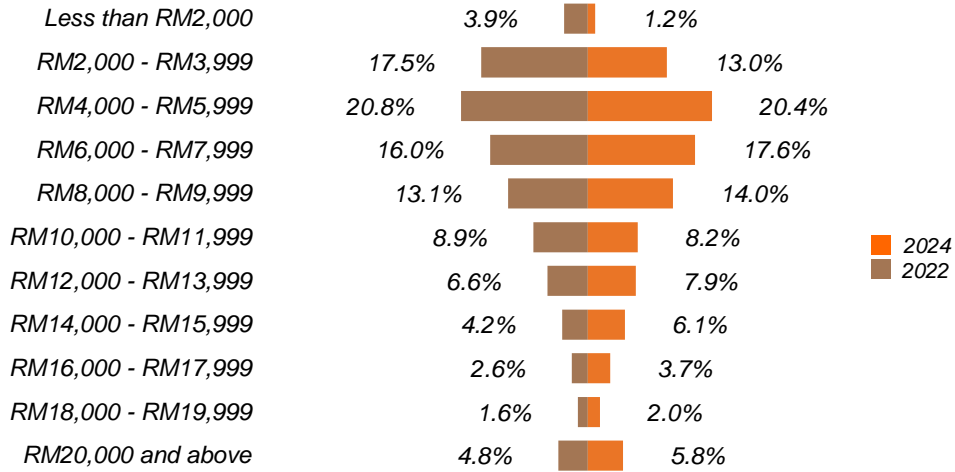
3.2.2. Monthly Household Gross Income

Household monthly gross income is valued by its median and mean values. Survey findings in 2024 show monthly median household income (median income) in Johor was RM7,712 while the monthly mean household income (mean income) was RM9,484. In terms of growth, median income increased by 5.7 per cent annually in 2024 as compared to 2.3 per cent in 2022. Mean income also showed an increase in 2024 with a growth rate of 5.4 per cent as compared to 2.3 per cent in 2022. Generally, this trend is in line with the situation in most of other states where it depicts inequality of household income that is influenced by a group of high-income households.

The survey findings showed that 14.2 per cent of households in Johor earn below RM4,000 with 13.0 per cent in the RM2,000 to RM3,999 income class [Chart 1].

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 1: Percentage of Households by Monthly Household Gross Income Class, Johor, 2022 and 2024



Note: Total may differ due to rounding

3.2.2.1. Monthly Household Gross Income by Administrative District

Johor Bahru recorded the highest median monthly household income of RM8,977 followed by Kulai (RM8,406). Meanwhile, other administrative districts recorded median income below the state level of RM7,712. Muar registered the highest annual growth rate of median income at 12.4 per cent during the period of 2022 to 2024. In addition, six (6) administrative districts also surpassed the state median growth rate namely Segamat (9.7%), Mersing (9.1%), Batu Pahat (8.7%), Kluang (8.4%), Tangkak (6.3%) and Kulai (6.0%) [Chart 2].

Chart 2: Median of Monthly Household Gross Income by Administrative Districts, Johor, 2022 and 2024

CAGR (%)	2022 (RM)		2024 (RM)	CAGR (%)
3.8	8,232	Johor Bahru	8,977	4.3
-0.3	7,460	Kulai	8,406	6.0
2.3	6,879	JOHOR	7,712	5.7
-0.8	6,347	Batu Pahat	7,555	8.7
-1.4	5,724	Muar	7,334	12.4
-1.7	5,318	Segamat	6,451	9.7
0.4	5,622	Tangkak	6,374	6.3
4.3	6,227	Kota Tinggi	6,284	0.5
1.8	5,204	Kluang	6,158	8.4
0.2	5,616	Pontian	5,685	0.6
4.4	4,445	Mersing	5,335	9.1

CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate
Ranked according to highest median value 2024

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In terms of mean, Johor Bahru also recorded the highest income RM10,975 followed by Kulai (RM10,296). In contrast, other administrative districts recorded mean of monthly income below the state level RM9,484. Meanwhile, there are three (3) administrative districts surpassed the state compound annual growth rate of 5.4 per cent. Batu Pahat registered the highest growth rate of 9.7 per cent followed by Kulai (5.8%) and Segamat (5.5%). [Chart 3].

Chart 3: Mean of Monthly Household Gross Income by Administrative District, Johor, 2022 and 2024

CAGR (%)	2022 (RM)		2024 (RM)	CAGR (%)
1.9	9,869	Johor Bahru	10,975	5.3
2.2	9,177	Kulai	10,296	5.8
2.0	8,517	JOHOR	9,484	5.4
0.1	7,419	Batu Pahat	9,006	9.7
0.1	7,572	Muar	8,401	5.2
2.5	7,529	Kota Tinggi	8,106	3.7
2.1	7,093	Tangkak	7,524	2.9
0.8	6,578	Segamat	7,348	5.5
0.7	6,913	Pontian	7,011	0.7
2.7	6,461	Kluang	6,616	1.2
3.1	5,426	Mersing	6,014	5.1

CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate
Ranked according to highest mean value 2024







3.2.2.2. Monthly Household Gross Income by Household Group

In line with the nation's development aspirations, the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan (RMK13) emphasises on promoting social inclusivity and reducing income disparities to elevate the overall well-being of the population. This initiative reflects the government's commitment to building a developed, prosperous, and harmonious Malaysia through fair and equitable wealth distribution across income groups, ethnicities and economic supply chains.

The findings from the 2024 survey showed the income threshold for the first decile to fourth decile (D1-D4) group comprising 415.3 thousand households was RM6,569. The fifth decile to eighth decile (D5-D8) group's income threshold involving 415.4 thousand households was between RM6,570 to RM13,559. Meanwhile, there were 207.3 thousand households in ninth decile to tenth decile (D9-D10) group with income more than RM13,559. In terms of income distribution, the D9-D10 group constituted 41.8 per cent of total household income as compared to 43.0 per cent in 2022. Meanwhile, 39.4 per cent belongs to D5-D8 group and the remainder 18.8 per cent of the total income were for D1-D4 group [Exhibit 2].

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 2: Income Structure by Household Group, Johor, 2022 and 2024

	2022	2024
D1 - D4	 <p>Median : RM3,843 CAGR : 1.5% Mean : RM3,753 CAGR : 1.5% Share : 17.7%</p>	 <p>Median : RM4,569 CAGR : 8.7% Mean : RM4,465 CAGR : 8.7% Share : 18.8%</p>
	D1 - D4 Threshold < RM5,740	< RM6,570
D5 - D8	 <p>Median : RM8,232 CAGR : 2.9% Mean : RM8,378 CAGR : 2.7% Share : 39.3%</p>	 <p>Median : RM8,990 CAGR : 4.4% Mean : RM9,338 CAGR : 5.4% Share : 39.4%</p>
	D5 - D8 Threshold < RM11,920	< RM13,560
D9 - D10	 <p>Median : RM15,404 CAGR : 2.7% Mean : RM18,331 CAGR : 1.7% Share : 43.0%</p>	 <p>Median : RM16,734 CAGR : 4.1% Mean : RM19,830 CAGR : 3.9% Share : 41.8%</p>

Note: Total may differ due to rounding
CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate

Based on the survey data analysis, it was found that the mean income of households in the D1-D4 group was lower than the median income. In contrast, for households in the D5-D8 and D9-D10 groups, the mean income was higher than the median income. Specifically, households in the D5-D8 group recorded a mean income of RM9,338 compared to a median income of RM8,990. For the D9-D10 household group, the mean and median incomes were RM19,830 and RM16,734, respectively. This difference indicates a positively skewed (skewed to the right) income distribution, where the mean value is influenced by the majority of households with higher incomes.

The D1-D4 group was further classified to D1, D2, D3 and D4; D5-D8 group to D5, D6, D7 and D8; and D9-D10 group to D9 and D10. Based on the clusters of these households by deciles, income share of the D1-D4 group which contributed 18.8 per cent of total household income comes from D1 who held 2.9 per cent of total income, D2 (4.3%), D3 (5.3%) and D4 (6.4%). Similarly, in the D5-D8 group, which was 39.4 per cent of the total distribution, D5 only recorded for 7.5 per cent, while D8 owned 12.8 per cent of total income. However, the details on household classification and income distribution should also take into consideration the household size in each group [Table 3].

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Table 3: Income Threshold, Income Share Median and Mean of Monthly Household Gross Income by Household Decile Group, Johor, 2024

Decile Group	Income Threshold (RM)	Income Share (%)	Median Household Income (RM)	Mean Household Income (RM)	
D1-D4	D1	Less than 3,510	2.9	2,833	2,728
	D2	3,510 - 4,569	4.3	4,068	4,039
	D3	4,570 - 5,529	5.3	5,057	5,054
	D4	5,530 - 6,569	6.4	6,057	6,040
D5-D8	D5	6,570 - 7,709	7.5	7,066	7,094
	D6	7,710 - 8,989	8.8	8,259	8,318
	D7	8,990 - 10,649	10.3	9,742	9,778
	D8	10,650 - 13,559	12.8	12,640	12,160
D9-D10	D9	13,560 - 16,729	15.6	14,590	14,796
	D10	16,730 and above	26.2	21,191	24,877

Note: Total may differ due to rounding

3.2.3. Monthly Household Disposable Income

Monthly household disposable income refers to the amount of income after deducting current transfer payment including compulsory payments incurred on households such as taxes, zakat and contributions to social security schemes as well as current transfers received in the form of in-kind. Disposable income is also the income available to the household to support its consumption expenditure and savings during the reference period.

Based on the findings of the 2024 survey, monthly median household disposable income recorded a growth rate of 4.1 per cent to RM6,407 as compared to RM5,899 in 2022 [Chart 4]. In addition, monthly mean household disposable income was RM8,056 with a growth rate of 5.3 per cent from RM7,251 in 2022. Mean disposable income comprised 84.9 per cent of total mean gross income [Chart 5].

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 4: Median of Monthly Household Disposable Income by Administrative District, Johor, 2022 and 2024

CAGR (%)	2022 (RM)		2024 (RM)	CAGR (%)
3.2	6,828	Johor Bahru	7,400	4.0
1.6	6,364	Kulai	7,118	5.6
-1.0	5,631	Batu Pahat	6,499	7.2
2.2	5,899	JOHOR	6,407	4.1
-2.6	4,882	Muar	6,348	13.1
0.6	4,945	Tangkak	5,578	6.0
-0.4	4,833	Segamat	5,531	6.7
4.8	5,502	Kota Tinggi	5,173	-3.1
0.1	4,325	Kluang	5,074	8.0
-1.0	4,614	Pontian	4,734	1.3
7.0	4,028	Mersing	4,700	7.7

CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate
Ranked according to highest median value 2024

Chart 5: Mean of Monthly Household Disposable Income by Administrative District, Johor, 2022 and 2024

CAGR (%)	2022 (RM)		2024 (RM)	CAGR (%)
1.3	8,228	Johor Bahru	9,221	5.7
1.9	7,706	Kulai	8,847	6.9
1.5	7,251	JOHOR	8,056	5.3
-0.3	6,615	Batu Pahat	7,849	8.6
0.3	6,744	Muar	7,429	4.8
2.9	6,519	Kota Tinggi	6,591	0.5
2.1	6,350	Tangkak	6,579	1.8
0.8	5,942	Segamat	6,470	4.3
0.4	5,944	Pontian	5,937	-0.1
1.8	5,451	Kluang	5,569	1.1
2.7	4,723	Mersing	5,230	5.1

CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate
Ranked according to highest mean value 2024

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STATISTIK
PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH KASAR

STATISTICS ON
HOUSEHOLD
GROSS INCOME

LAPORAN SURVEI
**PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH**

HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

2024

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Jadual 1.1: Peratusan pendapatan isi rumah kasar mengikut punca utama pendapatan ketua isi rumah dan strata, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

Table 1.1: Percentage of household gross income by main source of income of head of household and strata, Johor, 2022 and 2024

Punca utama pendapatan <i>Main source of income</i>	2022			2024		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) <i>Number of households ('000)</i>	999.4	790.8	208.6	1,038.0	823.2	214.8
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pekerjaan bergaji <i>Paid employment</i>	61.3	63.7	48.8	62.7	66.0	45.8
Bekerja sendiri <i>Self-employed</i>	15.3	13.7	23.6	14.7	12.3	27.0
Pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan <i>Income from property & investment</i>	14.0	14.3	12.6	13.0	13.2	12.1
Pindahan semasa diterima <i>Current transfers received</i>	9.4	8.3	15.0	9.5	8.4	15.1

Jadual 1.2: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

Table 1.2: Percentage of households by number of income recipients and strata, Johor, 2022 and 2024

Bilangan penerima pendapatan <i>Number of income recipients</i>	2022			2024		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) <i>Number of households ('000)</i>	999.4	790.8	208.6	1,038.0	823.2	214.8
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 penerima/ recipient	47.9	48.2	47.1	43.9	44.0	43.4
2 penerima/ recipients	37.0	37.2	36.0	39.4	39.6	38.7
3 penerima/ recipients	10.7	10.2	12.4	12.3	12.0	13.6
4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3

Nota/ Note:

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Total may differ due to rounding

Jadual 1.3: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

Table 1.3: Median of monthly household gross income by number of income recipients and strata, Johor, 2022 and 2024

Bilangan penerima pendapatan <i>Number of income recipients</i>	2022			2024		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Jumlah/ Total	6,879	7,364	5,263	7,712	8,115	6,307
1 penerima/ recipient	4,825	5,250	3,603	5,386	5,665	4,476
2 penerima/ recipients	8,586	9,103	6,438	8,692	9,149	7,304
3 penerima/ recipients	9,931	10,603	8,643	10,515	11,345	9,159
4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more	12,574	12,776	11,535	14,225	14,590	13,328

(RM)

Jadual 1.4: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

Table 1.4: Mean of monthly household gross income by number of income recipients and strata, Johor, 2022 and 2024

Bilangan penerima pendapatan <i>Number of income recipients</i>	2022			2024		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Jumlah/ Total	8,517	9,081	6,377	9,484	10,009	7,471
1 penerima/ recipient	5,966	6,411	4,242	6,819	7,251	5,136
2 penerima/ recipients	9,944	10,607	7,349	10,514	11,019	8,531
3 penerima/ recipients	12,277	13,124	9,621	12,849	13,700	9,983
4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more	15,206	16,076	12,017	17,545	18,547	13,611

(RM)

Jadual 1.5: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun mengikut strata, kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

Table 1.5: Median, mean and compounded annual growth rate of monthly household gross income by strata, ethnic group of head of household and administrative district, Johor, 2022 and 2024

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah/ Median			Purata/ Mean		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
	(RM)		Compounded annual growth rate	(RM)		Compounded annual growth rate
	2022	2024	2022 – 2024 (%)	2022	2024	2022 – 2024 (%)
JOHOR	6,879	7,712	5.7	8,517	9,484	5.4
Bandar/ Urban	7,364	8,115	4.9	9,081	10,009	4.9
Luar bandar/ Rural	5,263	6,307	9.0	6,377	7,471	7.9
Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>						
Bumiputera	6,306	6,937	4.8	7,739	8,328	3.7
Cina/ Chinese	8,155	9,119	5.6	9,702	11,282	7.5
India/ Indians	6,575	8,439	12.5	8,906	10,617	8.8
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>						
Batu Pahat	6,347	7,555	8.7	7,419	9,006	9.7
Johor Bahru	8,232	8,977	4.3	9,869	10,975	5.3
Kluang	5,204	6,158	8.4	6,461	6,616	1.2
Kota Tinggi	6,227	6,284	0.5	7,529	8,106	3.7
Mersing	4,445	5,335	9.1	5,426	6,014	5.1
Muar	5,724	7,334	12.4	7,572	8,401	5.2
Pontian	5,616	5,685	0.6	6,913	7,011	0.7
Segamat	5,318	6,451	9.7	6,578	7,348	5.5
Kulai	7,460	8,406	6.0	9,177	10,296	5.8
Tangkak	5,622	6,374	6.3	7,093	7,524	2.9

Nota/ Notes:

Kumpulan etnik merujuk kepada etnik ketua isi rumah
Ethnic group refers to ethnic of head of household

Jadual 1.6: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, Johor, 2024

Table 1.6: Median and mean of monthly household gross income by household group, Johor, 2024

Kumpulan isi rumah Household group	Had pendapatan isi rumah Household income distribution	Agihan pendapatan (%) Income share (%)	Penengah Median	(RM)
				Purata Mean
D1 – D4	Kurang daripada 6,570 Less than 6,570	18.8	4,569	4,465
D5 – D8	6,570 - 13,559	39.4	8,990	9,338
D9 – D10	13,560 dan ke atas 13,560 and above	41.8	16,734	19,830

Jadual 1.7: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut kumpulan isi rumah kuintil, Johor, 2024

Table 1.7: Median and mean of monthly household gross income by household quintile group, Johor, 2024

Kuintil Quintile	Had pendapatan isi rumah Household income distribution	Agihan pendapatan (%) Income share (%)	Penengah Median	(RM)
				Purata Mean
D1 – D2	Kurang daripada 4,570 Less than 4,570	7.1	3,515	3,384
D3 – D4	4,570 - 6,569	11.7	5,533	5,547
D5 – D6	6,570 - 8,989	16.3	7,715	7,706
D7 – D8	8,990 - 13,559	23.1	10,653	10,969
D9 – D10	13,560 dan ke atas 13,560 and above	41.8	16,734	19,830

Jadual 1.8: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut kumpulan isi rumah desil, Johor, 2024

Table 1.8: Median and mean of monthly household gross income by household decile group, Johor, 2024

Desil Decile	Had pendapatan isi rumah Household income distribution	Agihan pendapatan (%) Income share (%)	Penengah Median	(RM)
				Purata Mean
D1	Kurang daripada 3,510 Less than 3,510	2.9	2,833	2,728
D2	3,510 - 4,569	4.3	4,068	4,039
D3	4,570 - 5,529	5.3	5,057	5,054
D4	5,530 - 6,569	6.4	6,057	6,040
D5	6,570 - 7,709	7.5	7,066	7,094
D6	7,710 - 8,989	8.8	8,259	8,318
D7	8,990 - 10,649	10.3	9,742	9,778
D8	10,650 - 13,559	12.8	12,640	12,160
D9	13,560 - 16,729	15.6	14,590	14,796
D10	16,730 dan ke atas 16,730 and above	26.2	21,191	24,877

Nota/ Note:

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Total may differ due to rounding

Jadual 1.9: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

Table 1.9: Percentage of households by household group, strata and administrative district, Johor, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2022			2024		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
JOHOR						
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) <i>Number of households ('000)</i>	199.8	399.6	399.9	207.3	415.4	415.3
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bandar/ Urban	89.6	82.1	70.9	72.7	80.8	89.5
Luar bandar/ Rural	10.4	17.9	29.1	27.3	19.2	10.5
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>						
Batu Pahat	7.3	11.7	12.4	11.2	11.6	9.2
Johor Bahru	61.5	49.6	35.7	38.0	47.6	64.3
Kluang	4.4	6.5	10.6	10.3	7.4	2.1
Kota Tinggi	4.2	5.5	6.3	7.5	4.7	3.5
Mersing	0.7	1.2	3.5	3.3	1.5	0.3
Muar	5.7	5.5	8.5	6.9	7.0	5.4
Pontian	2.8	3.6	5.5	6.1	3.3	1.9
Segamat	2.3	4.5	6.7	6.2	4.6	2.4
Kulai	8.1	8.8	6.0	5.8	8.6	9.1
Tangkak	3.0	3.1	4.8	4.8	3.6	1.8

Nota/ Notes :

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Total may differ due to rounding

Mengikut had pendapatan kasar kumpulan isi rumah, Johor 2022

Refer to thresholds gross income of household group, Johor 2022

D1 - D4: < RM5,740

D5 - D8: RM5,740 - RM11,919

D9 - D10: ≥ RM11,920

Mengikut had pendapatan kasar kumpulan isi rumah, Johor 2024

Refer to thresholds gross income of household group, Johor 2024

D1 - D4: < RM6,570

D5 - D8: RM6,570 - RM13,559

D9 - D10: ≥ RM13,560

Jadual 1.10: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan kasar mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

Table 1.10: Percentage of households and gross income share by strata and administrative district, Johor, 2022 and 2024

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2022		2024	
	Isi rumah <i>Household</i>	Agihan pendapatan <i>Income share</i>	Isi rumah <i>Household</i>	Agihan pendapatan <i>Income share</i>
(%)				
JOHOR				
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) <i>Number of households ('000)</i>	999.4		1,038.0	
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bandar/ Urban	79.1	84.4	79.3	83.7
Luar bandar/ Rural	20.9	15.6	20.7	16.3
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>				
Batu Pahat	11.1	9.7	11.0	10.4
Johor Bahru	46.4	53.8	47.1	54.5
Kluang	7.7	5.8	7.5	5.2
Kota Tinggi	5.6	4.9	5.6	4.8
Mersing	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.3
Muar	6.7	6.0	6.6	5.9
Pontian	4.2	3.4	4.2	3.1
Segamat	4.9	3.8	4.8	3.7
Kulai	7.5	8.1	7.6	8.2
Tangkak	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.0

Nota/ Note :

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Total may differ due to rounding

Jadual 1.11: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan kasar mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2024

Table 1.11: Percentage of households and gross income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Johor, 2024

Kelas pendapatan kasar Gross income class (RM)	Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district							
	JOHOR		Batu Pahat		Johor Bahru		Kluang	
	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan
	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	Household	Income share
Jumlah Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,999 dan ke bawah <i>1,999 and below</i>	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	2.6	0.7
2,000 – 2,999	5.0	1.3	3.7	1.0	2.8	0.7	13.0	5.1
3,000 – 3,999	8.1	3.0	7.2	2.8	6.9	2.2	10.6	5.7
4,000 – 4,999	10.3	4.9	9.6	4.8	8.9	3.6	12.7	8.6
5,000 – 5,999	10.1	5.9	11.8	7.2	8.2	4.1	9.5	7.9
6,000 – 6,999	9.7	6.6	12.2	8.7	8.4	5.0	13.1	12.9
7,000 – 7,999	8.0	6.3	7.8	6.4	7.3	5.0	10.2	11.6
8,000 – 8,999	7.8	7.0	9.2	8.7	7.2	5.6	9.1	11.6
9,000 – 9,999	6.2	6.2	7.1	7.5	6.2	5.3	5.3	7.6
10,000 – 10,999	6.0	6.6	6.3	7.4	7.2	6.9	2.6	4.2
11,000 – 11,999	2.2	2.7	3.2	4.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.1
12,000 – 12,999	2.3	3.1	2.3	3.3	2.7	3.2	1.5	3.0
13,000 – 13,999	5.6	7.9	3.7	5.5	7.3	8.9	3.4	6.8
14,000 – 14,999	4.1	6.3	3.9	6.3	5.0	6.6	1.2	2.6
15,000 dan ke atas <i>15,000 and above</i>	13.5	32.0	11.0	26.2	19.2	40.6	3.4	8.8

Nota/ Note :

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Total may differ due to rounding

Jadual 1.11: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan kasar mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2024 (samb.)

Table 1.11: Percentage of households and gross income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Johor, 2024 (cont'd)

Kelas pendapatan kasar Gross income class (RM)	Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district								(%)
	Kota Tinggi		Mersing		Muar		Pontian		
	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	
	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	
Jumlah Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,999 dan ke bawah <i>1,999 and below</i>	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	2.5	0.5	5.1	1.2	
2,000 – 2,999	6.8	2.2	9.6	4.1	6.6	2.0	9.3	3.3	
3,000 – 3,999	16.1	6.9	15.4	9.0	7.4	3.1	11.7	5.7	
4,000 – 4,999	12.2	6.8	18.1	13.6	8.1	4.4	14.0	9.0	
5,000 – 5,999	9.7	6.4	17.0	15.5	12.6	8.3	14.7	11.6	
6,000 – 6,999	12.7	10.2	10.8	11.8	8.1	6.3	8.1	7.5	
7,000 – 7,999	6.8	6.3	8.5	10.4	10.0	8.8	7.6	8.1	
8,000 – 8,999	6.0	6.2	5.2	7.3	6.7	6.7	7.4	9.0	
9,000 – 9,999	4.1	4.8	4.6	7.1	9.9	11.2	3.6	4.9	
10,000 – 10,999	6.0	7.8	1.7	3.1	4.3	5.4	4.2	6.3	
11,000 – 11,999	2.6	3.6	2.3	4.2	1.9	2.6	2.0	3.3	
12,000 – 12,999	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.4	2.1	3.2	1.0	1.8	
13,000 – 13,999	3.4	5.6	1.1	2.5	6.3	10.2	3.0	5.7	
14,000 – 14,999	2.2	3.9	1.7	4.0	4.2	7.3	1.7	3.4	
15,000 dan ke atas <i>15,000 and above</i>	8.0	26.8	1.7	4.6	9.0	19.9	6.8	19.2	

Nota/ Note:

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran
Total may differ due to rounding

Jadual 1.11: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan kasar mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2024 (samb.)

Table 1.11: Percentage of households and gross income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Johor, 2024 (cont'd)

Kelas pendapatan kasar Gross income class (RM)	Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district					
	Segamat		Kulai		Tangkak	
	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan
	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	Household	Income share
Jumlah Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,999 dan ke bawah 1,999 and below	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.4
2,000 – 2,999	7.6	2.7	2.7	0.7	7.8	2.7
3,000 – 3,999	8.9	4.2	3.3	1.2	10.2	4.7
4,000 – 4,999	15.7	9.6	9.8	4.3	10.8	6.4
5,000 – 5,999	12.1	9.0	10.2	5.4	14.8	10.8
6,000 – 6,999	11.1	9.9	9.8	6.3	8.6	7.4
7,000 – 7,999	8.1	8.3	7.9	5.7	10.8	10.9
8,000 – 8,999	8.3	9.6	10.9	8.9	8.4	9.4
9,000 – 9,999	4.9	6.3	6.6	5.9	6.8	8.6
10,000 – 10,999	5.5	7.9	5.0	5.1	5.6	7.7
11,000 – 11,999	3.1	4.8	2.4	2.6	1.5	2.3
12,000 – 12,999	1.1	1.9	3.8	4.6	1.5	2.6
13,000 – 13,999	4.2	7.8	5.5	7.2	2.8	4.9
14,000 – 14,999	3.8	7.4	6.0	8.4	2.8	5.4
15,000 dan ke atas 15,000 and above	4.1	10.3	15.7	33.5	5.8	15.6

Nota/ Note :

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Total may differ due to rounding

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**STATISTIK PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH BOLEH GUNA**

*STATISTICS ON HOUSEHOLD
DISPOSABLE INCOME*

LAPORAN SURVEI
**PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH**

HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

2024

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Jadual 2.1: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Johor, 2022 dan 2024
 Table 2.1: Median of monthly household disposable income by number of income recipients and strata, Johor, 2022 and 2024

Bilangan penerima pendapatan <i>Number of income recipients</i>	2022			2024		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Jumlah/ Total	5,899	6,315	4,603	6,407	6,751	5,420
1 penerima/ recipient	4,181	4,493	3,171	4,609	4,887	3,972
2 penerima/ recipients	7,285	7,856	5,575	7,371	7,701	6,212
3 penerima/ recipients	8,296	8,686	7,580	8,990	9,843	7,991
4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more	10,461	10,636	9,594	11,866	12,005	11,115

Jadual 2.2: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan purata mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Johor, 2022 dan 2024
 Table 2.2: Mean of monthly household disposable income by number of income recipients and strata, Johor, 2022 and 2024

Bilangan penerima pendapatan <i>Number of income recipients</i>	2022			2024		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Jumlah/ Total	7,251	7,670	5,660	8,056	8,450	6,545
1 penerima/ recipient	5,138	5,484	3,799	5,845	6,180	4,543
2 penerima/ recipients	8,440	8,933	6,508	8,920	9,288	7,480
3 penerima/ recipients	10,328	10,912	8,495	10,890	11,557	8,642
4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more	12,822	13,444	10,544	14,541	15,249	11,760

Jadual 2.3: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun mengikut strata, kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

Table 2.3: Median, mean and compounded annual growth rate of monthly household disposable income by strata, ethnic group of head of household and administrative district, Johor, 2022 and 2024

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah/ Median			Purata/ Mean		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
	(RM)		Compounded annual growth rate	(RM)		Compounded annual growth rate
	2022	2024	2022 – 2024 (%)	2022	2024	2022 – 2024 (%)
JOHOR	5,899	6,407	4.1	7,251	8,056	5.3
Bandar/ Urban	6,315	6,751	3.3	7,670	8,450	4.8
Luar bandar/ Rural	4,603	5,420	8.2	5,660	6,545	7.3
Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>						
Bumiputera	5,381	5,821	3.9	6,643	7,056	3.0
Cina/ Chinese	6,811	7,614	5.6	8,183	9,585	7.9
India/ Indians	5,733	7,142	11.0	7,527	9,138	9.7
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>						
Batu Pahat	5,631	6,499	7.2	6,615	7,849	8.6
Johor Bahru	6,828	7,400	4.0	8,228	9,221	5.7
Kluang	4,325	5,074	8.0	5,451	5,569	1.1
Kota Tinggi	5,502	5,173	-3.1	6,519	6,591	0.5
Mersing	4,028	4,700	7.7	4,723	5,230	5.1
Muar	4,882	6,348	13.1	6,744	7,429	4.8
Pontian	4,614	4,734	1.3	5,944	5,937	-0.1
Segamat	4,833	5,531	6.7	5,942	6,470	4.3
Kulai	6,364	7,118	5.6	7,706	8,847	6.9
Tangkak	4,945	5,578	6.0	6,350	6,579	1.8

Nota/ Note:

Kumpulan etnik merujuk kepada etnik ketua isi rumah
Ethnic group refers to ethnic of head of household

Jadual 2.4: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, Johor, 2024

Table 2.4: Median and mean of monthly household disposable income by household group, Johor, 2024

(RM)				
Kumpulan isi rumah <i>Household group</i>	Had pendapatan isi rumah <i>Household income distribution</i>	Agihan pendapatan (%) <i>Income share (%)</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
D1 – D4	Kurang daripada 5,510 <i>Less than 5,510</i>	18.9	3,848	3,798
D5 – D8	5,510 - 11,339	39.1	7,637	7,873
D9 – D10	11,340 dan ke atas <i>11,340 and above</i>	42.0	14,423	16,950

Jadual 2.5: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut kumpulan isi rumah kuintil, Johor, 2024

Table 2.5: Median and mean of monthly household disposable income by household quintile group, Johor, 2024

(RM)				
Kuintil <i>Quintile</i>	Had pendapatan isi rumah <i>Household income distribution</i>	Agihan pendapatan (%) <i>Income share (%)</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
D1 – D2	Kurang daripada 3,850 <i>Less than 3,850</i>	7.2	3,028	2,906
D3 – D4	3,850 - 5,509	11.6	4,676	4,690
D5 – D6	5,510 - 7,639	16.1	6,408	6,463
D7 – D8	7,640 - 11,339	23.0	9,164	9,285
D9 – D10	11,340 dan ke atas <i>11,340 and above</i>	42.0	14,423	16,950

Jadual 2.6: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut kumpulan isi rumah desil, Johor, 2024

Table 2.6: Median and mean of monthly household disposable income by household decile group, Johor, 2024

(RM)				
Desil <i>Decile</i>	Had pendapatan isi rumah <i>Household income distribution</i>	Agihan pendapatan (%) <i>Income share (%)</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
D1	Kurang daripada 3,030 <i>Less than 3,030</i>	2.9	2,456	2,364
D2	3,030 - 3,849	4.3	3,457	3,449
D3	3,850 - 4,679	5.3	4,314	4,294
D4	4,680 - 5,509	6.3	5,078	5,089
D5	5,510 - 6,409	7.4	5,907	5,922
D6	6,410 - 7,639	8.7	7,002	7,003
D7	7,640 - 9,159	10.3	8,297	8,344
D8	9,160 - 11,339	12.7	10,212	10,223
D9	11,340 - 14,419	15.8	12,636	12,709
D10	14,420 dan ke atas <i>14,420 and above</i>	26.3	18,127	21,196

Nota/ Note:

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Total may differ due to rounding

Jadual 2.7: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

Table 2.7: Percentage of households by household group, strata and administrative district, Johor, 2022 and 2024

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2022			2024		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
JOHOR						
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) <i>Number of households ('000)</i>	399.8	399.8	199.8	415.3	415.4	207.3
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bandar/ Urban	71.5	82.3	88.0	73.6	80.6	88.3
Luar bandar/ Rural	28.5	17.7	12.0	26.4	19.4	11.7
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>						
Batu Pahat	11.8	11.9	8.0	10.4	12.0	10.1
Johor Bahru	36.8	49.2	60.0	38.9	48.0	61.7
Kluang	10.9	6.1	4.5	10.5	7.2	2.3
Kota Tinggi	6.0	5.8	4.3	7.5	4.8	3.3
Mersing	3.3	1.4	0.7	3.3	1.5	0.4
Muar	8.5	5.3	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.0
Pontian	5.7	3.3	2.9	6.3	3.1	2.0
Segamat	6.3	4.7	2.8	5.9	4.7	2.6
Kulai	6.1	9.1	7.3	6.2	7.9	9.5
Tangkak	4.6	3.2	3.2	4.6	3.7	2.1

Notal Notes :

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Total may differ due to rounding

Mengikut had pendapatan boleh guna kumpulan isi rumah, Johor 2022

Refer to thresholds disposable income of household group, Johor 2022

D1 - D4: < RM4,880

D5 - D8: RM4,880 - RM10,159

D9 - D10 : ≥ RM10,160

Mengikut had pendapatan boleh guna kumpulan isi rumah, Johor 2024

Refer to thresholds disposable income of household group, Johor 2024

D1 - D4: <RM5,510

D5 - D8 : RM5,510 - RM11,339

D9 - D10 : <RM11,340

Jadual 2.8: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan boleh guna mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2022 dan 2024

Table 2.8: Percentage of households and disposable income share by strata and administrative district, Johor, 2022 and 2024

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2022		2024		(%)
	Isi rumah <i>Household</i>	Agihan pendapatan <i>Income share</i>	Isi rumah <i>Household</i>	Agihan pendapatan <i>Income share</i>	
JOHOR					
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) <i>Number of households ('000)</i>	999.4		1,038		
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Bandar/ Urban	79.1	83.7	79.3	83.2	
Luar bandar/ Rural	20.9	16.3	20.7	16.8	
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>					
Batu Pahat	11.1	10.1	11.0	10.7	
Johor Bahru	46.4	52.7	47.1	53.9	
Kluang	7.7	5.8	7.5	5.2	
Kota Tinggi	5.6	5.0	5.6	4.6	
Mersing	2.1	1.3	2.0	1.3	
Muar	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.1	
Pontian	4.2	3.4	4.2	3.1	
Segamat	4.9	4.0	4.8	3.8	
Kulai	7.5	8.0	7.6	8.3	
Tangkak	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.0	

Nota/ Note :

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Total may differ due to rounding

Jadual 2.9: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan boleh guna mengikut kelas pendapatan boleh guna isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2024

Table 2.9: Percentage of households and disposable income share by monthly household disposable income class and administrative district, Johor, 2024

Kelas pendapatan boleh guna <i>Disposable income class</i>	Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>							
	JOHOR		Batu Pahat		Johor Bahru		Kluang	
	Isi rumah	Agihan	Isi rumah	Agihan	Isi rumah	Agihan	Isi rumah	Agihan
	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>
(RM)								
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,999 dan ke bawah <i>1,999 and below</i>	2.5	0.5	2.1	0.5	1.3	0.2	6.1	1.9
2,000 – 2,999	7.2	2.3	5.1	1.7	5.1	1.4	14.8	6.6
3,000 – 3,999	11.8	5.1	10.0	4.5	10.6	4.0	15.7	9.8
4,000 – 4,999	12.4	6.9	15.0	8.7	10.6	5.2	12.3	9.9
5,000 – 5,999	12.0	8.2	12.0	8.5	11.0	6.6	15.2	15.1
6,000 – 6,999	9.1	7.3	10.2	8.5	8.2	5.8	10.9	12.7
7,000 – 7,999	7.9	7.3	8.3	7.9	7.9	6.5	8.2	11.0
8,000 – 8,999	6.3	6.6	8.5	9.1	6.5	5.9	4.7	7.2
9,000 – 9,999	4.9	5.8	6.6	8.0	5.0	5.2	2.5	4.3
10,000 – 10,999	4.4	5.7	2.7	3.5	5.7	6.5	3.0	5.6
11,000 – 11,999	4.2	6.0	3.9	5.7	5.0	6.3	2.0	4.1
12,000 – 12,999	3.4	5.2	3.0	4.8	4.0	5.4	1.3	3.0
13,000 – 13,999	3.1	5.2	2.7	4.5	3.6	5.2	1.8	4.4
14,000 – 14,999	2.1	3.8	1.6	2.9	2.9	4.5	0.5	1.4
15,000 dan ke atas <i>15,000 and above</i>	8.8	24.0	8.3	21.2	12.7	31.4	1.0	3.1

Nota/ Note :

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Total may differ due to rounding

Jadual 2.9: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan boleh guna mengikut kelas pendapatan boleh guna isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2024 (samb.)

Table 2.9: Percentage of households and disposable income share by monthly household disposable income class and administrative district, Johor, 2024 (cont'd)

Kelas pendapatan boleh guna <i>Disposable income class</i>	Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>								(%)
	Kota Tinggi		Mersing		Muar		Pontian		
	Isi rumah	Agihan	Isi rumah	Agihan	Isi rumah	Agihan	Isi rumah	Agihan	
	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	
(RM)									
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,999 dan ke bawah <i>1,999 and below</i>	4.0	1.0	5.1	1.7	3.3	0.7	6.8	1.9	
2,000 – 2,999	13.4	5.3	13.1	6.4	7.7	2.6	13.5	5.8	
3,000 – 3,999	17.2	9.2	19.9	13.4	9.9	4.6	15.0	8.9	
4,000 – 4,999	13.0	8.9	18.8	16.4	11.5	7.0	19.3	14.6	
5,000 – 5,999	12.6	10.5	12.4	13.0	13.1	9.6	10.6	9.8	
6,000 – 6,999	9.0	8.8	11.4	13.8	9.5	8.2	7.8	8.6	
7,000 – 7,999	5.9	6.8	6.8	9.8	8.8	9.0	5.7	7.1	
8,000 – 8,999	4.7	6.0	4.0	6.5	7.2	8.3	4.0	5.8	
9,000 – 9,999	3.3	4.8	1.7	3.2	5.9	7.4	3.8	6.0	
10,000 – 10,999	4.4	7.0	1.7	3.4	3.6	5.1	3.0	5.3	
11,000 – 11,999	3.2	5.7	0.6	1.2	3.6	5.6	2.4	4.6	
12,000 – 12,999	0.9	1.7	2.8	6.7	4.1	6.9	2.0	4.1	
13,000 – 13,999	2.5	5.0	1.1	2.9	4.0	7.4	2.0	4.4	
14,000 – 14,999	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.0	1.0	2.6	
15,000 dan ke atas <i>15,000 and above</i>	4.8	17.1	0.6	1.6	5.6	13.5	3.0	10.5	

Nota/ Note :

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran
Total may differ due to rounding

Jadual 2.9: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan boleh guna mengikut kelas pendapatan boleh guna isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2024 (samb.)

Table 2.9: Percentage of households and disposable income share by monthly household disposable income class and administrative district, Johor, 2024 (cont'd)

Kelas pendapatan boleh guna <i>Disposable income class</i>	Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>					
	Segamat		Kulai		Tangkak	
	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan
	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>
(RM)						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,999 dan ke bawah <i>1,999 and below</i>	3.1	0.9	1.3	0.3	2.8	0.7
2,000 – 2,999	9.8	3.9	2.8	0.8	11.1	4.3
3,000 – 3,999	14.0	7.7	9.8	4.0	14.5	7.8
4,000 – 4,999	15.3	10.6	12.1	6.1	14.2	9.7
5,000 – 5,999	12.7	10.7	13.1	8.2	12.0	10.0
6,000 – 6,999	10.3	10.3	10.1	7.3	9.0	8.8
7,000 – 7,999	6.7	7.8	8.2	6.9	10.8	12.3
8,000 – 8,999	7.0	9.1	5.8	5.5	5.6	7.2
9,000 – 9,999	5.7	8.4	5.1	5.4	5.6	7.9
10,000 – 10,999	3.1	5.1	4.0	4.8	2.2	3.5
11,000 – 11,999	3.4	6.0	6.4	8.3	3.1	5.3
12,000 – 12,999	4.4	8.6	4.2	5.8	1.8	3.5
13,000 – 13,999	1.0	2.1	4.8	7.4	1.5	3.1
14,000 – 14,999	1.6	3.5	1.9	3.1	2.2	4.7
15,000 dan ke atas <i>15,000 and above</i>	1.9	5.3	10.5	26.0	3.7	11.3

Nota/ Note :

Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

Total may differ due to rounding

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HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

2024

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Jadual 3.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2022 - 2024

Table 3.1: Number of populations by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2022 - 2024

('000)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2022		2023		2024	
	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara
	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens
Johor	3,740.7	287.6	3,769.3	337.9	3,796.4	387.9
Batu Pahat	470.3	27.2	473.0	31.0	475.6	34.5
Johor Bahru	1,612.8	111.0	1,627.7	133.8	1,642.1	157.0
Kluang	293.1	30.4	294.7	34.0	296.5	37.2
Kota Tinggi	212.4	12.4	214.5	14.9	216.2	17.3
Mersing	75.3	3.7	75.9	4.2	76.4	4.6
Muar	283.5	30.5	285.1	33.7	286.7	36.6
Pontian	161.5	12.0	162.7	13.1	163.7	14.2
Segamat	187.8	10.5	188.5	13.2	189.2	15.9
Kulai	286.7	42.5	289.0	51.3	291.2	60.2
Tangkak	157.3	7.3	158.2	8.9	159.0	10.5
Kedah	2,074.0	89.1	2,089.6	99.6	2,104.2	112.8
Baling	142.2	2.8	143.7	2.9	144.9	3.2
Bandar Baharu	43.4	1.2	43.6	1.5	43.9	1.7
Kota Setar	364.5	12.3	366.8	12.5	368.9	12.8
Kuala Muda	516.9	33.5	520.6	39.7	524.2	47.1
Kubang Pasu	243.1	6.6	244.8	6.7	246.4	6.9
Kulim	322.9	18.5	325.1	21.4	327.2	25.0
Langkawi	92.4	3.9	93.4	4.6	94.4	5.4
Padang Terap	63.3	3.2	63.9	3.2	64.5	3.2
Sik	66.6	2.0	67.2	2.1	67.8	2.2
Yan	73.3	0.6	73.7	0.6	74.2	0.6
Pendang	98.0	1.8	98.8	1.9	99.6	2.0
Pokok Sena	47.3	2.7	47.8	2.7	48.2	2.8
Kelantan	1,796.5	34.1	1,819.4	40.3	1,840.8	47.2
Bachok	159.6	1.1	161.8	1.3	164.0	1.5
Kota Bharu	556.7	10.8	563.5	12.3	569.9	13.8
Machang	112.9	1.0	114.1	1.1	115.3	1.3
Pasir Mas	231.7	2.4	234.6	2.9	237.0	3.4
Pasir Puteh	138.1	0.8	140.0	1.0	141.8	1.1
Tanah Merah	149.6	4.1	151.4	4.7	153.1	5.3
Tumpat	182.3	1.4	184.9	1.6	187.2	1.9
Gua Musang	96.9	7.1	98.2	9.0	99.4	11.1
Kuala Krai	103.4	3.6	104.8	4.5	106.1	5.5
Jeli	54.7	1.3	55.4	1.6	55.9	1.8
Kecil Lojing	10.5	0.3	10.7	0.4	10.9	0.4
Melaka	941.1	67.5	948.3	80.0	954.9	91.8
Alor Gajah	234.6	17.2	236.2	20.1	237.7	22.8
Jasin	141.3	12.6	142.5	12.0	143.7	12.7
Melaka Tengah	565.1	37.7	569.6	47.8	573.5	56.4
Negeri Sembilan	1,149.7	58.1	1,158.0	66.8	1,164.9	74.5
Jelebu	43.5	2.8	43.7	3.8	43.8	4.9
Kuala Pilah	68.7	1.7	69.0	2.4	69.2	3.1
Port Dickson	124.3	5.8	125.3	7.4	126.1	9.1
Rembau	46.1	1.7	46.4	2.1	46.8	2.5
Seremban	659.3	37.5	664.7	40.8	669.3	43.0
Tampin	84.3	4.6	84.7	5.2	84.9	5.6
Jempol	123.5	4.1	124.3	5.2	124.9	6.3
Pahang	1,540.0	74.2	1,553.5	89.6	1,565.5	102.3
Bentong	108.7	8.0	109.1	10.5	109.5	11.7
Cameron Highlands	34.2	5.0	34.4	6.5	34.7	9.8
Jerantut	92.4	4.6	93.1	5.5	93.7	6.2
Kuantan	541.9	16.0	547.5	18.3	552.2	18.9
Lipis	93.8	4.1	94.5	5.6	95.2	7.0
Pekan	115.6	7.8	117.2	8.7	118.5	9.3
Raub	91.8	5.0	92.2	6.6	92.6	7.6
Temerloh	166.4	5.0	167.8	7.0	169.0	8.8
Rompin	92.4	7.9	93.7	7.9	94.8	8.1
Maran	110.1	4.6	110.9	6.1	111.6	7.4
Bera	92.8	6.1	93.2	6.9	93.6	7.4
Pulau Pinang	1,609.0	132.0	1,614.4	158.2	1,619.5	181.0
Seberang Perai Tengah	380.1	42.6	381.8	51.8	383.4	59.8
Seberang Perai Utara	325.9	15.4	327.9	18.7	329.9	21.1
Seberang Perai Selatan	174.7	10.8	175.9	10.9	177.1	11.0
Timur Laut	502.1	49.7	501.2	60.4	500.1	69.8
Barat Daya	226.1	13.5	227.6	16.5	229.0	19.3

Nota/ Notes:

Anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun berasaskan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia, 2020

Mid-year population estimates based on the Population and Housing Census Malaysia, 2020

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza disebabkan oleh pembundaran/ The added total may differ due to rounding

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Daerah Pentadbiran, 2025, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Current Population Estimates, Administrative District, 2025, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2022 - 2024 (samb.)

Table 3.1: Number of populations by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2022 - 2024 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2022		2023		2024	
	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara
	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens
Perak	2,391.5	122.9	2,400.7	140.6	2,409.0	160.4
Batang Padang	120.9	4.8	121.2	4.9	121.7	5.1
Manjung	233.3	16.3	234.6	17.7	236.1	19.1
Kinta	848.4	47.3	851.0	58.1	852.8	70.2
Kerian	162.2	5.3	163.0	5.6	163.7	5.9
Kuala Kangsar	172.1	4.6	172.6	5.7	173.0	6.9
Larut & Matang	262.0	10.6	263.0	12.4	263.8	14.4
Hilir Perak	130.6	11.7	131.1	11.0	131.5	10.3
Hulu Perak	93.4	2.5	94.0	3.0	94.7	3.7
Perak Tengah	92.2	3.5	92.9	4.3	93.6	5.2
Kampar	94.8	3.4	94.7	4.2	94.8	5.1
Muallim	75.0	3.0	75.5	3.1	76.0	3.3
Bagan Datuk	73.0	9.2	73.2	9.6	73.4	10.1
Selama	33.7	0.8	33.9	1.0	34.0	1.1
Perlis	281.8	7.9	283.3	9.8	284.8	11.9
Selangor	6,530.4	519.9	6,584.8	624.9	6,634.1	728.7
Gombak	888.5	61.7	895.6	70.7	901.5	78.4
Klang	1,003.5	90.6	1,012.3	121.7	1,020.5	154.1
Kuala Langat	299.1	15.4	303.1	17.6	306.8	19.6
Kuala Selangor	275.5	12.1	278.8	14.4	282.0	16.5
Petaling	2,110.5	194.4	2,123.5	211.2	2,135.1	224.6
Sabak Bernam	104.0	3.9	104.7	4.5	105.3	5.0
Sepang	302.0	29.5	306.6	32.6	310.9	36.1
Ulu Langat	1,310.8	102.5	1,321.5	138.8	1,331.0	177.0
Ulu Selangor	236.6	9.8	238.7	13.5	240.9	17.4
Terengganu	1,158.0	28.6	1,175.6	34.4	1,192.3	39.3
Besut	155.9	3.4	158.4	4.2	160.9	4.6
Dungun	159.3	3.2	161.7	3.7	163.9	4.0
Kemaman	213.8	8.0	216.6	10.0	219.3	12.4
Kuala Terengganu	232.5	4.2	236.2	4.8	239.7	5.4
Marang	119.9	1.7	122.0	2.2	123.9	2.8
Hulu Terengganu	68.0	4.2	68.9	4.8	69.8	4.8
Setiu	60.1	1.4	61.0	1.9	62.1	2.3
Kuala Nerus	148.6	2.5	150.8	2.8	152.7	3.1
Sabah	2,650.8	764.2	2,675.7	921.1	2,698.4	1,043.6
Tawau	266.8	102.9	269.3	124.8	271.5	142.1
Lahad Datu	148.6	78.3	150.0	92.1	151.8	102.0
Semporna	105.2	60.2	106.5	79.6	107.9	91.5
Sandakan	302.3	133.0	304.9	165.5	307.1	192.2
Kinabatangan	43.5	94.6	43.9	105.3	44.2	120.1
Beluran	44.8	31.5	45.3	38.5	45.8	44.2
Kota Kinabalu	419.2	81.7	422.3	103.4	424.8	121.8
Ranau	81.2	5.1	82.2	5.3	83.2	5.5
Kota Belud	104.5	3.8	105.4	4.2	106.1	4.7
Tuaran	130.1	7.1	131.3	8.7	132.4	9.8
Penampang	145.9	17.3	146.8	19.1	147.6	20.0
Papar	140.8	11.8	142.0	12.8	143.2	13.2
Kudat	79.7	7.6	80.5	10.1	81.2	11.9
Kota Marudu	68.4	2.7	69.4	3.0	70.3	3.4
Pitas	35.6	1.8	35.9	2.0	36.4	2.2
Beaufort	70.5	5.7	70.9	6.1	71.3	6.3
Kuala Penyu	22.7	1.0	22.8	1.4	22.9	1.7
Sipitang	34.3	3.9	34.5	4.9	34.8	5.7
Tenom	49.7	2.3	50.1	2.9	50.5	3.3
Nabawan	28.1	1.1	28.6	1.5	29.1	1.7
Keningau	136.2	17.0	138.1	18.1	139.6	18.4
Tambunan	30.8	1.3	31.2	1.5	31.5	1.8
Kunak	35.1	32.7	35.6	40.6	36.1	43.5
Tongod	26.8	15.4	27.1	16.9	27.3	17.6
Putatan	64.2	5.0	64.8	5.4	65.4	5.6
Telupid	18.1	10.8	18.3	12.0	18.5	12.8
Kalabakan	17.7	28.9	17.9	35.4	18.0	40.7
Membakut	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Nota/ Notes:

Anggaran penduduk semasa berasaskan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia, 2020

Population estimates based on the Population and Housing Census Malaysia, 2020

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza disebabkan oleh pembundaran/ The added total may differ due to rounding

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Daerah Pentadbiran, 2025, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Current Population Estimates, Administrative District, 2025, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2022 - 2024 (samb.)

Table 3.1: Number of populations by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2022 - 2024 (cont'd)

('000)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2022		2023		2024	
	Warganegara	Bukan	Warganegara	Bukan	Warganegara	Bukan
	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens
Sarawak	2,357.3	116.2	2,374.8	127.6	2,389.8	127.7
Kuching	606.6	9.3	610.7	10.6	614.0	10.9
Bau	52.1	1.0	52.5	1.1	52.8	1.1
Lundu	31.3	2.5	31.6	2.6	31.9	2.5
Samarahan	132.2	1.3	133.3	1.3	134.4	1.2
Serian	84.5	1.5	85.2	1.8	85.7	1.9
Simunjan	34.5	2.0	34.7	2.1	35.0	2.0
Sri Aman	59.9	1.3	60.1	1.2	60.2	1.0
Lubok Antu	23.9	0.7	24.0	0.6	24.1	0.5
Betong	36.2	0.3	36.5	0.4	36.7	0.4
Saratok	22.9	0.2	23.1	0.3	23.2	0.3
Sarikei	44.0	0.5	44.2	0.5	44.5	0.5
Maradong	20.1	0.4	20.2	0.5	20.3	0.5
Daro	17.6	2.0	17.8	2.2	17.9	2.1
Julau	15.4	0.0	15.5	0.0	15.6	0.0
Sibu	236.8	12.3	238.0	14.8	239.3	16.1
Dalat	18.6	2.6	18.7	2.9	18.8	2.9
Mukah	38.3	4.2	38.6	4.1	38.8	3.6
Kanowit	24.2	0.4	24.4	0.5	24.5	0.5
Bintulu	164.9	14.8	166.5	18.8	167.9	21.1
Tatau	28.7	3.2	29.0	3.1	29.2	2.7
Kapit	35.8	0.4	36.2	0.4	36.5	0.4
Song	10.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	10.2	0.0
Belaga	19.8	2.8	19.9	2.8	20.1	2.5
Miri	239.5	11.7	241.6	12.8	243.4	12.7
Marudi	16.6	2.2	16.7	2.0	16.8	1.6
Limbang	44.5	1.1	44.8	1.3	45.1	1.4
Lawas	35.5	1.7	35.9	1.9	36.2	1.9
Matu	14.2	2.2	14.4	2.1	14.5	1.9
Asajaya	33.9	0.3	34.2	0.3	34.5	0.3
Pakan	15.5	0.1	15.6	0.0	15.7	0.0
Selangau	18.8	1.1	18.9	1.4	19.0	1.5
Tebedu	24.9	0.4	25.1	0.4	25.3	0.5
Pusa	19.0	0.7	19.3	0.7	19.4	0.8
Kabong	18.5	0.1	18.7	0.1	18.9	0.1
Tanjung Manis	7.4	0.6	7.4	0.5	7.5	0.4
Sebauh	20.8	8.3	20.9	10.2	21.0	10.3
Bukit Mabong	9.8	0.7	9.8	0.7	9.9	0.7
Subis	43.0	13.6	43.1	12.9	43.3	12.2
Beluru	20.2	7.8	20.3	7.5	20.3	6.5
Telang Usan	17.3	0.1	17.3	0.1	17.3	0.1
Gedong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sebuyau	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Siburan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pantu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lingga	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,777.5	183.6	1,787.2	218.6	1,796.0	271.5
W.P. Labuan	86.6	10.3	87.7	11.4	88.6	12.2
W.P. Putrajaya	113.3	3.7	114.8	4.0	116.1	4.1

Nota/ Notes :

Anggaran penduduk semasa berasaskan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia, 2020

Population estimates based on the Population and Housing Census Malaysia, 2020

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza disebabkan oleh pembundaran/ The added total may differ due to rounding

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Daerah Pentadbiran, 2025, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Current Population Estimates, Administrative District, 2025, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.2: KDNK mengikut negeri pada harga malar 2015, 2022 - 2024 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan & Sumbangan peratusan kepada KDNK
 Table 3.2: GDP by state, 2022 - 2024 at constant 2015 prices - Annual percentage change & Percentage share to GDP

Negeri State	Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan Annual Percentage Change			Sumbangan Peratusan kepada KDNK Percentage Share to GDP		
	2022	2023 ^e	2024 ^p	2022	2023 ^e	2024 ^p
	(%)					
Johor	8.8	4.1	6.4	9.4	9.5	9.6
Kedah	7.4	1.7	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.3
Kelantan	4.6	2.6	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.7
Melaka	8.9	2.8	4.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	6.6	1.9	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.3
Pahang	11.6	5.1	5.7	4.1	4.1	4.2
Pulau Pinang	13.3	3.2	4.8	7.4	7.4	7.4
Perak	4.6	2.7	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.2
Perlis	5.9	2.0	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Selangor	12.1	5.4	6.3	25.4	25.9	26.2
Terengganu	6.1	2.2	4.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Sabah	4.0	1.4	1.1	5.4	5.3	5.1
Sarawak	7.1	1.3	3.9	9.3	9.1	9.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	9.7	3.8	6.2	15.9	15.9	16.1
W.P. Labuan	4.3	1.8	5.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Supra ²	2.3	2.9	1.0	2.8	2.8	2.7

Nota/ Notes:

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

¹ Includes W.P. Putrajaya

² **Supra state** merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan utama bagi mana-mana negeri

² **Supra state** covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state

^e **Anggaran**

Estimation

^p **Permulaan**

Preliminary

Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Tahunan, 2015 - 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2015 - 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.3: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2022 - RM Juta

Table 3.3: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2022 at constant 2015 prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi	Pertanian	Perombongan dan pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan	Campur : Duti import	KDNK pada harga pembeli
Kind of economic activity	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Plus : Import duties	GDP at purchasers' prices
Johor	17,426	649	42,948	3,961	76,217	1,533	142,734
Kedah	5,665	114	15,633	1,204	28,065	349	51,031
Kelantan	5,703	393	1,299	430	19,096	45	26,965
Melaka	4,524	61	16,905	972	23,062	67	45,590
Negeri Sembilan	3,315	207	19,394	1,454	26,274	318	50,962
Pahang	13,951	572	13,745	1,596	31,928	51	61,844
Pulau Pinang	2,091	144	54,188	2,746	52,543	643	112,355
Perak	11,440	453	15,606	2,066	50,857	52	80,474
Perlis	1,056	31	489	152	4,358	129	6,216
Selangor	4,931	797	117,274	18,145	233,979	10,683	385,809
Terengganu	2,658	197	14,061	1,147	19,320	8	37,392
Sabah	12,549	20,455	5,780	2,517	40,605	270	82,176
Sarawak	14,731	29,911	39,229	4,706	51,912	428	140,917
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	148	6,297	12,209	220,354	2,175	241,185
W.P. Labuan	122	-	1,377	148	6,299	34	7,980
Supra	-	42,873	-	-	-	-	42,873
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli	100,164	97,004	364,226	53,455	884,870	16,784	1,516,503
<i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>							

Jadual 3.4: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2022 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

Table 3.4: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2022 at constant 2015 prices - Annual percentage change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi	Pertanian	Perombongan dan pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan	Campur : Duti import	KDNK pada harga pembeli (%)
Kind of economic activity	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Plus : Import duties	GDP at purchasers' prices
Johor	3.2	10.5	5.5	15.9	11.5	20.8	8.8
Kedah	-0.1	10.8	8.1	18.2	8.3	7.7	7.4
Kelantan	-2.8	11.4	3.1	7.2	6.9	36.7	4.6
Melaka	0.1	10.5	6.8	8.4	12.5	13.2	8.9
Negeri Sembilan	0.4	10.9	8.0	6.5	7.9	-47.8	6.6
Pahang	7.3	12.8	5.8	-0.3	17.0	0.8	11.6
Pulau Pinang	4.6	10.7	15.9	8.9	11.6	3.0	13.3
Perak	-2.8	12.7	1.0	7.7	7.5	48.0	4.6
Perlis	3.2	9.9	4.5	1.1	5.8	68.4	5.9
Selangor	-0.4	12.6	9.1	3.8	13.9	32.1	12.1
Terengganu	-3.4	11.0	8.3	3.7	6.2	-48.1	6.1
Sabah	0.2	-0.6	-2.5	6.3	8.7	12.6	4.0
Sarawak	1.8	7.3	5.8	4.8	9.7	20.4	7.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	10.1	5.3	2.0	11.3	-43.1	9.7
W.P. Labuan	4.7	-	1.7	3.3	5.0	-13.4	4.3
Supra	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	2.3
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli	1.3	3.5	8.2	5.1	11.3	7.3	9.0
<i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>							

Nota/ Notes : a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/ Value added less than RM5 million

- = Tidak tersedia/ Not available

.. = Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Sumber: Laporan Sosioekonomi 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Socioeconomic Report 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.5: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2022 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

Table 3.5: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2022 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	(%)
							KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	17.4	0.7	11.8	7.4	8.6	9.1	9.4
Kedah	5.7	0.1	4.3	2.3	3.2	2.1	3.4
Kelantan	5.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.2	0.3	1.8
Melaka	4.5	0.1	4.6	1.8	2.6	0.4	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	0.2	5.3	2.7	3.0	1.9	3.4
Pahang	13.9	0.6	3.8	3.0	3.6	0.3	4.1
Pulau Pinang	2.1	0.1	14.9	5.1	5.9	3.8	7.4
Perak	11.4	0.5	4.3	3.9	5.7	0.3	5.3
Perlis	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4
Selangor	4.9	0.8	32.2	33.9	26.4	63.7	25.4
Terengganu	2.7	0.2	3.9	2.1	2.2	0.0	2.5
Sabah	12.5	21.1	1.6	4.7	4.6	1.6	5.4
Sarawak	14.7	30.8	10.8	8.8	5.9	2.5	9.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.2	1.7	22.8	24.9	13.0	15.9
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
Supra	-	44.2	-	-	-	-	2.8
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>							

Jadual 3.6: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2022 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

Table 3.6: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2022 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	(%)
							KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	12.2	0.5	30.1	2.8	53.4	1.1	100.0
Kedah	11.1	0.2	30.6	2.4	55.0	0.7	100.0
Kelantan	21.1	1.5	4.8	1.6	70.8	0.2	100.0
Melaka	9.9	0.1	37.1	2.1	50.6	0.1	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	6.5	0.4	38.1	2.9	51.6	0.6	100.0
Pahang	22.6	0.9	22.2	2.6	51.6	0.1	100.0
Pulau Pinang	1.9	0.1	48.2	2.4	46.8	0.6	100.0
Perak	14.2	0.6	19.4	2.6	63.2	0.1	100.0
Perlis	17.0	0.5	7.9	2.5	70.1	2.1	100.0
Selangor	1.3	0.2	30.4	4.7	60.6	2.8	100.0
Terengganu	7.1	0.5	37.6	3.1	51.7	0.0	100.0
Sabah	15.3	24.9	7.0	3.1	49.4	0.3	100.0
Sarawak	10.5	21.2	27.8	3.3	36.8	0.3	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.6	5.1	91.4	0.9	100.0
W.P. Labuan	1.5	-	17.3	1.9	78.9	0.4	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli	6.6	6.4	24.0	3.5	58.3	1.1	100.0
<i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>							

Nota/ Notes : a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/ Value added less than RM5 million

- = Tidak tersedia/ Not available

.. = Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Sumber: Laporan Sosioekonomi 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Socioeconomic Report 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.7: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2023 - RM Juta

Table 3.7: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2023 at constant 2015 prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	17,205	692	44,165	4,465	80,329	1,698	148,554
Kedah	5,510	122	15,138	1,600	29,206	303	51,877
Kelantan	5,609	428	1,265	465	19,854	37	27,658
Melaka	4,706	65	16,951	1,035	24,028	65	46,850
Negeri Sembilan	3,131	226	19,628	1,367	27,463	97	51,912
Pahang	14,129	629	14,039	2,271	33,862	38	64,967
Pulau Pinang	2,194	154	53,893	3,379	55,674	658	115,952
Perak	11,675	494	15,952	2,016	52,441	60	82,638
Perlis	1,089	33	484	155	4,463	114	6,338
Selangor	4,578	833	119,671	19,870	248,307	13,365	406,623
Terengganu	2,830	208	14,084	1,166	19,917	15	38,219
Sabah	12,628	19,535	6,033	2,490	42,413	263	83,363
Sarawak	14,984	29,868	37,696	5,125	54,612	419	142,704
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	154	6,412	11,111	231,366	1,222	250,267
W.P. Labuan	126	-	1,382	148	6,428	39	8,123
Supra	-	44,095	-	-	-	-	44,095
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli	100,393	97,537	366,793	56,663	930,363	18,392	1,570,142
<i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>							

Jadual 3.8: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2023 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

Table 3.8: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2023 at constant 2015 prices - Annual percentage change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	-1.3	6.7	2.8	12.7	5.4	10.8	4.1
Kedah	-2.7	6.8	-3.2	32.8	4.1	-13.2	1.7
Kelantan	-1.6	8.9	-2.6	8.3	4.0	-18.3	2.6
Melaka	4.0	6.8	0.3	6.5	4.2	-2.7	2.8
Negeri Sembilan	-5.6	9.5	1.2	-6.0	4.5	-69.4	1.9
Pahang	1.3	9.9	2.1	42.3	6.1	-26.3	5.1
Pulau Pinang	4.9	6.9	-0.5	23.0	6.0	2.3	3.2
Perak	2.1	9.2	2.2	-2.5	3.1	15.6	2.7
Perlis	3.1	5.6	-1.0	1.4	2.4	-11.1	2.0
Selangor	-7.2	4.5	2.0	9.5	6.1	25.1	5.4
Terengganu	6.5	5.6	0.2	1.7	3.1	77.2	2.2
Sabah	0.6	-4.5	4.4	-1.1	4.5	-2.6	1.4
Sarawak	1.7	-0.1	-3.9	8.9	5.2	-1.9	1.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	4.2	1.8	-9.0	5.0	-43.8	3.8
W.P. Labuan	2.9	-	0.4	0.1	2.0	15.1	1.8
Supra	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	2.9
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli	0.2	0.5	0.7	6.0	5.1	9.6	3.5
<i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>							

Nota/ Notes : a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/ Value added less than RM5 million

- = Tidak tersedia/ Not available

.. = Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Sumber: Laporan Sosioekonomi 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Socioeconomic Report 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.9: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2023 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

Table 3.9: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2023 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	(%)
							KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	17.1	0.7	12.0	7.9	8.6	9.2	9.5
Kedah	5.5	0.1	4.1	2.8	3.1	1.6	3.3
Kelantan	5.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.1	0.2	1.8
Melaka	4.7	0.1	4.6	1.8	2.6	0.4	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	3.1	0.2	5.4	2.4	3.0	0.5	3.3
Pahang	14.1	0.6	3.8	4.0	3.6	0.2	4.1
Pulau Pinang	2.2	0.2	14.7	6.0	6.0	3.6	7.4
Perak	11.6	0.5	4.3	3.6	5.6	0.3	5.3
Perlis	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Selangor	4.6	0.9	32.6	35.1	26.7	72.7	25.9
Terengganu	2.8	0.2	3.8	2.1	2.1	0.1	2.4
Sabah	12.6	20.0	1.6	4.4	4.6	1.4	5.3
Sarawak	14.9	30.6	10.3	9.0	5.9	2.3	9.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.2	1.7	19.6	24.9	6.6	15.9
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
Supra	-	45.2	-	-	-	-	2.8
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>							

Jadual 3.10: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2023 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

Table 3.10: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2023 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	(%)
							KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	11.6	0.5	29.7	3.0	54.1	1.1	100.0
Kedah	10.6	0.2	29.2	3.1	56.3	0.6	100.0
Kelantan	20.3	1.5	4.6	1.7	71.8	0.1	100.0
Melaka	10.0	0.1	36.2	2.2	51.3	0.1	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	6.0	0.4	37.8	2.6	52.9	0.2	100.0
Pahang	21.7	1.0	21.6	3.5	52.1	0.1	100.0
Pulau Pinang	1.9	0.1	46.5	2.9	48.0	0.6	100.0
Perak	14.1	0.6	19.3	2.4	63.5	0.1	100.0
Perlis	17.2	0.5	7.6	2.4	70.4	1.8	100.0
Selangor	1.1	0.2	29.4	4.9	61.1	3.3	100.0
Terengganu	7.4	0.5	36.8	3.1	52.1	0.0	100.0
Sabah	15.1	23.4	7.2	3.0	50.9	0.3	100.0
Sarawak	10.5	20.9	26.4	3.6	38.3	0.3	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.6	4.4	92.4	0.5	100.0
W.P. Labuan	1.5	-	17.0	1.8	79.1	0.5	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli	6.4	6.2	23.4	3.6	59.3	1.2	100.0
<i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>							

Nota/ Notes : a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/ Value added less than RM5 million

- = Tidak tersedia/ Not available

.. = Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Sumber: Laporan Sosioekonomi 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Socioeconomic Report 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.11: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2024 - RM Juta

Table 3.11: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2024 at constant 2015 prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	17,934	771	46,000	6,374	85,161	1,779	158,017
Kedah	5,728	118	16,135	1,422	30,310	323	54,036
Kelantan	5,764	463	1,293	562	20,534	35	28,651
Melaka	4,656	70	17,588	1,352	25,171	92	48,929
Negeri Sembilan	3,438	214	20,399	1,492	28,656	122	54,322
Pahang	15,312	604	14,531	2,564	35,536	122	68,669
Pulau Pinang	2,197	162	56,063	3,865	58,433	776	121,496
Perak	12,094	480	16,769	2,248	54,579	69	86,239
Perlis	1,121	34	491	181	4,608	114	6,549
Selangor	4,880	931	125,784	22,502	263,947	14,072	432,116
Terengganu	2,941	236	14,628	1,370	20,710	38	39,922
Sabah	12,205	18,551	6,103	2,958	44,209	276	84,303
Sarawak	15,059	31,098	38,190	6,082	57,264	508	148,200
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	158	6,689	13,454	244,152	1,304	265,758
W.P. Labuan	129	-	1,373	156	6,840	61	8,559
Supra	-	44,541	-	-	-	-	44,541
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli	103,458	98,432	382,034	66,580	980,110	19,692	1,650,305
<i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>							

Jadual 3.12: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2024 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

Table 3.12: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2024 at constant 2015 prices - Annual percentage change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	4.2	11.3	4.2	42.7	6.0	4.8	6.4
Kedah	4.0	-3.0	6.6	-11.1	3.8	6.7	4.2
Kelantan	2.8	8.2	2.2	20.7	3.4	-4.4	3.6
Melaka	-1.0	6.6	3.8	30.6	4.8	41.5	4.4
Negeri Sembilan	9.8	-5.2	3.9	9.1	4.3	25.5	4.6
Pahang	8.4	-3.9	3.5	12.9	4.9	224.4	5.7
Pulau Pinang	0.1	5.5	4.0	14.4	5.0	18.0	4.8
Perak	3.6	-2.9	5.1	11.5	4.1	15.8	4.4
Perlis	2.9	2.7	1.4	16.9	3.3	0.1	3.3
Selangor	6.6	11.8	5.1	13.2	6.3	5.3	6.3
Terengganu	3.9	13.6	3.9	17.5	4.0	156.3	4.5
Sabah	-3.4	-5.0	1.2	18.8	4.2	5.2	1.1
Sarawak	0.5	4.1	1.3	18.7	4.9	21.0	3.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	2.9	4.3	21.1	5.5	6.7	6.2
W.P. Labuan	2.3	-	-0.7	5.3	6.4	56.3	5.4
Supra	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli	3.1	0.9	4.2	17.5	5.3	7.1	5.1
<i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>							

Nota/ Notes : a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/ Value added less than RM5 million

- = Tidak tersedia/ Not available

.. = Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Sumber: Laporan Sosioekonomi 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Socioeconomic Report 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.13: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2024 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

Table 3.13: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2024 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	(%)
							KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	17.3	0.8	12.0	9.6	8.7	9.0	9.6
Kedah	5.5	0.1	4.2	2.1	3.1	1.6	3.3
Kelantan	5.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	2.1	0.2	1.7
Melaka	4.5	0.1	4.6	2.0	2.6	0.5	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	0.2	5.3	2.2	2.9	0.6	3.3
Pahang	14.8	0.6	3.8	3.9	3.6	0.6	4.2
Pulau Pinang	2.1	0.2	14.7	5.8	6.0	3.9	7.4
Perak	11.7	0.5	4.4	3.4	5.6	0.4	5.2
Perlis	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Selangor	4.7	0.9	32.9	33.8	26.9	71.5	26.2
Terengganu	2.8	0.2	3.8	2.1	2.1	0.2	2.4
Sabah	11.8	18.8	1.6	4.4	4.5	1.4	5.1
Sarawak	14.6	31.6	10.0	9.1	5.8	2.6	9.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.2	1.8	20.2	24.9	6.6	16.1
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5
Supra	-	45.3	-	-	-	-	2.7
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>							

Jadual 3.14: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2024 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

Table 3.14: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2024 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	(%)
							KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	11.3	0.5	29.1	4.0	53.9	1.1	100.0
Kedah	10.6	0.2	29.9	2.6	56.1	0.6	100.0
Kelantan	20.1	1.6	4.5	2.0	71.7	0.1	100.0
Melaka	9.5	0.1	35.9	2.8	51.4	0.2	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	6.3	0.4	37.6	2.7	52.8	0.2	100.0
Pahang	22.3	0.9	21.2	3.7	51.7	0.2	100.0
Pulau Pinang	1.8	0.1	46.1	3.2	48.1	0.6	100.0
Perak	14.0	0.6	19.4	2.6	63.3	0.1	100.0
Perlis	17.1	0.5	7.5	2.8	70.4	1.7	100.0
Selangor	1.1	0.2	29.1	5.2	61.1	3.3	100.0
Terengganu	7.4	0.6	36.6	3.4	51.9	0.1	100.0
Sabah	14.5	22.0	7.2	3.5	52.4	0.3	100.0
Sarawak	10.2	21.0	25.8	4.1	38.6	0.3	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.5	5.1	91.9	0.5	100.0
W.P. Labuan	1.5	-	16.0	1.8	79.9	0.7	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli	6.3	6.0	23.1	4.0	59.4	1.2	100.0
<i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>							

Nota/ Notes : a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/ Value added less than RM5 million

- = Tidak tersedia/ Not available

.. = Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Sumber: Laporan Sosioekonomi 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Socioeconomic Report 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.15: Indeks Harga Pengguna mengikut negeri, Malaysia (2010=100), 2022 - 2024

Table 3.15: Consumer Price Index by state, Malaysia (2010=100), 2022 - 2024

Negeri State	Indeks Harga Pengguna (2010=100) Consumer Price Index (2010=100)		
	2022	2023	2024
MALAYSIA	127.2	130.4	132.8
Johor	130.6	133.8	136.1
Kedah	123.5	125.6	127.2
Kelantan	125.9	128.0	129.3
Melaka	124.2	127.2	128.9
Negeri Sembilan	127.0	129.5	131.1
Pahang	124.7	128.0	131.1
Pulau Pinang	128.9	131.8	135.7
Perak	123.0	126.4	127.7
Perlis	120.2	122.8	124.9
Selangor	132.1	135.9	138.8
Terengganu	123.2	125.4	127.3
Sabah	118.0	120.8	122.3
Sarawak	120.8	124.5	127.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	128.5	131.2	133.0
W.P. Labuan	120.6	122.5	123.3
W.P. Putrajaya	133.8	138.3	140.3

Sumber: Indeks Harga Pengguna Malaysia (2010=100), Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)
Source: Malaysia's Consumer Price Index (2010=100), Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.16: Bilangan penduduk bekerja mengikut sektor dan negeri, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 3.16: Number of employed persons by sector and state, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

('000)

Negeri State	Sektor Sector										Jumlah ¹ Total ¹	
	Pertanian		Perlombongan dan Pengkuarian		Pembuatan		Pembinaan		Perkhidmatan		2022 ^r	2024
	Agriculture		Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing		Construction		Services			
	2022 ^r	2024	2022 ^r	2024	2022 ^r	2024	2022 ^r	2024	2022 ^r	2024	2022 ^r	2024
MALAYSIA	1,408.1	1,478.5	84.1	88.7	2,507.3	2,664.6	1,245.4	1,393.4	9,910.0	10,740.6	15,155.2	16,369.4
Johor	144.0	125.2	13.2	7.3	495.4	473.6	160.1	154.2	1,136.5	1,316.2	1,949.2	2,076.5
Kedah	99.9	87.3	1.8	0.8	181.0	201.2	55.5	77.7	562.3	589.4	900.4	956.5
Kelantan	64.2	49.7	1.6	1.2	63.2	72.9	80.6	83.2	424.9	473.6	634.4	680.7
Melaka	20.8	15.3	3.1	0.8	110.8	137.6	38.5	45.6	313.0	317.7	486.3	517.0
Negeri Sembilan	29.8	45.4	2.4	3.1	85.0	90.5	43.4	40.8	356.7	369.9	517.0	549.5
Pahang	149.1	139.4	2.1	1.7	75.0	93.8	44.4	43.8	421.8	463.4	692.3	742.2
Pulau Pinang	12.6	10.4	3.0	0.7	302.9	355.1	54.3	56.7	498.3	508.0	871.0	931.2
Perak	125.6	123.5	2.3	6.7	186.0	201.5	75.1	83.9	681.2	720.6	1,070.2	1,136.2
Perlis	10.0	12.4	0.2	0.2	12.1	12.4	10.5	9.3	88.0	93.5	120.6	127.7
Selangor	61.6	119.5	34.7	37.6	617.6	564.4	307.9	415.7	2,684.8	2,852.9	3,706.5	3,990.2
Terengganu	40.4	37.6	6.4	10.7	52.2	49.0	69.1	66.6	282.8	315.1	450.7	479.0
Sabah	385.9	444.9	3.1	4.4	111.0	199.6	103.9	112.7	900.4	955.8	1,504.4	1,717.4
Sarawak	259.7	247.4	5.7	8.8	126.9	134.3	95.9	117.5	647.8	699.9	1,136.0	1,207.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.4	19.4	1.0	1.0	82.8	73.4	102.0	79.2	830.3	977.1	1,019.7	1,153.5
W.P. Labuan	1.0	1.0	3.8	3.7	4.6	3.7	3.3	4.9	28.9	31.2	41.5	44.4
W.P. Putrajaya	-	0.2	-	-	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.7	53.0	56.3	55.1	59.6

Nota/ Notes:

¹ Jumlah termasuk 'Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah'

¹ Total includes 'Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies'

^r Semakan semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020

^r Revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.17: Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2020 - 2024

Table 3.17: Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by industry, Malaysia, 2020 - 2024

(RM)

Industri Industry	Jumlah ¹ Total ¹	Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Perombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	Pembuatan Manufacturing	Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Pembinaan Construction	Perdagangan borong dan runcit, pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman Accommodation and food and beverage service activities
Penengah										
<i>Median</i>										
2020	2,076	1,326	3,356	1,913	2,774	2,110	1,870	1,537	2,066	1,340
2021	2,256	1,517	4,014	1,980	2,724	2,093	1,797	1,616	2,000	1,536
2022	2,429	1,555	4,237	2,150	3,023	2,194	1,919	1,752	2,097	1,635
2023	2,602	1,593	4,295	2,360	3,274	2,361	2,044	1,835	2,360	1,793
2024	2,793	1,698	4,450	2,490	3,450	2,490	2,051	1,947	2,576	1,912
Purata										
<i>Mean</i>										
2020	2,954	1,622	4,981	2,569	3,594	2,623	2,584	2,040	2,504	1,801
2021	3,049	1,786	4,976	2,635	3,432	2,714	2,427	2,067	2,584	1,933
2022	3,219	1,948	5,337	2,846	3,591	2,793	2,616	2,221	2,760	2,067
2023	3,441	2,204	5,623	3,052	3,973	2,933	2,903	2,495	2,987	2,305
2024	3,652	2,409	5,904	3,278	3,995	3,001	3,035	2,737	3,249	2,540

Notal Notes:

Data merujuk kepada warganegara sahaja

The data refers to citizen

¹ Jumlah termasuk 'Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah'

¹ Total includes 'Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies'

Industri dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0

Industry is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0

Bermula tahun 2020, Statistik Gaji & Upah dianggar berasaskan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

The Salary & Wages Statistics from 2020 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji & Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Salaries & Wages Survey Report, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.17: Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2020 - 2024 (samb.)

Table 3.17: Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by industry, Malaysia, 2020 - 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Industri Industry	Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful Financial and insurance/takaful activities	Aktiviti hartanah Real estate activities	Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal Professional, scientific and technical activities	Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan Administrative and support service activities	Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Pendidikan Education	Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial Human health and social work activities	Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi Arts, entertainment and recreation	Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain Other service activities
Penengah										
<i>Median</i>										
2020	3,490	3,126	3,029	3,011	1,437	3,780	5,043	3,592	1,891	1,706
2021	3,686	3,182	3,231	3,112	1,564	3,923	5,416	4,173	2,520	1,685
2022	3,970	3,330	3,301	3,177	1,770	4,097	5,486	4,319	2,548	1,902
2023	4,154	3,586	3,411	3,367	1,801	4,285	5,651	4,566	2,550	1,916
2024	4,231	3,752	3,610	3,677	1,947	4,483	5,721	4,698	2,643	1,947
Purata										
<i>Mean</i>										
2020	4,306	4,230	3,605	3,918	2,020	4,152	5,107	4,052	2,675	2,159
2021	4,408	3,952	3,654	3,898	2,082	4,306	5,564	4,554	2,956	2,081
2022	4,703	4,266	3,843	4,098	2,256	4,441	5,460	4,654	3,037	2,255
2023	4,954	4,522	4,175	4,463	2,449	4,479	5,623	4,789	3,192	2,388
2024	5,288	4,741	4,501	4,670	2,648	4,625	5,814	5,009	3,323	2,431

Notal Notes :

Data merujuk kepada warganegara sahaja

The data refers to citizen

¹ Jumlah termasuk 'Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah'

¹ Total includes 'Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies'

Industri dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0

Industry is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0

Bermula tahun 2020, Statistik Gaji & Upah dianggar berasaskan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

The Salary & Wages Statistics from 2020 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji & Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Source: Salaries & Wages Survey Report, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Jadual 3.18: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 3.18: Median of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	
	2022	2024
Ulu Langat, Selangor	11,210	11,404
Sepang, Selangor	12,608	11,131
Gombak, Selangor	10,180	10,777
Petaling, Selangor	9,618	10,688
Kuala Langat, Selangor	10,093	10,583
Johor Bahru, Johor	8,232	8,977
Barat Daya, Pulau Pinang	7,247	8,919
Klang, Selangor	8,203	8,837
Ulu Selangor, Selangor	7,678	8,485
Kulai, Johor	7,460	8,406
Bintulu, Sarawak	8,567	8,317
Kuala Selangor, Selangor	7,644	8,046
Timur Laut, Pulau Pinang	6,714	7,745
Kemaman, Terengganu	6,425	7,709
Batu Pahat, Johor	6,347	7,555
Melaka Tengah, Melaka	6,557	7,415
Muar, Johor	5,724	7,334
Kuala Nerus, Terengganu	6,800	7,304
Dungun, Terengganu	6,356	7,156
Sabak Bernam, Selangor	5,533	6,941
Seberang Perai Tengah, Pulau Pinang	6,220	6,892
Seberang Perai Selatan, Pulau Pinang	6,231	6,822
Seberang Perai Utara, Pulau Pinang	6,103	6,810
Samarahan, Sarawak	5,953	6,785
Kuching, Sarawak	5,968	6,741
Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu	5,872	6,615
Miri, Sarawak	6,449	6,600
Putatan, Sabah	5,699	6,563
Seremban, Negeri Sembilan	6,384	6,472
Segamat, Johor	5,318	6,451
Jasin, Melaka	5,895	6,401
Tangkak, Johor	5,622	6,374
Alor Gajah, Melaka	5,611	6,308
Kota Tinggi, Johor	6,227	6,284
Marang, Terengganu	5,291	6,246
Kluang, Johor	5,204	6,158
Hulu Terengganu, Terengganu	5,090	6,134
Setiu, Terengganu	5,211	6,125
Penampang, Sabah	6,265	6,090
Kota Kinabalu, Sabah	5,957	5,896
Besut, Terengganu	4,743	5,820
Sibu, Sarawak	5,248	5,737
Pontian, Johor	5,616	5,685
Cameron Highlands, Pahang	5,221	5,655
Subis, Sarawak	5,194	5,531
Lahad Datu, Sabah	4,457	5,526
Kuantan, Pahang	5,926	5,520
Manjung, Perak	5,135	5,380
Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan	4,805	5,342
Mersing, Johor	4,445	5,335
Sandakan, Sabah	4,828	5,314
Kubang Pasu, Kedah	5,201	5,312
Kulim, Kedah	4,498	5,236
Siburan, Sarawak	n.a.	5,217

Nota/ Notes:

Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis

Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis

Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi 2024

Ranked according to highest median value 2024

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Jadual 3.18: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 3.18: Median of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	
	2022	2024
Kota Setar, Kedah	4,751	5,208
Papar, Sabah	4,871	5,177
Mukah, Sarawak	4,623	5,169
Pokok Sena, Kedah	4,668	5,163
Kinta, Perak	5,037	5,136
Langkawi, Kedah	5,250	5,083
Bentong, Pahang	4,691	5,015
Kuala Muda, Kedah	4,200	4,953
Kinabatangan, Sabah	4,162	4,897
Rembau, Negeri Sembilan	4,655	4,894
Bau, Sarawak	4,735	4,885
Muallim, Perak	5,015	4,856
Tambunan, Sabah	4,055	4,854
Pasir Puteh, Kelantan	3,453	4,853
Tawau, Sabah	4,783	4,852
Larut & Matang, Perak	4,029	4,843
Keningau, Sabah	4,502	4,801
Rompin, Pahang	4,148	4,760
Kota Bharu, Kelantan	4,330	4,729
Yan, Kedah	4,080	4,695
Perak Tengah, Perak	4,564	4,685
Sarikei, Sarawak	3,528	4,675
Sebauh, Sarawak	4,428	4,636
Dalat, Sarawak	4,057	4,614
Lipis, Pahang	4,115	4,611
Sipitang, Sabah	4,182	4,606
Temerloh, Pahang	4,283	4,595
Pendang, Kedah	3,801	4,592
Kerian, Perak	3,996	4,554
Kunak, Sabah	4,480	4,539
Kampar, Perak	4,347	4,538
Marudi, Sarawak	4,234	4,519
Telupid, Sabah	3,953	4,489
Maran, Pahang	4,319	4,470
Asajaya, Sarawak	3,929	4,447
Sik, Kedah	3,703	4,438
Beluran, Sabah	3,131	4,436
Raub, Pahang	4,375	4,427
Tatau, Sarawak	4,787	4,409
Tampin, Negeri Sembilan	4,012	4,367
Nabawan, Sabah	4,110	4,361
Hilir Perak, Perak	4,199	4,347
Beluru, Sarawak	4,164	4,346
Pekan, Pahang	4,053	4,344
Batang Padang, Perak	3,953	4,339
Bandar Baharu, Kedah	3,922	4,310
Jempol, Negeri Sembilan	3,830	4,291
Telang Usan, Sarawak	3,870	4,281
Tuaran, Sabah	3,921	4,277
Bera, Pahang	3,866	4,269
Jerantut, Pahang	3,781	4,231
Bachok, Kelantan	3,625	4,187
Selangau, Sarawak	3,005	4,170
Lubok Antu, Sarawak	3,548	4,169

Nota/ Notes:

Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis

Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis

Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi 2024

Ranked according to highest median value 2024

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Jadual 3.18: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 3.18: Median of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	
	2022	2024
Tenom, Sabah	4,045	4,161
Machang, Kelantan	3,429	4,156
Bagan Datuk, Perak	4,076	4,134
Serian, Sarawak	4,074	4,082
Betong, Sarawak	3,685	4,074
Beaufort, Sabah	4,018	4,070
Limbang, Sarawak	4,023	4,060
Semporna, Sabah	4,093	4,059
Kalabakan, Sabah	3,931	4,037
Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan	3,471	3,996
Kuala Kangsar, Perak	3,813	3,977
Belaga, Sarawak	3,587	3,977
Sri Aman, Sarawak	3,704	3,967
Padang Terap, Kedah	3,902	3,954
Lawas, Sarawak	3,183	3,929
Lundu, Sarawak	3,692	3,918
Tumpat, Kelantan	3,749	3,904
Matu, Sarawak	3,354	3,891
Gua Musang, Kelantan	3,342	3,871
Tanjung Manis, Sarawak	3,300	3,837
Selama, Perak	3,673	3,827
Daro, Sarawak	3,373	3,806
Pakan, Sarawak	3,546	3,742
Kuala Penyu, Sabah	3,487	3,733
Jelebu, Negeri Sembilan	3,636	3,713
Hulu Perak, Perak	3,467	3,701
Tanah Merah, Kelantan	2,991	3,638
Pasir Mas, Kelantan	3,508	3,591
Kota Belud, Sabah	3,429	3,512
Kanowit, Sarawak	2,648	3,511
Maradong, Sarawak	3,259	3,472
Tongod, Sabah	2,856	3,470
Ranau, Sabah	4,058	3,470
Saratok, Sarawak	3,763	3,418
Kabong, Sarawak	3,500	3,407
Kecil Lojing, Kelantan	2,630	3,385
Baling, Kedah	3,400	3,367
Simunjan, Sarawak	3,196	3,365
Gedong, Sarawak	n.a.	3,329
Membakut, Sabah	3,931	3,304
Pusa, Sarawak	3,124	3,276
Julau, Sarawak	2,652	3,264
Kapit, Sarawak	2,902	3,259
Kudat, Sabah	2,994	3,249
Song, Sarawak	2,926	3,052
Tebedu, Sarawak	2,579	3,024
Jeli, Kelantan	2,906	3,008
Lingga, Sarawak	n.a.	2,999
Kuala Krai, Kelantan	2,763	2,994
Kota Marudu, Sabah	2,677	2,877
Pitas, Sabah	2,329	2,785
Sebuyau, Sarawak	n.a.	2,717
Bukit Mabong, Sarawak	2,948	2,589
Pantu, Sarawak	n.a.	2,525

Nota/ Notes:

Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis

Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis

Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi 2024

Ranked according to highest median value 2024

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Jadual 3.19: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 3.19: Mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	
	2022	2024
Sepang, Selangor	13,673	15,906
Petaling, Selangor	12,760	14,422
Gombak, Selangor	13,523	14,168
Ulu Langat, Selangor	13,386	13,822
Kuala Langat, Selangor	11,048	11,714
Johor Bahru, Johor	9,869	10,975
Klang, Selangor	10,278	10,912
Kuala Selangor, Selangor	9,410	10,584
Bintulu, Sarawak	9,645	10,480
Kulai, Johor	9,177	10,296
Barat Daya, Pulau Pinang	9,254	10,231
Timur Laut, Pulau Pinang	8,727	9,993
Ulu Selangor, Selangor	8,779	9,499
Melaka Tengah, Melaka	8,593	9,232
Batu Pahat, Johor	7,419	9,006
Kemaman, Terengganu	8,381	8,973
Kota Kinabalu, Sabah	8,388	8,715
Seberang Perai Tengah, Pulau Pinang	8,056	8,413
Muar, Johor	7,572	8,401
Seremban, Negeri Sembilan	7,900	8,395
Kuala Nerus, Terengganu	7,983	8,385
Kuching, Sarawak	7,588	8,237
Seberang Perai Selatan, Pulau Pinang	7,472	8,234
Miri, Sarawak	7,932	8,166
Kota Tinggi, Johor	7,529	8,106
Seberang Perai Utara, Pulau Pinang	7,330	8,101
Dungun, Terengganu	7,902	8,055
Sabak Bernam, Selangor	6,930	8,033
Samarahan, Sarawak	7,123	7,965
Alor Gajah, Melaka	7,235	7,855
Jasin, Melaka	7,145	7,755
Penampang, Sabah	7,491	7,550
Tangkak, Johor	7,093	7,524
Putatan, Sabah	7,110	7,377
Segamat, Johor	6,578	7,348
Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu	7,109	7,279
Pontian, Johor	6,913	7,011
Kuantan, Pahang	6,938	7,008
Cameron Highlands, Pahang	6,265	6,895
Sibu, Sarawak	6,645	6,842
Marang, Terengganu	6,357	6,807
Kinta, Perak	6,308	6,758
Tawau, Sabah	6,315	6,751
Besut, Terengganu	6,285	6,747
Sandakan, Sabah	6,030	6,648
Kluang, Johor	6,461	6,616
Manjung, Perak	6,318	6,612
Kunak, Sabah	5,838	6,608
Lahad Datu, Sabah	5,995	6,557
Subis, Sarawak	6,390	6,475
Kulim, Kedah	5,636	6,395
Mukah, Sarawak	5,962	6,373
Siburan, Sarawak	n.a.	6,368
Hulu Terengganu, Terengganu	5,821	6,360

Nota/ Notes:

Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis

Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis

Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi 2024

Ranked according to highest mean value 2024

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Jadual 3.19: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 3.19: Mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	
	2022	2024
Setiu, Terengganu	6,030	6,359
Kubang Pasu, Kedah	6,221	6,313
Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan	6,054	6,280
Langkawi, Kedah	6,087	6,278
Bentong, Pahang	5,563	6,278
Muallim, Perak	6,122	6,229
Kota Bharu, Kelantan	5,693	6,180
Papar, Sabah	5,980	6,038
Kota Setar, Kedah	5,959	6,034
Keningau, Sabah	5,979	6,033
Perak Tengah, Perak	5,956	6,027
Larut & Matang, Perak	5,400	6,024
Mersing, Johor	5,426	6,014
Raub, Pahang	5,445	5,940
Bau, Sarawak	5,621	5,843
Tatau, Sarawak	5,617	5,807
Sarikei, Sarawak	5,440	5,792
Jempol, Negeri Sembilan	4,848	5,777
Pokok Sena, Kedah	5,494	5,736
Kuala Muda, Kedah	5,624	5,729
Sebauh, Sarawak	5,120	5,726
Rembau, Negeri Sembilan	5,544	5,723
Tampin, Negeri Sembilan	5,097	5,715
Kinabatangan, Sabah	5,543	5,632
Kampar, Perak	5,087	5,608
Semporna, Sabah	5,098	5,604
Hilir Perak, Perak	5,203	5,599
Kerian, Perak	5,276	5,590
Sipitang, Sabah	5,479	5,548
Temerloh, Pahang	5,180	5,521
Kuala Kangsar, Perak	5,176	5,489
Pendang, Kedah	4,986	5,464
Batang Padang, Perak	5,178	5,433
Marudi, Sarawak	5,373	5,430
Rompin, Pahang	5,103	5,429
Dalat, Sarawak	4,841	5,416
Tenom, Sabah	5,217	5,410
Tuaran, Sabah	5,166	5,388
Tambunan, Sabah	5,113	5,361
Sri Aman, Sarawak	4,881	5,349
Ranau, Sabah	5,270	5,330
Bagan Datuk, Perak	5,160	5,326
Lipis, Pahang	4,959	5,276
Yan, Kedah	4,637	5,272
Machang, Kelantan	4,987	5,237
Jerantut, Pahang	4,537	5,220
Limbang, Sarawak	5,148	5,202
Membakut, Sabah	4,938	5,174
Lundu, Sarawak	4,935	5,170
Asajaya, Sarawak	4,557	5,165
Bachok, Kelantan	4,811	5,149
Nabawan, Sabah	5,016	5,146
Serian, Sarawak	4,988	5,113
Sik, Kedah	5,053	5,107

Nota/ Notes:

Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis

Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis

Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi 2024

Ranked according to highest mean value 2024

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Jadual 3.19: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 3.19: Mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Purata Mean	
	2022	2024
Pekan, Pahang	4,780	5,098
Maran, Pahang	5,036	5,088
Pasir Puteh, Kelantan	4,712	5,070
Padang Terap, Kedah	4,858	5,062
Lawas, Sarawak	4,476	5,050
Beaufort, Sabah	4,902	5,048
Selama, Perak	4,439	5,019
Gedong, Sarawak	n.a.	5,013
Kota Belud, Sabah	4,949	5,007
Bera, Pahang	4,567	4,997
Kalabakan, Sabah	4,938	4,997
Beluran, Sabah	4,501	4,993
Tumpat, Kelantan	4,741	4,991
Hulu Perak, Perak	4,891	4,980
Pasir Mas, Kelantan	4,602	4,975
Beluru, Sarawak	4,873	4,927
Tanah Merah, Kelantan	4,177	4,922
Daro, Sarawak	4,368	4,913
Belaga, Sarawak	4,239	4,903
Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan	4,509	4,888
Telupid, Sabah	4,819	4,877
Bandar Baharu, Kedah	4,565	4,835
Lubok Antu, Sarawak	4,129	4,820
Saratok, Sarawak	4,621	4,796
Telang Usan, Sarawak	4,692	4,795
Kuala Penyu, Sabah	4,311	4,750
Selangau, Sarawak	4,128	4,688
Kota Marudu, Sabah	4,031	4,685
Gua Musang, Kelantan	4,473	4,684
Jejebu, Negeri Sembilan	4,445	4,664
Betong, Sarawak	4,422	4,572
Kudat, Sabah	4,049	4,571
Kanowit, Sarawak	3,711	4,549
Pakan, Sarawak	3,936	4,473
Tanjung Manis, Sarawak	4,017	4,457
Matu, Sarawak	4,362	4,417
Julau, Sarawak	3,548	4,363
Baling, Kedah	4,263	4,345
Kapit, Sarawak	4,053	4,326
Simunjan, Sarawak	3,917	4,246
Maradong, Sarawak	4,117	4,208
Pusa, Sarawak	3,395	4,155
Kabong, Sarawak	4,002	4,136
Pitas, Sabah	3,406	4,121
Tongod, Sabah	4,019	4,090
Song, Sarawak	3,477	4,077
Kuala Krai, Kelantan	3,798	3,872
Jeli, Kelantan	3,735	3,829
Bukit Mabong, Sarawak	3,509	3,783
Lingga, Sarawak	n.a.	3,663
Sebuyau, Sarawak	n.a.	3,603
Kecil Lojing, Kelantan	3,153	3,511
Tebedu, Sarawak	3,218	3,375
Pantu, Sarawak	n.a.	2,988

Nota/ Notes:

Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis

Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis

Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi 2024

Ranked according to highest mean value 2024

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Jadual 3.20: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 3.20: Median of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median	
	2022	2024
Johor	6,879	7,712
Batu Pahat	6,347	7,555
Johor Bahru	8,232	8,977
Kluang	5,204	6,158
Kota Tinggi	6,227	6,284
Mersing	4,445	5,335
Muar	5,724	7,334
Pontian	5,616	5,685
Segamat	5,318	6,451
Kulai	7,460	8,406
Tangkak	5,622	6,374
Kedah	4,402	4,895
Baling	3,400	3,367
Bandar Baharu	3,922	4,310
Kota Setar	4,751	5,208
Kuala Muda	4,200	4,953
Kubang Pasu	5,201	5,312
Kulim	4,498	5,236
Langkawi	5,250	5,083
Padang Terap	3,902	3,954
Sik	3,703	4,438
Yan	4,080	4,695
Pendang	3,801	4,592
Pokok Sena	4,668	5,163
Kelantan	3,614	4,083
Bachok	3,625	4,187
Kota Bharu	4,330	4,729
Machang	3,429	4,156
Pasir Mas	3,508	3,591
Pasir Puteh	3,453	4,853
Tanah Merah	2,991	3,638
Tumpat	3,749	3,904
Gua Musang	3,342	3,871
Kuala Krai	2,763	2,994
Jeli	2,906	3,008
Kecil Lojing	2,630	3,385
Melaka	6,210	6,891
Alor Gajah	5,611	6,308
Jasin	5,895	6,401
Melaka Tengah	6,557	7,415
Negeri Sembilan	5,226	5,591
Jejebu	3,636	3,713
Kuala Pilah	3,471	3,996
Port Dickson	4,805	5,342
Rembau	4,655	4,894
Seremban	6,384	6,472
Tampin	4,012	4,367
Jempol	3,830	4,291
Pahang	4,753	4,975
Bentong	4,691	5,015
Cameron Highlands	5,221	5,655
Jerantut	3,781	4,231
Kuantan	5,926	5,520
Lipis	4,115	4,611
Pekan	4,053	4,344
Raub	4,375	4,427
Temerloh	4,283	4,595
Rompin	4,148	4,760
Maran	4,319	4,470
Bera	3,866	4,269
Pulau Pinang	6,502	7,386
Seberang Perai Tengah	6,220	6,892
Seberang Perai Utara	6,103	6,810
Seberang Perai Selatan	6,231	6,822
Timur Laut	6,714	7,745
Barat Daya	7,247	8,919

Jadual 3.20: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 3.20: Median of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median	
	2022	2024
Perak	4,494	4,687
Batang Padang	3,953	4,339
Manjung	5,135	5,380
Kinta	5,037	5,136
Kerian	3,996	4,554
Kuala Kangsar	3,813	3,977
Larut & Matang	4,029	4,843
Hilir Perak	4,199	4,347
Hulu Perak	3,467	3,701
Perak Tengah	4,564	4,685
Kampar	4,347	4,538
Muallim	5,015	4,856
Bagan Datuk	4,076	4,134
Selama	3,673	3,827
Perlis	4,713	4,950
Selangor	9,983	10,726
Gombak	10,180	10,777
Klang	8,203	8,837
Kuala Langat	10,093	10,583
Kuala Selangor	7,644	8,046
Petaling	9,618	10,688
Sabak Bernam	5,533	6,941
Sepang	12,608	11,131
Ulu Langat	11,210	11,404
Ulu Selangor	7,678	8,485
Terengganu	5,878	6,627
Besut	4,743	5,820
Dungun	6,356	7,156
Kemaman	6,425	7,709
Kuala Terengganu	5,872	6,615
Marang	5,291	6,246
Hulu Terengganu	5,090	6,134
Setiu	5,211	6,125
Kuala Nerus	6,800	7,304
Sabah	4,577	4,890
Tawau	4,783	4,852
Lahad Datu	4,457	5,526
Semporna	4,093	4,059
Sandakan	4,828	5,314
Kinabatangan	4,162	4,897
Beluran	3,131	4,436
Kota Kinabalu	5,957	5,896
Ranau	4,058	3,470
Kota Belud	3,429	3,512
Tuaran	3,921	4,277
Penampang	6,265	6,090
Papar	4,871	5,177
Kudat	2,994	3,249
Kota Marudu	2,677	2,877
Pitas	2,329	2,785
Beaufort	4,018	4,070
Kuala Penyu	3,487	3,733
Sipitang	4,182	4,606
Tenom	4,045	4,161
Nabawan	4,110	4,361
Keningau	4,502	4,801
Tambunan	4,055	4,854
Kunak	4,480	4,539
Tongod	2,856	3,470
Putatan	5,699	6,563
Telupid	3,953	4,489
Kalabakan	3,931	4,037
Membakut	n.a.	3,304

Nota/ Note :

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Jadual 3.20: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 3.20: Median of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median	
	2022	2024
Sarawak	4,978	5,504
Kuching	5,968	6,741
Bau	4,735	4,885
Lundu	3,692	3,918
Samarahan	5,953	6,785
Serian	4,074	4,082
Simunjan	3,196	3,365
Sri Aman	3,704	3,967
Lubok Antu	3,548	4,169
Betong	3,685	4,074
Saratok	3,763	3,418
Sarikei	3,528	4,675
Maradong	3,259	3,472
Daro	3,373	3,806
Julau	2,652	3,264
Sibu	5,248	5,737
Dalat	4,057	4,614
Mukah	4,623	5,169
Kanowit	2,648	3,511
Bintulu	8,567	8,317
Tatau	4,787	4,409
Kapit	2,902	3,259
Song	2,926	3,052
Belaga	3,587	3,977
Miri	6,449	6,600
Marudi	4,234	4,519
Limbang	4,023	4,060
Lawas	3,183	3,929
Matu	3,354	3,891
Asajaya	3,929	4,447
Pakan	3,546	3,742
Selangau	3,005	4,170
Tebedu	2,579	3,024
Pusa	3,124	3,276
Kabong	3,500	3,407
Tanjung Manis	3,300	3,837
Sebauh	4,428	4,636
Bukit Mabong	2,948	2,589
Subis	5,194	5,531
Beluru	4,164	4,346
Telang Usan	3,870	4,281
Gedong	n.a.	3,329
Sebuyau	n.a.	2,717
Siburan	n.a.	5,217
Pantu	n.a.	2,525
Lingga	n.a.	2,999
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	10,234	10,802
W.P. Labuan	6,904	7,383
W.P. Putrajaya	10,056	10,769

Nota/ Note :

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Jadual 3.21: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 3.21: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Purata Mean	
	2022	2024
Johor	8,517	9,484
Batu Pahat	7,419	9,006
Johor Bahru	9,869	10,975
Kluang	6,461	6,616
Kota Tinggi	7,529	8,106
Mersing	5,426	6,014
Muar	7,572	8,401
Pontian	6,913	7,011
Segamat	6,578	7,348
Kulai	9,177	10,296
Tangkak	7,093	7,524
Kedah	5,550	5,793
Baling	4,263	4,345
Bandar Baharu	4,565	4,835
Kota Setar	5,959	6,034
Kuala Muda	5,624	5,729
Kubang Pasu	6,221	6,313
Kulim	5,636	6,395
Langkawi	6,087	6,278
Padang Terap	4,858	5,062
Sik	5,053	5,107
Yan	4,637	5,272
Pendang	4,986	5,464
Pokok Sena	5,494	5,736
Kelantan	4,885	5,265
Bachok	4,811	5,149
Kota Bharu	5,693	6,180
Machang	4,987	5,237
Pasir Mas	4,602	4,975
Pasir Puteh	4,712	5,070
Tanah Merah	4,177	4,922
Tumpat	4,741	4,991
Gua Musang	4,473	4,684
Kuala Krai	3,798	3,872
Jeli	3,735	3,829
Kecil Lojing	3,153	3,511
Melaka	8,057	8,686
Alor Gajah	7,235	7,855
Jasin	7,145	7,755
Melaka Tengah	8,593	9,232
Negeri Sembilan	6,788	7,305
Jelebu	4,445	4,664
Kuala Pilah	4,509	4,888
Port Dickson	6,054	6,280
Rembau	5,544	5,723
Seremban	7,900	8,395
Tampin	5,097	5,715
Jempol	4,848	5,777
Pahang	5,777	6,066
Bentong	5,563	6,278
Cameron Highlands	6,265	6,895
Jerantut	4,537	5,220
Kuantan	6,938	7,008
Lipis	4,959	5,276
Pekan	4,780	5,098
Raub	5,445	5,940
Temerloh	5,180	5,521
Rompin	5,103	5,429
Maran	5,036	5,088
Bera	4,567	4,997
Pulau Pinang	8,267	9,152
Seberang Perai Tengah	8,056	8,413
Seberang Perai Utara	7,330	8,101
Seberang Perai Selatan	7,472	8,234
Timur Laut	8,727	9,993
Barat Daya	9,254	10,231

Jadual 3.21: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 3.21: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Purata Mean	
	2022	2024
Perak	5,779	6,173
Batang Padang	5,178	5,433
Manjung	6,318	6,612
Kinta	6,308	6,758
Kerian	5,276	5,590
Kuala Kangsar	5,176	5,489
Larut & Matang	5,400	6,024
Hilir Perak	5,203	5,599
Hulu Perak	4,891	4,980
Perak Tengah	5,956	6,027
Kampar	5,087	5,608
Muallim	6,122	6,229
Bagan Datuk	5,160	5,326
Selama	4,439	5,019
Perlis	5,664	5,996
Selangor	12,233	13,296
Gombak	13,523	14,168
Klang	10,278	10,912
Kuala Langat	11,048	11,714
Kuala Selangor	9,410	10,584
Petaling	12,760	14,422
Sabak Bernam	6,930	8,033
Sepang	13,673	15,906
Ulu Langat	13,386	13,822
Ulu Selangor	8,779	9,499
Terengganu	7,248	7,627
Besut	6,285	6,747
Dungun	7,902	8,055
Kemaman	8,381	8,973
Kuala Terengganu	7,109	7,279
Marang	6,357	6,807
Hulu Terengganu	5,821	6,360
Setiu	6,030	6,359
Kuala Nerus	7,983	8,385
Sabah	6,171	6,498
Tawau	6,315	6,751
Lahad Datu	5,995	6,557
Semporna	5,098	5,604
Sandakan	6,030	6,648
Kinabatangan	5,543	5,632
Beluran	4,501	4,993
Kota Kinabalu	8,388	8,715
Ranau	5,270	5,330
Kota Belud	4,949	5,007
Tuaran	5,166	5,388
Penampang	7,491	7,550
Papar	5,980	6,038
Kudat	4,049	4,571
Kota Marudu	4,031	4,685
Pitas	3,406	4,121
Beaufort	4,902	5,048
Kuala Penyu	4,311	4,750
Sipitang	5,479	5,548
Tenom	5,217	5,410
Nabawan	5,016	5,146
Keningau	5,979	6,033
Tambunan	5,113	5,361
Kunak	5,838	6,608
Tongod	4,019	4,090
Putatan	7,110	7,377
Telupid	4,819	4,877
Kalabakan	4,938	4,997
Membakut	n.a.	5,174

Nota/ Note :

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Jadual 3.21: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 3.21: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Purata Mean	
	2022	2024
Sarawak	6,457	6,947
Kuching	7,588	8,237
Bau	5,621	5,843
Lundu	4,935	5,170
Samarahan	7,123	7,965
Serian	4,988	5,113
Simunjan	3,917	4,246
Sri Aman	4,881	5,349
Lubok Antu	4,129	4,820
Betong	4,422	4,572
Saratok	4,621	4,796
Sarikei	5,440	5,792
Maradong	4,117	4,208
Daro	4,368	4,913
Julau	3,548	4,363
Sibu	6,645	6,842
Dalat	4,841	5,416
Mukah	5,962	6,373
Kanowit	3,711	4,549
Bintulu	9,645	10,480
Tatau	5,617	5,807
Kapit	4,053	4,326
Song	3,477	4,077
Belaga	4,239	4,903
Miri	7,932	8,166
Marudi	5,373	5,430
Limbang	5,148	5,202
Lawas	4,476	5,050
Matu	4,362	4,417
Asajaya	4,557	5,165
Pakan	3,936	4,473
Selangau	4,128	4,688
Tebedu	3,218	3,375
Pusa	3,395	4,155
Kabong	4,002	4,136
Tanjung Manis	4,017	4,457
Sebauh	5,120	5,726
Bukit Mabong	3,509	3,783
Subis	6,390	6,475
Beluru	4,873	4,927
Telang Usan	4,692	4,795
Gedong	n.a.	5,013
Sebuyau	n.a.	3,603
Siburan	n.a.	6,368
Pantu	n.a.	2,988
Lingga	n.a.	3,663
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	13,325	13,985
W.P. Labuan	8,250	8,555
W.P. Putrajaya	13,473	13,846

Nota/ Note :

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Jadual 3.22: Siri masa pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 1995 - 2024
 Table 3.22: Time series of monthly median household gross income by state, Malaysia, 1995 - 2024

	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2022	2024
Malaysia	1,377	1,724	1,704	2,049	2,211	2,552	2,841	3,626	4,585	5,228	5,873	6,338	7,017
Negeri/ State													
Johor	1,610	2,056	2,012	2,212	2,325	2,726	2,958	3,650	5,197	5,652	6,427	6,879	7,712
Kedah	990	1,171	1,225	1,451	1,607	1,756	1,966	2,633	3,451	3,811	4,325	4,402	4,895
Kelantan	789	872	946	1,154	1,258	1,510	1,713	2,276	2,716	3,079	3,563	3,614	4,083
Melaka	1,391	1,793	1,715	2,051	2,308	2,717	3,005	3,923	5,029	5,588	6,054	6,210	6,891
Negeri Sembilan	1,358	1,731	1,777	2,080	2,288	2,556	2,711	3,575	4,128	4,579	5,005	5,226	5,591
Pahang	1,138	1,259	1,202	1,423	1,783	2,235	2,479	3,067	3,389	3,979	4,440	4,753	4,975
Pulau Pinang	1,693	2,338	2,323	2,572	2,650	2,902	3,200	4,039	4,702	5,409	6,169	6,502	7,386
Perak	1,102	1,522	1,350	1,613	1,732	1,905	2,094	2,665	3,451	4,006	4,273	4,494	4,687
Perlis	889	1,114	1,086	1,431	1,459	1,746	1,832	2,387	3,500	4,204	4,594	4,713	4,950
Selangor	2,255	2,850	2,750	3,144	3,588	4,046	4,306	5,353	6,214	7,225	8,210	9,983	10,726
Terengganu	756	1,026	1,155	1,331	1,353	1,796	2,096	3,034	3,777	4,694	5,545	5,878	6,627
Sabah	1,133	1,390	1,264	1,583	1,606	1,189	2,066	2,860	3,745	4,110	4,235	4,577	4,890
Sarawak	1,305	1,499	1,667	1,704	1,804	2,250	2,394	3,047	3,778	4,163	4,544	4,978	5,504
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,321	3,090	2,828	3,364	3,336	3,697	4,409	5,847	7,620	9,073	10,549	10,234	10,802
W.P. Labuan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,777	3,498	5,063	5,684	5,928	6,726	6,904	7,383
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,288	5,450	6,486	7,512	8,275	9,983	10,056	10,769

Nota/ Notes:
 Data adalah berdasarkan kepada warganegara Malaysia/ Data is based on Malaysian citizens
 n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

Jadual 3.23: Siri masa pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 1970 - 2024

Table 3.23: Time series of monthly mean household gross income by state, Malaysia, 1970 - 2024

	1970	1974*	1976	1979	1984	1987	1989**	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2022	2024
Malaysia	264	362	505	678	1,098	1,083	1,169	1,566	2,020	2,606	2,472	3,011	3,249	3,686	4,025	5,000	6,141	6,958	7,901	8,479	9,155
Negeri/ State																					
Johor	237	382	513	731	1,065	1,060	1,150	1,713	2,138	2,772	2,646	2,963	3,076	3,457	3,835	4,658	6,207	6,928	8,013	8,517	9,484
Kedah	189	256	306	382	690	718	749	1,048	1,295	1,590	1,612	1,966	2,126	2,408	2,667	3,425	4,478	4,971	5,522	5,550	5,793
Kelantan	151	231	269	341	625	667	712	907	1,091	1,249	1,314	1,674	1,829	2,143	2,536	3,168	3,715	4,214	4,874	4,885	5,265
Melaka	265	410	568	772	1,040	1,034	1,084	1,459	1,843	2,276	2,260	2,650	2,791	3,421	4,184	4,759	6,046	6,849	7,741	8,057	8,686
Negeri Sembilan	286	386	505	629	1,039	908	1,083	1,380	1,767	2,378	2,335	2,739	2,886	3,336	3,540	4,576	5,271	5,887	6,707	6,788	7,305
Pahang	286	305	477	702	960	900	961	1,262	1,436	1,632	1,482	1,991	2,410	2,995	3,279	3,745	4,343	5,012	5,667	5,777	6,066
Pulau Pinang	292	471	589	840	1,183	1,130	1,326	1,821	2,225	3,130	3,128	3,496	3,531	4,004	4,407	5,055	5,993	6,771	7,774	8,267	9,152
Perak	254	305	436	559	883	863	973	1,274	1,436	1,940	1,743	2,153	2,207	2,545	2,809	3,548	4,268	5,065	5,645	5,779	6,173
Perlis	140	206	338	316	692	711	817	1,040	1,158	1,507	1,431	2,006	2,046	2,541	2,617	3,538	4,445	4,998	5,476	5,664	5,996
Selangor	421	598	735	1,067	1,590	1,558	1,658	2,280	3,162	4,006	3,702	4,406	5,175	5,580	5,962	7,023	8,252	9,463	10,827	12,233	13,296
Terengganu	173	206	339	360	756	694	759	939	1,117	1,497	1,599	1,837	1,984	2,463	3,017	3,967	4,816	5,776	6,815	7,248	7,627
Sabah	n.a.	n.a.	513	767	1,212	1,116	1,264	1,490	1,647	2,057	1,905	2,406	2,487	2,837	3,102	4,013	4,879	5,354	5,745	6,171	6,498
Sarawak	n.a.	n.a.	426	582	1,033	1,141	1,190	1,480	1,886	2,242	2,276	2,515	2,725	3,349	3,581	4,293	4,934	5,387	5,959	6,457	6,947
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	n.a.	n.a.	1,058	n.a.	1,920	1,790	1,824	2,429	3,371	4,768	4,105	4,930	5,011	5,322	5,488	8,586	10,629	11,692	13,257	13,325	13,985
W.P. Labuan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,726	4,407	6,317	7,591	8,174	8,319	8,250	8,555
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,294	6,747	8,101	10,401	11,555	12,840	13,473	13,846

Nota/ Notes:

* Merujuk kepada Semenanjung Malaysia sahaja/ Refers to Peninsular Malaysia only

** Mulai tahun 1989, data adalah berdasarkan kepada warganegara Malaysia/ Starting 1989, data is based on Malaysian citizens

n.a. Tidak berkenaan/ Not applicable

RALAT PIAWAI RELATIF

RELATIVE STANDARD
ERROR

LAPORAN SURVEI
**PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH**

HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

2024

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Jadual 4.1: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2024

Table 4.1: Relative standard error of estimates for mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Johor, 2024

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata <i>Mean of monthly household gross income</i> (RM)	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Julat pendapatan purata pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Range of average income at 95% confidence interval</i> (RM)
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>	
		(%)	(RM)	
JOHOR	9,484	1.2	113	9,263 - 9,704
Bandar/Urban	10,009	1.4	137	9,740 - 10,277
Luar bandar/Rural	7,471	1.7	128	7,220 - 7,722
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>				
Batu Pahat	9,006	2.6	238	8,538 - 9,473
Johor Bahru	10,975	1.9	206	10,570 - 11,379
Kluang	6,616	2.4	158	6,306 - 6,925
Kota Tinggi	8,106	5.3	427	7,269 - 8,942
Mersing	6,014	3.8	226	5,572 - 6,456
Muar	8,401	2.8	234	7,943 - 8,859
Pontian	7,011	4.4	310	6,403 - 7,618
Segamat	7,348	2.6	194	6,969 - 7,728
Kulai	10,296	3.5	356	9,598 - 10,994
Tangkak	7,524	3.4	254	7,025 - 8,022

Jadual 4.2: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2024

Table 4.2: Relative standard error of estimates for mean of monthly household disposable income by administrative district, Johor, 2024

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan purata <i>Mean of monthly household disposable income</i> (RM)	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Julat pendapatan purata pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Range of average income at 95% confidence interval</i> (RM)
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>	
		(%)	(RM)	
JOHOR	8,056	1.2	96	7,868 - 8,245
Bandar/ Urban	8,450	1.4	117	8,222 - 8,679
Luar bandar/ Rural	6,545	1.7	113	6,324 - 6,766
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>				
Batu Pahat	7,849	2.6	207	7,444 - 8,254
Johor Bahru	9,221	1.9	177	8,873 - 9,569
Kluang	5,569	2.4	134	5,307 - 5,832
Kota Tinggi	6,591	4.3	281	6,039 - 7,142
Mersing	5,230	3.8	199	4,840 - 5,621
Muar	7,429	2.8	207	7,024 - 7,834
Pontian	5,937	4.1	245	5,458 - 6,417
Segamat	6,470	2.6	169	6,138 - 6,802
Kulai	8,847	3.6	320	8,219 - 9,475
Tangkak	6,579	3.5	230	6,129 - 7,030

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

LAPORAN SURVEI
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1. PENGENALAN

Statistik yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS & BA) 2024 yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Survei yang dilaksanakan dua kali dalam tempoh lima tahun ini menyediakan data pendapatan dan kemiskinan bagi **isi rumah warganegara** sahaja. Nota teknikal ini merangkumi penerangan yang lebih terperinci bagi membantu pengguna untuk memahami dengan lebih mendalam berkaitan survei dan laporan ini.

2. OBJEKTIF SURVEI

2.1 Objektif utama survei adalah seperti yang berikut:

- a) mengumpul maklumat pola taburan pendapatan isi rumah;
- b) mendapatkan statistik terkini berkaitan dengan isi rumah miskin; dan
- c) mengenal pasti capaian kemudahan asas yang dinikmati oleh isi rumah.

2.2 Data daripada survei ini digunakan terutamanya oleh agensi kerajaan sebagai input dalam perancangan, pembentukan pelan pembangunan negara dan pemantauan Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (RMKe-12). Statistik ini juga menjadi rujukan penting kepada ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta dan individu bagi keperluan penyelidikan dan analisis yang lebih terperinci.

3. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN DATA

3.1 Pengumpulan data dijalankan dengan menggunakan kaedah temu ramah bersemuka. Pegawai dan anggota DOSM yang terlibat dalam survei ini diberikan latihan khusus sebagai penemuramah. Mereka akan melawat Isi Rumah (IR) di Tempat Kediaman (TK) terpilih bagi mengumpul maklumat berkaitan demografi dan pendapatan dengan menggunakan borang soal selidik.

3.2 Semakan kualiti data dibuat oleh pegawai berpengalaman dari DOSM Negeri bagi mengesan dan membetulkan sebarang kesilapan atau maklumat yang tertinggal ketika survei dilaksanakan. Proses semakan semula di lapangan juga dilaksanakan bagi isi rumah terpilih untuk memastikan data yang dipungut adalah berkualiti.

4. TEMPOH RUJUKAN

Maklumat pendapatan isi rumah yang dikumpul adalah bagi tempoh dua belas bulan yang lalu. Sebagai contoh, bagi survei bulan Disember 2024, maka pendapatan isi rumah yang dikira adalah dari 1 Disember 2023 sehingga 30 November 2024.

5. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

5.1 Survei ini meliputi negeri, strata (bandar dan luar bandar) dan daerah pentadbiran di Malaysia.

5.2 Liputan survei ini adalah isi rumah yang tinggal di **TK persendirian** sahaja dan tidak termasuk mereka yang tinggal di tempat kediaman institusi seperti asrama, hotel, hospital, rumah orang tua, penjara dan rumah kebajikan.

6. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

6.1 Tempat Kediaman

Tempat Kediaman adalah suatu struktur yang dibina berasingan dan bebas yang lazimnya digunakan untuk tempat tinggal. Takrifan perkataan **berasingan** dan **bebas** adalah seperti berikut:

a) Berasingan

Struktur dianggap sebagai berasingan jika ia dikelilingi sama ada dinding, pagar atau sebagainya serta ditutupi oleh bumbung.

b) 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 pekarangan orang lain).

6.2 Isi Rumah

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

6.3 Ketua Isi Rumah

Ketua isi rumah ditakrifkan sebagai seorang ahli biasa sama ada lelaki atau perempuan yang dianggap sebagai ketua oleh ahli isi rumah yang lain. Ketua isi rumah mesti seorang penerima pendapatan yang berumur 15 tahun dan lebih.

6.4 Pendapatan

Maklumat pendapatan yang terperinci diperoleh daripada ahli isi rumah yang menerima pendapatan. Konsep dan definisi pendapatan yang digunakan dalam survei ini adalah merujuk kepada ***Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011*** yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations*. Punca pendapatan adalah merangkumi:

a) Pekerjaan Bergaji

Pendapatan daripada pekerjaan bergaji boleh diterima dalam bentuk wang tunai atau dalam bentuk barangan dan perkhidmatan. Ini termasuk upah dan gaji untuk masa bekerja dan kerja yang dilakukan; bonus tunai dan ganjaran; komisen dan tips; elaun; bonus perkongsian keuntungan dan lain-lain bentuk pembayaran keuntungan yang berkaitan dan barangan & perkhidmatan percuma atau subsidi daripada majikan (termasuk makanan percuma/konsesi).

Dari segi konsep, pendapatan pekerja juga termasuk insurans sosial sumbangan daripada majikan, pencaruman majikan kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) dan bayaran pampasan pemberhentian & penamatan (kecuali bayaran persaraan *one-off* seperti gratuiti bagi pesara, yang dianggap sebagai pindahan modal).

b) Bekerja Sendiri

Pendapatan yang diterima oleh individu hasil daripada bekerja sendiri. Pendapatan bersih daripada bekerja sendiri termasuk keuntungan atau kerugian yang terakru kepada pemilik atau rakan kongsi atau mereka yang bekerja dalam perusahaan yang tidak diperbadankan. Ia juga termasuk anggaran nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diperoleh melalui pertukaran barang serta barangan atau tanaman/ ternakan yang dihasilkan untuk kegunaan sendiri, setelah ditolak perbelanjaan.

Asas untuk mengukur pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri dalam statistik pendapatan isi rumah adalah berdasarkan konsep pendapatan bersih iaitu nilai output kasar ditolak kos operasi dan selepas pelarasan bagi susut nilai aset yang digunakan dalam pengeluaran. Keuntungan berlaku apabila pendapatan adalah lebih besar daripada perbelanjaan operasi, manakala kerugian berlaku apabila perbelanjaan operasi adalah lebih besar daripada penerimaan.

c) Harta & Pelaburan

Pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan adalah terimaan daripada pemilikan aset, faedah, dividen dan sewa. Perincian adalah seperti berikut:

- Pendapatan daripada harta benda ditakrifkan sebagai pulangan daripada penggunaan atau pelaburan aset yang disediakan kepada orang lain untuk kegunaan mereka. Ia merangkumi pulangan yang biasanya dalam bentuk kewangan, daripada aset kewangan (faedah dan dividen), aset bukan kewangan (sewa) dan royalti;
- Penerimaan faedah ialah bayaran yang diterima daripada akaun bank atau institusi kewangan yang lain, perakuan deposit, bon kerajaan/ pinjaman, sekuriti, debentur dan pinjaman kepada ahli-ahli bukan isi rumah;
- Dividen adalah penerimaan daripada pelaburan dalam sebuah syarikat di mana pelabur tidak terlibat dengan aktiviti syarikat. Ini termasuk *silent partner*. Ia juga termasuk pencen dan anuiti dalam bentuk dividen daripada skim insurans swasta;

- Sewa ialah bayaran yang diterima untuk penggunaan aset seperti tanah dan rumah;
- Royalti adalah pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada perkhidmatan bahan dipatenkan atau hak cipta, contohnya seperti hak penulisan, hak cipta bagi gubahan lagu dan lain-lain; dan
- Sewa dinilai bagi rumah sendiri yang diduduki oleh pemiliknya.

d) **Pindahan Semasa Diterima**

Pindahan boleh terdiri daripada wang tunai, barangan atau perkhidmatan. Pindahan boleh dibuat antara isi rumah ke isi rumah yang lain, antara kerajaan dan isi rumah, atau antara isi rumah dan badan-badan amal. Penerimaan boleh daripada dalam atau luar negara. Pindahan Semasa ini adalah bermotivasikan pengagihan semula pendapatan sama ada oleh kerajaan (contoh: bantuan pendidikan, zakat, Sumbangan Tunai Rahmah (STR) dan Sumbangan Asas Rahmah (SARA)) atau persendirian/ swasta (contoh: program bantuan sosial korporat).

Pindahan Semasa yang diterima secara langsung memberi kesan kepada tahap Pendapatan Kasar dan mempengaruhi penggunaan barangan dan perkhidmatan. Justeru, semua Pindahan Semasa yang diterima dalam bentuk wang tunai dan barangan atau perkhidmatan adalah dianggap sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan. Walau bagaimanapun, Pindahan Semasa tersebut tidak meliputi pindahan modal.

6.5 **Pendapatan Kasar dan Pendapatan Boleh Guna**

Pendapatan kasar dan pendapatan boleh guna merupakan dua konsep utama pendapatan yang diguna pakai di dalam laporan ini dan boleh ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

a) **Pendapatan Kasar**

Pendapatan kasar adalah jumlah pendapatan yang diperoleh oleh isi rumah daripada semua punca pendapatan seperti yang dinyatakan di perkara 6.4.

b) Pendapatan Boleh Guna

Pendapatan boleh guna adalah pendapatan kasar isi rumah setelah ditolak pindahan semasa yang dibayar seperti cukai langsung, sumbangan kepada isi rumah lain, bayaran zakat dan pindahan semasa lain yang dibayar serta pindahan semasa yang diterima secara mata benda (*in-kind*). Konsep pendapatan boleh guna ini mencerminkan pendapatan sebenar isi rumah terhadap penggunaan semasa dan simpanan.

Bagi tujuan survei ini, kesan taburan perbelanjaan awam (*collective expenditure*) tidak diambil kira kerana kesukaran untuk menilai faedah yang diperoleh sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan isi rumah.

6.6 Pendapatan Isi Rumah

Pendapatan isi rumah ialah jumlah pendapatan yang biasanya diterima (terakru) oleh ahli isi rumah, dalam bentuk wang tunai atau barangan yang diterima berulang kali dalam tempoh rujukan survei (jangka masa setahun atau lebih kerap).

6.7 Penerima Pendapatan

Penerima pendapatan merujuk kepada ahli isi rumah yang menerima pendapatan daripada mana-mana punca (seperti perkara 6.4) dalam tempoh rujukan. Satu isi rumah boleh mempunyai lebih daripada seorang penerima pendapatan.

6.8 Kumpulan Etnik

Kumpulan etnik warganegara Malaysia dikategorikan seperti berikut:

- a) Bumiputera;
- b) Cina;
- c) India; dan
- d) Lain-lain.

6.9 Sijil tertinggi diperoleh

Merujuk kepada sijil tertinggi diperoleh daripada institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi. Sijil tertinggi diperoleh dikelaskan mengikut *International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)*:

a) PMR atau yang Setaraf

Merujuk kepada Penilaian Menengah Rendah, Sijil Rendah Pelajaran, *Lower Certificate of Education*, Sijil Rendah Agama, Pentaksiran Tingkatan Tiga atau yang setaraf.

b) SPM atau yang Setaraf

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

c) STPM atau yang Setaraf

Merujuk kepada Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia, *Higher School Certificate*, atau kelulusan yang setaraf (Sijil Tinggi Agama dan *GCE A Level*).

d) Sijil

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

e) Diploma

Merujuk kepada diploma dan sijil setaraf dengannya yang diperoleh daripada universiti, kolej, maktab atau politeknik sebelum peringkat ijazah.

f) Ijazah

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

g) Tiada Sijil

Merujuk kepada mereka yang masih bersekolah atau telah tamat persekolahan tanpa memperoleh sebarang sijil.

6.10 Pekerjaan

Pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2020 yang dibangunkan oleh Kementerian Sumber Manusia (KSM) berasaskan Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Antarabangsa (ISCO: *International Standard Classification of Occupations*).

Bagi seseorang yang mempunyai lebih daripada satu pekerjaan, hanya pekerjaan yang mengambil masa yang terbanyak semasa tempoh rujukan dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya. Jika masa bekerja setiap pekerjaan itu sama, maka pekerjaan yang menghasilkan pendapatan yang tertinggi adalah pekerjaan utamanya. Dalam kes di mana tempoh bekerja dan pendapatannya adalah sama bagi setiap pekerjaan, pekerjaan di mana dia telah bekerja paling lama dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya.

6.11 Industri

Industri bagi pekerjaan utama seseorang dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 yang berasaskan kepada *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4*.

7. RANGKA PENSAMPELAN

7.1 Rangka yang digunakan bagi pemilihan sampel HIES & BA 2024 adalah berdasarkan Rangka Pensampelan Isi Rumah yang terdiri daripada Blok Penghitungan (BP) yang diwujudkan untuk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 yang dikemaskini dari semasa ke semasa. BP merupakan suatu kawasan muka bumi yang diwujudkan untuk tujuan pelaksanaan operasi survei yang secara puratanya mengandungi antara 80 hingga 120 TK. Semua BP dibentuk di dalam lingkungan sempadan yang diwartakan iaitu di dalam daerah pentadbiran, mukim atau kawasan pihak berkuasa tempatan.

- 7.2** BP dalam rangka pensampelan dikelaskan mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Kawasan bandar ditakrif sebagaimana yang telah digunakan dalam Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020. Kawasan bandar ialah 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 Malaysia 2020. Kawasan selainnya, yang diwartakan dan mempunyai jumlah penduduk kurang daripada 10,000 orang serta kawasan yang tidak diwartakan, dikelaskan sebagai kawasan luar bandar.
- 7.3** Kawasan tepu bina adalah 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.
- 7.4** 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 lima kilometer dan mempunyai penduduk sekurang-kurangnya 10,000 orang dengan 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.
- 7.5** Pemandaran merupakan proses yang dinamik dan sentiasa berubah mengikut kemajuan dan pembangunan. Oleh itu, kawasan bandar bagi Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010 dan 2020 tidak semestinya merujuk kepada kawasan yang sama kerana kawasan yang memenuhi kriteria bandar akan terus bertambah dan berkembang mengikut masa.
- 7.6** Klasifikasi kawasan mengikut strata yang digunakan adalah seperti berikut:

Strata	Jumlah penduduk dalam kawasan yang diwartakan, tepu bina dan kawasan pembangunan khusus
Metropolitan	75,000 dan lebih
Bandar besar	10,000 hingga 74,999
Bandar kecil	1,000 hingga 9,999
Luar bandar	Kawasan selebihnya

7.7 Bagi tujuan pensampelan, klasifikasi kawasan seperti di perkara 7.6 adalah digunakan untuk semua negeri serta Wilayah Persekutuan. Bagi Sabah dan Sarawak, memandangkan masalah kesukaran untuk akses ke kawasan pedalaman, strata luar bandar dikembangkan lagi berdasarkan kepada jangka waktu yang diambil untuk sampai ke sesuatu tempat dari pusat bandar yang terdekat.

7.8 Bagi tujuan penjadualan laporan, strata-strata dicantumkan seperti berikut:

Bandar = Metropolitan + Bandar besar

Luar bandar = Bandar kecil + Keseluruhan luar bandar

8. REKA BENTUK PENSAMPELAN

8.1 Reka bentuk pensampelan berstrata dua peringkat telah digunakan dalam HIES & BA 2024. Pembentukan strata adalah seperti berikut:

Strata utama	Meliputi semua negeri di Malaysia
Strata kedua	Meliputi daerah pentadbiran bagi semua negeri di Malaysia
Strata ketiga	Meliputi strata bandar dan luar bandar seperti yang dinyatakan di perkara 7.8

8.2 Pemilihan sampel dilakukan pada peringkat BP dengan menggunakan kaedah pensampelan rawak sistematik. Seterusnya sampel TK dipilih dari BP yang terpilih juga menggunakan kaedah sama melalui penjanaan nombor rawak dan menetapkan selang pemilihan supaya setiap TK mempunyai kebarangkalian yang sama untuk terpilih. Prosedur ini dilaksanakan secara teratur dan saintifik untuk menghasilkan sampel yang tidak pincang (*unbiased*) dan boleh mewakili keseluruhan populasi isi rumah di Malaysia.

9. SAIZ SAMPEL

9.1 Saiz sampel HIES & BA 2024 perlu mewakili populasi mengikut keperluan peringkat analisis yang ditetapkan. Saiz sampel ini telah mengambil kira elemen berikut:

- i) Penemuan daripada survei yang lepas iaitu HIES & BA 2022
- ii) Reka bentuk pensampelan; dan
- iii) Ralat yang disasarkan.

9.2 Penganggaran saiz sampel dikira di setiap daerah pentadbiran dan substrata (bandar dan luar bandar). Pengiraan saiz sampel turut mengambil kira purata pendapatan, asas keyakinan pada 95 peratus, ralat piawai relatif, kesan reka bentuk dan kadar respon yang telah ditetapkan.

9.3 Pengiraan saiz sampel bagi sub populasi j , n_{1j} dikira menggunakan formula berikut:

$$n_{1j} = \frac{n_{0j}}{1 + \frac{n_{0j}}{N_j}} \quad ; j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$$

di mana:

$$n_{0j} = \frac{\sigma^2}{(RSE \times \mu)^2}$$

Bagi memenuhi andaian-andaian dalam Pensampelan Berstrata, maka faktor kesan reka bentuk (D.E.) diambil kira:

$$D.E. = \frac{\text{varians bagi reka bentuk kompleks}}{\text{varians bagi SRS}}$$

Saiz sampel dengan mengambilkira D.E. bagi sub populasi j , n_{2j} diberikan oleh:

$$n_{2j} = n_{1j} \times D.E.$$

Dan seterusnya, mengambil kira kadar respon survei lepas, maka saiz sampel keseluruhan bagi sub populasi j , n_{3j} adalah seperti berikut:

$$n_{3j} = n_{2j} \times \frac{1}{\text{Kadar Respon}}$$

NOTA TEKNIKAL

Maka, jumlah saiz sampel, n diberi oleh:

$$n = \sum_{j=1}^k n_{3j}$$

di mana:

- n_{0j} saiz sampel asas yang diperolehi mengambil kira ukuran *Finite Population Correction* (FPC) bagi sub populasi j
- n_{1j} saiz sampel yang mengambil kira faktor populasi bagi sub populasi j
- n_{2j} saiz sampel yang mengambil kira faktor kesan rekabentuk bagi sub populasi j
- n_{3j} saiz sampel yang mengambil kira faktor kadar respon bagi sub populasi j
- N jumlah unit elemen dalam populasi
- n saiz sampel keseluruhan
- σ sisihan piawai
- RSE ralat piawai relatif
- μ purata pendapatan daripada survei yang lepas

9.4 Saiz sampel bagi HIES & BA 2024 adalah seperti berikut:

Jadual 2: Bilangan BP, TK dan Isi Rumah Respons mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri	Bilangan BP	Bilangan TK	Bilangan isi rumah respons
Malaysia	7,546	60,368	57,959
Johor	692	5,536	5,489
Kedah	537	4,296	4,217
Kelantan	421	3,368	3,270
Melaka	214	1,712	1,669
Negeri Sembilan	291	2,328	2,160
Pahang	405	3,240	3,193
Pulau Pinang	442	3,536	3,365
Perak	629	5,032	4,955
Perlis	123	984	939
Selangor	799	6,392	6,025
Terengganu	370	2,960	2,929
Sabah	940	7,520	7,040
Sarawak	1,117	8,936	8,606
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	429	3,432	3,051
W.P. Labuan	61	488	471
W.P. Putrajaya	76	608	580

10. PENGANGGARAN

Dalam prosedur penganggaran, pemberat (*non-response weight*) digunakan untuk mengambil kira kes tidak respon. Pemberat asal (*design weight*) disesuaikan dengan mengambil kira kadar tidak respon bagi setiap domain atau strata. Sebagai contoh, sekiranya 5,000 isi rumah terpilih tetapi sebanyak 4,000 isi rumah sahaja yang respon kepada survei maka pemberat asal (*design weight*) akan disesuaikan dengan mengambil kira 20 peratus tidak respon. Sekiranya pemberat asal (*design weight*) adalah 2.0 yang memberi maksud satu sampel isi rumah mewakili dua isi rumah dalam populasi maka pemberat (*non-response weight*) akan menjadi 2.5 yang memberi maksud satu sampel isi rumah mewakili 2.5 isi rumah yang lain.

11. LIMITASI DATA

11.1 Salah satu limitasi adalah data pendapatan isi rumah hanya meliputi bahagian pendapatan yang terakru dan diterima secara berulang kali dalam bentuk tunai atau barangan semasa tempoh rujukan survei.

11.2 Data pendapatan yang disediakan dalam laporan ini telah diperoleh melalui survei bagi isi rumah yang tinggal di tempat kediaman persendirian sahaja dan tidak termasuk tempat kediaman institusi. Tambahan pula, pendapatan isi rumah serta ciri-ciri yang digunakan untuk analisis (contohnya seperti: kumpulan etnik, kumpulan umur, kumpulan industri, kumpulan pekerjaan dan sijil tertinggi diperoleh) adalah merujuk kepada ketua isi rumah. Justeru, had tertentu berkaitan penggunaan data pendapatan mungkin akan timbul.

11.3 Analisis laporan ini merujuk kepada ketua isi rumah yang tidak semestinya merupakan penerima pendapatan utama.

12. PENILAIAN DATA

12.1 Data yang diperoleh daripada survei yang dijalankan secara sampel berkebarangkalian ini tertakluk kepada dua jenis iaitu ralat pensampelan dan ralat bukan pensampelan.

i) Ralat Pensampelan

Ralat pensampelan berpunca daripada anggaran data yang terhasil daripada sampel berkebarangkalian dan boleh diukur dengan mengira Ralat Piawai Relatif, biasanya dinyatakan dalam bentuk peratusan. Ralat ini digunakan sebagai penunjuk kepada kepersisan anggaran parameter yang dikaji, memberikan gambaran tahap variasi antara pemboleh ubah yang dianggarkan melalui survei dan parameter populasi.

Sebagai contoh, penemuan HIES & BA 2024 mendapati pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata bagi Johor adalah RM9,484 dengan Ralat Piawai Relatif 1.2 peratus. Dalam erti kata lain, nilai Ralat Piawai adalah RM113. Berasaskan 95 peratus selang keyakinan ($\alpha=0.05$), pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata berada dalam julat antara RM9,263 hingga RM9,704 sebulan.

ii) Ralat Bukan Pensampelan

Ralat ini boleh berpunca daripada liputan survei yang tidak lengkap, kelemahan liputan rangka, ralat dalam maklum balas, tiada respons dan kesilapan semasa peringkat pemprosesan seperti penyuntingan, pengekodan dan tangkapan data. Untuk memastikan kualiti data berada pada tahap yang tinggi, pelbagai langkah pentadbiran telah dilaksanakan untuk meminimumkan ralat bukan pensampelan. Langkah-langkah ini termasuk latihan intensif yang diberikan kepada penyelia dan penemuramah serta penyeliaan yang rapi dan semakan rawak dijalankan ke atas isi rumah yang diliputi oleh penemuramah untuk memastikan kesahihan maklumat yang direkodkan.

Bagi mengatasi kes tiada respons yang berpunca daripada beberapa sebab seperti TK kosong, tiada penghuni di rumah, enggan bekerjasama atau TK tidak layak diliputi dalam survei, maka penganggaran saiz sampel HIES & BA 2024 telah mengambil kira semua kemungkinan tersebut.

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

Selain daripada itu, di peringkat prosesan data, semakan konsistensi bagi setiap pembolehubah dan proses validasi telah dilaksanakan secara sistematik bagi meminimumkan semua ralat bukan pensampelan.

13. LIMITASI ANALISIS

Penemuan HIES & BA 2024 mendapati kepersisan anggaran pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran berada di tahap kebolehpercayaan yang tinggi. Sebagai contoh, pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata di daerah Batu Pahat adalah RM9,006 dengan Ralat Piawai Relatif 3.0 peratus. Dalam erti kata lain, nilai Ralat Piawai adalah RM238. Berasaskan 95 peratus selang keyakinan ($\alpha=0.05$), pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata bagi Johor berada dalam julat antara RM8,538 hingga RM9,473 sebulan. Analisis terperinci data pendapatan bagi peringkat daerah pentadbiran adalah berdasarkan kebolehpercayaan nilai relatif sehingga tidak melebihi selang toleransi 20 peratus.

14. HAD PENDAPATAN BAGI KUMPULAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT PENDAPATAN

14.1 Kumpulan Pendapatan Desil

Kumpulan desil pendapatan merupakan susunan yang kesepuluh dari isi rumah yang mana susunan ini disusun dari minimum ke maksimum. Kumpulan desil pertama adalah persepuluh yang pertama (10 peratus daripada semua isi rumah dengan pendapatan terendah). Desil yang terakhir adalah persepuluh dari isi rumah dengan pendapatan tertinggi.

14.2 Kumpulan Pendapatan Kuintil

Nilai yang diperoleh daripada hasil pembahagian data yang disusun mengikut magnitud kepada lima bahagian yang sama dipanggil kuintil. Dengan menggunakan kaedah ini, isi rumah telah disusun mengikut pendapatan dengan susunan menaik. Kuintil membahagikan isi rumah kepada lima kumpulan sama rata (dari terendah kepada tertinggi) yang mana setiap kumpulan mewakili 20 peratus atau satu perlima daripada bilangan isi rumah.

14.3 Kumpulan Isi Rumah mengikut Pendapatan

Had pendapatan isi rumah bulanan mengikut kumpulan isi rumah bagi setiap strata, kumpulan etnik dan negeri adalah seperti berikut:

Jadual 3: Had Pendapatan Kasar Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Strata, Malaysia, 2024

Strata	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
Malaysia	< 5,860	5,860 - 12,679	≥ 12,680
Bandar	< 6,780	6,780 - 13,629	≥ 13,630
Luar bandar	< 3,880	3,880 - 7,679	≥ 7,680

Jadual 4: Had Pendapatan Kasar Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2024

Kumpulan Etnik	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
Bumiputera	< 5,480	5,480 - 11,249	≥ 11,250
Cina	< 7,200	7,200 - 15,649	≥ 15,650
India	< 6,610	6,610 - 13,299	≥ 13,300
Lain-lain	< 4,150	4,150 - 8,799	≥ 8,800

Jadual 5: Had Pendapatan Kasar Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Negeri, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
Malaysia	< 5,860	5,860 - 12,679	≥ 12,680
Johor	< 6,570	6,570 - 13,559	≥ 13,560
Kedah	< 3,940	3,940 - 7,819	≥ 7,820
Kelantan	< 3,520	3,520 - 6,999	≥ 7,000
Melaka	< 5,920	5,920 - 11,559	≥ 11,560
Negeri Sembilan	< 4,690	4,690 - 9,979	≥ 9,980
Pahang	< 4,330	4,330 - 8,089	≥ 8,090
Pulau Pinang	< 6,370	6,370 - 12,679	≥ 12,680
Perak	< 3,970	3,970 - 8,219	≥ 8,220
Perlis	< 4,280	4,280 - 8,009	≥ 8,010
Selangor	< 9,570	9,570 - 16,039	≥ 16,040
Terengganu	< 5,880	5,880 - 9,789	≥ 9,790
Sabah	< 4,120	4,120 - 9,159	≥ 9,160
Sarawak	< 4,670	4,670 - 9,709	≥ 9,710
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	< 9,630	9,630 - 17,029	≥ 17,030
W.P. Labuan	< 6,320	6,320 - 11,629	≥ 11,630
W.P. Putrajaya	< 9,620	9,620 - 19,029	≥ 19,030

NOTA TEKNIKAL

Jadual 6: Had Pendapatan Boleh Guna Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Strata, Malaysia, 2024

Strata	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
Malaysia	< 5,010	5,010 - 10,449	≥ 10,450
Bandar	< 5,680	5,680 - 11,259	≥ 11,260
Luar bandar	< 3,420	3,420 - 6,699	≥ 6,700

Jadual 7: Had Pendapatan Boleh Guna Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2024

Kumpulan Etnik	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
Bumiputera	< 4,690	4,690 - 9,529	≥ 9,530
Cina	< 6,070	6,070 - 12,729	≥ 12,730
India	< 5,440	5,440 - 11,049	≥ 11,050
Lain-lain	< 3,620	3,620 - 7,259	≥ 7,260

Jadual 8: Had Pendapatan Boleh Guna Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Negeri, Malaysia, 2024

Negeri	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
Malaysia	< 5,010	5,010 - 10,449	≥ 10,450
Johor	< 5,510	5,510 - 11,339	≥ 11,340
Kedah	< 3,520	3,520 - 6,869	≥ 6,870
Kelantan	< 3,050	3,050 - 6,219	≥ 6,220
Melaka	< 5,360	5,360 - 10,499	≥ 10,500
Negeri Sembilan	< 4,030	4,030 - 8,209	≥ 8,210
Pahang	< 3,800	3,800 - 6,889	≥ 6,890
Pulau Pinang	< 5,380	5,380 - 10,469	≥ 10,470
Perak	< 3,310	3,310 - 6,839	≥ 6,840
Perlis	< 3,880	3,880 - 7,399	≥ 7,400
Selangor	< 7,790	7,790 - 13,149	≥ 13,150
Terengganu	< 5,160	5,160 - 8,669	≥ 8,670
Sabah	< 3,580	3,580 - 7,869	≥ 7,870
Sarawak	< 4,030	4,030 - 8,319	≥ 8,320
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	< 7,460	7,460 - 13,209	≥ 13,210
W.P. Labuan	< 5,080	5,080 - 9,129	≥ 9,130
W.P. Putrajaya	< 8,350	8,350 - 16,359	≥ 16,360

15. KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN DIKOMPAN

Pengiraan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun adalah berdasarkan kepada fungsi eksponen seperti berikut:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t} \times 100$$

di mana;

<i>CAGR</i>	kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
Y_t	pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun semasa
Y_0	pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun sebelumnya
t	tempoh masa antara tahun semasa dengan tahun sebelumnya

16. PEMBUNDRAN ANGGARAN

Pengiraan bagi sesuatu kategori mungkin tidak sentiasa sama antara jadual disebabkan oleh pembundaran secara bebas. Walau bagaimanapun, perbezaan ini adalah tidak ketara.

Peratus yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual adalah diperolehi daripada angka sebenar dan tidak semestinya memberikan jumlah genap 100 peratus disebabkan pembundaran, walaupun jumlah yang ditunjukkan adalah 100 peratus.

17. NOTA DAN SIMBOL

0.0	Nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus
-	Tiada/kosong/tiada kes
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
n.a.	Tidak berkenaan
n.s.	Berdasarkan sampel yang terpilih, analisis terperinci tidak signifikan untuk diterbitkan

1. INTRODUCTION

*The statistics published in this report is based on the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS & BA) 2024 conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). The survey was carried out twice in five years to provide the data regarding income and poverty for **citizens** only. This technical note contains more detailed descriptions to help users to better understand this survey and report.*

2. OBJECTIVE OF SURVEY

2.1 *The main objectives of the survey are as follows:*

- a) to collect information on income distribution pattern of households;*
- b) to gather current statistics on poor households; and*
- c) to identify the accessibility of basic amenities by households.*

2.2 *Data from the survey are pertinent information used by government agencies as inputs in the planning, the formation of national development plans and the monitoring of The Twelfth Malaysia Plan (Twelfth Plan). Furthermore, these data also serve as an essential reference to economists, academicians, the private sectors and individuals for more detailed research and analysis.*

3. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

3.1 *Data collection is carried out using the face-to-face interview approach. DOSM officers and staffs who were involved in this survey were given special training as interviewers. They will visit Households (HH) in selected Living Quarters (LQ) to collect information related to demographics and income by using a set of questionnaires.*

3.2 *Data quality checks are made by experienced officers from the DOSM State office to detect and correct any errors or missing information when the survey is carried out. The field review process is also implemented for selected households to ensure the data collected are of good quality.*

4. REFERENCE PERIOD

The information on household income was collected for the past twelve months. For example, for December 2024 survey month, the household income calculated is from 1st December 2023 to 30th November 2024.

5. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

5.1 This survey covers states, strata (urban and rural) and administrative districts in Malaysia.

5.2 The coverage of this survey are households that live in **private LQ** only and does not include those who live in institutional residences such as hostels, hotels, hospitals, old folk's homes, prisons and welfare homes.

6. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION

6.1 Living Quarters

Living Quarters are defined as separate and independent structures that are usually used for living. The terms, **separate** and **independent** are defined as follows:

a) Separate

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

b) Independent

A structure is said to be independent when it has a direct access via public path, communal passageway or open space (i.e. the occupants can enter or exit their living quarters without going through someone else's premises).

6.2 Household

A household is defined as a person or group of related or unrelated people who usually live together and make common provisions for food and other living essentials.

6.3 Head of Household

Head of household is defined as any member whether male or female who is considered the head of household by other members of the household. The head of the household must be an income recipient aged 15 years and over.

6.4 Income

*Detailed information on income is obtained from household members who receive income. The concept and definition of income used in this survey refers to the **Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011** published by the United Nations. The sources of income include:*

a) Paid Employment

Income from paid employment can be received in the form of cash or in the form of goods and services. This includes wages and salaries for time worked and work performed; cash bonuses and gratuities; commissions and tips; allowance; profit-sharing bonuses and other forms of profit-related payments and free or subsidised goods & services from employers (including free food/ concession).

Conceptually, employee income also includes social insurance contributions from employers, employer contributions to Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and severance & termination compensation payments (except for one-off retirement payments such as gratuities for pensioners, which are considered capital transfers).

b) Self-Employed

Income earned by individuals as a result of self-employed. Net income from self-employed includes profits or losses accruing to owners or partners or those working in an unincorporated enterprise. It also includes an estimate of the value of goods and services obtained through barter as well as goods or crops/livestock produced for own use, after deducting operating expenses.

The basis for measuring income from self-employed in household income statistics is based on the concept of net income, which is the value of gross output minus operating costs and after adjustment for depreciation of assets used in production. Profit occurs when income is greater than operating expenses, while a loss occurs when operating expenses are greater than earnings.

c) Property & Investment

Income from property & investment is receipts from asset ownership, interest, dividends and rent. The details are as follows:

- *Income from property is defined as the revenue earned from the use or investment of assets made available to others for their use. It comprises returns that are usually in monetary form, from financial assets (interest and dividends), non-financial assets (rents) and royalties;*
- *Interest receipts are payments received from bank accounts or other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds/ loans, securities, debentures and loans to non-household members;*
- *Dividends are receipts from an investment in a company where the investor is not involved in the company's activities. This includes silent partners. It also includes pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from voluntary private insurance schemes;*
- *Rent is payment received for the use of assets such as land and houses;*
- *Royalties are incomes obtained from the services of patented or copyrighted materials, for example such as writing rights, copyrights for song compositions and others; and*
- *Imputed rent is assessed for homes occupied by its owners.*

d) **Current Transfers Received**

Transfers can consist of cash, goods or services. Transfers can be made between households to other households, between the government and households, or between households and charities. These receipts can be both within or outside the country. The main motivation is to redistribute income either by the government (e.g. educational aid, zakat, Sumbangan Tunai Rahmah (STR) and Sumbangan Asas Rahmah (SARA)) or individual/private (e.g. corporate social responsibility).

Current Transfers received directly affect the level of Gross Income and influence the consumption of goods and services. Therefore, all Current Transfers received in the form of cash and goods or services are considered as part of income. However, the Current Transfer does not cover capital transfers.

6.5 **Gross and Disposable Income**

Gross income and disposable income are the two main concepts of income used in this report and can be defined as follows:

a) **Gross Income**

Gross income is the total amount of income earned by the household from all sources of income as stated in item 6.4.

b) **Disposable Income**

Disposable income is the household's gross income after deducting current transfers paid such as direct taxes, contributions to other households, zakat payments, other current transfers paid and current transfer received in the form of in-kind. This concept of disposable income reflects the real income of the household against current consumption and savings.

For the purposes of this survey, the effect of the distribution of public expenditure (collective expenditure) is not taken into account due to the difficulty in evaluating the benefits obtained as part of household income.

6.6 Household Income

Household income is the amount of income usually received (accrued) by household members, in the form of cash or goods received repeatedly during the survey's reference period (within a year or more frequently).

6.7 Income Recipient

Income recipient refers to household members who receive income from any source (as per item 6.4) during the reference period. A household can have more than one income recipient.

6.8 Ethnic Group

The ethnic groups of Malaysian citizens are categorised as follows:

- a) Bumiputera;*
- b) Chinese;*
- c) Indian; and*
- d) Others.*

6.9 Highest certificate obtained

Refers to the highest certificate obtained from a public or private educational institution that provides formal education. The highest certificate obtained is classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED):

a) PMR or Equivalent

Refers to Penilaian Menengah Rendah, Sijil Rendah Pelajaran, Lower Certificate of Education, Sijil Rendah Agama, Pentaksiran Tingkatan Tiga or equivalent.

b) SPM or Equivalent

Refers to Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia or equivalent (Senior Cambridge Certificate, GCE O Level and Sijil Pelajaran Vokasional Malaysia). This includes basic skills certificates obtained from specialised and technical skills training institutions where the study period is at least six months such as the GIATMARA certificate.

c) STPM or Equivalent

Refers to Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia, Higher School Certificate, or equivalent qualifications (Sijil Tinggi Agama and GCE A Level).

d) Certificate

Refers to certificates obtained from colleges, polytechnics or other institutions that offer formal education. The certification period should not be less than six months.

e) Diploma

Refers to diplomas and equivalent certificates obtained from universities, colleges, schools or polytechnics prior to a degree qualification.

f) Degree

Refers to a degree (Bachelor's Degree, Master's or Doctor of Philosophy) obtained from a public or private higher education institution or equivalent.

g) No Certificate

Refers to those who are still in school or have finished school without obtaining any certificate.

6.10 Occupation

Occupation is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2020 classification developed by the Ministry of Human Resources (MOHR) based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO).

For a person who has more than one job, only the job that takes the most time during the reference period is considered his main job. If the working time of each job is the same, then the job that provides the highest income is the main job. In cases where the length of employment and income are the same for each job, the job in which he has worked the longest is considered his main job.

6.11 Industry

Individual main occupation industry is classified according to the Malaysian Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 which is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.

7. SAMPLING FRAME

- 7.1** *The framework used for the HIES & BA 2024 sample selection is based on the Household Sampling Framework which consists of Enumeration Blocks (EBs) created for the 2020 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia which is updated from time to time. EB is an area of the earth's surface created to carry out survey operations which on average contains between 80 to 120 LQs. All EBs are formed within gazetted boundaries that are within administrative districts, sub-districts or local authority areas.*
- 7.2** *EB in the sampling framework is classified according to urban and rural areas. Urban areas are defined as used in the 2020 the Population and Housing Census Malaysia. An urban area is a gazetted area and a built-up area bordering it, and the combination of these two areas has a population of 10,000 or more at the time of the 2020 the Population and Housing Census Malaysia 2020. Other areas, which are gazetted and have a total population of less than 10,000 people and non-gazetted areas, are classified as rural areas.*
- 7.3** *Built-up areas are regions adjacent to gazetted areas and have at least 60 per cent of the population (aged 15 years and above) engaged in non-agricultural activities.*
- 7.4** *The definition of urban areas also takes into account special development areas, which are development areas that are not gazetted and can be identified and separated from gazetted areas or areas with built-up areas exceeding five kilometres and having a population of at least 10,000 people with 60 per cent of the population (aged 15 years and above), who are involved in non-agricultural activities.*
- 7.5** *Urbanisation is a dynamic process that is constantly evolves with progress and development. Consequently, the urban areas identified in 2010 and 2020 Population and Housing Censuses may not necessarily refer to the same locations, as areas meeting the urban criteria will continue to expand and develop over time.*

7.6 The classification of the area according to the strata used is as follows:

Strata	Population of gazette, adjoining built-up areas and special development area
Metropolitan	75,000 and more
Large urban	10,000 to 74,999
Small urban	1,000 to 9,999
Rural	All other areas

7.7 For sampling purposes, the classification of areas as in point 7.6 is used for all states and Federal Territories. For Sabah and Sarawak, given the problem of difficulty in accessing the interior, the rural strata were further developed based on the length of time it took to reach a place from the nearest urban centre.

7.8 For the purpose of tabulating the report, the strata are listed as follows:

Urban = Metropolitan + Large urban

Rural = Small urban + All rural

8. SAMPLE DESIGN

8.1 A two-stage stratified sampling design was used in HIES & BA 2024. The formation of the strata is as follows:

Primary strata	Covered all states in Malaysia
Secondary strata	Covered administrative districts for all states in Malaysia
Tertiary strata	Covering urban and rural strata as stated in point 7.8

8.2 Sample selection is performed at the EB stage using the systematic random sampling method. Next, the LQ sample is selected from the selected EB using the same method, generating random numbers and setting the selection interval to ensure equal probability of selection for each LQ. This systematic and scientific procedure is carried out to generate an unbiased sample that can represent the entire population of households in Malaysia.

9. SAMPLE SIZE

9.1 The sample size of HIES & BA 2024 needs to represent the population according to the requirements of the analysis level set. This sample size has taken into account the following elements:

- i) Findings from the previous survey HIES & BA 2022;
- ii) Sampling design; and
- iii) Margin of error.

9.2 Estimated sample size is calculated within each stratum (administrative districts) and substratum (urban and rural). The sample size calculation takes into account the mean income, a 95 per cent confidence level, relative standard error, design effect and specified response rate.

9.3 The sample size calculation for subpopulation j , n_{1j} is calculated using the following formula:

$$n_{1j} = \frac{n_{0j}}{1 + \frac{n_{0j}}{N_j}} \quad ; j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$$

where:

$$n_{0j} = \frac{\sigma^2}{(RSE \times \mu)^2}$$

To meet the assumptions in Stratified Sampling, the design effect factor (D.E.) is taken into account:

$$D.E. = \frac{\text{variance for complex sample}}{\text{variance for SRS}}$$

Sample size considering D.E. for subpopulation j , n_{2j} is given by:

$$n_{2j} = n_{1j} \times D.E.$$

And then, taking into account the response rate of the last survey, the overall sample size for sub-population j , n_{3j} is as follows:

$$n_{3j} = n_{2j} \times \frac{1}{\text{Response Rate}}$$

So, the total sample size, n is given by:

$$n = \sum_{j=1}^k n_{3j}$$

where:

n_{0j} the basic sample size obtained consider the Finite Population Correction (FPC) for subpopulation j

n_{1j} sample size that takes into account population factors for subpopulation j

n_{2j} sample size that takes into account design effect factors for subpopulation j

n_{3j} sample size that takes into account the response rate factor for subpopulation j

N the number of element units in the population

n total sample size

σ standard deviation

RSE relative standard error

μ mean income from previous survey

9.4 The sample size for HIES & BA 2024 is as follows:

Table 2: Number of EBs, LQs and Household Response by State, Malaysia, 2024

State	Number of EB	Number of LQ	Number of Household Response
Malaysia	7,546	60,368	57,959
Johor	692	5,536	5,489
Kedah	537	4,296	4,217
Kelantan	421	3,368	3,270
Melaka	214	1,712	1,669
Negeri Sembilan	291	2,328	2,160
Pahang	405	3,240	3,193
Pulau Pinang	442	3,536	3,365
Perak	629	5,032	4,955
Perlis	123	984	939
Selangor	799	6,392	6,025
Terengganu	370	2,960	2,929
Sabah	940	7,520	7,040
Sarawak	1,117	8,936	8,606
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	429	3,432	3,051
W.P. Labuan	61	488	471
W.P. Putrajaya	76	608	580

10. ESTIMATION

In the estimation procedure, a weight (non-response weight) is used to account non-response cases. The original weight (design weight) is adjusted by considering non-response rate for each domain or stratum. For example, if 5,000 households are selected but only 4,000 households respond to the survey, the original weight (design weight) will be adjusted to account for a 20 per cent non-response rate. If the original weight (design weight) is 2.0, meaning that one household sample represents two households in the population, then the weight (non-response weight) will be adjusted to 2.5, indicating one household sample represents 2.5 other households.

11. LIMITATION OF THE DATA

11.1 *One such limitation is that the household income data covers only the income portion which accrues and received repeatedly in the form of cash or goods during the survey's reference period.*

11.2 *The income data presented in this report have been obtained through a household survey covering only private households, excluding the institutional households. Furthermore, household income had been used for analysis and the characteristics used (for e.g.: ethnic group, age group, industry group, occupational group and highest certificate obtained) refer to that of the head of household. As such, certain limitations are bound to arise in connection with the use of the income data.*

11.3 *Analysis of this report refers to the head of households who need not necessary be the main income recipient.*

12. DATA EVALUATION

12.1 *The data obtained from the survey conducted using a probability sample is subject to two types, namely sampling error and non-sampling error.*

i) Sampling Error

Sampling error arises from estimating data obtained from a probability sample and can be assessed by calculating the Relative Standard Error, typically expressed as a percentage. This error serves as an indicator of the accuracy of the estimated parameter under investigation, providing insight into the level of variation between the variables estimated through the survey and the population parameters.

For example, findings from the HIES & BA 2024 revealed that the mean monthly household gross income for Johor is RM9,484 with a Relative Standard Error of 1.2 per cent. In other words, the Standard Error value is RM113. Based on a 95 per cent confidence interval ($\alpha=0.05$), the mean monthly household gross income falls within the range of RM9,263 to RM9,704 per month.

ii) Non-Sampling Error

These errors can arise due to incomplete survey coverage, weakness in the survey framework, errors in feedback, non-responses, and mistakes during processing stages such as editing, coding and data capture. To maintain a high level of the data quality, various administrative measures have been implemented to minimize non-sampling errors. These measures include intensive training provided to supervisors and enumerators, as well as close supervision and random checks conducted on households covered by enumerators to ensure the accuracy and validity of the recorded information.

To overcome cases of no response resulting from several reasons such as empty LQ, no resident at home, refusal to cooperate or LQ not eligible to be covered in the survey, the sample size estimation of HIES & BA 2024 has taken into account all these possibilities.

The updating of the sampling frame implemented from time to time has been able to reduce the non-response rate caused by empty LQ. Extensive publicity is carried out through electronic media and print media to reduce cases of no residents at home and refusing to cooperate.

In addition to that, at the data processing level, consistency checks for each variable and validation processes have been systematically implemented to minimise all non-sampling errors.

13. ANALYSIS LIMITATION

The findings of HIES & BA 2024 found that the precision of the mean monthly household gross income in Johor possesses a high degree of reliability level. For example, the mean monthly household gross income in Batu Pahat is RM9,006 with a relative standard error of 3.0 per cent. In other words, the standard error is RM238. Based on the 95 per cent confidence interval ($\alpha=0.05$), the mean monthly household gross income of Johor is within the range of RM8,538 to RM9,473 per month. Detailed analysis of income data by administrative district level is based on the relative value reliability of not more than 20 per cent tolerance interval.

14. THRESHOLD INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLD GROUP BY INCOME

14.1 Decile Income Group

The income decile group is the tenth order of households which is ordered from minimum to maximum. The first decile group is the first decile (10 per cent of all households with the lowest income). The last decile is the tenth of households with the highest income.

14.2 Quintile Income Group

The value obtained from dividing the data sorted by magnitude into five equal parts is called quintile. Using this method, households were sorted by income in ascending order. Quintiles divide households into five equal groups (from lowest to highest) where each group represents 20 per cent or one fifth of all households.

14.3 Household Group by Income

Threshold of monthly household income by household group for each strata, ethnic group and state are as follows:

Table 3: Thresholds of Monthly Household Gross Income by Household Group and Strata, Malaysia, 2024

Strata	Income Thresholds (RM)		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
Malaysia	< 5,860	5,860 - 12,679	≥ 12,680
Urban	< 6,780	6,780 - 13,629	≥ 13,630
Rural	< 3,880	3,880 - 7,679	≥ 7,680

Table 4: Thresholds of Monthly Household Gross Income by Household Group and Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2024

Ethnic Group	Income Thresholds (RM)		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
Bumiputera	< 5,480	5,480 - 11,249	≥ 11,250
Chinese	< 7,200	7,200 - 15,649	≥ 15,650
Indian	< 6,610	6,610 - 13,299	≥ 13,300
Others	< 4,150	4,150 - 8,799	≥ 8,800

Table 5: Thresholds of Monthly Household Gross Income by Household Group and State, Malaysia, 2024

State	Income Thresholds (RM)		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
Malaysia	< 5,860	5,860 - 12,679	≥ 12,680
Johor	< 6,570	6,570 - 13,559	≥ 13,560
Kedah	< 3,940	3,940 - 7,819	≥ 7,820
Kelantan	< 3,520	3,520 - 6,999	≥ 7,000
Melaka	< 5,920	5,920 - 11,559	≥ 11,560
Negeri Sembilan	< 4,690	4,690 - 9,979	≥ 9,980
Pahang	< 4,330	4,330 - 8,089	≥ 8,090
Pulau Pinang	< 6,370	6,370 - 12,679	≥ 12,680
Perak	< 3,970	3,970 - 8,219	≥ 8,220
Perlis	< 4,280	4,280 - 8,009	≥ 8,010
Selangor	< 9,570	9,570 - 16,039	≥ 16,040
Terengganu	< 5,880	5,880 - 9,789	≥ 9,790
Sabah	< 4,120	4,120 - 9,159	≥ 9,160
Sarawak	< 4,670	4,670 - 9,709	≥ 9,710
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	< 9,630	9,630 - 17,029	≥ 17,030
W.P. Labuan	< 6,320	6,320 - 11,629	≥ 11,630
W.P. Putrajaya	< 9,620	9,620 - 19,029	≥ 19,030

TECHNICAL NOTES

Table 6: Thresholds of Monthly Household Disposable Income by Household Group and Strata, Malaysia, 2024

Strata	Income Thresholds (RM)		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
Malaysia	< 5,010	5,010 - 10,449	≥ 10,450
Urban	< 5,680	5,680 - 11,259	≥ 11,260
Rural	< 3,420	3,420 - 6,699	≥ 6,700

Table 7: Thresholds of Monthly Household Disposable Income by Household Group and Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2024

Ethnic Group	Income Thresholds (RM)		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
Bumiputera	< 4,690	4,690 - 9,529	≥ 9,530
Chinese	< 6,070	6,070 - 12,729	≥ 12,730
Indian	< 5,440	5,440 - 11,049	≥ 11,050
Others	< 3,620	3,620 - 7,259	≥ 7,260

Table 8: Thresholds of Monthly Household Disposable Income by Household Group and State, Malaysia, 2024

State	Income Thresholds (RM)		
	D1 - D4	D5 - D8	D9 - D10
Malaysia	< 5,010	5,010 - 10,449	≥ 10,450
Johor	< 5,510	5,510 - 11,339	≥ 11,340
Kedah	< 3,520	3,520 - 6,869	≥ 6,870
Kelantan	< 3,050	3,050 - 6,219	≥ 6,220
Melaka	< 5,360	5,360 - 10,499	≥ 10,500
Negeri Sembilan	< 4,030	4,030 - 8,209	≥ 8,210
Pahang	< 3,800	3,800 - 6,889	≥ 6,890
Pulau Pinang	< 5,380	5,380 - 10,469	≥ 10,470
Perak	< 3,310	3,310 - 6,839	≥ 6,840
Perlis	< 3,880	3,880 - 7,399	≥ 7,400
Selangor	< 7,790	7,790 - 13,149	≥ 13,150
Terengganu	< 5,160	5,160 - 8,669	≥ 8,670
Sabah	< 3,580	3,580 - 7,869	≥ 7,870
Sarawak	< 4,030	4,030 - 8,319	≥ 8,320
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	< 7,460	7,460 - 13,209	≥ 13,210
W.P. Labuan	< 5,080	5,080 - 9,129	≥ 9,130
W.P. Putrajaya	< 8,350	8,350 - 16,359	≥ 16,360

15. COMPOUNDED ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

The calculation of the compounded annual growth rate is based on the exponential function as follows:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t} \times 100$$

where;

CAGR	compounded annual growth rate
Y_t	monthly household income of the current year
Y_0	monthly household income of the previous year
t	period between the current year and the previous year

16. ROUNDING OF ESTIMATE

Counts for a category may not always be the same between tables due to arbitrary rounding. However, this difference is not significant.

The percentages shown in the table are obtained from actual figures and do not necessarily give an even number of 100 per cent due to rounding, although the number shown is 100 per cent.

17. NOTES AND SYMBOLS

0.0	Value less than 0.05 per cent
-	Nil/blank/no case
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
n.a.	Not applicable
n.s.	Based on selected sample, detailed analysis is not significant to be published

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