KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

INTISARI
PENDAPATAN PERBELANJAAN KEMISKINAN KETIDAKSAMARATAAN

HIGHLIGHTS
INCOME EXPENDITURE POVERTY INEQUALITY

2022

Pemakluman:

DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah platform perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal https://open.dosm.gov.my.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah *"Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".*

Announcement:

DOSM is conducting the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation to facilitate users in analysing various data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing platform and accessible through https://open.dosm.gov.my portal.

Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

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PRAKATA

Intisari Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan, Kemiskinan dan Ketidaksamarataan, 2022 diterbitkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) yang memperihalkan dapatan daripada Survei Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah tahun 2022. Statistik Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah 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 survei ini merupakan maklumat penting yang digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan sebagai input dalam perancangan, pembentukan dan pemantauan pelan pembangunan negara. Statistik ini juga merupakan sumber rujukan bagi ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta dan individu bagi tujuan penyelidikan dan penganalisisan yang lebih terperinci.

Laporan ini memberikan gambaran menyeluruh tentang dapatan survei terkini yang dikeluarkan mengikut segmen berikut: Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan, Kemiskinan dan Ketidaksamarataan. Sementara itu, Indikator sosioekonomi di Malaysia serta prestasi dan *outcome* terpilih turut disediakan sebagai maklumat tambahan.

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
Julai 2023

PREFACE

The Highlights of Income, Expenditure, Poverty and Inequality, 2022 is published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) which summarises the findings of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022. The Household Income and Expenditure Statistics published in this report are based on concepts and guidelines from the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011 published by the United Nations.

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 also serve as reference source for economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals for more detailed research and analysis purposes.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the latest survey findings presented by the following segments: Income, Expenditure, Poverty and Inequality. Meanwhile, Socioeconomic indicators in Malaysia and selected outcome and performance are also provided as additional information.

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
July 2023

KANDUNGAN

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INTISARI

A. PENGENALAN

Pandemik COVID-19 telah menjejaskan pendapatan isi rumah dengan ketara bagi kawasan bandar mahupun luar bandar. Berdasarkan Laporan Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020, purata pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan mencatatkan penurunan 10.3 peratus kepada RM7,089 (2019: RM7,901) manakala pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mencatatkan penurunan 11.3 peratus kepada RM5,209 (2019: RM5,873). Pekerjaan bergaji dan bekerja sendiri yang merupakan punca utama pendapatan isi rumah masing-masing turut mencatatkan penurunan. Pada tahun 2020, purata pekerjaan bergaji menyusut sebanyak 16.1 peratus kepada RM4,088 (2019: RM4,870) manakala purata pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri mencatatkan penurunan 9.7 peratus kepada RM1,232 (2019: RM1,364). Penurunan ini disumbangkan oleh isi rumah atau individu yang telah mengalami kehilangan pekerjaan atau pengurangan pendapatan disebabkan oleh pengurangan jam bekerja dan peningkatan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan dengan kemahiran.

Semua aktiviti ekonomi dan sosial mula dijalankan seperti biasa bermula tahun 2022. Pelbagai sokongan dasar disediakan bagi memulakan semula aktiviti sosioekonomi di semua peringkat, termasuk isi rumah. Antaranya, kerajaan telah meluluskan perintah gaji minimum baharu yang telah berkuatkuasa pada 1 Mei 2022 dengan kadar gaji minimum RM1,500 sebulan bagi semua sektor. Namun, majikan yang menggaji kurang daripada lima (5) pekerja diberi kelonggaran untuk melaksanakan perintah ini bermula 1 Julai 2023.

Kesan kenaikan gaji minimum dijangka dapat menyumbang kepada peningkatan purata pendapatan pekerjaan bergaji di kalangan pekerja dan meningkatkan kuasa beli pengguna. Ianya juga selaras dengan matlamat mencapai sasaran gaji dan upah penengah bulanan sebanyak RM2,900 menjelang 2025 seperti mana digariskan di dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (RMKe-12).

B. LATAR BELAKANG SURVEI

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaksanakan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS & BA) pada tahun 2022 untuk melihat kedudukan terkini taburan pendapatan isi rumah, kemiskinan dan jurang pendapatan terutamanya selepas pandemik. Survei ini dijalankan menggunakan kaedah pensampelan berkebarangkalian melalui pendekatan isi rumah yang mewakili 7.9 juta isi rumah warganegara Malaysia pada tahun 2022. Sampel yang dipilih adalah berdasarkan kepada senarai isi rumah yang diperoleh daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan yang dilaksanakan pada tahun 2020. Survei ini dilaksanakan melalui kaedah temu ramah bersemuka dan merupakan survei kali ke-20 setelah kali pertama dijalankan pada tahun 1974.

Laporan ini menghuraikan taburan pendapatan isi rumah warganegara Malaysia bagi tahun 2022. Selain itu, penggunaan dapatan survei turut diperluas untuk kegunaan pelbagai dimensi kajian sosioekonomi yang lebih terperinci. Pelaksanaan survei ini adalah selaras dengan cadangan dan amalan di peringkat antarabangsa serta mengguna pakai saranan daripada *Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition*, yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations* pada 2011.

C. PENEMUAN SURVEI

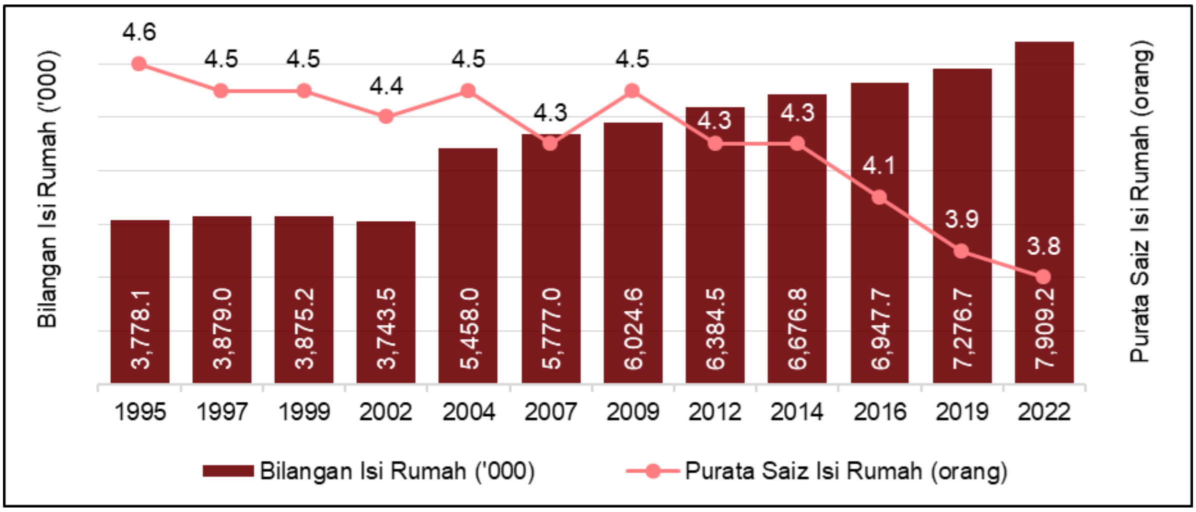
1. CIRI-CIRI DEMOGRAFI DAN PERBANDARAN

1.1. SAIZ ISI RUMAH DAN BILANGAN

Bilangan isi rumah pada tahun 2022 adalah 8.4 juta yang mana 7.9 juta merupakan isi rumah warganegara Malaysia. Isi rumah merujuk kepada seorang atau sekumpulan orang yang bersaudara atau tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dan membuat peruntukan yang sama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain. Sebanyak 97.9 peratus isi rumah di Malaysia adalah bersaudara dan 2.1 peratus bukan bersaudara.

Setiap isi rumah mempunyai saiz isi rumah tersendiri yang merujuk kepada isi rumah tersebut. Secara purata, saiz isi rumah di Malaysia adalah 3.8 orang berbanding 3.9 orang pada tahun 2019 **(Carta 1)**. Purata saiz isi rumah bagi kawasan bandar adalah 3.7 orang (2019: 3.8 orang) berbanding 4.0 orang bagi isi rumah yang tinggal di luar bandar (2019: 4.1 orang).

Carta 1: Bilangan dan Purata Saiz Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 1995 - 2022



Dari segi peratusan, isi rumah yang tinggal berseorangan meliputi 8.0 peratus daripada keseluruhan isi rumah, berbanding 7.7 peratus pada tahun 2019. Isi rumah dengan dua orang ahli pula merangkumi 19.2 peratus. Sementara itu, isi rumah dengan tiga dan empat orang ahli masing-masing merangkumi 20.3 peratus dan 20.9 peratus, manakala isi rumah yang mempunyai lima orang ahli dan lebih meliputi 31.6 peratus.

Sebanyak 44.6 peratus isi rumah hanya mempunyai seorang penerima pendapatan iaitu 16.5 peratus daripadanya merupakan isi rumah dengan empat orang ahli dan lebih. Sementara itu, sebanyak 39.7 peratus isi rumah mempunyai dua orang penerima pendapatan dan selebihnya mempunyai tiga orang penerima pendapatan (10.9%), empat orang penerima pendapatan dan lebih (4.8%) **(Jadual 1)**.

Jadual 1: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah dan Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

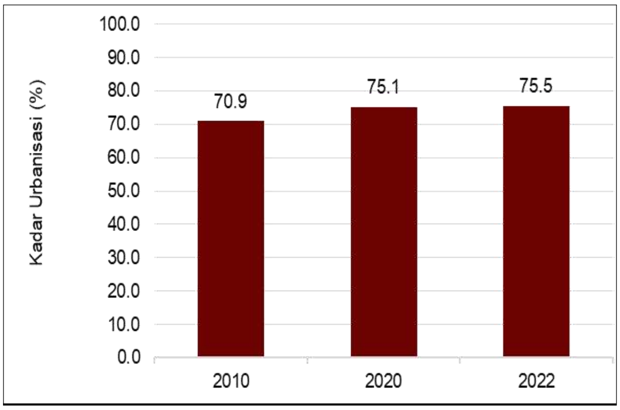
Saiz Isi Rumah (orang)	Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)											
	2019						2022					
	1	2	3	4	5 dan lebih	Jumlah	1	2	3	4	5 dan lebih	Jumlah
1	7.7					7.7	8.0					8.0
2	11.5	7.0				18.5	11.4	7.8				19.2
3	8.9	8.4	2.0			19.3	8.7	9.1	2.5			20.3
4	8.0	9.4	2.6	0.9		20.9	7.5	9.7	2.7	1.0		20.9
5 dan lebih	10.2	13.6	5.9	2.8	1.1	33.6	9.0	13.1	5.7	2.9	0.9	31.6
Jumlah	46.3	38.4	10.5	3.7	1.1	100.0	44.6	39.7	10.9	3.9	0.9	100.0

Nota: Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

1.2. KADAR URBANISASI

Urbanisasi bermaksud proses perubahan sesuatu kawasan daripada luar bandar kepada bandar. Pembandaran juga berlaku sekiranya penempatan bandar berkembang menjadi lebih besar dan kompleks. Urbanisasi sesebuah bandar memerlukan panduan yang komprehensif dan seragam agar dapat terus berkembang. Malaysia adalah antara negara-negara di Asia Tenggara yang mempunyai lebih banyak bilangan bandar, dan bilangan penduduk di bandar semakin meningkat dengan pesat. Rancangan Fizikal Negara ke-4 mensasarkan kadar urbanisasi negara mencapai 85.0 peratus pada tahun 2040. Kadar urbanisasi di Malaysia dianggarkan sebanyak 75.5 peratus pada tahun 2022 berbanding 70.9 peratus pada tahun 2010 **(Carta 2)**.

Carta 2: Kadar Urbanisasi di Malaysia, 2010 - 2022



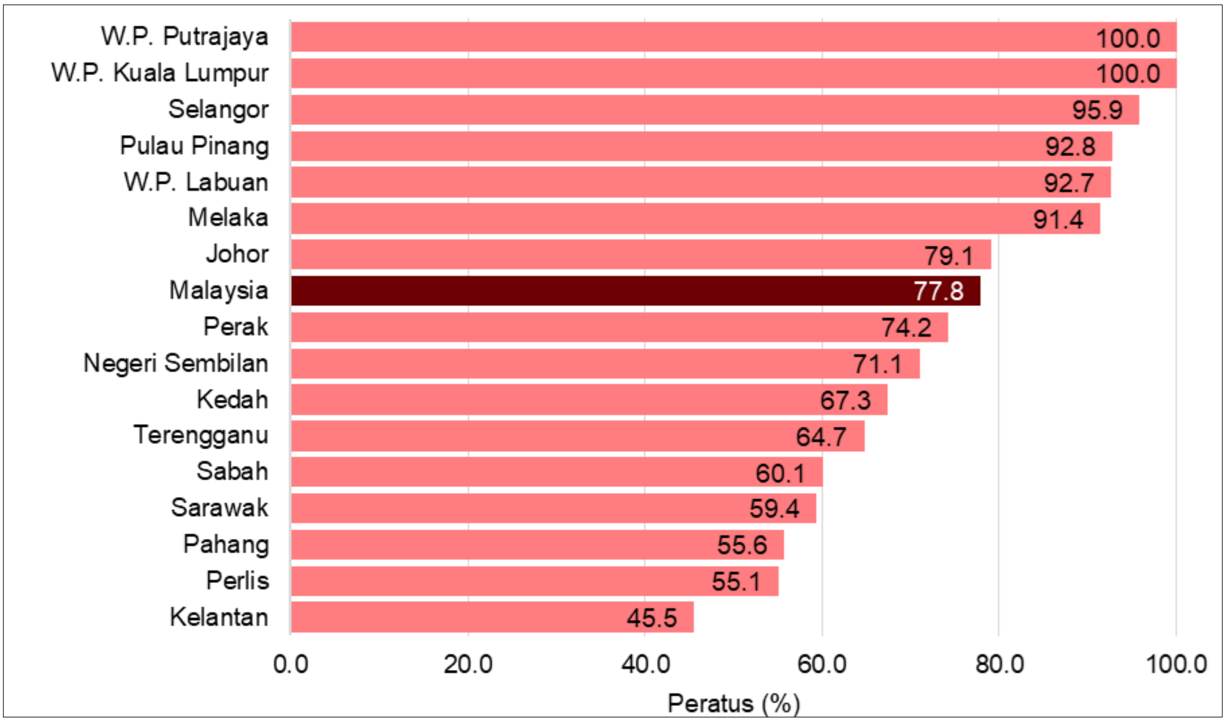
Nota: Kadar urbanisasi merujuk kepada bilangan penduduk yang berada di kawasan bandar

P Permulaan

Sumber: Data tahun 2010 adalah merujuk kepada anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun berasaskan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010; data tahun 2020 merujuk kepada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020; data tahun 2022^{P} merujuk kepada anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun berasaskan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020

Merujuk kepada Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2022, sebanyak 77.8 peratus isi rumah di Malaysia tinggal di kawasan bandar. Di peringkat negeri, Wilayah Persekutuan (W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya), Selangor, Pulau Pinang, Melaka dan Johor mencatatkan peratusan isi rumah melebihi paras nasional di antara 79.1 hingga 100.0 peratus. Sementara itu, kurang daripada 60.0 peratus isi rumah yang mendiami kawasan bandar bagi negeri Sarawak, Pahang, Perlis dan Kelantan **(Carta 3)**.

Carta 3: Peratusan Isi Rumah di Kawasan Bandar mengikut Negeri, 2022



Nota: Kadar perbandaran merujuk kepada bilangan isi rumah yang tinggal di kawasan bandar

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 diperoleh secara berulang kali dan terakru sama ada secara mingguan, bulanan atau tahunan dan boleh digunakan bagi memenuhi keperluan hidup semasa. Pendapatan isi rumah dinilai berdasarkan nilai 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 pula diperoleh dengan menjumlahkan semua pendapatan isi rumah dan dibahagikan dengan bilangan isi rumah.

2.1 PUNCA PENDAPATAN

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

Pendapatan yang diperoleh 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 diperoleh 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 diperoleh 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.

Pendapatan daripada pindahan semasa diterima terdiri daripada 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 62.8 peratus pendapatan isi rumah diperoleh daripada pekerjaan bergaji. Pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri pula menyumbang 15.2 peratus diikuti oleh pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan (12.3%) dan pendapatan melalui pindahan semasa diterima (9.7%) **(Paparan 1)**.

Paparan 1: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Purata mengikut Punca Pendapatan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Bilangan Isi Rumah
7.9 Juta
7.3 juta

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah
RM67.1 billion
RM57.5 bilion

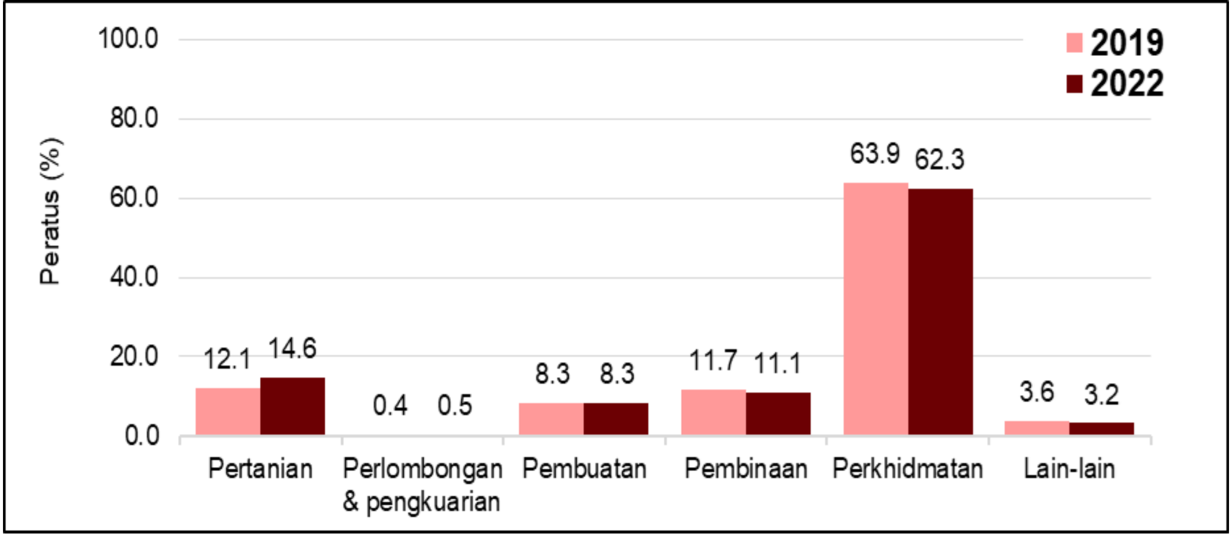
Purata Pendapatan Isi
RM8,479
RM7,901

Pekerjaan Bergaji	Bekerja Sendiri	Harta & Pelaburan	Pindahan Semasa Diterima
RM5,327	**RM1,288**	**RM1,039**	**RM826**
RM4,870	RM1,364	RM1,023	RM644
62.8%	**15.2%**	**12.3%**	**9.7%**
61.6%	17.3%	12.9%	8.2%

■ **2022**
■ **2019**

Bagi pendapatan bekerja sendiri pada tahun 2022, komposisi pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada sektor pertanian meningkat kepada 14.6 peratus (2019: 12.1%) dan komposisi sektor perlombongan turut meningkat kepada 0.5 peratus (2019: 0.4%). Walau bagaimanapun, sektor pembinaan dan perkhidmatan menunjukkan penurunan kepada 11.1 peratus dan 62.3 peratus berbanding pada tahun 2019 **(Carta 4)**.

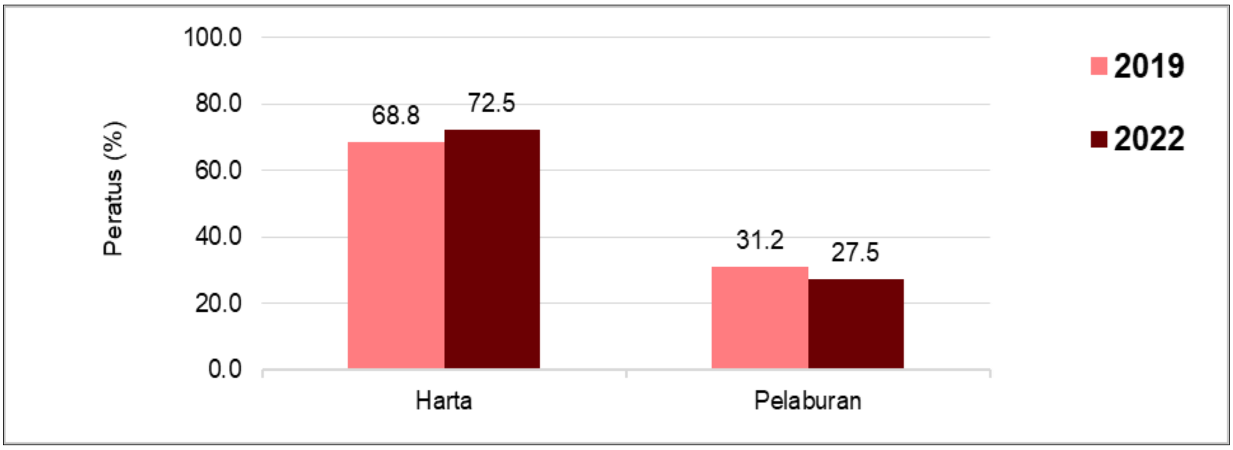
Carta 4: Peratusan Pendapatan mengikut Punca Pendapatan daripada Bekerja Sendiri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



Nota: Lain-lain merujuk kepada sektor yang tidak dikelaskan di mana-mana

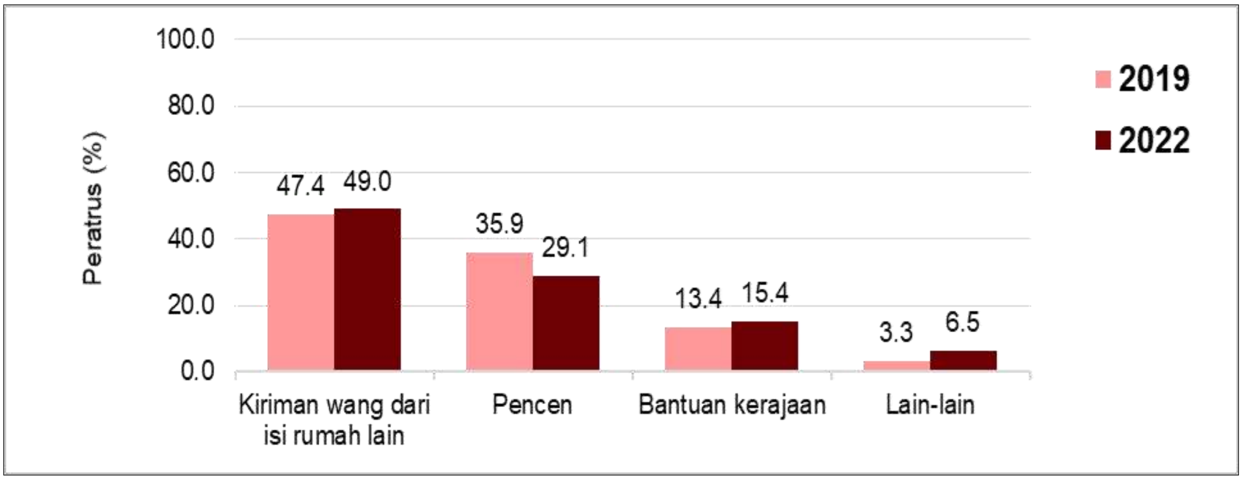
Pendapatan daripada harta meliputi pendapatan daripada sewa dinilai bagi kediaman yang diduduki, rumah atau harta lain yang disewakan serta sewaan tanah, manakala pendapatan daripada pelaburan pula diperoleh daripada dividen dan faedah. Komposisi pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada harta pada tahun 2022 meningkat kepada 72.5 peratus (2019: 68.8%) dan komposisi pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada pelaburan menunjukkan penurunan daripada 31.2 peratus pada tahun 2019 kepada 27.5 peratus pada tahun 2022 **(Carta 5)**.

Carta 5: Peratusan Pendapatan mengikut Punca Pendapatan daripada Harta dan Pelaburan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



Bagi pendapatan daripada punca pendapatan pindahan semasa diterima pada tahun 2022, kiriman wang yang diterima daripada isi rumah lain merekodkan sumbangan peratusan tertinggi iaitu sebanyak 49.0 peratus, diikuti oleh pencen (29.1%) dan bantuan diterima daripada kerajaan seperti bantuan Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat, bantuan sara hidup, bantuan persekolahan dan hadiah berupa wang tunai atau mata benda (15.4%) **(Carta 6)**.

Carta 6: Peratusan Pendapatan mengikut Punca Pendapatan daripada Pindahan Semasa Diterima, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



Pendapatan mengikut punca juga boleh dijadikan 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 38.1 peratus pada tahun 2019 kepada 49.2 peratus pada tahun 2022. Jumlah peratusan turut meningkat pada tahun 2022 (9.7%) menunjukkan bahawa isi rumah ini juga bergantung kepada pindahan semasa diterima terutamanya semasa fasa endemik COVID-19.

Selain itu, pindahan semasa juga adalah signifikan terutamanya bagi isi rumah daripada kelas pendapatan antara RM2,000 hingga RM3,999 dan antara RM4,000 hingga RM5,999 iaitu masing-masing sebanyak 27.9 peratus dan 16.9 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 mengikut Punca dan Kelas Pendapatan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Kelas Pendapatan (RM)	2019				2022			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji (%)	Bekerja Sendiri (%)	Harta & Pelaburan (%)	Pindahan Semasa Diterima (%)	Pekerjaan Bergaji (%)	Bekerja Sendiri (%)	Harta & Pelaburan (%)	Pindahan Semasa Diterima (%)
Jumlah	**61.6**	**17.3**	**12.9**	**8.2**	**62.8**	**15.2**	**12.3**	**9.7**
Kurang daripada 2,000	16.5	23.4	21.9	38.1	14.0	14.1	22.7	49.2
2,000 - 3,999	42.3	19.2	14.9	23.5	39.6	17.3	15.2	27.9
4,000 - 5,999	56.8	16.4	13.1	13.6	55.0	15.6	12.4	16.9
6,000 - 7,999	63.2	15.3	12.6	9.0	62.2	13.9	12.1	11.8
8,000 - 9,999	66.0	14.9	12.3	6.8	67.2	12.7	11.4	8.7
10,000 - 11,999	68.3	14.1	12.2	5.3	68.8	11.8	11.7	7.6
12,000 - 13,999	70.2	13.7	11.9	4.2	70.3	11.6	11.7	6.4
14,000 - 15,999	71.5	13.3	12.1	3.2	71.0	11.9	11.7	5.4
16,000 - 17,999	70.6	14.3	11.8	3.3	70.7	13.2	11.7	4.5
18,000 - 19,999	68.9	15.7	12.3	3.1	70.7	13.0	11.5	4.8
20,000 dan ke atas	59.7	24.5	13.4	2.4	64.0	21.3	12.1	2.7

Nota: Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

2.2. PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR

Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan dinilai berdasarkan nilai penengah dan purata. Pada tahun 2022, pendapatan isi rumah bulanan penengah di Malaysia adalah RM6,338 manakala pendapatan purata adalah RM8,479. Dari sudut pertumbuhan pula, pendapatan penengah meningkat 2.5 peratus setahun pada tahun 2022 berbanding 3.9 peratus pada tahun 2019. Pendapatan purata turut menunjukkan peningkatan pada tahun 2022 dengan kadar pertumbuhan 2.4 peratus berbanding 4.2 peratus pada tahun 2019.

2.2.1. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar mengikut Strata

Pendapatan isi rumah penengah di bandar mencatatkan peningkatan pada kadar pertumbuhan 3.3 peratus daripada RM6,561 pada tahun 2019 kepada RM7,243 pada tahun 2022. Bagi tempoh yang sama, pendapatan isi rumah penengah di luar bandar turut meningkat pada kadar 2.2 peratus daripada RM3,828 kepada RM4,094. Pendapatan isi rumah purata di bandar pula merekodkan peningkatan kadar pertumbuhan 2.9 peratus daripada RM8,635 pada tahun 2019 kepada RM9,428 pada tahun 2022. Sementara itu, pendapatan isi rumah purata di luar bandar adalah RM5,147 berbanding RM5,004 pada tahun 2019, dengan kadar pertumbuhan 0.9 peratus.

Selain itu, berdasarkan kepada kelas pendapatan isi rumah mengikut strata turut menunjukkan bahawa kumpulan isi rumah yang berpendapatan antara RM4,000 hingga RM5,999 merekodkan peratusan tertinggi berbanding kelas pendapatan yang lain di strata bandar. Namun begitu, peratusan isi rumah dalam kelas pendapatan ini mencatatkan penurunan daripada 20.5 peratus kepada 19.6 peratus. Pada masa yang sama, isi rumah yang berpendapatan antara RM12,000 hingga RM13,999 mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi antara kelas pendapatan yang lain iaitu sebanyak 1.4 mata peratus daripada 5.3 peratus pada tahun 2019 **(Carta 7)**.

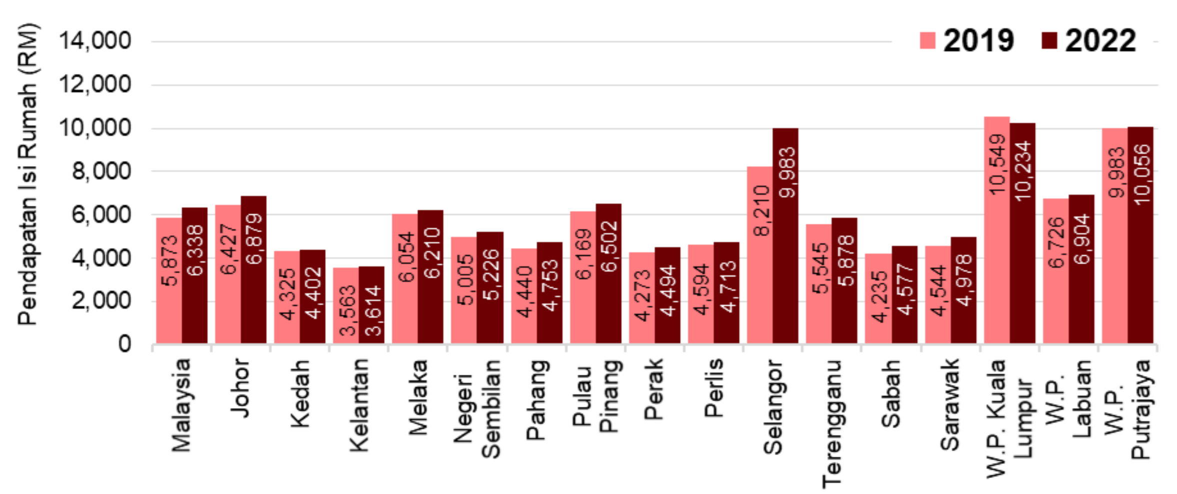
Bagi luar bandar, kelas pendapatan antara RM2,000 hingga RM3,999 merekodkan peratusan tertinggi iaitu 37.1 peratus. Isi rumah yang berpendapatan RM4,000 hingga RM5,999 merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi iaitu sebanyak 2.4 mata peratus daripada 21.9 peratus pada tahun 2019. Selain daripada itu, isi rumah berpendapatan kurang daripada RM2,000 merekodkan penurunan di kedua-dua strata.

Carta 7: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Kelas Pendapatan dan Strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

2.2.2. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar mengikut Negeri

W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah tertinggi iaitu RM10,234, diikuti oleh W.P. Putrajaya (RM10,056), Selangor (RM9,983), W.P. Labuan (RM6,904), Johor (RM6,879) dan Pulau Pinang (RM6,502). Selangor mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi kadar pertumbuhan tahunan bagi pendapatan penengah iaitu 6.5 peratus dalam tempoh 2019 hingga 2022 berbanding kadar pertumbuhan penengah nasional, 2.5 peratus **(Carta 8)**.

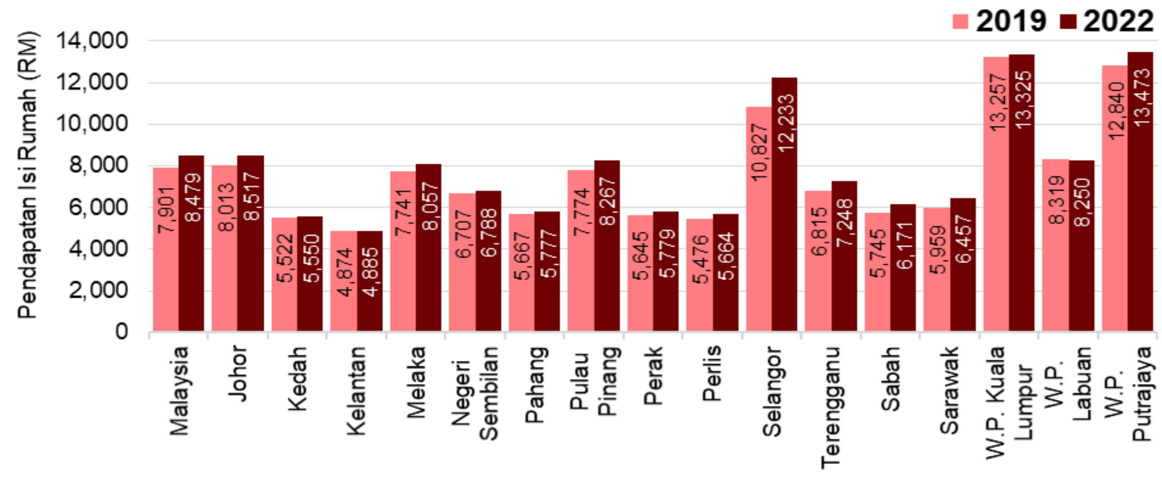
Carta 8: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Penengah mengikut Negeri, 2019 dan 2022



Kadar	**2.5**	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	0.9	6.5	1.9	2.6	3.0	-1.0	0.9	0.2

Bagi pendapatan purata pula, W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata tertinggi iaitu RM13,473, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM13,325), Selangor (RM12,233) dan Johor (RM8,517). Negeri-negeri ini merekodkan nilai pendapatan purata lebih tinggi daripada paras nasional, RM8,479. Pertumbuhan tertinggi pendapatan purata direkodkan oleh negeri Selangor iaitu 4.1 peratus (Carta 9). Hal ini didorong oleh peningkatan yang stabil bagi punca pekerjaan bergaji (4.7%) serta bekerja sendiri (4.6%) dan peningkatan tinggi bagi punca pendapatan daripada pindahan semasa diterima (10.9%). Sementara itu, W.P. Labuan mencatatkan pertumbuhan terendah (-0.3%) antaranya disebabkan oleh pengurangan pendapatan daripada punca pendapatan bekerja sendiri (-6.6%) dan pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan (-11.3%). Pekerjaan bergaji pula hanya merekodkan peningkatan marginal 0.5 peratus.

Carta 9: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Purata mengikut Negeri, 2019 dan 2022



Kadar	**2.4**	2.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	2.0	0.8	1.1	4.1	2.1	2.4	2.7	0.2	-0.3	1.6

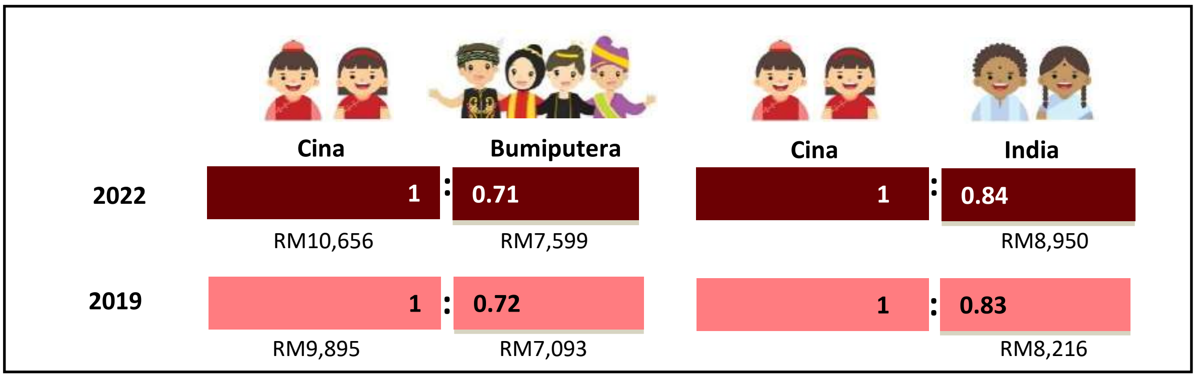
2.2.3. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar mengikut Etnik

Dapatan survei 2022 menunjukkan jurang pendapatan yang signifikan antara kumpulan etnik utama di Malaysia. Pendapatan penengah Cina lebih tinggi berbanding etnik lain dengan pendapatan bulanan RM8,167, sementara India dan Bumiputera masing-masing mencatatkan pendapatan penengah sebanyak RM6,627 dan RM5,793.

Bagi pendapatan purata pula, Cina turut merekodkan nilai tertinggi sebanyak RM10,656 sebulan. Ini diikuti oleh India dengan pendapatan purata RM8,950 dan Bumiputera dengan RM7,599 sebulan. Kadar pertumbuhan pendapatan purata dengan peningkatan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh India sebanyak 2.9 peratus, diikuti Cina (2.5%) dan Bumiputera (2.3%).

Pada tahun 2022, jurang pendapatan isi rumah purata antara Bumiputera berbanding Cina adalah RM3,057, manakala India berbanding Cina adalah RM1,706. Nisbah jurang pendapatan purata antara Cina dan Bumiputera adalah 1:0.71. Sementara itu, jurang pendapatan purata di antara Cina dan India adalah 1:0.84. Nisbah jurang pendapatan purata ini dilihat tidak jauh berbeza berbanding tahun 2019 **(Paparan 2)**.

Paparan 2: Jurang Pendapatan Isi Rumah Purata mengikut Etnik, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

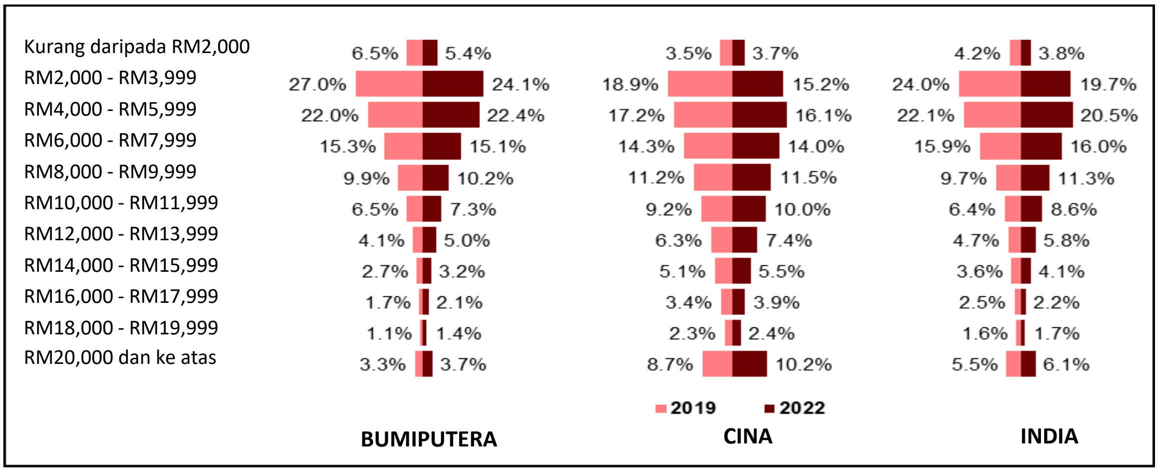


Nota: Jurang pendapatan Cina kepada kaum lain

Kelas pendapatan yang mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi bagi Bumiputera adalah isi rumah yang berpendapatan antara RM2,000 hingga RM3,999 iaitu 24.1 peratus. Bagi isi rumah Cina dan India, kelas pendapatan yang mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi adalah antara RM4,000 hingga RM5,999, iaitu masing-masing 16.1 peratus dan 20.5 peratus.

Kelas pendapatan RM20,000 dan ke atas mencatatkan peningkatan bagi semua kumpulan etnik pada tahun 2022. Etnik Cina merekodkan peratusan tertinggi iaitu sebanyak 10.2 peratus diikuti oleh India dan Bumiputera masing-masing merekodkan peratusan sebanyak 6.1 peratus dan 3.7 peratus **(Carta 10)**.

Carta 10: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Kelas Pendapatan dan Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

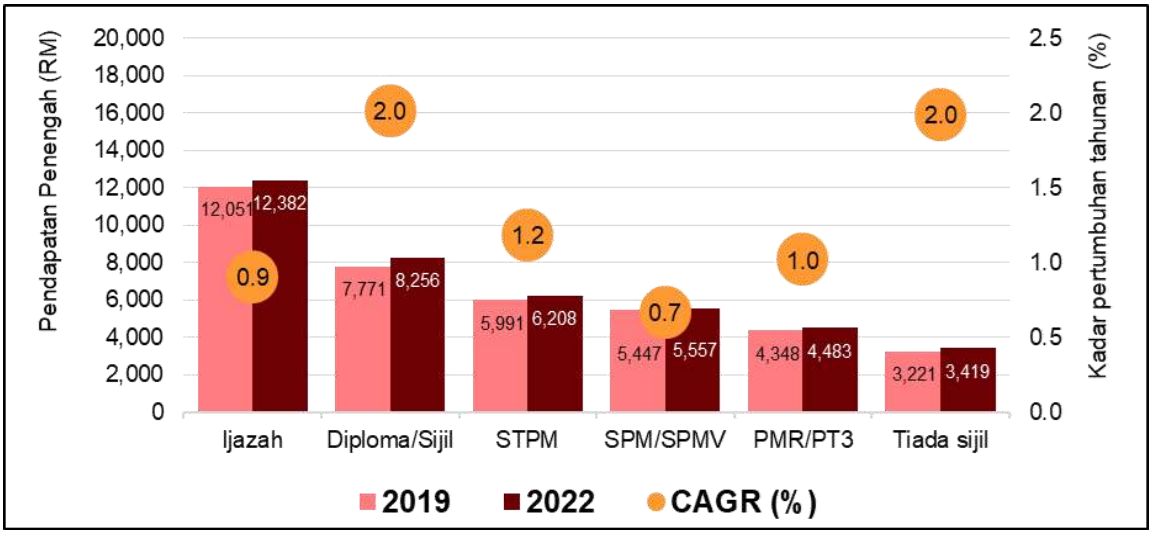


2.2.4. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar mengikut Pencapaian Pendidikan

Hubung kait antara kemiskinan dan pendidikan telah dibincangkan sejak sekian lama oleh pakar ekonomi di seluruh dunia terutamanya kesan latihan dan pendidikan ke atas taburan pendapatan. Beckers and Chiswick (1966) berpandangan bahawa pelaburan ke atas pendidikan akan menghasilkan keseimbangan dalam taburan pendapatan[1].

Isi rumah yang diketuai oleh mereka yang berpendidikan ijazah mempunyai pendapatan penengah sebanyak RM12,382 berbanding RM12,051 pada tahun 2019 dengan peningkatan kadar pertumbuhan 0.9 peratus setahun. Pendapatan penengah bagi isi rumah yang diketuai mereka yang berpendidikan di peringkat diploma/sijil pula tumbuh pada kadar 2.0 peratus, STPM (1.2%), SPM/SPMV (0.7%), PMR/PT3 (1.0%) **(Carta 11)**. Bagi isi rumah yang diketuai oleh mereka yang tidak mempunyai sebarang sijil pendidikan meningkat pada kadar 2.0 peratus setahun.

Carta 11: Pendapatan Penengah mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh Ketua Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



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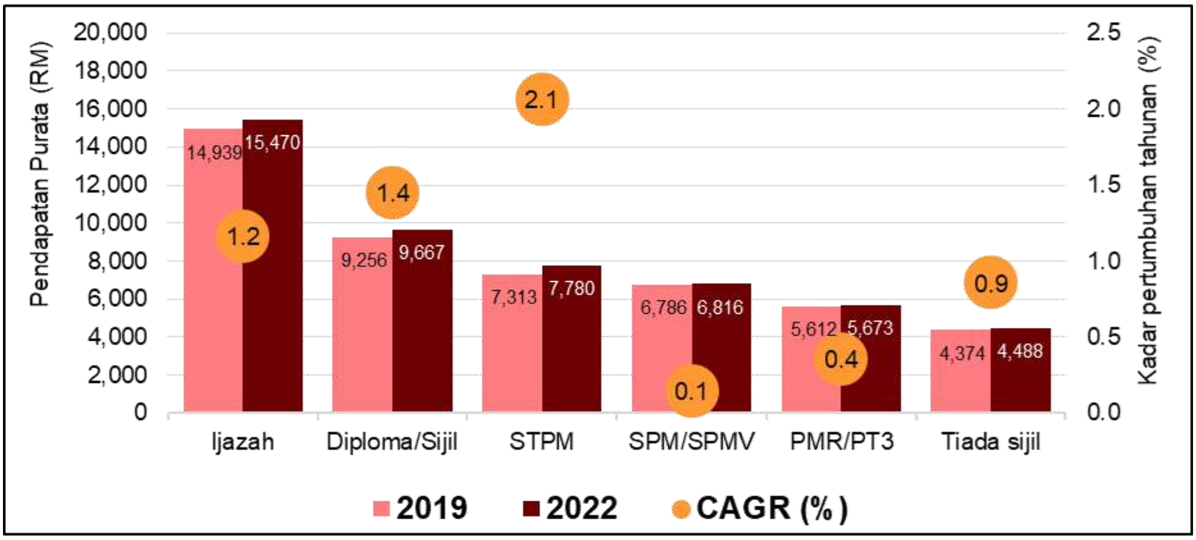
[1] *Becker, G. S., & Chiswick, B. R. (1966). Education and the Distribution of Earnings. The American Economic Review, 56(1/2), 358-369.*

Bagi pendapatan purata pula, ketua isi rumah yang berpendidikan ijazah menerima pendapatan purata sebanyak RM15,470 berbanding RM14,939 pada tahun 2019 dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 1.2 peratus. Manakala, ketua isi rumah yang tidak mempunyai sebarang sijil pendidikan mencatatkan pendapatan purata sebanyak RM4,488 pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM4,374 pada tahun 2019 **(Carta 12)**.

Carta 12: Pendapatan Purata mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh Ketua Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

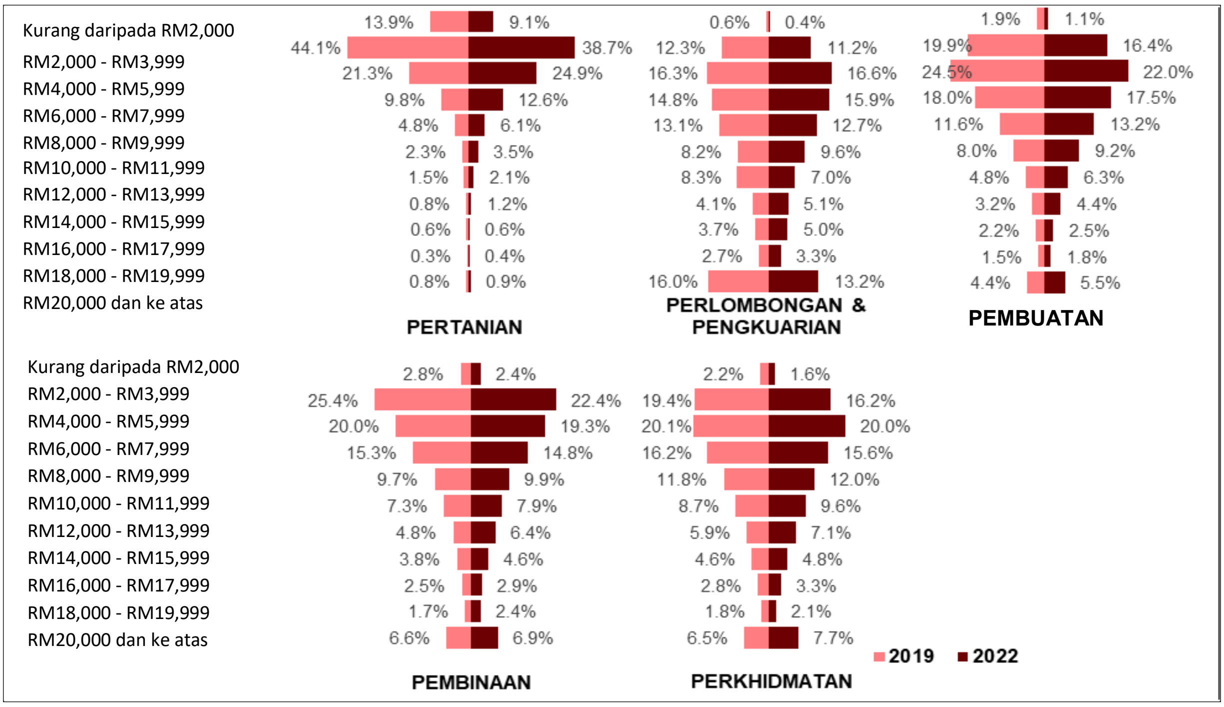


2.2.5. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar mengikut Sektor Pekerjaan

Selain daripada maklumat yang berkaitan dengan demografi dan geografi, maklumat berkaitan pendapatan berdasarkan kepada sektor pekerjaan isi rumah juga boleh diperoleh daripada survei ini. Sektor pekerjaan menyumbang kepada kesejahteraan isi rumah melalui peningkatan taraf hidup terutamanya di kalangan isi rumah miskin. Untuk mencapai keseimbangan antara pembangunan ekonomi dan sosial, pewujudan peluang pekerjaan yang produktif adalah penting bagi membasmi kemiskinan.

Berdasarkan kelas pendapatan, isi rumah yang diketuai oleh mereka yang bekerja di sektor pertanian dan pembinaan mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi bagi isi rumah yang berpendapatan RM2,000 hingga RM3,999 sebulan, masing-masing sebanyak 38.7 peratus dan 22.4 peratus. Sementara itu, sektor perlombongan, pembuatan dan perkhidmatan pula masing-masing mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi bagi isi rumah yang berpendapatan RM4,000 hingga RM5,999 sebulan iaitu 16.6 peratus, 22.0 peratus dan 20.0 peratus. Selain itu, isi rumah yang diketuai oleh mereka yang bekerja di sektor perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi bagi kelas pendapatan RM20,000 dan ke atas iaitu sebanyak 13.2 peratus **(Carta 13)**.

Carta 13: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Kelas Pendapatan dan Sektor Pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

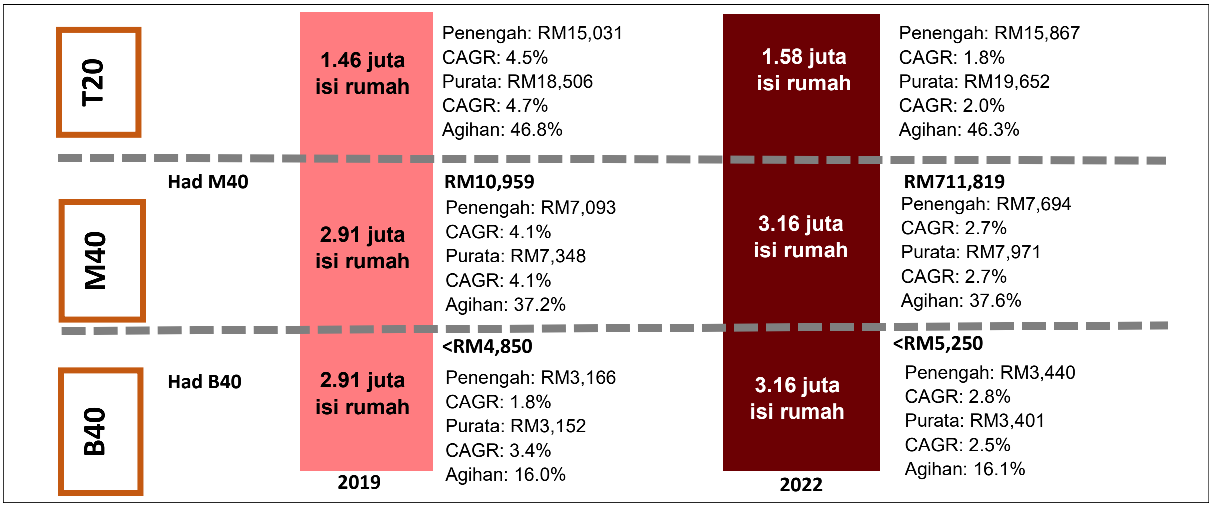


2.2.6. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah

RMKe-12 yang digariskan oleh kerajaan memberi tumpuan lebih untuk menanganikemiskinan dan keterangkuman (inclusivity) selaras dengan prinsip tiada sesiapa yang tertinggal, dalam mencapai taraf hidup yang wajar dan memastikan keadilan sosial. Strategi ini menyokong komitmen untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara yang maju dan makmur dengan pengagihan kekayaan yang adil dan saksama merentas kumpulan pendapatan, etnik dan rantaian bekalan.

Hasil dapatan daripada survei 2022, had pendapatan bagi kumpulan Terendah 40 peratus (B40) pada tahun 2022 yang merangkumi 3.16 juta isi rumah adalah RM5,249. Had pendapatan kumpulan Pertengahan 40 peratus (M40) yang melibatkan 3.16 juta isi rumah pula adalah di antara RM5,250 hingga RM11,819. Sementara itu, sebanyak 1.58 juta isi rumah berada di kumpulan Tertinggi 20 peratus (T20) dengan pendapatan melebihi RM11,819. Dari segi agihan pendapatan, T20 memiliki 46.3 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan isi rumah berbanding 46.8 peratus pada tahun 2019. Sementara itu, 37.6 peratus dimiliki oleh kumpulan M40 dan selebihnya 16.1 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan adalah untuk kumpulan B40 **(Paparan 3)**.

Paparan 3: Struktur Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



Penemuan survei juga menunjukkan pendapatan purata isi rumah B40 adalah sedikit rendah berbanding pendapatan penengah. Hal ini menunjukkan agihan pendapatan di dalam kumpulan isi rumah B40 adalah pencong negatif atau pencong ke kiri di mana kebanyakan isi rumah berpendapatan rendah mempengaruhi nilai pendapatan purata. Situasi ini berbeza bagi kumpulan isi rumah M40 dan T20 di mana masing-masing merekodkan pendapatan purata lebih tinggi daripada pendapatan penengah. Isi rumah M40 mencatatkan pendapatan purata sebanyak RM7,971 manakala pendapatan penengah adalah sebanyak RM7,694. Isi rumah T20 pula merekodkan pendapatan purata dan pendapatan penengah masing-masing sebanyak RM19,652 dan RM15,867. Bagi kumpulan M40 dan T20, dapatan ini menunjukkan agihan pendapatan bersifat pencong positif atau pencong ke kanan di mana pendapatan isi rumah kebanyakannya terkumpul di bahagian kiri agihan dan sebilangan kecil isi rumah mempunyai pendapatan yang lebih tinggi menyebabkan pendapatan penengah adalah lebih rendah daripada pendapatan purata.

B40 diperincikan kepada B1, B2, B3 dan B4; M40 kepada M1, M2, M3 dan M4; dan T20 kepada T1 dan T2. Berdasarkan kepada kelompok desil isi rumah ini, agihan pendapatan daripada kumpulan B40 yang menguasai 16.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan pendapatan isi rumah merupakan perincian daripada B1 yang memiliki 2.3 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan, B2 (3.6%), B3 (4.6%) dan B4 (5.6%). Bagi M40 dengan jumlah agihan 37.6 peratus, M1 hanya menguasai 6.8 peratus, sementara M4 menguasai 12.5 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan. Namun begitu, penelitian pengkelasan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan sebegini perlu turut mengambil kira saiz isi rumah bagi setiap kumpulan **(Jadual 3)**.

Jadual 3: Agihan Pendapatan, Pendapatan Isi Rumah Penengah, Purata dan Had Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah Desil, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan Desil		Agihan Pendapatan	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Penengah	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Purata	Had Pendapatan (RM)
T20	T2	30.3	20,776	25,719	15,870 dan lebih
	T1	16.0	13,475	13,585	11,820 - 15,869
M40	M4	12.5	10,552	10,577	9,450 - 11,819
	M3	10.1	8,523	8,536	7,690 - 9,449
	M2	8.2	6,979	6,989	6,340 - 7,689
	M1	6.8	5,770	5,782	5,250 - 6,339
B40	B4	5.6	4,764	4,771	4,310 - 5,249
	B3	4.6	3,875	3,874	3,440 - 4,309
	B2	3.6	3,034	3,018	2,560 - 3,439
	B1	2.3	2,012	1,941	Kurang daripada 2,560

2.3. PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH BOLEH GUNA

Pendapatan boleh guna 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 2022, pendapatan boleh guna penengah mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan 1.9 peratus kepada RM5,413 berbanding RM5,116 pada tahun 2019. Sementara itu, pendapatan boleh guna purata adalah RM7,111 dengan sedikit peningkatan 1.7 peratus daripada RM6,764 pada tahun 2019. Pendapatan boleh guna purata meliputi 83.9 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan kasar purata.

Pendapatan boleh guna penengah di kawasan bandar meningkat daripada RM5,641 pada tahun 2019 kepada RM6,101 pada tahun 2022. Sementara itu, pendapatan boleh guna penengah di kawasan luar bandar juga meningkat kepada RM3,605 berbanding RM3,486. Pada masa yang sama, pendapatan boleh guna purata di kawasan bandar mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan 2.2 peratus daripada RM7,331 (2019) kepada RM7,838 (2022). Pendapatan boleh guna purata di kawasan luar bandar merekodkan kadar pertumbuhan 0.2 peratus kepada RM4,558 pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM4,526 pada tahun 2019 **(Jadual 4)**.

Jadual 4: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Boleh Guna Penengah dan Purata mengikut Strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Strata	Pendapatan Boleh Guna Penengah (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)	Pendapatan Boleh Guna Purata (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)
	2019	2022		2019	2022	
Malaysia	**5,116**	**5,413**	**1.9**	**6,764**	**7,111**	**1.7**
Bandar	5,641	6,101	2.6	7,331	7,838	2.2
Luar Bandar	3,486	3,605	1.1	4,526	4,558	0.2

W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan pendapatan boleh guna penengah tertinggi dengan RM8,869 pada tahun 2022. Negeri yang mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tertinggi adalah Selangor dengan peningkatan pendapatan boleh guna penengah 6.0 peratus kepada RM8,187 pada tahun 2022 daripada RM6,837 pada tahun 2019. Selain itu, W.P. Putrajaya kekal mencatatkan pendapatan boleh guna purata tertinggi pada tahun 2022 iaitu RM11,277 (2019: RM11,333). Negeri yang mencatatkan pendapatan boleh guna purata melebihi paras nasional (RM7,111) adalah W.P. Putrajaya (RM11,277), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM10,540), Selangor (RM10,008) dan Johor (RM7,251). Selangor turut mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tertinggi dengan peningkatan pendapatan boleh guna purata sebanyak 4.2 peratus **(Jadual 5)**.

Jadual 5: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Boleh Guna Penengah dan Purata mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Pendapatan Boleh Guna Penengah (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)	Pendapatan Boleh Guna Purata (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)
	2019	2022		2019	2022	
Malaysia	**5,116**	**5,413**	**1.9**	**6,764**	**7,111**	**1.7**
Johor	5,516	5,899	2.2	6,923	7,251	1.5
Kedah	3,885	3,821	(0.6)	4,984	4,815	(1.1)
Kelantan	3,309	3,156	(1.6)	4,516	4,320	(1.5)
Melaka	5,354	5,336	(0.1)	6,892	6,996	0.5
Negeri Sembilan	4,327	4,472	1.1	5,841	5,701	(0.8)
Pahang	3,986	4,222	1.9	5,035	5,143	0.7
Pulau Pinang	5,397	5,522	0.8	6,749	6,903	0.8
Perak	3,803	3,804	0.0	4,920	4,920	0.0
Perlis	4,282	4,362	0.6	5,183	5,259	0.5
Selangor	6,837	8,187	6.0	8,826	10,008	4.2
Terengganu	5,038	5,224	1.2	6,122	6,433	1.7
Sabah	3,788	3,987	1.7	5,105	5,334	1.5
Sarawak	3,994	4,272	2.2	5,218	5,548	2.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	8,834	8,259	(2.2)	11,102	10,540	(1.7)
W.P. Labuan	6,083	5,580	(2.9)	7,329	6,643	(3.3)
W.P. Putrajaya	9,045	8,869	(0.7)	11,333	11,277	(0.2)

Pendapatan boleh guna penengah dan purata tertinggi dicatatkan oleh etnik Cina iaitu RM6,825 dan RM8,762 yang menunjukkan kadar pertumbuhan masing-masing 2.2 peratus dan 1.5 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh India yang merekodkan pendapatan boleh guna penengah sebanyak RM5,576 dengan kadar pertumbuhan tertinggi iaitu 2.9 peratus dan RM7,356 bagi pendapatan boleh guna purata dengan kadar pertumbuhan tertinggi 2.1 peratus. Sementara itu, Bumiputera pula mencatatkan pendapatan boleh guna penengah sebanyak RM4,985 dengan kadar pertumbuhan 1.8 peratus manakala pendapatan boleh guna purata sebanyak RM6,456 dengan kadar pertumbuhan 1.7 peratus **(Jadual 6)**.

Jadual 6: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Boleh Guna Penengah dan Purata mengikut Kumpulan Etnik Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Kumpulan Etnik	Pendapatan Boleh Guna Penengah (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)	Pendapatan Boleh Guna Purata (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)
	2019	2022		2019	2022	
Malaysia	**5,116**	**5,413**	**1.9**	**6,764**	**7,111**	**1.7**
Bumiputera	4,721	4,985	1.8	6,127	6,456	1.7
Cina	6,397	6,825	2.2	8,371	8,762	1.5
India	5,107	5,576	2.9	6,907	7,356	2.1
Lain-lain	3,773	3,864	0.8	5,239	5,097	-0.9

Bagi sektor pekerjaan, isi rumah yang diketuai oleh mereka yang bekerja dalam sektor perlombongan & pengkuarian merekodkan pendapatan boleh guna penengah dan purata tertinggi bagi tahun 2022. Pendapatan boleh guna penengah ialah RM7,119 berbanding RM7,054 pada tahun 2019 manakala pendapatan boleh guna purata merekodkan RM9,555 berbanding RM10,213 (2019) dengan kadar pertumbuhan menurun 2.2 peratus. Isi rumah yang diketuai oleh mereka yang bekerja dalam sektor pertanian pula merekodkan pendapatan boleh guna penengah dan purata terendah, masing-masing dengan RM3,692 dan RM4,648 **(Jadual 7)**.

Jadual 7: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Boleh Guna Penengah dan Purata mengikut Sektor Pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

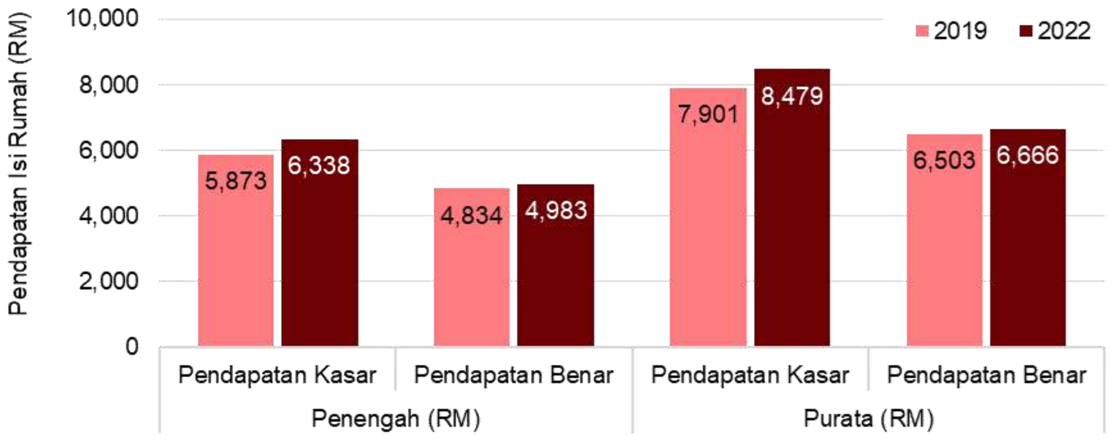
Sektor Pekerjaan	Pendapatan Boleh Guna Penengah (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)	Pendapatan Boleh Guna Purata (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)
	2019	2022		2019	2022	
Malaysia	**5,116**	**5,413**	**1.9**	**6,764**	**7,111**	**1.7**
Pertanian	3,285	3,692	3.9	4,191	4,648	3.4
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	7,054	7,119	0.3	10,213	9,555	(2.2)
Pembuatan	5,279	5,778	3.0	6,679	7,261	2.8
Pembinaan	5,293	5,612	2.0	7,214	7,542	1.5
Perkhidmatan	6,001	6,325	1.8	7,721	8,159	1.8
Lain-lain	3,927	3,969	0.4	5,185	5,146	(0.3)

2.4. PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH BENAR

Pendapatan isi rumah benar adalah pendapatan yang diperoleh selepas mengambil kira inflasi yang menggambarkan kuasa beli sebenar isi rumah. Secara umumnya, pendapatan benar mengambil kira harga dan kos sara hidup yang turun naik, biasanya menghasilkan nilai yang lebih rendah dan menunjukkan kuasa perbelanjaan yang berkurangan.

Pendapatan isi rumah benar penengah pada tahun 2022 adalah RM4,983 berbanding RM4,834 pada tahun 2019 dengan kadar pertumbuhan 1.0 peratus. Dalam tempoh yang sama, pendapatan isi rumah benar purata meningkat 0.8 peratus kepada RM6,666 (2022) daripada RM6,503 (2019). Kadar pertumbuhan pendapatan kasar purata adalah tiga kali ganda berbanding kadar pertumbuhan pendapatan benar purata **(Carta 14)**.

Carta 14: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Benar Penengah dan Purata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



Kadar pertumbuhan (%):				
2019	3.9	2.1	4.2	2.5
2022	2.5	1.0	2.4	0.8

W.P. Kuala Lumpur mencatatkan pendapatan benar penengah tertinggi dengan RM7,964 pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM8,576 pada tahun 2019. Negeri yang mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tertinggi adalah Selangor dengan peningkatan pendapatan benar penengah 4.5 peratus kepada RM7,557 (2022) daripada RM6,605 (2019). Selain itu, W.P. Kuala Lumpur turut mencatatkan pendapatan benar purata tertinggi pada tahun 2022 iaitu RM10,370. Negeri yang mencatatkan pendapatan benar purata melebihi paras nasional (RM6,666) adalah W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM10,370), W.P. Putrajaya (RM10,070), Selangor (RM9,260) dan W.P. Labuan (RM6,841). Selangor turut mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tertinggi dengan peningkatan pendapatan benar purata 2.0 peratus **(Jadual 8)**.

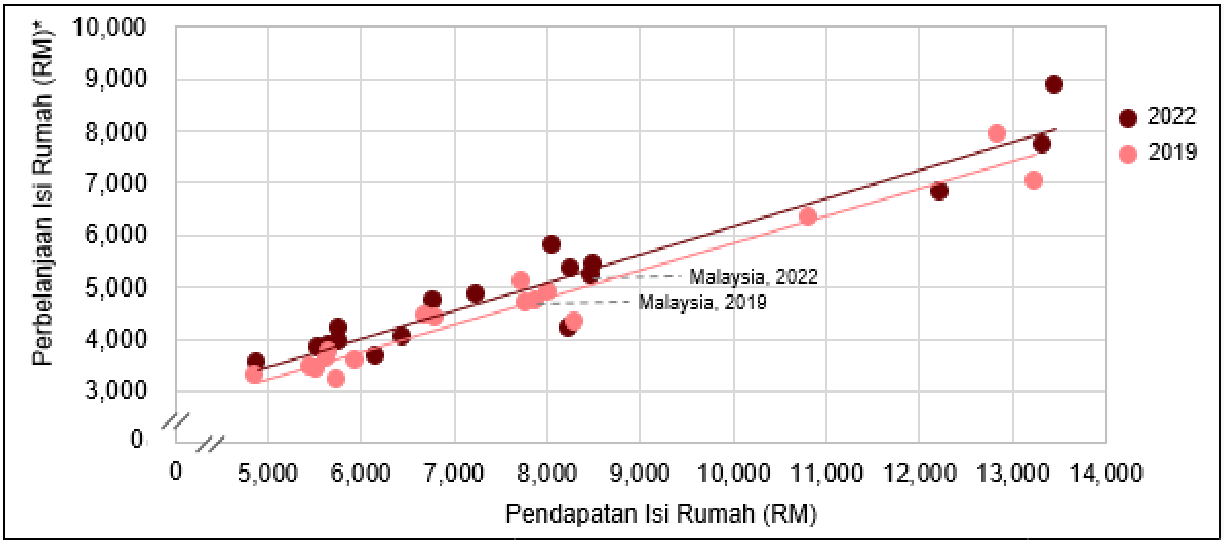
Jadual 8: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Benar Penengah dan Purata mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Pendapatan Benar		CAGR 2019 - 2022	Pendapatan Benar		CAGR 2019 - 2022
	2019	2022		2019	2022	
Malaysia	**4,834**	**4,983**	**1.0**	**6,503**	**6,666**	**0.8**
Johor	5,137	5,267	0.8	6,402	6,521	0.6
Kedah	3,619	3,564	(0.5)	4,621	4,494	(0.9)
Kelantan	2,954	2,871	(1.0)	4,041	3,880	(1.4)
Melaka	5,028	5,000	(0.2)	6,429	6,487	0.3
Negeri Sembilan	4,086	4,115	0.2	5,475	5,345	(0.8)
Pahang	3,731	3,812	0.7	4,762	4,633	(0.9)
Pulau Pinang	5,003	5,044	0.3	6,305	6,413	0.6
Perak	3,637	3,654	0.2	4,804	4,698	(0.7)
Perlis	3,974	3,921	(0.4)	4,728	4,712	(0.1)
Selangor	6,605	7,557	4.5	8,710	9,260	2.0
Terengganu	4,735	4,771	0.3	5,820	5,883	0.4
Sabah	3,683	3,879	1.7	4,996	5,230	1.5
Sarawak	3,890	4,121	1.9	5,093	5,345	1.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	8,576	7,964	(2.5)	10,778	10,370	(1.3)
W.P. Labuan	5,686	5,725	0.2	7,032	6,841	(0.9)
W.P. Putrajaya	8,298	7,516	(3.3)	10,673	10,070	(1.9)

2.5. PENDAPATAN DAN PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH

Pendapatan merupakan salah satu faktor penting yang menentukan kuasa beli isi rumah dan mempengaruhi perubahan corak perbelanjaan. Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bergerak selari dengan pendapatan isi rumah di mana pendapatan yang lebih tinggi menunjukkan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah lebih tinggi. Ini menunjukkan pendapatan dan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah mempunyai korelasi yang positif **(Carta 15)**.

Carta 15: Hubungan di antara Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



* Merujuk kepada perbelanjaan penggunaan warganegara Malaysia sahaja

Pendapatan isi rumah purata meningkat 2.4 peratus, pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna meningkat 1.7 peratus manakala perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah purata bagi warganegara Malaysia meningkat sebanyak 3.4 peratus pada tahun 2022. Kesemua negeri menunjukkan kadar pertumbuhan perbelanjaan melebihi pendapatan isi rumah, kecuali Selangor yang merekodkan kadar pertumbuhan pendapatan (4.1%) melebihi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah (2.6%) **(Jadual 9)**.

Secara purata, isi rumah menggunakan sebanyak 73.6 peratus daripada pendapatan boleh guna untuk membiayai perbelanjaan penggunaan. Kebanyakan negeri mencatatkan peratusan perbelanjaan penggunaan melebihi 70.0 peratus daripada pendapatan boleh guna. Walau bagaimanapun, tiga negeri merekodkan peratusan perbelanjaan penggunaan kurang daripada 70 peratus daripada pendapatan boleh guna iaitu Selangor (68.2%), Sabah (68.8%) dan W.P. Labuan (62.9%).

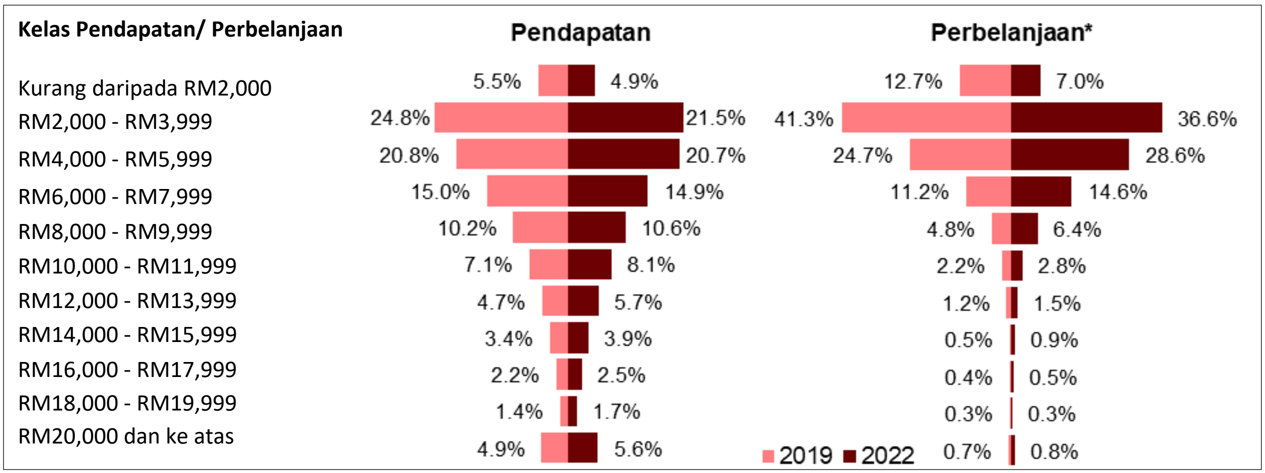
Jadual 9: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan bagi Pendapatan Kasar, Pendapatan Boleh Guna dan Perbelanjaan Penggunaan serta Peratusan Perbelanjaan kepada Pendapatan mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri	Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan 2019 - 2022 (%)			Peratusan Perbelanjaan* kepada Pendapatan Kasar (%)	Peratusan Perbelanjaan* kepada Pendapatan Boleh Guna (%)
	Pendapatan Kasar	Pendapatan Boleh Guna	Perbelanjaan Penggunaan*		
Malaysia	**2.4**	**1.7**	**3.4**	**61.7**	**73.6**
Johor	2.0	1.5	3.4	63.4	74.5
Kedah	0.2	(1.1)	3.5	68.5	78.9
Kelantan	0.1	(1.5)	2.5	72.2	81.6
Melaka	1.3	0.5	4.1	71.6	82.5
Negeri Sembilan	0.4	(0.8)	1.9	69.4	82.6
Pahang	0.6	0.7	3.7	72.4	81.3
Pulau Pinang	2.0	0.8	4.5	64.7	77.5
Perak	0.8	0.0	2.8	68.2	80.1
Perlis	1.1	0.5	3.5	68.0	73.3
Selangor	4.1	4.2	2.6	55.8	68.2
Terengganu	2.1	1.7	3.4	66.8	75.3
Sabah	2.4	1.5	4.6	59.4	68.8
Sarawak	2.7	2.0	4.1	62.3	72.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.2	(1.7)	3.1	57.8	73.1
W.P. Labuan	(0.3)	(3.3)	(1.2)	50.6	62.9
W.P. Putrajaya	1.6	(0.2)	3.9	65.9	78.7

*Bagi tujuan perbandingan, perbelanjaan penggunaan dalam jadual ini merujuk kepada warganegara Malaysia sahaja

Dapatan survei ini juga menunjukkan 26.4 peratus isi rumah di Malaysia berpendapatan di bawah RM4,000 dengan sebahagian besarnya berada dalam kelas pendapatan antara RM2,000 hingga RM3,999, diikuti oleh isi rumah dalam kelas pendapatan antara RM4,000 hingga RM5,999 dengan 20.7 peratus. Peratusan isi rumah yang berbelanja kurang daripada RM4,000 sebulan adalah 43.6 peratus, menunjukkan kuasa beli isi rumah masih rendah. Pada masa yang sama, peratusan isi rumah turut mencatatkan peningkatan bagi kelas perbelanjaan RM4,000 dan ke atas berbanding tahun 2019 **(Carta 16)**. Peningkatan perbelanjaan (3.4%) adalah dalam jajaran yang lebih laju berbanding peningkatan pendapatan purata isi rumah (2.4%).

Carta 16: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Kelas Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



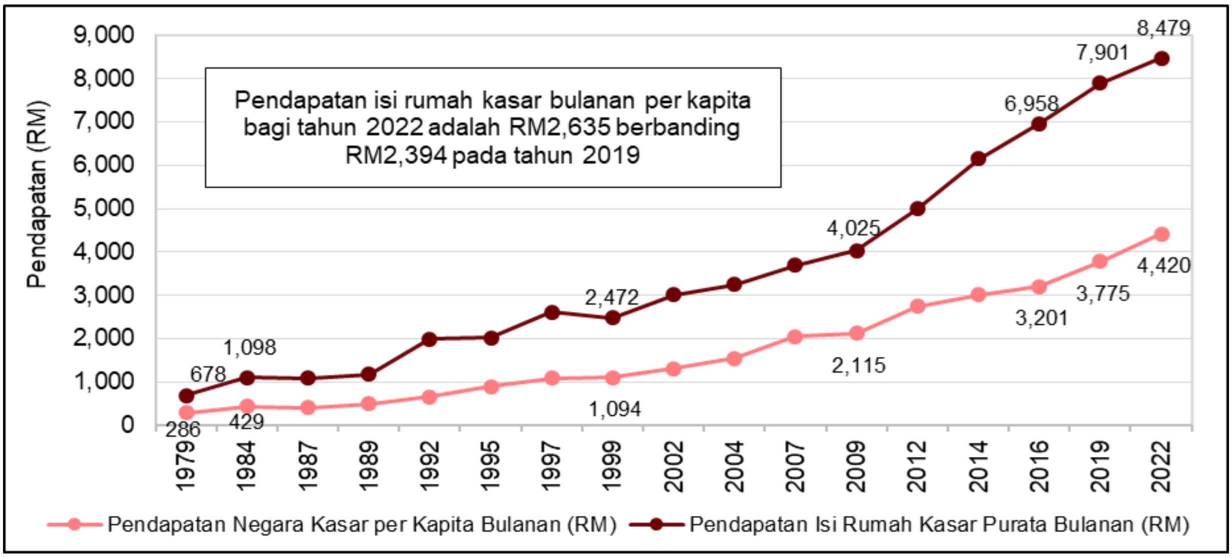
*Bagi tujuan perbandingan, perbelanjaan penggunaan merujuk kepada warganegara Malaysia sahaja

2.6. PENDAPATAN NEGARA KASAR PER KAPITA DAN PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH

Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) merujuk kepada keseluruhan pendapatan yang diterima dalam negara termasuk pampasan pekerja, lebihan kendalian kasar dan cukai bersih yang dipengaruhi oleh perkembangan sektor ekonomi. Peningkatan dalam pendapatan negara kasar per kapita menggambarkan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang dilihat boleh memberi manfaat kepada isi rumah. Keseluruhan tahun 2022, ekonomi Malaysia melonjak 8.7 peratus (RM1,510.9 bilion) berbanding 3.3 peratus (RM1,390.6 bilion) pada tahun 2021 selepas mengalami penurunan 5.5 peratus (RM1,346.2 bilion) pada tahun 2020. Rentetan itu, paras ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 2022 telah melepasi paras tahun 2019 (paras pra-pandemik) sebanyak 6.1 peratus atau RM87.0 billion (2019: RM1,424.0 bilion).

Pendapatan negara kasar per kapita Malaysia bagi tahun 2022 adalah RM53,043 setahun atau RM4,420 sebulan, peningkatan sebanyak 15.5 kali ganda daripada RM3,434 (sebulan: RM286) yang direkodkan pada tahun 1979. Pendapatan isi rumah pula mencatatkan nilai purata bulanan sebanyak RM8,479 pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM678 pada tahun 1979. Dari segi per kapita, nilai pendapatan purata per kapita bulanan adalah RM2,635 pada tahun 2022, meningkat 19.8 kali ganda berbanding RM133 pada tahun 1979. Data ini menunjukkan bahawa peningkatan pendapatan isi rumah meningkat selari dengan peningkatan pendapatan negara kasar per kapita **(Carta 17)**.

Carta 17: Siri Masa Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Purata Bulanan dan Pendapatan Negara Kasar per Kapita Bulanan, Malaysia, 1979 - 2022



Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan per kapita bagi tahun 2022 adalah RM2,635 berbanding RM2,394 pada tahun 2019

*Pendapatan negara kasar per kapita bulanan (RM) dikira semula berdasarkan pendapatan negara kasar per kapita bagi tahun tersebutn dibahagikan dengan 12 bulan

2.7. PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH DAN INFLASI

Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) mengukur kadar perubahan harga mengikut masa bagi "bakul" tetap barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mewakili corak purata pembelian oleh sekumpulan penduduk pada sesuatu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan. Inflasi diukur melalui perubahan peratus tahunan IHP. Peningkatan harga barangan akan meningkatkan nilai IHP mengikut pemberat yang telah ditetapkan.

Bulíř (2001) menyatakan bahawa inflasi adalah faktor yang mempengaruhi taburan pendapatan[2]. Sekiranya kadar inflasi adalah lebih tinggi berbanding dengan kadar peningkatan pendapatan, ini menunjukkan bahawa isi rumah boleh berada dalam situasi kekangan pendapatan untuk membeli barangan, dan sebaliknya.

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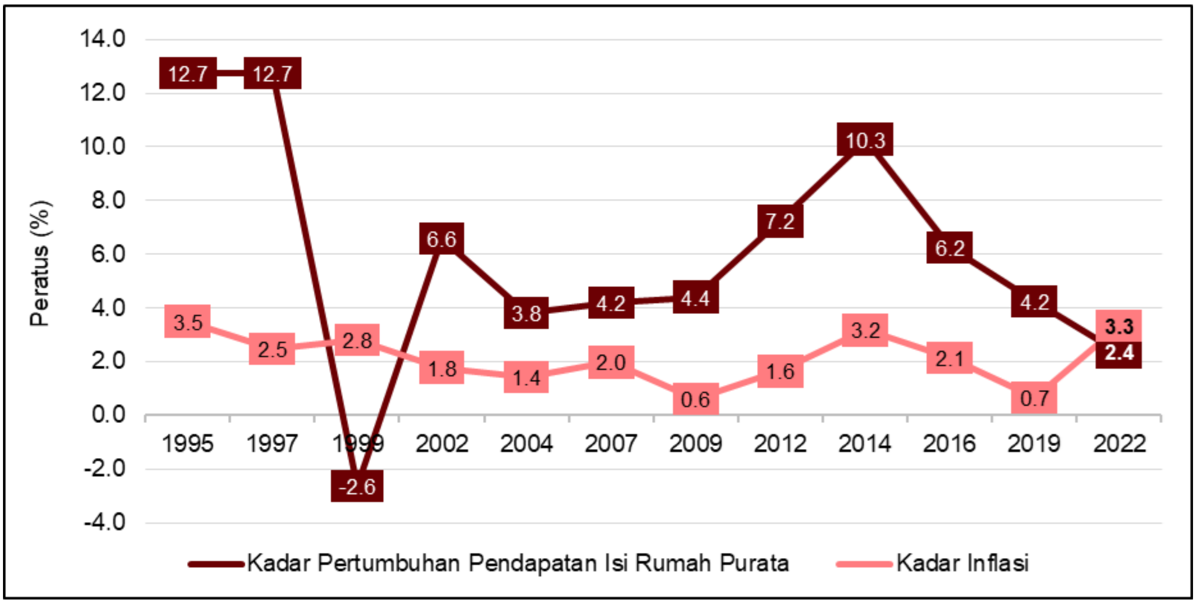
[2] *Bulíř, A. (2001). Income inequality: Does inflation matter?. IMF Staff papers, 48(1), 139-159.*

Berdasarkan penemuan survei 2022, didapati bahawa pendapatan isi rumah telah meningkat lebih pantas berbanding kadar inflasi dari tahun ke tahun. Harga barang dan perkhidmatan telah meningkat sebanyak 23.6 peratus dalam tempoh 10 tahun dari tahun 2009 sehingga 2019, dan meningkat 4.7 peratus antara tahun 2019 dan 2022. Dalam masa yang sama, pendapatan isi rumah telah meningkat dua kali ganda. Peningkatan pendapatan ini secara tidak langsung dapat meningkatkan kuasa beli isi rumah.

Walau bagaimanapun, dapatan menunjukkan kadar pertumbuhan pendapatan purata isi rumah pada tahun 2022 (2.4%) adalah lebih rendah berbanding kadar inflasi tahunan (3.3%). Kenaikan harga komoditi, kenaikan harga minyak global, penyusutan nilai Ringgit Malaysia berbanding dolar Amerika Syarikat (USD), peningkatan kos barangan import dan isu geopolitik merupakan antara faktor yang menyumbang kepada peningkatan inflasi pada tahun 2022. Keadaan ini menunjukkan bahawa isi rumah berada dalam situasi kekangan pendapatan dan perlu mengutamakan perbelanjaan bagi barangan berbentuk keperluan melebihi kehendak **(Carta 18)**.

Carta 18: Perbandingan Kadar Pertumbuhan Pendapatan Purata Isi Rumah dan Kadar Inflasi, Malaysia, 1995 - 2022



BAHAGIAN 2

STATISTIK PERBELANJAAN ISI RUMAH

2022

INTISARI

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A. PENGENALAN

Pandemik COVID-19 telah menjejaskan perbelanjaan isi rumah dengan ketara sama ada di bandar mahupun luar bandar. Dalam tempoh 2021 dan 2022, kerajaan telah mengambil beberapa langkah utama dalam mengukuhkan semula sosioekonomi negara melalui Pelan Pemulihan Negara (PPN). Kesannya, Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) meningkat 8.7 peratus pada tahun 2022 berbanding negatif 5.6 peratus pada 2020 mencerminkan keadaan ekonomi kembali pulih termasuklah bagi perbelanjaan dan pelaburan swasta. Pemberian moratorium bersasar dan pengeluaran khas Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) turut meningkatkan kuasa beli rakyat. Bagi mengkaji perubahan gelagat pengguna pasca pandemik, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaksanakan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) pada tahun 2022 bagi mengumpul data yang komprehensif untuk melihat komposisi dan pola perbelanjaan yang dibuat oleh isi rumah.

B. LATAR BELAKANG SURVEI

HES 2022 merupakan survei kali ke-16 setelah kali pertama dilaksanakan pada 1957. Objektif utama pelaksanaan survei ini adalah untuk mendapatkan data komprehensif mengenai tingkat dan pola perbelanjaan pelbagai barangan dan perkhidmatan. Sebelum tahun 2014, survei ini dijalankan setiap lima tahun dan kemudiannya disepadukan dengan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dengan kekerapan dua kali setiap lima tahun. Kedua-dua survei ini dilaksanakan secara saintifik dengan kaedah pensampelan kebarangkalian. Sampel yang dipilih pada survei kali ini berdasarkan senarai tempat kediaman yang diperoleh daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020. Perkara ini membolehkan sampel yang dipilih dapat mewakili seluruh 8.4 juta populasi isi rumah sehingga ke peringkat daerah pentadbiran.

Data perbelanjaan ini digunakan dalam pengiraan Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) dan kajian tentang pola perbelanjaan isi rumah. Namun begitu, seiring dengan perkembangan dan kemajuan negara, maklumat berkaitan perbelanjaan semakin penting sebagai indikator makro dan mikro negara termasuklah pengukuran KDNK, pendapatan garis kemiskinan, kos sara hidup dan kuasa beli pengguna.

C. PENEMUAN SURVEI

Analisis yang terkandung di dalam laporan ini dipaparkan mengikut segmen iaitu statistik perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah, barangan popular mengikut kumpulan utama terpilih, kecenderungan menggunakan marginal, perbelanjaan kumpulan kesihatan, perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan, siri masa trend perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah ke atas keperluan asas dan pilihan serta siri masa perbelanjaan isi rumah dan IHP.

1. STATISTIK PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH

Perbelanjaan penggunaan yang merujuk kepada bahagian pendapatan yang dibelanjakan untuk kegunaan persendirian ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan memainkan peranan yang penting dalam menggerakkan ekonomi dalam negara. Perbelanjaan penggunaan yang tinggi menggambarkan kuasa beli isi rumah yang kukuh seterusnya menjamin kestabilan pembangunan masyarakat dan kepesatan ekonomi.

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata tumbuh pada kadar 3.7 peratus, lebih tinggi daripada peningkatan pendapatan isi rumah purata (2.4%) bagi tempoh 2019 hingga 2022. Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata meningkat daripada RM4,609 pada 2019 kepada RM5,150 pada 2022. Perbelanjaan penggunaan per kapita yang diperoleh dengan membahagikan nilai perbelanjaan isi rumah 2022 dengan bilangan penduduk Malaysia, mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 4.6 peratus daripada RM1,426 pada 2019 kepada RM1,637 pada 2022. Sementara itu, perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan penengah meningkat daripada RM3,683 pada 2019 kepada RM4,282 pada 2022.

1.1 PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UTAMA

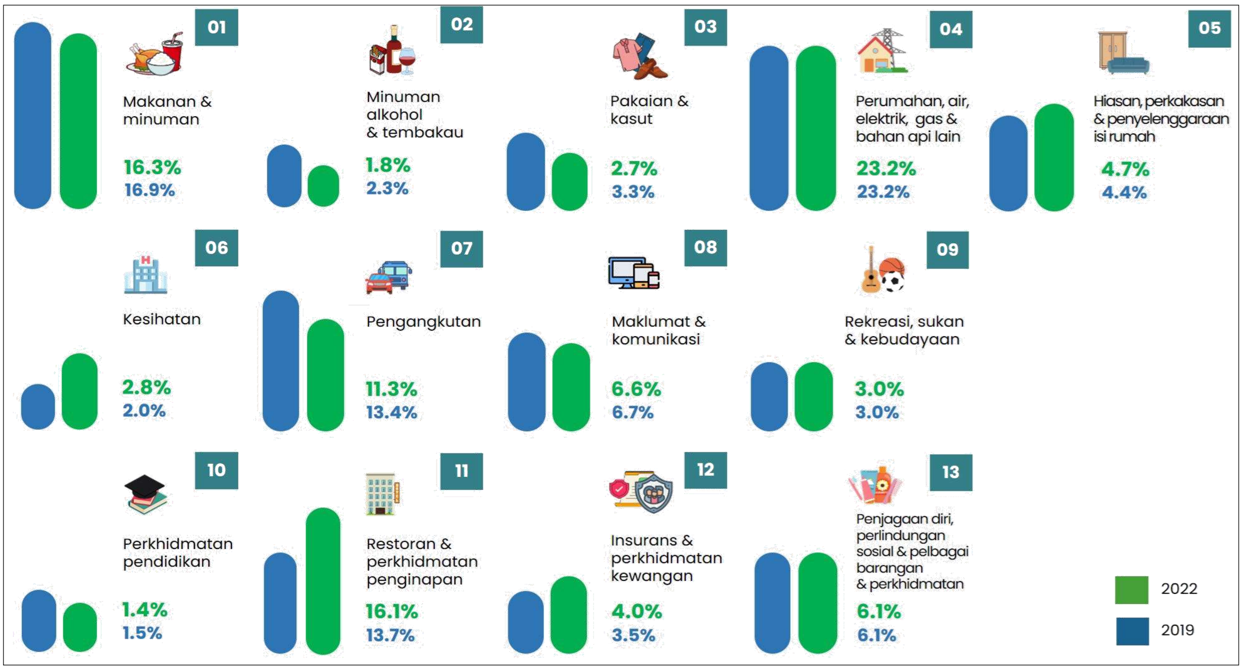
Pola perbelanjaan isi rumah boleh dipengaruhi oleh pelbagai faktor berdasarkan keutamaan keperluan dan saiz sesebuah isi rumah tersebut. Di kebanyakan negara, kumpulan barang keperluan asas biasanya mendominasi perbelanjaan isi rumah. Terdapat empat kumpulan yang mencatatkan komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan yang besar di Malaysia iaitu kumpulan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (23.2%); Makanan & minuman (16.3%); Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan (16.1%) dan Pengangkutan (11.3%) yang merangkumi 66.9 peratus komposisi utama perbelanjaan.

Terdapat empat kumpulan yang menunjukkan peningkatan dalam komposisi perbelanjaan pada tahun 2022 berbanding 2019 iaitu Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan (2.4 mata peratus); Kesihatan(0.8 mata peratus); Insuran & perkhidmatan kewangan (0.5 mata peratus) dan Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah (0.3 mata peratus).

Enam kumpulan yang lain menunjukan penurunan komposisi perbelanjaan pada tahun 2022 berbanding 2019 iaitu kumpulan Pengangkutan (-2.1 mata peratus); Makanan & minuman dan Pakaian & kasut masing-masing (-0.6 mata peratus); Minuman alkohol & tembakau (-0.4 mata peratus); Maklumat & komunikasi dan Perkhidmatan pendidikan masing-masing (-0.1 mata peratus).

Tiga kumpulan perbelanjaan yang tidak berubah iaitu kumpulan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (23.2%); Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan (3.0%) dan Penjagaan diri, perlindungan sosial & pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan (6.1%) **(Paparan 4)**.

Paparan 4: Komposisi Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Bulanan Purata mengikut 13 Kumpulan Utama, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



1.2 PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT JENIS BARANG

Berdasarkan MCOICOP, perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah ini boleh dikategorikan mengikut empat jenis barangan iaitu barang tahan lama, semi tahan lama, tidak tahan lama dan perkhidmatan. Umumnya, semakin membangun sesebuah negara, maka semakin tinggi peratusan perbelanjaan terhadap perkhidmatan. Schettkat & Yocarini (2005)[1] melalui analisis jadual input-output negara-negara OECD menyatakan apabila pendapatan per kapita meningkat, sumbangan komponen perkhidmatan dalam permintaan akhir terutama perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah juga meningkat sama ada pada harga malar atau semasa.

[1] Schettkat, R., & Yocarini, L. (2005). *The Shift to Services Employment: A Review of the Literature. Structural Change and Economic Dynamics.*

Pada 2022, peratusan perbelanjaan bagi komponen perkhidmatan adalah 54.3 peratus melebihi perbelanjaan ke atas barangan sebanyak 45.7 peratus. Dari segi pertumbuhan, komponen barang tahan lama meningkat lebih tinggi iaitu 10.3 peratus berbanding komponen yang lain dalam tempoh 2019 sehingga 2022. Pecahan bagi komponen barangan menunjukkan barang tidak tahan lama mendominasi komposisi perbelanjaan iaitu 32.0 peratus seperti di **Jadual 10**.

Jadual 10: Jenis Barang Perbelanjaan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Jenis barang	2019		2022		CAGR (%)
	Purata (RM)	Peratus	Purata (RM)	Peratus	
Barangan	**2,170**	**47.0**	**2,352**	**45.7**	**2.7**
Barang tahan lama	231	5.0	314	6.1	10.3
Barang semi tahan lama	366	7.9	389	7.6	2.0
Barang tidak tahan lama	1,573	34.1	1,649	32.0	1.6
Perkhidmatan	**2,439**	**53.0**	**2,797**	**54.3**	**4.6**
Jumlah	**4,609**	**100.0**	**5,150**	**100.0**	**3.7**

2. CORAK PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH

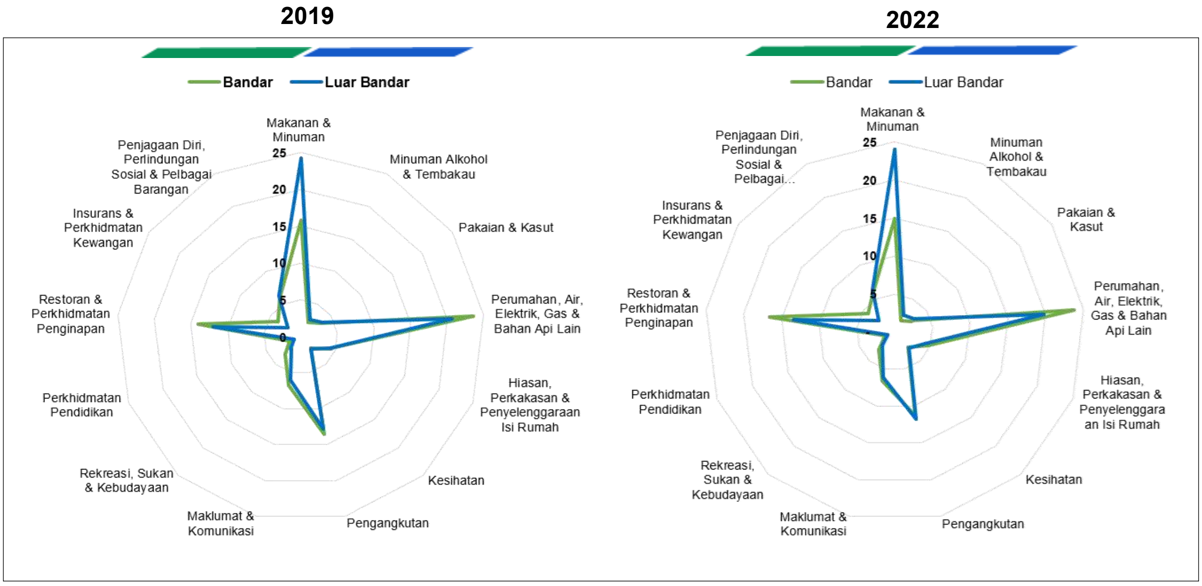
2.1 PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT STRATA

Urbanisasi bermaksud proses perubahan sesuatu kawasan daripada luar bandar kepada bandar. Perbandaran juga berlaku sekiranya penempatan bandar berkembang menjadi lebih besar dan kompleks. Urbanisasi sesebuah bandar memerlukan panduan yang komprehensif dan seragam agar dapat terus berkembang. Malaysia adalah antara negara di Asia Tenggara yang mempunyai lebih banyak bilangan bandar, dan bilangan penduduk di bandar semakin meningkat dengan pesat. Rancangan Fizikal Negara ke-4 mensasarkan kadar urbanisasi negara mencapai 85.0 peratus pada tahun 2040. Kadar urbanisasi di Malaysia dianggarkan meningkat kepada 75.5 peratus pada tahun 2022 berbanding 70.9 peratus pada tahun 2010.

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah di kawasan bandar menunjukkan peningkatan pada kadar 4.2 peratus setahun daripada RM5,007 kepada RM5,675. Manakala, di luar bandar meningkat pada kadar 3.7 peratus setahun daripada RM3,051 kepada RM3,409 bagi tempoh 2019 hingga 2022. Ini menggambarkan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah di kawasan bandar adalah 1.7 kali lebih tinggi daripada perbelanjaan isi rumah di kawasan luar bandar. Peningkatan perbelanjaan di bandar ini juga adalah dalam jajaran yang setara dengan peningkatan pendapatan purata isi rumah iaitu 1.8 kali lebih tinggi (RM9,428) berbanding kawasan luar bandar (RM5,147).

Komposisi mengikut kumpulan perbelanjaan menunjukkan perbezaan dalam keutamaan perbelanjaan sesebuah isi rumah. Di kawasan bandar merekodkan 23.8 peratus untuk perbelanjaan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain. Dalam konteks ini, dapat dilihat pilihan perbelanjaan isi rumah di luar bandar masih tertumpu kepada penyediaan makanan di rumah berbanding isi rumah di kawasan bandar yang mencatatkan peratusan lebih rendah bagi perbelanjaan kumpulan tersebut (15.0%). Selain itu, perbelanjaan makan di luar yang boleh digambarkan melalui perbelanjaan Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan, jelas lebih tinggi bagi isi rumah di kawasan bandar (16.6%) berbanding isi rumah di kawasan luar bandar (13.4%). Senario pola perbelanjaan di bandar juga telah dipengaruhi oleh perbelanjaan ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan pilihan pengguna lain seperti Maklumat & komunikasi dan Penjagaan diri, perlindungan sosial & perbagai barangan dan perkhidmatan di **Paparan 5**.

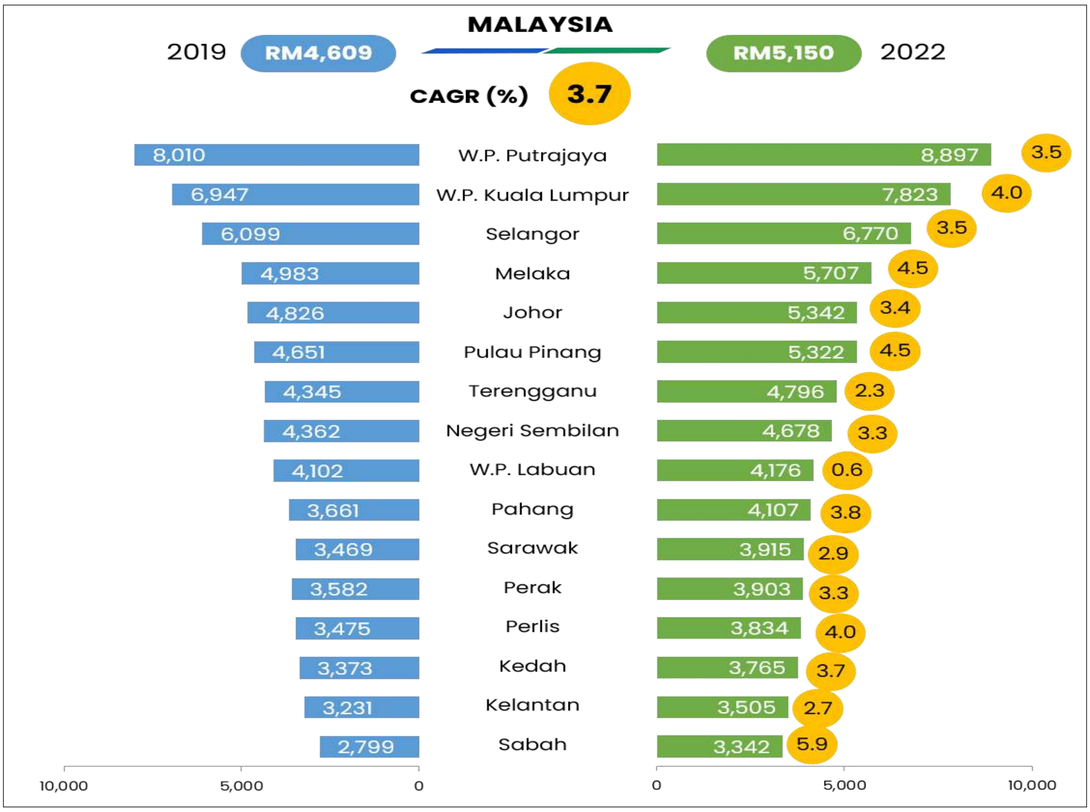
Paparan 5: Komposisi Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Bulanan Purata mengikut Strata Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



2.2 PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT NEGERI

Di peringkat negeri, perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata tertinggi direkodkan di W.P. Putrajaya (RM8,897). Lima negeri lain turut mencatatkan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah melebihi purata nasional (RM5,150) iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM7,823); Selangor (RM6,770); Melaka (RM5,707); Johor (RM5,342) dan Pulau Pinang (RM5,322). Sementara itu, enam negeri melepasi kadar pertumbuhan tahunan perbelanjaan penggunaan purata peringkat nasional iaitu Sabah (5.9%); Melaka (4.5%); Pulau Pinang (4.5%); W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan Sarawak masing-masing (4.0%) dan Pahang (3.8%). W.P. Labuan pula merekodkan kadar pertumbuhan paling rendah iaitu 0.6 peratus **(Carta 19).**

Carta 19: Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Bulanan Purata mengikut Negeri Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



2.3 PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ETNIK UTAMA

Dapatan survei mendapati terdapat perbezaan dalam corak perbelanjaan mengikut kumpulan etnik utama[2]. Pada 2022, perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata bagi Cina (RM6,350) adalah 1.2 lebih tinggi daripada Bumiputera (RM4,773) dan 1.1 lebih tinggi dari India (RM5,546). Dari segi kadar pertumbuhan perbelanjaan isi rumah pula menunjukkan kadar pertumbuhan perbelanjaan bagi India lebih tinggi (4.1%) berbanding Bumiputera (3.6%) dan Cina (2.8%).

Berdasarkan kepada komposisi perbelanjaan, Bumiputera menunjukan pola perbelanjaan yang berlainan berbanding Cina dan India. Bumiputera merekodkan perbelanjaan tertinggi bagi kumpulan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (21.5%); Makanan & minuman (17.7%) dan Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan (16.3%). Komposisi perbelanjaan Cina bagi kumpulan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (25.8%); Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan (15.9%) dan Makanan & minuman (13.8%). Bagi India, perbelanjaan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (24.4%); Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan (15.9%) dan Makanan & minuman (14.6%).

Era pandemik telah mengubah pola perbelanjaan masyarakat terarah kepada kumpulan Kesihatan. Tiga utama di Malaysia menunjukkan peningkatan kepada komposisi Kesihatan pada tahun 2022 berbanding 2019. India mencatatkan peningkatan ketara sebanyak 1.2 mata peratus kepada 3.1 peratus berbanding 2019 (1.9%). Bumiputera meningkat kepada 2.6 peratus berbanding 2019 (1.9%) manakala Cina juga meningkat pada tahun 2022 (3.0%) daripada 2019 (2.5%) **(Jadual 11)**.

Jadual 11: Peratusan Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Bulanan Purata mengikut Kumpulan Etnik Utama, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Kumpulan perbelanjaan	Kumpulan Etnik Utama					
	Bumuputera		Cina		India	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Makanan & minuman	18.8	17.7	13.7	13.8	15.3	14.6
Minuman alkohol & tembakau	1.7	1.4	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.5
Pakaian & kasut	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.4
Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain	21.5	21.5	24.9	25.8	24.0	24.4
Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.8
Kesihatan	1.9	2.6	2.5	3.0	1.9	3.1
Pengangkutan	13.9	11.8	13.2	10.8	12.9	10.9
Maklumat & komunikasi	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.3	7.0	6.7
Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.0
Perkhidmatan pendidikan	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4
Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan	13.7	16.3	13.6	15.9	13.7	15.9
Insurans & perkhidmatan kewangan	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7
Penjagaan diri, perlindungan sosial & pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.6
JUMLAH	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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[2] Merujuk kepada isi rumah warganegara Malaysia sahaja

2.4 PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT SAIZ

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah meningkat selaras dengan pertambahan saiz isi rumah. Umumnya, lebih ramai ahli isi rumah, maka lebih tinggi tingkat perbelanjaan yang diperlukan untuk memenuhi keperluan isi rumah tersebut. Secara perbandingan, isi rumah perseorangan membuat perbelanjaan bulanan purata sebanyak RM3,150 berbanding isi rumah yang mempunyai empat dan lebih ahli isi rumah iaitu RM5,837.

Dalam situasi lain, isi rumah masih dapat mengurangkan perbelanjaan ke atas perkara-perkara yang boleh dikongsi seperti perbelanjaan perumahan dan bil utiliti. Dapatan menunjukkan komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah perseorangan adalah 31.2 peratus ke atas kumpulan perbelanjaan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain. Perbelanjaan semakin berkurang mengikut pertambahan saiz isi rumah kepada 26.8 peratus bagi dua orang, 24.4 peratus bagi tiga orang dan 23.2 peratus bagi empat orang dan lebih.

Jadual 12 menunjukkan isi rumah perseorangan pada tahun 2022 memperuntukkan 15.2 peratus (2019; 15.5%) untuk kumpulan Makanan & minuman manakala isi rumah seramai empat orang dan lebih sebanyak 16.3 peratus (2019; 17.1%). Corak sama berlaku kepada perbelanjaan penggunaan bagi hampir semua kumpulan kecuali Minuman alkohol & tembakau Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain dan Kesihatan.

Jadual 12: Peratusan Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Saiz, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Kumpulan perbelanjaan	Saiz isi rumah (orang)							
	Satu		Dua		Tiga		Empat dan lebih	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Makanan & minuman	15.5	15.2	16.8	16.2	16.7	16.4	17.1	16.3
Minuman alkohol & tembakau	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.8
Pakaian & kasut	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.7	2.7
Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain	31.7	31.2	27.5	26.8	24.3	24.4	21.1	23.2
Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.7
Kesihatan	2.5	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.8
Pengangkutan	11.2	9.7	12.6	10.9	13.4	11.2	13.8	11.3
Maklumat & komunikasi	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.7
Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0
Perkhidmatan pendidikan	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.3
Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan	14.0	14.8	13.0	15.2	13.7	16.0	13.9	16.1
Insurans & perkhidmatan kewangan	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.7	4.0
Penjagaan diri, perlindungan sosial & pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.1
JUMLAH	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

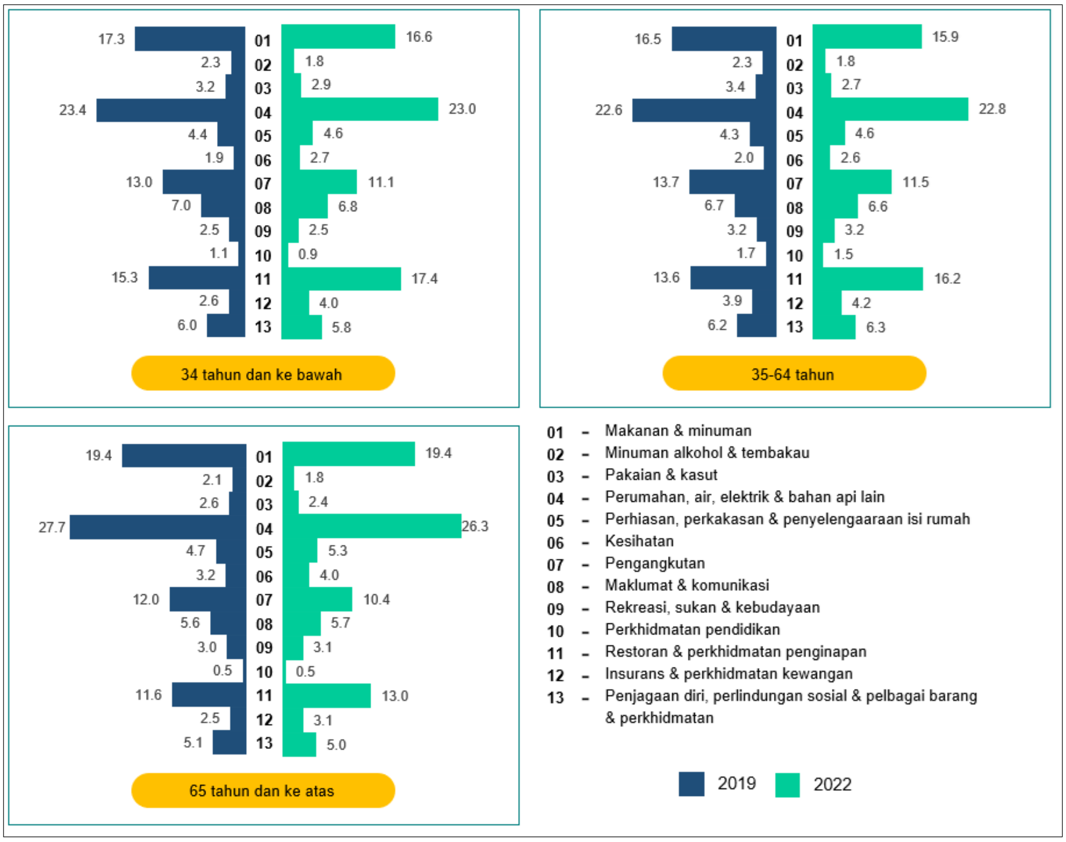
2.5 PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR KETUA ISI RUMAH

Di Malaysia, secara purata isi rumah dalam kumpulan umur 34 tahun dan ke bawah berbelanja (2022; RM4,675, 2019; RM4,104), lebih rendah daripada isi rumah dalam kumpulan umur 35 hingga 64 tahun (2022; RM5,504, 2019; RM4,939). Manakala, isi rumah dalam kumpulan umur 65 dan ke atas berbelanja secara purata sebanyak (2022; RM3,940, 2019; RM3,564).

Dari segi komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah dalam kumpulan umur 65 dan ke atas mencatatkan perbelanjaan yang tertinggi bagi kumpulan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (2022; 26.3%, 2019; 27.7%). Kumpulan Makanan & minuman pada tahun 2022 dan 2019 kekal mencatatkan 19.4 peratus. Isi rumah dalam kumpulan umur 35 hingga 64 tahun mencatatkan perbelanjaan pada kumpulan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (2022; 22.8%, 2019; 22.6%); kumpulan Makanan & minuman (2022; 15.9%, 2019; 16.5%). Bagi isi rumah berumur 34 ke bawah, komposisi untuk kumpulan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (2022; 23.0%, 2019; 23.4%); Makanan & minuman (2022; 16.6%, 2019; 17.3%). Sebaliknya, bagi perbelanjaan Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan yang sering dikaitkan dengan makan di luar rumah, kumpulan isi rumah yang berumur 34 dan ke bawah menunjukkan komposisi tertinggi (17.4%), diikuti isi rumah 35 hingga 64 (16.2%). Isi rumah berumur 65 dan ke atas pula berbelanja 13.0 peratus ke atas kumpulan perbelanjaan ini.

Dari segi perbelanjaan Pengangkutan pula, komposisi tertinggi dicatatkan oleh isi rumah berumur 35 hingga 64 (2022; 11.5%, 2019; 13.7%) diikuti oleh isi rumah berumur 34 dan ke bawah (2022; 11.1%, 2019; 13.0%) manakala isi rumah berumur 65 dan ke atas pula membelanjakan (2022; 10.4%, 2019; 12.0%). Perbezaan agak ketara juga bagi perbelanjaan Kesihatan pada tahun 2022 berbanding 2019 untuk semua kumpulan umur. Isi rumah berumur 65 dan ke atas memperuntukkan (2022; 4.0%, 2019; 3.2%) ke atas perbelanjaan ini, berbanding isi rumah berumur 34 dan ke bawah (2022; 2.7%, 2019; 1.9%) dan isi rumah 35 hingga 64 (2022; 2.6%; 2019; 2.0%). Begitu juga dengan perbelanjaan Pendidikan yang mana isi rumah 35 hingga 64 memperuntukkan (2022; 1.5%, 2019; 1.7%), diikuti isi rumah dalam kumpulan umur 34 dan ke bawah (2022; 0.9%, 2019; 1.1%) dan isi rumah kumpulan umur 65 tahun dan ke atas kekal mencatatkan 0.5 peratus. Ini menunjukkan keperluan isi rumah adalah berbeza mengikut kumpulan umur **(Paparan 6)**.

Paparan 6: Peratusan Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Umur Ketua Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



2.6 PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ISI RUMAH

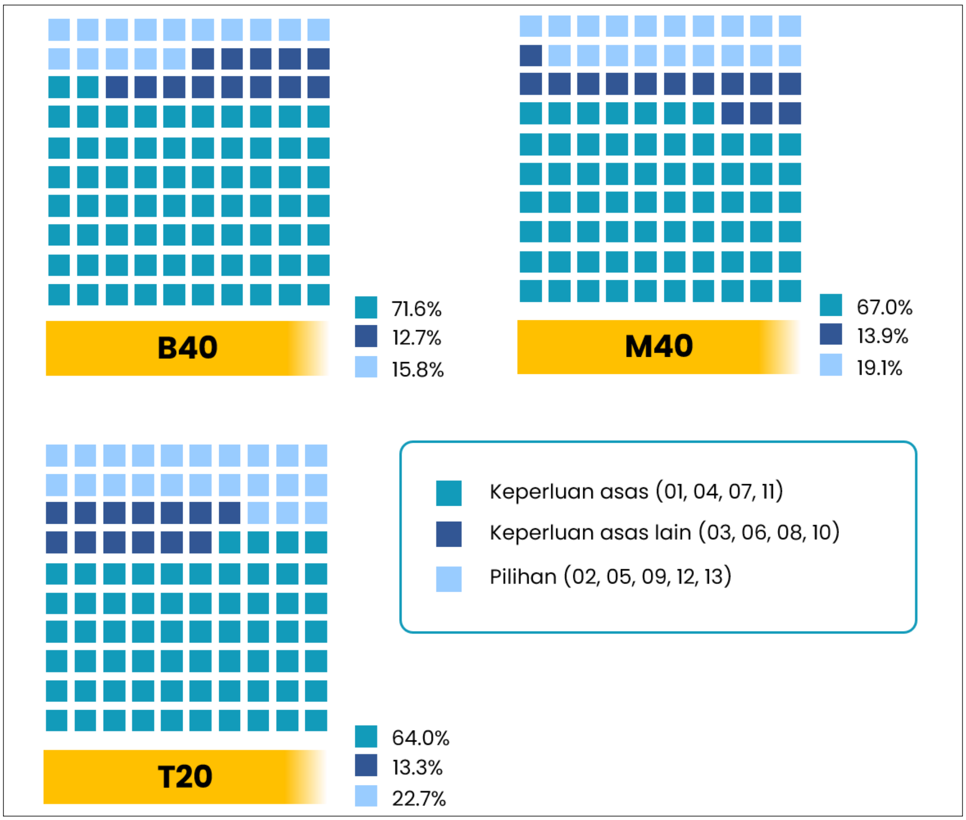
Di Malaysia, isi rumah[3] dibahagikan kepada tiga kumpulan utama iaitu Terendah 40% (B40), Pertengahan 40% (M40) dan Tertinggi 20% (T20). Kumpulan isi rumah B40 merujuk kepada isi rumah yang berpendapatan kurang daripada RM5,250 sebulan. Isi rumah yang berpendapatan di antara RM5,250 hingga RM11,819 diklasifikasikan sebagai kumpulan isi rumah M40 manakala T20 adalah kumpulan isi rumah yang berpendapatan RM11,820 dan lebih.

Perbelanjaan penggunaan dapat dibahagikan kepada tiga kategori barangan iaitu keperluan asas, keperluan asas lain dan pilihan. Bagi barangan keperluan asas, kumpulan B40 membuat perbelanjaan yang paling tinggi dengan (71.6%) berbanding kumpulan M40 (67.0%) dan kumpulan T20 (64.0%).

Berbeza pula dengan perbelanjaan ke atas kategori barangan keperluan asas lain di mana kumpulan M40 merekodkan 13.9% berbanding kumpulan T20 (13.3%) dan B40 (12.7%). Bagi barangan pilihan pula, kumpulan T20 mendominasi perbelanjaan sebanyak 22.7%, manakala kumpulan M40 (19.1%) dan B40 (15.8%) **(Paparan 7)**.

Kesimpulannya, kumpulan T20 dan M40 agak bebas menentukan pola perbelanjaan mengikut pilihan berbanding kumpulan B40 yang terpaksa memperuntukkan perbelanjaan ke atas keperluan asas kerana kekangan pendapatan.

Paparan 7: Peratus Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022



Nota: Paparan adalah berdasarkan pembundaran secara bebas

D. BARANGAN POPULAR MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UTAMA

Pola perbelanjaan dapat dilihat mengikut populariti sesuatu barangan. Barangan popular merujuk kepada barangan dengan peratusan isi rumah yang berbelanja tertinggi dalam kumpulan utama terpilih. Populariti barangan ini disebabkan antaranya oleh barangan asas serta gaya hidup dan ketersediaan barangan tersebut.

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[3] Merujuk kepada isi rumah warganegara Malaysia sahaja

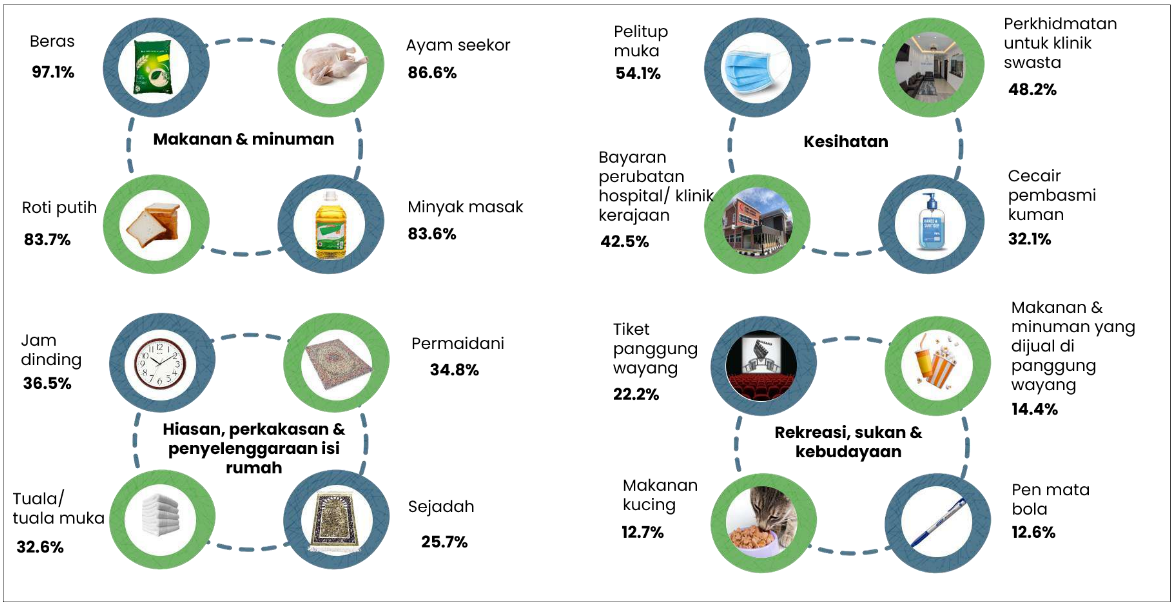
Bagi pola perbelanjaan kumpulan Makanan & minuman, dapatan survei menunjukkan 97.1 peratus isi rumah berbelanja beras pada tahun 2022. Ini diikuti oleh ayam seekor (86.8%), roti putih (83.7%) dan minyak masak (83.6%).

Perbelanjaan kepada kumpulan Kesihatan menjadi tumpuan kerana merupakan perbelanjaan penting yang dilakukan pada era pandemik. Bagi kumpulan ini, pelitup muka merupakan item paling tinggi dibelanjakan sebanyak 54.1 peratus disebabkan pelitup muka masih wajib dipakai di kawasan awam pada ketika ini. Perbelanjaan kedua tertinggi adalah kepada perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta (48.2%), diikuti oleh bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan (42.5%) manakala sebanyak 32.1 peratus isi rumah berbelanja ke atas cecair pembasmi kuman. Keempat-empat item ini merupakan item popular yang dibelanjakan oleh isi rumah sepanjang tahun 2022.

Kumpulan perbelanjaan Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah yang lebih bersifat pilihan kepada pengguna mempunyai populariti yang lebih rendah berbanding barang keperluan asas. Jam dinding mendominasi pembelian isi rumah dengan merekodkan 36.5 peratus diikuti oleh permaidani (34.8%). Dua lagi barangan popular adalah tuala, tuala muka (32.6%) dan sejadah (25.7%).

Seterusnya, bagi kumpulan perbelanjaan Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan menunjukkan peratusan tertinggi isi rumah berbelanja direkodkan ke atas tiket panggung wayang dengan 22.2 peratus. Isi rumah yang berbelanja tiket wayang mempunyai kecenderungan untuk berbelanja ke atas makanan dan minuman yang dijual di panggung wayang di mana item berkenaan merekodkan perbelanjaan sebanyak 14.4 peratus. Selain itu, makanan kucing dan pen mata bola juga turut tersenarai sebagai item popular dengan masing-masing 12.7 peratus dan 12.6 peratus. Corak perbelanjaan isi rumah Malaysia seperti di **Paparan 8**.

Paparan 8: Barangan popular bagi kumpulan utama terpilih, Malaysia, 2022



E. KECENDERUNGAN MENGGUNA MARGINAL

Dari sudut lain, analisis ini juga melihat kepada Kecenderungan Mengguna Marginal (MPC) isi rumah. MPC merupakan salah satu ukuran untuk melihat bagaimana perbelanjaan isi rumah bertindak balas terhadap perubahan dalam pendapatan boleh guna. Bagi mengenal pasti perubahan dalam pola perbelanjaan isi rumah, pengetahuan tentang tindak balas isi rumah terhadap perubahan pendapatan dan tahap pendapatan adalah diperlukan. Nilai MPC merupakan nisbah antara perubahan perbelanjaan dibandingkan dengan perubahan pendapatan. Berdasarkan survei, nilai MPC pada 2022 adalah 0.96 (2019: 0.66) iaitu bermaksud isi rumah akan berbelanja secara purata RM0.96 daripada pertambahan RM1.00 dalam pendapatan. Dalam maksud yang lain, 96 peratus daripada pertambahan pendapatan akan digunakan untuk menambahkan perbelanjaan penggunaan.

F. PERBELANJAAN KUMPULAN KESIHATAN

Mengikut takrifan Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (WHO)[4] kesihatan didefinisikan sebagai satu keadaan merangkumi kesihatan secara fizikal, mental dan sosial dan tidak hanya ketiadaan penyakit Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (WHO)[4]. Peningkatan komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bagi kumpulan Kesihatan dapat dilihat sejak tahun 2014 (1.6%), meningkat pada tahun 2016 (1.9%), meningkat pada tahun 2019 (2.1%) dan seterusnya meningkat 0.6 mata peratus pada tahun 2022 kepada 2.7 peratus **(Jadual 13)**.

Jadual 13: Komposisi Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Bulanan Purata bagi Kesihatan, Malaysia, 2014 - 2022

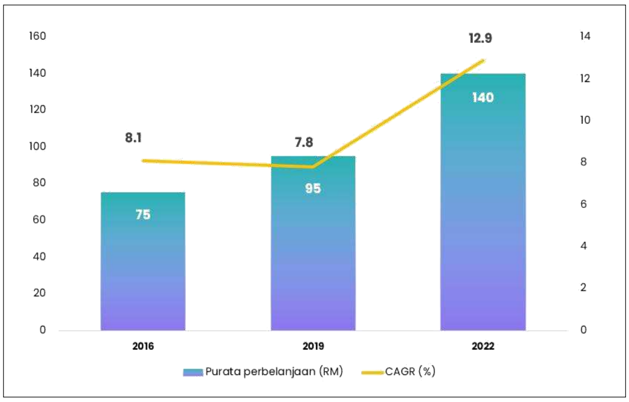
Kumpulan Perbelanjaan	2014	2016	2019	2022
Kesihatan	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.7

Kerajaan melalui Bajet 2022 telah memperuntukkan hampir RM32.4 bilion bagi perkhidmatan kesihatan iaitu peningkatan sebanyak 10.1 peratus berbanding tahun 2019 dalam mengutamakan aspek kesihatan awam bagi membina daya tahan negara dalam persediaan ke fasa endemik COVID-19.

Kemudahan dan perkhidmatan yang disediakan oleh Kerajaan yang digunakan secara kolektif oleh masyarakat ini secara tidak langsung menyumbang kepada penjimatan ke atas perbelanjaan terhadap kesihatan oleh isi rumah. Walau bagaimanapun, kesedaran penduduk mengenai kepentingan gaya hidup sihat mendorong kepada peningkatan perbelanjaan kesihatan.

Perbelanjaan kumpulan Kesihatan jika dilihat dari segi kadar pertumbuhan tahunan seperti di **Carta 20**, meningkat dalam tempoh 2019 hingga 2022, ianya menurun berbanding dari tempoh 2016 hingga 2019. Peningkatan kos penjagaan kesihatan berkaitan pandemik COVID-19 adalah faktor utama kenaikan ini. Selain itu, kesedaran masyarakat terhadap kepentingan kesihatan juga turut menyumbang kepada peningkatan perbelanjaan dalam kumpulan ini.

Carta 20: Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Bulanan Purata bagi Kumpulan Perbelanjaan Kesihatan, Malaysia, 2016 - 2022



G. PERBELANJAAN BUKAN PENGGUNAAN

Perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan merujuk kepada pembayaran dalam bentuk pindahan seperti cukai pendapatan, caruman keselamatan sosial, bayaran wajib & denda, pemberian kepada isi rumah lain dan termasuk bayaran balik pinjaman. Pembayaran ini adalah diliputi dalam kumpulan perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan isi rumah (kumpulan 90) dan boleh dibahagikan kepada bayaran pindahan, perbelanjaan ke atas pembentukan modal tetap dan perolehan aset kewangan. Agihan perbelanjaan isi rumah pada 2019 dan 2022 adalah seperti **Jadual 14**.

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[4] Tang, C.F., & Lai, Y.W. (2011). *The Causal Relationship between Health and Education Expenditure in Malaysia. Theoretical and Applied Economics, 61-74.*

Jadual 14: Perbelanjaan Bukan Penggunaan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Perkara	2019	2022
Perbelanjaan penggunaan (RM)	**4,532**	**5,150**
Perbelanjaan penggunaan (%)	64.9	65.1
Perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan (RM)	**2,451**	**2,760**
Bayaran pindahan (%)	13.0	12.6
Modal dan perolehan aset kewangan (%)	22.1	22.3
Perbelanjaan isi rumah (RM)	**6,983**	**7,910**

H. SIRI MASA

1. TREND PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH KE ATAS KEPERLUAN ASAS DAN PILIHAN

Corak perbelanjaan isi rumah di Malaysia telah berubah dalam tempoh 1980 hingga 2019. Komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah ke atas barangan terpilih seperti restoran, hotel, rekreasi, kebudayaan dan pelbagai barangan dan secara relatifnya telah meningkat dengan ketara berbanding keperluan asas seperti makanan di rumah, pakaian, perumahan dan utiliti. Komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah ke atas barangan terpilih meningkat sebanyak 1.5 mata peratusan daripada 23.7 peratus pada tahun 1998 kepada 25.2 peratus pada 2022. Sementara itu, komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah untuk keperluan asas menurun sebanyak 6.0 mata peratusan daripada 48.2 peratus pada tahun 1998 kepada 42.2 peratus pada 2022 seperti dalam **Jadual 15**.

Keupayaan kuasa beli pengguna penting dalam pengukuhan ekonomi negara. Peranan kerajaan turut penting dalam menentukan kuasa beli pengguna dengan mengawal harga barangan serta mengekalkan barangan bersubsidi. Bantuan daripada kerajaan kepada rakyat turun memainkan peranan dalam peningkatan perbelanjaan terhadap keperluan isi rumah.

Jadual 15: Siri Masa Peratusan Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Bulanan bagi Barangan Keperluan Asas dan Pilihan, Malaysia, 1998, 2004, 2019 dan 2022

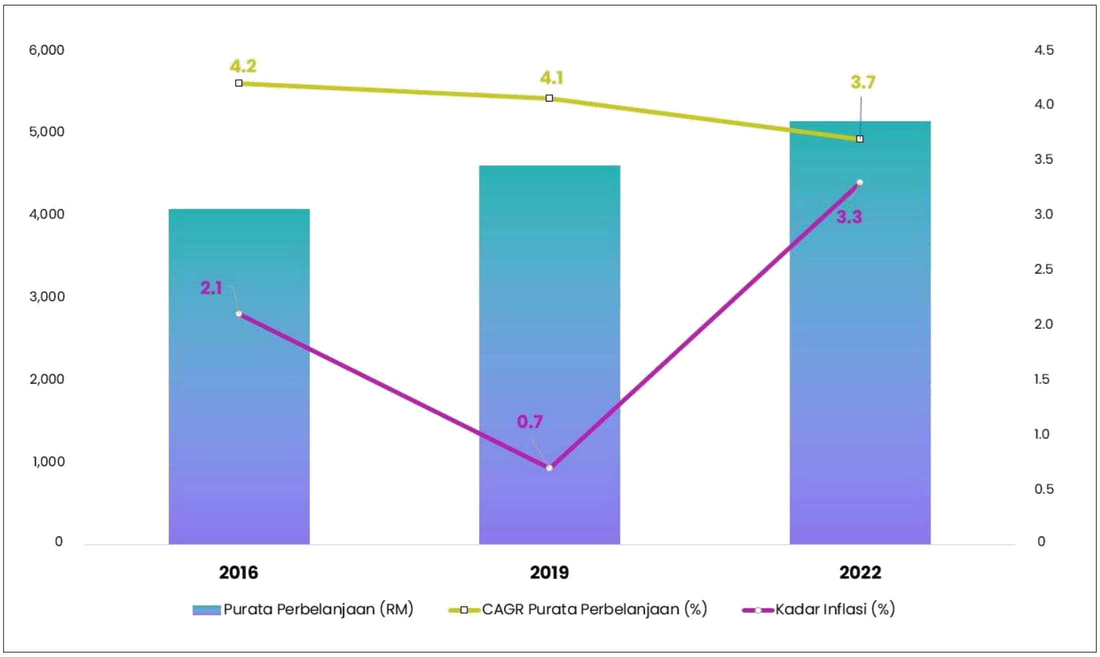
Barangan	Tahun			
	1998	2004	2019	2022
Keperluan Asas	48.2	44.8	43.4	42.2
Pilihan	23.7	24.2	22.8	25.2

2. PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH DAN INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah turut dipengaruhi oleh harga barangan dan perkhidmatan. Secara umumnya, jika harga sesuatu barangan meningkat, permintaan barangan tersebut akan berkurang kerana pengguna cenderung membeli barang pengganti lain. Di Malaysia, tingkat harga barangan diukur menggunakan Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP). IHP mencerminkan kenaikan purata dalam harga dengan andaian bahawa wujudnya keseragaman dalam corak perbelanjaan seluruh isi rumah dengan mengandaikan kuantiti serta kualiti barangan dan perkhidmatan dalam bakul penggunaan tidak berubah.

Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan bagi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah meningkat sebanyak 3.7 peratus setahun daripada RM4,609 (2019) kepada RM5,150 (2022). Aliran yang sama boleh dilihat daripada perubahan inflasi. Kadar inflasi pada tahun 2022 adalah pada 3.3 peratus yang mana lebih tinggi berbanding pada tahun 2016 (2.1%) dan pada tahun 2019 (0.7%) **(Carta 21)**.

Carta 21: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun (CAGR) bagi Purata Perbelanjaan Penggunaan dan Kadar Inflasi, Malaysia, 2016 - 2022



BAHAGIAN 3

STATISTIK PENDAPATAN GARIS KEMISKINAN

2022

INTISARI

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A. PENDAPATAN GARIS KEMISKINAN (PGK)

1. PENDAPATAN GARIS KEMISKINAN (PGK) MAKANAN 2022

PGK makanan merujuk kepada kos minimum dalam memenuhi keperluan kalori harian setiap individu dengan mengambil kira makanan seimbang dan berkhasiat berdasarkan Piramid Makanan Malaysia (PMM) 2020. Dapatan PGK Makanan Malaysia tahun 2022 adalah berdasarkan sumber daripada Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah 2022 yang telah dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Melalui dapatan survei ini, item makanan popular bagi setiap negeri dan strata telah dikenal pasti dan bilangan sajian harian berdasarkan item ini dikemas kini oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM). Seterusnya, harga bagi setiap item ditentukan berdasarkan pengumpulan harga yang dijalankan secara berkala oleh DOSM.

Jadual 16: Kos Makanan mengikut Keperluan Nutrisi bagi Kumpulan Isi Rumah 20 Peratus Terendah (B20), mengikut Strata, Malaysia, 2022

Jantina	Umur	Keperluan Kalori (kcal)	Strata (RM)	
			Bandar	Luar Bandar
Bayi (Lelaki)	6-8 bulan	570-680	25.11	23.55
Bayi (Perempuan)	6-8 bulan	570-680	25.11	23.55
Bayi (Lelaki)	9-11 bulan	660-720	36.58	34.76
Bayi (Perempuan)	9-11 bulan	660-720	36.58	34.76
Kanak-kanak (Lelaki)	1-3 tahun	980	139.29	128.71
Kanak-kanak (Perempuan)	1-3 tahun	900	139.29	128.71
Kanak-kanak (Lelaki)	4-6 tahun	1,300	204.27	187.15
Kanak-kanak (Perempuan)	4-6 tahun	1,210	162.07	145.28
Kanak-kanak (Lelaki)	7-9 tahun	1,750	277.63	261.21
Kanak-kanak (Perempuan)	7-9 tahun	1,610	237.14	222.45
Remaja (Lelaki)	10-12 tahun	1,930	282.76	268.85
Remaja (Perempuan)	10-12 tahun	1,710	280.27	266.30
Remaja (Lelaki)	13-15 tahun	2,210	332.04	323.88
Remaja (Perempuan)	13-15 tahun	1,810	310.74	295.20
Remaja (Lelaki)	16-<18 tahun	2,340	376.51	371.90
Remaja (Perempuan)	16-<18 tahun	1,890	310.97	295.44
Dewasa (Lelaki)	18-29 tahun	2,240	310.12	294.55
Dewasa (Perempuan)	18-29 tahun	1,840	297.21	288.48
Dewasa (Lelaki)	30-59 tahun	2,190	310.12	294.55
Dewasa (Perempuan)	30-59 tahun	1,900	280.12	264.55
Warga Emas (Lelaki)	≥60 tahun	2,030	297.21	281.34
Warga Emas (Perempuan)	≥60 tahun	1,770	277.21	261.34

Nota: Bagi bayi berumur 6-8 bulan dan 9-11 bulan, kos keperluan nutrisi sama memandangkan sebahagian keperluan nutrisi adalah daripada susu ibu

Jumlah perbelanjaan makanan mengikut nutrisi adalah berbeza berdasarkan kumpulan umur, jantina dan strata. Perbezaan antara jantina berlaku disebabkan oleh keperluan kalori bagi lelaki yang lebih berbanding perempuan. Dari segi kumpulan umur, kos makanan yang tinggi direkodkan pada kumpulan umur 18-29 tahun bagi lelaki manakala 30-59 tahun bagi wanita. Perbelanjaan makanan yang berbeza juga adalah disebabkan faktor perbezaan harga mengikut strata. Perincian kos makanan adalah seperti di **Jadual 16**.

Pengemaskinian yang telah dilakukan oleh KKM pada tahun 2022 menyarankan agar pengambilan nutrien dalam pelbagai variasi melibatkan pemilihan buah telah menyebabkan penurunan kos item buah. Sebagai contoh pada tahun 2019, pemilihan di peringkat Malaysia melibatkan satu jenis buah sahaja iaitu buah epal (130g) sebiji. Namun begitu, pada tahun 2022 KKM telah memperkenalkan kepelbagaian variasi dalam pemilihan buah di peringkat Malaysia iaitu tembikai merah (250g) dan pisang mas (60g). Maka, pilihan variasi buah yang disarankan oleh KKM ini telah mewujudkan perbezaan kos di antara tahun 2019 dan 2022. **Jadual 17** menunjukkan contoh perbandingan kepelbagaian buah yang disyorkan KKM pada tahun 2022 bagi kanak-kanak lelaki berumur 7-9 tahun dan remaja lelaki berumur 10-12 tahun di peringkat Malaysia bagi strata bandar.

Jadual 17: Pengambilan Sajian Buah Terpilih berdasarkan Saranan KKM Peringkat Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

2019			2022		
Jantina (Umur)	Item Makanan	Kuantiti Item Makanan Sebulan	Jantina (Umur)	Item Makanan	Kuantiti Item Makanan Sebulan
Lelaki (7-9 tahun) 1,750 kcal	Epal (130g sebiji)	60 biji	Lelaki (7-9 tahun) 1,750 kcal	Tembikai merah (250g)	30 potong
				Pisang mas (60g)	30 biji
Lelaki (10-12 tahun) 1930 kcal	Epal (130g sebiji)	60 biji	Lelaki (10-12 tahun) 1930 kcal	Tembikai merah (250 g)	30 potong
				Pisang mas (60g)	30 biji

Pengemaskinian oleh KKM menyumbang kepada perubahan bilangan sajian pada tahun 2022. Sebagai contoh, kumpulan umur 18-29 tahun lelaki telah menjadi 5 sajian pada 2022 berbanding 6 sajian pada 2019 **(Jadual 18)**. **Jadual 19** menunjukkan bilangan hidangan harian setiap kumpulan makanan yang disarankan oleh KKM mengikut keperluan kalori.

Jadual 18: Sajian Kumpulan Makanan Bijirin Terpilih berdasarkan Saranan KKM

Jantina (umur)	Kumpulan Makanan	Bilangan Sajian Sehari (Berdasarkan Kumpulan Makanan)	
		2019	2022
Dewasa			
Lelaki (18-29 tahun) 2240 kcal	Nasi/ mi/ roti/ bijirin	6.0	5.0
Perempuan (18-29 tahun) 1840 kcal		4.5	5.0
Lelaki (30-59 tahun) 2190 kcal		5.5	5.0
Perempuan (30-59 tahun) 1900 kcal		4.5	5.0
Warga Emas			
Lelaki (≥60 tahun) 2030 kcal	Nasi/ mi/ roti/ bijirin	5.5	5.0
Perempuan (≥60 tahun) 1770 kcal		4.5	4.0

Jadual 19: Bilangan Hidangan Harian yang Disarankan untuk Setiap Kumpulan Makanan

Kumpulan Makanan	Bilangan Hidangan yang Disarankan		
	1,500 kcal	1,800 kcal	2,000 kcal
Sayur-sayuran	≥ 3.0	≥ 3.0	≥ 3.0
Buah-buahan	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nasi, lain-lain bijirin, produk makanan berasaskan bijirin penuh dan ubi -ubian	3.0	4.0	5.0
Ayam / Daging / Telur	1.0	1.0	2.0
Ikan	1.0	1.0	1.0
Legum (gabungan kacang, lentil dan soya)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Susu dan produk tenusu	2.0	2.0	2.0
Lemak / minyak (termasuk 1 hidangan daripada kacang dan biji-bijian)	6.0	8.0	9.0
Gula	1.0	1.0	2.0

Sumber : Malaysian Dietary Guidlines (2020)

2. PENDAPATAN GARIS KEMISKINAN (PGK) BUKAN MAKANAN 2022

PGK bukan makanan merujuk kepada keperluan minimum yang diperlukan oleh sesebuah isi rumah dengan mengambil kira barangan dan perkhidmatan asas serta aspek kualiti hidup merangkumi pakaian, perumahan, barang tahan lama, pengangkutan dan barang bukan makanan lain. Seterusnya, pemilihan dan penentuan item bagi kumpulan bukan makanan tersebut adalah berdasarkan kepada pola perbelanjaan keperluan asas bagi kumpulan isi rumah 20 peratus terendah (B20) yang diperoleh melalui Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) 2022. Penentuan item ini adalah selari dengan pendekatan Ravallion (1998) yang mencadangkan pemilihan item dibuat dalam kalangan isi rumah berpendapatan rendah. Oleh itu, sebanyak 146 item bukan makanan telah dikenal pasti berdasarkan metodologi 2019 bagi mewakili keperluan isi rumah dari sudut bukan makanan.

Beta, β adalah nilai pemalar dan merupakan jumlah kos yang diperlukan oleh seseorang ahli isi rumah bagi mendapatkan dan memiliki seunit item bukan makanan apabila isi rumah berada di lokasi rujukan (Kuala Lumpur). Namun begitu bagi kumpulan perumahan, konsep *economies of scale* diguna pakai untuk menggambarkan keperluan sebenar perbelanjaan perumahan bagi setiap ahli isi rumah.

$$\beta_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{M} P_{j,i}X_{j,i}}{\sum_{j=1}^{M} N_{j,i}P_{j,i}}$$

$\sum_{j=1}^{M} P_{j,i}X_{j,i}$	Jumlah perbelanjaan sebenar isi rumah mengikut item (kumpulan utama dua digit)
$\sum_{j=1}^{M} N_{j,i}P_{j,i}$	Jumlah bilangan ahli isi rumah didarabkan harga relatif item (wajaran)

Jadual 20: Pemalar Kumpulan Bukan Makanan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

ITEM	2019 (RM)	2022 (RM)
Pakaian	20.64	27.74
Perumahan	256.76	458.49
Barangan Tahan Lama	11.35	7.52
Pengangkutan	46.44	73.48
Barangan bukan Makanan Lain	120.12	175.85

Pemalar kumpulan pakaian meningkat daripada RM20.64 (2019) kepada RM27.74 (2022). Seterusnya, pemalar bagi kumpulan perumahan turut meningkat daripada RM256.76 pada tahun 2019 kepada RM458.49 pada tahun 2022. Pemalar bagi kumpulan barang tahan lama menunjukkan trend menurun daripada RM11.35 (2019) kepada RM7.52 (2022). Di samping itu, pemalar bagi kumpulan pengangkutan pada tahun 2019 dan 2022 masing-masing adalah RM46.44 dan RM73.48 menunjukkan peningkatan. Kumpulan barangan bukan makanan lain turut meningkat daripada RM120.12 (2019) kepada RM175.85 (2022) **(Jadual 20).**

PGK bukan makanan adalah hasil darab di antara nilai pemalar *β*, bilangan dan saiz isi rumah (*N)* dan harga relatif kumpulan bukan makanan (*P)*. Pengiraan PGK bukan makanan adalah seperti formula berikut:

$$PLI_{j,i} = \beta_i N_j P_{j,i}$$

β	Pemalar. Jumlah wang yang diperlukan bagi membeli item jika IR tinggal di Kuala Lumpur
N	Saiz isi rumah
P	Harga relatif item mengikut lokaliti

B. INSIDEN KEMISKINAN 2022

1. PENDAPATAN GARIS KEMISKINAN (PGK) 2022

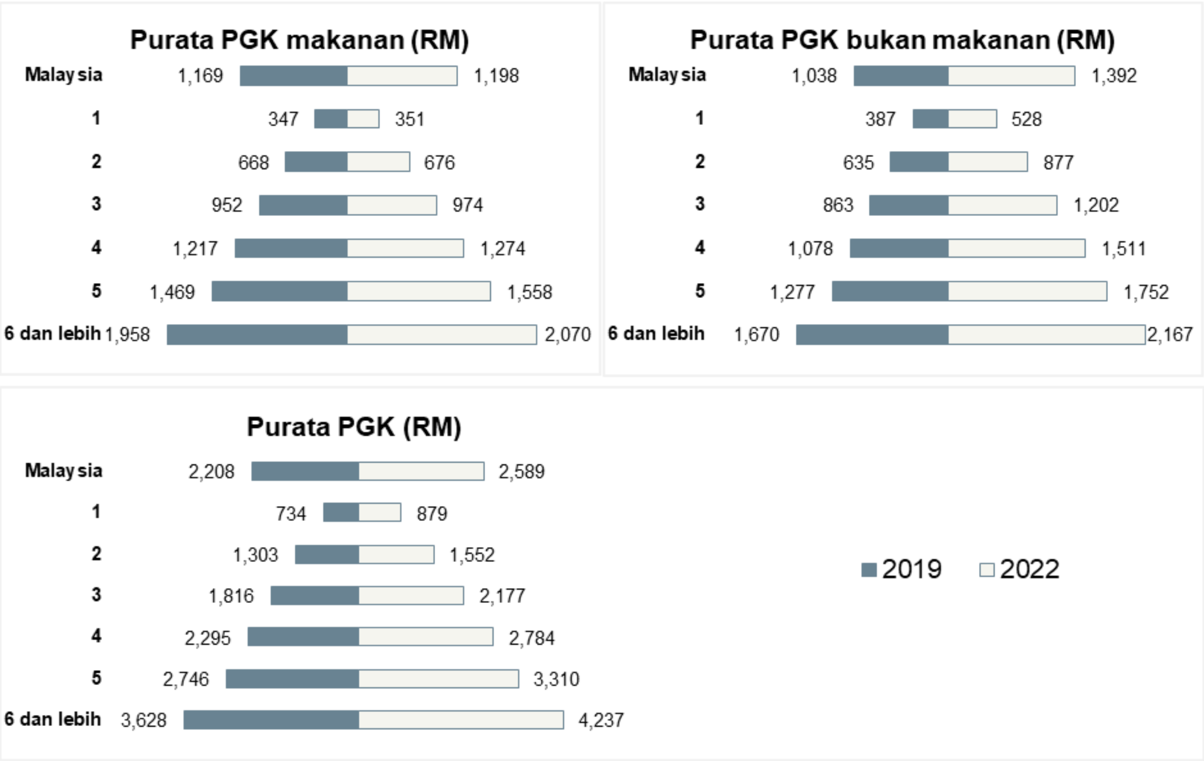
Semua negeri mengalami peningkatan nilai purata PGK pada tahun 2022 berbanding 2019 kecuali W.P. Labuan. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh PGK makanan dan PGK bukan makanan yang turut menunjukkan trend menaik. Negeri yang mempunyai purata PGK tertinggi adalah Selangor dengan nilai purata RM2,830 (2022) berbanding RM2,022 (2019). Sementara itu, Perlis merupakan negeri yang mempunyai purata PGK terendah dengan RM2,140 (2022) berbanding RM1,967 (2019).

Jadual 21: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) mengikut Negeri dan Strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Bandar (RM)		Luar Bandar (RM)		Keseluruhan (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	**2,210**	**2,660**	**2,199**	**2,342**	**2,208**	**2,589**
Johor	2,517	2,665	2,455	2,481	2,505	2,627
Kedah	2,267	2,303	2,218	2,206	2,254	2,271
Kelantan	2,158	2,415	2,119	2,199	2,139	2,297
Melaka	2,387	2,721	2,140	2,122	2,375	2,670
Negeri Sembilan	2,138	2,617	1,930	1,876	2,088	2,402
Pahang	2,344	2,675	2,146	2,235	2,270	2,480
Pulau Pinang	1,974	2,258	2,379	2,136	1,989	2,250
Perak	2,089	2,332	2,025	2,199	2,077	2,297
Perlis	2,012	2,199	1,871	2,069	1,967	2,140
Selangor	2,029	2,848	1,901	2,421	2,022	2,830
Terengganu	2,520	2,799	2,477	2,662	2,507	2,751
Sabah	2,506	2,706	2,589	2,795	2,537	2,742
Sarawak	2,243	2,860	1,979	2,263	2,131	2,618
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,216	2,816	n.a	n.a	2,216	2,816
W.P. Labuan	2,627	2,606	2,684	2,196	2,633	2,576
W.P. Putrajaya	2,128	2,450	n.a	n.a	2,128	2,450

Saiz isi rumah merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi nilai PGK. Isi rumah yang mempunyai bilangan ahli yang ramai memerlukan lebih perbelanjaan untuk item makanan dan bukan makanan bagi mencapai taraf hidup yang sihat dan selesa. Oleh itu, saiz isi rumah menyebabkan perbezaan terhadap nilai purata PGK makanan dan bukan makanan. Perbandingan purata PGK bagi 2019 dan 2022 adalah seperti di **Carta 22**.

Carta 22: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Makanan, Bukan Makanan dan Keseluruhan mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



2. PENDAPATAN GARIS KEMISKINAN (PGK) MAKANAN

Secara umumnya, PGK makanan merujuk kepada pendapatan minimum yang diperlukan oleh sesebuah isi rumah bagi memenuhi keperluan asas makanan. Isi rumah yang berpendapatan di bawah PGK makanan dikategorikan sebagai miskin tegar.

Purata PGK makanan di Malaysia pada tahun 2022 ialah RM1,198 berbanding RM1,169 (2019), meningkat sebanyak RM29 dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 0.8 peratus. Terengganu mencatatkan purata PGK makanan tertinggi dengan nilai RM1,367 (2022) berbanding RM1,312 (2019) diikuti oleh Sarawak dan Selangor dengan nilai purata PGK makanan masing-masing adalah RM1,298 dan RM1,274. Dalam pada itu, negeri yang mempunyai nilai purata PGK makanan terendah pula adalah Pulau Pinang dengan nilai RM1,036 (2022) diikuti Perak dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM1,084 dan RM1,109).

Purata PGK makanan di kawasan bandar meningkat kepada RM1,197 (2022) berbanding RM1,176 (2019) dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 0.6 peratus. Di luar bandar, purata PGK makanan meningkat kepada RM1,199 (2022) berbanding RM1,142 (2019) dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 1.6 peratus.

Jadual 22: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Makanan mengikut Negeri dan Strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Bandar (RM)		Luar Bandar (RM)		Keseluruhan (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	**1,176**	**1,197**	**1,142**	**1,199**	**1,169**	**1,198**
Johor	1,267	1,143	1,257	1,232	1,265	1,161
Kedah	1,219	1,109	1,201	1,253	1,214	1,156
Kelantan	1,184	1,193	1,177	1,199	1,181	1,196
Melaka	1,289	1,251	1,070	1,171	1,279	1,244
Negeri Sembilan	1,241	1,240	1,136	1,006	1,216	1,173
Pahang	1,265	1,250	1,093	1,145	1,201	1,204
Pulau Pinang	993	1,022	1,281	1,214	1,004	1,036
Perak	1,118	1,066	1,035	1,136	1,102	1,084
Perlis	1,176	1,145	1,042	1,132	1,133	1,139
Selangor	1,171	1,274	1,074	1,262	1,166	1,274
Terengganu	1,312	1,352	1,311	1,394	1,312	1,367
Sabah	1,160	1,180	1,209	1,275	1,179	1,218
Sarawak	1,160	1,420	1,009	1,119	1,096	1,298
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,110	1,109	n.a	n.a	1,110	1,109
W.P. Labuan	1,318	1,265	1,328	1,301	1,319	1,268
W.P. Putrajaya	1,074	1,206	n.a	n.a	1,074	1,206

3. PENDAPATAN GARIS KEMISKINAN (PGK) BUKAN MAKANAN

Purata PGK bukan makanan meningkat daripada RM1,038 (2019) kepada RM1,392 (2022). Secara keseluruhan, semua negeri merekodkan peningkatan purata PGK bukan makanan berbanding tahun 2019 kecuali W.P. Labuan. Pada 2022, negeri yang mencatatkan PGK tertinggi bagi bukan makanan adalah W.P. Kuala Lumpur mencatatkan RM1,707, Selangor RM1,556, dan Sabah RM1,524. Manakala negeri dengan PGK terendah bagi bukan makanan adalah Perlis (RM1,001), Kelantan (RM1,101) dan Kedah (RM1,115).

Purata PGK bukan makanan bagi bandar pada tahun 2019 dan 2022 masing-masing merekodkan RM1,034 dan RM1,463. Manakala, purata PGK bukan makanan bagi luar bandar pada tahun 2019 dan 2022 masing-masing mencatatkan RM1,057 dan RM1,143.

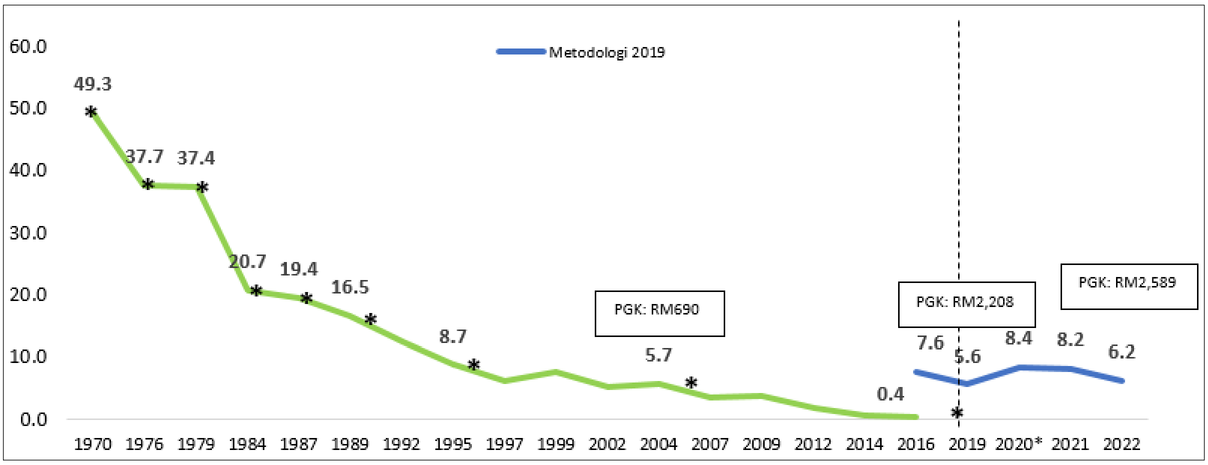
Jadual 23: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Bukan Makanan mengikut Negeri dan Strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Bandar (RM)		Luar Bandar (RM)		Keseluruhan (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	**1,034**	**1,463**	**1,057**	**1,143**	**1,038**	**1,392**
Johor	1,251	1,522	1,198	1,249	1,240	1,465
Kedah	1,048	1,193	1,017	953	1,040	1,115
Kelantan	973	1,222	943	1,000	959	1,101
Melaka	1,098	1,471	1,070	951	1,097	1,426
Negeri Sembilan	897	1,376	794	870	872	1,230
Pahang	1,078	1,425	1,053	1,090	1,069	1,276
Pulau Pinang	981	1,236	1,098	923	985	1,213
Perak	972	1,265	990	1,063	975	1,213
Perlis	836	1,054	829	936	833	1,001
Selangor	858	1,573	826	1,159	856	1,556
Terengganu	1,208	1,447	1,166	1,267	1,195	1,383
Sabah	1,345	1,526	1,379	1,521	1,358	1,524
Sarawak	1,083	1,440	970	1,144	1,035	1,320
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,107	1,707	n.a	n.a	1,107	1,707
W.P. Labuan	1,309	1,340	1,356	896	1,314	1,308
W.P. Putrajaya	1,054	1,244	n.a	n.a	1,054	1,244

C. ANALISIS TREND KEMISKINAN DI MALAYSIA

Sepanjang tempoh 1970 hingga 2022, PGK telah dikaji semula sebanyak dua kali pada tahun 2005 dan 2019 untuk memastikan pengukurannya relevan dengan mengambil kira situasi semasa isi rumah **(Carta 23).**

Carta 23: Siri Masa Nilai PGK dan Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak, Malaysia, 1970 - 2022



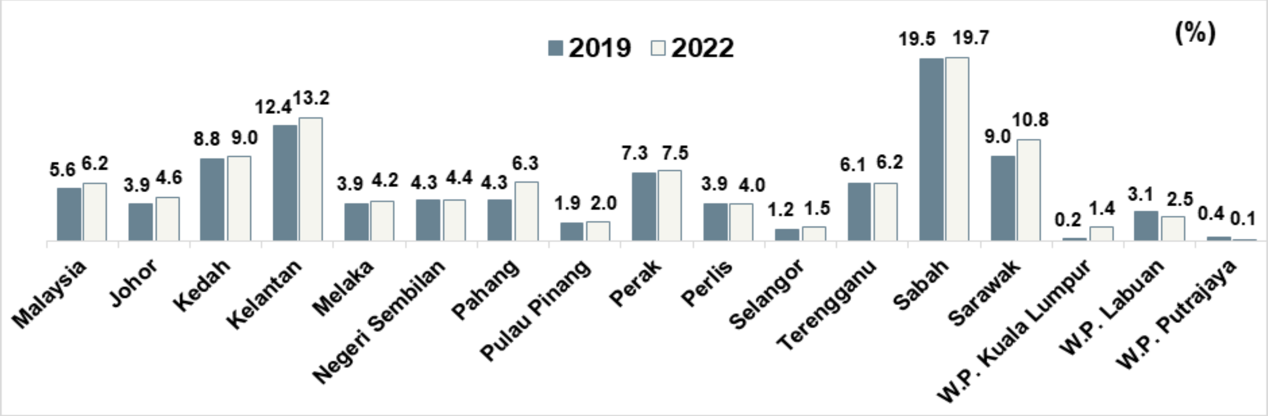
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Nota: *Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan, 2020

Insiden kemiskinan mutlak Malaysia mengalami trend penurunan daripada 49.3 peratus (1970) kepada 0.4 peratus (2016). Pada tahun 2016, insiden kemiskinan mutlak berada pada paras terendah yang pernah dicatatkan oleh negara. Namun begitu, kajian semula terhadap PGK menyaksikan insiden kemiskinan mutlak negara dikemas kini kepada 7.6 peratus pada tahun 2016 berdasarkan metodologi PGK 2019. Seterusnya, kemiskinan mutlak turun kepada 5.6 peratus (2019) sebelum meningkat kepada 8.4 peratus (2020). Peningkatan ini adalah kesan daripada penularan COVID-19 yang melanda negara bahkan dunia. Pada tahun 2022, pembukaan semula dan pemulihan sektor ekonomi telah menyebabkan penurunan insiden kemiskinan mutlak kepada 6.2 peratus. Walaupun purata PGK meningkat dari tahun 2019, insiden kemiskinan mutlak menunjukkan trend menurun.

1. INSIDEN KEMISKINAN MUTLAK 2022

Berdasarkan Laporan Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020, insiden kemiskinan mutlak di Malaysia mencatatkan kadar 8.4 peratus pada tahun 2020 berbanding 5.6 peratus pada tahun 2019 kesan daripada penutupan ekonomi. Insiden kemiskinan kemudiannya bertambah baik kepada 6.2 peratus pada tahun 2022. Penurunan insiden kemiskinan mutlak yang direkodkan pada tahun 2022 sebahagiannya adalah kesan daripada pembukaan dan pemulihan ekonomi. Pada tahun 2022, Sabah (19.7%) merupakan negeri dengan insiden kemiskinan mutlak tertinggi manakala W.P. Putrajaya (0.1%) mempunyai kadar kemiskinan mutlak yang terendah. Negeri yang merekodkan insiden kemiskinan mutlak melebihi nasional antaranya adalah Pahang (6.3%), Perak (7.5%) dan Sarawak (10.8%).

Carta 24: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



Purata saiz isi rumah nasional pada tahun 2019 adalah 3.9 ahli isi rumah manakala pada tahun 2022 adalah 3.8 ahli isi rumah. Seterusnya, purata saiz isi rumah miskin mutlak nasional pada tahun 2019 dan 2022 masing-masing adalah 5.6 ahli isi rumah dan 5.3 ahli isi rumah. Pada tahun 2019, Terengganu merupakan negeri yang mempunyai purata saiz isi rumah miskin mutlak terbesar iaitu 6.3 ahli isi rumah dengan purata PGK sebanyak RM2,507.

Jadual 24: Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Keseluruhan, Miskin Mutlak dan Purata PGK mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah (Orang)		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Miskin Mutlak (Orang)		Purata PGK (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	**3.9**	**3.8**	**5.6**	**5.3**	**2,208**	**2,589**
Johor	3.8	3.7	5.0	4.8	2,505	2,627
Kedah	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.7	2,254	2,271
Kelantan	4.4	4.2	6.1	5.4	2,139	2,297
Melaka	3.9	3.9	5.4	5.6	2,375	2,670
Negeri Sembilan	3.7	3.6	5.4	5.3	2,088	2,402
Pahang	3.8	3.7	5.5	5.1	2,270	2,480
Pulau Pinang	3.6	3.4	4.8	5.0	1,989	2,250
Perak	3.5	3.5	5.2	4.6	2,077	2,297
Perlis	3.9	3.9	5.2	5.3	1,967	2,140
Selangor	3.9	3.8	5.7	5.7	2,022	2,830
Terengganu	4.7	4.6	6.3	6.3	2,507	2,751
Sabah	4.5	4.3	6.1	5.8	2,537	2,742
Sarawak	4.0	4.0	5.4	5.3	2,131	2,618
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.3	3.2	4.9	5.1	2,216	2,816
W.P. Labuan	4.3	4.1	6.1	5.6	2,633	2,576
W.P. Putrajaya	3.8	3.9	5.0	7.0	2,128	2,450

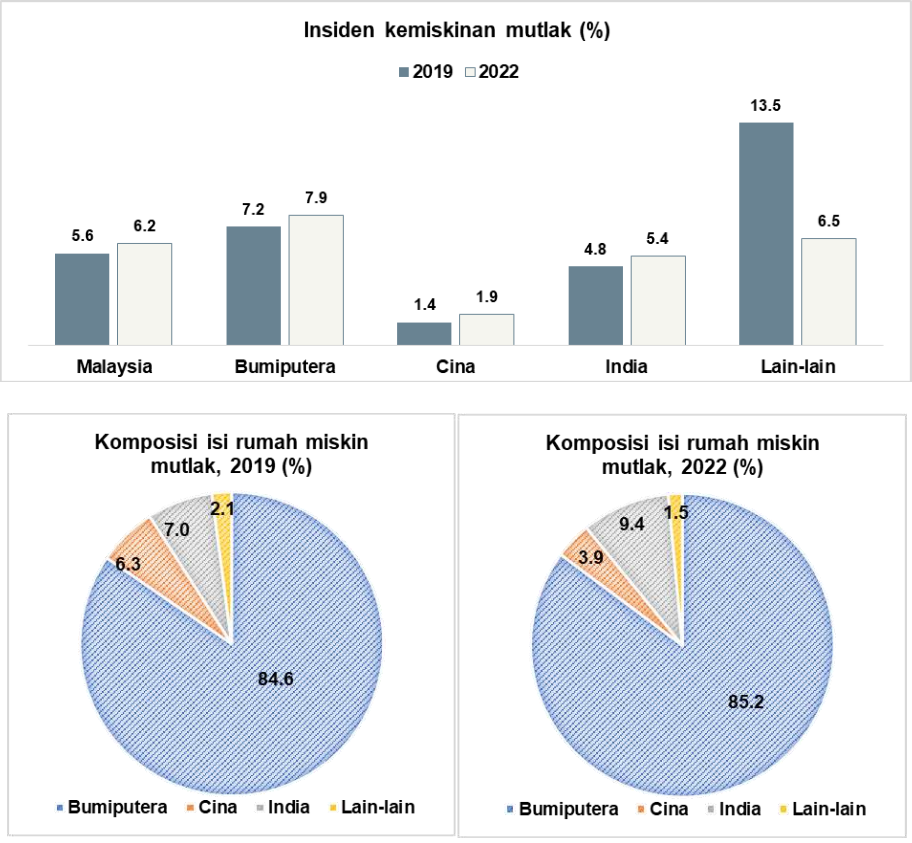
Dari sudut insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia mencatatkan peningkatan bagi isi rumah yang tinggal di bandar manakala isi rumah di luar bandar menunjukkan penurunan pada tahun 2022. Di Malaysia, isi rumah di bandar mencatatkan sebanyak 3.8 peratus (2019) berbanding 4.5 peratus (2022), manakala isi rumah di luar bandar pula memaparkan penurunan iaitu daripada 12.4 peratus (2019) kepada 12.0 peratus (2022).

Jadual 25: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Negeri dan Strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Bandar (%)		Luar Bandar (%)		Keseluruhan (%)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	**3.8**	**4.5**	**12.4**	**12.0**	**5.6**	**6.2**
Johor	3.6	4.2	4.8	6.1	3.9	4.6
Kedah	8.0	8.8	10.8	9.5	8.8	9.0
Kelantan	9.1	11.6	16.0	14.6	12.4	13.2
Melaka	3.8	4.3	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.2
Negeri Sembilan	3.7	4.0	6.2	5.4	4.3	4.4
Pahang	3.4	5.6	5.9	7.1	4.3	6.3
Pulau Pinang	1.8	1.9	4.8	3.5	1.9	2.0
Perak	6.5	6.3	10.6	10.9	7.3	7.5
Perlis	4.4	3.9	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.0
Selangor	1.1	1.5	2.0	3.1	1.2	1.5
Terengganu	5.5	5.0	7.4	8.3	6.1	6.2
Sabah	12.5	13.9	31.1	28.5	19.5	19.7
Sarawak	4.8	8.3	14.6	14.6	9.0	10.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.2	1.4	n.a	n.a	0.2	1.4
W.P. Labuan	3.3	2.7	1.3	0.0	3.1	2.5
W.P. Putrajaya	0.4	0.1	n.a	n.a	0.4	0.1

Insiden kemiskinan turut meningkat bagi semua kumpulan etnik utama pada tahun 2022. Bumiputera mencatatkan insiden kemiskinan tertinggi iaitu 7.9 peratus diikuti dengan etnik India (5.4%) dan Cina (1.9%). Dari sudut komposisi isi rumah miskin mutlak pula, Bumiputera merangkumi 85.2 peratus daripada keseluruhan isi rumah miskin sementara etnik India dan Cina masing-masing merangkumi 9.4 peratus dan 3.9 peratus **(Carta 25).**

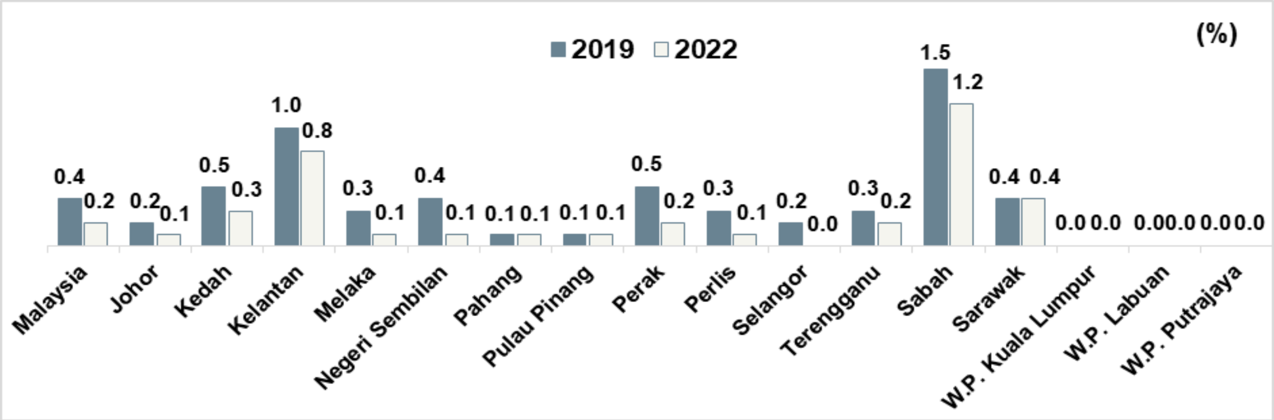
Carta 25: Insiden dan Komposisi Isi Rumah Miskin Mutlak mengikut Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



2. INSIDEN KEMISKINAN TEGAR 2022

Berdasarkan Laporan Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020, insiden kemiskinan tegar di Malaysia merekodkan 1.0 peratus pada tahun 2020, lebih tinggi daripada 0.4 peratus pada tahun 2019. Walau bagaimanapun, hasil daripada daripada pembukaan dan pemulihan ekonomi kadar ini mencatatkan penurunan kepada 0.2 peratus pada tahun 2022. Pada tahun 2022, Sabah (1.2%) merupakan negeri dengan insiden kemiskinan tegar tertinggi manakala W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Labuan dan Putrajaya (0.0%) adalah negeri yang mempunyai kadar kemiskinan tegar yang terendah. Negeri yang merekodkan insiden kemiskinan tegar melebihi nasional antaranya adalah Sarawak (0.4%), Kelantan (0.8%) dan Sabah (1.2%).

Carta 26: Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



Nota: 0.0 kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan. Misalnya, kurang daripada 0.05 peratus

Dari segi saiz isi rumah, miskin tegar di peringkat nasional mencatatkan purata ahli isi rumah sebanyak 6.6 orang (2019: 6.3 orang). Pada tahun 2019, Kelantan merupakan negeri yang mempunyai purata saiz isi rumah miskin terbesar iaitu 8.1 orang ahli isi rumah dengan purata PGK Makanan sebanyak RM1,181.

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Jadual 26: Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Keseluruhan, Miskin Tegar dan Purata PGK Makanan mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah (Orang)		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Miskin Tegar (Orang)		Purata PGK Makanan (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	**3.9**	**3.8**	**6.3**	**6.6**	**1,169**	**1,198**
Johor	3.8	3.7	5.3	6.6	1,265	1,161
Kedah	3.9	3.8	5.9	5.2	1,214	1,156
Kelantan	4.4	4.2	8.1	6.6	1,181	1,196
Melaka	3.9	3.9	5.5	8.0	1,279	1,244
Negeri Sembilan	3.7	3.6	4.7	5.3	1,216	1,173
Pahang	3.8	3.7	4.5	6.7	1,201	1,204
Pulau Pinang	3.6	3.4	5.1	5.4	1,004	1,036
Perak	3.5	3.5	5.1	6.2	1,102	1,084
Perlis	3.9	3.9	4.0	5.6	1,133	1,139
Selangor	3.9	3.8	6.1	7.0	1,166	1,274
Terengganu	4.7	4.6	6.1	7.5	1,312	1,367
Sabah	4.5	4.3	7.3	7.1	1,179	1,218
Sarawak	4.0	4.0	6.2	6.8	1,096	1,298
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.3	3.2	2.5	1.0	1,110	1,109
W.P. Labuan	4.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	1,319	1,268
W.P. Putrajaya	3.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	1,074	1,206

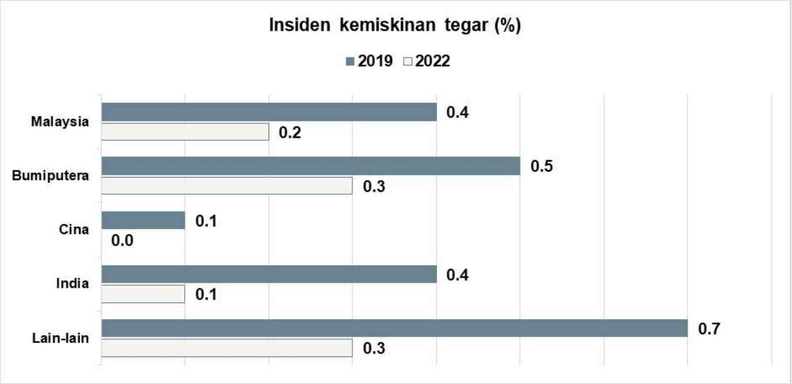
Dari sudut insiden kemiskinan tegar mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia mencatatkan penurunan bagi isi rumah yang tinggal di bandar dan luar bandar pada tahun 2022. Di Malaysia, isi rumah yang tinggal di bandar mencatatkan peratusan sebanyak 0.2 peratus (2019) lebih rendah daripada 0.1 peratus (2022), manakala di luar bandar pula ialah daripada 0.9 peratus (2019) kepada 0.7 peratus (2022).

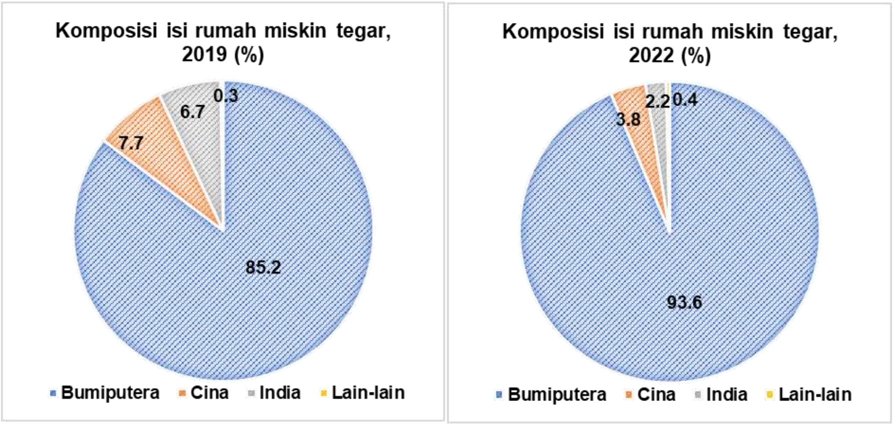
Jadual 27: Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Negeri dan Strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Bandar (%)		Luar Bandar (%)		Keseluruhan (%)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.2**
Johor	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Kedah	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Kelantan	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8
Melaka	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
Negeri Sembilan	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1
Pahang	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pulau Pinang	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Perak	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2
Perlis	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Selangor	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
Terengganu	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Sabah	0.6	0.5	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.2
Sarawak	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0

Insiden kemiskinan tegar turut mencatatkan penurunan bagi semua kumpulan etnik. Walau bagaimanapun, dari sudut komposisi isi rumah miskin, Bumiputera mencatatkan peningkatan 93.6 peratus pada tahun 2022 berbanding 85.2 peratus pada tahun 2019. Sebaliknya, komposisi isi rumah miskin tegar bagi etnik Cina dan India masing-masing merekodkan penurunan kepada 3.8 peratus dan 2.2 peratus pada tahun 2022 berbanding 7.7 peratus dan 6.7 peratus pada tahun 2019 **(Carta 27).**

Carta 27: Insiden dan Komposisi Isi Rumah Miskin Tegar mengikut Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022





3. KEMISKINAN RELATIF 2022

Konsep pengiraan kemiskinan relatif adalah berbeza dengan kemiskinan mutlak. Had kemiskinan relatif ditentukan berdasarkan kepada penengah pendapatan keseluruhan isi rumah. Had kemiskinan relatif pada tahun 2022 adalah RM3,169 berbanding RM2,937 pada tahun 2019.

Negeri yang merekodkan had kemiskinan relatif tertinggi adalah W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM5,117) dengan 12.7 peratus isi rumah berada di bawah had kemiskinan relatif. Sementara itu, Kelantan mempunyai had kemiskinan relatif terendah (RM1,807) dengan 12.2 peratus isi rumah berada di bawah had kemiskinan relatif.

Jadual 28: Had dan Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Had Kemiskinan Relatif (RM)			Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif (%)		
	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022
Malaysia	**2,614**	**2,937**	**3,169**	**15.9**	**16.9**	**16.6**
Johor	2,826	3,214	3,440	13.5	15.3	15.9
Kedah	1,906	2,163	2,201	15.9	10.9	11.9
Kelantan	1,540	1,782	1,807	12.1	9.9	12.2
Melaka	2,794	3,027	3,105	10.7	17.0	13.2
Negeri Sembilan	2,290	2,503	2,613	15.5	11.6	13.3
Pahang	1,990	2,220	2,377	8.2	6.0	7.7
Pulau Pinang	2,705	3,085	3,251	6.6	13.2	15.3
Perak	2,003	2,137	2,247	14.1	11.3	13.5
Perlis	2,102	2,297	2,357	12.0	12.0	12.6
Selangor	3,613	4,105	4,992	10.7	15.3	14.2
Terengganu	2,347	2,773	2,939	10.2	8.2	6.9
Sabah	2,055	2,118	2,289	17.6	14.7	14.5
Sarawak	2,082	2,272	2,489	16.8	15.2	16.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,537	5,275	5,117	13.8	10.6	12.7
W.P. Labuan	2,964	3,363	3,452	11.6	12.9	7.0
W.P. Putrajaya	4,138	4,992	5,028	6.8	12.1	11.4

Nota:
Had pendapatan kemiskinan relatif mengikut separuh daripada penengah pendapatan bagi negeri

D. KEMISKINAN PELBAGAI DIMENSI

Berasaskan kepada garis kemiskinan pada kadar 30 peratus daripada indikator berwajaran menunjukkan pada tahun 2016, kira-kira 1.52 peratus isi rumah di Malaysia adalah miskin pelbagai dimensi. Peratus tersebut berkurang kepada 1.10 peratus pada tahun 2019 dan pada tahun 2022, peratus tersebut menurun kepada 0.8 peratus. Secara purata, kadar ketersisihan yang dialami isi rumah miskin pelbagai dimensi pada tahun 2019 adalah 41.42 peratus daripada indikator berwajaran manakala kadar ketersisihan yang dialami oleh isi rumah miskin pelbagai dimensi pada tahun 2022 adalah 40.86 peratus. Dengan mengambil kira insiden dan purata intensiti ketersisihan isi rumah miskin pelbagai dimensi tersebut, MPI Malaysia secara keseluruhannya telah menurun daripada 0.0110 pada tahun 2019 kepada 0.0079 pada tahun 2022. Ini menunjukkan program-program pembasmian kemiskinan yang dilaksanakan dalam tempoh tersebut adalah berkesan **(Jadual 29).**

Jadual 29: Insiden Isi Rumah Miskin Pelbagai Dimensi dan Purata Intensiti Ketersisihan serta MPI di Peringkat Nasional, Strata Bandar dan Luar Bandar, 2016, 2019 dan 2022

Strata	Insiden Isi Rumah Miskin Pelbagai Dimensi			Purata Intensiti Ketersisihan Isi Rumah Miskin Pelbagai Dimensi			MPI		
	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022
Nasional	**0.0366**	**0.0264**	**0.0193**	**0.4147**	**0.4142**	**0.4086**	**0.0152**	**0.0110**	**0.0079**
Bandar	0.0128	0.0094	0.0055	0.3843	0.3801	0.3703	0.0049	0.0036	0.0021
Luar bandar	0.1233	0.0938	0.0677	0.4262	0.4277	0.4197	0.0526	0.0401	0.0284

BAHAGIAN 4

STATISTIK KETIDAKSAMARATAAN

2022

INTISARI

A. PENGENALAN

Kerajaan memperkenalkan Dasar Ekonomi Baru (DEB) pada tahun 1971 bagi merapatkan jurang ekonomi antara etnik. Strategi utama DEB adalah untuk membasmi kemiskinan mutlak dengan meningkatkan tahap pendapatan dan pekerjaan, tanpa mengira kaum. Seterusnya, untuk menyusun semula masyarakat supaya pengenalan kaum dengan fungsi ekonomi dan lokasi geografi dapat dihapuskan. DEB memberi kesan yang positif terhadap kadar kemiskinan dan ketidaksamarataan dengan kadar kemiskinan menurun daripada 49.3 peratus (1970) kepada 0.4 peratus (2016). Selaras dengan kajian semula Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) yang dilaksanakan pada tahun 2019, kadar kemiskinan mutlak adalah 5.6 peratus.

Jumlah penduduk Malaysia pada tahun 1970 adalah 10.44 juta dan meningkat kepada 32.45 juta pada tahun 2020, iaitu peningkatan tiga kali ganda sejak 50 tahun yang lalu. Jumlah isi rumah juga menunjukkan peningkatan yang ketara daripada 1.89 juta (1970) kepada 8.23 juta isi rumah (2020) **(Jadual 30)**.

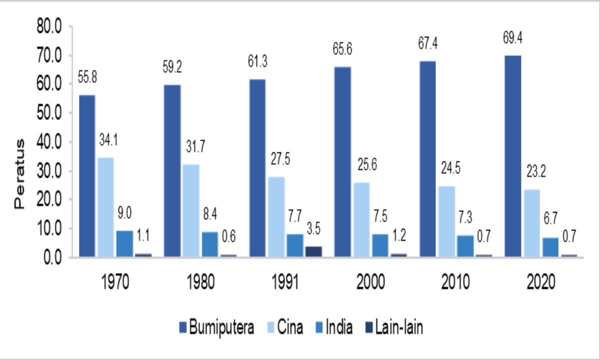
Jadual 30: Bilangan Penduduk dan Isi Rumah,

Tahun	Bilangan Penduduk (Juta)	Bilangan Isi Rumah (Juta)
1970	10.4	1.9
1980	13.1	2.5
1991	17.6	3.6
2000	22.2	4.8
2010	27.5	6.4
2020	32.5	8.2

Sumber: Laporan Banci Penduduk, 2020

Bumiputera mencatatkan peningkatan daripada 55.8 peratus (1970) kepada 69.4 peratus (2020). Sebaliknya, Cina menunjukkan penurunan daripada 34.1 peratus (1970) kepada 23.2 peratus (2020), manakala bagi India, ia menurun daripada 9.0 peratus kepada 6.7 peratus **(Carta 28)**.

Carta 28: Peratusan Penduduk Mengikut Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 1970-2020

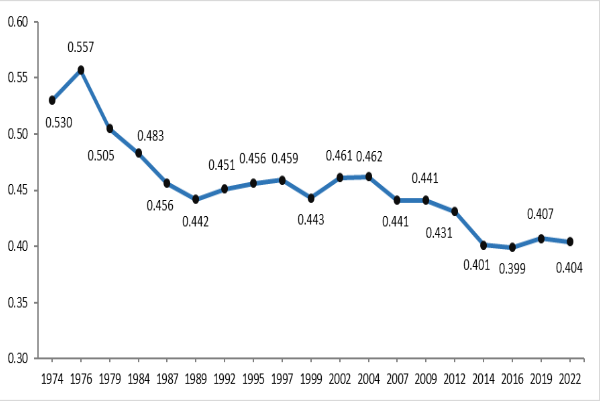


Sumber: Laporan Banci Penduduk, 2020

B. PEKALI GINI DAN JURANG PENDAPATAN

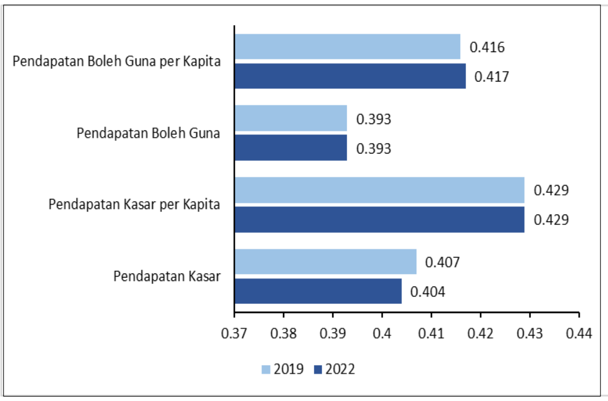
Pekali Gini merupakan salah satu indikator pengukuran ketidaksamarataan yang kerap digunakan bagi kebanyakan negara termasuk Malaysia. Nilai pekali Gini bermula dari 0 bagi kesamarataan sempurna hingga 1 bagi ketidaksamarataan sempurna. Nilai pekali Gini yang mempunyai nilai kesamarataan sempurna ada kalanya tidak menggambarkan pembangunan sesebuah negara. Manakala, ketidaksamarataan sempurna pula berlaku disebabkan proses pembangunan sedang berlaku di negara tertentu. Nilai pekali Gini di Malaysia telah menunjukkan penurunan daripada 0.530 pada tahun 1974 kepada 0.404 pada tahun 2022 seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 29.** Malaysia mencatatkan nilai Pekali Gini tertinggi pada tahun 1976 (0.557), manakala nilai pekali Gini terendah dicatat pada tahun 2016 (0.399).

Carta 29: Ketidaksamarataan, Malaysia, 1974-2022



Bagi pendapatan kasar, pekali gini bagi tahun 2022 bertambah baik daripada 0.407 (2019) kepada 0.404. Walau bagaimanapun, dari sudut pendapatan kasar per kapita, Pekali Gini kekal pada 0.429. Bagi melihat ketidaksamarataan dalam konteks yang lebih adil, Pekali Gini diukur menggunakan pendapatan boleh guna. Pada tahun 2022, Pekali Gini berdasarkan pendapatan boleh guna mencatatkan nilai yang sama bagi kedua-dua tahun (0.393). Dari sudut pendapatan boleh guna per kapita, Pekali Gini melebar daripada 0.416 (2019) kepada 0.417 (2022) **(Carta 30)**.

Carta 30: Pekali Gini, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



Nilai Pekali Gini di bandar bertambah baik dari semua sudut pendapatan; pendapatan kasar 0.398 (2019), 0.393 (2022); pendapatan kasar per kapita 0.419 (2019), 0.418 (2022); pendapatan boleh guna 0.385 (2019), 0.382 (2022); pendapatan boleh guna per kapita 2019 0.407 (2019), 0.406 (2022). Trend yang sama ditunjukkan di kawasan luar bandar iaitu; pendapatan kasar 0.367(2019), 0.351 (2022); pendapatan kasar per kapita 0.394 (2019), 0.361 (2022); pendapatan boleh guna 0.361 (2019), 0.353 (2022); pendapatan boleh guna per kapita 0.388 (2019), 0.365 (2022). Ini menunjukkan bahawa ketidaksamarataan dalam strata yang sama semakin mengecil **(Jadual 31)**.

Jadual 31: Pekali Gini mengikut Strata, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Pendapatan Kasar		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita		Pendapatan Boleh Guna		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	**0.407**	**0.404**	**0.429**	**0.429**	**0.393**	**0.393**	**0.416**	**0.417**
Bandar	0.398	0.393	0.419	0.418	0.385	0.382	0.407	0.406
Luar Bandar	0.367	0.351	0.394	0.361	0.361	0.353	0.388	0.365

Sebaliknya, **Jadual 32** menunjukkan jurang pendapatan antara strata bandar dan luar bandar melebar di mana nisbah dari semua sudut pendapatan menunjukkan trend yang sama; pendapatan kasar 1:0.58 (2019), 1:0.55 (2022); pendapatan kasar per kapita 1:0.56 (2019), 1:0.51 (2022); pendapatan boleh guna 1:0.62 (2019), 1:0.58 (2022); pendapatan boleh guna per kapita 1:0.60 (2019), 1:0.58 (2022). Purata pendapatan kasar di bandar adalah RM9,428 manakala di kawasan luar bandar adalah RM5,147 pada tahun 2022.

Jadual 32: Jurang Pendapatan antara Bandar dan Luar Bandar, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Strata	Pendapatan Kasar		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita		Pendapatan Boleh Guna		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Bandar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Luar Bandar	0.58	0.55	0.56	0.51	0.62	0.58	0.60	0.58

Nilai Pekali Gini bagi pendapatan kasar bertambah baik bagi semua kumpulan etnik; Bumiputera 0.389 (2019), 0.387 (2022); Cina 0.417 (2019), 0.412 (2022); India 0.411 (2019), 0.406 (2022); Lain-lain 0.402 (2019), 0.397 (2022). Trend yang sama ditunjukkan dari sudut pendapatan kasar per kapita bagi semua etnik kecuali Cina. Bagi pendapatan boleh guna pula, Bumiputera menunjukkan jurang lebih lebar, manakala etnik lain bertambah baik. Pendapatan boleh guna per kapita Bumiputera kekal pada 0.397 bagi tahun 2022. Etnik Cina pula menunjukkan jurang yang lebih melebar, manakala etnik India bertambah baik daripada 0.420 kepada 0.419 **(Jadual 33)**.

Jadual 33: Pekali Gini Mengikut Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Kumpulan Etnik	Pendapatan Kasar		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita		Pendapatan Boleh Guna		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Bumiputera	0.389	0.387	0.409	0.406	0.377	0.379	0.397	0.397
Cina	0.417	0.412	0.410	0.414	0.399	0.398	0.395	0.399
India	0.411	0.406	0.433	0.431	0.399	0.396	0.420	0.419
Lain-lain	0.402	0.397	0.443	0.416	0.396	0.393	0.437	0.403

Jurang pendapatan bagi pendapatan kasar antara etnik semakin melebar kecuali India yang bertambah baik; Bumiputera 1:0.72 (2019),1:0.71 (2022); India 1:0.83 (2019), 1:0.84 (2022); Lain-lain 1:0.60 (2019), 1:0.56 (2022) **(Jadual 34)**. Pendapatan purata etnik Cina adalah RM10,656 sebulan, sementara India dan Bumiputera masing-masing mencatatkan pendapatan purata sebanyak RM8,950 dan RM7,599 bagi pendapatan kasar.

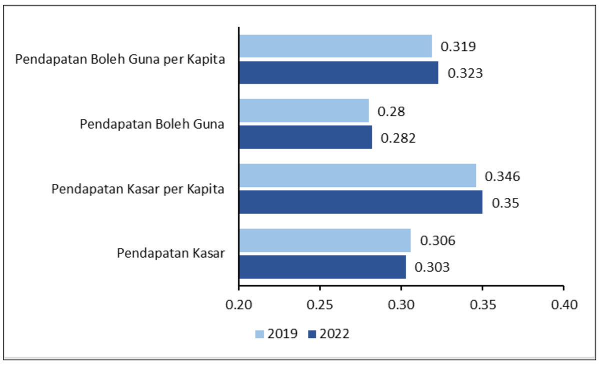
Jadual 34: Jurang Pendapatan antara Etnik Cina dan Etnik lain, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Kumpulan Etnik	Pendapatan Kasar		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita		Pendapatan Boleh Guna		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Bumiputera	0.72	0.71	0.60	0.58	0.73	0.74	0.61	0.60
Cina	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
India	0.83	0.84	0.75	0.76	0.83	0.84	0.74	0.76
Lain-lain	0.60	0.56	0.51	0.53	0.63	0.58	0.52	0.55

C. INDEKS *THEIL*

Indeks *Theil* adalah ukuran statistik yang digunakan untuk mengukur ketidaksamarataan pendapatan atau kekayaan sesebuah populasi. Indeks ini dibangunkan oleh ahli ekonometri *Henri Theil*. Nilai Indeks *Theil* yang lebih tinggi menunjukkan ketidaksamarataan yang lebih lebar, sementara nilai sifar menunjukkan kesamarataan sempurna. Nilai Indeks *Theil* menunjukkan penurunan pada tahun 2022 bagi pendapatan kasar manakala lain-lain pendapatan menunjukkan peningkatan berbanding tahun 2019 **(Carta 31)**.

Carta 31: Indeks *Theil*, Malaysia, 2022



Indeks *Theil* bagi pendapatan kasar di kawasan bandar lebih tinggi iaitu 0.289 berbanding kawasan luar bandar dengan 0.212, manakala bagi pendapatan kasar per kapita di bandar juga mencatatkan nilai lebih tinggi iaitu 0.332 berbanding luar bandar dengan 0.230. **Jadual 35** menunjukkan Indeks *Theil* di kawasan bandar lebih tinggi berbanding kawasan luar bandar berdasarkan empat jenis pendapatan iaitu pendapatan kasar, pendapatan kasar per kapita, pendapatan boleh guna dan pendapatan boleh guna per kapita. Sehubungan itu, jurang pendapatan luar bandar lebih baik berbanding bandar.

Jadual 35: Indeks *Theil* Mengikut Strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Strata	Pendapatan Kasar		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita		Pendapatan Boleh Guna		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	0.306	0.303	0.346	0.350	0.280	0.282	0.319	0.323
Bandar	0.293	0.289	0.331	0.332	0.269	0.270	0.307	0.308
Luar Bandar	0.246	0.212	0.282	0.230	0.239	0.214	0.272	0.234

Jadual 36 menunjukkan nilai Indeks *Theil* mengikut etnik utama di Malaysia iaitu Bumiputera, Cina dan India. Nilai Indeks *Theil* bagi pendapatan kasar etnik India lebih tinggi iaitu 0.332 berbanding Bumiputera dan Cina (0.275 dan 0.310), manakala Indeks *Theil* berdasarkan pendapatan kasar per kapita bagi etnik India ialah 0.372 lebih tinggi berbanding Bumiputera dan Cina. Pendapatan boleh guna juga menunjukkan trend yang sama dengan pendapatan kasar dan pendapatan kasar per kapita di mana etnik India menunjukkan indeks yang paling tinggi (0.304). Pendapatan boleh guna per kapita bagi etnik India mencatatkan indeks 0.340. Nilai Indeks *Theil* yang tinggi menunjukkan ketidaksamarataan yang melebar.

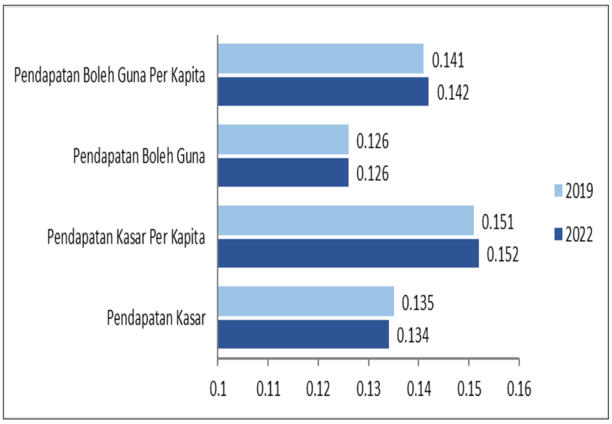
Jadual 36: Indeks *Theil* Mengikut Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Kumpulan Etnik	Pendapatan Kasar		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita		Pendapatan Boleh Guna		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Bumiputera	0.279	0.275	0.312	0.310	0.258	0.261	0.288	0.290
Cina	0.318	0.310	0.312	0.320	0.287	0.287	0.286	0.294
India	0.310	0.332	0.375	0.372	0.292	0.304	0.348	0.340
Lain-lain	0.328	0.281	0.392	0.325	0.318	0.271	0.381	0.294

D. INDEKS *ATKINSON*

Indeks *Atkinson* memberikan ukuran yang lebih sensitif terhadap perubahan dalam ketidaksamarataan pendapatan atau kekayaan berbanding dengan pekali Gini. Nilai indeks *Atkinson* bagi pendapatan kasar pada tahun 2022 lebih kecil kepada 0.134 berbanding 0.135 (2019). Dalam konteks ini, sekiranya pendapatan diagihkan sama rata, hanya 86.6 peratus daripada pendapatan kasar diperlukan untuk membiayai keperluan hidup, berbanding 86.5 peratus pada 2019. Manakala pendapatan kasar per kapita dan pendapatan boleh guna per kapita masing-masing menunjukkan peningkatan pada tahun 2022 iaitu 0.152 dan 0.142 **(Carta 32)**.

Carta 32: Indeks *Atkinson*, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



E. NISBAH SERAKAN

Ukuran ketidaksamarataan yang mudah dan popular ialah nisbah serakan, yang menunjukkan nisbah pendapatan mengikut kelompok isi rumah. **Jadual 37** menunjukkan nisbah serakan berdasarkan nisbah pendapatan pada satu peratus teratas berbanding dengan satu peratus terbawah (p99/p1), nisbah pendapatan pada 10 peratus teratas berbanding dengan 10 peratus terbawah (p90/p10), nisbah pendapatan pada 10 peratus teratas berbanding median pendapatan (p90/p50) dan 10 peratus terbawah berbanding nisbah median pendapatan (p10/p50). Dari sudut pendapatan kasar, kelompok isi rumah satu peratus teratas memperoleh 28.8 kali ganda pendapatan berbanding dengan kelompok isi rumah satu peratus terbawah. Kelompok isi rumah 10 peratus teratas pula, memperoleh 6.2 kali ganda pendapatan berbanding isi rumah yang berada di 10 peratus terbawah dan 2.5 kali ganda berbanding dengan 50 peratus isi rumah terbawah. Sementara itu, pendapatan kelompok isi rumah 10 peratus terbawah adalah 2.5 kali ganda lebih rendah daripada median pendapatan.

Jadual 37: Nisbah Serakan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Jenis Pendapatan	p99/p1		p90/p10		p90/p50		p10/p50	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Pendapatan Kasar	32.0	28.8	6.0	6.2	2.6	2.5	0.4	0.4
Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita	35.5	34.3	6.9	6.8	2.7	2.7	0.4	0.4
Pendapatan Boleh guna	27.0	26.5	5.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	0.4	0.4
Pendapatan Boleh guna per Kapita	35.5	31.4	6.6	6.6	2.6	2.6	0.4	0.4

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BAHAGIAN 5

INDIKATOR SOSIOEKONOMI DI MALAYSIA

2022

INTISARI

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A. PRESTASI DAN *OUTCOME* TERPILIH

Selaras dengan agenda Rancangan Malaysia Ke-12 (RMK12), tahun 2021-2025 memberi tumpuan bagi meningkatkan keterangkuman dan memastikan peluang yang sama untuk semua menjelang tahun 2025. HIES yang telah dijalankan oleh DOSM telah membolehkan penunjuk iaitu Pekali Gini, insiden kemiskinan mutlak dan kemiskinan relatif serta kemiskinan multidimensi untuk diukur bagi menilai situasi terkini di negara ini.

Berdasarkan kepada kedudukan terkini, Pekali Gini, iaitu 0.404 lebih tinggi berbanding angka yang disasarkan pada tahun 2025, iaitu 0.388, sekali gus menunjukkan ketidaksamarataan pendapatan negara semakin mengecil. Pada tahun tersebut, insiden kemiskinan mutlak adalah 6.2 peratus, yang melebihi kadar sasaran 4.2 peratus bagi tahun 2025. Selain itu, insiden kemiskinan relatif juga melebihi kadar sasaran, iaitu 15.6 peratus bagi tahun 2025, mencapai 16.6 peratus daripada pendapatan isi rumah bagi tahun 2022. Ini menunjukkan bahawa 16.6 peratus isi rumah memperoleh pendapatan kurang daripada separuh median pendapatan isi rumah bulanan nasional (RM6,338). Namun begitu, melihat kepada pengukuran yang lebih intuitif, kelaziman kemiskinan multidimensi menunjukkan peningkatan yang ketara dengan kadar 1.9 peratus, lebih rendah daripada kadar sasaran 2.6 peratus menjelang 2025.

Jurang nisbah ketidaksamarataan pendapatan isi rumah antara Bumiputera dan Cina disasarkan 0.88:1 pada 2025. Walau bagaimanapun, jurang pendapatan antara Bumiputera dan Cina adalah 0.71:1 bagi tahun 2022, yang mana lebih tinggi berbanding dengan 2019 adalah 0.72:1. Di samping itu, sebanyak 75 peratus isi rumah Bumiputera disasarkan memiliki seunit kediaman pada 2025. Sebanyak 73.0 peratus isi rumah Bumiputera telah mencapai memiliki sekurang-kurangnya satu unit kediaman pada tahun 2022.

RMK12 mensasarkan isi rumah B40 memperoleh purata pendapatan bulanan RM4,200 dan atau median pendapatan bulanan RM4,300 menjelang tahun 2025. Purata pendapatan bulanan dan median bulanan isi rumah B40 pada 2022 masing-masing adalah RM3,401 dan RM3,440. Sasaran purata pendapatan bulanan isi rumah tahun 2025 ialah RM10,065 berbanding RM8,479 yang dicatatkan pada tahun 2022.

Jadual 38: Prestasi dan *Outcome* Terpilih, RMKe-12

Indikator Terpilih	Prestasi 2022	*Outcome* 2025
Pekali Gini	0.404	0.388
Insiden kemiskinan mutlak (%)	6.2	4.2
Insiden kemiskinan relative (%)	16.6	15.6
Insiden kemiskinan pelbagai dimensi (Titik Indeks)	0.0019	0.0026
Nisbah pendapatan penengah bulanan isi rumah Bumiputera kepada Cina (Nisbah)	0.71:1	0.88:1
Peratusan isi rumah Bumiputera yang memiliki seunit kediaman (%)	73	75
Pendapatan purata bulanan isi rumah B40 (RM)	3,401	4,200
Pendapatan penengah bulanan isi rumah B40 (RM)	3,440	4,300
Purata pendapatan bulanan isi rumah (RM)	8,479	10,065

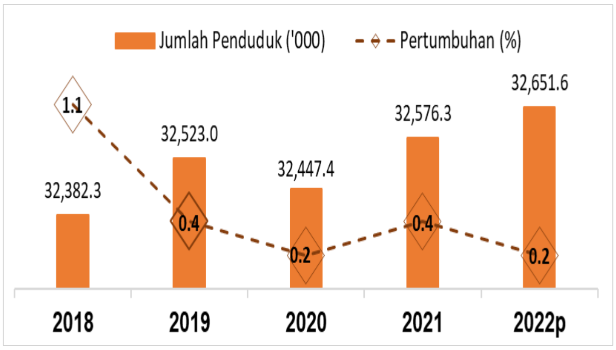
Sumber: Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (RMKe-12)

B. PENDUDUK

Anggaran penduduk bagi tahun 2021 dan 2022 adalah berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia, 2020 dan menggunakan kaedah komponen kohort yang merangkumi kematian, kelahiran, migrasi dalaman dan komponen migrasi antarabangsa. Jumlah anggaran penduduk Malaysia berjumlah 32.7 juta pada tahun 2022. Dengan jumlah ini, Warganegara menyumbang 92.6 peratus (30.2 juta orang) Bukan Warganegara adalah 7.4 peratus (2.4 juta orang).

Kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan meningkat pada kadar yang lebih perlahan kepada 0.2 peratus pada 2022 berbanding 0.4 peratus pada 2021 **(Carta 33)**.

Carta 33: Jumlah Penduduk, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022



Penduduk bandar merangkumi 75.5 peratus daripada keseluruhan penduduk pada 2022 berbanding 75.3 peratus pada 2021, dengan peningkatan sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus. Manakala, penduduk di luar menurun kepada 24.5 peratus berbanding 24.7 peratus pada 2021 **(Jadual 39)**.

Jadual 39: Komposisi Penduduk mengikut Strata, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Strata	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022^{p}
Bandar	75.6	75.2	75.1	75.3	75.5
Luar Bandar	24.4	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.5

Komposisi Bumiputera pada 69.9 peratus (2021: 69.6%) daripada 30.2 juta penduduk Warganegara pada 2022. Walau bagaimanapun, komposisi penduduk Cina dan India menurun kepada 22.8 peratus (2021: 23.0%) dan 6.6 peratus (2021: 6.7%), manakala Lain-lain kekal pada 0.7 peratus **(Jadual 40)**.

Jadual 40: Komposisi Penduduk Warganegara mengikut Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Kumpulan Etnik	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022^{p}
Bumiputera	62.0	62.5	69.4	69.6	69.9
Cina	20.6	20.6	23.2	23.0	22.8
India	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.6
Lain-lain	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7

Analisa populasi mengikut kumpulan umur bagi tahun 2022, komposisi penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun (umur muda) menurun kepada 23.2 peratus berbanding 23.6 peratus pada 2021. Manakala, penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun (umur bekerja) meningkat daripada 69.4 peratus pada 2021 kepada 69.5 peratus pada 2022. Peratusan penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) meningkat daripada 7.0 peratus (2.3 juta orang) kepada 7.3 peratus (2.4 juta orang) bagi tempoh yang sama **(Jadual 41)**.

Jadual 41: Komposisi Penduduk mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Kumpulan Umur	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022^{p}
0-14 tahun	23.8	23.5	24.0	23.6	23.2
15-64 tahun	69.7	69.7	69.3	69.4	69.5
65 tahun ke atas	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.3

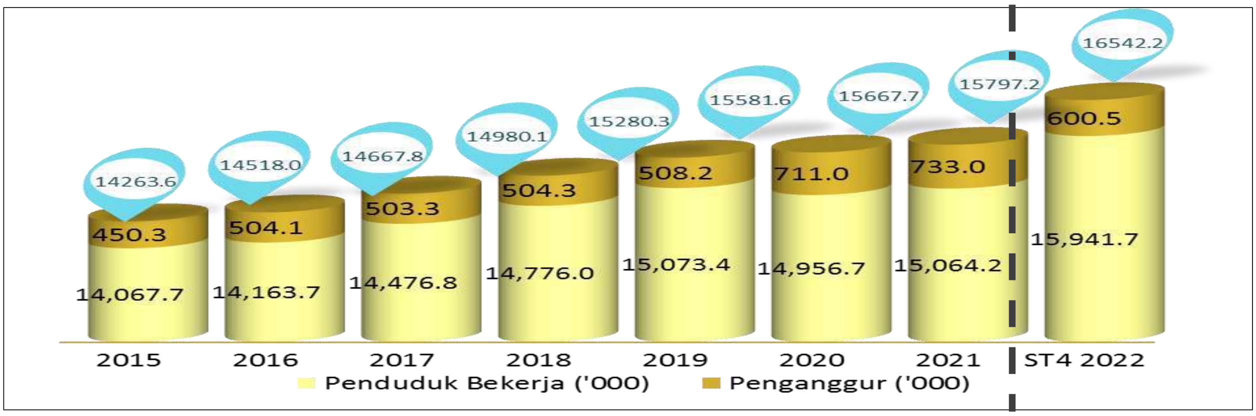
Nota:
1 2018-2019 – Anggaran Penduduk Semasa berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010

2 2020-2022 – Anggaran Penduduk Semasa berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

C. TENAGA BURUH

Tenaga buruh terus berkembang pada tahun 2021, meningkat sebanyak 0.7 peratus bersamaan dengan 107.5 ribu orang yang merekodkan 15.1 juta orang (2020: 15.0 juta orang). Sektor pekerjaan terus meningkat pada tahun 2022 mencatatkan 15.8 juta penduduk bekerja **(Carta 34)**.

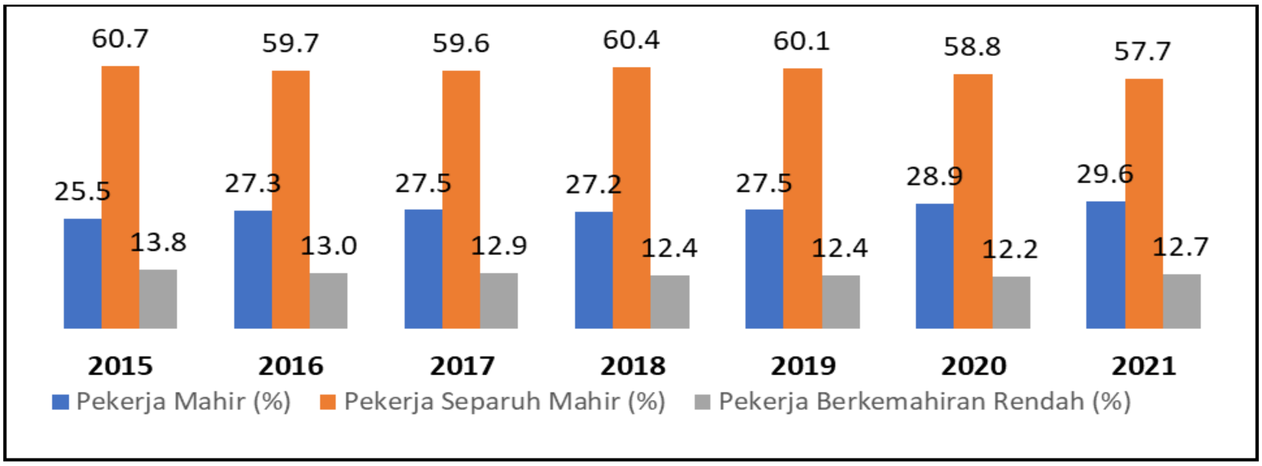
Carta 34: Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022



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

Dari segi kategori kemahiran, penduduk bekerja separuh mahir merekodkan peratus sumbangan tertinggi dengan 59.4 peratus iaitu 9.47 juta orang, diikuti oleh pekerja mahir dan berkemahiran rendah dengan masing-masing 27.9 peratus (4.45 juta orang) dan 12.5 peratus (2.02 juta orang) **(Carta 35)**.

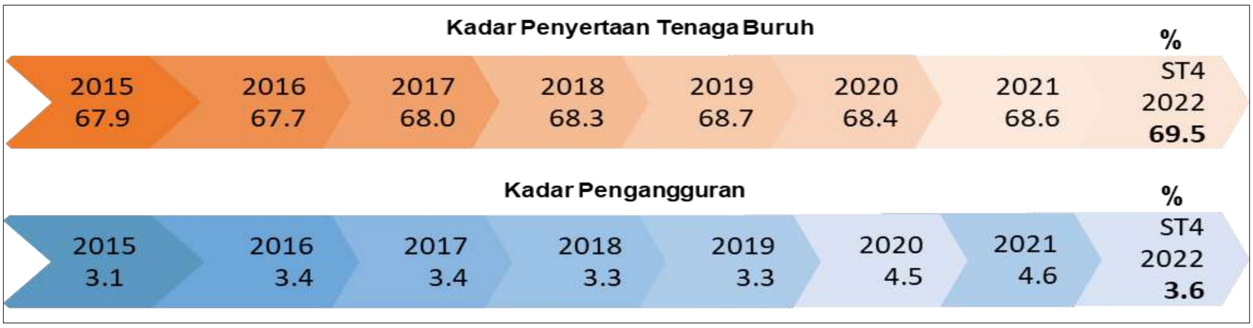
Carta 35: Komposisi Pekerja mengikut Kemahiran, Malaysia, 2015 - 2021



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

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) meningkat sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus daripada 68.4 peratus pada tahun 2020 kepada 68.6 peratus tahun 2021. LFPR terus meningkat pada tahun 2022 mencatatkan 69.3 peratus. Dalam masa yang sama, bilangan penganggur terus menurun kepada 631.4 ribu orang bagi tahun 2022 selepas mencatatkan peningkatan pada tahun 2021, iaitu 733.0 ribu orang. Kadar pengangguran mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 4.6 peratus pada tahun 2021 kepada 3.9 peratus pada tahun 2022 **(Carta 36)**.

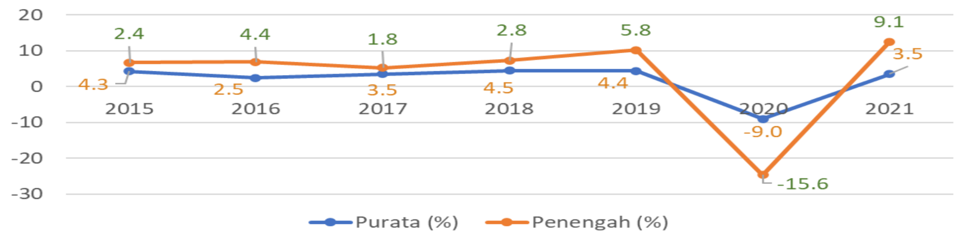
Carta 36: Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh dan Pengangguran, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022



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

Pada tahun 2021, gaji purata meningkat 3.5 peratus iaitu sebanyak RM3,037 sementara gaji penengah meningkat sebanyak 9.1 peratus iaitu RM2,250 **(Carta 37)**.

Carta 37: Kadar Pertumbuhan Gaji dan Upah, Malaysia, 2015 - 2021



Tahun	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Purata (RM)	2,487	2,657	2,880	3,087	3,224	2,933	3,037
Penengah (RM)	1,942	2,000	2,160	2,308	2,442	2,062	2,250

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

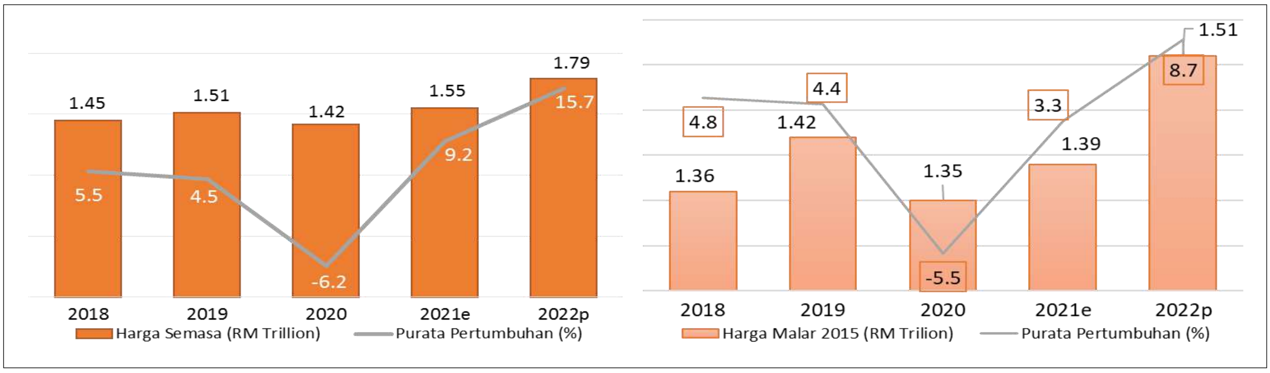
D. GAJI MINIMUM

Kerajaan telah meluluskan perintah gaji minimum baru yang berkuasa pada 1 Mei 2022 dengan kadar gaji minimum ialah RM 1,500 sebulan bagi semua sektor. Menurut Laporan Statistik Gaji dan Upah 2021, bilangan penerima gaji dan upah meningkat sebanyak 3.4 peratus kepada 9.71 juta orang. Hampir dua pertiga menerima gaji di bawah RM3,000 iaitu seramai 6.1 juta orang di mana 2.1 juta daripadanya menerima gaji kurang daripada RM1,500.

E. KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR

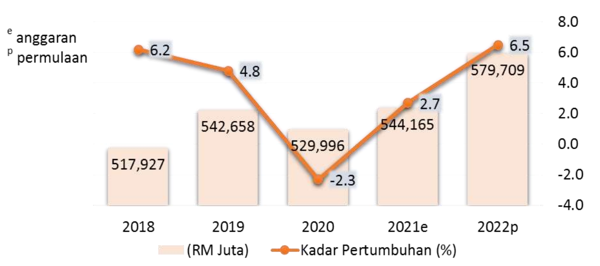
Ekonomi Malaysia mengukuh dengan pertumbuhan 8.7 peratus pada tahun 2022 daripada 3.3 peratus pada tahun 2021. Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Malaysia 2022 berjumlah RM1.79 trilion pada harga semasa dan RM1.51 trilion pada harga malar.

Carta 38: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar pada Harga Semasa dan Harga Malar 2015, 2018 - 2022



Sumber: KDNK Suku Tahunan, Q1 2023

Carta 39: Pampasan Pekerja, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022



Sumbangan GDP (%)	35.8	35.9	37.4	35.1	32.4

Sumber: KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan, 2022

Dari perspektif pendapatan, pampasan pekerja meningkat sebanyak 6.5 peratus pada tahun 2022 dengan jumlah RM579.7 bilion berbanding RM544.2 billion bagi tahun 2021. Komposisi pampasan pekerja kepada KDNK menurun sedikit daripada 35.1 peratus dalam tahun 2021 kepada 32.4 peratus tahun 2022 **(Jadual 42)**.

Jadual 42: Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja mengikut Sektor, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Tahun	Pampasan Pekerja (bahagian %)	Pertanian	Perlombongan dan Pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan
2018	35.8	19.4	8.2	36.9	72.1	39.8
2019	35.9	19.3	8.9	37.0	71.9	39.4
2020	37.4	17.8	10.9	37.6	77.2	41.0
2021e	35.1	13.7	8.9	35.4	77.2	40.6
2022p	32.4	13.0	6.9	33.3	77.1	37.7

Sumber: KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan, 2022

Pengasingan KDNK bagi semua negeri mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif pada tahun 2022. Empat negeri mencatatkan pertumbuhan melebihi paras nasional (8.7%) iaitu Pulau Pinang (13.1%), Selangor (11.9%), Pahang (10.8%), dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.2%). Sektor Pembuatan menjadi pemacu utama bagi negeri Pulau Pinang yang sebahagiannya disokong oleh pengembangan bagi produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal. Sementara itu, Selangor, Pahang dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur dipacu oleh sektor perkhidmatan terutamanya dari industri berkait dengan pelancongan iaitu perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan dan minuman dan penginapan **(Jadual 43)**.

Jadual 43: KDNK mengikut Negeri, 2019 - 2022 pada Harga Malar 2015 - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan dan Sumbangan Peratusan kepada KDNK

Negeri	Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan (%)				Sumbangan Peratusan kepada KDNK (%)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Johor	2.8	-4.6	2.5	8.2	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4
Kedah	4.5	-1.7	3.2	7.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Kelantan	5.5	-1.1	2.4	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Melaka	2.9	-5.9	2.1	8.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	5.1	-3.5	3.1	6.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Pahang	3.8	-6.1	0.9	10.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Pulau Pinang	3.7	-2.1	6.9	13.1	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.4
Perak	4.1	-2.3	3.6	4.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.3
Perlis	4.5	-6.0	1.4	5.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Selangor	6.7	-5.3	5.3	11.9	24.2	24.3	24.7	25.5
Terengganu	3.3	-5.6	3.7	5.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Sabah	0.7	-9.1	1.5	3.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.4
Sarawak	2.8	-6.7	3.1	6.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur[1]	6.1	-7.0	1.0	9.2	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.9
W.P. Labuan	5.2	-0.1	0.5	4.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Supra[2]	-0.7	-11.0	2.9	2.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8
KDNK pada harga pembeli	**4.4**	**-5.5**	**3.3**	**8.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Nota:

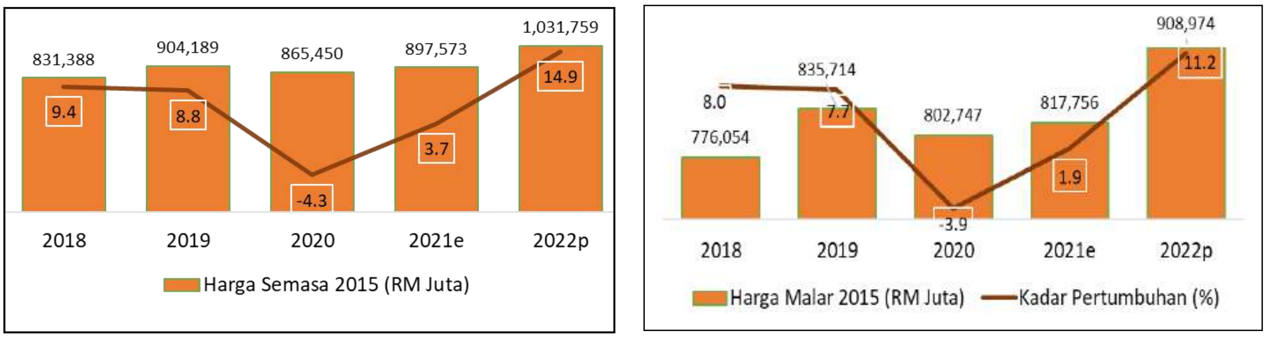
1 Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

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

Sumber: KDNK mengikut Negeri, 2022

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Swasta terdiri daripada Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Isi Rumah dan Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Institusi bukan Keuntungan yang Berkhidmat kepada Isi Rumah (NPISHs). Pada tahun 2022, prestasi perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta merekodkan peningkatan 14.9 peratus pada harga semasa dan 11.2 peratus pada harga malar 2015.

Carta 40: Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Swasta pada Harga Semasa dan Harga Malar 2015, 2018 - 2022

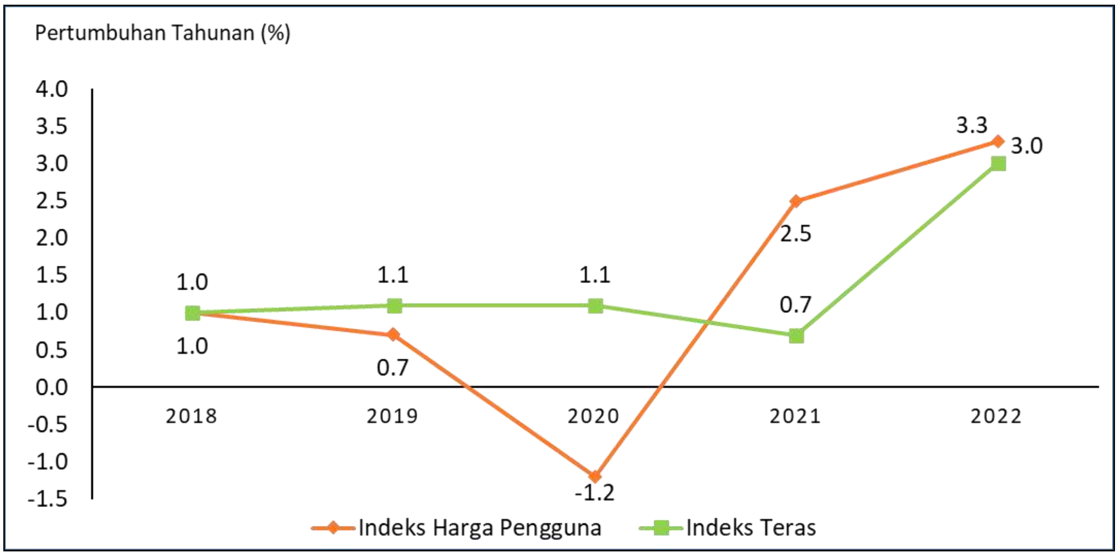


Sumber: KDNK Suku Tahunan, Q1 2023

F. INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (CPI)

Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) mengukur perubahan peratus kos pembelian mengikut masa bagi “bakul” tetap barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mewakili corak purata pembelian oleh sekumpulan penduduk pada sesuatu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan. Inflasi meningkat sebanyak 3.3 peratus bagi tahun 2022 berbanding 2.5 peratus bagi tahun 2021. Peningkatan harga komoditi dan kenaikan harga minyak dunia, kejatuhan nilai Ringgit Malaysia berbanding dollar Amerika, peningkatan kos barangan import dan isu geopolitik merupakan antara faktor yang mendorong kepada kadar inflasi yang lebih tinggi pada 2022.

Carta 41: Perubahan Peratus Indeks Harga Pengguna dan Indeks Teras, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022



KONSEP

Pendapatan Isi Rumah

Isi Rumah	Isi rumah adalah orang yang tinggal bersama dalam satu tempat kediaman dan membuat peruntukan hidup bersama
Pendapatan Isi Rumah	Keseluruhan pendapatan yang biasanya diterima (terakru) oleh ahli isi rumah, sama ada dalam bentuk wang tunai atau barangan yang diterima secara berkala dalam tempoh rujukan survei
Penerima Pendapatan	Ahli isi rumah yang menerima pendapatan dalam tempoh rujukan iaitu sekurang-kurangnya seorang penerima pendapatan
Pendapatan Penengah	Pendapatan penengah adalah nilai pertengahan apabila pendapatan isi rumah disusun secara menaik dari nilai yang terendah kepada nilai yang tertinggi
Pendapatan Purata	Nilai ini diperoleh dengan menjumlahkan semua pendapatan isi rumah dan dibahagikan dengan bilangan isi rumah

Ukuran Kemiskinan

Kemiskinan Relatif

Kemiskinan relatif mengambil kira keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah berada beberapa peratusan di bawah pendapatan penengah isi rumah

Kemiskinan Mutlak

Kemiskinan mutlak adalah keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah tidak mencukupi untuk menampung keperluan hidup asas iaitu makanan, perlindungan dan pakaian

Kemiskinan Tegar

Kemiskinan tegar adalah keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah tidak mencukupi untuk menampung keperluan hidup asas iaitu makanan

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Mengenal pasti ketersisihan yang dialami oleh ahli isi rumah dalam pelbagai dimensi selain kewangan. Nilai indeks MPI ialah di antara 0 dan 1

Ketidaksamarataan dan Kemiskinan

Ukuran Ketidaksamarataan

Pekali Gini

Nilai Pekali Gini berada antara 0 dan 1, di mana 0 menunjukkan agihan pendapatan yang saksama, manakala 1 menunjukkan agihan pendapatan yang paling tidak saksama

Indeks Theil

Indeks Theil mengukur jurang di antara pendapatan yang diterima oleh setiap populasi dengan tahap pendapatan sama rata yang patut diterima oleh semua populasi. Nilai Theil yang tinggi menunjukkan jurang yang semakin jauh daripada pendapatan sama rata ini

Indeks Atkinson

Kaedah ini mempunyai parameter pemberat α yang mengukur nilai ketidaksamaan. Indeks Atkinson mempunyai perbezaan nilai antara 0 hingga 1, di mana 0 mewakili kesamarataan sempurna dan 1 mewakili ketidaksamarataan sempurna

Nisbah Serakan

Nisbah pendapatan mengikut kelompok isi rumah. Contohnya, nisbah pendapatan pada 1% teratas berbanding pada 1% terbawah (p99/p1), nisbah pendapatan pada 10% teratas berbanding pada 10% terbawah (p90/p10), nisbah pendapatan pada 10% teratas berbanding pendapatan median (p90/p50) dan nisbah pendapatan median berbanding 10% terbawah (p50/p10)

Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

1. Perbelanjaan secara tunai atau oleh ahli-ahli isi rumah ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan untuk kegunaan persendirian
2. Perbelanjaan barangan, perkhidmatan dan kemudahan diterima dalam bentuk mata benda (in-kind) secara percuma atau konsesi
3. Perbelanjaan nilai sewa rumah yang diduduki oleh pemiliknya
4. Perbelanjaan barangan kegunaan sendiri

Perbelanjaan Bukan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

1. Bayaran ke atas perkhidmatan yang tidak dapat dikenal pasti dan bertujuan untuk menambah hasil kerajaan
2. Bayaran yang tidak mempunyai hubungan secara langsung dengan perolehan Perkhidmatan yang diterima

Perbelanjaan Semasa Isi Rumah

Jumlah bagi kedua-dua perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah dan perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan isi rumah

KONSEP DAN KLASIFIKASI PERBELANJAAN ISI RUMAH

Statistik perbelanjaan digunakan oleh kerajaan dalam membentuk, memantau dan menilai kesan polisi ekonomi dan sosial seperti perubahan dasar fiskal, permintaan produk dan perkhidmatan serta menjadi pelengkap kepada penyusunan akaun negara dalam konteks sektor isi rumah dalam negara. Oleh itu, adalah penting untuk menggunakan konsep dan definisi yang setara dengan saranan dan amalan antarabangsa. Rujukan yang diguna pakai pada masa ini adalah *System of National Account, 2018 oleh United Nations (UN)*; *Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth* (2013), *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)*, dan *Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose* (COICOP) 2018, *United Nations*.

Klasifikasi COICOP telah disesuaikan dengan item perbelanjaan isi rumah di Malaysia dan digunakan dalam pengumpulan dan analisis data. Dalam penerbitan ini, penggunaan COICOP Malaysia (MCOICOP) 2021 telah dilaksanakan. MCOICOP 2021 adalah kesinambungan daripada COICOP sedia ada dan garis panduan COICOP terkini daripada UN, yang diterbitkan pada Mac 2018. Dalam laporan ini, data perbelanjaan isi rumah 2016 dan 2019 telah dipadankan semula dengan mengguna pakai kod MCOICOP 2021 bagi membolehkan perbandingan yang setara dibuat.

Antara perubahan utama dalam MCOICOP 2021 ialah pengenalan kod item 5 digit (sub kelas perbelanjaan) dan 8 digit (item perbelanjaan). Peluasan kod item ini adalah untuk memperincikan lagi kod item perbelanjaan sedia ada. Sebagai contoh kumpulan kod 12 COICOP 2019 dibahagikan kepada dua kod iaitu kod 12 dan 13 dalam MCOICOP 2021. Bagi kumpulan perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan pula, kod 13 di dalam COICOP 2019 telah ditukarkan kepada kod 90 (MCOICOP 2021). Selain itu, perbelanjaan bagi beberapa kumpulan telah disesuaikan semula.

Perbezaan klasifikasi perbelanjaan 2019 dan 2022

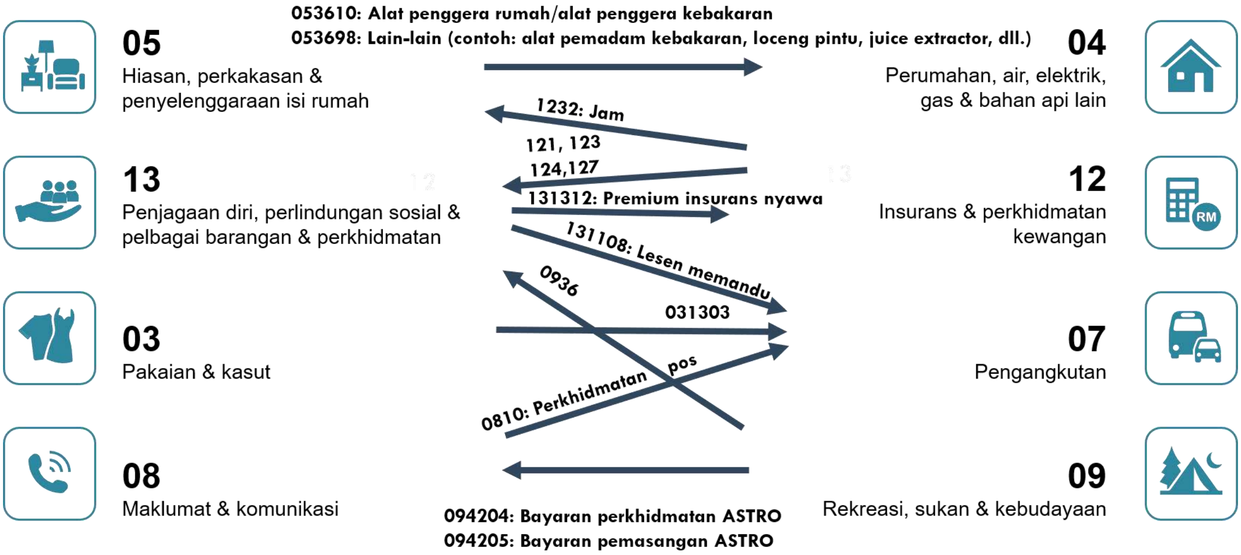
2019

Kod	Kumpulan perbelanjaan
	Perbelanjaan penggunaan
01	Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol
02	Minuman alkohol & tembakau
03	Pakaian & kasut
04	Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain
05	Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah
06	Kesihatan
07	Pengangkutan
08	Komunikasi
09	Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan
10	Pendidikan
11	Restoran & hotel
12	Pelbagai barang & perkhidmatan
	Perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan
13	Pelbagai perbelanjaan & perbelanjaan kewangan

2022

Kod	Kumpulan perbelanjaan
	Perbelanjaan penggunaan
01	Makanan & minuman
02	Minuman alkohol & tembakau
03	Pakaian & kasut
04	Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain
05	Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah
06	Kesihatan
07	Pengangkutan
08	Maklumat & komunikasi
09	Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan
10	Perkhidmatan pendidikan
11	Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan
12	Insurans & perkhidmatan kewangan
13	Penjagaan diri, perlindungan sosial & pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan
	Perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan
90	Perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan isi rumah

Pergerakan kod terpilih antara kumpulan MCOICOP 2021



Nota: Rujuk kepada *Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)*

PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH MALAYSIA, 2022

🟥 2022
🟩 2019

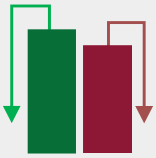
TABURAN ISI RUMAH

Jumlah Isi Rumah , MALAYSIA

2022 : 7.9 juta
2019 : 7.3 juta

Saiz Isi Rumah

Pada tahun 2019, secara purata saiz isi rumah mempunyai **3.9 orang**



Pada tahun 2022, purata saiz isi rumah menurun kepada **3.8 orang**

Purata Penerima Pendapatan

2022 : 1.8 orang
2019 : 1.8 orang

Nota : Data adalah berdasarkan kepada warganegara Malaysia

PURATA DAN AGIHAN PENDAPATAN MENGIKUT PUNCA PENDAPATAN

Pekerjaan Bergaji	RM5,327 (62.8%)	RM4,870 (61.6%)
Bekerja Sendiri	RM1,288 (15.2%)	RM1,364 (17.3%)
Harta & Pelaburan	RM1,039 (12.3%)	RM1,023 (12.9%)
Pindahan Semasa Diterima	RM826 (9.7%)	RM644 (8.2%)

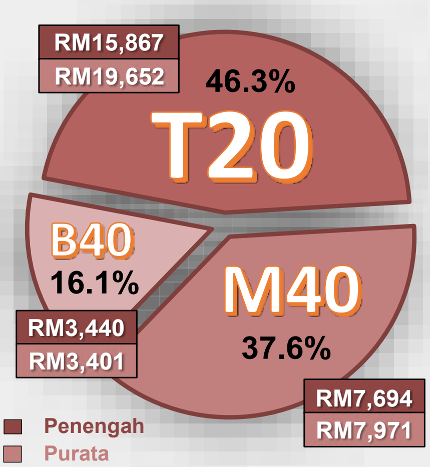
STRATA DAN KUMPULAN ETNIK

	STRATA			KUMPULAN ETNIK		
	Malaysia	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Bumiputera	Cina	India
Penengah CAGR (%)	RM6,338 2.5%	RM7,243 3.3%	RM4,094 2.2%	RM5,793 2.2%	RM8,167 3.3%	RM6,627 3.4%
Purata CAGR (%)	RM8,479 2.4%	RM9,428 2.9%	RM5,147 0.9%	RM7,599 2.3%	RM10,656 2.5%	RM8,950 2.9%

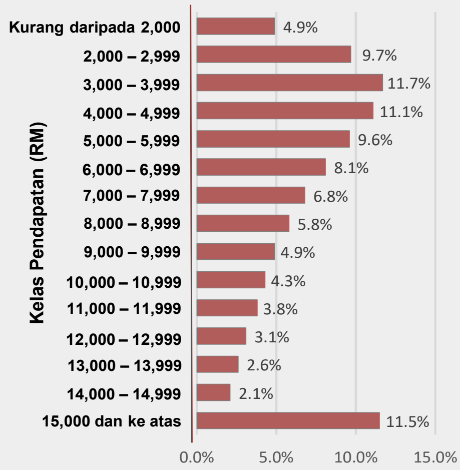
● Penengah
○ Purata

CAGR : Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun (%)

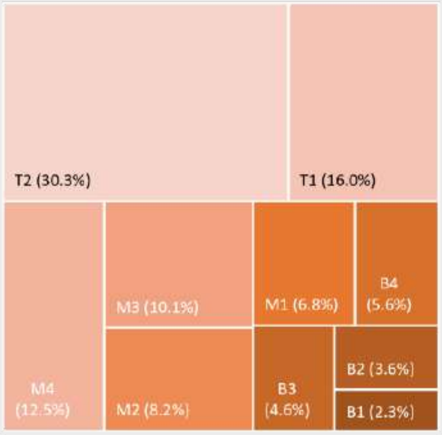
KUMPULAN ISI RUMAH



PERATUSAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT KELAS PENDAPATAN



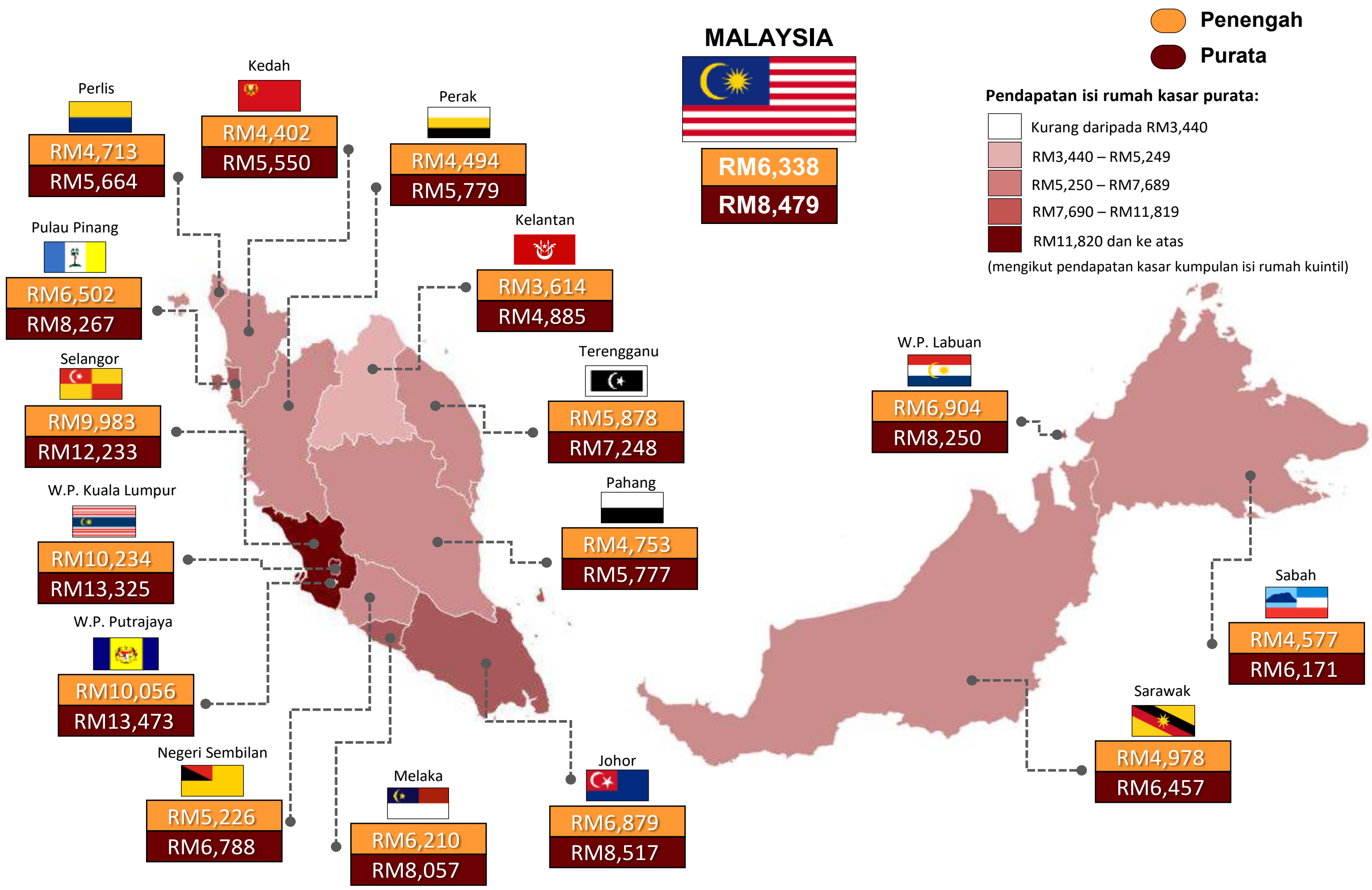
AGIHAN PENDAPATAN MENGIKUT DESIL



Klasifikasi:
B40: B1, B2, B3, B4 **M40:** M1, M2, M3, M4 **T20:** T1, T2

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2022,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR MENGIKUT NEGERI



MALAYSIA	RM6,338	RM8,479
Perlis	RM4,713	RM5,664
Kedah	RM4,402	RM5,550
Perak	RM4,494	RM5,779
Pulau Pinang	RM6,502	RM8,267
Kelantan	RM3,614	RM4,885
Selangor	RM9,983	RM12,233
Terengganu	RM5,878	RM7,248
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM10,234	RM13,325
Pahang	RM4,753	RM5,777
W.P. Putrajaya	RM10,056	RM13,473
Negeri Sembilan	RM5,226	RM6,788
Melaka	RM6,210	RM8,057
Johor	RM6,879	RM8,517
W.P. Labuan	RM6,904	RM8,250
Sabah	RM4,577	RM6,171
Sarawak	RM4,978	RM6,457

PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR TERTINGGI MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN

(RM)

Sepang, Selangor	12,608	13,673	Sepang, Selangor
Ulu Langat, Selangor	11,210	13,523	Gombak, Selangor
Gombak, Selangor	10,180	13,386	Ulu Langat, Selangor
Kuala Langat, Selangor	10,093	12,760	Petaling, Selangor
Petaling, Selangor	9,618	11,048	Kuala Langat, Selangor
Bintulu, Sarawak	8,567	10,278	Klang, Selangor
Johor Bahru, Johor	8,232	9,869	Johor Bahru, Johor
Klang, Selangor	8,203	9,645	Bintulu, Sarawak
Ulu Selangor, Selangor	7,678	9,410	Kuala Selangor, Selangor
Kuala Selangor, Selangor	7,644	9,254	Barat Daya, Pulau Pinang

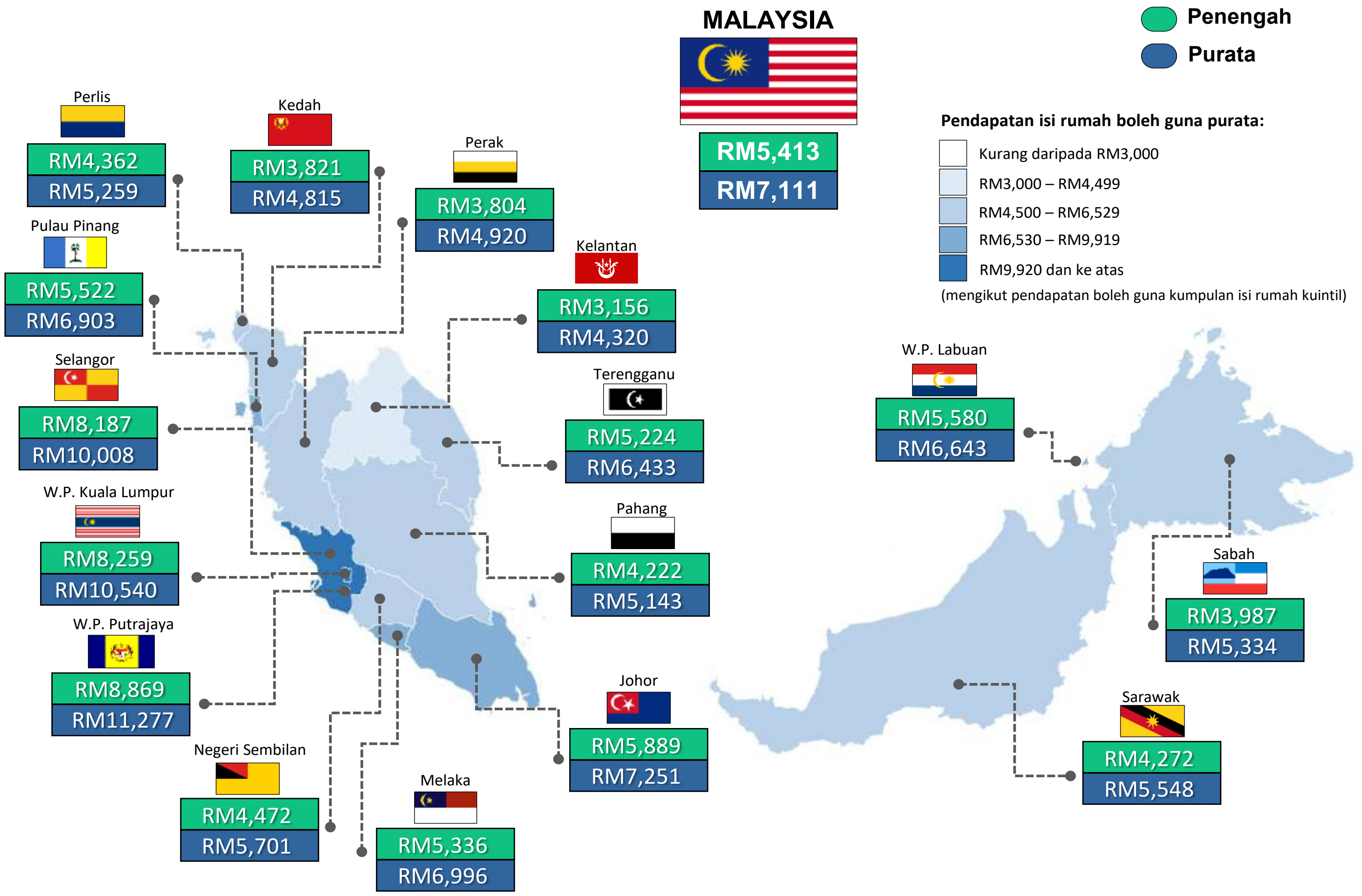
PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR TERENDAH MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN

(RM)

Pitas, Sabah	2,329	3,153	Kecil Lojing, Kelantan
Tebedu, Sarawak	2,579	3,218	Tebedu, Sarawak
Kecil Lojing, Kelantan	2,630	3,395	Pusa, Sarawak
Kanowit, Sarawak	2,648	3,406	Pitas, Sabah
Julau, Sarawak	2,652	3,477	Song, Sarawak
Kota Marudu, Sabah	2,677	3,509	Bukit Mabong, Sarawak
Kuala Krai, Kelantan	2,763	3,548	Julau, Sarawak
Tongod, Sabah	2,856	3,711	Kanowit, Sarawak
Kapit, Sarawak	2,902	3,735	Jeli, Kelantan
Jeli, Kelantan	2,906	3,799	Kuala Krai, Kelantan

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2022,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH BOLEH GUNA MENGIKUT NEGERI



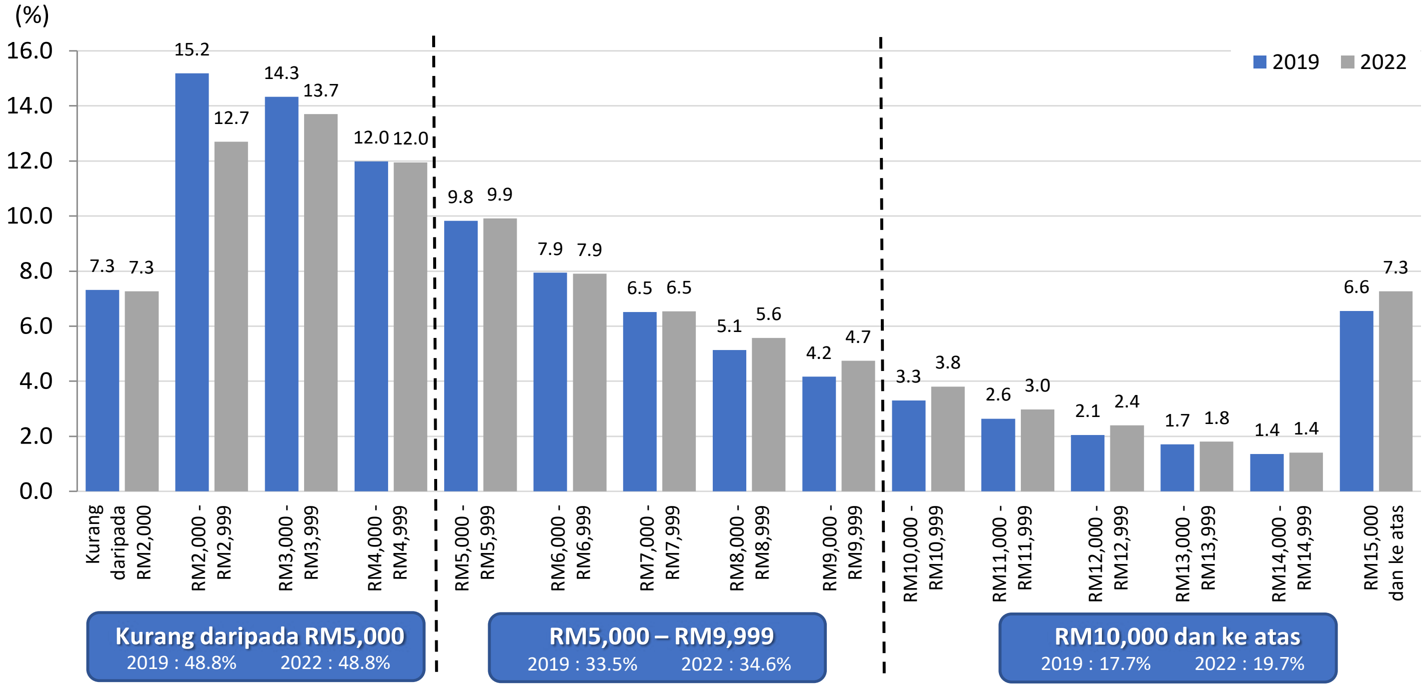
Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna purata:

- ☐ Kurang daripada RM3,000
- ☐ RM3,000 – RM4,499
- ☐ RM4,500 – RM6,529
- ☐ RM6,530 – RM9,919
- ☐ RM9,920 dan ke atas

(mengikut pendapatan boleh guna kumpulan isi rumah kuintil)

MALAYSIA	RM5,413	RM7,111
Perlis	RM4,362	RM5,259
Kedah	RM3,821	RM4,815
Perak	RM3,804	RM4,920
Pulau Pinang	RM5,522	RM6,903
Kelantan	RM3,156	RM4,320
Selangor	RM8,187	RM10,008
Terengganu	RM5,224	RM6,433
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM8,259	RM10,540
Pahang	RM4,222	RM5,143
W.P. Putrajaya	RM8,869	RM11,277
Johor	RM5,889	RM7,251
Negeri Sembilan	RM4,472	RM5,701
Melaka	RM5,336	RM6,996
W.P. Labuan	RM5,580	RM6,643
Sabah	RM3,987	RM5,334
Sarawak	RM4,272	RM5,548

PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH BOLEH GUNA MENGIKUT KELAS PENDAPATAN



Kurang daripada RM2,000	7.3	7.3
RM2,000 - RM2,999	15.2	12.7
RM3,000 - RM3,999	14.3	13.7
RM4,000 - RM4,999	12.0	12.0
RM5,000 - RM5,999	9.8	9.9
RM6,000 - RM6,999	7.9	7.9
RM7,000 - RM7,999	6.5	6.5
RM8,000 - RM8,999	5.1	5.6
RM9,000 - RM9,999	4.2	4.7
RM10,000 - RM10,999	3.3	3.8
RM11,000 - RM11,999	2.6	3.0
RM12,000 - RM12,999	2.1	2.4
RM13,000 - RM13,999	1.7	1.8
RM14,000 - RM14,999	1.4	1.4
RM15,000 dan ke atas	6.6	7.3

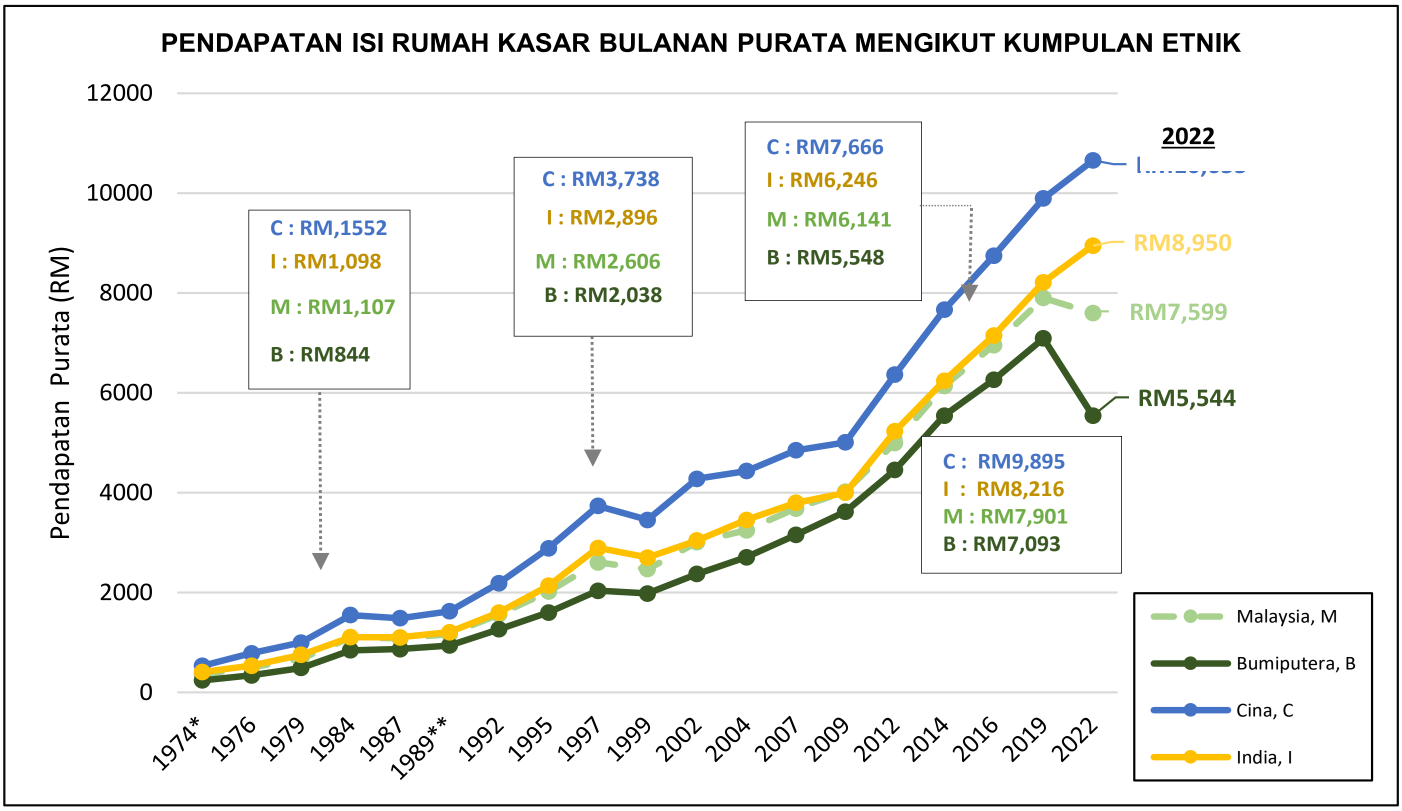
Kurang daripada RM5,000
2019 : 48.8% 2022 : 48.8%

RM5,000 – RM9,999
2019 : 33.5% 2022 : 34.6%

RM10,000 dan ke atas
2019 : 17.7% 2022 : 19.7%

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2022,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR BULANAN PURATA



PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR BULANAN PURATA MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ETNIK

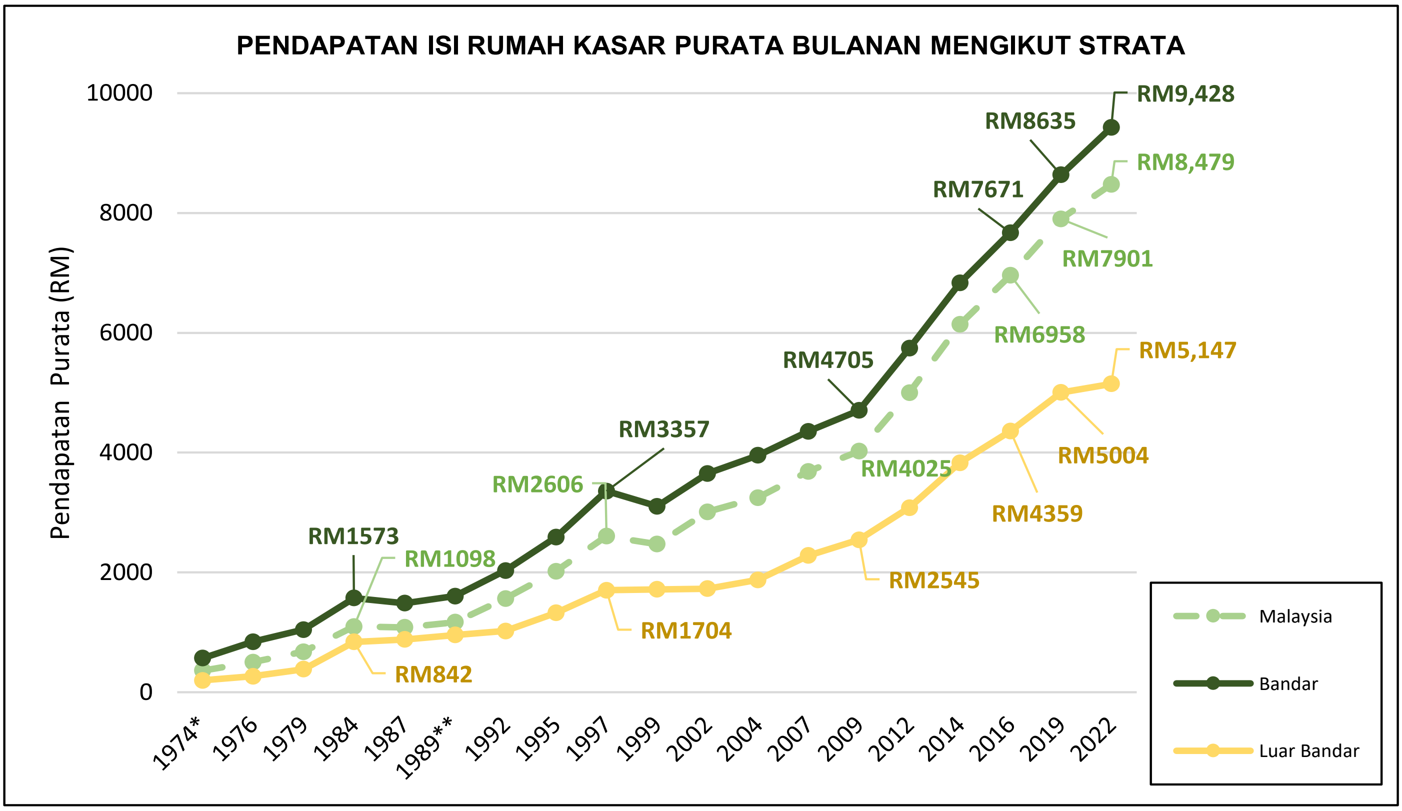
C : RM,1552
I : RM1,098
M : RM1,107
B : RM844

C : RM3,738
I : RM2,896
M : RM2,606
B : RM2,038

C : RM7,666
I : RM6,246
M : RM6,141
B : RM5,548

C : RM9,895
I : RM8,216
M : RM7,901
B : RM7,093

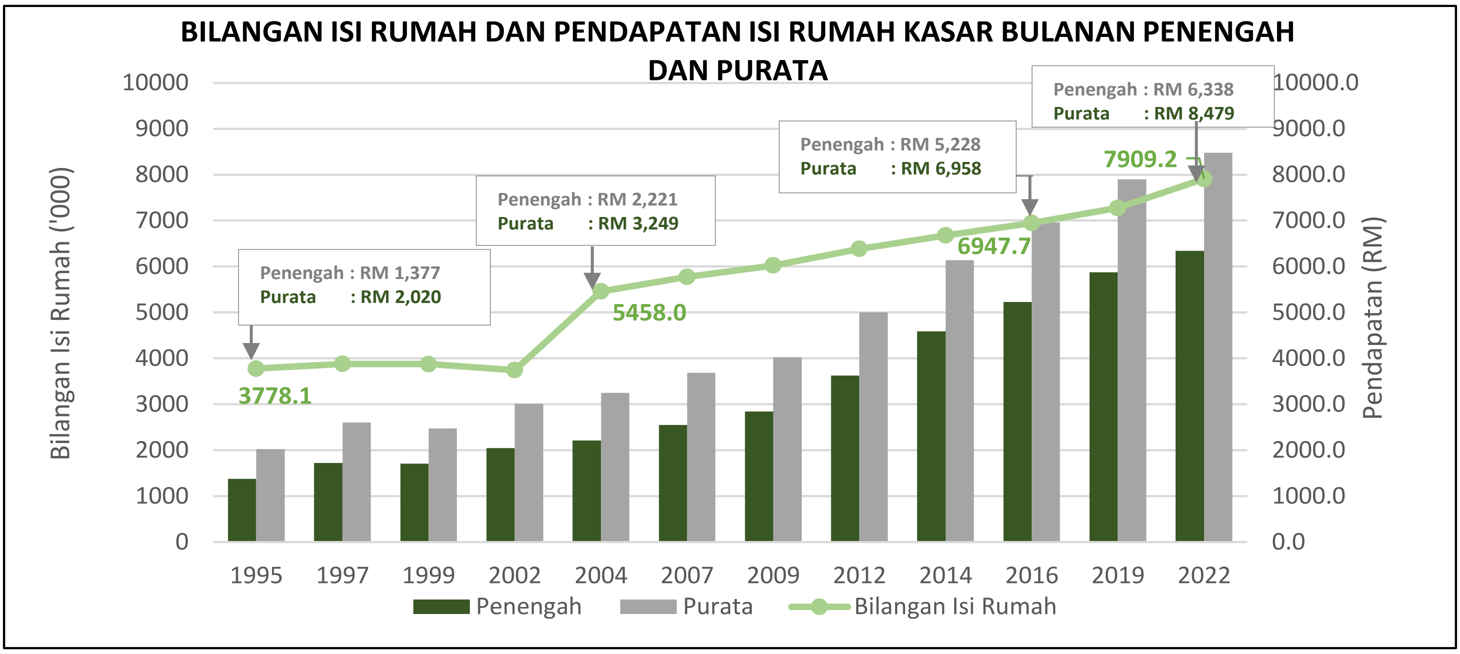
2022



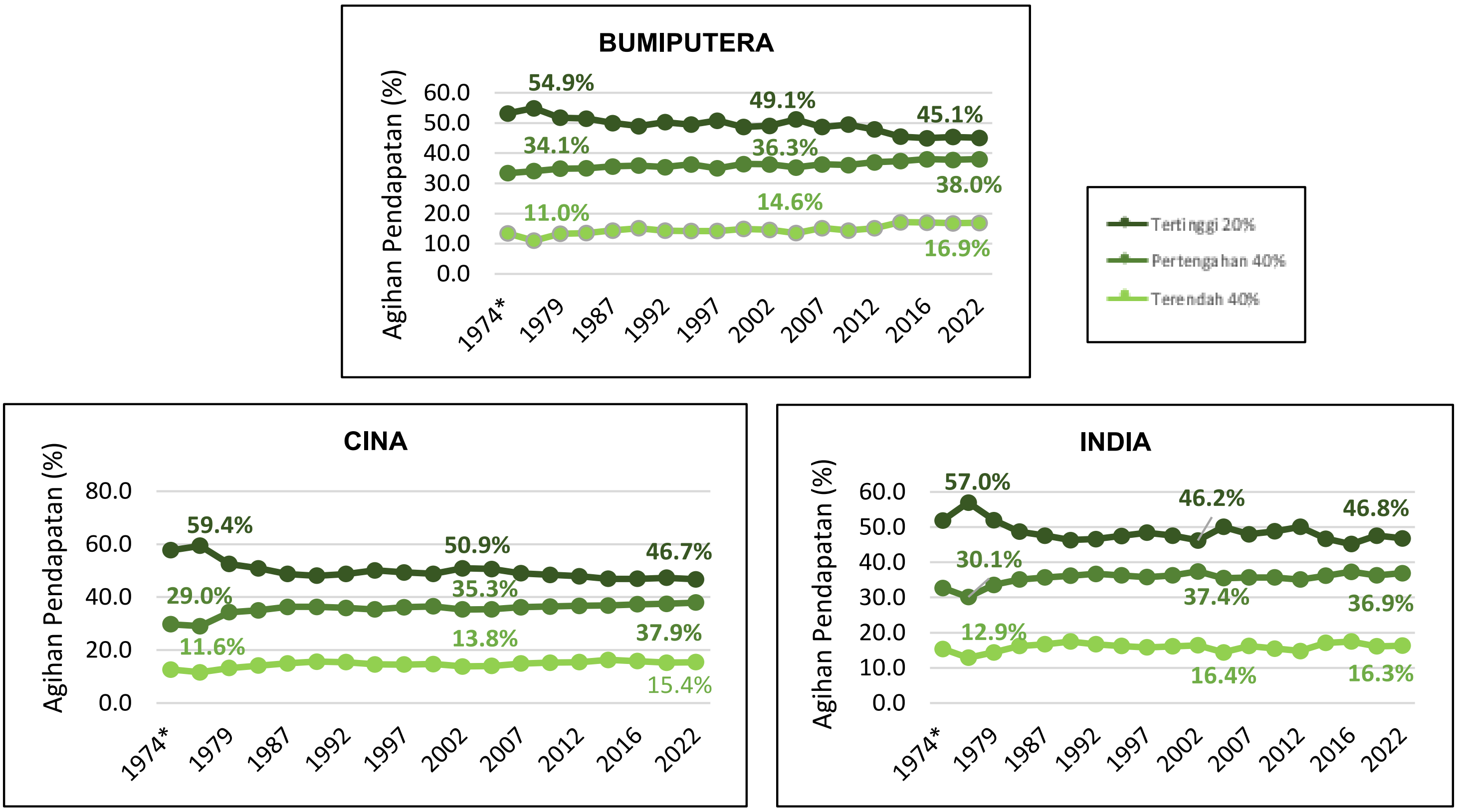
PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR PURATA BULANAN MENGIKUT STRATA

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2022,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR BULANAN PENENGAH DAN PURATA, MALAYSIA

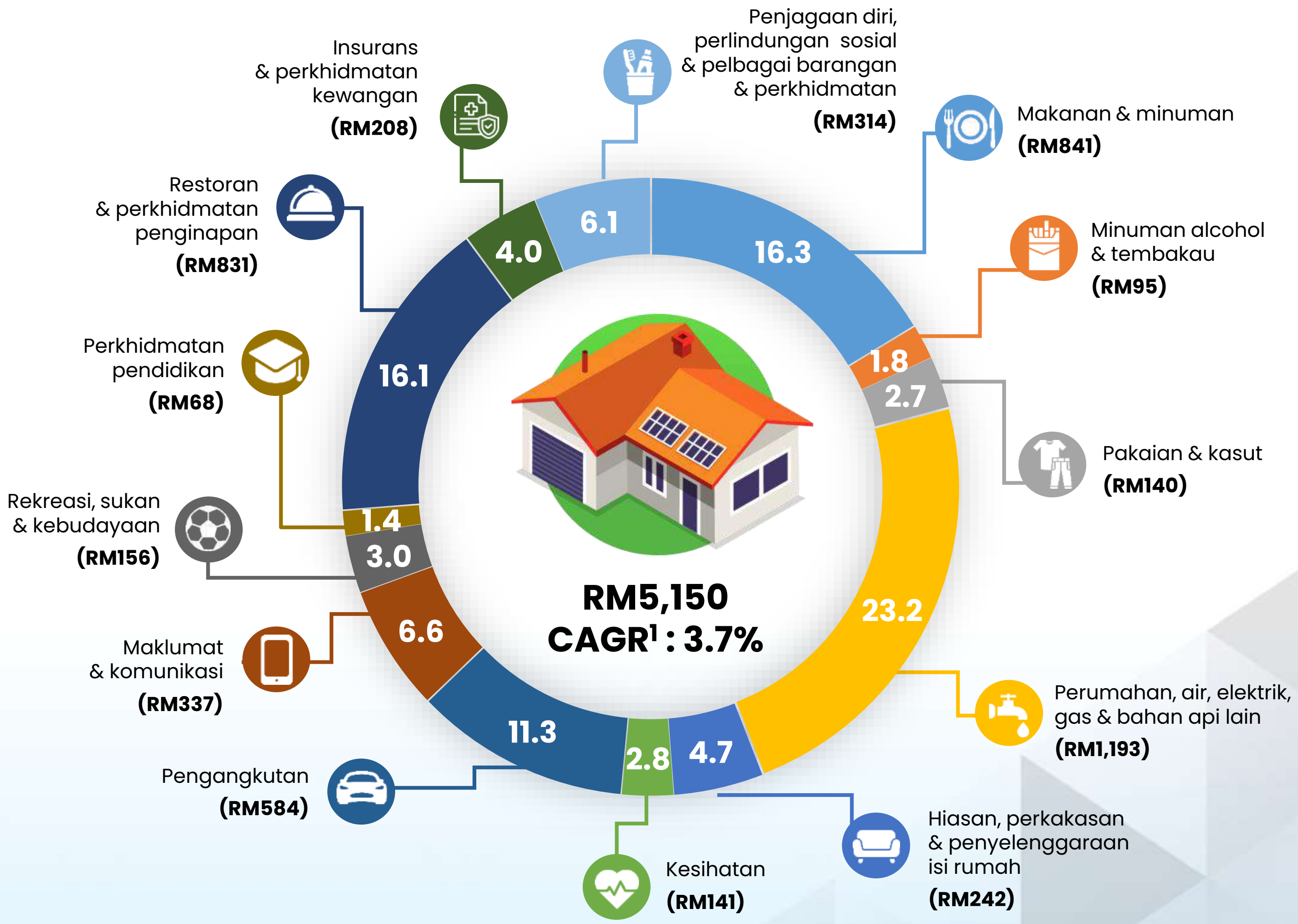


AGIHAN PENDAPATAN MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ETNIK



Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2022,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

KOMPOSISI PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH BULANAN PURATA MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UTAMA, 2022



PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH BULANAN PURATA MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2022

W.P Putrajaya	RM8,987
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM7,823
Selangor	RM6,770
Melaka	RM5,707
Johor	RM5,342
Pulau Pinang	RM5,322
Terengganu	RM4,796
Negeri Sembilan	RM4,678
W.P Labuan	RM4,176
Pahang	RM4,107
Sarawak	RM3,915
Perak	RM3,903
Perlis	RM3,834
Kedah	RM3,765
Kelantan	RM3,505
Sabah	RM3,342

[1] **CAGR** : Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun (2019-2022)

Nota : Perbelanjaan purata berdasarkan keseluruhan isi rumah

Sumber : Laporan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah 2022,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

DUA SUBKUMPULAN TERTINGGI PERBELANJAAN BULANAN PURATA, 2022

01 Makanan & minuman

Ikan & makanan laut lain	RM198
Daging haiwan darat yang disembelih[2]	RM123

02 Minuman alkohol & tembakau

Tembakau	RM56
Bir	RM25

03 Pakaian & kasut

Pakaian	RM98
Kasut & lain-lain jenis alas kaki	RM26

04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain

Sewa	RM910
Elektrik	RM140

05 Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

Perabot, kelengkapan & pemaidani	RM76
Barangan isi rumah tidak tahan lama	RM48

06 Kesihatan

Ubat-ubatan	RM59
Produk perubatan	RM36

07 Pengangkutan

Bahan api & pelincir untuk pengangkutan persendirian	RM305
Penyelenggaraan & pembaikan kelengkapan kenderaan persendirian	RM88

08 Maklumat & komunikasi

Perkhidmatan komunikasi mudah alih	RM134
Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi gabungan	RM48

09 Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

Perkhidmatan kebudayaan	RM26
Pakej pelancongan	RM22

10 Perkhidmatan pendidikan

Pendidikan peringkat pra sekolah & sekolah rendah	RM35
Pendidikan yang tidak dikelaskan mengikut peringkat	RM13

11 Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan

Restoran, kafe & seumpamanya	RM732
Kantin, kafeteria & dewan makan	RM58

12 Insurans & perkhidmatan kewangan

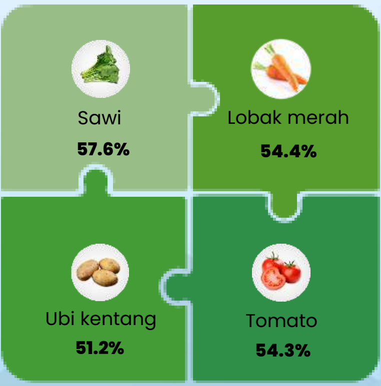
Perkhidmatan perantaraan kewangan diukur secara tidak langsung	RM72
Insurans berkaitan dengan pengangkutan	RM61

13 Penjagaan diri, perlindungan sosial & pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan

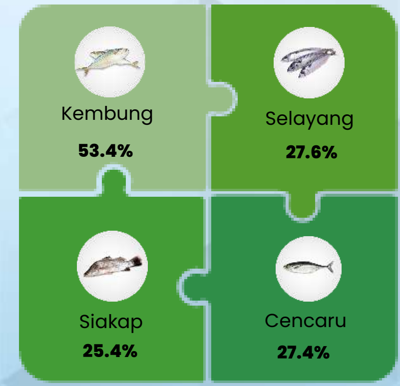
Lain-lain perkakas, artikel & produk untuk penjagaan diri	RM162
Lain-lain perkhidmatan	RM49

BARANGAN POPULAR MENGIKUT PERATUSAN TERTINGGI ISI RUMAH BERBELANJA, 2022

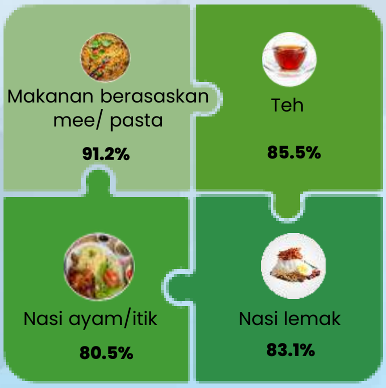
Sayur-sayuran segar



Ikan segar



Makanan di luar rumah



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[2] Merujuk kepada nama subkumpulan “Haiwan daging & bahagian lain bagi haiwan darat yang disembelih”

Nota : Perbelanjaan purata berdasarkan keseluruhan isi rumah

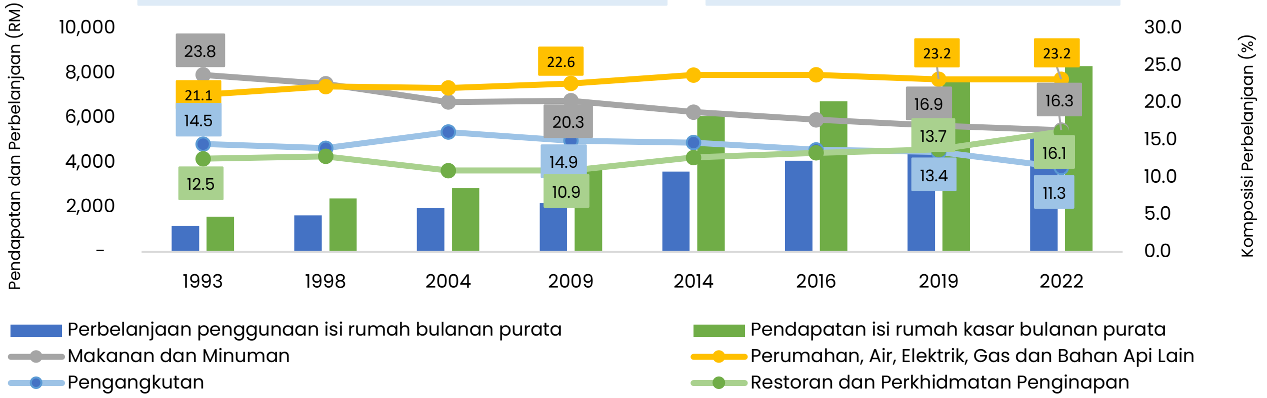
Sumber : Laporan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah 2022,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

PENDAPATAN KASAR DAN PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN ISI RUMAH BULANAN PURATA MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UTAMA, 1993-2022

KOMPOSISI PERBELANJAAN ISI RUMAH BULANAN MENGIKUT KUMPULAN EMPAT TERTINGGI

Dalam tempoh **29** tahun, peratus perbelanjaan isi rumah bagi **restoran dan perkhidmatan penginapan** meningkat **3.6** mata peratus

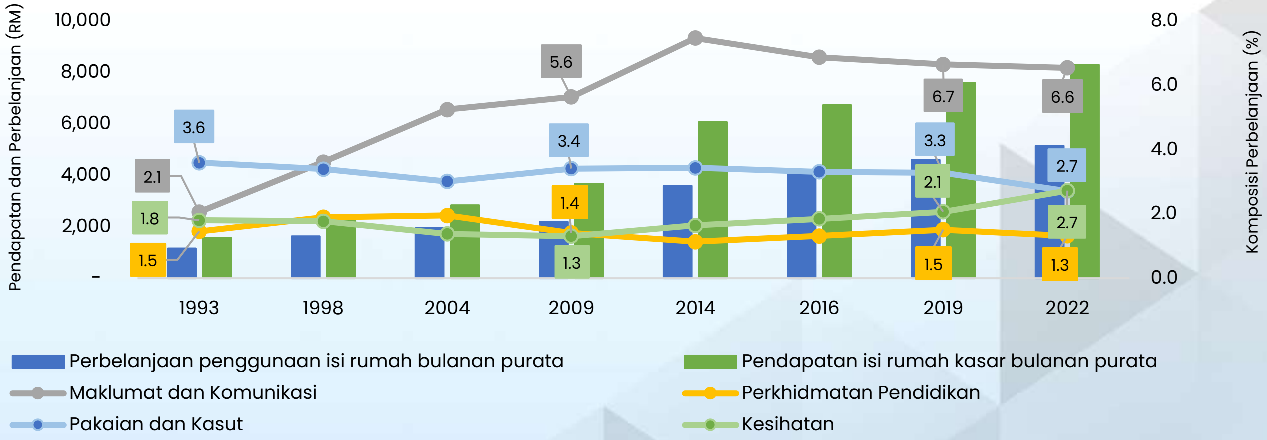
Peratus perbelanjaan isi rumah bagi **makanan dan minuman** menurun **7.5** mata peratus



KOMPOSISI PERBELANJAAN ISI RUMAH BULANAN MENGIKUT KEPERLUAN ASAS LAIN

Dalam tempoh **29** tahun, peratus perbelanjaan isi rumah bagi **maklumat dan komunikasi** meningkat **4.5** mata peratus

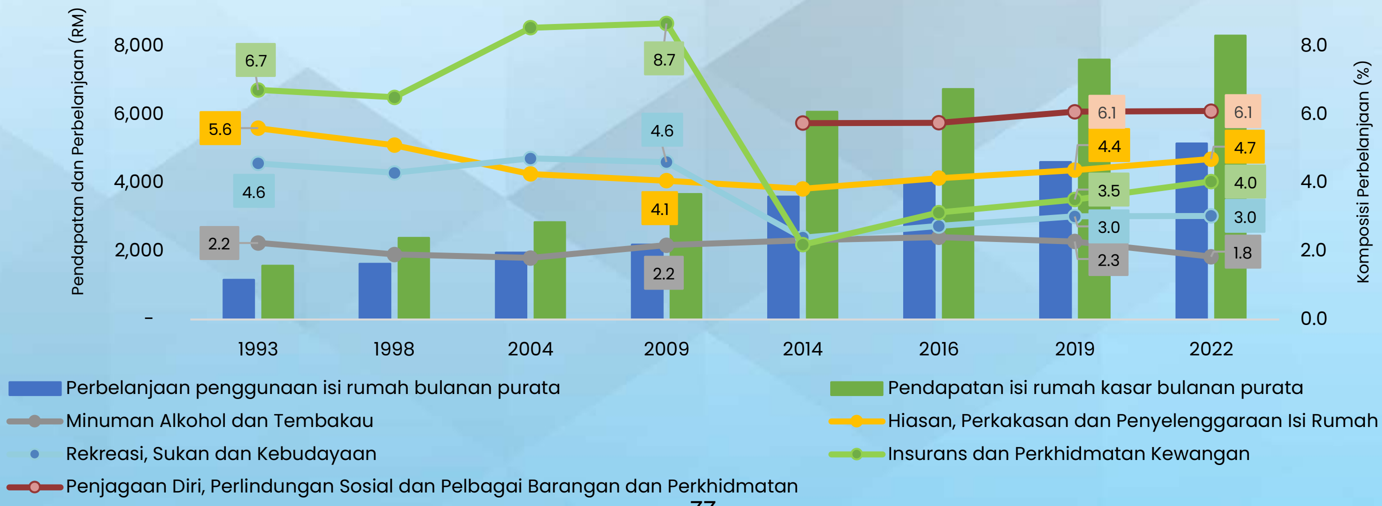
Peratus perbelanjaan isi rumah bagi **kesihatan** meningkat **0.9** mata peratus



KOMPOSISI PERBELANJAAN ISI RUMAH BULANAN MENGIKUT KEPERLUAN ASAS LAIN

Dalam tempoh **29** tahun, peratus perbelanjaan isi rumah bagi **rekreasi, sukan dan kebudayaan** menurun **1.6** mata peratus

Peratus perbelanjaan isi rumah bagi **insurans dan perkhidmatan kewangan** menurun **2.7** mata peratus



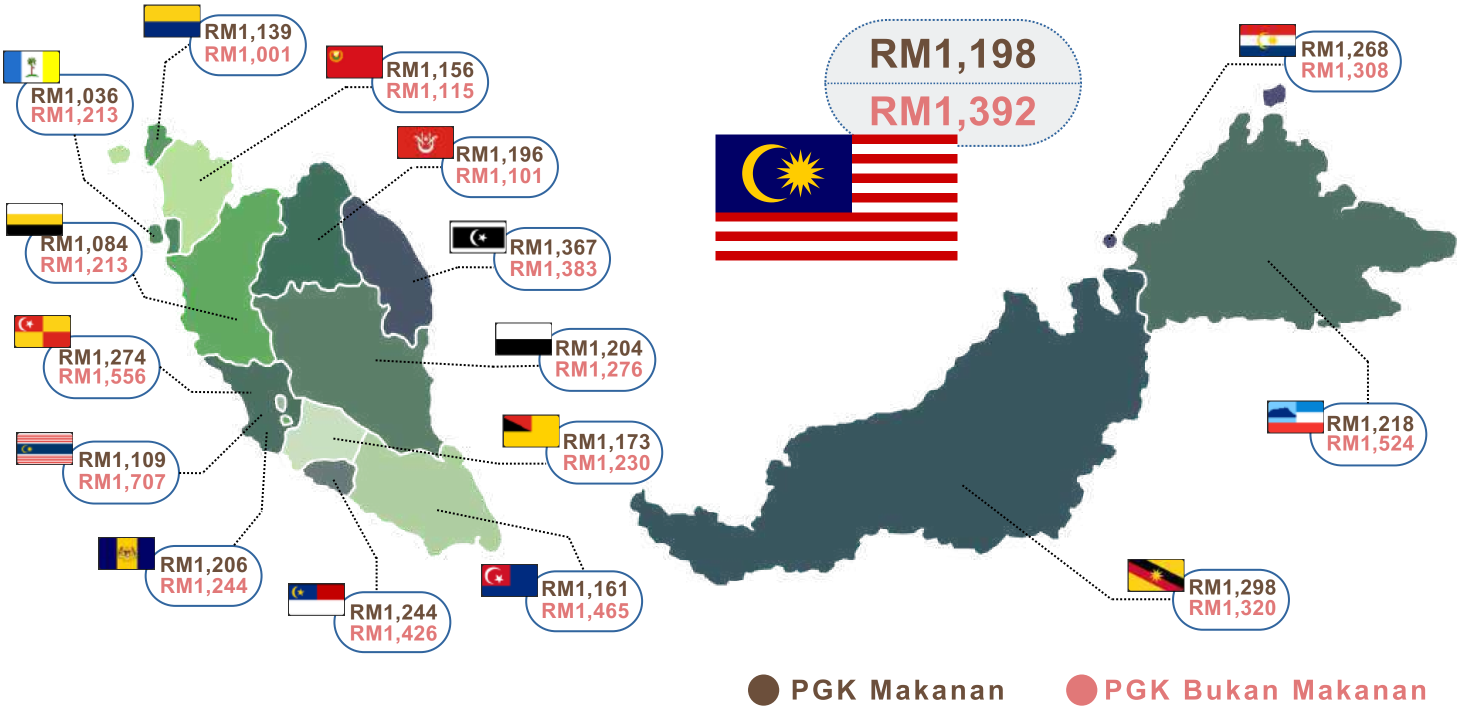
Sumber : Laporan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah 2022,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

PURATA PENDAPATAN GARIS KEMISKINAN (PGK) MENGIKUT NEGERI

Malaysia	RM2,589	RM2,208
Johor	RM2,627	RM2,505
Kedah	RM2,271	RM2,254
Kelantan	RM2,297	RM2,139
Melaka	RM2,670	RM2,375
Negeri Sembilan	RM2,402	RM2,088
Pahang	RM2,480	RM2,270
Pulau Pinang	RM2,250	RM1,989
Perak	RM2,297	RM2,077
Perlis	RM2,140	RM1,967
Selangor	RM2,830	RM2,022
Terengganu	RM2,751	RM2,507
Sabah	RM2,742	RM2,537
Sarawak	RM2,618	RM2,131
W.P. Labuan	RM2,576	RM2,633
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM2,816	RM2,216
W.P. Putrajaya	RM2,450	RM2,128

● 2019 ● 2022

PURATA PGK MAKANAN DAN BUKAN MAKANAN MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2022



Sumber: Laporan Kemiskinan di Malaysia 2022
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

INSIDEN KEMISKINAN MUTLAK MENGIKUT STRATA, ETNIK & NEGERI

MALAYSIA
5.6 6.2

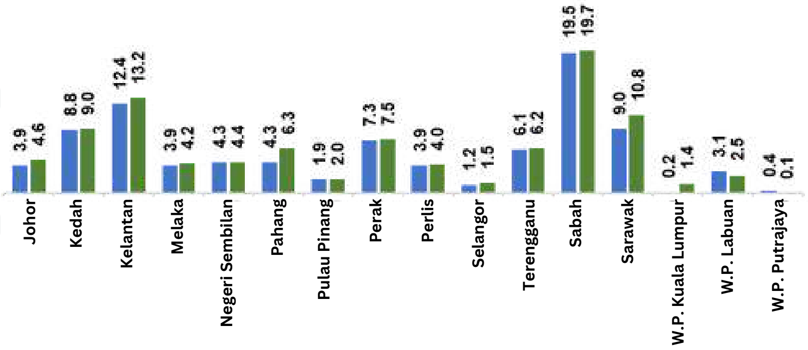
BANDAR
3.8 4.5

LUAR BANDAR
12.4 12.0

BUMIPUTERA
7.2 7.9

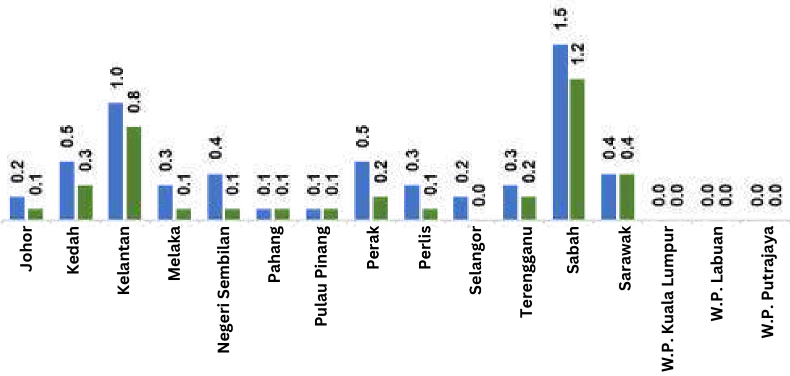
CINA
1.4 1.9

INDIA
4.8 5.4



◆ 2019 (%) ◆ 2022 (%)

INSIDEN KEMISKINAN TEGAR MENGIKUT NEGERI, STRATA & ETNIK



MALAYSIA
0.4 0.2

BANDAR
0.2 0.1

LUAR BANDAR
0.9 0.7

BUMIPUTERA
0.5 0.3

CINA
0.1 0.0

INDIA
0.4 0.1

◆ 2019 (%) ◆ 2022 (%)

Nota:
- 0.0 kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan. Misalnya, kurang daripada 0.05 peratus

INSIDEN KEMISKINAN RELATIF MENGIKUT STRATA, ETNIK & NEGERI

MALAYSIA
16.9 16.6

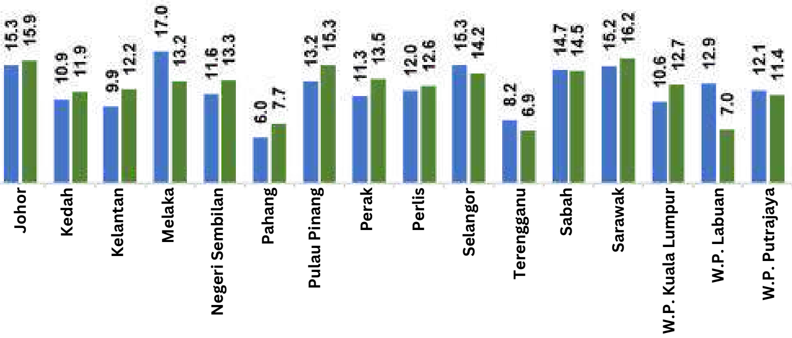
BANDAR
12.8 11.9

LUAR BANDAR
33.2 33.3

BUMIPUTERA
18.8 18.6

CINA
12.3 12.1

INDIA
15.4 13.7



◆ 2019 (%) ◆ 2022 (%)

Nota:
- Kemiskinan relatif bagi strata dan etnik adalah mengikut had pendapatan nasional
- Kemiskinan relatif bagi negeri adalah mengikut had pendapatan negeri

Sumber: Laporan Kemiskinan di Malaysia 2022
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA

🟦 Penengah 🟧 Purata

MALAYSIA
RM6,338
RM8,479

Johor	RM6,879	RM8,517
Kedah	RM4,402	RM5,550
Kelantan	RM3,614	RM4,885
Melaka	RM6,210	RM8,057
Negeri Sembilan	RM5,226	RM6,788
Pahang	RM4,753	RM5,777
Pulau Pinang	RM6,502	RM8,267
Perak	RM4,494	RM5,779
Perlis	RM4,713	RM5,664
Selangor	RM9,983	RM12,233
Terengganu	RM5,878	RM7,248
Sabah	RM4,577	RM6,171
Sarawak	RM4,978	RM6,457
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM10,234	RM13,325
W.P. Labuan	RM6,904	RM8,250
W.P. Putrajaya	RM10,056	RM13,473

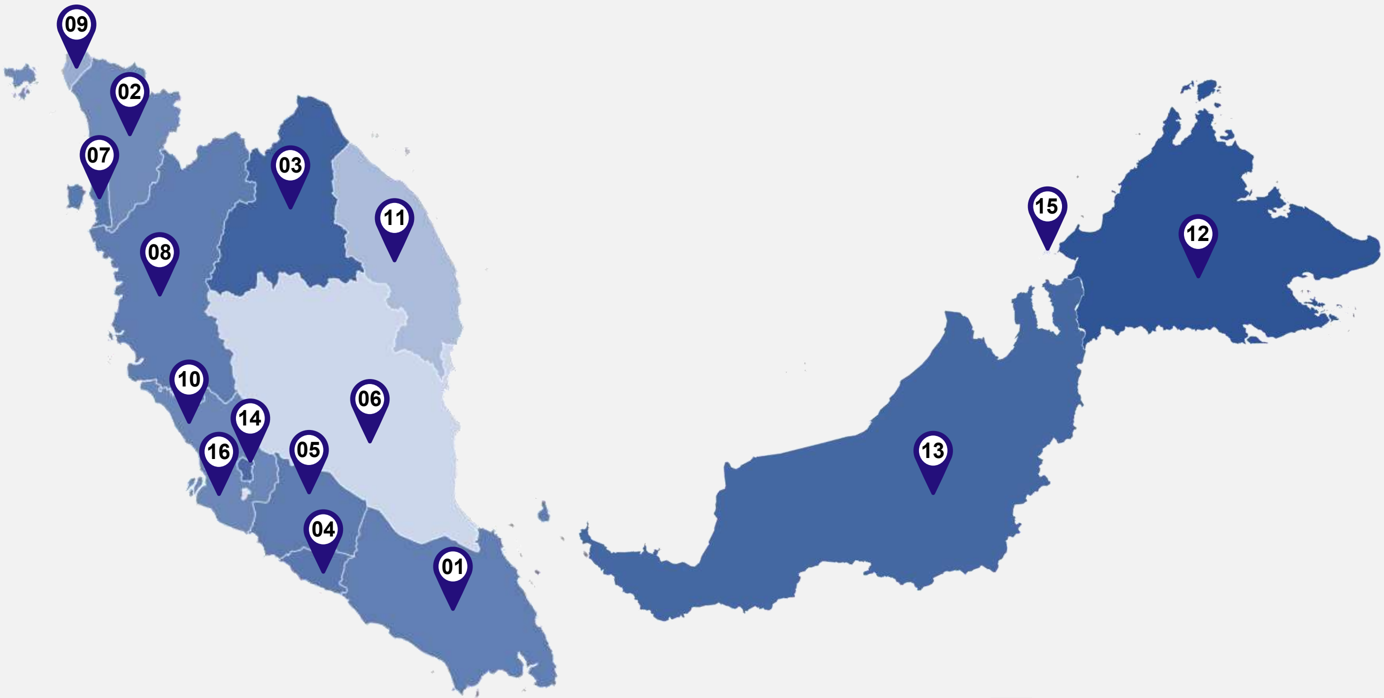
PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH BOLEH GUNA MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA

🟦 Penengah 🟧 Purata

MALAYSIA
RM5,413
RM7,111

Johor	RM5,889	RM7,251
Kedah	RM3,821	RM4,815
Kelantan	RM3,156	RM4,320
Melaka	RM5,336	RM6,996
Negeri Sembilan	RM4,472	RM5,701
Pahang	RM4,222	RM5,143
Pulau Pinang	RM5,522	RM6,903
Perak	RM3,804	RM4,920
Perlis	RM4,362	RM5,259
Selangor	RM8,187	RM10,008
Terengganu	RM5,224	RM6,433
Sabah	RM3,987	RM5,334
Sarawak	RM4,272	RM5,548
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM8,259	RM10,540
W.P. Labuan	RM5,580	RM6,643
W.P. Putrajaya	RM8,869	RM11,277

PEKALI GINI MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA



🟧 Pendapatan Kasar
🟨 Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita
🟩 Pendapatan Boleh Guna
🟩 Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita

01	Johor	0.367	0.364	0.399	0.394
02	Kedah	0.359	0.361	0.361	0.364
03	Kelantan	0.385	0.393	0.351	0.358
04	Melaka	0.370	0.368	0.363	0.362
05	Negeri Sembilan	0.369	0.356	0.347	0.344
06	Pahang	0.308	0.305	0.321	0.323
07	Pulau Pinang	0.371	0.357	0.373	0.363
08	Perak	0.368	0.393	0.354	0.358
09	Perlis	0.336	0.336	0.321	0.323
10	Selangor	0.361	0.352	0.393	0.382
11	Terengganu	0.326	0.322	0.358	0.358
12	Sabah	0.395	0.387	0.460	0.444
13	Sarawak	0.382	0.379	0.406	0.398
14	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.380	0.369	0.402	0.390
15	W.P. Labuan	0.300	0.300	0.365	0.356
16	W.P. Putrajaya	0.368	0.346	0.392	0.377

PEKALI GINI MENGIKUT STRATA

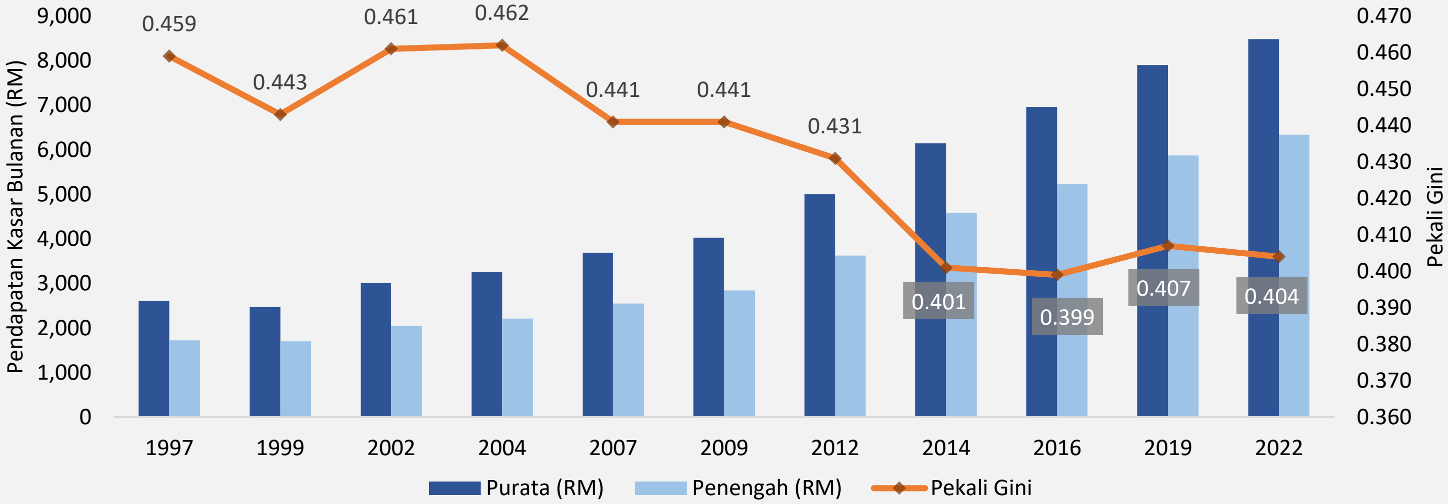
MALAYSIA	BANDAR	LUAR BANDAR
0.404	0.393	0.351
0.429	0.418	0.361
0.393	0.382	0.353
0.417	0.406	0.365

🟪 Pendapatan Kasar
🟥 Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita
🟩 Pendapatan Boleh Guna
🟦 Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita

PEKALI GINI MENGIKUT ETNIK

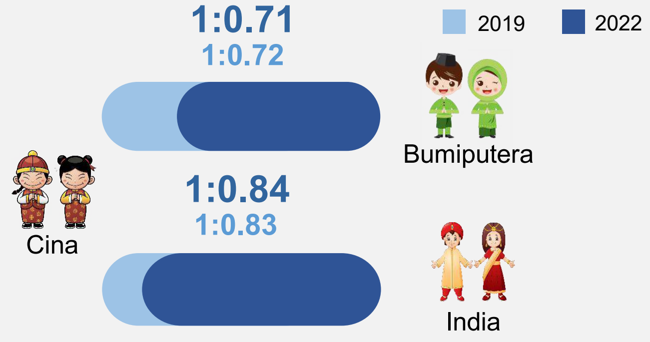
	BUMIPUTERA	CINA	INDIA
Pendapatan Kasar	0.387	0.412	0.406
Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita	0.406	0.414	0.431
Pendapatan Boleh Guna	0.379	0.398	0.396
Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita	0.397	0.399	0.419

PEKALI GINI DAN PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR PURATA DAN PENENGAH DI MALAYSIA



JURANG PENDAPATAN

Jurang pendapatan etnik **Cina** kepada etnik lain



Strata	2019		2022	
	Purata Pendapatan Kasar	Jurang	Purata Pendapatan Kasar	Jurang
Bandar	RM8,635	1.00	RM9,428	1.00
Luar Bandar	RM5,004	0.58	RM5,147	0.55

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SECTION 1

STATISTICS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME

2022

HIGHLIGHTS

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
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A. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected household income, both in urban and rural areas. Based on the Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty Report 2020, the mean of monthly household gross income recorded a decrease of 10.3 per cent to RM7,089 (2019: RM7,901) while the median of monthly household gross income recorded a decrease of 11.3 per cent to RM5,209 (2019: RM5,873). Paid employment and self-employment which were the main sources of household income also recorded a decrease, respectively. In 2020, the mean income of paid employment decreased 16.1 per cent to RM4,088 (2019: RM4,870) while the mean income from self-employment recorded a decrease of 9.7 per cent to RM1,232 (2019: RM1,364). This decline was contributed by households or individuals who have experienced job loss or reduction of income due to lesser working hours and increase in skill-related underemployment.

All economic and social activities resume as normal starting 2022. Various policy supports are provided to restart socioeconomic activities at all levels, including households. Among them, the government has approved the implementation of a new minimum wage that was enforced on 1st May 2022 with a monthly wage rate of RM1,500 for all sectors. However, employers with fewer than five (5) employees were allowed to defer the implementation of the minimum wage until 1st July 2023.

The effect of the increment in the minimum wage has contributed to an increase in the mean income among workers and is expected to increase the purchasing power of consumers. It is also in line with the goal of achieving the monthly median salaries and wages target of RM2,900 by 2025 as outlined in the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (Twelfth Plan).

B. SURVEY BACKGROUND

Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) conducted the Household Income and Basic Amenities (HIS & BA) Survey in 2022 to assess the current situation of household income distribution, poverty and income disparity especially post pandemic. This survey was conducted using a probability sampling that represents 7.9 million Malaysian households in 2022. The selected sample was based on a list of households obtained from the Population and Housing Census conducted in 2020. This survey was carried out through a face-to-face interview and was the 20th survey after the inaugural survey in 1974.

The report describes the distribution of Malaysian household income throughout the year 2022. In addition, the usage of the findings has been expanded to various dimensions of socioeconomic research. The survey is in tandem with international practices as well as in accordance with the recommendations from the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, that was published by the United Nations in 2011.

C. SURVEY FINDINGS

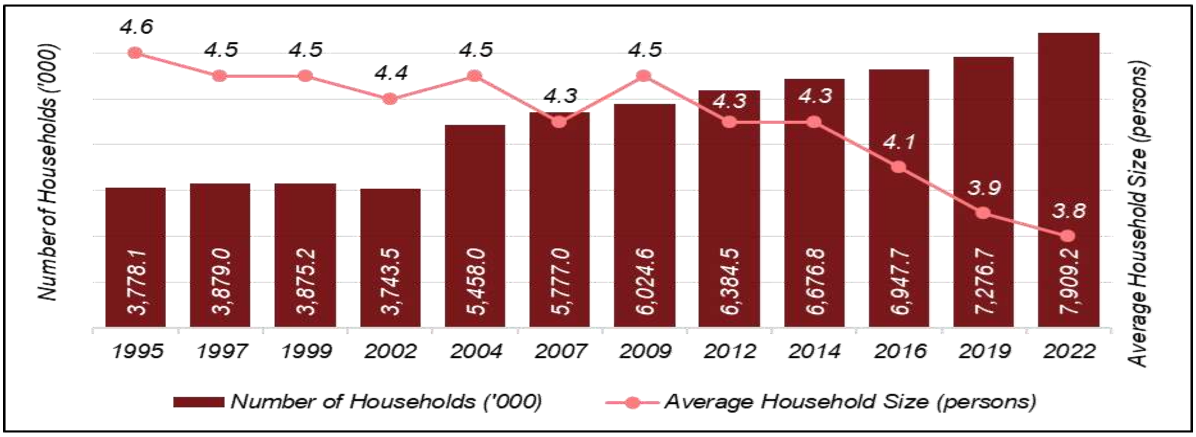
1. CHARACTERISTICS ON DEMOGRAPHY AND URBANISATION

1.1. HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND NUMBER OF INCOME RECIPIENT

The number of households in 2022 was 8.4 million of which 7.9 million were Malaysians. Household refers to a person or a group of related or unrelated person who usually live together and make common provisions for food and other necessities of life. A total of 97.9 per cent of households in Malaysia were related and 2.1 per cent were unrelated.

Each household has its own household size that refers to the household. On average, the household size in Malaysia was 3.8 persons as compared to 3.9 persons in 2019 **(Chart 1)**. The average household size in urban areas was 3.7 persons (2019: 3.8 persons) as compared to 4.0 persons for households living in rural areas (2019: 4.1 persons).

Chart 1: Number and Average Household Size, Malaysia, 1995 - 2022



In terms of percentage, single households comprised 8.0 per cent of all households, as compared to 7.7 per cent in 2019. Households with two members comprised 19.2 per cent. Meanwhile, households with three and four members comprised 20.3 per cent and 20.9 per cent respectively, while households with five members and more comprised 1.6 per cent.

*A total of 44.6 per cent of households had only one income recipient of which 16.5 per cent were households with four members and more. Meanwhile, 39.7 per cent of households had two income recipients and the remaining had three income recipients (10.9%), four and more income recipients (4.8%) **(Table 1)**.*

Table 1: Percentage of Household Size and Number of Income Recipients, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

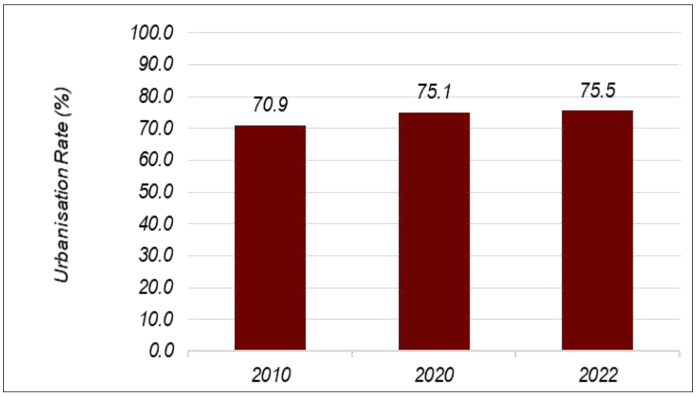
Household Size (person)	Number of Income Recipients (person)											
	2019						2022					
	1	2	3	4	5 and more	Total	1	2	3	4	5 and more	Total
1	7.7					7.7	8.0					8.0
2	11.5	7.0				18.5	11.4	7.8				19.2
3	8.9	8.4	2.0			19.3	8.7	9.1	2.5			20.3
4	8.0	9.4	2.6	0.9		20.9	7.5	9.7	2.7	1.0		20.9
5 and more	10.2	13.6	5.9	2.8	1.1	33.6	9.0	13.1	5.7	2.9	0.9	31.6
Total	46.3	38.4	10.5	3.7	1.1	100.0	44.6	39.7	10.9	3.9	0.9	100.0

Note: Total may differ due to rounding

1.2. URBANISATION RATE

*Urbanisation is the transformation process Urbanisation is the transformation process of an area from rural to urban. Urbanisation also occurred when urban settlements grew larger and complex. Urbanisation of a city requires a comprehensive and uniform guidance to develop. Malaysia is one of the countries in Southeast Asia with a large number of cities, and the number of urban populations increased rapidly. The 4th National Physical Plan targets the country's urbanisation rate to reach 85.0 per cent in 2040. The urbanisation rate in Malaysia is estimated at 75.5 per cent in 2022 as compared to 70.9 per cent in 2010 **(Chart 2)**.*

Chart 2: Urbanisation Rate in Malaysia, 2010 - 2022



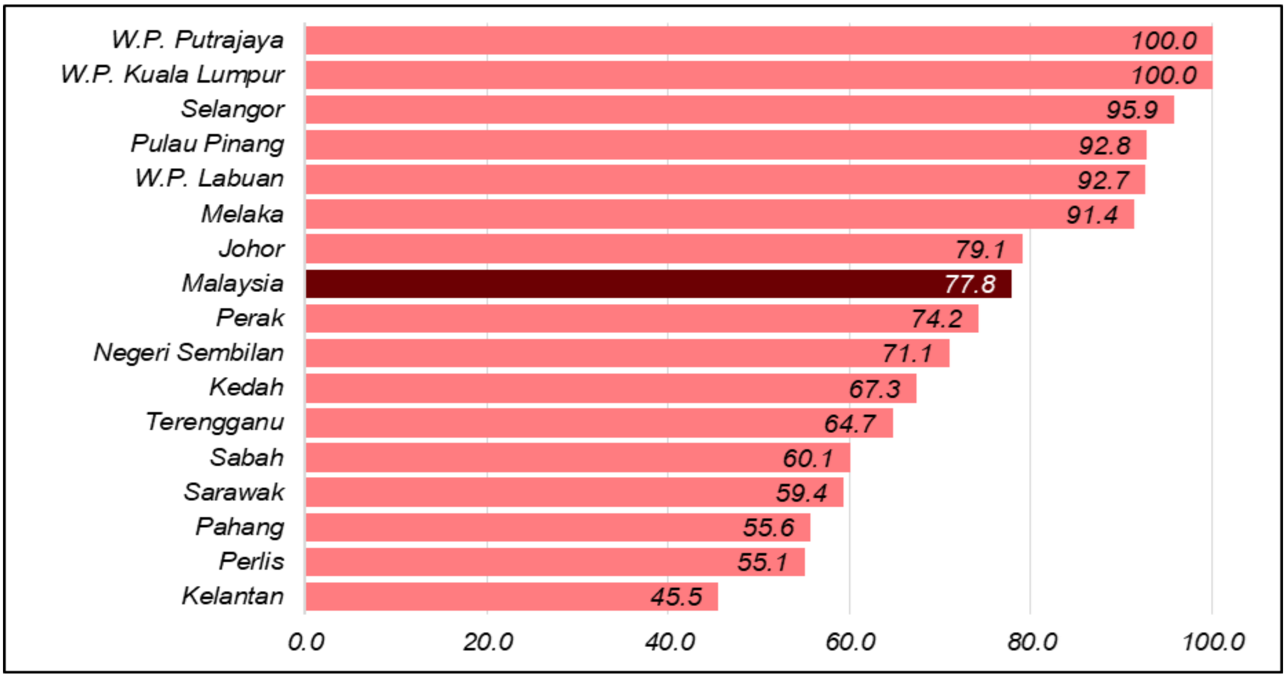
Note: Urbanisation rate refers to the number of populations living in urban areas

^{P} *Preliminary*

Source: The data for the year 2010 refers to mid-year population estimates based on the Population and Housing Census 2010; the data for the year 2020 refers to Population and Housing Census 2020; the data for the year 2022^{p} refers to the mid-year population estimates of 2022 based on the Population and Housing Census 2020

*According to Household Income Survey 2022, 77.8 per cent of households in Malaysia live in urban areas. At the state level, the Federal Territories (W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya), Selangor, Pulau Pinang, Melaka and Johor recorded the percentage of households exceeding the national level between 79.1 to 100.0 per cent. Meanwhile, there were less than 60.0 per cent of households living in urban areas for the states of Sarawak, Pahang, Perlis and Kelantan **(Chart 3)**.*

Chart 3: Percentage of Households in Urban Area by State, 2022



Note: Urbanisation rate refers to the number of households living in urban areas

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 was assessed based on median and mean values. 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 by the value obtained by dividing total income with number of households.

2.1 SOURCES OF INCOME

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

Income from paid employment comprises all payments received whether monetary or in-kind received by individuals in a household resulting from their involvement in employment. 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-employment is described by income obtained by those who employs workers or those who are self-employed either registered or unregistered. Income from self-employment 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.

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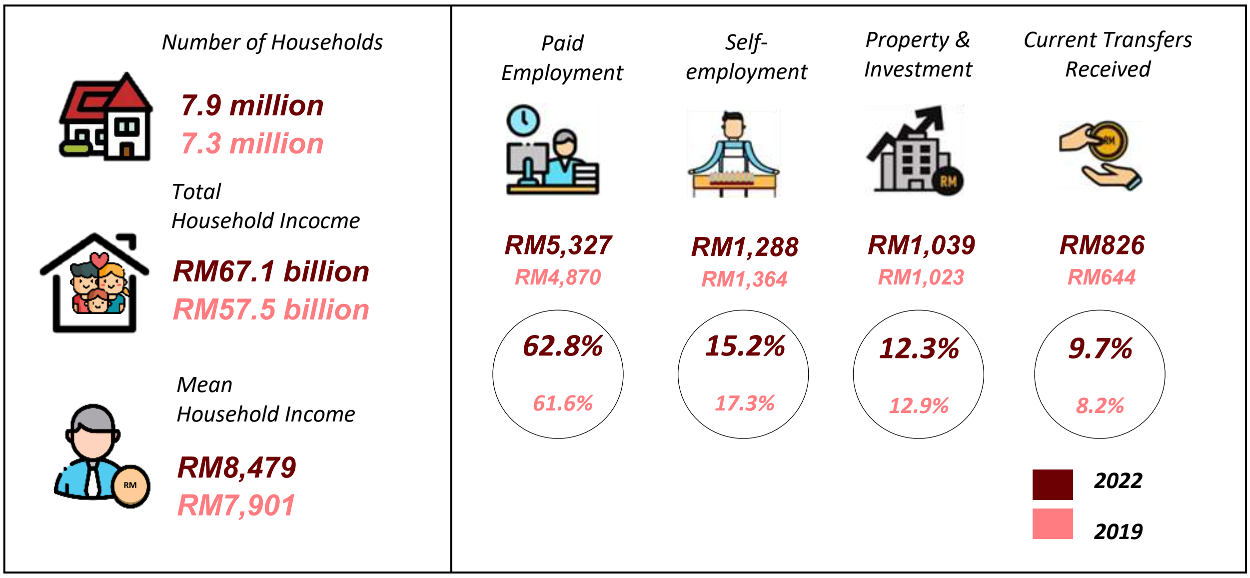
Income from current transfers received consists of cash, goods or services and may be received from other households, the government or charities, both within or outside the country. Remittances, pensions, alimony and other assistance received periodically are among examples of income from current transfers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

However, lump sum receipts such as retirement payments, Employee Provident Fund (EPF) withdrawals and other receipts of renumeration 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.

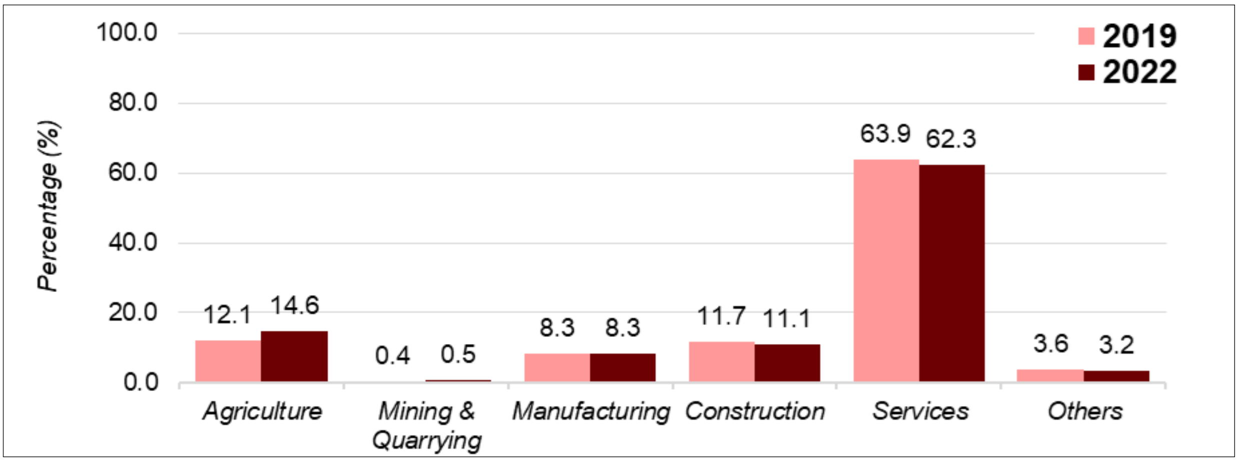
The survey findings showed that 62.8 per cent of the total household income was derived from paid employment. Income from self-employment accounted for 15.2 per cent followed by income from property & investment (12.3%) and income from current transfers received (9.7%) ***(Exhibit 1)****.*

Exhibit 1: Monthly Mean Household Gross Income by Sources of Income, Malaysia, 2022



For income from self-employment in 2022, the composition of income obtained from agriculture sector increased to 14.6 per cent (2019: 12.1%) and the composition of mining sector also increased to 0.5 per cent (2019: 0.4%). However, the construction and service sectors showed a decrease to 11.1 per cent and 62.3 per cent as compared to 2019 ***(Chart 4)****.*

Chart 4: Percentage of Income by Sources of Income from Self-employment, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



Note: Others refers to sector not elsewhere classified

Income from property includes income from imputed rent of owner-occupied dwelling, renting of house or other property and also rent from land, while income from investment was obtained from dividends and interest. The composition of income obtained from property in 2022 increased to 72.5 per cent (2019: 68.8%) and the composition of income obtained from investment showed a decrease from 31.2 per cent in 2019 to 27.5 per cent in 2022 ***(Chart 5).***

Chart 5: Percentage of Income by Sources of Income from Property & Investment, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

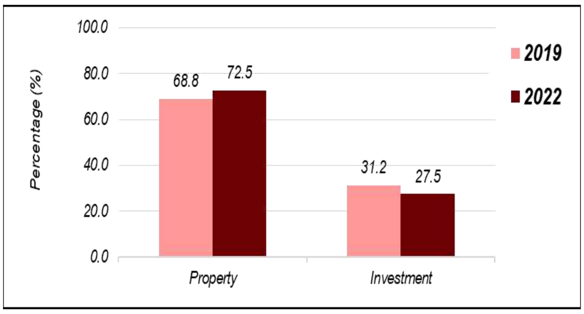
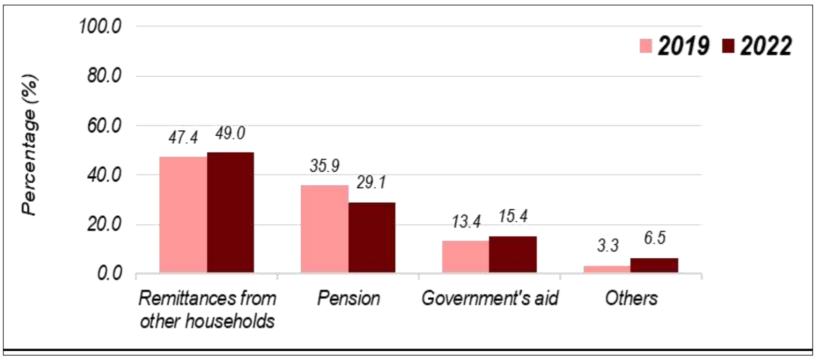


Chart 6: Percentage of Income by Sources of Income from Current Transfers Received, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



For income from current transfer received in 2022, remittances received from other households recorded the highest percentage contribution of 49.0 per cent, followed by pensions (29.1%) and government's aid such as assistance received from Welfare Department, household living aid, school assistance and gifts in the form of cash or in-kind (15.4%) ***(Chart 6)****.*

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 38.1 per cent in 2019 to 49.2 per cent in 2022. The total percentage also increased in 2022 (9.7%) which indicates that these household were highly dependent on current transfers received particularly during the endemic phase of COVID-19. Besides, this current transfer was also significant for households in income class between RM2,000 to RM3,999 and between RM4,000 to RM5,999 which registered 27.9 per cent and 16.9 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)****.*

Table 2: Percentage of Income by Sources of Income and Income Class, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Income Class (RM)	2019				2022			
	Paid Employment (%)	Self-employment (%)	Property & Investment (%)	Current Transfer Received (%)	Paid Employment (%)	Self-employment (%)	Property & Investment (%)	Current Transfer Received (%)
Total	**61.6**	**17.3**	**12.9**	**8.2**	**62.8**	**15.2**	**12.3**	**9.7**
Less than 2,000	16.5	23.4	21.9	38.1	14.0	14.1	22.7	49.2
2,000 - 3,999	42.3	19.2	14.9	23.5	39.6	17.3	15.2	27.9
4,000 - 5,999	56.8	16.4	13.1	13.6	55.0	15.6	12.4	16.9
6,000 - 7,999	63.2	15.3	12.6	9.0	62.2	13.9	12.1	11.8
8,000 - 9,999	66.0	14.9	12.3	6.8	67.2	12.7	11.4	8.7
10,000 - 11,999	68.3	14.1	12.2	5.3	68.8	11.8	11.7	7.6
12,000 - 13,999	70.2	13.7	11.9	4.2	70.3	11.6	11.7	6.4
14,000 - 15,999	71.5	13.3	12.1	3.2	71.0	11.9	11.7	5.4
16,000 - 17,999	70.6	14.3	11.8	3.3	70.7	13.2	11.7	4.5
18,000 - 19,999	68.9	15.7	12.3	3.1	70.7	13.0	11.5	4.8
20,000 and above	59.7	24.5	13.4	2.4	64.0	21.3	12.1	2.7

Note: Total may differ due to rounding

2.2. HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME

Household monthly gross income is valued by its median and mean values. Monthly median household income in Malaysia was RM6,338 while the mean income was RM8,479 in 2022. In terms of growth, median income increased by 2.5 per cent annually in 2022 as compared to 3.9 per cent in 2019. Mean income also showed a rise in 2022 with a growth rate of 2.4 per cent as compared to 4.2 per cent in 2019.

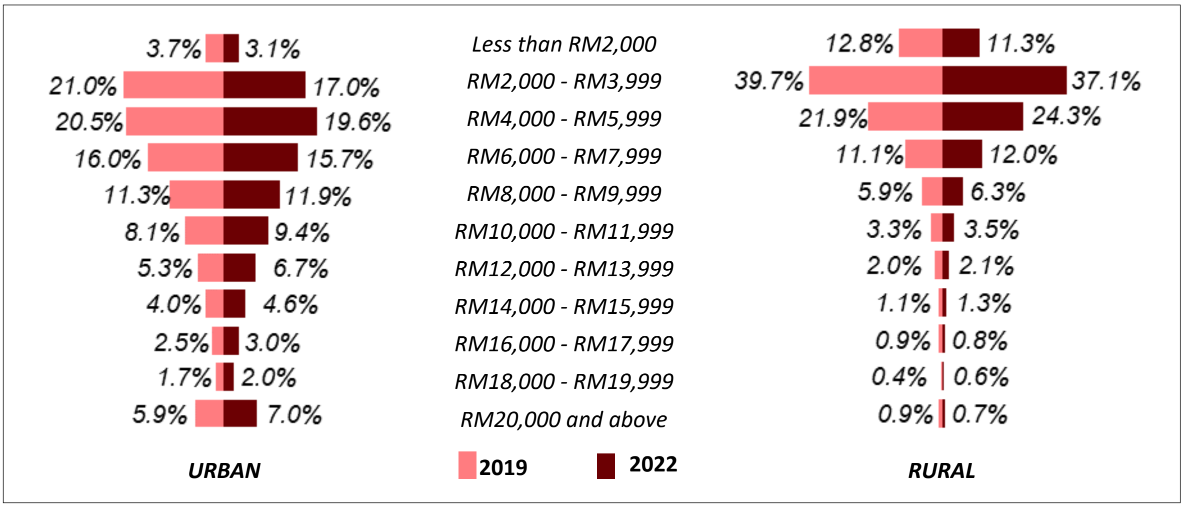
2.2.1. Household Gross Income by Strata

Median household income in urban recorded an increase at a rate of 3.3 per cent from RM6,561 in 2019 to RM7,243 in 2022. Over the same period, median household income in rural area increased at a rate of 2.2 per cent from RM3,828 to RM4,094. Mean household income in urban recorded a growth of 2.9 per cent from RM8,635 in 2019 to RM9,428 in 2022. Meanwhile in rural, mean household income was RM5,147 as compared to RM5,004 in 2019, with a growth rate of 0.9 per cent.

*Besides that, the household income class by strata showed that the households earning between RM4,000 to RM5,999 recorded the highest percentage as compared to other income class in urban area. Nonetheless, households in this income class recorded a decrease in urban that was from 20.5 per cent to 19.6 per cent. At the same time, households with income between RM12,000 to RM13,999 showed the highest increase among other income class at 1.4 percentage points from 5.3 per cent in 2019 **(Chart 7)**.*

Meanwhile in rural, the income class between RM2,000 to RM3,999 recorded the highest percentage of 37.1 per cent. Households earning between RM4,000 to RM5,999 recorded the highest increase of 2.4 percentage points from 21.9 per cent in 2019. In addition, households with an income less than RM2,000 recorded a decrease in both strata.

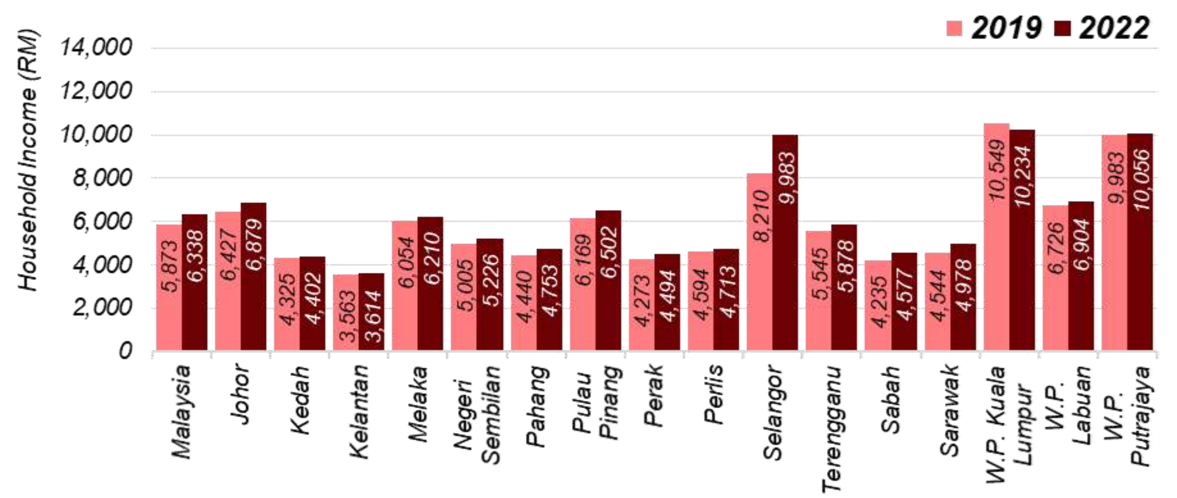
Chart 7: Percentage of Households by Income Class and Strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



2.2.2. Household Gross Income by State

*W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest monthly median gross income of RM10,234, followed by W.P. Putrajaya (RM10,056), Selangor (RM9,983), W.P. Labuan (RM6,904), Johor (RM6,879) and Pulau Pinang (RM6,502). Selangor had the highest annual growth rate of median income at 6.5 per cent over the period of 2019 to 2022 as compared to national median growth rate of 2.5 per cent **(Chart 8)**.*

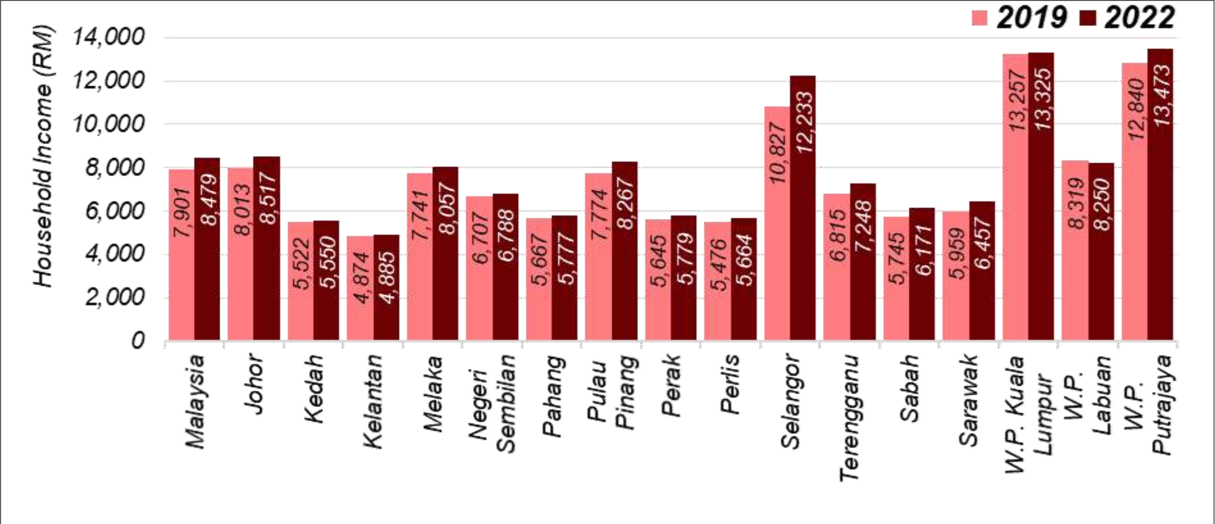
Chart 8: Median of Household Gross Income by State, 2019 and 2022



Growth rate (%)	**2.5**	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	0.9	6.5	1.9	2.6	3.0	(1.0)	0.9	0.2

In terms of mean income, W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest monthly mean gross income of RM13,473, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM13,325), Selangor (RM12,233) and Johor (RM8,517). These states registered the mean income higher than the national level, RM8,479. The highest growth of mean income recorded by Selangor which was 4.1 per cent (Chart 9). This was contributed by a steady increase in source of paid employment (4.7%) as well as income source of self-employment (4.6%) and higher increase in income source of current transfers received (10.9%). Meanwhile, W.P. Labuan recorded the lowest growth (-0.3%) driven by a decrease in income source of self-employment (-6.6%) and income source from property & investment (-11.3%). Income source from paid employment recorded a marginal increase of 0.5 per cent.

Chart 9: Mean of Household Gross Income by State, 2019 and 2022



Growth rate (%)	**2.4**	2.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	2.0	0.8	1.1	4.1	2.1	2.4	2.7	0.2	(0.3)	1.6

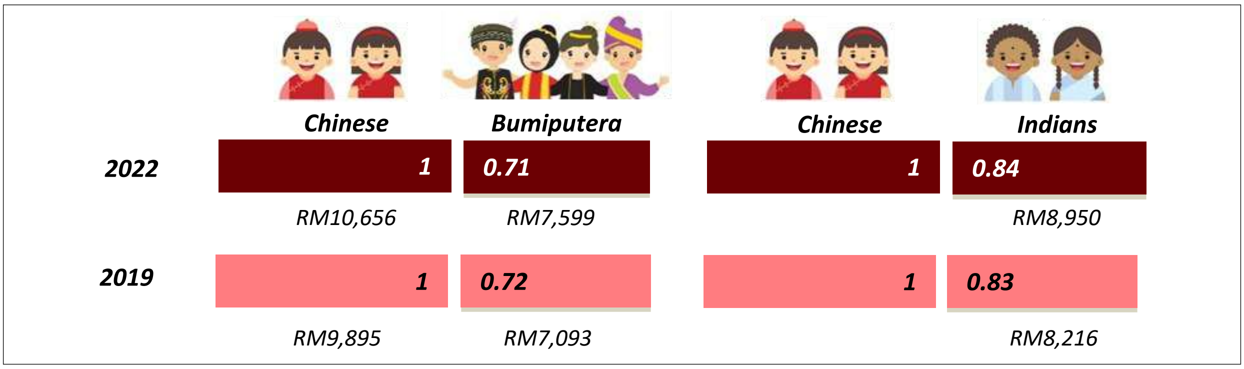
2.2.3. Household Gross Income by Ethnic

The findings of 2022 survey showed a significant gap of income between the main ethnic groups in Malaysia. Median income of the Chinese was higher than the other ethnic groups with a monthly income of RM8,167, while Indians and Bumiputera recorded a median income of RM6,627 and RM5,793, respectively.

In terms of mean income, Chinese also recorded the highest of RM10,656 per month. This was followed by Indians with monthly mean income of RM8,950 and Bumiputera at RM7,599. The mean income growth with the highest increase was recorded by Indians with 2.9 per cent, followed by Chinese (2.5%) and Bumiputera (2.3%).

In 2022, the gap of mean household income between Bumiputera in comparison to Chinese was RM3,057, while Indians in comparison to Chinese was RM1,706. The ratio of mean income gap between Chinese and Bumiputera was 1:0.71. Meanwhile, the mean income gap between Chinese and Indians was 1:0.84. This ratio of mean income gap displayed only a slight difference as compared to 2019 ***(Exhibit 2)****.*

Exhibit 2: Mean of Household Income Gap by Ethnic, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

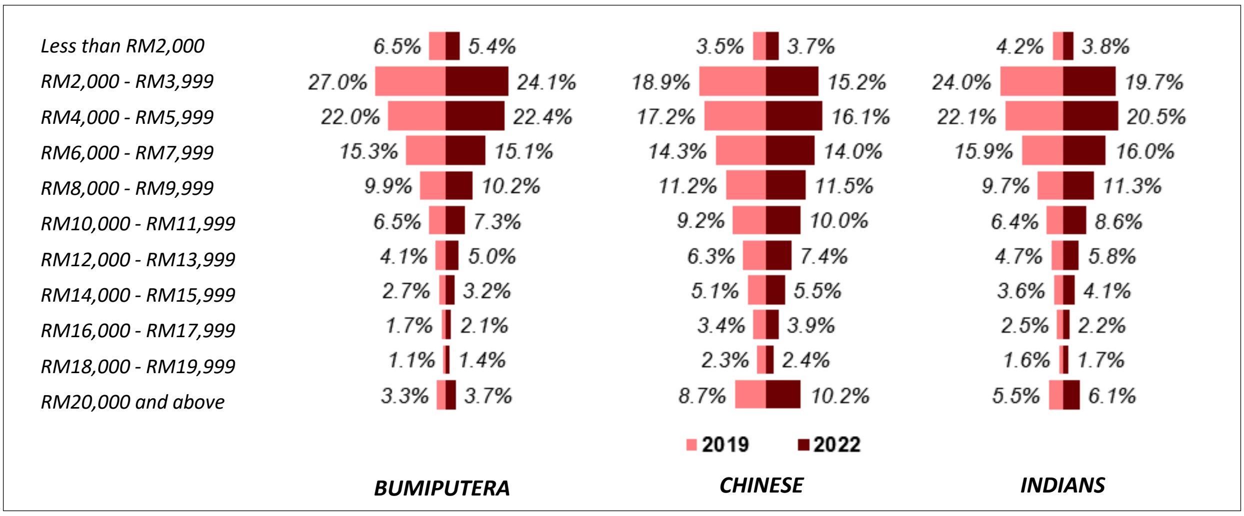


Note: Income gap between Chinese and other ethnics

Among Bumiputera, income class that recorded the highest percentage were households earning between RM2,000 to RM3,999 with 24.1 per cent. For Chinese and Indians households, income class that recorded the highest percentage earning between RM4,000 to RM5,999 were 16.1 per cent and 20.5 per cent, respectively.

There was an increase in the income class of RM20,000 and above across all ethnics in 2022. Chinese recorded the highest percentage with 10.2 per cent followed by Indians and Bumiputera with each recorded 6.1 per cent and 3.7 per cent, respectively ***(Chart 10)****.*

Chart 10: Percentage of Households by Income Class and Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

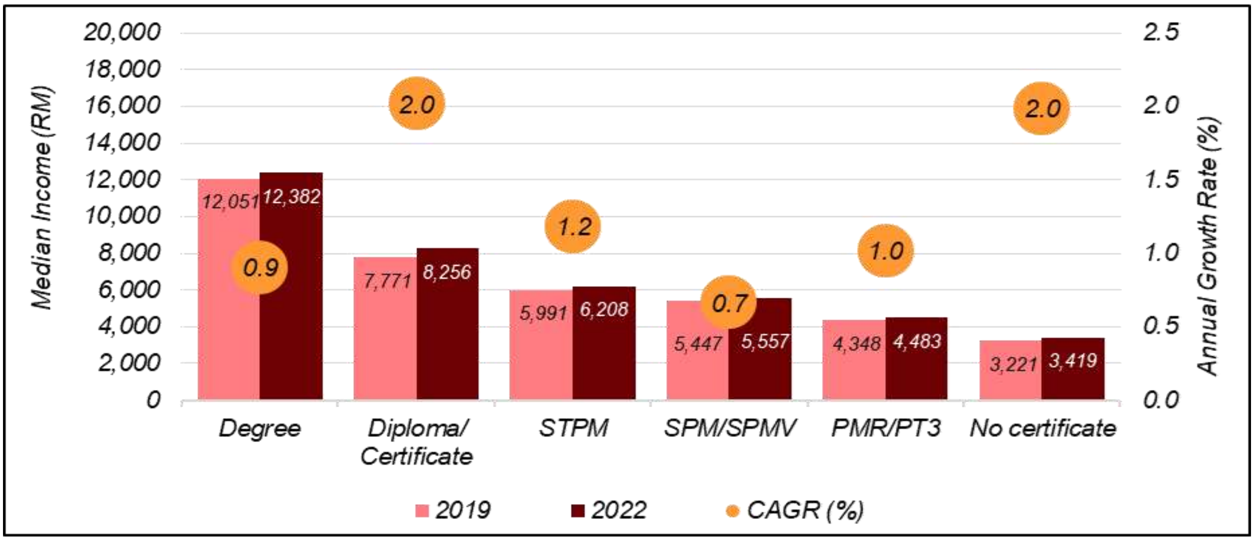


2.2.4. Household Gross Income by Education Attainment

The link between poverty and education has been discussed for a long time by economists around the world, especially on the impact of training and education on income distribution. Beckers and Chiswick (1966) view that investment in education will create a balance in income distribution[1]*.*

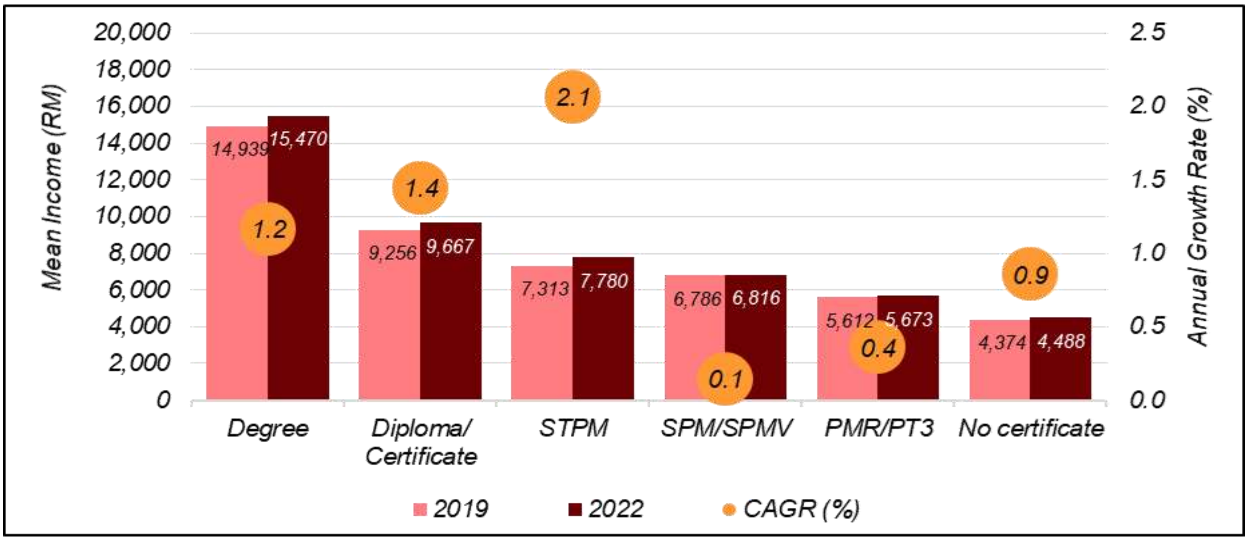
Households headed by those with a degree qualification had a median income of RM12,382 as compared to RM12,051 in 2019, with an increase in the growth rate of 0.9 per cent annually. The median income for households headed by those with diploma/certificate grew at a rate of 2.0 per cent, STPM (1.2%), SPM/SPMV (0.7%), PMR/PT3 (1.0%) ***(Chart 11)****. For households headed by those with no certificate grew at a rate of 2.0 per cent per year.*

Chart 11: Median Income by Highest Certificate Obtained by Head of Households, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



In terms of mean income, households headed by those who had degree qualifications had a mean income of RM15,470 as compared to RM14,939 in 2019, growing at a rate of 1.2 per cent. Meanwhile, household heads with no certificate recorded a mean income of RM4,488 in 2022 as compared to RM4,374 in 2019 ***(Chart 12)****.*

Chart 12: Mean Income by Highest Certificate Obtained by Head of Household, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



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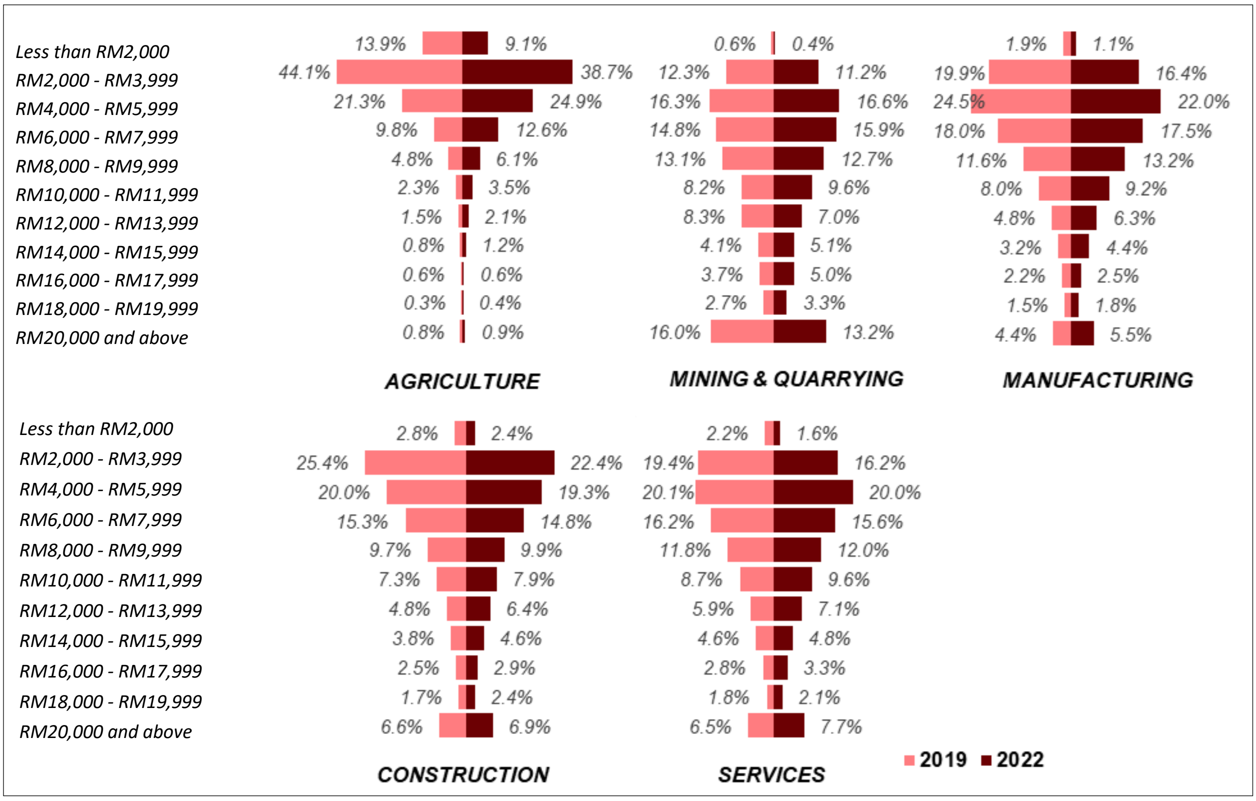
[1] *Becker, G. S., & Chiswick, B. R. (1966). Education and the Distribution of Earnings. The American Economic Review, 56(1/2), 358-369.*

2.2.5. Household Gross Income by Employment Sector

Other than information related to demography and geography, hence, information on income according to household employment sector may also be obtained from this survey. The employment sector contributes to the well-being of households by uplifting living standards, especially among poor households. The creation of productive job opportunities is substantial to eradicating poverty, hence achieving balance between economic and social development.

*From income class perspective, household headed by those who works in agriculture and construction sectors each registered a higher percentage of households earning between RM2,000 to RM3,999 per month with 38.7 per cent and 22.4 per cent, respectively. In addition, mining & quarrying, manufacturing and services sector registered the highest percentage of households earning between RM4,000 to RM5,999 monthly with 16.6 per cent, 22.0 per cent and 20.0 per cent, respectively. Moreover, household headed by those who works in mining sector recorded the highest percentage for income class RM20,000 and above with 13.2 per cent **(Chart 13)**.*

Chart 13: Percentage of Households by Income Class and Employment Sector, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

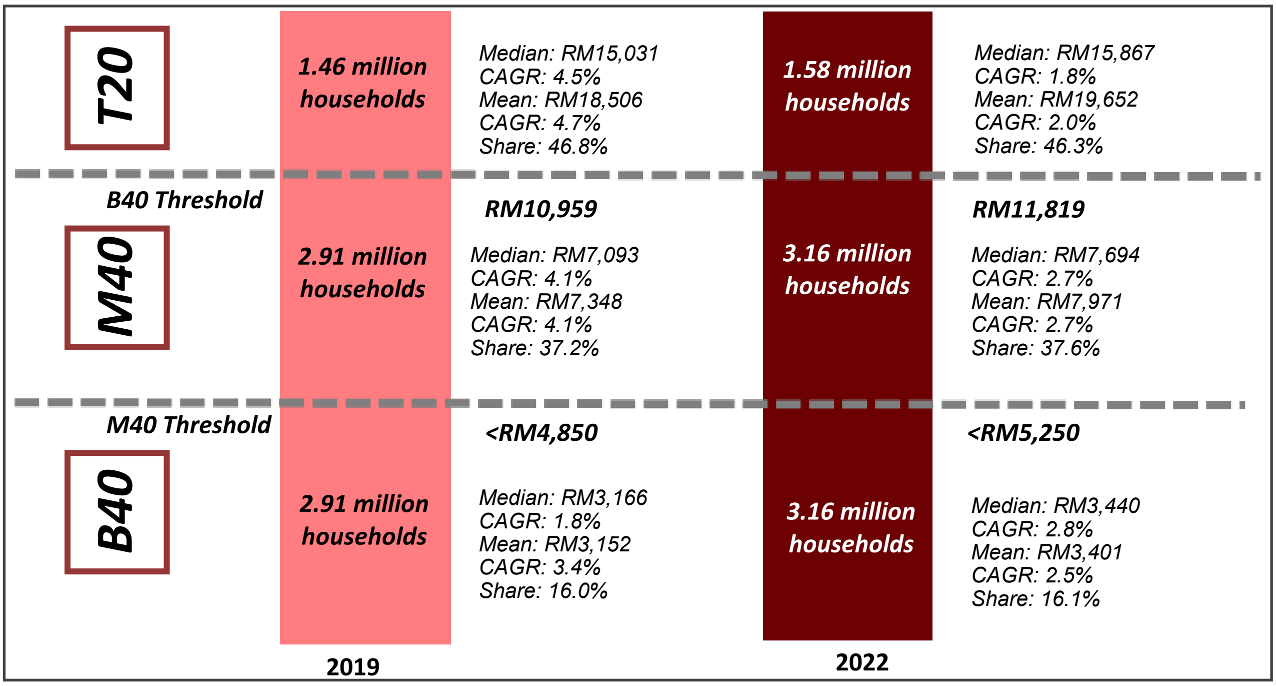


2.2.6. Household Gross Income by Household Group

The Twelfth Plan incorporated by government lays emphasis on addressing poverty and inclusivity consistent with the principle of leaving no one behind, in achieving a decent standard of living and ensuring social justice. This strategy supports the commitment for Malaysia to be a developed and prosperous nation, with fair and equitable wealth distribution across income groups, ethnicities and supply chains.

*The findings from the 2022 survey showed the income threshold consisting 3.16 million households of Bottom 40 per cent (B40) group was RM5,249. The Middle 40 per cent (M40) group's income threshold involving 3.16 million households were between RM5,250 to RM11,819. In addition, there were 1.58 million households in Top 20 per cent (T20) group with income more than RM11,819. In terms of income distribution, the T20 constituted 46.3 per cent of total household income as compared to 46.8 per cent in 2019. Meanwhile, 37.6 per cent belongs to M40 and the remainder 16.1 per cent were for B40 **(Exhibit 3)**.*

Exhibit 3: Income Structure by Household Group, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



Findings also showed that the mean income of B40 households lies below its median income. This implies that income distribution within the B40 group was negatively skewed or skewed to the left of which a larger proportion of lower-income households had pulled down the mean income value. This situation was different for the M40 and T20 groups where each recorded mean income above the median income. The M40 group had mean income of RM7,971 while median income as RM7,694. The T20 group recorded its mean and median income of RM19,652 and RM15,867, respectively. For M40 and T20 groups, these findings indicated that income distribution was positively skewed or skewed to the right where households' income mostly clustered towards the left side of the distribution and a small number of households have higher income resulting in the median income to be lower than the mean income.

*The B40 was categorised as B1, B2, B3 and B4; M40 to M1, M2, M3 and M4; and T20 to T1 and T2. Based on the household deciles, income share of the B40 group which contributed 16.1 per cent of total household income comes from B1 who held 2.3 per cent of total income, B2 (3.6%), B3 (4.6%) and B4 (5.6%). For M40 with 37.6 per cent of the total distribution, M1 only accounted for 6.8 per cent, while M4 owned 12.5 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)**.*

Table 3: Income Share, Median, Mean Household Income and Income Threshold by Household Decile Group, Malaysia, 2022

Decile Group		Income Share (%)	Median Household Income (RM)	Mean Household Income (RM)	Income Threshold (RM)
T20	T2	30.3	20,776	25,719	15,870 and above
	T1	16.0	13,475	13,585	11,820 - 15,869
M40	M4	12.5	10,552	10,577	9,450 - 11,819
	M3	10.1	8,523	8,536	7,690 - 9,449
	M2	8.2	6,979	6,989	6,340 - 7,689
	M1	6.8	5,770	5,782	5,250 - 6,339
B40	B4	5.6	4,764	4,771	4,310 - 5,249
	B3	4.6	3,875	3,874	3,440 - 4,309
	B2	3.6	3,034	3,018	2,560 - 3,439
	B1	2.3	2,012	1,941	Less than 2,560

2.3. HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME

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.

The findings from the 2022 survey showed that median disposable income recorded a growth rate of 1.9 per cent to RM5,413 as compared to RM5,116 in 2019. In addition, mean disposable income was RM7,111, a slight increase of 1.7 per cent from RM6,764 in 2019. Mean disposable income comprised of 83.9 per cent of total mean gross income.

*Median disposable income in urban areas grew from RM5,641 in 2019 to RM6,101 in 2022. While, median disposable income in rural increased to RM3,605 as compared to RM3,486. At the same time, mean disposable income in urban area recorded a growth rate of 2.2 per cent from RM7,331 (2019) to RM7,838 (2022). Mean disposable income in rural area recorded a growth rate of 0.2 per cent to RM4,558 in 2022 as compared to RM4,526 in 2019 **(Table 4)**.*

Table 4: Median and Mean Household Disposable Income by Strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Strata	Median Disposable Income (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)	Mean Disposable Income (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)
	2019	2022		2019	2022	
Malaysia	**5,116**	**5,413**	**1.9**	**6,764**	**7,111**	**1.7**
Urban	5,641	6,101	2.6	7,331	7,838	2.2
Rural	3,486	3,605	1.1	4,526	4,558	0.2

*W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest median disposable income with RM8,869 in 2022. The state that recorded the highest growth rate was Selangor with an increase of median disposable income by 6.0 per cent to RM8,187 in 2022 from RM6,837 in 2019. In addition, W.P. Putrajaya remains the highest mean disposable income in 2022 with RM11,277 (2019: RM11,333). The states that surpassed the national mean disposable income (RM7,111) were W.P. Putrajaya (RM11,277), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM10,540), Selangor (RM10,008) and Johor (RM7,251). Selangor also recorded the highest growth rate with an increase in mean disposable income of 4.2 per cent (**Table 5**).*

Table 5: Median and Mean Household Disposable Income by State, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	Median Disposable Income (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022(%)	Mean Disposable Income (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022(%)
	2019	2022		2019	2022	
Malaysia	**5,116**	**5,413**	**1.9**	**6,764**	**7,111**	**1.7**
Johor	5,516	5,899	2.2	6,923	7,251	1.5
Kedah	3,885	3,821	(0.6)	4,984	4,815	(1.1)
Kelantan	3,309	3,156	(1.6)	4,516	4,320	(1.5)
Melaka	5,354	5,336	(0.1)	6,892	6,996	0.5
Negeri Sembilan	4,327	4,472	1.1	5,841	5,701	(0.8)
Pahang	3,986	4,222	1.9	5,035	5,143	0.7
Pulau Pinang	5,397	5,522	0.8	6,749	6,903	0.8
Perak	3,803	3,804	0.0	4,920	4,920	0.0
Perlis	4,282	4,362	0.6	5,183	5,259	0.5
Selangor	6,837	8,187	6.0	8,826	10,008	4.2
Terengganu	5,038	5,224	1.2	6,122	6,433	1.7
Sabah	3,788	3,987	1.7	5,105	5,334	1.5
Sarawak	3,994	4,272	2.2	5,218	5,548	2.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	8,834	8,259	(2.2)	11,102	10,540	(1.7)
W.P. Labuan	6,083	5,580	(2.9)	7,329	6,643	(3.3)
W.P. Putrajaya	9,045	8,869	(0.7)	11,333	11,277	(0.2)

The highest median and mean disposable income recorded by Chinese were RM6,825 and RM8,762, with a growth rate of 2.2 per cent and 1.5 per cent, respectively. This was followed by Indians with median disposable income of RM5,576 as the highest growth rate of 2.9 per cent and RM7,356 for mean disposable income as the highest growth rate of 2.1 per cent. Meanwhile, Bumiputera recorded median disposable income of RM4,985 with a growth rate of 1.8 per cent and mean disposable income of RM6,456 with a growth rate of 1.7 per cent ***(Table 6)****.*

Table 6: Median and Mean Household Disposable Income by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Ethnic Group	Median Disposable Income (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 %)	Mean Disposable Income (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)
	2019	2022		2019	2022	
Malaysia	**5,116**	**5,413**	**1.9**	**6,764**	**7,111**	**1.7**
Bumiputera	4,721	4,985	1.8	6,127	6,456	1.7
Chinese	6,397	6,825	2.2	8,371	8,762	1.5
Indians	5,107	5,576	2.9	6,907	7,356	2.1
Others	3,773	3,864	0.8	5,239	5,097	(0.9)

In terms of employment sector, households headed by those who work in mining & quarrying sector had the highest median and mean disposable income in 2022. Median disposable income was RM7,119 as compared to RM7,054 in 2019 while mean disposable income amounted RM9,555 as compared to RM10,213 (2019) with a growth rate decreased to 2.2 per cent. Households with heads of household working in the agriculture sector had the lowest median and mean disposable income with RM3,692 and RM4,648, respectively ***(Table 7).***

Table 7: Median and Mean Household Disposable Income by Employment Sector, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

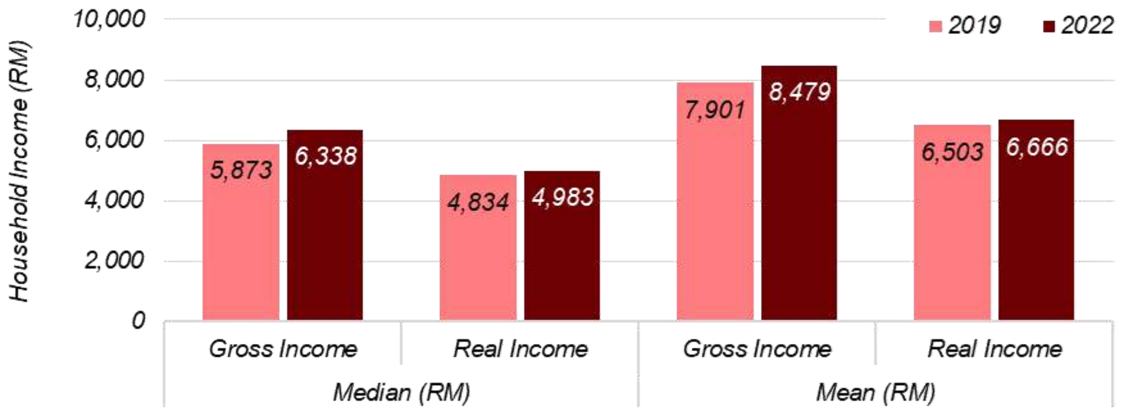
Employment Sector	Median Disposable Income (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)	Mean Disposable Income (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)
	2019	2022		2019	2022	
Malaysia	**5,116**	**5,413**	**1.9**	**6,764**	**7,111**	**1.7**
Agriculture	3,285	3,692	3.9	4,191	4,648	3.4
Mining & quarrying	7,054	7,119	0.3	10,213	9,555	(2.2)
Manufacturing	5,279	5,778	3.0	6,679	7,261	2.8
Construction	5,293	5,612	2.0	7,214	7,542	1.5
Services	6,001	6,325	1.8	7,721	8,159	1.8
Others	3,927	3,969	0.4	5,185	5,146	(0.3)

2.4. HOUSEHOLD REAL INCOME

Household real income is the income obtained after accounting for inflation which reflects the purchasing power of the household. In general, real income considers the fluctuation of prices and costs of living, usually resulting in lower values and indicating a decrease in spending power.

The median household real income in 2022 was RM4,983 as compared to RM4,834 in 2019 with a growth rate of 1.0 per cent. At the same time, the mean household real income increased 0.8 per cent to RM6,666 (2022) from RM6,503 (2019). The growth rate of mean gross income was three times than the growth rate of mean real income ***(Chart 14)****.*

Chart 14: Median and Mean Household Real Income, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



Growth rate (%):				
2019	3.9	2.1	4.2	2.5
2022	2.5	1.0	2.4	0.8

*W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest median real income with RM7,964 in 2022 as compared to RM8,576 in 2019. The state that recorded the highest growth rate of median real income was Selangor with an increase of 4.5 per cent to RM7,557 (2022) from RM6,605 (2019). In addition, W.P. Kuala Lumpur also recorded the highest mean real income in 2022 which was RM10,370. The states that recorded mean real income above the national level (RM6,666) were W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM10,370), W.P. Putrajaya (RM10,070), Selangor (RM9,260) and W.P. Labuan (RM6,841). Selangor also registered the highest growth rate of mean real income of 2.0 per cent **(Table 8)**.*

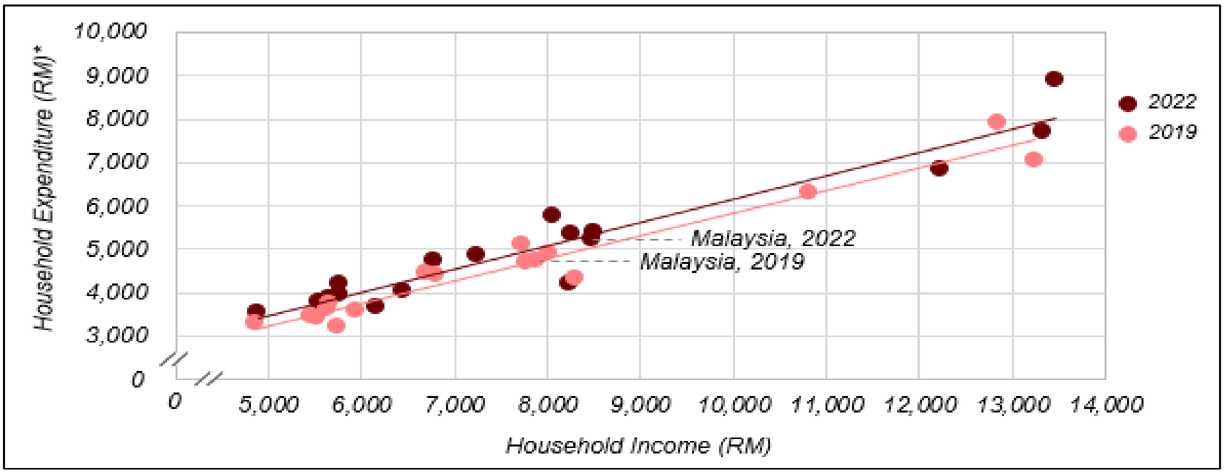
Table 8: Median and Mean Household Real Income by State, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	Median Real Income (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)	Mean Real Income (RM)		CAGR 2019 - 2022 (%)
	2019	2022		2019	2022	
Malaysia	**4,834**	**4,983**	**1.0**	**6,503**	**6,666**	**0.8**
Johor	5,137	5,267	0.8	6,402	6,521	0.6
Kedah	3,619	3,564	(0.5)	4,621	4,494	(0.9)
Kelantan	2,954	2,871	(1.0)	4,041	3,880	(1.4)
Melaka	5,028	5,000	(0.2)	6,429	6,487	0.3
Negeri Sembilan	4,086	4,115	0.2	5,475	5,345	(0.8)
Pahang	3,731	3,812	0.7	4,762	4,633	(0.9)
Pulau Pinang	5,003	5,044	0.3	6,305	6,413	0.6
Perak	3,637	3,654	0.2	4,804	4,698	(0.7)
Perlis	3,974	3,921	(0.4)	4,728	4,712	(0.1)
Selangor	6,605	7,557	4.5	8,710	9,260	2.0
Terengganu	4,735	4,771	0.3	5,820	5,883	0.4
Sabah	3,683	3,879	1.7	4,996	5,230	1.5
Sarawak	3,890	4,121	1.9	5,093	5,345	1.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	8,576	7,964	(2.5)	10,778	10,370	(1.3)
W.P. Labuan	5,686	5,725	0.2	7,032	6,841	(0.9)
W.P. Putrajaya	8,298	7,516	(3.3)	10,673	10,070	(1.9)

2.5. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Income is one of the important factors in determining household purchasing power and changes in expenditure patterns. Household consumption expenditure moved in tandem with household income wherein higher income indicates higher household consumption expenditure. This depicts that household income and expenditure were positively correlated ***(Chart 15).***

Chart 15: Relationship between Household Income and Expenditure, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



** Refers to consumption expenditure of Malaysian citizens only*

Mean household income increased 2.4 per cent, disposable household income rose 1.7 per cent while mean household expenditure for Malaysian citizens grew by 3.4 per cent in 2022. All states showed that the household consumption expenditure growth was above its income, except for Selangor with income growth rate (4.1%) larger than consumption expenditure growth rate (2.6%) ***(Table 9).***

On average, households consumed 73.6 per cent of its disposable income to support its consumption expenditure. Most states registered a percentage of consumption expenditure over 70.0 per cent of its disposable income. However, three states recorded a percentage of consumption expenditure lower than 70.0 per cent of its disposable income, namely Selangor (68.2%), Sabah (68.8%) and W.P. Labuan (62.9%).

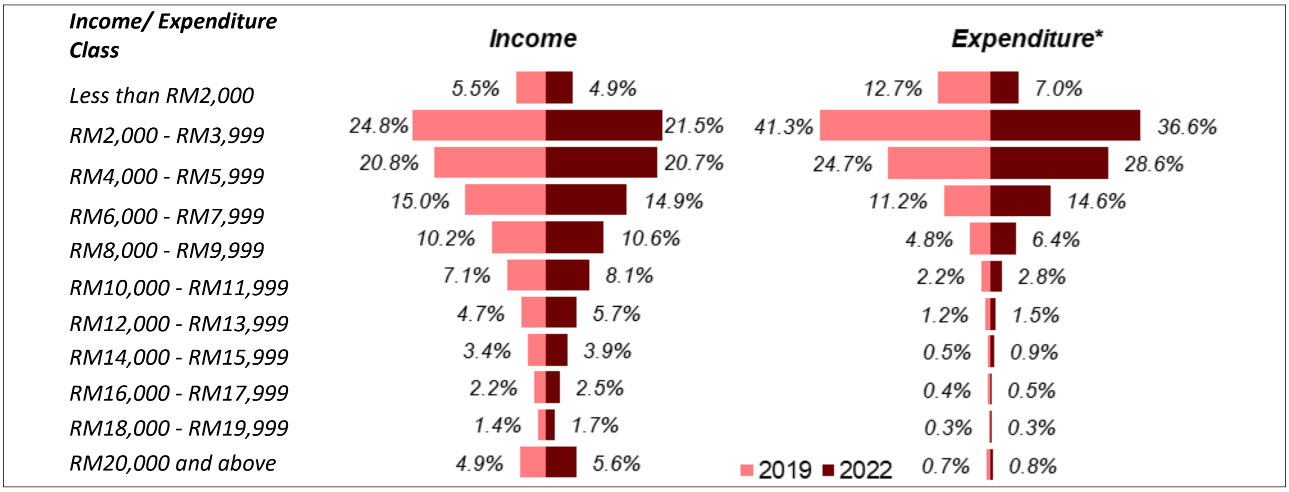
Table 9: Annual Growth Rate of Gross & Disposable Income and Consumption Expenditure, and Percentage of Expenditure to Income by State, Malaysia, 2022

State	Annual Growth Rate 2019 - 2022 (%)			Percentage of Expenditure* to Gross Income (%)	Percentage of Expenditure* to Disposable Income (%)
	Gross Income	Disposable Income	Consumption Expenditure*		
Malaysia	**2.4**	**1.7**	**3.4**	**61.7**	**73.6**
Johor	2.0	1.5	3.4	63.4	74.5
Kedah	0.2	(1.1)	3.5	68.5	78.9
Kelantan	0.1	(1.5)	2.5	72.2	81.6
Melaka	1.3	0.5	4.1	71.6	82.5
Negeri Sembilan	0.4	(0.8)	1.9	69.4	82.6
Pahang	0.6	0.7	3.7	72.4	81.3
Pulau Pinang	2.0	0.8	4.5	64.7	77.5
Perak	0.8	0.0	2.8	68.2	80.1
Perlis	1.1	0.5	3.5	68.0	73.3
Selangor	4.1	4.2	2.6	55.8	68.2
Terengganu	2.1	1.7	3.4	66.8	75.3
Sabah	2.4	1.5	4.6	59.4	68.8
Sarawak	2.7	2.0	4.1	62.3	72.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.2	(1.7)	3.1	57.8	73.1
W.P. Labuan	(0.3)	(3.3)	(1.2)	50.6	62.9
W.P. Putrajaya	1.6	(0.2)	3.9	65.9	78.7

**For comparison purposes, consumption expenditure in this table refers to Malaysian citizen only*

The survey findings also depicted 26.4 per cent of households in Malaysia earned below RM4,000 with a majority in the income class between RM2,000 to RM3,999, followed by household with the income class between RM4,000 to RM5,999 with 20.7 per cent. The percentage of households that spent less than RM4,000 per month was 43.6 per cent, reflects that the purchasing power of households was still low. Concurrently, the percentage of households spent more than RM4,000 monthly also recorded an increase as compared to 2019 (Chart 16). The increase in expenditure (3.4%) accelerated faster than the increase in mean household income (2.4%).

Chart 16: Percentage of Household by Income and Expenditure Class, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



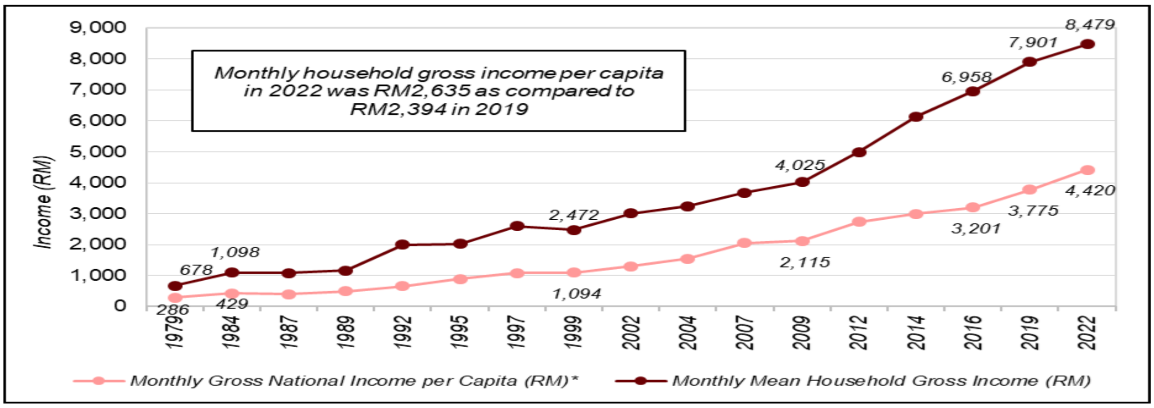
**For comparison purposes, consumption expenditure refers to Malaysian citizen only*

2.6. GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is total income received in the country including compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and net taxes which is influenced by the growth of economic sectors. An increase in gross national income per capita indicates the economic growth and may have benefited the households. Overall for the year 2022, Malaysia's economy surged to 8.7 per cent (RM1,510.9 billion) as compared to 3.3 per cent (RM1,390.6 billion) in 2021 after a decline of 5.5 per cent (RM1,346.2 billion) in 2020. As a result, Malaysia's economic level in 2022 has surpassed the level of 2019 (pre-pandemic level) by 6.1 per cent or RM87.0 billion (2019: RM1,424.0 billion).

*Malaysia's gross national income per capita for 2022 was RM53,043 per year or RM4,420 per month, increase of 15.5 times from RM3,434 (per month: RM286) recorded in 1979. Household income, on the other hand, registered an average monthly of RM8,479 in 2022 as compared to RM678 in 1979. In terms of per capita, the average monthly income per capita was RM2,635 in 2022, up 19.8 times as compared to RM133 in 1979. The data also indicates that the increase in household income was consistent with the increase in gross national income per capita **(Chart 17)**.*

Chart 17: Time Series of Monthly Mean Household Gross Income and Monthly Gross National Income per Capita, Malaysia, 1979 - 2022



**Monthly gross national income per capita (RM) was recalculated based on gross national income per capita for the year divided by 12 months*

2.7. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND INFLATION

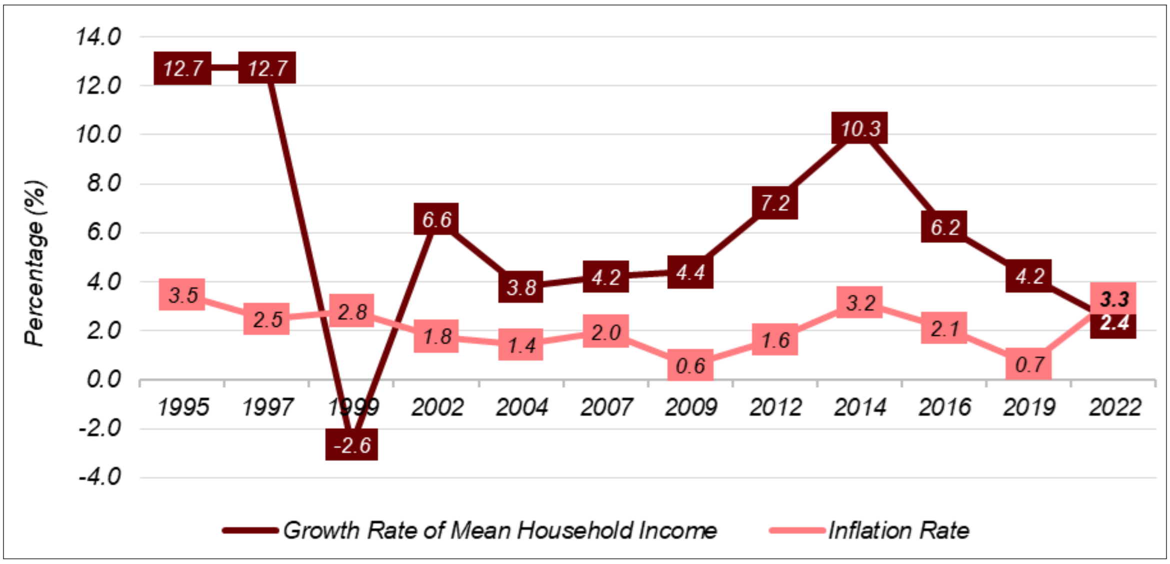
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the rate of change over time for a fixed basket of goods and services that represents the average pattern of purchase by the group of people over a given time period. Inflation is measured by the annual percentage change in the CPI. Increasing price in goods and services will increase the value of CPI in accordance with its specified weight.

Bulíř (2001) stated that inflation as a factor affecting income distribution[2]*. If the inflation rate is higher than the household income, it indicates that the household may be facing the situation of reduced real income and less purchasing power, and vice versa.*

Based on the 2022 survey findings, it was found that the household income has grown faster than inflation rate over the years. The price of goods and services have increased by 23.6 per cent over the past 10 years from 2009 and 2019, and increased 4.7 per cent between 2019 and 2022. At the same time, household income also increased by two times. The increase in income will indirectly increase the purchasing power of households.

However, the findings showed that the average household income growth rate in 2022 (2.4%) was lower than the annual inflation rate (3.3%). The increase in commodity prices, the increase in global oil prices, the depreciation of the Malaysian Ringgit against the United States dollar (USD), the increase in the cost of imported goods and geopolitical issues were among the factors that contribute to a higher inflation rate in 2022. These circumstances indicate that households were in a situation of budget constraints, thus having to prioritise the spending on basic necessities over desires ***(Chart 18)****.*

Chart 18: Comparison of Mean Household Income Growth Rate and Inflation Rate, Malaysia, 1995 - 2022



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[2] *Bulíř, A. (2001). Income inequality: Does inflation matter?. IMF Staff papers, 48(1), 139-159.*

SECTION 2

STATISTICS ON HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

2022

HIGHLIGHTS

A. INTRODUCTION

The economic crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected household expenditure, both in urban and rural areas. Through the National Recovery Plan (NRP), the government has made many crucial progress in 2021 and 2022 toward strenghtening the socioeconomic health of the nation. As a result, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which includes both private expenditure and investment, climbed by 8.7 per cent in 2022 as opposed to a negative 5.6 per cent in 2020. The people's purchasing power has also increased through the targeted moratorium and withdrawals from the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) launched the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) in 2022 to gather comprehensive thorough data to understand the composition and trend of household expenditures. This was done in order to analyse changes in consumer behaviour following the pandemic.

B. SURVEY BACKGROUND

HES 2022 is the 16th after the first survey was conducted in 1957. The major goal of this survey is to obtain comprehensive data on the level and consumption trends of various commodities and services. Prior to 2014, this survey was conducted every five years before being conducted twice every five years in conjunction with the Household Income Survey (HIS). Both of these surveys was conducted scientifically using the probability sampling method. The selected sample was based on the living quarters obtained from the 2020 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia. The selected sample is representative of all 8.4 million households as well as at the administrative district level.

The expenditure data is used to calculate weights for the information of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the analysis of household spending trends. Nevertheless, as the nation develops and advances, data on expenditure becomes more crucial as a macro and micro economic indicators, including measurement of the GDP, poverty line income, cost of living and consumer purchasing power.

C. SURVEY FINDINGS

The analysis presented in this report has been classified into segments including statistics on household consumption expenditures, household consumption expenditure patterns, popular goods by selected main item groups, marginal propensity to consume, health group expenditure, non-consumption expenditure, time series of the trend of household consumption expenditure on basic needs and selected goods, household expenditure time series and the CPI.

1. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE STATISTICS

Consumption expenditure which refers to or the portion of income spent on goods and services for private consumption of goods and services plays an important role in diving is a key factor in sustaining the domestic economy. High consumption consumer expenditure reflects high households' strong purchasing power of the household and thus, guarantees and further ensures the stability of community societal development and economic growth prosperity.

The average monthly household consumption expenditure increased at a faster rate of 3.7 per cent, as compared to the average growth of household income (2.4%) for the period of 2019 to 2022. The average monthly household consumption expenditure rose from RM4,609 in 2019 to RM5,150 in 2022. Meanwhile, the median monthly household consumption expenditure increased from RM3,683 in 2019 to RM4,282 in 2022. Consumption expenditure per capita is obtained by dividing the value of household expenditure in 2022 by the number of population in Malaysia, recorded an increase of 4.6 per cent from RM1,426 in 2019 to RM1,637 in 2022.

1.1 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY MAIN GROUPS

The expenditure patterns of households may be influenced by various factors depending on the prioritised demand and household size. In most countries, the necessities group usually dominates household expenditure. Similar situation applied in Malaysia.

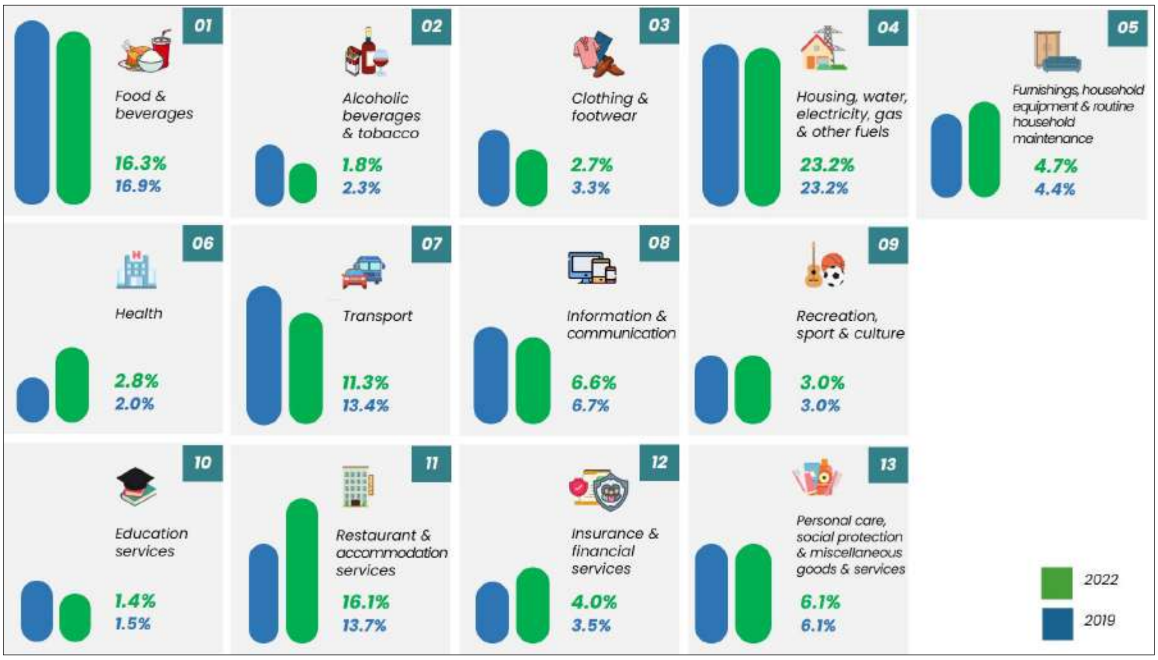
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (23.2%); Food & beverages (16.3%); Restaurant & accommodation services (16.1%) and Transport (11.3%) comprised 66.9 per cent of consumption expenditure.

There are four groups that showed an increase in the composition of expenditure in 2022 as compared to 2019, namely Restaurants & accommodation services(2.4 percentage points), Health (0.8 percentage points), Insurance & financial services (0.5 percentage points) and Furnishing, household equipment & routine household maintenance (0.3 percentage points).

On the other hand, six groups showed a decrease in the composition of expenditure in 2022 as compared to 2019 namely the group of Transport (-2.1 percentage points); Food & beverages and Clothing & shoes respectively (-0.6 percentage points); Alcoholic beverages & tobacco (-0.4 percentage points); Information communication and Education services respectively (-0.1 percentage points).

*The other three groups remained unchanged, namely the group of Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuel (23.2%); Recreation, sports & culture (3.0%) and Personal care, social protection & miscellaneous goods (6.1%) (**Exhibit 4**).*

Exhibit 4: The Composition of Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by 13 Main Groups, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



1.2 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF GOODS

According to MCOICOP, household consumption expenditure can be divided into four categories, namely durable goods, semi-durable goods, non-durable goods and services. The percentage of expenditure on services is often higher in more developed nations. By examining the input-output tables of the OECD nations, Schettkat & Yocarini (2005)[1] *found that as per capita income rises, the contribution of the service component to final demand, particularly household consumption expenditure, rises as well, either at constant or current prices.*

*In 2022, the percentage of expenditure for the services component was 54.3 per cent more than spending on goods by 45.7 per cent. In terms of growth, the durable goods recorded the highest increase by 10.3 per cent as compared to other components in the period 2019 to 2022. The largest component within goods is non-durable goods at 32.0 per cent **(Table 10)**.*

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[1] Schettkat, R., & Yocarini, L. (2005). *The Shift to Services Employment: A Review of the Literature. Structural Change and Economic Dynamics.*

Table 10: Expenditure Items by Type of Goods, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Type of goods	2019		2022		CAGR
	Mean (RM)	Percentage	Mean (RM)	Percentage	(%)
Goods	**2,170**	**47.0**	**2,352**	**45.7**	**2.7**
Durable goods	231	5.0	314	6.1	10.3
Semi-durable goods	366	7.9	389	7.6	2.0
Non-durable goods	1,573	34.1	1,649	32.0	1.6
Services	**2,439**	**53.0**	**2,797**	**54.3**	**4.6**
Total	**4,609**	**100.0**	**5,150**	**100.0**	**3.7**

2. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE PATTERN

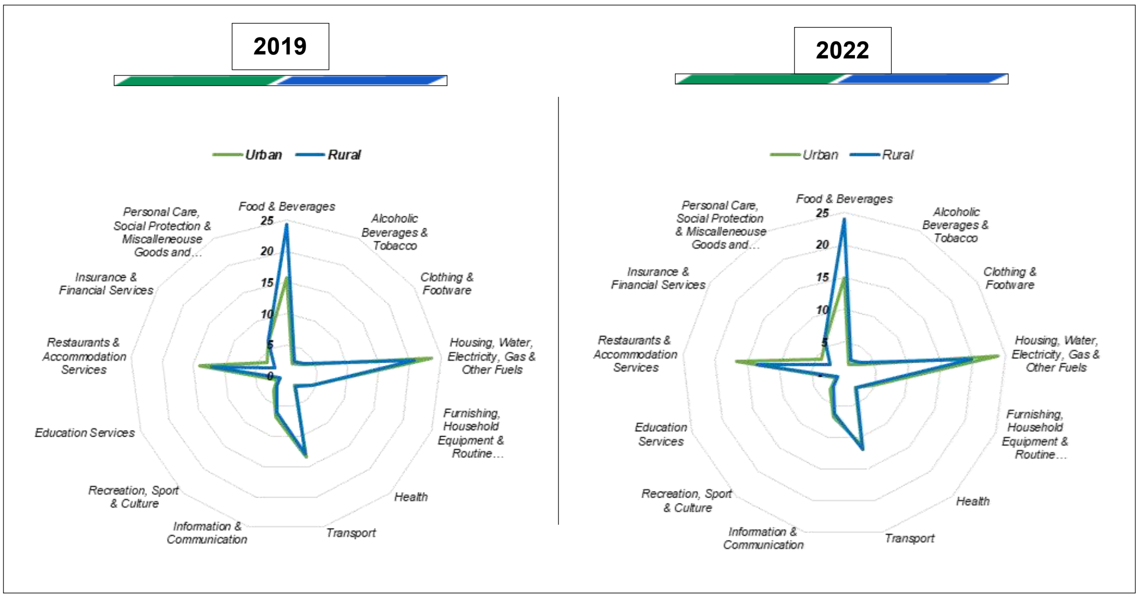
2.1 HOUSEHOLD COMSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STRATA

Urbanisation is the transformation process of an area from rural to urban. Urbanisation also occurred when urban settlements grew larger and complex. Urbanisation of a city requires a comprehensive and uniform guidance to develop. Malaysia is one of the countries in Southeast Asia with a large number of cities, and the number of urban populations increased rapidly. The 4th National Physical Plan targets the country's urbanisation rate to reach 85.0 per cent in 2040. The urbanisation rate in Malaysia is estimated to increase to 75.5 per cent in 2022 as compared to 70.9 per cent in 2010.

Household consumption expenditure in urban area showed an increase of 4.2 per cent per year from RM5,007 to RM5,675. Meanwhile, in rural areas increased of 3.7 per cent per year from RM3,051 to RM3,409 for the period from 2019 to 2022. This reflects that household consumption expenditure in urban areas is 1.7 times higher than household expenditure in rural area. The increase in expenditure in urban area is also in line with the increase in average household income, which is 1.8 times higher (RM9,428) as compared to rural area (RM5,147).

*Composition by spending group shows differences in spending preferences by household. In urban areas, the percentage recorded for Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuel expenses are 23.8 per cent. In this context, it can be seen that the spending choices of households in rural areas are still focused on preparing food at home compared to households in urban areas that recorded a lower percentage of expenditure for that group(15.0%). In addition, expenditure on eating out, which is reflected in Restaurants & accommodation services spending, is obviously greater for urban households (16.6%) as compared to rural households (13.4%). Spending on additional consumer choice goods and services, such as Information & ommunication, Personal care, social protection & miscellaneous goods & services , have an impact on the expenditure pattern scenario in urban areas (**Exhibit 5**).*

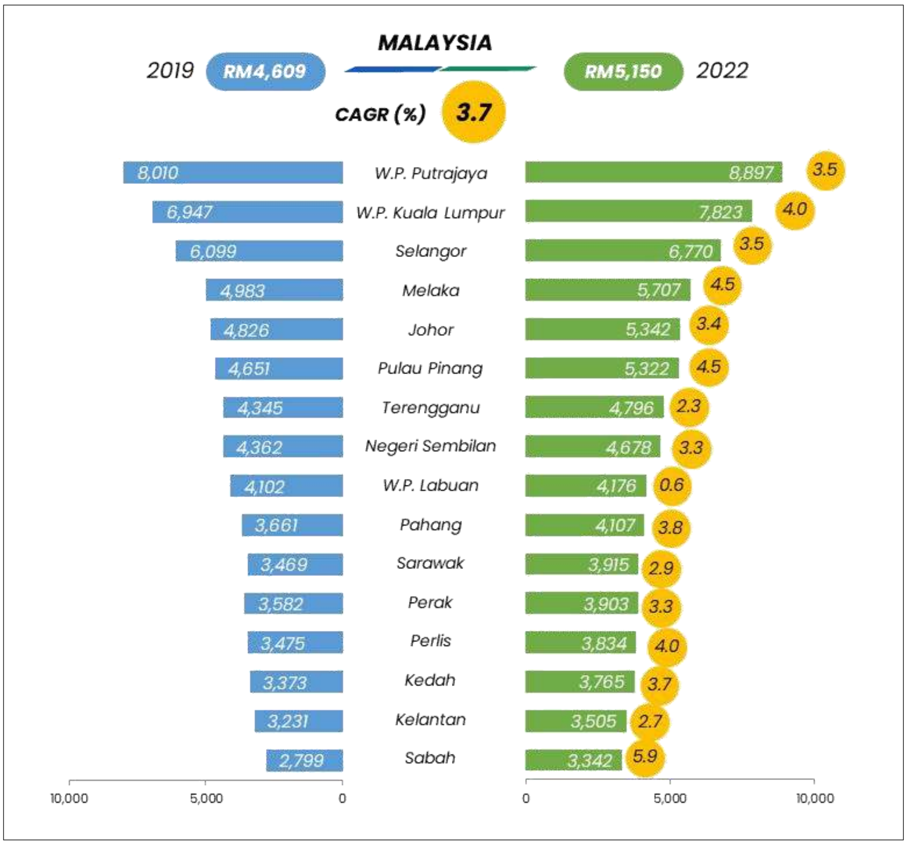
Exhibit 5: Composition of Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Urban and Rural Areas, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



2.2 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATE

At the state level, the highest average monthly household consumption expenditure was recorded in W.P. Putrajaya (RM8,897). Five other states also recorded household consumption expenditure above the national average (RM5,150) namely W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM7,823); Selangor (RM6,770); Melaka (RM5,707); Johor (RM5,342) and Pulau Pinang (RM5,322). Meanwhile, six states exceeded the national average consumption expenditure annual growth rate, namely Sabah (5.9%); Melaka (4.5%); Pulau Pinang (4.5%); W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Sarawak (4.0%) respectively and Pahang (3.8%). W. P. Labuan recorded the lowest growth rate of 0.6 per cent ***(Chart 19).***

Chart 19: Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by State Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



2.3 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY MAIN ETHNIC GROUP

The survey findings found that there are differences in expenditure patterns according to the main ethnic groups[2]. The average monthly household consumption expenditure in 2022 for the Chinese (RM6,350) is 1.2 times higher than the Bumiputera (RM4,773) and 1.1 higher than the Indians (RM5,546). In terms of the growth rate of household expenditure, it shows that the growth rate of expenditure for Indians is higher (4.1%) as compared to Bumiputera (3.6%) and Chinese (2.8%).

According to the composition of expenditure the Bumiputera shows a different expenditure pattern as compared to the Chinese and Indians. Bumiputera recorded the highest expenditure for group of Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (21.5%); Food & beverages (17.7%) and Restaurants & accommodation services (16.3%).

Meanwhile, the expenditure composition of Chinese on Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (25.8%), Restaurant & accommodation services (15.9%) and Food & beverages (13.8%). For the Indians, expenditure on Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (24.4%), Restaurant & accommodation services (15.9%) and Food & beverages (14.6%).

The pandemic has changed the spending pattern on the Health group. The three main ethnics in Malaysia showed an increase in the composition in 2022 as compared to 2019. Indians recorded a higher increases of 1.2 percentage points to 3.1 per cent compared to 2019 (1.9%); Bumiputera increased to 2.6 per cent as compared to 2019 (1.9%) while Chinese also increased in 2022 (3.0%) from 2019 (2.5%) ***(Table 11)****.*

Table 11: Percentage of the Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Main Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Expenditure group	*Main Ethnic Group*					
	Bumiputera		**Chinese**		**Indians**	
	2019	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**
Food & beverages	*18.8*	*17.7*	*13.7*	*13.8*	*15.3*	*14.6*
Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	*1.7*	*1.4*	*3.0*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*2.5*
Clothing & footwear	*3.7*	*3.1*	*2.6*	*2.1*	*3.0*	*2.4*
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	*21.5*	*21.5*	*24.9*	*25.8*	*24.0*	*24.4*
Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance	*4.6*	*4.8*	*4.2*	*4.5*	*4.0*	*4.8*
Health	*1.9*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*3.0*	*1.9*	*3.1*
Transport	*13.9*	*11.8*	*13.2*	*10.8*	*12.9*	*10.9*
Information & communication	*6.8*	*6.7*	*6.4*	*6.3*	*7.0*	*6.7*
Recreation, sport & culture	*2.6*	*2.9*	*3.9*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.0*
Educational services	*1.5*	*1.3*	*1.5*	*1.3*	*1.5*	*1.4*
Restaurants & accommodation services	*13.7*	*16.3*	*13.6*	*15.9*	*13.7*	*15.9*
Insurance & financial services	*3.1*	*3.6*	*4.4*	*4.6*	*4.6*	*4.7*
Personal care, social protection & miscellaneous goods & services	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.1*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.6*
TOTAL	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***

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[2] *Refers to Malaysian citizen households only*

2.4 CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The cost of living for a household rises in tandem with the size of the household. In general, the degree of spending needed to cover the demand of a home increases with the number of persons living in the household. In comparison, single households make an average monthly expenditure of RM3,150 compared to households with four or more household members which is RM5,837.

In other circumstances, households can continue to cut costs on items that can be shared, such as housing and energy costs. According to this survey, for single household spent on average 31.2 per cent of their income on Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels. Percentage of expenditure declines as household size rises, reaching 26.8 per cent for two persons, 24.4 per cent for three persons and 23.2 per cent for four persons or more.

Table 12 shows that single households in 2022 allocate only 15.2 per cent (2019; 15.5%) to the Food & beverages group while households with four persons and more amount to 16.3 per cent (2019; 17.1%). The same pattern applies to consumption expenditure for all groups except Alcoholic beverages & tobacco, Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels and Health.

Table 12: Percentage of Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Size, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Expenditure group	Household size (person)							
	One		Two		Three		Four and more	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Food & beverages	15.5	15.2	16.8	16.2	16.7	16.4	17.1	16.3
Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.8
Clothing & footwear	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.7	2.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	31.7	31.2	27.5	26.8	24.3	24.4	21.1	23.2
Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.7
Health	2.5	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.8
Transport	11.2	9.7	12.6	10.9	13.4	11.2	13.8	11.3
Information & communication	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.7
Recreation, sport & culture	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0
Education services	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.3
Restaurants & accommodation services	14.0	14.8	13.0	15.2	13.7	16.0	13.9	16.1
Insurance & financial services	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.7	4.0
Personal care, social protection & miscellaneous goods & services	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.1
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.5 CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE LED BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

In Malaysia, on average households in the age group of 34 years and below spend as much as (2022: RM4,675; 2019: RM4,104), lower than households in the age group of 35 to 64 years (2022: RM5,504; 2019: RM4,939). Meanwhile, households in the age group of 65 and above spend an average of (2022: RM3,940; 2019: RM3,564).

In terms of expenditure composition, households in the age group of 65 and above recorded high expenditure on Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (2022: 26.3%; 2019: 27.7%). The group of Food & beverages in 2022 and 2019 remained recorded (19.4%). Households with an age group of 35 to 64 years recorded spending on Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuel groups in (2022: 22.8%; 2019: 22.6%); Food & beverages group (2022: 15.9%; 2019: 16.5%). For households aged 34 and below, the composition for Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuel groups (2022: 23.0%; 2019: 23.4%); Food & beverages (2022: 16.6%; 2019: 17.3%).

On the other hand, for Restaurant & accommodation services expenditure which are often associated with eating out, the household group aged 34 and below show the highest composition (17.4%), followed by households aged 35 to 64 (16.2%). Households 65 and above only spend 13.0 per cent on these expenses. The same pattern was recorded for Restaurant & accommodation services expenses.

In terms of Transport expenditure, the highest composition for households aged 35 to 64 (2022: 11.5%; 2019: 13.7%) followed by households aged 34 and below (2022: 11.1%; 2019: 13.0%) while households aged 65 and above spending (2022: 10.4%; 2019: 12.0%). The difference is quite significant also for Health expenditure in 2022 compared to 2019 for all age groups. Households aged 65 and above allocated (2022: 4.0%; 2019: 3.2%) on this expenditure as compared to households aged 34 and below (2022: 2.7%; 2019: 1.9%) and households aged 35 to 64 (2022: 2.6%; 2019: 2.0%). Likewise, with education expenses where households 35 to 64 allocate (2022: 1.5%; 2019: 1.7%), on this expenditure as compared to (2022: 0.9%; 2019: 1.1%) by households in the age group 34 years and below households aged 65 and above remained at 0.5 per cent. This indicates that household needs vary among age groups **(Exhibit 6)**.

Exhibit 6: Percentage of Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure Led by Head of Household, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

2.6 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD GROUP

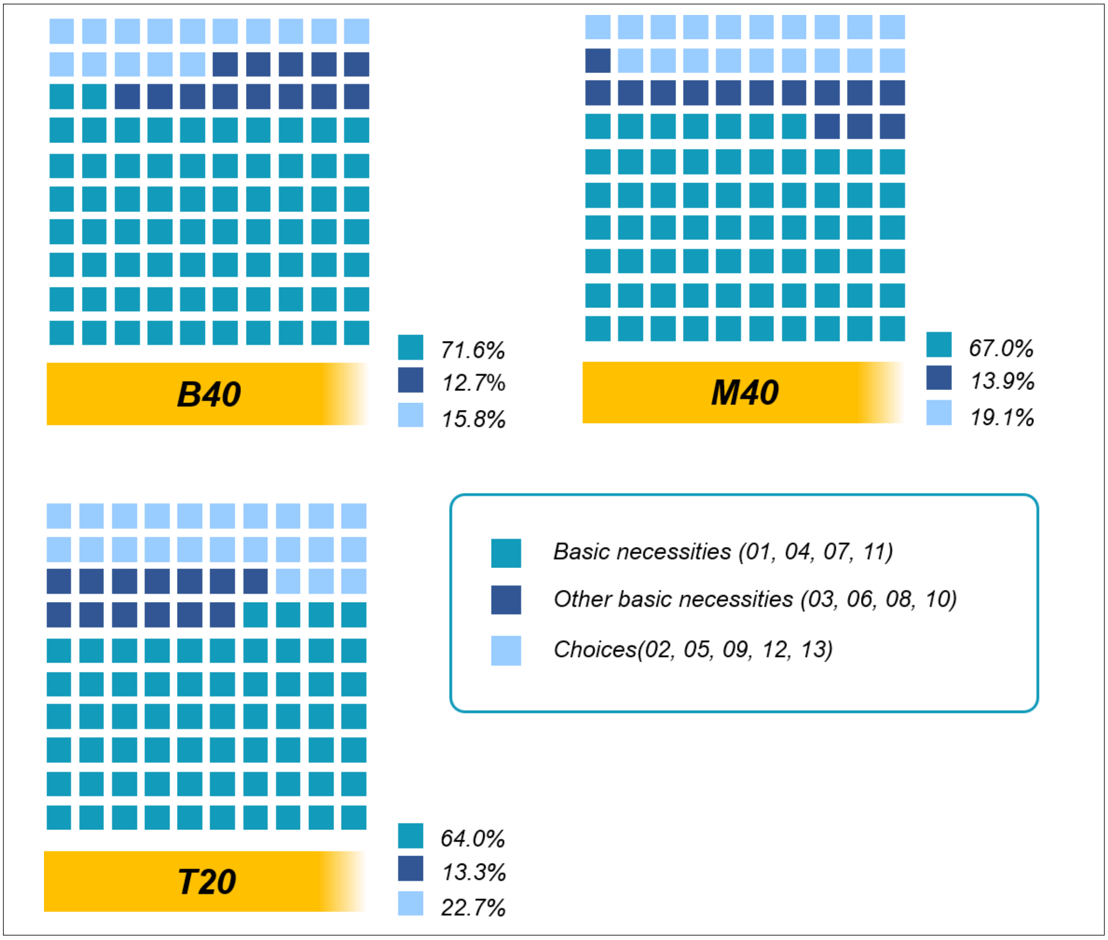
In Malaysia, households[3] can be divided into three main groups namely Bottom 40% (B40), Middle 40% (M40) and Top 20% (T20). The B40 household group refers to households earning less than RM5,250 a month. Households earning between RM5,250 to RM11,819 are classified as M40 households while T20 are households earning RM11,820 and above.

Consumption expenditure can be divided into three categories of goods which are basic necessities, otherbasic needs and choices. For basic necessities, the B40 group spends the most with (71.6%) as compared to the M40 group (67.0%) and the T20 group (64.0%).

In contrast to spending on other basic necessities where the M40 group leads with (13.9%) as compared to the T20 (13.3%) and B40 groups (12.7%). For choices goods, the T20 group dominates spending by (22.7%) while the M40 and B40 groups account for (19.1%) and (15.8%) respectively ***(Exhibit 7)****.*

In conclusion, the T20 and M40 groups are relatively free to determine their spending patterns according to their choices as compared to the B40 group who have to spend on basic needs due to income constraints.

Exhibit 7: Percentage of Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Household Group, Malaysia, 2022



Note: The exhibit displayed is based on independent rounding

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[3] *Refers to Malaysian citizen households only*

D. POPULAR ITEMS BY SELECTED MAIN GROUPS

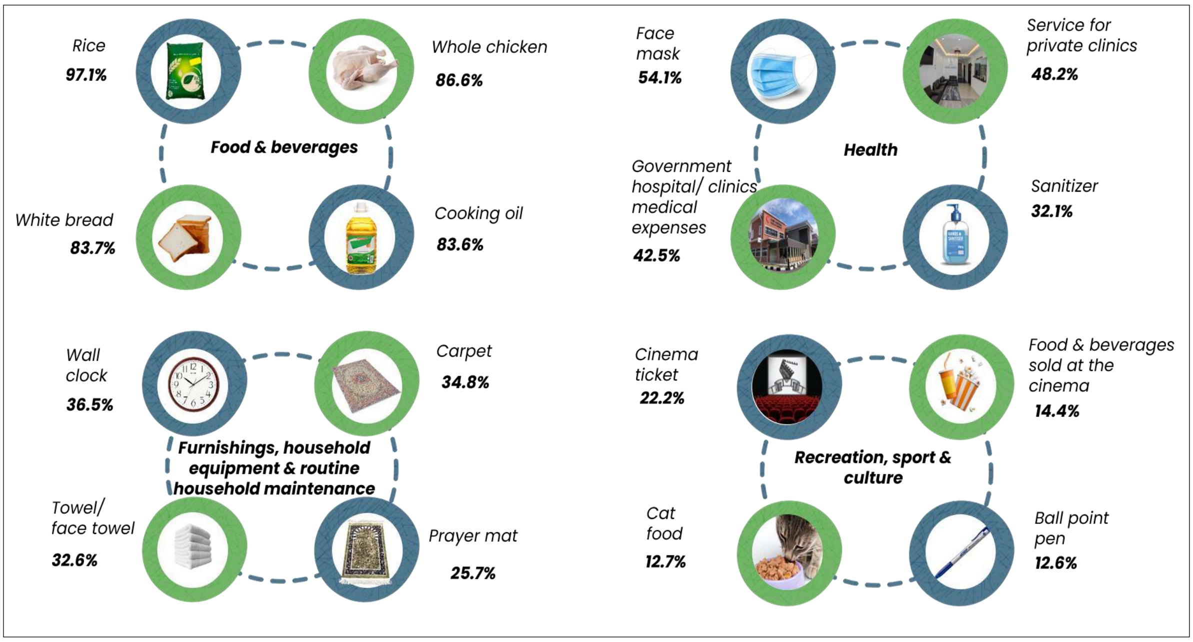
Expenditure patterns to a certain extend reflect the popularity of an item. Popular items refer to goods with the highest percentage of household spending in the selected main groups. The popularity of these items is due among other things to the basic items as well as the lifestyle and availability of the items. Four selected groups namely Food & beverages; Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels; Health and Transport will be reviewed. In terms of specifics, the expenditure of the Food & beverages group covers 1,340 items of necessities which are classified into 69 subgroups including grains, fruits, fish, vegetables, bread and flour. The survey findings showed that 97.1 per cent of households spend on rice in 2022. This is followed by whole chicken (86.6%), white bread (83.7%) and cooking oil (83.6%).

During the pandemic, more are spent on items from the Health group. Face masks are the highest item spent by 54.1 per cent because face masks are still compulsory to be worn in public areas at this time. The second highest expenditure was on services for private clinics (48.2%), followed by medical fees for government hospitals/ clinics (42.5%) while liquid disinfectants accounted for 32.1 per cent. These four items were popular items spent by households throughout the year 2022.

Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance expenditures, which are more optional for consumers, have lower popularity than basic necessities. Wall clocks dominates household purchases at 36.5 per cent, followed by carpet (34.8%). Two other popular items are towel, face towel (32.6%), and prayer mat (25.7%).

The next highest proportion of household spending was for Recreation, sport & culture group, with 22.2 per cent on cinema ticket. Households that spend money on cinema ticket tend to spend on food and drinks sold in movie theatres, where the items recorded spending by 14.4 per cent. In addition, cat food and ballpoint pens are also listed as popular items with 12.7 per cent and 12.6 per cent respectively. Malaysian household spending patterns are shown in ***Exhibit 8.***

Exhibit 8: Popular items for selected main groups, Malaysia, 2022



E. MARGINAL PROPENSITY TO CONSUME

Analysis from another perspective looks at the Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC). MPC is one of the measures to see how household expenditure responds to changes in disposable income. In order to identify changes in household expenditure patterns, knowledge of household responses to income changes and income levels is needed. MPC value is the ratio of change in expenditure as compared to change in income. According to the survey, the value of MPC in 2022 was 0.96 (2019: 0.96), which means households will spend an average of RM0.66 from an increase of RM1.00 in income. In other words, 96 percent of the increase in income will be used to increase consumption expenditure.

F. HEALTH GROUP EXPENDITURE

*According to the World Health Organization (WHO)[4], health is a condition that encompasses all aspects of one's wellbeing, not merely in the absence of sickness. Since 2014 (1.6%), the composition of household consumption expenditures for the health group has increased. This trend continued to expend in 2016 (1.9%), 2019 (2.1%) and for 2022 it has ascended by 0.6 percentage points to 2.7 per cent **(Table13)**.*

Table 13: Composition of Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure for Health, Malaysia, 2014 - 2022

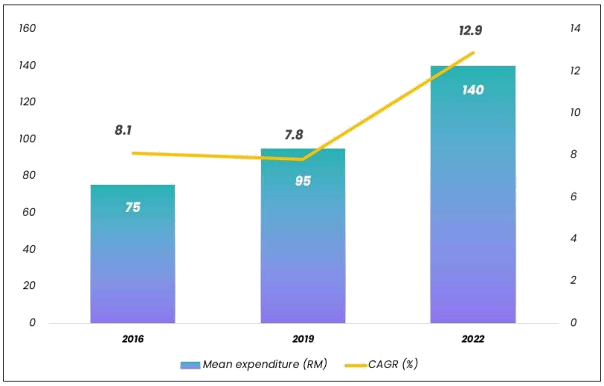
Expenditure Group	*2014*	*2016*	*2019*	*2022*
Health	*1.6*	*1.9*	*2.1*	*2.7*

To strengthen the nation's resilience in preparation for the endemic phase of COVID-19, the Government has prioritized areas of public health by allocating about RM32.4 billion for health services through Budget 2022, an increase of 10.1 per cent from 2019.

The community utilizes facilities and services provided by the government which results in indirect savings on household healthcare spending. However, expenditures are continuing to climb as more individuals realize the importance of leading a healthy lifestyle.

*In view of annual growth rate for Health group expenditure as shown in **Chart 20**, it has increased during the period 2019 to 2022 as compared to a decrease from the period 2016 to 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic related increase in healthcare costs is the primary factor of this rise. In addition, the public's awareness of the importance of health also contributed to increased spending in this group.*

Chart 20: Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure for Expenditure Group Health, Malaysia, 2016 - 2022



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[4] Tang, C.F., & Lai, Y.W. (2011). *The Causal Relationship between Health and Education Expenditure in Malaysia. Theoretical and Applied Economics, 61-74.*

G. NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

*Non-consumption expenditure refers to a payments in the form of transfers such as income tax, social security contributions, mandatory fees & fines, gifts to other households and repayment of loans. These payments are covered under the expenditure group of non-consumption household expenditure (group 90) which can be divided into transfer payments, expenses on fixed capital formation as well as acquisition of financial assets. The distribution of household expenditure in 2019 and 2022 is as shown in **Table 14**.*

Household expenditure in 2022 taking into account non-consumption expenditure is on average RM7,910 per month as compared to a consumption expenditure of RM5,150 per month. This means the estimated average amount for transfer fees and financial expenses is RM2,760 per month.

Table 14: Non-Consumption Expenditure, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Type	*2019*	*2022*
Consumption Expenditure (RM)	***4,609***	***5,150***
Consumption Expenditure (%)	*64.9*	*65.1*
Non-consumption expenditure (RM)	***2,374***	***2,760***
Transfer payments (%)	*13.0*	*12.6*
Capital and acquisition of financial assets (%)	*22.1*	*22.3*
Household expenditure (RM)	***6,983***	***7,910***

H. TIME SERIES

1. TREND OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON BASIC NECESSITIES AND SELECTED GOODS

*The household expenditure pattern in Malaysia has changed during the period of 1980 to 2019. The composition of household expenditure on selected goods such as restaurants, hotels, recreation, culture and miscellaneous goods and has relatively increased considerably as compared to basic needs such as food in the home, clothing, housing and utilities. The composition of household expenditure on selected goods increased by 1.5 percentage points from 23.7 per cent in 1998 to 25.2 per cent in 2022. Meanwhile, the composition of household expenditure for basic necessities decreased by 6.0 percentage points from 48.2 per cent in 1998 to 42.2 per cent in 2022 as in **Table 15**.*

Consumer purchasing power is important in strengthening the national economy. The government's role is also important in determining consumer purchasing power by controlling the price of goods and maintaining subsidized goods. Aid from the government to the people plays a role in increasing spending on household needs.

Table 15: Time Series of Percentage of Monthly Household Consumption Expenditures for Basic Necessities and Selected Goods, Malaysia, 1998, 2004, 2019 and 2022

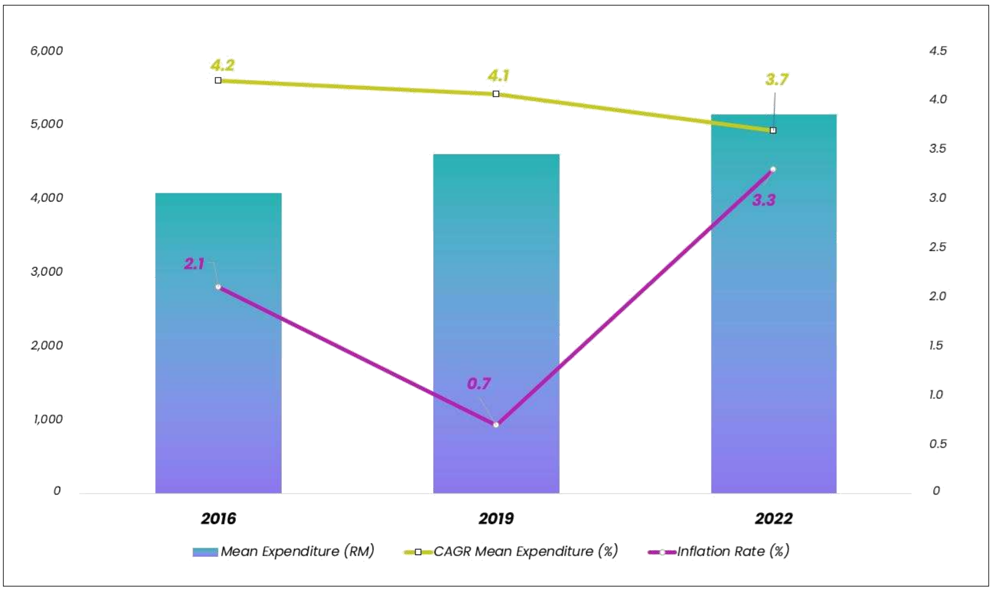
Goods	*Year*			
	1998	*2004*	*2019*	*2022*
Basic Necessities	*48.2*	*44.8*	*43.4*	*42.2*
Selected Goods	*23.7*	*24.2*	*22.8*	*25.2*

2. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Household consumption expenditure is also influenced by the price of goods and services. Generally, if the price of an item increases, demand for the items will be reduced because consumers tend to buy substitute items. In Malaysia, the price level of goods is measured using the CPI. The CPI reflects the average increase in prices on the assumption that there is a uniformity in the overall household spending pattern and assumes that the quantity and quality of goods and services in the consumption basket remained unchanged.

The Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for household consumption expenditure increased by 3.7 per cent per annum from RM4,609 (2019) to RM5,150 (2022). The same trend can be seen from changes in inflation. Inflation in 2022 was at 3.3 per cent which is higher than in 2016 (2.1%) and 2019 (0.7%) ***(Chart 21)****.*

Chart 21: Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for Mean Consumption Expenditure and Inflation Rates, Malaysia, 2016 - 2022



SECTION 3

STATISTICS ON POVERTY LINE INCOME

A. POVERTY LINE INCOME (PLI)

1. FOOD POVERTY LINE INCOME (PLI) 2022

Food PLI refers to the minimum cost to meet individual daily calorie needs by considering balanced and nutritious food based on Malaysia Food Pyramid 2020. The findings of Malaysia PLI Food in 2022 are based on sources from the Household Expenditure Survey 2022 conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). Popular food items for each state and strata have been identified from the survey findings, and the number of daily servings based on these items is updated by the Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH). Later, the price of each item is determined based on the price collection carried out periodically by DOSM.

Table 16: Food Costs according to Nutritional Needs for the Lowest 20 Per Cent Household Group (B20), by Strata, Malaysia, 2022

Gender	Age	Calorie Needs (kcal)	Strata (RM)	
			Urban	Rural
Infant (Boy)	6-8 months	570-680	25.11	23.55
Infant (Girl)	6-8 months	570-680	25.11	23.55
Infant (Boy)	9-11 months	660-720	36.58	34.76
Infant (Girl)	9-11 months	660-720	36.58	34.76
Toddler (Boy)	1-3 years	980	139.29	128.71
Toddler (Girl)	1-3 years	900	139.29	128.71
Boy	4-6 years	1,300	204.27	187.15
Girl	4-6 years	1,210	162.07	145.28
Boy	7-9 years	1,750	277.63	261.21
Girl	7-9 years	1,610	237.14	222.45
Boy	10-12 years	1,930	282.76	268.85
Girl	10-12 years	1,710	280.27	266.30
Teenage (Boy)	13-15 years	2,210	332.04	323.88
Teenage (Girl)	13-15 years	1,810	310.74	295.2
Teenage (Boy)	16-<18 years	2,340	376.51	371.90
Teenage (Girl)	16-<18 years	1,890	310.97	295.44
Adult (Male)	18-29 years	2,240	310.12	294.55
Adult (Female)	18-29 years	1,840	297.21	288.48
Adult (Male)	30-59 years	2,190	310.12	294.55
Adult (Female)	30-59 years	1,900	280.12	264.55
Senior Citizen (Male)	≥60 years	2,030	297.21	281.34
Senior Citizen (Female)	≥60 years	1,770	277.21	261.34

Note: For babies aged 6–8 months and 9–11 months, the cost of their nutritional needs is the same as their nutritional requirements are partly met through breastfeeding

Total food expenditure based on nutrient is differs according to age group, gender and strata. Difference between gender occurs due to calorie needs for males are more than females. In terms of age group, high food cost is recorded in the age group of 18-29 years for males while 30-59 years for females. Different food costs are also a result of strata-based price variations. The details of food cost are stated in ***Table 16.***

The updating carried out by the Ministry of Health (MOH) in 2022 suggested that diversifying the intake of nutrients through various fruit selections has led to a reduction in the cost of fruit items. For example, in 2019, the selection at the Malaysia level involved only one type of fruit, which was apples (130g) per piece. However, in 2022, the MOH introduced a variety of fruit selections at the Malaysia level, including red watermelon (250g) and pisang mas (60g). As a result, the recommended fruit variations by the MOH have created cost differences between 2019 and 2022. ***Table 17*** *shows an example of the recommended fruit diversity by the MOH in 2022 for infants aged 7-9 years and boy aged 10-12 years.*

Table 17: Consumption of Selected Fruit Servings based on the Recommendations by MOH at Malaysian Level, 2019 And 2022

2019			2022		
Gender (age)	Food Item	Quantity of food items per month	Gender (age)	Food Item	Quantity of food items per month
Boy (7-9 years) 1,750 kcal	Apple (130g/ pcs)	60 pcs	Boy (7-9 years) 1,750 kcal	Red Watermelon (250g)	30 pcs
				Pisang mas (60g)	30 pcs
Boy (10-12 years) 1,930 kcal	Apple (130g/ pcs)	60 pcs	Boy (10-12 years) 1,930 kcal	Red Watermelon (250 g)	30 pcs
				Pisang mas (60g)	30 pcs

The update by MOH contributed to changes in the number of servings in 2022. For example, the age group of 18-29 years old male has been reduced to 5 servings in 2022 compared to 6 servings in 2019 ***(Table 18)****.* ***Table 19*** *shows the number of daily servings for each food group recommended by KKM according to calorie requirements.*

Table 18: Modification in the Number of Servings of Cereal Food Group by MOH

Gender (age)	Food Group	Number of servings per day (based on food group)	
		2019	2022
Adult			
Male (18-29 years) 2240 kcal	Rice/ noodles/ bread/ cereal	6.0	5.0
Female (18-29 years) 1840 kcal		4.5	5.0
Male (30-59 years) 2190 kcal		5.5	5.0
Female (30-59 years) 1900 kcal		4.5	5.0
Senior Citizen			
Male (≥60 years) 2030 kcal	Rice/ noodles/ bread/ cereal	5.5	5.0
Female (≥60 years) 1770 kcal		4.5	4.0

Table 19: The Serving of Selected Cereal Food Groups based on the Recommendations by MOH

Food Group	Recommended number of servings		
	1,500 kcal	1,800 kcal	2,000 kcal
Vegetable	≥ 3.0	≥ 3.0	≥ 3.0
Fruit	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rice, other cereals, wholegrain cereal-based products and tubers	3.0	4.0	5.0
Poultry/ Meat/ Egg	1.0	1.0	2.0
Fish	1.0	1.0	1.0
Legumes (combine bean, lentil and soy)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Milk & mil products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Fats / oils (including 1 serving from nuts and seeds)	6.0	8.0	9.0
Sugar	1.0	1.0	2.0

Source: Malaysian Dietary Guidlines (2020)

2. NON-FOOD POVERTY LINE INCOME (PLI) 2022

PLI refers to the minimum needs required by a household by taking into account basic goods and services and quality of life, including clothing, housing, durable goods, transportation and other non-food items. Next, the selection and determination of items for the non-food group are based on the basic needs expenditure pattern for the lowest 20 per cent household group (B20) obtained through Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 2022. Item determination is in line with Ravallion's (1998) approach, which suggests that item selection is made among low-income households. Therefore, a total of 146 non-food items have been identified based on the 2019 methodology to represent household needs from a non-food point of view.

Beta, β is a constant value, and it is the total cost required by a household to get and own a unit of non-food item when the household is in the reference location (Kuala Lumpur). However, for the housing group, the economies of scale concept is used to describe the actual necessity of housing expenses for each household.

$$\beta_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{M} Pj,i\ \chi j,i}{\sum_{j=1}^{M} Nj\ Pj,i}$$

$\sum_{j=1}^{M} Pj,\iota\ Xj,\iota$	*Total actual household expenditure by item (main group of two digits)*
$\sum_{j=1}^{M} Nj\ Pj,\iota$	*Total household members multiply by item relative price of the item (weighted)*

Table 20: Non-food Group Constants, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

ITEM	2019 (RM)	2022 (RM)
Clothing	*20.64*	*27.74*
Housing	*256.76*	*458.49*
Durable Goods	*11.35*	*7.52*
Transportation	*46.44*	*73.48*
Others	*120.12*	*175.85*

The constant for the clothing group increased from RM20.64 (2019) to RM27.74 (2022). Furthermore, the constant for the housing group also saw an increase from RM256.76 in 2019 to RM458.49 in 2022. On the other hand, the price index for the durable goods group showed a declining trend from RM11.35 (2019) to RM7.52 (2022). Additionally, the price index for the transportation group increased from RM46.44 in 2019 to RM73.48 in 2022, indicating a rise in prices. The constant for other non-food items also rose from RM120.12 (2019) to RM175.85 (2022) ***(Table 20)****.*

Non-food PLI is the product between β constant value, the number and size of households (N) and the non-food group relative price (P). The PLI non-food calculation formula are as follows:

$$PLI_{j,i} = \beta_i N_j P_{j,i}$$

β	*Constant. The amount of money needed to buy an item if IR resides in Kuala Lumpur*
N	*Household size*
P	*Price relative based on locality*

B. INCIDENE OF POVERTY 2022

1. POVERTY LINE INCOME (PLI) 2022

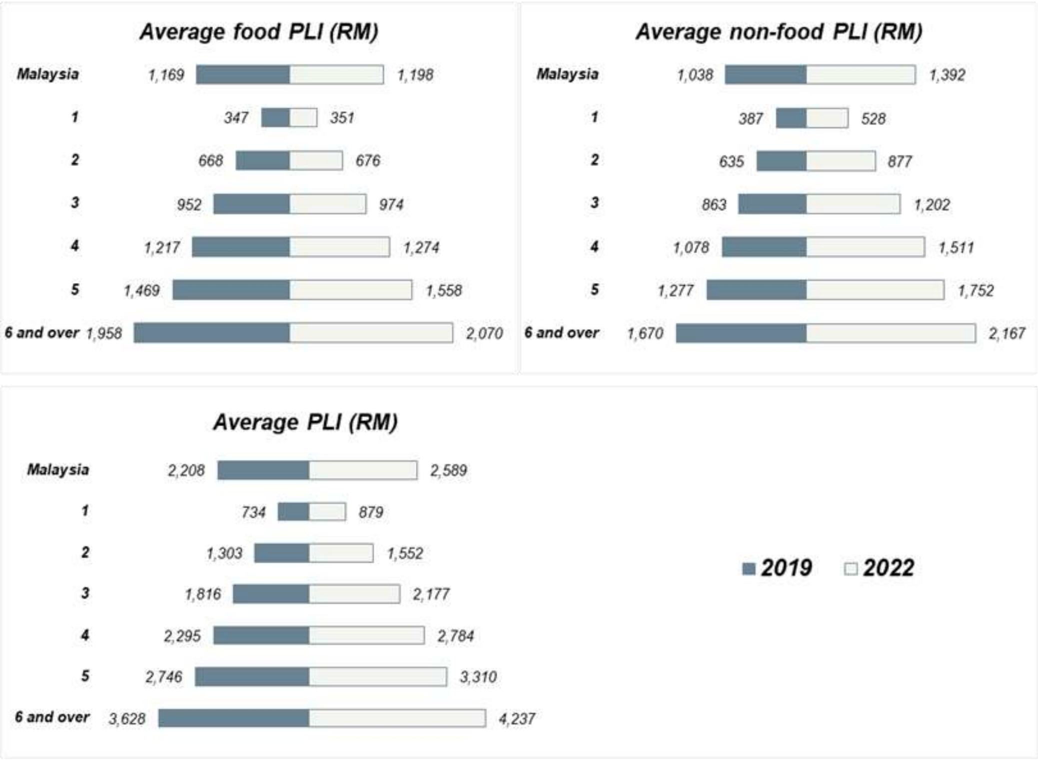
All states experienced an increase in the average PLI value in 2022 as compared to 2019, except for W.P. Labuan. This increase was driven by food PLI and non-food PLI, which also showed an upward trend. The state with the highest average PLI is Selangor, with an average value of RM2,830 (2022) as compared to RM2,022 (2019). In contrast, Perlis has the lowest average PLI with RM2,140 (2022) as compared to RM1,967 (2019).

Table 21: Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) by State and Strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	Urban (RM)		Rural (RM)		Total (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	**2,210**	**2,660**	**2,199**	**2,342**	**2,208**	**2,589**
Johor	2,517	2,665	2,455	2,481	2,505	2,627
Kedah	2,267	2,303	2,218	2,206	2,254	2,271
Kelantan	2,158	2,415	2,119	2,199	2,139	2,297
Melaka	2,387	2,721	2,140	2,122	2,375	2,670
Negeri Sembilan	2,138	2,617	1,930	1,876	2,088	2,402
Pahang	2,344	2,675	2,146	2,235	2,270	2,480
Pulau Pinang	1,974	2,258	2,379	2,136	1,989	2,250
Perak	2,089	2,332	2,025	2,199	2,077	2,297
Perlis	2,012	2,199	1,871	2,069	1,967	2,140
Selangor	2,029	2,848	1,901	2,421	2,022	2,830
Terengganu	2,520	2,799	2,477	2,662	2,507	2,751
Sabah	2,506	2,706	2,589	2,795	2,537	2,742
Sarawak	2,243	2,860	1,979	2,263	2,131	2,618
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,216	2,816	n.a	n.a	2,216	2,816
W.P. Labuan	2,627	2,606	2,684	2,196	2,633	2,576
W.P. Putrajaya	2,128	2,450	n.a	n.a	2,128	2,450

*The household size is one of the factors that influence the value of PLI. Households with a larger number of members require higher expenses for both food and non-food items to achieve a healthy and comfortable standard of living. Therefore, household size contributes to the differences in the average values of PLI for food and non-food items. The comparison of the average PLI for 2019 and 2022 is depicted in **Chart 22.***

Chart 22: Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) of Food, Non-Food and Total by Malaysian Household Size, 2019 and 2022



2. FOOD POVERTY LINE INCOME (PLI)

In general, the food PLI refers to the minimum income required by a household to meet basic food needs. Households with incomes below the food PLI are categorised as hardcore poverty.

The average food PLI in Malaysia is RM1,198 (2022) as compared to RM1,169 (2019), an increase of RM29 with a compounded annual growth rate of 0.8 per cent. Terengganu recorded the highest average food PLI with a value of RM1,367 (2022) as compared to RM1,312 (2019), followed by Sarawak and Selangor with an average food PLI value of RM1,298 and RM1,274 respectively. In the meantime, the state with the lowest average food PLI value is Pulau Pinang, with a value of RM1,036 (2022), ahead of Perak and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM1,084 and RM1,109).

The average food PLI in urban areas increased to RM1,197 (2022) as compared to RM1,176 (2019), with a compounded annual growth rate of 0.6 per cent. In rural areas, the average food PLI also increased to RM1,199 (2022) compared to RM1,142 (2019), with a compounded annual growth rate of 1.6 per cent.

Table 22: Food Poverty Line Income (PLI) by state and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	Urban (RM)		Rural (RM)		Total (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	***1,176***	***1,197***	***1,142***	***1,199***	***1,169***	***1,198***
Johor	*1,267*	*1,143*	*1,257*	*1,232*	*1,265*	*1,161*
Kedah	*1,219*	*1,109*	*1,201*	*1,253*	*1,214*	*1,156*
Kelantan	*1,184*	*1,193*	*1,177*	*1,199*	*1,181*	*1,196*
Melaka	*1,289*	*1,251*	*1,070*	*1,171*	*1,279*	*1,244*
Negeri Sembilan	*1,241*	*1,240*	*1,136*	*1,006*	*1,216*	*1,173*
Pahang	*1,265*	*1,250*	*1,093*	*1,145*	*1,201*	*1,204*
Pulau Pinang	*993*	*1,022*	*1,281*	*1,214*	*1,004*	*1,036*
Perak	*1,118*	*1,066*	*1,035*	*1,136*	*1,102*	*1,084*
Perlis	*1,176*	*1,145*	*1,042*	*1,132*	*1,133*	*1,139*
Selangor	*1,171*	*1,274*	*1,074*	*1,262*	*1,166*	*1,274*
Terengganu	*1,312*	*1,352*	*1,311*	*1,394*	*1,312*	*1,367*
Sabah	*1,160*	*1,180*	*1,209*	*1,275*	*1,179*	*1,218*
Sarawak	*1,160*	*1,420*	*1,009*	*1,119*	*1,096*	*1,298*
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*1,110*	*1,109*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*1,110*	*1,109*
W.P. Labuan	*1,318*	*1,265*	*1,328*	*1,301*	*1,319*	*1,268*
W.P. Putrajaya	*1,074*	*1,206*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*1,074*	*1,206*

3. NON-FOOD POVERTY LINE INCOME (PLI)

The average non-food PLI increased from RM1,038 (2019) to RM1,392 (2022). Overall, all states recorded an increase in the average non-food PLI compared to the year 2019, except for W.P. Labuan. In 2022, the states with the highest average non-food PLI were W.P. Kuala Lumpur at RM1,707, Selangor at RM1,556, and Sabah at RM1,524. Meanwhile, the states with the lowest average non-food PLI were Perlis (RM1,001), Kelantan (RM1,101), and Kedah (RM1,115).

The average non-food PLI for urban areas in 2019 and 2022 was RM1,034 and RM1,463, respectively. Meanwhile, the average non-food PLI for rural areas in 2019 and 2022 was RM1,057 and RM1,143, respectively.

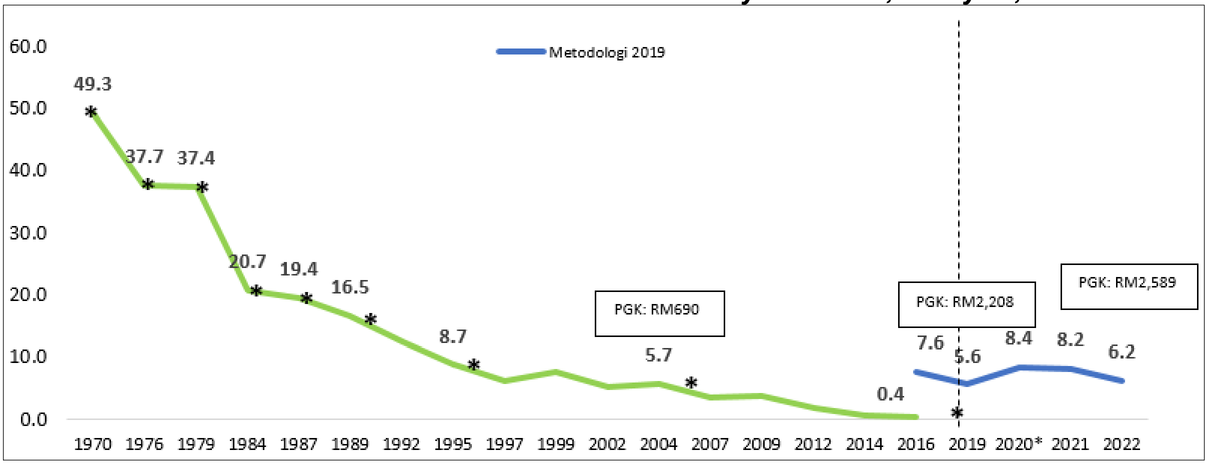
Table 23: Average Non-food Poverty Line Income (PLI) by State and Strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	Urban (RM)		Rural (RM)		Total (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	**1,034**	**1,463**	**1,057**	**1,143**	**1,038**	**1,392**
Johor	1,251	1,522	1,198	1,249	1,240	1,465
Kedah	1,048	1,193	1,017	953	1,040	1,115
Kelantan	973	1,222	943	1,000	959	1,101
Melaka	1,098	1,471	1,070	951	1,097	1,426
Negeri Sembilan	897	1,376	794	870	872	1,230
Pahang	1,078	1,425	1,053	1,090	1,069	1,276
Pulau Pinang	981	1,236	1,098	923	985	1,213
Perak	972	1,265	990	1,063	975	1,213
Perlis	836	1,054	829	936	833	1,001
Selangor	858	1,573	826	1,159	856	1,556
Terengganu	1,208	1,447	1,166	1,267	1,195	1,383
Sabah	1,345	1,526	1,379	1,521	1,358	1,524
Sarawak	1,083	1,440	970	1,144	1,035	1,320
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,107	1,707	n.a	n.a	1,107	1,707
W.P. Labuan	1,309	1,340	1,356	896	1,314	1,308
W.P. Putrajaya	1,054	1,244	n.a	n.a	1,054	1,244

C. ANALYSIS OF POVERTY TREND IN MALAYSIA

*Throughout the period from 1970 to 2022, PLI has been revised twice in 2005 and 2009 to ensure its measurements are relevant considering the current situation of households **(Chart 23)**.*

Chart 23: Time Series of PLI Values and Absolute Poverty Incidence, Malaysia, 1970 - 2022



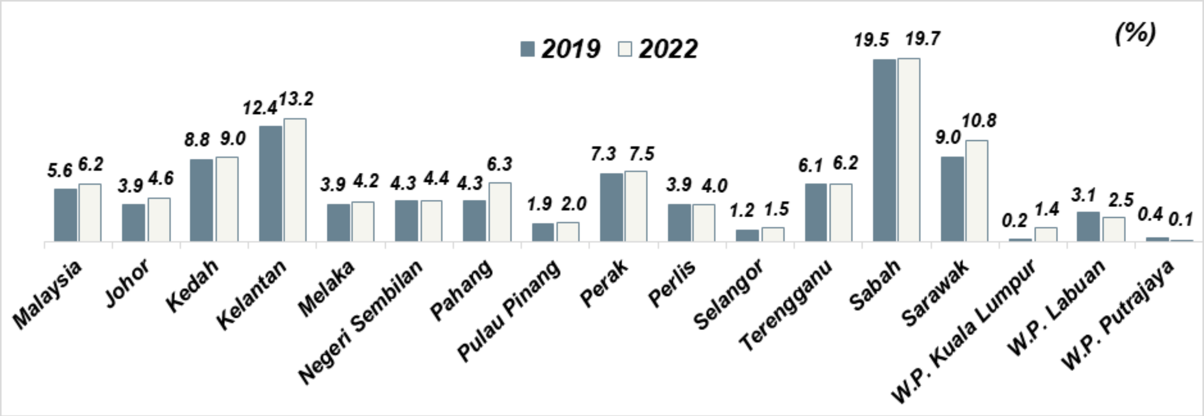
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
*Note: *Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty, 2020*

The incidence of absolute poverty in Malaysia has experienced a declining trend from 49.3 per cent (1970) to 0.4 per cent (2016). In 2016, the incidence of absolute poverty reached the lowest level ever recorded in the country. However, a review of the PLI resulted in an update of the incidence of absolute poverty to 7.6 per cent in 2016, based on the 2019 PLI methodology. Subsequently, absolute poverty decreased to 5.6 per cent (2019) before increasing to 8.4 per cent (2020). This increase was a result of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected the country and the world. By the year 2022, the reopening of economic activities and the recovery of the economy had led to a decline in the incidence of absolute poverty to 6.2 per cent. Despite the average PLI increasing from the year of 2019, the incidence of absolute poverty showed a declining trend.

1. INCIDENCE OF ABSOLUTE POVERTY 2022

According to the Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty Report 2020, the incidence of absolute poverty in Malaysia recorded a rate of 8.4 per cent in 2020 compared to 5.6 per cent in 2019 as a result of the economic shutdown. The poverty incidence then improved to 6.2 per cent in 2022. The decrease in the incidence of absolute poverty recorded in 2022 is partly due to the effect of economic opening and recovery. In 2022, Sabah (19.7%) is the state with the highest incidence of absolute poverty, while W.P. Putrajaya (0.1%) is the state with the lowest absolute poverty rate. The states that recorded the incidence of absolute poverty above the national level include Pahang (6.3%), Perak (7.5%) and Sarawak (10.8%).

***Chart 24:* Incidence of Absolute Poverty by State, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022**



The average national household size in 2019 was 3.9 household members, whereas in 2022 it is 3.8 household members. Besides that, the average national household size of absolute poverty in 2019 and 2022 is 5.6 and 5.3 household members respectively. In 2019, Terengganu was the state with the largest average absolute poverty household size, which was 6.3 household members with an average PLI of RM2,507.

Table 24: Average Overall Household Size, Absolute Poverty and Average PLI by State, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	*Average Household Size (Person)*		*Average Absolute Poverty Household Size (Person)*		*Average PLI (RM)*	
	2019	*2022*	*2019*	*2022*	*2019*	*2022*
Malaysia	***3.9***	***3.8***	***5.6***	***5.3***	***2,208***	***2,589***
Johor	*3.8*	*3.7*	*5.0*	*4.8*	*2,505*	*2,627*
Kedah	*3.9*	*3.8*	*5.2*	*4.7*	*2,254*	*2,271*
Kelantan	*4.4*	*4.2*	*6.1*	*5.4*	*2,139*	*2,297*
Melaka	*3.9*	*3.9*	*5.4*	*5.6*	*2,375*	*2,670*
Negeri Sembilan	*3.7*	*3.6*	*5.4*	*5.3*	*2,088*	*2,402*
Pahang	*3.8*	*3.7*	*5.5*	*5.1*	*2,270*	*2,480*
Pulau Pinang	*3.6*	*3.4*	*4.8*	*5.0*	*1,989*	*2,250*
Perak	*3.5*	*3.5*	*5.2*	*4.6*	*2,077*	*2,297*
Perlis	*3.9*	*3.9*	*5.2*	*5.3*	*1,967*	*2,140*
Selangor	*3.9*	*3.8*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*2,022*	*2,830*
Terengganu	*4.7*	*4.6*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*2,507*	*2,751*
Sabah	*4.5*	*4.3*	*6.1*	*5.8*	*2,537*	*2,742*
Sarawak	*4.0*	*4.0*	*5.4*	*5.3*	*2,131*	*2,618*
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*3.3*	*3.2*	*4.9*	*5.1*	*2,216*	*2,816*
W.P. Labuan	*4.3*	*4.1*	*6.1*	*5.6*	*2,633*	*2,576*
W.P. Putrajaya	*3.8*	*3.9*	*5.0*	*7.0*	*2,128*	*2,450*

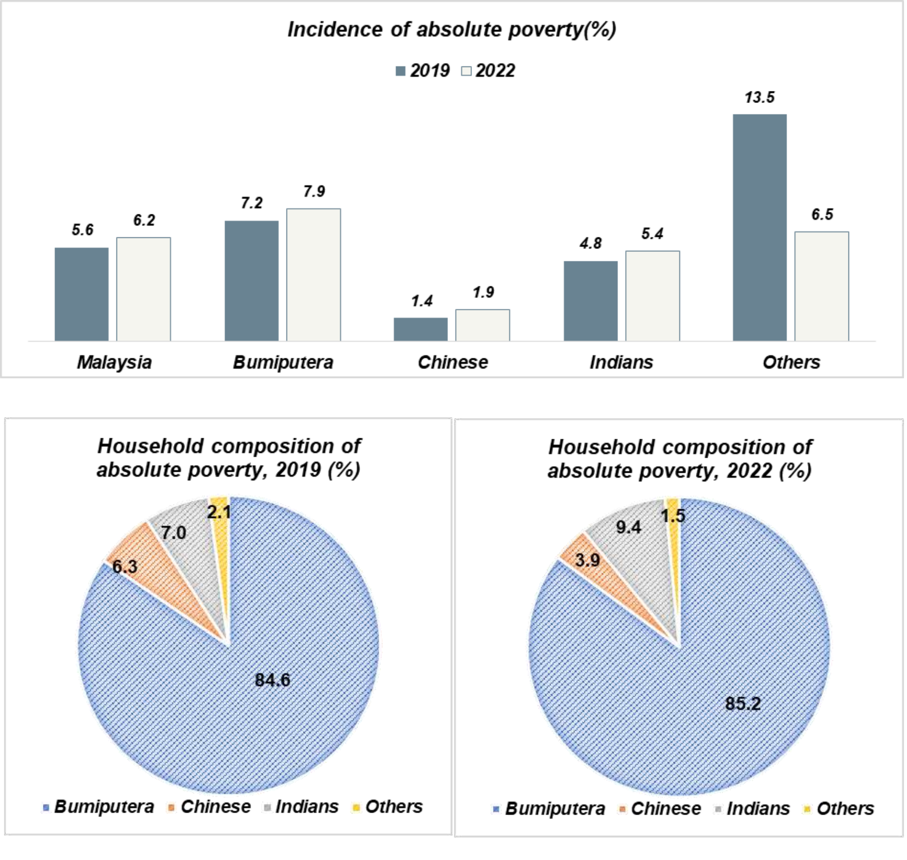
In terms of absolute poverty incidence by state and strata, Malaysia recorded an increase of households living in urban areas, while households in rural areas depicted a decline in 2022. In Malaysia, urban households recorded 3.8 per cent (2019), as opposed to 4.5 per cent (2022), while rural households indicated a decrease from 12.4 per cent (2019) to 12.0 per cent (2022).

Table 25: Incidence of Absolute Poverty by State and Strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	*Urban (RM)*		*Rural (RM)*		*Total (RM)*	
	2019	*2022*	*2019*	*2022*	*2019*	*2022*
Malaysia	***3.8***	***4.5***	***12.4***	***12.0***	***5.6***	***6.2***
Johor	*3.6*	*4.2*	*4.8*	*6.1*	*3.9*	*4.6*
Kedah	*8.0*	*8.8*	*10.8*	*9.5*	*8.8*	*9.0*
Kelantan	*9.1*	*11.6*	*16.0*	*14.6*	*12.4*	*13.2*
Melaka	*3.8*	*4.3*	*4.9*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*4.2*
Negeri Sembilan	*3.7*	*4.0*	*6.2*	*5.4*	*4.3*	*4.4*
Pahang	*3.4*	*5.6*	*5.9*	*7.1*	*4.3*	*6.3*
Pulau Pinang	*1.8*	*1.9*	*4.8*	*3.5*	*1.9*	*2.0*
Perak	*6.5*	*6.3*	*10.6*	*10.9*	*7.3*	*7.5*
Perlis	*4.4*	*3.9*	*2.9*	*4.1*	*3.9*	*4.0*
Selangor	*1.1*	*1.5*	*2.0*	*3.1*	*1.2*	*1.5*
Terengganu	*5.5*	*5.0*	*7.4*	*8.3*	*6.1*	*6.2*
Sabah	*12.5*	*13.9*	*31.1*	*28.5*	*19.5*	*19.7*
Sarawak	*4.8*	*8.3*	*14.6*	*14.6*	*9.0*	*10.8*
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*0.2*	*1.4*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*0.2*	*1.4*
W.P. Labuan	*3.3*	*2.7*	*1.3*	*0.0*	*3.1*	*2.5*
W.P. Putrajaya	*0.4*	*0.1*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*0.4*	*0.1*

*The incidence of poverty has also increased for all major ethnic groups in 2022. Bumiputera recorded the highest incidence of poverty at 7.9 per cent, followed by Indians (5.4%) and Chinese (1.9%). In terms of the composition of absolute poor households, Bumiputera comprises 85.2 per cent of all poor households, while Indian and Chinese ethnic groups comprise 9.4 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively **(Chart 25)**.*

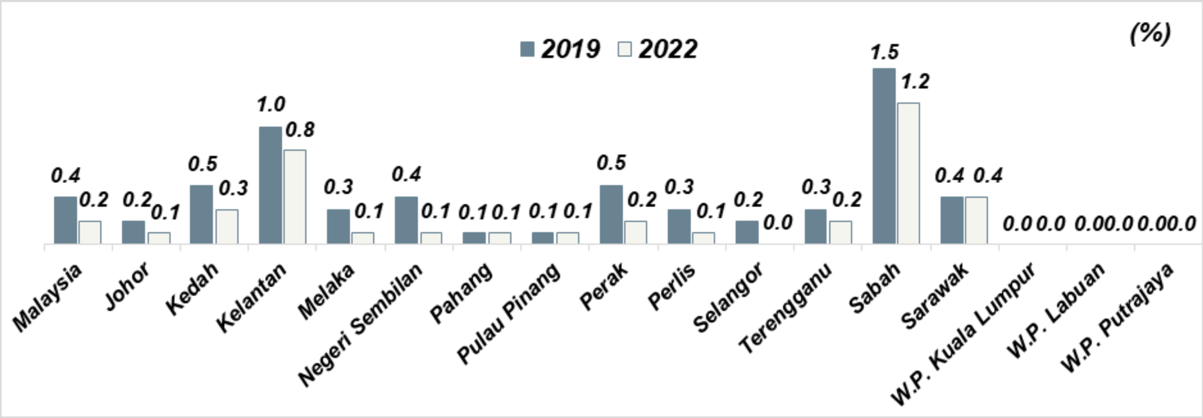
Chart 25: Incidence and Household Composition of Absolute Poverty by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



2. INCIDENCE OF HARDCORE POVERTY 2022

According to the Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty Report 2020, the Incidence of hardcore poverty in Malaysia was recorded at 1.0 per cent in 2020, higher than 0.4 per cent in 2019. However, due to the economy's opening and recovery, this rate decreased to 0.2 per cent in 2022. In 2022, Sabah (1.5%) is the state with the highest incidence of hardcore poverty, while the W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya (0.0%) is the state with the lowest hardcore poverty rate. The states that recorded the incidence of hardcore poverty above the national level include Sarawak (0.4%), Kelantan (0.8%) and Sabah (1.2%).

Chart 26: Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by State, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



Note: 0.0 less than half the smallest unit shown. For examples, less than 0.05 per cent

In terms of household size, hardcore poverty at the national level recorded an average household member of 6.6 household members (2019: 6.3 household members). In 2019, Kelantan was the state that had the largest average hardcore poverty household size, which was 8.1 household members with an average food PLI of RM1,181.

Table 26: Average Overall Household Size, Hardcore Poverty and Average Food PLI by State, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	*Average Household Size (Person)*		*Average Hardcore Poverty Household Size (Person)*		*Average PLI (RM)*	
	2019	*2022*	*2019*	*2022*	*2019*	*2022*
Malaysia	***3.9***	***3.8***	***6.3***	***6.6***	***1,169***	***1,198***
Johor	*3.8*	*3.7*	*5.3*	*6.6*	*1,265*	*1,161*
Kedah	*3.9*	*3.8*	*5.9*	*5.2*	*1,214*	*1,156*
Kelantan	*4.4*	*4.2*	*8.1*	*6.6*	*1,181*	*1,196*
Melaka	*3.9*	*3.9*	*5.5*	*8.0*	*1,279*	*1,244*
Negeri Sembilan	*3.7*	*3.6*	*4.7*	*5.3*	*1,216*	*1,173*
Pahang	*3.8*	*3.7*	*4.5*	*6.7*	*1,201*	*1,204*
Pulau Pinang	*3.6*	*3.4*	*5.1*	*5.4*	*1,004*	*1,036*
Perak	*3.5*	*3.5*	*5.1*	*6.2*	*1,102*	*1,084*
Perlis	*3.9*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*5.6*	*1,133*	*1,139*
Selangor	*3.9*	*3.8*	*6.1*	*7.0*	*1,166*	*1,274*
Terengganu	*4.7*	*4.6*	*6.1*	*7.5*	*1,312*	*1,367*
Sabah	*4.5*	*4.3*	*7.3*	*7.1*	*1,179*	*1,218*
Sarawak	*4.0*	*4.0*	*6.2*	*6.8*	*1,096*	*1,298*
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*3.3*	*3.2*	*2.5*	*1.0*	*1,110*	*1,109*
W.P. Labuan	*4.3*	*4.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*1,319*	*1,268*
W.P. Putrajaya	*3.8*	*3.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*1,074*	*1,206*

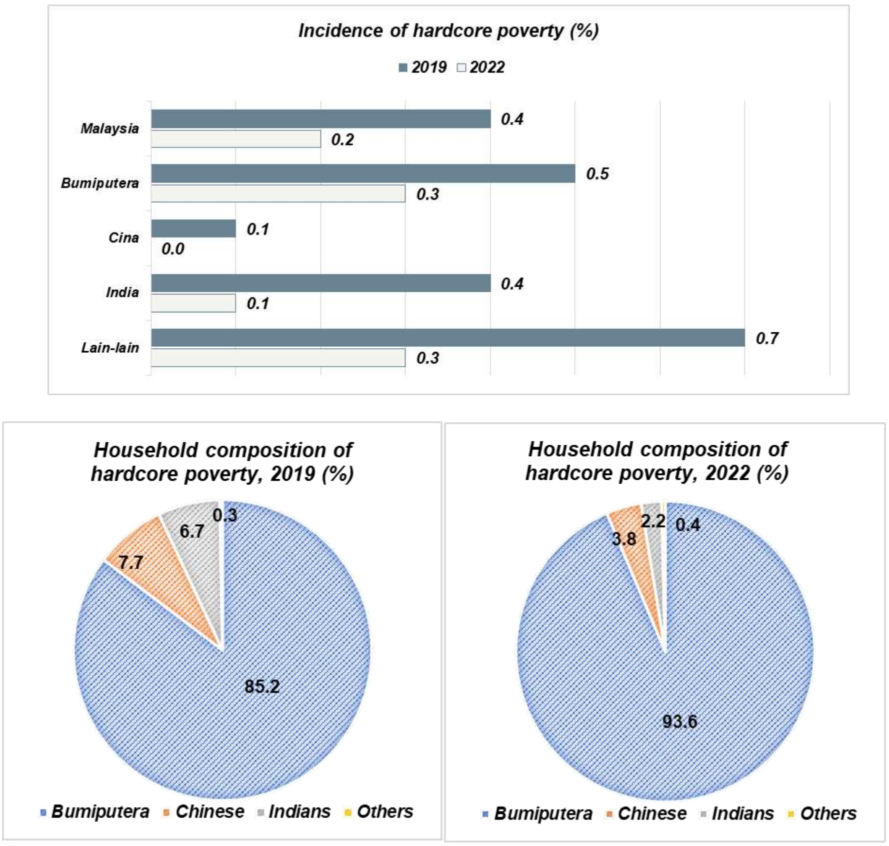
In terms of hardcore poverty incidence by state and strata, Malaysia recorded a decrease in households living in urban and rural areas in 2022. In Malaysia, households living in urban areas recorded a percentage of 0.2 per cent (2019), lower than 0.1 per cent (2022), while in rural area, it was from 0.9 per cent (2019) to 0.7 per cent (2022).

***Table 27**: Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by State and Strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022*

State	Urban		Rural		Total	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	***0.2***	***0.1***	***0.9***	***0.7***	***0.4***	***0.2***
Johor	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.1*
Kedah	*0.5*	*0.3*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.3*
Kelantan	*0.7*	*0.3*	*1.3*	*1.2*	*1.0*	*0.8*
Melaka	*0.3*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.1*
Negeri Sembilan	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.6*	*0.1*	*0.4*	*0.1*
Pahang	*0.2*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Pulau Pinang	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Perak	*0.5*	*0.0*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.5*	*0.2*
Perlis	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.1*
Selangor	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.0*
Terengganu	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.2*
Sabah	*0.6*	*0.5*	*3.0*	*2.1*	*1.5*	*1.2*
Sarawak	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.8*	*0.6*	*0.4*	*0.4*
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*0.0*	*0.0*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*0.0*	*0.0*
W.P. Labuan	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
W.P. Putrajaya	*0.0*	*0.0*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*0.0*	*0.0*

*The incidence of hardcore poverty also recorded a decrease for all ethnic groups. However, regarding the composition of poor households, Bumiputera recorded an increase of 93.6 per cent in 2022 compared to 85.2 per cent in 2019. Conversely, the composition of hardcore poverty households is observed to decrease among Chinese and Indians, with 3.8 per cent and 2.2 per cent recorded in 2022 compared to 7.7 per cent and 6.7 per cent in 2019 separately **(Chart 27)**.*

Chart 27: Incidence and Composition Households of Hardcore Poverty by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



3. RELATIVE POVERTY

The concept of calculating relative poverty is different from absolute poverty. The relative poverty threshold is determined based on the median income of the whole household. The relative poverty threshold in 2022 is RM3,169 as compared to RM2,937 in 2019.

The state with the highest relative poverty threshold is W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM5,117) with 12.7 per cent of households being below the relative poverty threshold. Meanwhile, Kelantan has the lowest relative poverty threshold (RM1,807), with 12.2 per cent of households being below the relative poverty threshold.

Table 28: Threshold and Incidence of Relative Poverty by State, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2022

State	Relative Poverty Threshold (RM)			Incidence of Relative Poverty (%)		
	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022
Malaysia	**2,614**	**2,937**	**3,169**	**15.9**	**16.9**	**16.6**
Johor	2,826	3,214	3,440	13.5	15.3	15.9
Kedah	1,906	2,163	2,201	15.9	10.9	11.9
Kelantan	1,540	1,782	1,807	12.1	9.9	12.2
Melaka	2,794	3,027	3,105	10.7	17.0	13.2
Negeri Sembilan	2,290	2,503	2,613	15.5	11.6	13.3
Pahang	1,990	2,220	2,377	8.2	6.0	7.7
Pulau Pinang	2,705	3,085	3,251	6.6	13.2	15.3
Perak	2,003	2,137	2,247	14.1	11.3	13.5
Perlis	2,102	2,297	2,357	12.0	12.0	12.6
Selangor	3,613	4,105	4,992	10.7	15.3	14.2
Terengganu	2,347	2,773	2,939	10.2	8.2	6.9
Sabah	2,055	2,118	2,289	17.6	14.7	14.5
Sarawak	2,082	2,272	2,489	16.8	15.2	16.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,537	5,275	5,117	13.8	10.6	12.7
W.P. Labuan	2,964	3,363	3,452	11.6	12.9	7.0
W.P. Putrajaya	4,138	4,992	5,028	6.8	12.1	11.4

Note:
Income threshold for relative poverty based on half of median income of each state

D. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Based on the poverty line at a rate of 30 per cent, the weighted indicator shows that in 2016, about 1.52 per cent of households in Malaysia are multidimensionally poor. The percentage decreases to 1.10 per cent of households in 2019 and in 2022, the percentage further decreases to 0.8 per cent. On average, the deprivation rate experienced by multidimensional poor households in 2019 is 41.42 per cent of the weighted indicator while the deprivation rate experienced by multidimensional poor households in 2022 is 40.86 per cent. By calculating the incidence and average intensity of multidimensional poverty households, Malaysia's MPI as a whole has decreased from 0.0110 in 2019 to 0.0079 in 2022. This shows that the poverty alleviation programs conducted during that period were effective ***(Table 29).***

Table 29: ***Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty Households and Average Deprivation Intensity and MPI at the National Level, Urban and Rural, 2016, 2019 and 2022***

Strata	Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty Households			Average Deprivation Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty Households			MPI		
	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022
National	**0.0366**	**0.0264**	**0.0193**	**0.4147**	**0.4142**	**0.4086**	**0.0152**	**0.0110**	**0.0079**
Urban	0.0128	0.0094	0.0055	0.3843	0.3801	0.3703	0.0049	0.0036	0.0021
Rural	0.1233	0.0938	0.0677	0.4262	0.4277	0.4197	0.0526	0.0401	0.0284

SECTION 4

STATISTICS ON INEQUALITY

2022

HIGHLIGHTS

A. INTRODUCTION

The government introduced the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1971 to narrow the economic gaps between ethnic. The main strategy of NEP was to eradicate absolute poverty by raising income levels and increasing employment, irrespective of race. The second strategy was to restructure society so that the identification of race with economic function and geographical location would be eliminated. The NEP had a positive impact on poverty rates and inequality as a result of which, the poverty rate decreased from 49.3 per cent in 1970 to 0.4 per cent in 2016. In accordance with the review of the Poverty Line Income (PLI) made in 2019, the absolute poverty rate was recorded at 5.6 per cent.

The total population of Malaysia in 1970 was 10.44 million and increased to 32.45 million in 2020, which is a threefold increase for the past 50 years. Concurrently, the number of households also showed a significant increase from 1.89 million in 1970 to 8.23 million households in 2020 ***(Table 30).***

Table 30: Number of Population and Households, Malaysia, 1970-2020

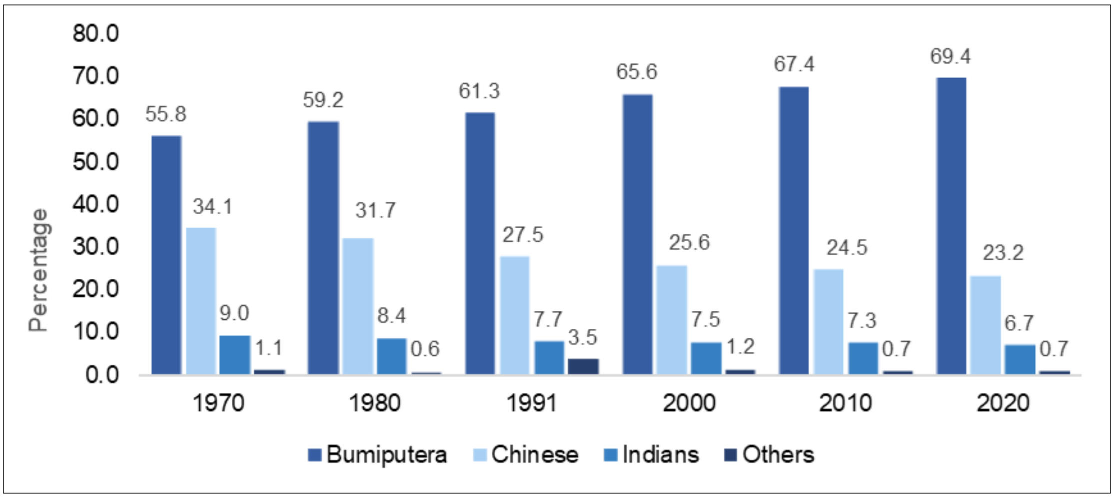
Million

Year	*Number of Population*	*Number of Households*
1970	*10.4*	*1.9*
1980	*13.1*	*2.5*
1991	*17.6*	*3.6*
2000	*22.2*	*4.8*
2010	*27.5*	*6.4*
2020	*32.5*	*8.2*

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2020

Bumiputera recorded an increase from 55.8 per cent in 1970 to 69.4 per cent in 2020. On the contrary, Chinese showed a decrease from 34.1 per cent in 1970 to 23.2 per cent in 2020, while Indians, decreased from 9.0 per cent to 6.7 per cent ***(Chart 28).***

Chart 28: The Composition of Population by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 1970 - 2020

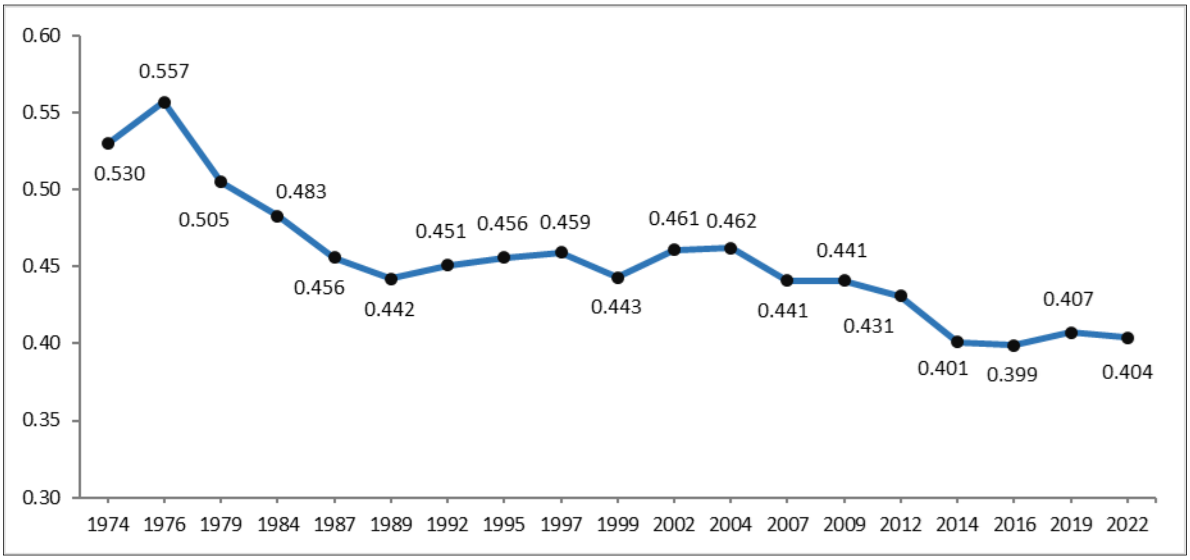


Source: Population and Housing Census, 2020

B. GINI COEFFICIENT AND INCOME GAP

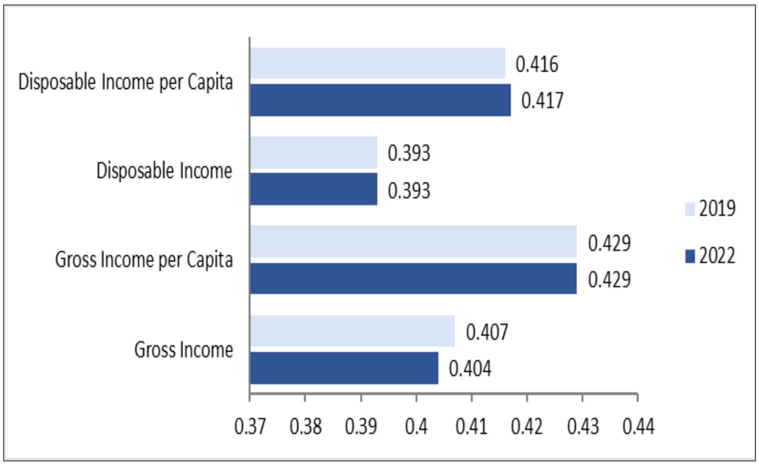
The Gini coefficient is one of the inequality measurement indicators that is often used by most countries including Malaysia. The value of the Gini coefficient starts from 0 for perfect equality to 1 for perfect inequality. The value of the Gini coefficient which has a value of perfect equality sometimes does not reflect the development of a country. Meanwhile, perfect inequality occurs because the development process is slow in certain countries. The value of the Gini coefficient in Malaysia has shown a decrease from 0.530 in 1974 to 0.404 in 2022 as shown in ***Chart 29*** *Malaysia recorded the highest Gini coefficient value in 1976 (0.557), while the lowest Gini coefficient value was recorded in 2016 (0.399).*

Chart 29: Inequality, Malaysia, 1974 - 2022



As for gross income, the Gini coefficient in 2022 has improved from 0.407 (2019) to 0.404. However, from the gross income per capita perspective, the Gini coefficient remained unchanged at 0.429. To better represent the income gap, Gini Coefficient is also measured using disposable income level. In 2022, the Gini coefficient based on disposable income recorded the same value for both 2019 and 2022 (0.393). From the point of view of disposable income per capita, the Gini Coefficient widened from 0.416 (2019) to 0.417 (2022) ***(Chart 30).***

Chart 30: Gini Coefficient, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



The value of the Gini Coefficient in the urban has improved from all perspectives of income; gross income 0.398 (2019), 0.393 (2022); gross income per capita 0.419 (2019), 0.418 (2022); disposable income 0.385 (2019), 2022 (0.382); disposable income per capita 0.407 (2019), 0.406 (2022). The same trend is shown in the rural area, namely; gross income 0.367 (2019), 0.351 (2022); gross income per capita 0.394 (2019), 0.361 (2022); disposable income 0.361 (2019), 0.353 (2022); disposable income per capita 0.388 (2019), 0.365 (2022). This shows that inequality within the same strata has narrowed ***(Table 31).***

Table 31: Gini Coefficient by Strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Strata	Gross Income		Gross Income per Capita		Disposable Income		Disposable Income per Capita	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	**0.407**	**0.404**	**0.429**	**0.429**	**0.393**	**0.393**	**0.416**	**0.417**
Urban	0.398	0.393	0.419	0.418	0.385	0.382	0.407	0.406
Rural	0.367	0.351	0.394	0.361	0.361	0.353	0.388	0.365

*On the other hand, **Table 32** shows that the income gap between urban and rural strata has widened where the ratio from all income perspectives shows the same trend; gross income 1:0.58 (2019), 1:0.55 (2022); gross income per capita 1:0.56 (2019), 1:0.51 (2022); disposable income 1:0.62 (2019), 1:0.58 (2022); disposable income per capita 1:0.60 (2019), 1:0.58 (2022). The average gross income in the urban is RM9,428 while in rural areas, RM5,147 in 2022.*

Table 32: Income Gap between Urban and Rural, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Strata	Gross Income		Gross Income per Capita		Disposable Income		Disposable Income per Capita	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Urban	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rural	0.58	0.55	0.56	0.51	0.62	0.58	0.60	0.58

*The value of the Gini coefficient for gross income improved in all ethnic groups; Bumiputera 0.389 (2019), 0.387 (2022); Chinese 0.417 (2019), 0.412 (2022); Indians 0.411 (2019), 0.406 (2022); Others 0.402 (2019), 0.397 (2022). The same trend is shown from the gross income per capita perspective for all ethnicities except Chinese. For disposable income, Bumiputera shows a wider gap, while other ethnic groups have improved. As for disposable income per capita Bumiputera remains at 0.397 in 2022. Ethnic Chinese show a wider gap, while ethnic Indians improved from 0.420 to 0.419 **(Table 33).***

Table 33: Gini Coefficient by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Ethnic group	Gross Income		Gross Income		Disposable Income		Disposable	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Bumiputera	0.389	0.387	0.409	0.406	0.377	0.379	0.397	0.397
Chinese	0.417	0.412	0.410	0.414	0.399	0.398	0.395	0.399
Indians	0.411	0.406	0.433	0.431	0.399	0.396	0.420	0.419
Others	0.402	0.397	0.443	0.416	0.396	0.393	0.437	0.403

*The income gap for gross income between ethnicities has widened except for Indians which has improved; Bumiputera 1:0.72 (2019), 1:0.71 (2022); Indians 1:0.83 (2019), 1:0.84 (2022); Others 1:0.60 (2019), 1:0.56 (2022) **(Table 34).** The average income of Chinese is RM10,656 per month, while Indians and Bumiputera recorded an average income of RM8,950 and RM7,599 for gross income.*

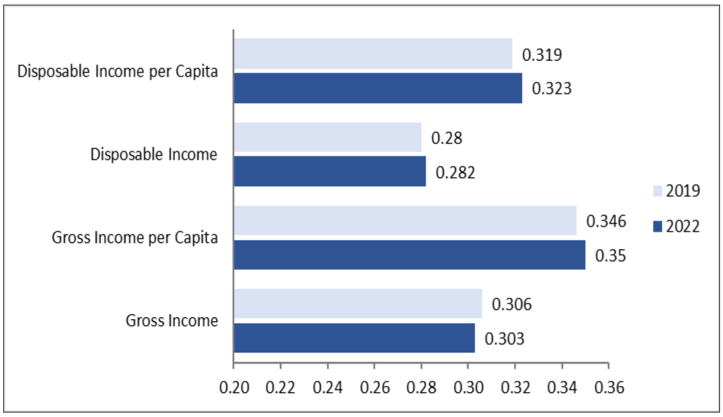
Table 34: Income Gap between Chinese and Other Ethnics, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Ethnic group	Gross Income		Gross Income per Capita		Disposable Income		Disposable Income per Capita	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Bumiputera	0.72	0.71	0.60	0.58	0.73	0.74	0.61	0.60
Chinese	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Indians	0.83	0.84	0.75	0.76	0.83	0.84	0.74	0.76
Others	0.60	0.56	0.51	0.53	0.63	0.58	0.52	0.55

C. THEIL'S INDEX

The Theil index is a statistical measure used to measure the inequality of income or wealth in a population. This index was developed by econometrician Henri Theil. Higher Theil Index values indicate wider inequality, while a value of zero indicates perfect equality. The Theil Index values show a decrease in 2022 for gross income while other incomes show an increase compared to 2019 ***(Chart 31)****.*

Chart 31: Theil Index, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



The Theil index for gross income in the urban is higher which is 0.289 as compared to rural areas at 0.212, while gross income per capita in the urban also recorded a higher value which is 0.332 as compared to rural areas at 0.230. ***Table 35*** *shows that the Theil Index in urban is higher than in rural areas based on four types of income, namely gross income, gross income per capita, disposable income and disposable income per capita. Thus, rural has a better income gap as compared to urban.*

Table 35: Theil Index by Strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Strata	Gross Income		Gross Income per Capita		Disposable Income		Disposable Income per Capita	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	0.306	0.303	0.346	0.350	0.280	0.282	0.319	0.323
Urban	0.293	0.289	0.331	0.332	0.269	0.270	0.307	0.308
Rural	0.246	0.212	0.282	0.230	0.239	0.214	0.272	0.234

Table 36 *shows the value of the Theil Index according to the main ethnic groups in Malaysia, namely Bumiputera, Chinese and Indians. The value of the Theil Index for the gross income of Indians ethnic is higher which is 0.332 as compared to Bumiputera and Chinese (0.275 and 0.310), while the Theil Index based on gross income per capita for Indians ethnic is 0.372 higher than that of Bumiputera and Chinese. Disposable income also shows the same trend as gross income and gross income per capita of Indians ethnic shows the highest index (0.304). Disposable income per capita for ethnic Indians recorded an index of 0.340. A higher Theil Index value shows wider inequality.*

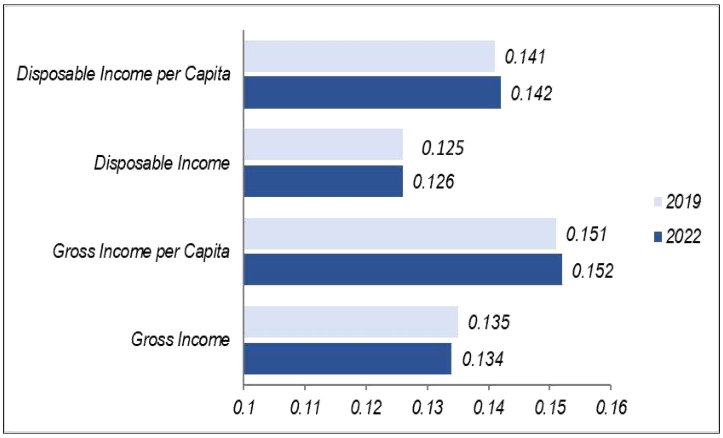
Table 36: Theil Index by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Ethnic group	Gross Income		Gross Income per Capita		Disposable Income		Disposable Income per Capita	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Bumiputera	0.279	0.275	0.312	0.310	0.258	0.261	0.288	0.290
Chinese	0.318	0.310	0.312	0.320	0.287	0.287	0.286	0.294
Indians	0.310	0.332	0.375	0.372	0.292	0.304	0.348	0.340
Others	0.328	0.281	0.392	0.325	0.318	0.271	0.381	0.294

D. ATKINSON'S INDEX

In contrast to the Gini coefficient, the Atkinson index offers a more accurate indicator of changes in income inequality. The Atkinson index for gross income in 2022 has a lower value at 0.134 as compared to 0.135 (2019). In this context, if income is distributed equally, only 86.6 per cent of gross income is needed to finance living needs, compared to 86.5 per cent in 2019. However, the gross and disposable income per capita both show increases in 2022 at 0.152 and 0.142 respectively ***(Chart 32).***

Chart 32: Atkinson Index, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



E. DISPERSION RATIO

A simple and popular measure of inequality is the dispersion ratio, which shows the ratio of incomes by a group of households. ***Table 37*** *shows the dispersion ratio based on the ratio of income in the top one per cent compared to the bottom one per cent (p99/p1), the ratio of income in the top 10 per cent compared to the bottom 10 per cent (p90/p10), the ratio of income in the top 10 per cent compared to the median income (p90/p50) and the bottom 10 per cent compared to the median income ratio (p10/p50). In terms of gross income, the top one per cent household group earned 28.8 times the income compared to the bottom one per cent household group. The top 10 per cent of households earned 6.2 times the income compared to households in the bottom 10 per cent and 2.5 times compared to the bottom 50 per cent of households. Meanwhile, the income of the bottom 10 per cent household group is 2.5 times lower than the median income.*

Table 37: Dispersion Ratio, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Type of Income	***p99/p1***		***p90/p10***		***p90/p50***		***p10/p50***	
	2019	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**
Gross Income	32.0	28.8	6.0	6.2	2.6	2.5	0.4	0.4
Gross Income per Capita	35.5	34.3	6.9	6.8	2.7	2.7	0.4	0.4
Disposable Income	27.0	26.5	5.8	5.9	2.5	2.5	0.4	0.4
Disposable Income per Capita	35.5	31.4	6.6	6.6	2.6	2.6	0.4	0.4

SECTION 5

SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN MALAYSIA

2022

HIGHLIGHTS

A. SELECTED OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCES

Several targets been set in the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP), 2021-2025 towards enhancing inclusivity and ensuring equal opportunities for all by 2025. The recent HIES conducted by DOSM has enabled indicators namely, Gini Coefficient, incidence of absolute poverty and relative poverty as well as multidimensional poverty to be measured to assess the latest situation in this country.

Gini Coefficient was 0.404, higher than the targeted value of 0.388 in 2025, thus indicating that the country's income inequality was narrowed. During the year, the incidence of absolute poverty was 6.2 per cent, which was above the targeted rate of 4.2 per cent in 2025. Similarly, the incidence of relative poverty was also more than the targeted rate of 15.6 per cent in 2025, reaching 16.6 per cent in 2022. This showed that 16.6 per cent of households earn income less than half of the national median monthly household income (RM6,338). Nevertheless, looking at a more intuitive measurement, the prevalence of multidimensional poverty showed significant improvement with a rate of 1.9 per cent, lower than the targeted rate of 2.6 per cent by 2025.

Income inequality between Bumiputera and the Chinese is aimed to achieve 0.88:1 by 2025. However, in 2022, the income gap between Chinese and Bumiputera was 0.71:1, slightly wider than recorded in 2019 (0.72:1). In the meantime, 75 per cent of Bumiputera households are targeted to become homeowners by 2025. In this regard, 73.0 per cent of Bumiputera households have been successful in owning at least one residential unit by 2022.

Additionally, the 12MP targeted that B40 households earn a mean monthly income of RM4,200 or a median monthly income of RM4,300 by 2025. The mean and median monthly income for B40 households in 2022 were RM3,401 and RM3,440 respectively. Meanwhile, the targeted average household monthly income in 2025 is RM10,065 as compared to RM8,479 recorded in 2022.

Table 38: Selected Outcomes and Performances, Twelfth Malaysia Plan

Selected Indicators	*Performance 2022*	*Outcome 2025*
Gini coefficient	*0.404*	*0.388*
Incidence of absolute poverty (%)	*6.2*	*4.2*
Incidence of relative poverty (%)	*16.6*	*15.6*
Incidence of multidimensional poverty (Index Point)	*0.0019*	*0.0026*
Ratio of average monthly income of Bumiputera HH to Chinese (Ratio)	*0.71:1*	*0.88:1*
Percentage of Bumiputera households that own a unit residence (%)	*73*	*75*
Mean for monthly household income B40 (RM)	*3,401*	*4,200*
Median for monthly household income B40 (RM)	*3,440*	*4,300*
Average monthly household income (RM)	*8,479*	*10,065*

Source: Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP)

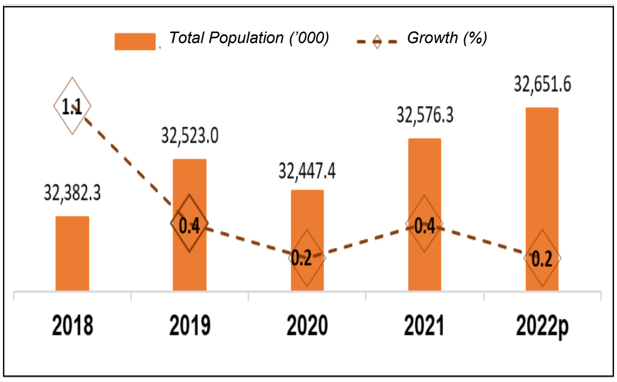
B. POPULATION

Population estimates for 2021 and 2022 were based on Population and Housing Census Malaysia, 2020 and were estimated by using the cohort component method which includes deaths, births, internal migration and international migration components.

Total estimates of Malaysia's population accounted for 32.7 million persons in 2022. Out of this total, Citizens encompassed 92.6 per cent (30.2 million persons), Non-citizens at comprised 7.4 per cent (2.4 million persons).

The population increased at a slower rate of 0.2 per cent in 2022 as compared to 0.4 per cent in 2021 ***(Chart 33)****.*

Chart 33: Total Population, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022



The urban population comprised 75.5 per cent of the total population in 2022 as compared to 75.3 per cent in 2021, an increase of 0.2 percentage points. On the contrary, the population of rural areas posted a decline with a share of 24.5 per cent in 2022 as against 24.7 per cent in 2021 ***(Table 39)****.*

Table 39: Population Composition by Strata, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Strata	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022^p*
Urban	*75.6*	*75.2*	*75.1*	*75.3*	*75.5*
Rural	*24.4*	*24.8*	*24.9*	*24.7*	*24.5*

The Bumiputera composition 69.9 per cent (2021: 69.6%) of the 30.2 million Citizens population in 2022. Nevertheless, the composition of Chinese and Indian populations decreased to 22.8 per cent (2021: 23.0%) and 6.6 per cent (2021: 6.7%) respectively, while others remained at 0.7 per cent ***(Table 40)****.*

Table 40: Composition of Citizens Population by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Ethnic Group	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022^p*
Bumiputera	62.0	62.5	69.4	69.6	69.9
Chinese	20.6	20.6	23.2	23.0	22.8
Indians	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.6
Others	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.7*

Analysing population by age group in 2022, the composition of the population aged 0 to 14 years (young age) declined to 23.2 per cent as compared to 23.6 per cent in 2021. Meanwhile, the population aged 15-64 years (working age) recorded an increase in share from 69.4 per cent in 2021 to 69.5 per cent in 2022. A similar trend was posted by the population aged 65 and over (old age) which increased from 7.0 per cent (2.3 million persons) to 7.3 per cent (2.4 million persons) during the same period ***(Table 41)****.*

Table 41: Population Composition by Age Group, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Age Group	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022^p*
0-14 years old	*23.8*	*23.5*	*24.0*	*23.6*	*23.2*
15-64 years old	*69.7*	*69.7*	*69.3*	*69.4*	*69.5*
65 years old and above	*6.5*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*7.0*	*7.3*

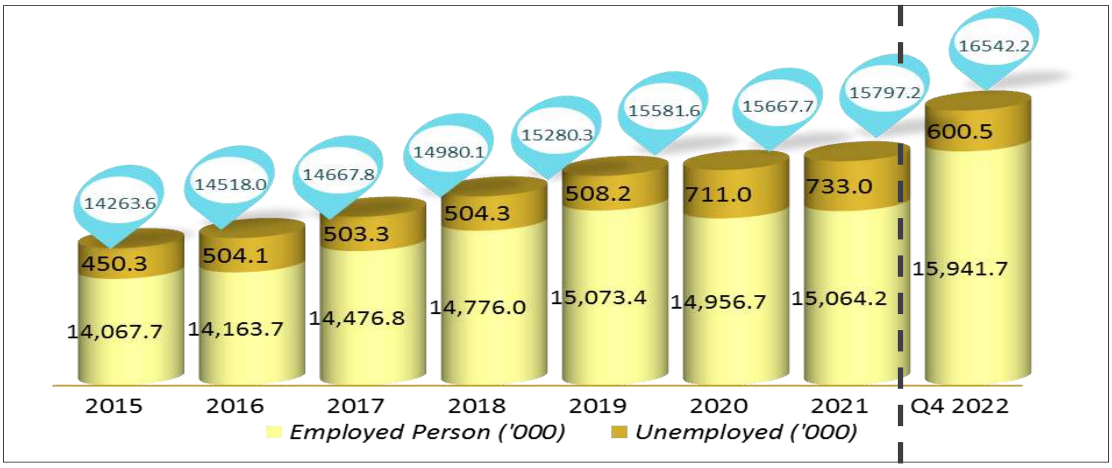
Note:
1 2018-2019 – Current Population Estimates based on data from Population and Housing Census Malaysia, 2010

2 2020-2022 – Current Population Estimate based on data from Population and Housing Census Malaysia, 2020

C. LABOUR FORCE

The employed persons expanded in 2021, rose 0.7 per cent or equivalent to 107.5 thousand to record 15.1 million persons (2020: 15.0 million persons). Employment continued to increase in 2022, registering 15.8 million employed persons ***(Chart 34)****.*

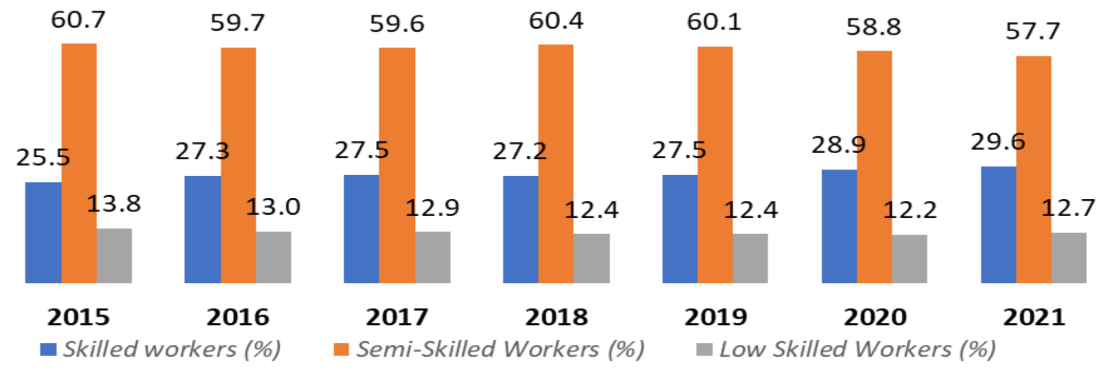
Chart 34: Labour Force, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022



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

The semi-skilled workers made up largest share with 59.4 per cent or 9.47 million persons. Meanwhile, skilled and low-skilled workers comprised 27.9 per cent (4.45 million persons) and 12.5 per cent (2.02 million persons), respectively ***(Chart 35)****.*

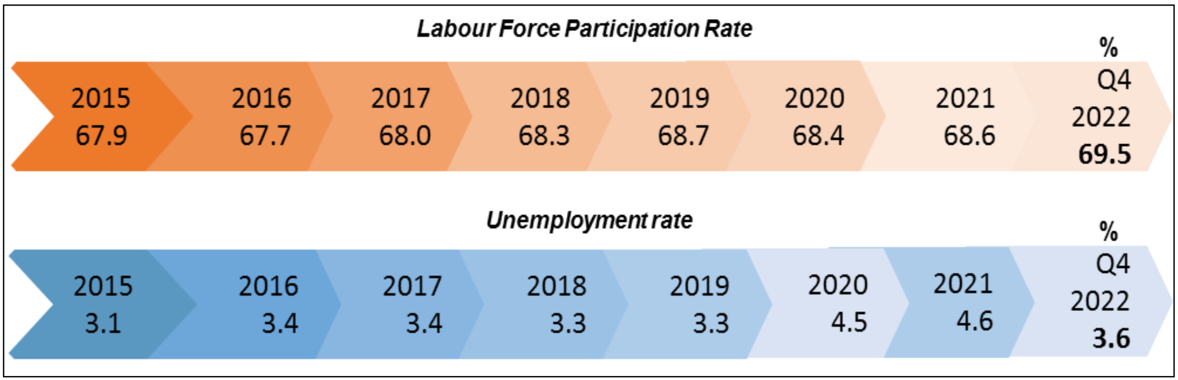
Chart 35: Composition of Workers by Skill, Malaysia, 2015 - 2021



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

In terms of labour force participation rate (LFPR), increased by 0.2 percentage points from 68.4 per cent in 2020 to 68.6 per cent in 2021. The LFPR continued to climb in 2022, recording 69.3 per cent. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed reduced to 631.4 thousand persons in 2022 after registering an increase in 2021, which accounted for 733.0 thousand person. Similarly, the unemployment rate dropped from 4.6 per cent in 2021 to 3.9 per cent in 2022 ***(Chart 36)****.*

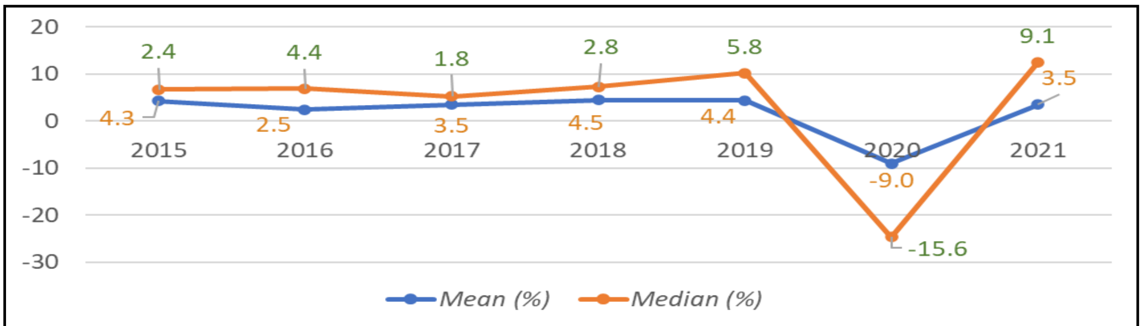
Chart 36: Labour Force Participation Rate and Unemployment, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022



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

The median salary increased by 9.1 per cent to RM2,250, while the average salary increased by 3.5 per cent to RM3,037 in 2021 ***(Chart 37)****.*

Chart 37: Salary and Wages Growth Rate, Malaysia, 2015 - 2021



Year	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Mean (RM)	2,487	2,657	2,880	3,087	3,224	2,933	3,037
Median (RM)	1,942	2,000	2,160	2,308	2,442	2,062	2,250

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

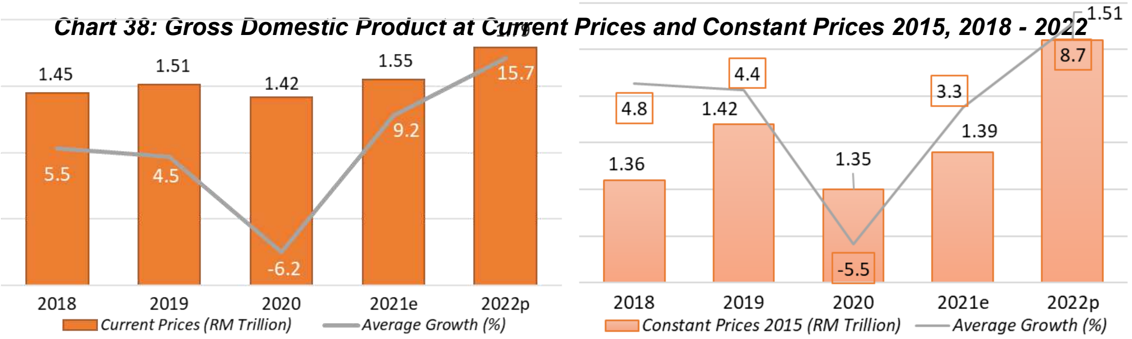
D. MINIMUM WAGE

The government has approved a new minimum wage of RM1,500 per month effective from 1 May, 2022. According to the 2021 Salary and Wages Statistics Report, there were 9.71 million persons receiving salary and wages, an increase of 3.4 per cent from the previous year. A total of 6.1 million persons, or nearly two-thirds, received salaries below RM3,000, while 2.1 million persons received salaries below RM1,500.

E. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The economy of Malaysia grew from 3.3 per cent in 2021 to 8.7 per cent in 2022. In terms of value, Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices amounted to RM1.79 trillion while RM1.51 trillion at constant prices.

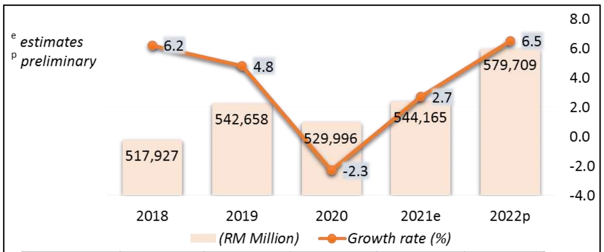
Chart 38: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices and Constant Prices 2015, 2018 - 2022



Source: Quarterly GDP, Q1 2023

From an income perspective, the compensation of employees rose by 6.5 per cent in 2022, recording a total of RM579.7 billion as compared to RM544.2 billion in 2021. The composition of compensation of employees to GDP declined slightly from 35.1 per cent in 2021 to 32.4 per cent in 2022 ***(Table 42)****.*

Chart 39: Compensation of Employees, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022



Contribution to GDP (%)	35.8	35.9	37.4	35.1	32.4

Source: GDP by Income Approach, 2022

Table 42: Contribution of Compensation of Employees by Sector, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Year	Compensation of Employees (share %)	Agriculture	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services
2018	35.8	19.4	8.2	36.9	72.1	39.8
2019	35.9	19.3	8.9	37.0	71.9	39.4
2020	37.4	17.8	10.9	37.6	77.2	41.0
2021^{e}	35.1	13.7	8.9	35.4	77.2	40.6
2022^{p}	32.4	13.0	6.9	33.3	77.1	37.7

Source: GDP by Income Approach, 2022

*Disaggregation of GDP by state showed that all states registered positive growth in 2022. Four states namely Pulau Pinang (13.1%), Selangor (11.9%), Pahang (10.8%), and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.2%) recorded growth above the national (8.7%). The growth in Pulau Pinang was primarily driven by the Manufacturing sector, mainly contributed by electrical, electronic and optical goods. The Services sector, particularly industry related to tourism, such as wholesale and retail trade, food and beverages, and accommodation were driven by Selangor, Pahang and W.P. Kuala Lumpur **(Table 43)**.*

Table 43: GDP by State, 2019 - 2022 at Constant Prices 2015 - Annual Percentage Change and Percentage Contribution to GDP

State	Annual Percentage Change (%)				Percentage Share to GDP (%)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Johor	2.8	-4.6	2.5	8.2	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4
Kedah	4.5	-1.7	3.2	7.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Kelantan	5.5	-1.1	2.4	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Melaka	2.9	-5.9	2.1	8.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	5.1	-3.5	3.1	6.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Pahang	3.8	-6.1	0.9	10.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Pulau Pinang	3.7	-2.1	6.9	13.1	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.4
Perak	4.1	-2.3	3.6	4.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.3
Perlis	4.5	-6.0	1.4	5.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Selangor	6.7	-5.3	5.3	11.9	24.2	24.3	24.7	25.5
Terengganu	3.3	-5.6	3.7	5.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Sabah	0.7	-9.1	1.5	3.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.4
Sarawak	2.8	-6.7	3.1	6.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur[1]	6.1	-7.0	1.0	9.2	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.9
W.P. Labuan	5.2	-0.1	0.5	4.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Supra[2]	-0.7	-11.0	2.9	2.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8
GDP at purchasers' prices	**4.4**	**-5.5**	**3.3**	**8.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Note:

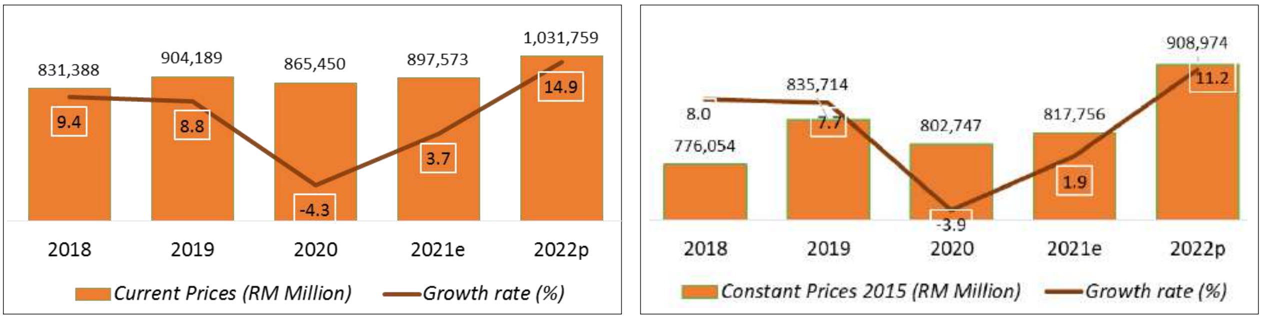
1 Includes W.P. Putrajaya

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

Source: GDP by State, 2022

Final Consumption Expenditures of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) and Final Consumption Expenditures of Private Households made up private final consumption expenditure. At current prices, private final consumption expenditure surged by 14.9 per cent in 2022 while at constant 2015 prices expanded by 11.2 per cent.

Chart 40: Private Final Consumption Expenditures at Current Prices and Constant Prices, 2015, 2018 - 2022

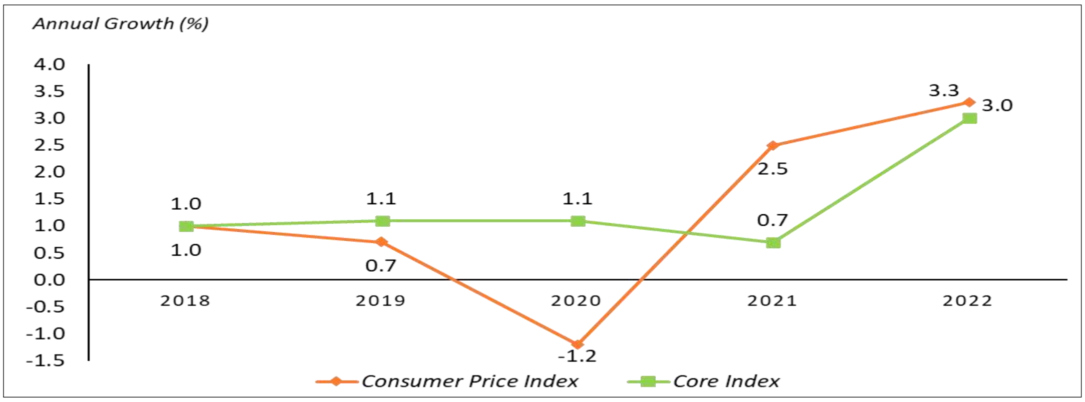


Source: Quarterly GDP, Q1 2023

F. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

Consumer Price Index measures the percentage change over time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the average pattern of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified period. Inflation increased by 3.3 per cent in 2022 as opposed to 2.5 per cent in 2021. Increase in commodity prices and global oil prices, depreciation of the Malaysian Ringgit against the United States dollar (USD), increase in the cost of imported goods and geopolitical issues were among the factors that contributed to the higher inflation rate in 2022.

Chart 41: Percentage Change in Consumer Price Index and Core Index, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022



CONCEPT

Household Income

Household: A person or group of people who usually live together in a living quarters and make provisions (expenses) for food and other necessities of life together

Household Income: Overall income that usually (accrued) earned by household members, whether in cash or in kind received periodically in the reference period

Household Recipient: Household members who receive income in the reference period with at least one income recipient

Median Income: Median income is the middle value when household income is organised upward from the lowest to the highest

Mean Income: Mean income is obtained by summing up all household income and dividing by the number of households

Measurement of Poverty

Relative Poverty

Takes into account the circumstances in which household incomes are in some cases below the median household income

Absolute Poverty

Situation in which household income is insufficient to meet basic needs of food, shelter and clothing

Extreme Poverty

Situation in which household income is insufficient to meet basic needs of food

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Identify the differences experienced by household members in various ways non-financial dimensions. The index value of the MPI is between 0 and 1

Inequality and Poverty

Measurement of Inequality

Gini Coefficient: The Gini coefficient value is between 0 and 1, where 0 represents the distribution of income fair, while 1 shows the most disproportionate distribution

Theil Index: The Indeks Theil measures the gap between the income that each population receives and the level of income that the population should receive. High Theil values indicate a gap farther away from this average income

Atkinson Index: A weighting parameter α that measures the value of inequality. The Atkinson index has a value difference between 0 and 1, where 0 represents perfect equality and 1 represents perfect inequality

Dispersion Ratio: The ratio of the income by the household group. For example, the ratio of income in the top 1% compared to the bottom 1% (p99/p1), the ratio of income in the top 10% compared to the bottom 10% (p90/p10), the ratio of income in the top 10% compared to the median income (p90/p50) and the median income ratio compared to the bottom 10% (p50/p10)

Household Expenditure

Household Consumption Expenditure

1. All expenditure either in cash or credit by household members on goods and services for personal use
2. All goods, services and facilities received in kind, whether free or concession
3. Net rental value of owner-occupied house
4. Goods for own consumption

Household Non-Consumption Expenditure

1. Payments made by payers for services that cannot be identified and aimed to increase government revenue
2. Payments that have no direct relation to the acquisition of services received

Household Current Expenditure

Total summation for both household consumption expenditure and household non-consumption expenditure

CONCEPTS AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The government uses expenditure statistics to develop, track and assess the effects of economic and social policies, such as fiscal policy, consumer demand and the production of national accounts in context of domestic household sector. Hence, it is important to use concepts and definitions that are comparable to international guidelines and best practises. The references currently in use are the System of National Account, 2008 by the United Nations; Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth (2013), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) 2018, United Nations.

For the purpose of data collection and analysis, the COICOP classification has been adapted to household expenditure items in Malaysia. In this publication, the use of COICOP Malaysia (MCOICOP) 2021 has been implemented. MCOICOP 2021 is a continuation of the existing COICOP and the latest COICOP guidelines from the UN, published in March 2018. In this report, household expenditure data 2016 and 2019 had been mapped out with MCOICOP 2021 codes to ensure that an equivalent comparison can be made.

The introduction of 5 digit item codes (expenditure subclasses) and 8 digit item codes (expenditure items) were the major modifications in MCOICOP 2021. The purpose of the item code expansion is to provide more specifics for the current expenditure items code. For instance, code group 12 of COICOP 2019 is split into two codes in MCOICOP 2021, namely codes 12 and 13. Code 13 in COICOP 2019 has been replaced with code 90 (MCOICOP 2021) for the non-consumption expenditure category. In addition, expenditure for some groups have been revised.

Differences in classification of expenditure 2019 and 2022

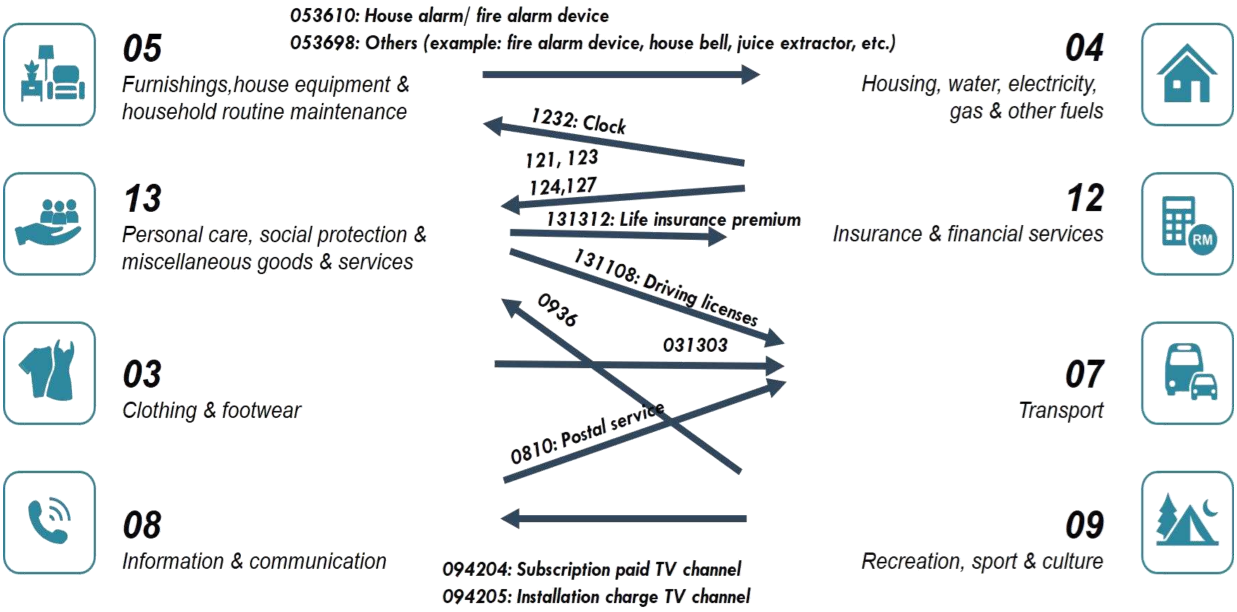
2019

Code	Expenditure group
	Consumption expenditure
01	Food & non-alcoholic beverages
02	Alcoholic beverages & tobacco
03	Clothing & footwear
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels
05	Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance
06	Health
07	Transport
08	Communication
09	Recreation services and culture
10	Education
11	Restaurant & hotels
12	Miscellaneous goods & services
	Non-consumption expenditure
13	Miscellaneous expenses & financial expenses

2022

Code	Expenditure group
	Consumption expenditure
01	Food & beverages
02	Alcoholic beverages & tobacco
03	Clothing & footwear
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels
05	Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance
06	Health
07	Transport
08	Information & communication
09	Recreation, sport & culture
10	Education services
11	Restaurant & accommodation services
12	Insurance & financial services
13	Personal care, social protection & miscellaneous goods & services
	Non-consumption expenditure
90	Household non-consumption expenditure

Code movement between MCOICOP 2021 groups



Note: Refers to Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

HOUSEHOLD INCOME MALAYSIA, 2022

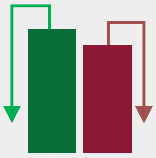
🟥 2022
🟩 2019

HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION

Number of Households, MALAYSIA

2022 : 7.9 million
2019 : 7.3 million

Household Size



In 2019, on average a household size has **3.9 person**

In 2022, average household size declined to **3.8 person**

Average Income Recipients

2022 : 1.8 person
2019 : 1.8 person

Note : Data was based on Malaysian citizens

MEAN AND INCOME SHARE BY SOURCES OF INCOME

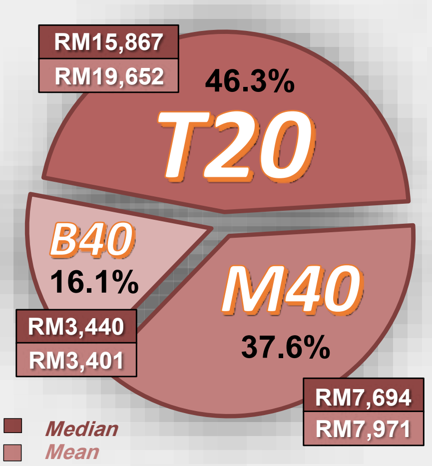
	2022	2019
Paid Employment	RM5,327 (62.8%)	RM4,870 (61.6%)
Self-Employment	RM1,288 (15.2%)	RM1,364 (17.3%)
Property & Investment	RM1,039 (12.3%)	RM1,023 (12.9%)
Current Transfers Received	RM826 (9.7%)	RM644 (8.2%)

STRATA AND ETHNIC GROUP

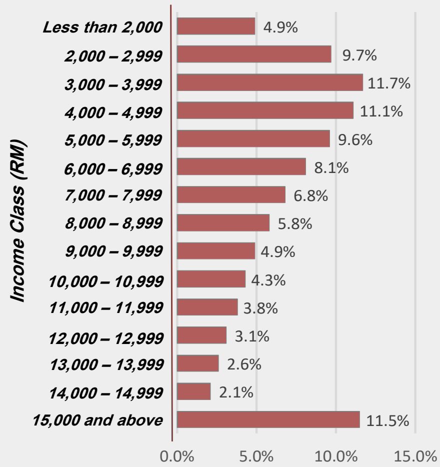
	STRATA			ETHNIC GROUP		
	Malaysia	Urban	Rural	Bumiputera	Chinese	Indians
Median	RM6,338	RM7,243	RM4,094	RM5,793	RM8,167	RM6,627
CAGR (%)	2.5%	3.3%	2.2%	2.2%	3.3%	3.4%
Mean	RM8,479	RM9,428	RM5,147	RM7,599	RM10,656	RM8,950
CAGR (%)	2.4%	2.9%	0.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.9%

CAGR : Compounded Annual Growth Rate (%)

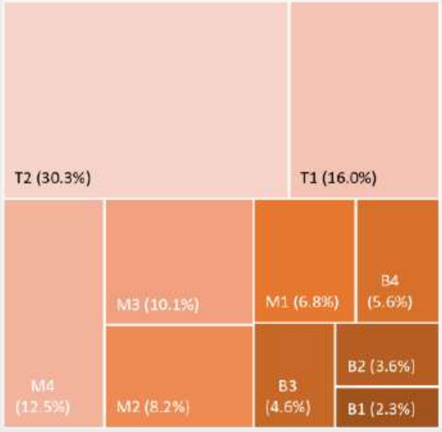
HOUSEHOLD GROUPS



PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME CLASS



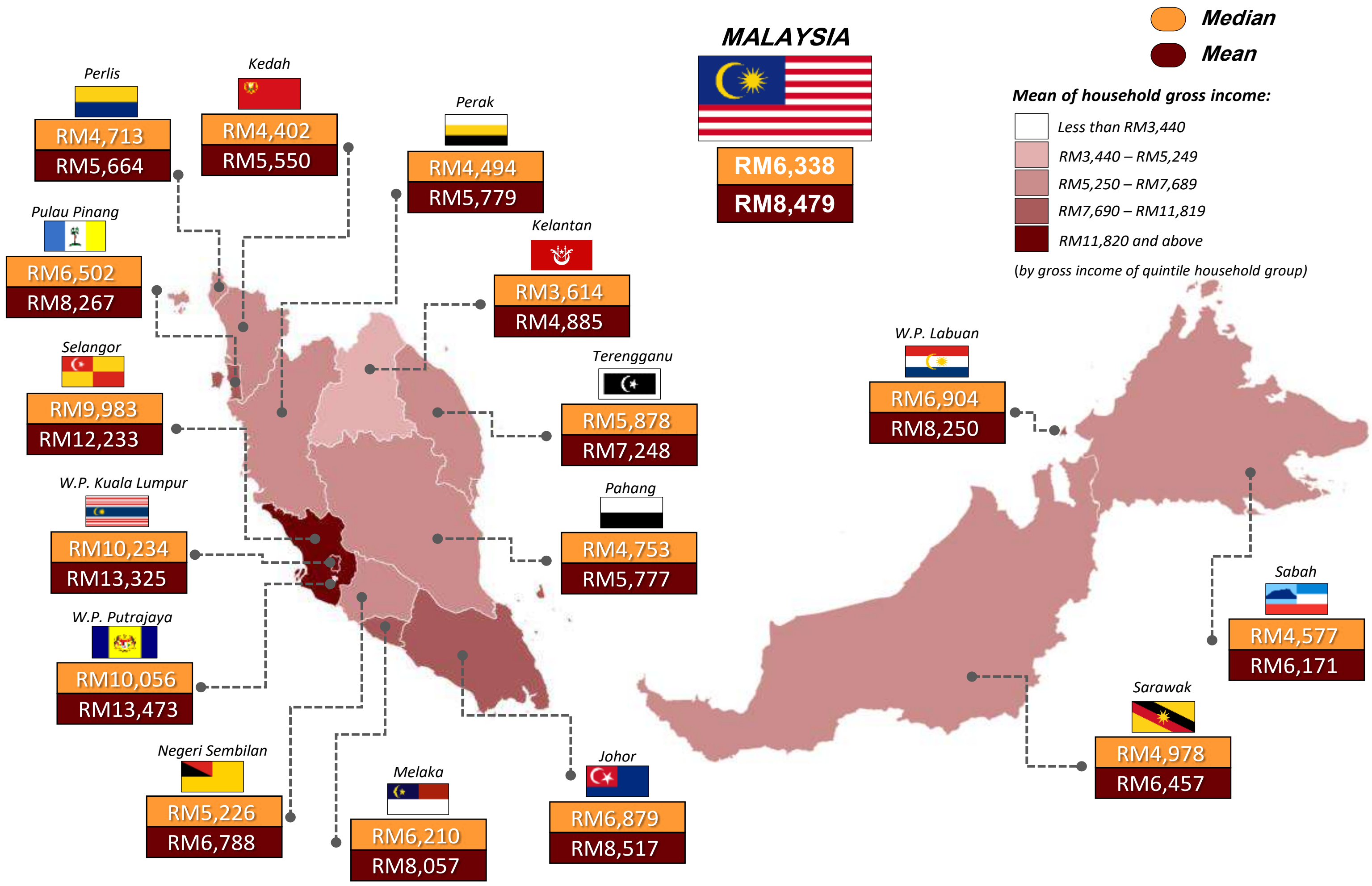
INCOME SHARE BY DECILE



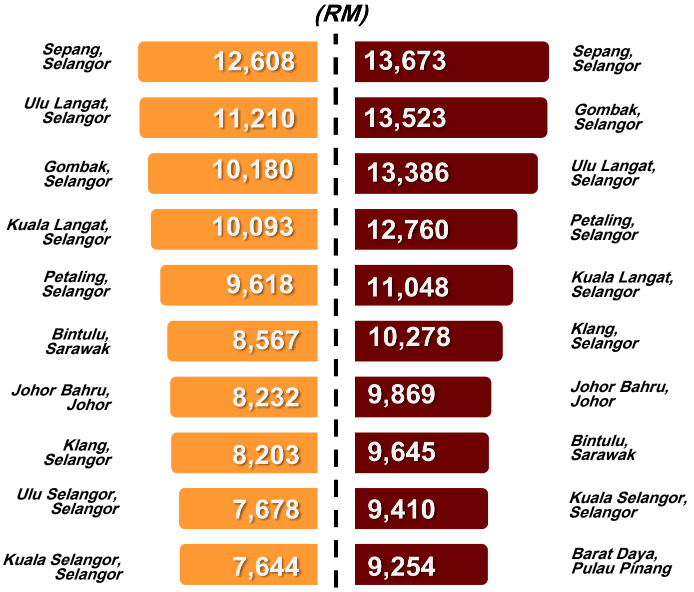
Classification:
B40: B1, B2, B3, B4 **M40:** M1, M2, M3, M4 **T20:** T1, T2

Source: Household Income Survey Report 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

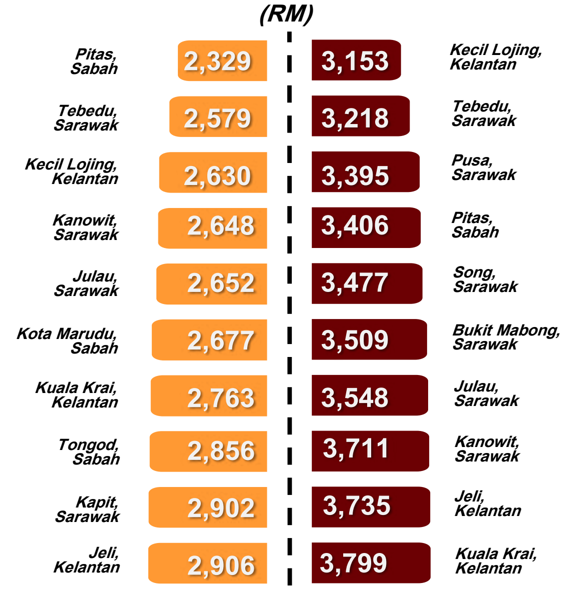
HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME BY STATE



TOP HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

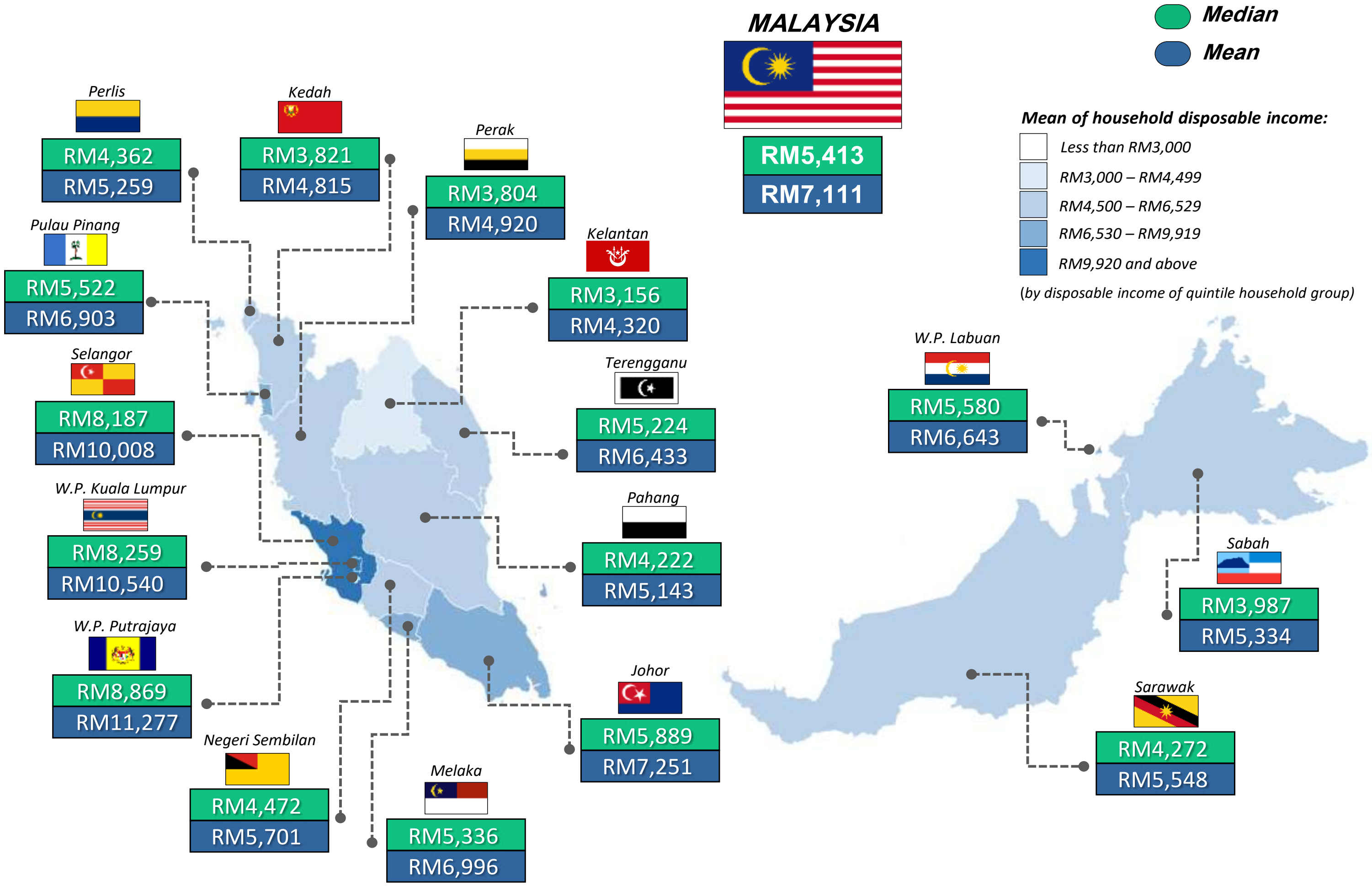


LOWEST HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT



Source: Household Income Survey Report 2022,
Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME BY STATE



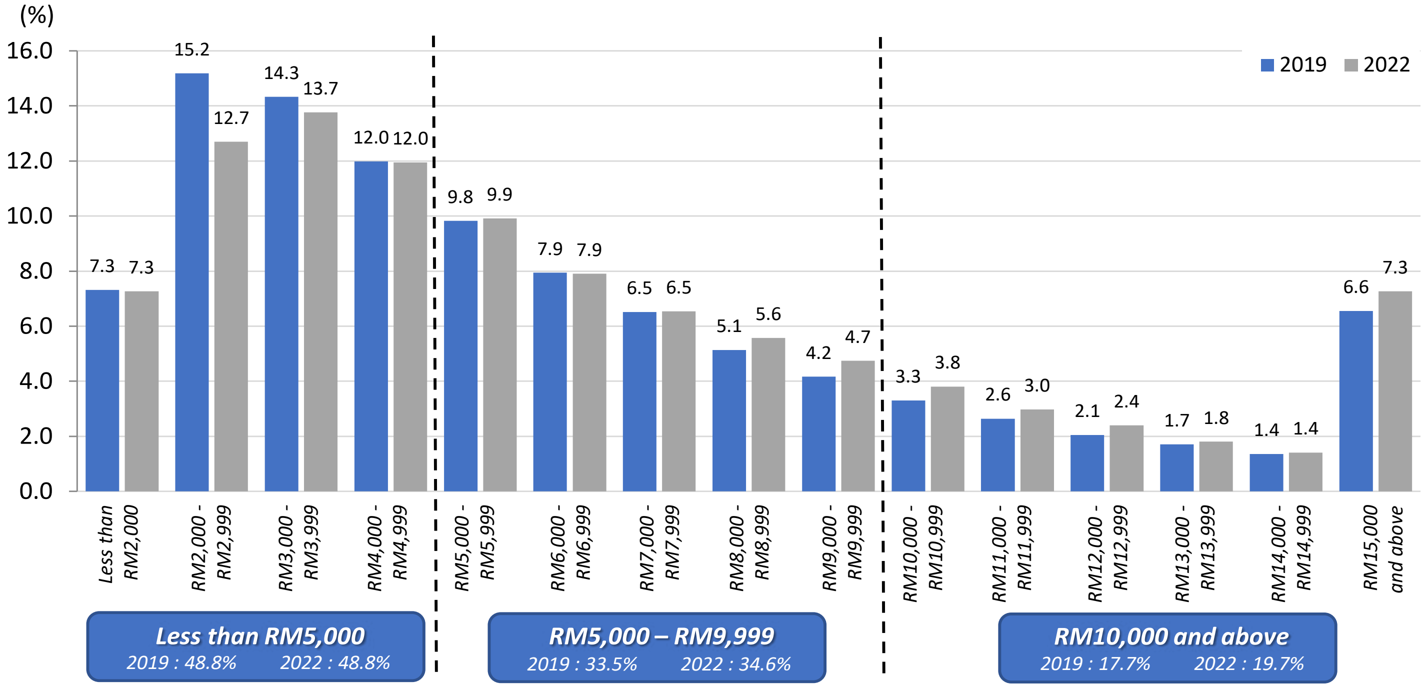
Mean of household disposable income:

- ☐ Less than RM3,000
- ☐ RM3,000 – RM4,499
- ☐ RM4,500 – RM6,529
- ☐ RM6,530 – RM9,919
- ☐ RM9,920 and above

(by disposable income of quintile household group)

	Median	Mean
MALAYSIA	RM5,413	RM7,111
Perlis	RM4,362	RM5,259
Kedah	RM3,821	RM4,815
Perak	RM3,804	RM4,920
Pulau Pinang	RM5,522	RM6,903
Kelantan	RM3,156	RM4,320
Selangor	RM8,187	RM10,008
Terengganu	RM5,224	RM6,433
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM8,259	RM10,540
Pahang	RM4,222	RM5,143
W.P. Putrajaya	RM8,869	RM11,277
Johor	RM5,889	RM7,251
Negeri Sembilan	RM4,472	RM5,701
Melaka	RM5,336	RM6,996
W.P. Labuan	RM5,580	RM6,643
Sabah	RM3,987	RM5,334
Sarawak	RM4,272	RM5,548

HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME BY INCOME CLASS



	2019	2022
Less than RM2,000	7.3	7.3
RM2,000 - RM2,999	15.2	12.7
RM3,000 - RM3,999	14.3	13.7
RM4,000 - RM4,999	12.0	12.0
RM5,000 - RM5,999	9.8	9.9
RM6,000 - RM6,999	7.9	7.9
RM7,000 - RM7,999	6.5	6.5
RM8,000 - RM8,999	5.1	5.6
RM9,000 - RM9,999	4.2	4.7
RM10,000 - RM10,999	3.3	3.8
RM11,000 - RM11,999	2.6	3.0
RM12,000 - RM12,999	2.1	2.4
RM13,000 - RM13,999	1.7	1.8
RM14,000 - RM14,999	1.4	1.4
RM15,000 and above	6.6	7.3

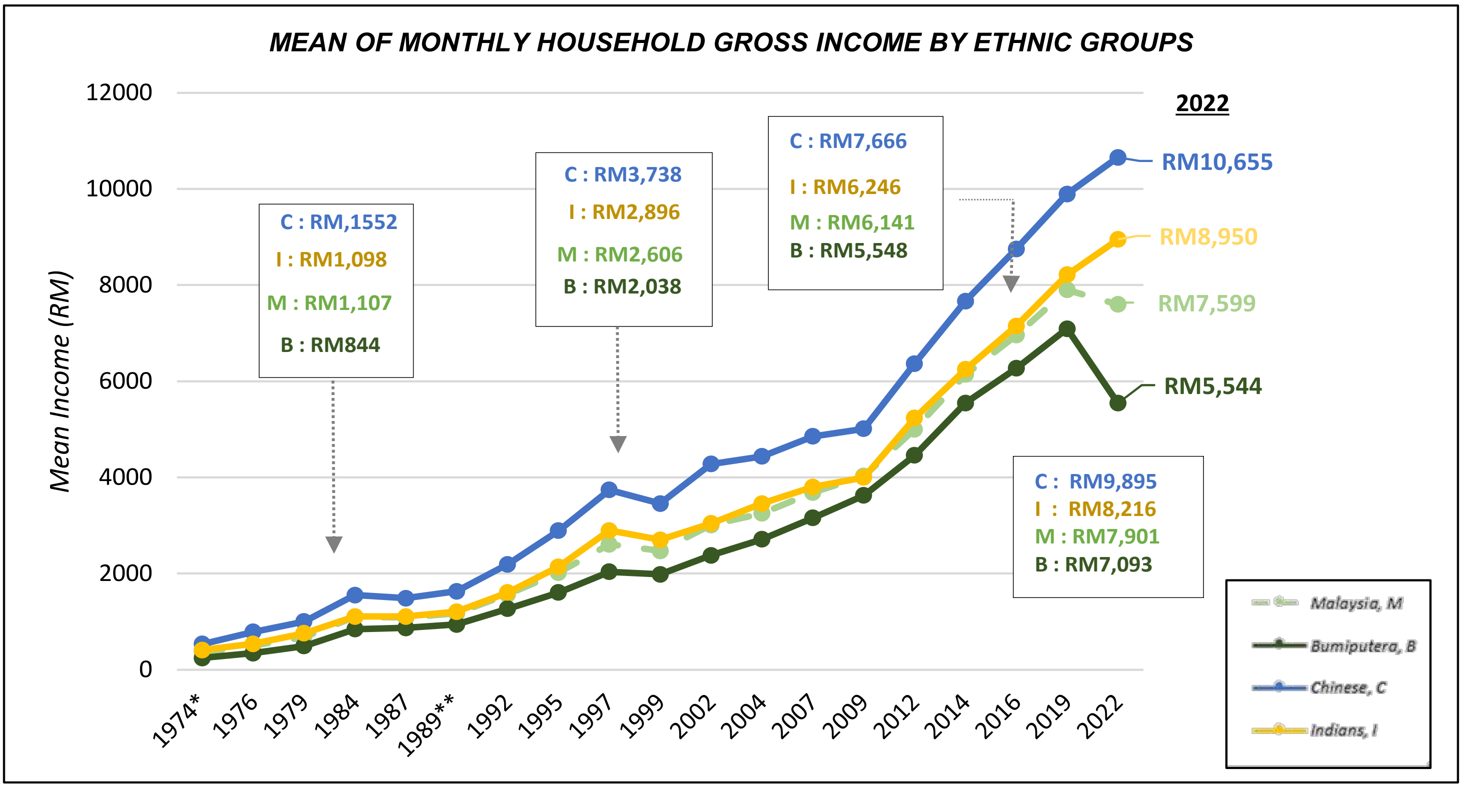
Less than RM5,000
2019 : 48.8% 2022 : 48.8%

RM5,000 – RM9,999
2019 : 33.5% 2022 : 34.6%

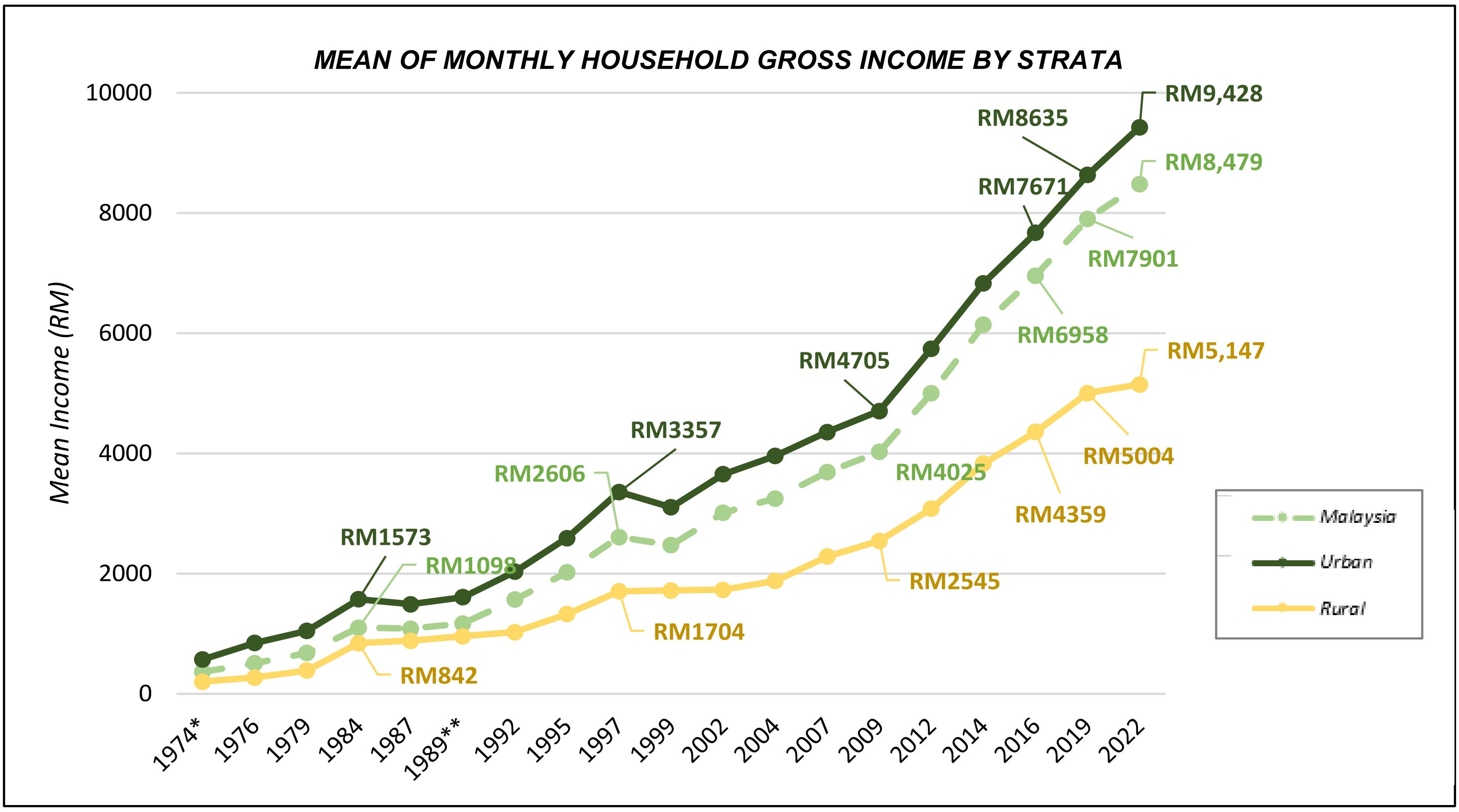
RM10,000 and above
2019 : 17.7% 2022 : 19.7%

Source: Household Income Survey Report 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

MEAN OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME



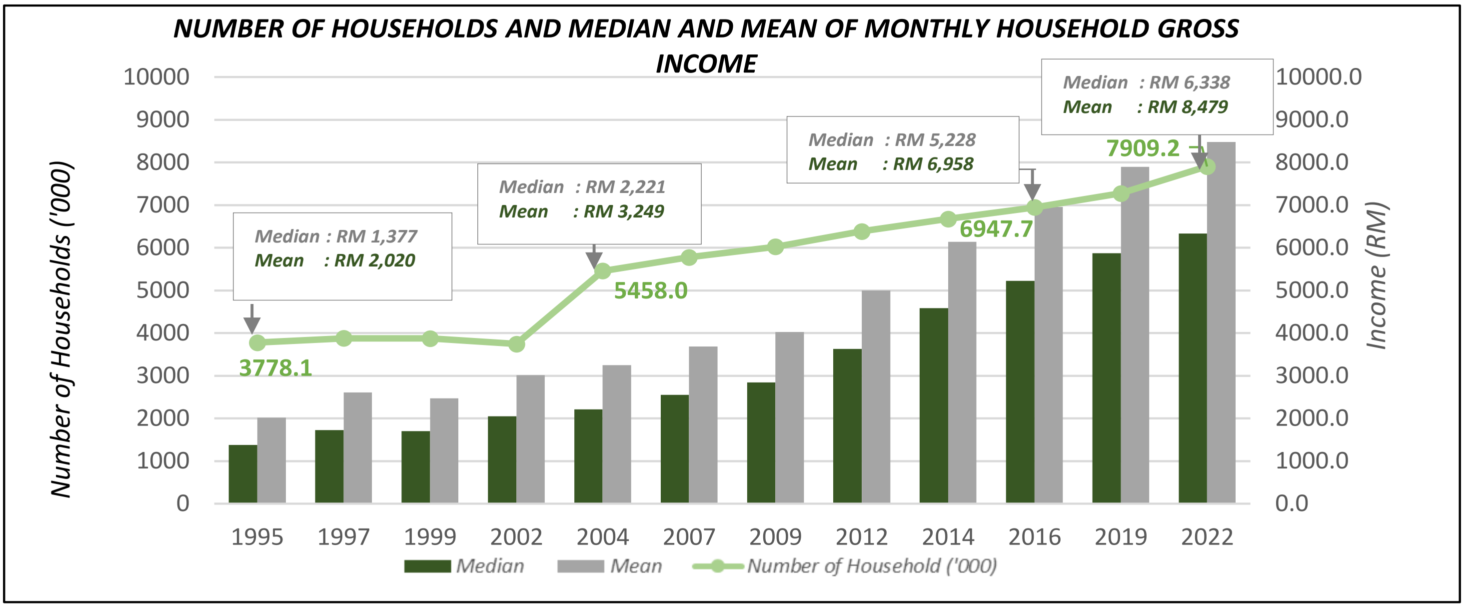
MEAN OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME BY ETHNIC GROUPS



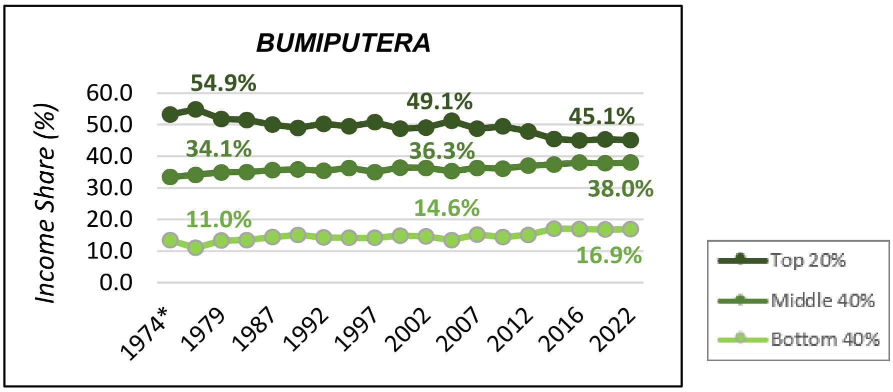
MEAN OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME BY STRATA

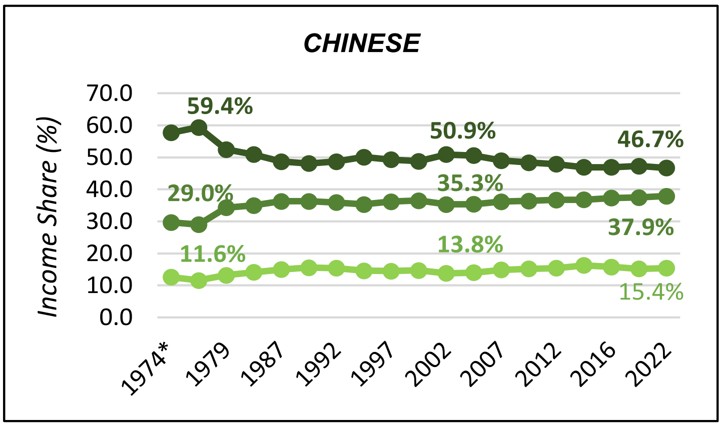
Source: Household Income Survey Report Malaysia 2022
Department of Statistics, Malaysia

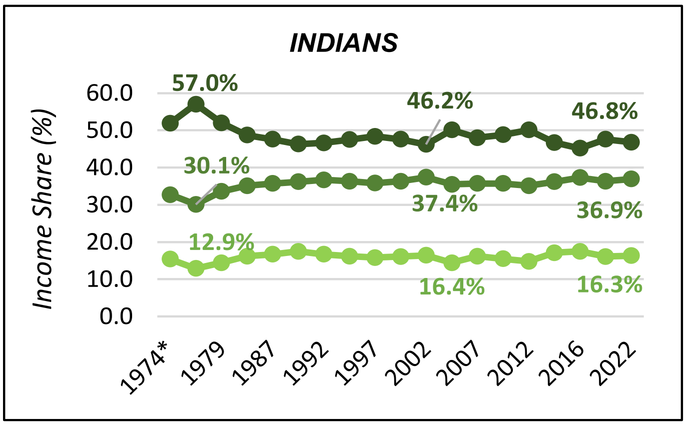
MEDIAN AND MEAN OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME, MALAYSIA



INCOME SHARE OF HOUSEHOLD GROUP

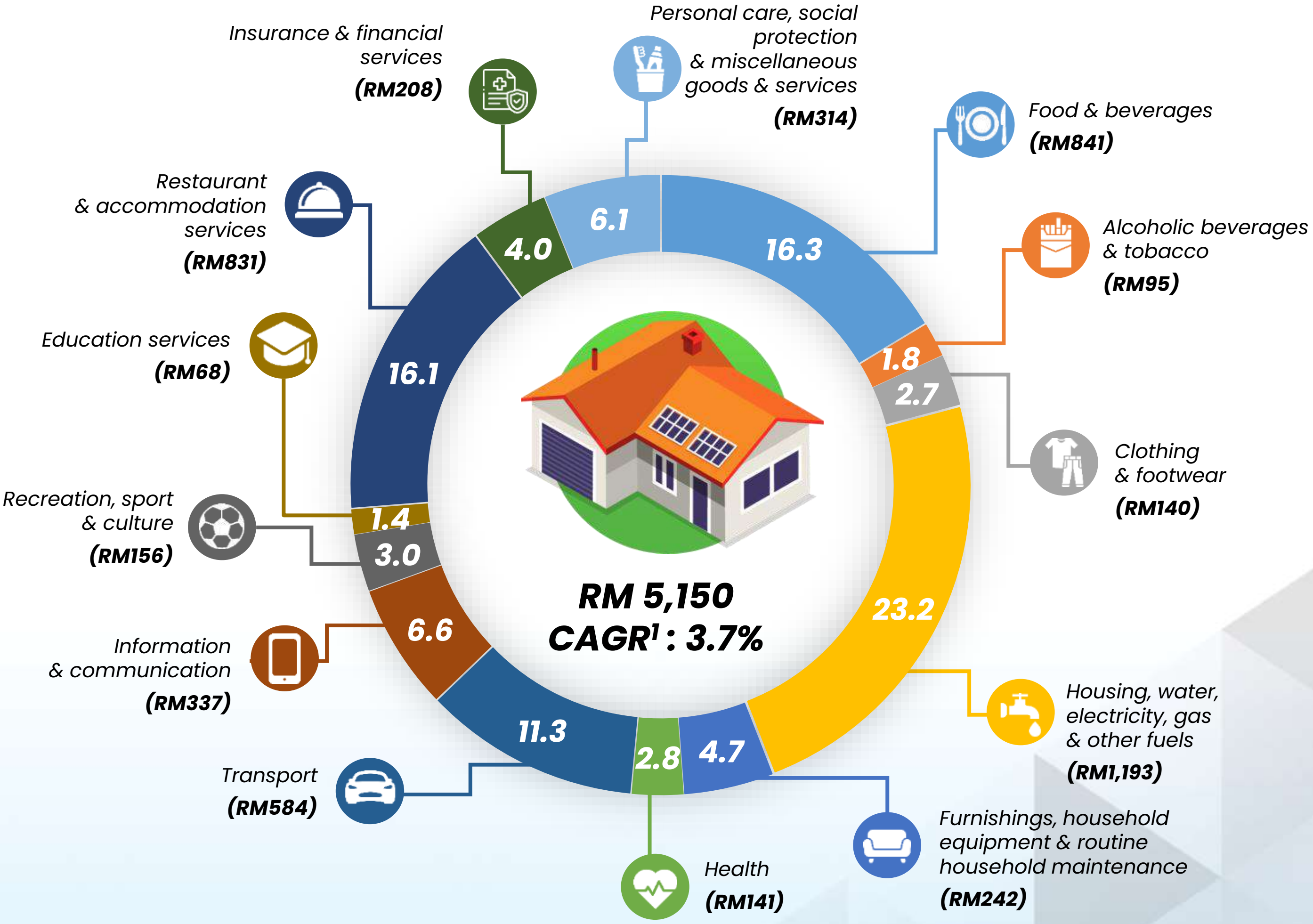






Source: Household Income Survey Report Malaysia 2022
Department of Statistics, Malaysia

COMPOSITION OF MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY MAIN GROUP, 2022



MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATE, 2022

W.P Putrajaya	RM8,987
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM7,823
Selangor	RM6,770
Melaka	RM5,707
Johor	RM5,342
Pulau Pinang	RM5,322
Terengganu	RM4,796
Negeri Sembilan	RM4,678
W.P Labuan	RM4,176
Pahang	RM4,107
Sarawak	RM3,915
Perak	RM3,903
Perlis	RM3,834
Kedah	RM3,765
Kelantan	RM3,505
Sabah	RM3,342

[1] **CAGR** : Compound Annual Growth Rate (2019-2022)
Note : Mean expenditure is based on total household
Source : Household Expenditure Survey Report 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

TWO HIGHEST SUBGROUP OF MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE, 2022

01 Food & beverages

Fish & other seafood	RM198
Meat of slaughtered land animals[2]	RM123

02 Alcoholic beverages & tobacco

Tobacco	RM56
Bir	RM25

03 Clothing & footwear

Garment	RM98
Shoes & other footwear	RM26

04 Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels

Rent	RM910
Electric	RM140

05 Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance

Furniture, furnishing & loose carpets	RM76
Non–durable household goods	RM48

06 Health

Medicines	RM59
Medical products	RM36

07 Transport

Fuels & lubricants for personal transport equipment	RM305
Maintenance an repair of personal transport equipment	RM88

08 Information & communication

Mobile communication services	RM134
Bundle telecommunication services	RM48

09 Recreation, sport & culture

Recreational & sporting services	RM26
Package holidays	RM22

10 Education services

Pre-primary & primary school education	RM35
Education not definable by level	RM13

11 Restaurant & accommodation services

Restaurant, cafes & the like	RM732
Canteens, cafeterias & refectories	RM58

12 Insurance & financial services

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	RM72
Insurance connected with transport	RM61

13 Personal care, social protection & miscellaneous goods & services

Other appliances, articles & products for personal care	RM162
Other services	RM49

TOP ITEMS BY HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, 2022

Fresh vegetables

Mustard	57.6%
Carrot	54.4%
Potato	51.2%
Tomato	54.3%

Fresh fish

Island mackerel	53.4%
Sardine	27.6%
Barramundi	25.4%
Torpedo scad	27.4%

Food away from home

Food made from noodles/ pasta	91.2%
Tea	85.5%
Duck/ chicken rice	80.5%
Nasi lemak	83.1%

---

[2] Refers to the subgroup name "Live animals, meat & other parts of slaughtered land animals"

Note : Mean expenditure is based on total household

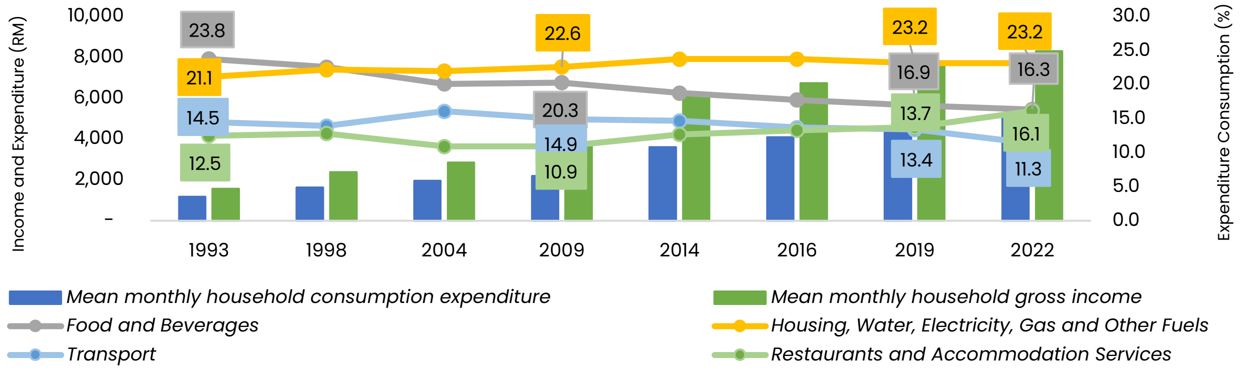
Source : Household Expenditure Survey Report 2022,
Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME AND CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY MAIN GROUP, 1993-2022

COMPOSITION OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY FOUR HIGHEST GROUP

*Over the **29** years, household expenditure on **restaurants and accommodation services** increased by **3.6** percentage points*

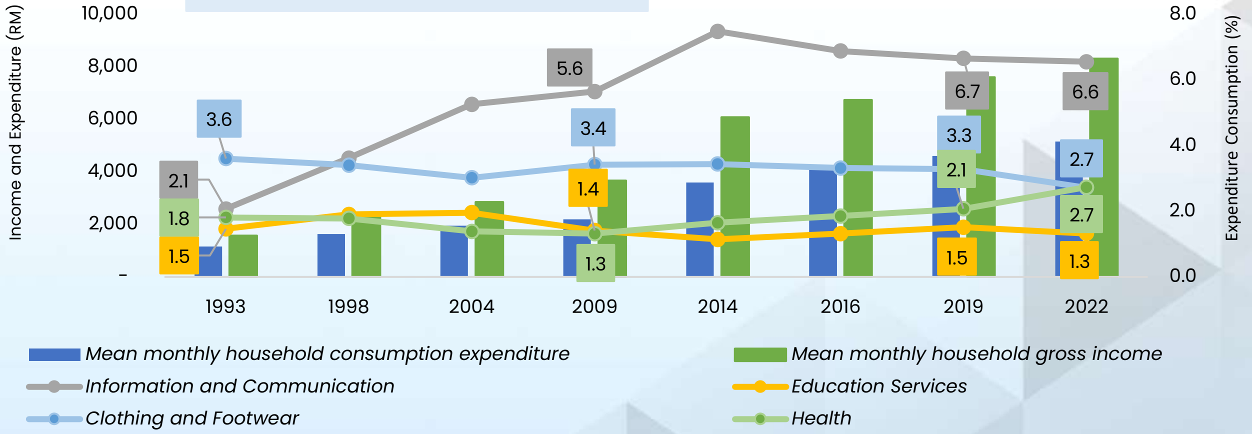
*The percentage of households expenditure on **food and beverages** decreased by **7.5** percentage points*



COMPOSITION OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY OTHER BASIC NECESSITIES

*Over the **29** years, household expenditure on **information and communication** increased by **4.5** percentage points*

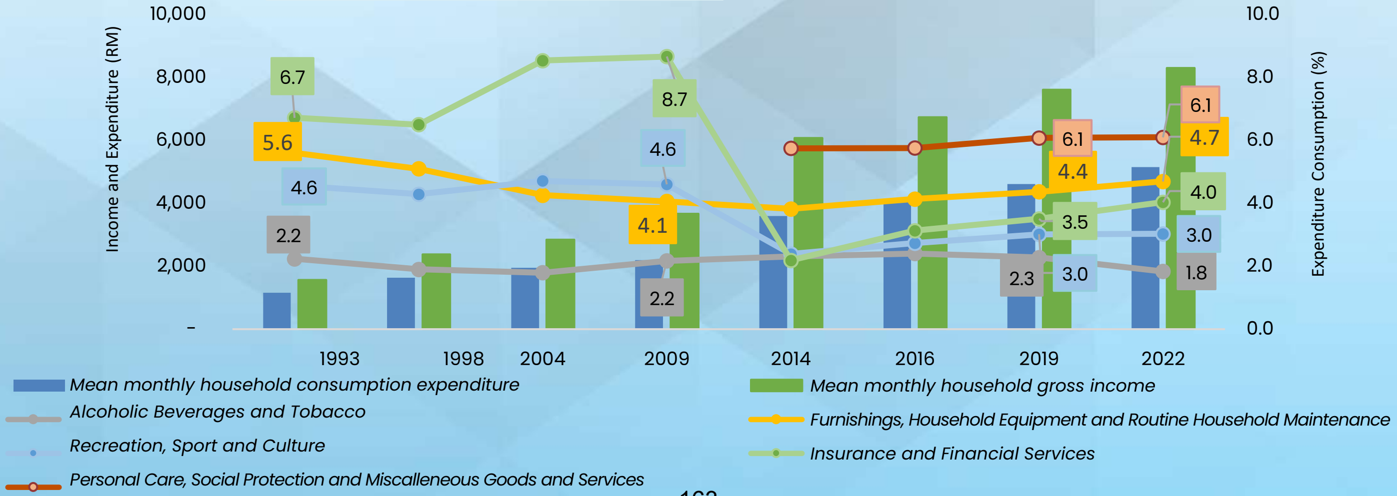
*The percentage of households expenditure on **health** increased by **0.9** percentage points*



COMPOSITION OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED GOODS

*Over the **29** years, household expenditure on **recreation, sport and culture** increased by **1.6** percentage points*

*The percentage of households expenditure on **insurance and financial services** decreased by **2.7** percentage points*



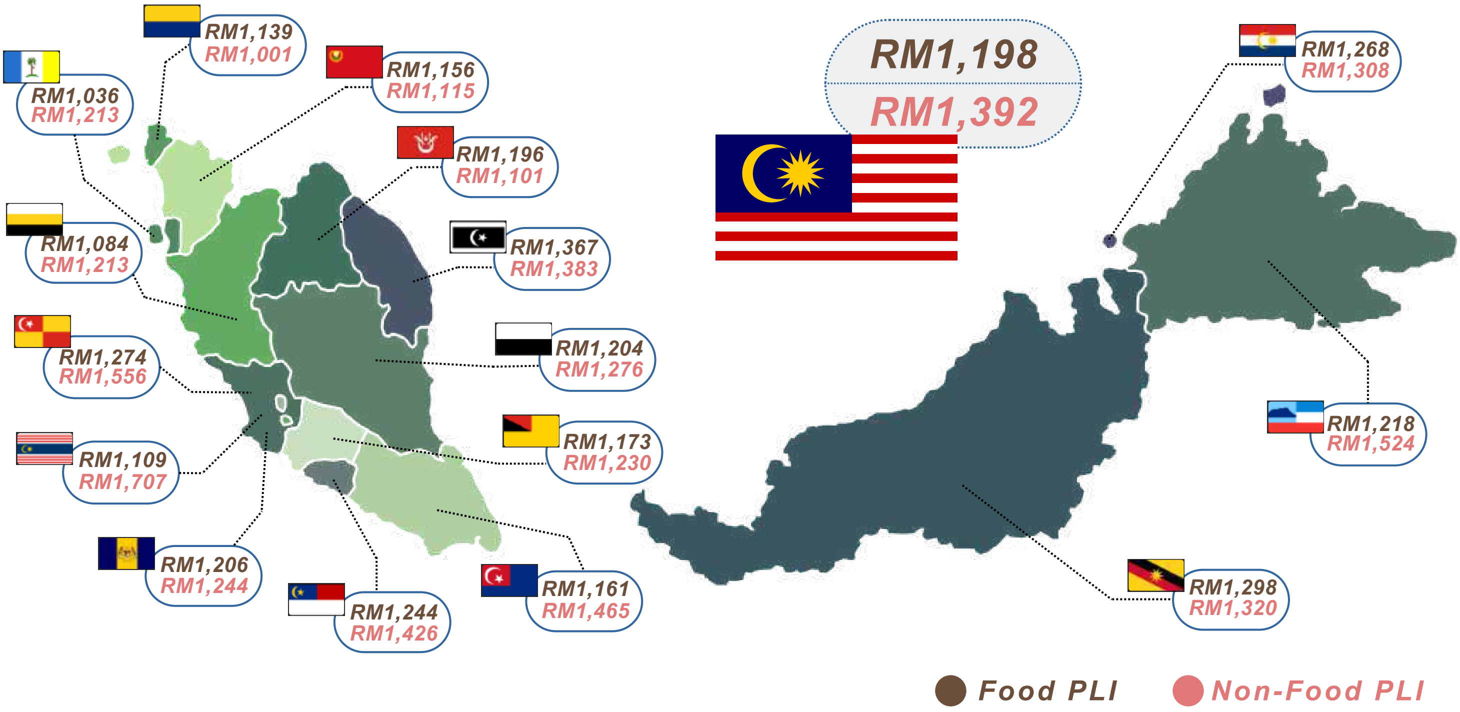
Source : *Household Expenditure Survey Report 2022,*
Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

AVERAGE POVERTY LINE INCOME (PLI) BY STATE

Malaysia	RM2,589	RM2,208
Johor	RM2,627	RM2,505
Kedah	RM2,271	RM2,254
Kelantan	RM2,297	RM2,139
Melaka	RM2,670	RM2,375
Negeri Sembilan	RM2,402	RM2,088
Pahang	RM2,480	RM2,270
Pulau Pinang	RM2,250	RM1,989
Perak	RM2,297	RM2,077
Perlis	RM2,140	RM1,967
Selangor	RM2,830	RM2,022
Terengganu	RM2,751	RM2,507
Sabah	RM2,742	RM2,537
Sarawak	RM2,618	RM2,131
W.P. Labuan	RM2,576	RM2,633
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM2,816	RM2,216
W.P. Putrajaya	RM2,450	RM2,128

● 2019 ● 2022

AVERAGE FOOD AND NON-FOOD PLI BY STATE, 2022

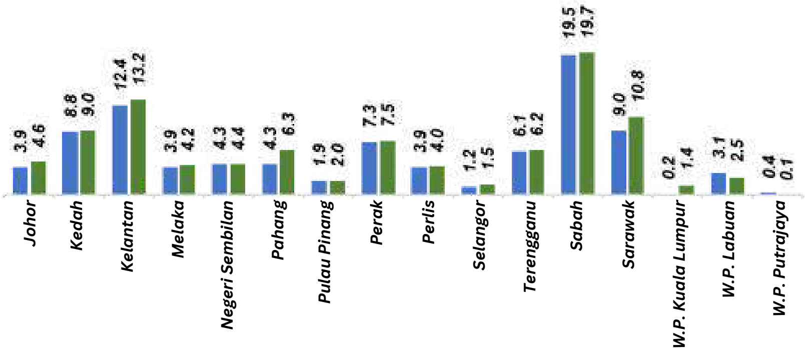


Source: Report of Poverty in Malaysia 2022
Department of Statistics, Malaysia

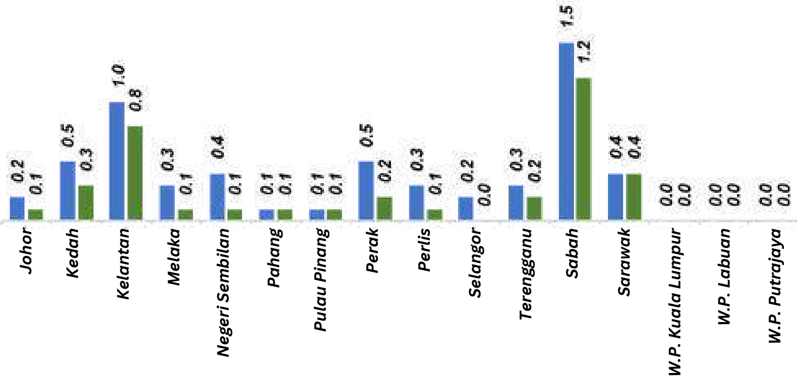
INCIDENCE OF ABSOLUTE POVERTY BY STRATA, ETHNIC & STATE

MALAYSIA	5.6	6.2
URBAN	3.8	4.5
RURAL	12.4	12.0
BUMIPUTERA	7.2	7.9
CHINESE	1.4	1.9
INDIANS	4.8	5.4

🟦 **2019 (%)** 🟩 **2022 (%)**



INCIDENCE OF HARDCORE POVERTY BY STATE, STRATA & ETHNIC



MALAYSIA	0.4	0.2
URBAN	0.2	0.1
RURAL	0.9	0.7
BUMIPUTERA	0.5	0.3
CHINESE	0.1	0.0
INDIANS	0.4	0.1

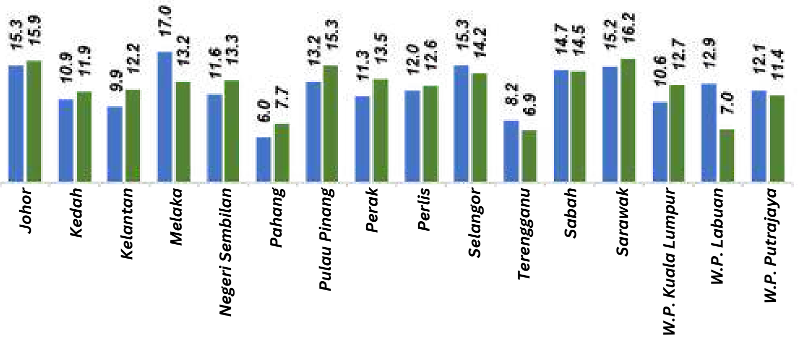
🟦 **2019 (%)** 🟩 **2022 (%)**

Note:
- 0.0 less than half the smallest unit shown. For examples, less than 0.05 per cent

INCIDENCE OF RELATIVE POVERTY BY STRATA, ETHNIC & STATE

MALAYSIA	16.9	16.6
URBAN	12.8	11.9
RURAL	33.2	33.3
BUMIPUTERA	18.8	18.6
CHINESE	12.3	12.1
INDIANS	15.4	13.7

🟦 **2019 (%)** 🟩 **2022 (%)**



Note:
- Relative poverty for strata and ethnic is according to the national threshold.
- Relative poverty for the state is according to the state threshold.

Source: Report of Poverty in Malaysia 2022
Department of Statistics, Malaysia

HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME BY STATE, MALAYSIA

🟦 *Median* 🟧 *Mean*

MALAYSIA
RM6,338
RM8,479

Johor	RM6,879	RM8,517
Kedah	RM4,402	RM5,550
Kelantan	RM3,614	RM4,885
Melaka	RM6,210	RM8,057
Negeri Sembilan	RM5,226	RM6,788
Pahang	RM4,753	RM5,777
Pulau Pinang	RM6,502	RM8,267
Perak	RM4,494	RM5,779
Perlis	RM4,713	RM5,664
Selangor	RM9,983	RM12,233
Terengganu	RM5,878	RM7,248
Sabah	RM4,577	RM6,171
Sarawak	RM4,978	RM6,457
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM10,234	RM13,325
W.P. Labuan	RM6,904	RM8,250
W.P. Putrajaya	RM10,056	RM13,473

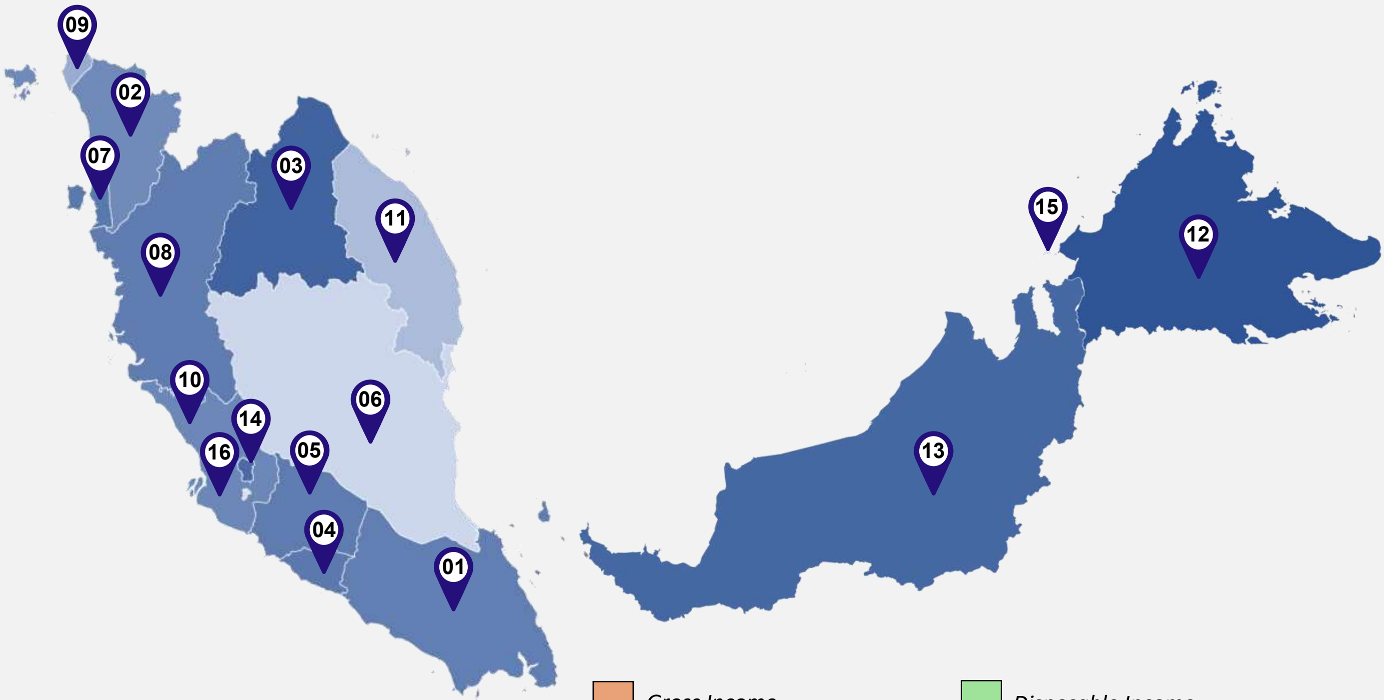
HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME BY STATE, MALAYSIA

🟦 *Median* 🟧 *Mean*

MALAYSIA
RM5,413
RM7,111

Johor	RM5,889	RM7,251
Kedah	RM3,821	RM4,815
Kelantan	RM3,156	RM4,320
Melaka	RM5,336	RM6,996
Negeri Sembilan	RM4,472	RM5,701
Pahang	RM4,222	RM5,143
Penang	RM5,522	RM6,903
Perak	RM3,804	RM4,920
Perlis	RM4,362	RM5,259
Selangor	RM8,187	RM10,008
Terengganu	RM5,224	RM6,433
Sabah	RM3,987	RM5,334
Sarawak	RM4,272	RM5,548
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	RM8,259	RM10,540
W.P. Labuan	RM5,580	RM6,643
W.P. Putrajaya	RM8,869	RM11,277

GINI COEFFICIENT BY STATE, MALAYSIA



🟧 *Gross Income*
🟨 *Gross Income per Capita*
🟩 *Disposable Income*
🟩 *Disposable Income per Capita*

01 Johor

0.367	0.364
0.399	0.394

02 Kedah

0.359	0.361
0.361	0.364

03 Kelantan

0.385	0.393
0.351	0.358

04 Melaka

0.370	0.368
0.363	0.362

05 Negeri Sembilan

0.369	0.356
0.347	0.344

06 Pahang

0.308	0.305
0.321	0.323

07 Penang

0.371	0.357
0.373	0.363

08 Perak

0.368	0.393
0.354	0.358

09 Perlis

0.336	0.336
0.321	0.323

10 Selangor

0.361	0.352
0.393	0.382

11 Terengganu

0.326	0.322
0.358	0.358

12 Sabah

0.395	0.387
0.460	0.444

13 Sarawak

0.382	0.379
0.406	0.398

14 W.P. Kuala Lumpur

0.380	0.369
0.402	0.390

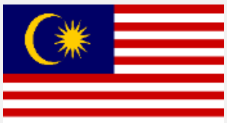
15 W.P. Labuan

0.300	0.300
0.365	0.356

16 W.P. Putrajaya

0.368	0.346
0.392	0.377

GINI COEFFICIENT BY STRATA



	MALAYSIA	URBAN	RURAL
🟪	0.404	0.393	0.351
🟥	0.429	0.418	0.361
🟩	0.393	0.382	0.353
🟦	0.417	0.406	0.365

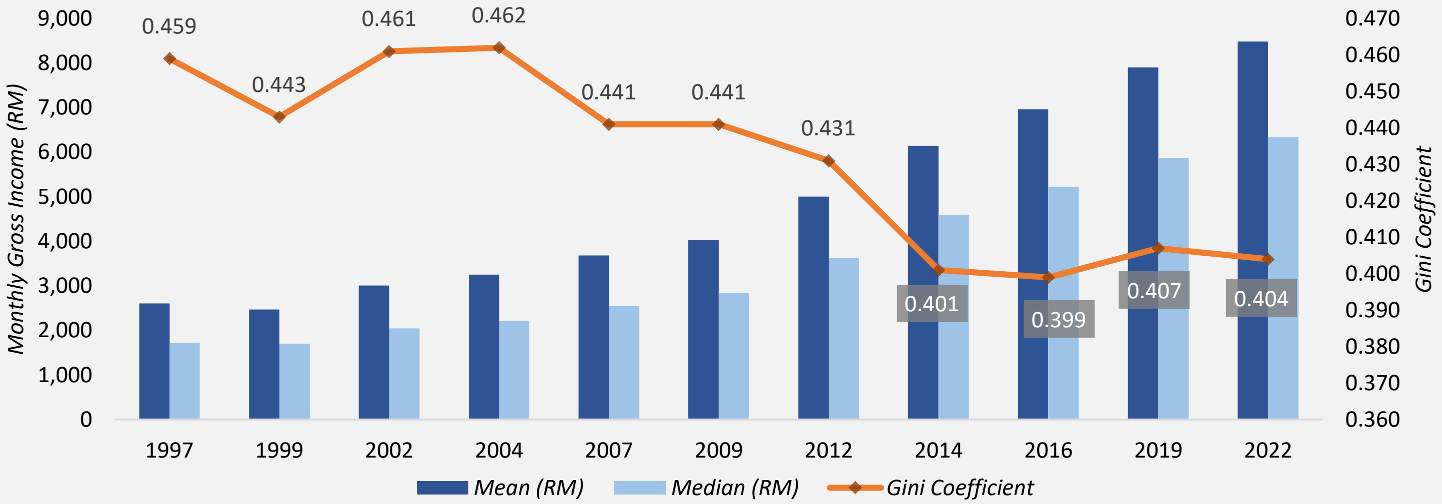
🟪 Gross Income
🟥 Gross Income per Capita
🟩 Disposable Income
🟦 Disposable Income per Capita

GINI COEFFICIENT BY ETHNIC



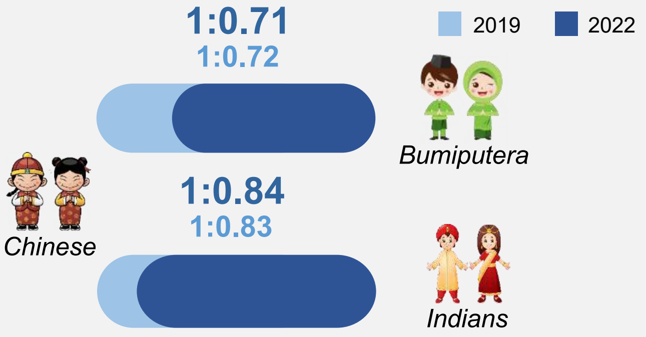
	BUMIPUTERA	CHINESE	INDIANS
Gross Income	0.387	0.412	0.406
Gross Income Per Capita	0.406	0.414	0.431
Disposable Income	0.379	0.398	0.396
Disposable Income per Capita	0.397	0.399	0.419

MEAN AND MEDIAN OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLDS GROSS INCOME AND GINI COEFFICIENT, MALAYSIA



INCOME GAP

Income gap between ***Chinese*** and other ethnics



Strata	2019		2022	
	Mean Gross Income	Gap	Mean Gross Income	Gap
Urban	RM8,635	1.00	RM9,428	1.00
Rural	RM5,004	0.58	RM5,147	0.55

LAMPIRAN

APPENDICES

Pendapatan Penengah dan Purata mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran

Median and Mean Income by Administrative District

Negeri *State*	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) *Monthly Household Gross Income*			
	Penengah *Median*		Purata *Mean*	
	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	**5, 873**	**6,338**	**7,901**	**8,479**
Johor	**6,427**	**6,879**	**8,013**	**8,517**
Batu Pahat	6,504	6,347	7,392	7,419
Johor Bahru	7,342	8,232	9,315	9,869
Kluang	4,933	5,204	5,953	6,461
Kota Tinggi	5,475	6,227	6,982	7,529
Mersing	3,896	4,445	4,937	5,426
Muar	5,963	5,724	7,540	7,572
Pontian	5,585	5,616	6,776	6,913
Segamat	5,595	5,318	6,431	6,578
Kulai	7,536	7,460	8,602	9,177
Tangkak	5,561	5,622	6,659	7,093
Kedah	**4,325**	**4,402**	**5,522**	**5,550**
Baling	3,583	3,400	4,313	4,263
Bandar Baharu	4,022	3,922	4,959	4,565
Kota Setar	4,532	4,751	5,773	5,959
Kuala Muda	4,247	4,200	5,656	5,624
Kubang Pasu	4,814	5,201	6,291	6,221
Kulim	4,489	4,498	5,476	5,636
Langkawi	5,905	5,250	6,737	6,087
Padang Terap	3,722	3,902	4,781	4,858
Sik	4,094	3,703	4,960	5,053
Yan	3,502	4,080	4,397	4,637
Pendang	3,765	3,801	4,680	4,986
Pokok Sena	4,246	4,668	5,046	5,494
Kelantan	**3,563**	**3,614**	**4,874**	**4,885**
Bachok	3,621	3,625	4,728	4,811
Kota Bahru	4,171	4,330	5,577	5,693
Machang	3,708	3,429	4,841	4,987
Pasir Mas	3,341	3,508	4,745	4,602
Pasir Puteh	3,458	3,453	4,688	4,712
Tanah Merah	3,166	2,991	4,338	4,177
Tumpat	3,500	3,749	4,838	4,741
Gua Musang	2,942	3,342	4,009	4,473
Kuala Krai	2,896	2,763	3,979	3,798
Jeli	2,943	2,906	3,872	3,735
Lojing	3,138	2,630	3,002	3,153
Melaka	**6,054**	**6,210**	**7,741**	**8,057**
Alor Gajah	5,907	5,611	7,050	7,235
Jasin	5,640	5,895	7,340	7,145
Melaka Tengah	6,250	6,557	8,100	8,593
Negeri Sembilan	**5,005**	**5,226**	**6,707**	**6,788**
Jelebu	3,976	3,636	5,414	4,445
Kuala Pilah	3,587	3,471	5,040	4,509
Port Dickson	4,959	4,805	6,393	6,054
Rembau	4,135	4,655	5,163	5,544
Seremban	5,599	6,384	7,611	7,900
Tampin	4,332	4,012	5,786	5,097
Jempol	3,676	3,830	4,926	4,848
Pahang	**4,440**	**4,753**	**5,667**	**5,777**
Bentong	4,220	4,691	5,300	5,563
Cameron Highlands	5,729	5,221	6,576	6,265
Jerantut	3,781	3,781	4,452	4,537
Kuantan	5,654	5,926	7,071	6,938
Lipis	3,646	4,115	4,504	4,959
Pekan	4,092	4,053	5,026	4,780
Raub	3,805	4,375	5,005	5,445
Temerloh	4,173	4,283	5,205	5,180
Rompin	3,579	4,148	4,641	5,103

Pendapatan Penengah dan Purata mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran

Median and Mean Income by Administrative District

Negeri *State*	**Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM)** *Monthly Household Gross Income*			
	Penengah *Median*		**Purata** *Mean*	
	2019	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**
Maran	3,671	4,319	4,678	5,036
Bera	3,636	3,866	4,566	4,567
Pulau Pinang	**6,169**	**6,502**	**7,774**	**8,267**
S.P.Tengah	5,849	6,220	7,457	8,056
S.P.Utara	5,566	6,103	6,914	7,330
S.P. Selatan	5,797	6,231	6,843	7,472
Timur Laut	6,902	6,714	8,493	8,727
Barat Daya	6,576	7,247	8,393	9,254
Perak	**4,273**	**4,494**	**5,645**	**5,779**
Batang Padang	4,067	3,953	5,637	5,178
Manjung	4,636	5,135	6,137	6,318
Kinta	4,556	5,037	6,120	6,308
Kerian	4,512	3,996	5,532	5,276
Kuala Kangsar	3,875	3,813	5,156	5,176
Larut & Matang	4,345	4,029	5,364	5,400
Hilir Perak	3,484	4,199	4,783	5,203
Hulu Perak	3,532	3,467	4,554	4,891
Perak Tengah	4,097	4,564	5,390	5,956
Kampar	3,821	4,347	4,845	5,087
Muallim	3,915	5,015	5,488	6,122
Bagan Datuk	4,503	4,076	5,705	5,160
Selama	n.a	3,673	n.a	4,439
Perlis	**4,594**	**4,713**	**5,476**	**5,664**
Selangor	**8,210**	**9,983**	**10,827**	**12,233**
Gombak	8,501	10,180	11,536	13,523
Klang	7,888	8,203	9,980	10,278
Kuala Langat	6,950	10,093	8,375	11,048
Kuala Selangor	5,855	7,644	7,866	9,410
Petaling	8,993	9,618	12,145	12,760
Sabak Bernam	4,454	5,533	6,042	6,930
Sepang	8,937	12,608	12,254	13,673
Hulu Langat	8,361	11,210	10,252	13,386
Hulu Selangor	6,249	7,678	7,598	8,779
Terengganu	**5,545**	**5,878**	**6,815**	**7,248**
Besut	4,527	4,743	5,819	6,285
Dungun	6,044	6,356	7,564	7,902
Kemaman	6,592	6,425	7,854	8,381
Kuala Terengganu	5,614	5,872	6,691	7,109
Marang	5,060	5,291	5,928	6,357
Hulu Terengganu	4,368	5,090	5,363	5,821
Setiu	4,231	5,211	5,600	6,030
Kuala Nerus	6,730	6,800	7,647	7,983
Sabah	**4,235**	**4,577**	**5,745**	**6,171**
Tawau	4,427	4,783	6,212	6,315
Lahad Datu	4,186	4,457	5,681	5,995
Semporna	3,542	4,093	5,933	5,098
Sandakan	4,680	4,828	6,020	6,030
Kinabatangan	4,102	4,162	5,128	5,543
Beluran	2,849	3,131	3,907	4,501
Kota Kinabalu	6,004	5,957	7,665	8,388
Ranau	3,571	4,058	4,756	5,270
Kota Belud	3,025	3,429	4,382	4,949
Tuaran	3,736	3,921	5,050	5,166
Penampang	5,493	6,265	6,570	7,491
Papar	4,571	4,871	5,733	5,980
Kudat	2,592	2,994	3,966	4,049
Kota Marudu	2,425	2,677	3,771	4,031
Pitas	1,999	2,329	3,378	3,406
Beaufort	3,765	4,018	4,861	4,902

Pendapatan Penengah dan Purata mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran
Median and Mean Income by Administrative District

Negeri *State*	**Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM)** *Monthly Household Gross Income*			
	Penengah *Median*		**Purata** *Mean*	
	2019	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**
Kuala Penyu	2,949	3,487	4,275	4,311
Sipitang	3,944	4,182	5,271	5,479
Tenom	3,525	4,045	4,734	5,217
Nabawan	3,613	4,110	4,443	5,016
Keningau	4,097	4,502	5,445	5,979
Tambunan	3,581	4,055	4,826	5,113
Kunak	3,723	4,480	5,194	5,838
Tongod	2,197	2,856	3,364	4,019
Putatan	5,119	5,699	6,471	7,110
Telupid	2,757	3,953	4,762	4,819
Kalabakan	n.a	3,931	n.a	4,938
Sarawak	**4,544**	**4,978**	**5,959**	**6,457**
Kuching	5,740	5,968	7,376	7,588
Bau	4,004	4,735	5,183	5,621
Lundu	3,409	3,692	4,428	4,935
Samarahan	5,858	5,953	6,789	7,123
Serian	3,674	4,074	4,878	4,988
Simunjan	2,823	3,196	3,833	3,917
Sri Aman	3,557	3,704	4,621	4,881
Lubok antu	2,853	3,548	3,905	4,129
Betong	2,782	3,685	3,962	4,422
Saratok	3,142	3,763	4,202	4,621
Sarikei	3,486	3,528	4,609	5,440
Maradong	3,021	3,259	4,091	4,117
Daro	3,054	3,373	3,712	4,368
Julau	2,488	2,652	3,506	3,548
Sibu	4,809	5,248	6,140	6,645
Dalat	3,486	4,057	4,790	4,841
Mukah	4,238	4,623	5,447	5,962
Kanowit	2,670	2,648	3,480	3,711
Bintulu	7,380	8,567	8,324	9,645
Tatau	4,638	4,787	5,345	5,617
Kapit	3,261	2,902	4,344	4,053
Song	2,662	2,926	3,443	3,477
Belaga	3,442	3,587	4,229	4,239
Miri	5,763	6,449	7,235	7,932
Marudi	3,382	4,234	4,605	5,373
Limbang	4,628	4,023	5,989	5,148
Lawas	4,044	3,183	5,288	4,476
Matu	2,776	3,354	3,901	4,362
Asajaya	3,101	3,929	4,316	4,557
Pakan	2,637	3,546	3,175	3,936
Selangau	2,671	3,005	3,588	4,128
Tebedu	2,614	2,579	3,439	3,218
Pusa	2,449	3,124	2,758	3,395
Kabong	2,945	3,500	3,294	4,002
Tanjung Manis	2,944	3,300	3,849	4,017
Sebauh	3,716	4,428	4,202	5,120
Bukit Mabong	3,829	2,948	4,665	3,509
Subis	4,336	5,194	5,528	6,390
Beluru	3,104	4,164	4,119	4,873
Telang Usan	3,375	3,870	4,415	4,692
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	**10,549**	**10,234**	**13,257**	**13,325**
W.P. Labuan	**6,726**	**6,904**	**8,319**	**8,250**
W.P. Putrajaya	**9,983**	**10,056**	**12,840**	**13,473**

Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran
Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) by Administrative District

Negeri ***State***	**Purata PGK** ***Average PLI***		**Purata PGK Makanan** ***Average Food PLI***		**Purata PGK Bukan Makanan** ***Average Non-food PLI***	
	2019	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**
Malaysia	**2,208**	**2,589**	**1,169**	**1,198**	**1,038**	**1,392**
Johor	**2,505**	**2,627**	**1,265**	**1,161**	**1,240**	**1,465**
Batu Pahat	2,542	2,639	1,291	1,204	1,250	1,435
Johor Bahru	2,533	2,667	1,276	1,143	1,258	1,524
Kluang	2,303	2,527	1,158	1,122	1,145	1,405
Kota Tinggi	2,615	2,653	1,330	1,226	1,285	1,428
Mersing	2,250	2,560	1,130	1,213	1,121	1,348
Muar	2,500	2,611	1,270	1,197	1,230	1,414
Pontian	2,518	2,553	1,273	1,177	1,245	1,376
Segamat	2,300	2,423	1,158	1,105	1,142	1,318
Kulai	2,643	2,746	1,328	1,205	1,315	1,541
Tangkak	2,479	2,436	1,259	1,126	1,220	1,310
Kedah	**2,254**	**2,271**	**1,214**	**1,156**	**1,040**	**1,115**
Baling	2,362	2,154	1,280	1,154	1,082	1,000
Bandar Baharu	2,202	2,103	1,195	1,141	1,008	961
Kota Setar	2,213	2,238	1,192	1,113	1,021	1,125
Kuala Muda	2,262	2,277	1,218	1,123	1,045	1,154
Kubang Pasu	2,256	2,347	1,214	1,229	1,042	1,118
Kulim	2,343	2,346	1,259	1,155	1,084	1,191
Langkawi	2,315	2,474	1,241	1,205	1,075	1,268
Padang Terap	2,290	2,199	1,240	1,251	1,050	948
Sik	2,056	2,176	1,104	1,205	951	971
Yan	2,068	2,219	1,113	1,165	955	1,054
Pendang	2,171	2,167	1,173	1,183	999	985
Pokok Sena	2,208	2,207	1,188	1,183	1,020	1,024
Kelantan	**2,139**	**2,297**	**1,181**	**1,196**	**959**	**1,101**
Bachok	2,155	2,349	1,199	1,282	956	1,066
Kota Baharu	2,187	2,439	1,203	1,219	983	1,220
Machang	2,119	2,185	1,173	1,160	946	1,025
Pasir Mas	2,110	2,190	1,169	1,171	940	1,020
Pasir Puteh	2,116	2,256	1,171	1,208	945	1,048
Tanah Merah	2,043	2,233	1,120	1,168	923	1,065
Tumpat	2,218	2,342	1,230	1,232	988	1,111
Gua Musang	2,064	2,240	1,131	1,166	933	1,073
Kuala Krai	2,047	2,061	1,128	1,079	920	982
Jeli	2,079	1,985	1,145	1,076	935	909
Lojing	2,421	2,623	1,350	1,444	1,071	1,179
Melaka	**2,375**	**2,670**	**1,279**	**1,244**	**1,097**	**1,426**
Alor Gajah	2,439	2,734	1,313	1,292	1,125	1,442
Jasin	2,326	2,670	1,239	1,297	1,087	1,373
Melaka Tengah	2,365	2,644	1,276	1,212	1,089	1,432
Negeri Sembilan	**2,088**	**2,402**	**1,216**	**1,173**	**872**	**1,230**
Jelebu	1,800	1,782	1,049	954	751	828
Kuala Pilah	1,912	2,004	1,111	1,024	802	980
Port Dickson	2,120	2,440	1,231	1,187	888	1,253
Rembau	1,997	1,970	1,187	1,064	810	906
Seremban	2,164	2,595	1,258	1,239	906	1,356
Tampin	1,991	2,071	1,162	1,035	829	1,036
Jempol	1,963	2,077	1,146	1,068	817	1,009
Pahang	**2,270**	**2,480**	**1,201**	**1,204**	**1,069**	**1,276**
Bentong	2,083	2,402	1,101	1,153	982	1,249
Cameron Highlands	2,006	2,346	1,044	1,165	962	1,181
Jerantut	2,266	2,225	1,196	1,082	1,070	1,143
Kuantan	2,442	2,719	1,318	1,291	1,124	1,428
Lipis	2,092	2,254	1,084	1,125	1,008	1,129
Pekan	2,352	2,464	1,234	1,220	1,118	1,244
Raub	1,968	2,355	1,032	1,160	935	1,196
Temerloh	2,251	2,381	1,197	1,151	1,054	1,230
Rompin	2,379	2,330	1,226	1,180	1,153	1,150
Maran	2,188	2,335	1,118	1,182	1,070	1,154

Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran

Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) by Administrative District

Negeri *State*	Purata PGK *Average PLI*		Purata PGK Makanan *Average Food PLI*		Purata PGK Bukan Makanan *Average Non-food PLI*	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Bera	2,007	2,169	1,032	1,068	974	1,101
Pulau Pinang	**1,989**	**2,250**	**1,004**	**1,036**	**985**	**1,213**
S.P.Tengah	2,066	2,358	1,045	1,082	1,021	1,276
S.P.Utara	2,133	2,430	1,079	1,148	1,054	1,282
S.P. Selatan	2,113	2,350	1,067	1,091	1,046	1,259
Timur Laut	1,805	2,047	908	916	897	1,130
Barat Daya	2,043	2,268	1,033	1,069	1,010	1,199
Perak	**2,077**	**2,297**	**1,102**	**1,084**	**975**	**1,213**
Batang Padang	1,888	2,252	988	1,108	901	1,145
Manjung	2,153	2,306	1,147	1,076	1,006	1,229
Kinta	2,024	2,261	1,085	1,036	939	1,225
Kerian	2,254	2,397	1,187	1,197	1,067	1,200
Kuala Kangsar	2,139	2,402	1,138	1,146	1,001	1,256
Larut & Matang	2,122	2,333	1,124	1,100	999	1,233
Hilir Perak	2,076	2,308	1,093	1,096	983	1,212
Hulu Perak	1,959	2,288	996	1,155	963	1,133
Perak Tengah	2,143	2,371	1,111	1,169	1,032	1,202
Kampar	1,926	2,172	1,024	996	902	1,176
Muallim	2,134	2,444	1,125	1,158	1,009	1,286
Bagan Datuk	2,276	2,269	1,216	1,119	1,060	1,150
Selama	n.a	2,040	n.a	1,050	n.a	989
Perlis	**1,967**	**2,140**	**1,133**	**1,139**	**833**	**1,001**
Selangor	**2,022**	**2,830**	**1,166**	**1,274**	**856**	**1,556**
Gombak	2,042	3,071	1,177	1,378	865	1,693
Klang	2,130	3,016	1,237	1,357	894	1,659
Kuala Langat	2,024	2,860	1,162	1,294	862	1,566
Kuala Selangor	2,060	2,880	1,180	1,315	881	1,565
Petaling	2,002	2,625	1,154	1,173	848	1,452
Sabak Bernam	1,848	2,532	1,053	1,237	795	1,295
Sepang	1,941	2,823	1,107	1,267	834	1,556
Hulu Langat	1,996	2,886	1,152	1,297	844	1,589
Hulu Selangor	2,013	2,882	1,148	1,335	865	1,547
Terengganu	**2,507**	**2,751**	**1,312**	**1,367**	**1,195**	**1,383**
Besut	2,550	2,947	1,336	1,509	1,213	1,439
Dungun	2,513	2,796	1,311	1,382	1,202	1,414
Kemaman	2,444	2,639	1,271	1,298	1,173	1,341
Kuala Terengganu	2,559	2,817	1,341	1,373	1,218	1,444
Marang	2,464	2,726	1,292	1,367	1,172	1,359
Hulu Terengganu	2,301	2,565	1,215	1,322	1,086	1,243
Setiu	2,491	2,643	1,320	1,387	1,171	1,256
Kuala Nerus	2,619	2,703	1,367	1,306	1,252	1,397
Sabah	**2,537**	**2,742**	**1,179**	**1,218**	**1,358**	**1,524**
Tawau	2,475	2,750	1,145	1,211	1,329	1,539
Lahad Datu	2,826	3,061	1,314	1,378	1,512	1,683
Semporna	3,004	3,088	1,403	1,395	1,601	1,693
Sandakan	2,566	2,806	1,193	1,239	1,372	1,568
Kinabatangan	2,759	3,018	1,288	1,370	1,472	1,648
Beluran	2,795	2,820	1,312	1,287	1,484	1,533
Kota Kinabalu	2,374	2,503	1,104	1,081	1,270	1,422
Ranau	2,623	2,897	1,220	1,314	1,403	1,583
Kota Belud	2,562	2,580	1,194	1,164	1,368	1,417
Tuaran	2,520	2,843	1,175	1,279	1,345	1,564
Penampang	2,291	2,450	1,064	1,057	1,227	1,394
Papar	2,630	2,779	1,228	1,236	1,402	1,542
Kudat	2,430	2,614	1,108	1,160	1,322	1,454
Kota Marudu	2,480	2,888	1,140	1,310	1,340	1,578
Pitas	2,437	2,748	1,130	1,244	1,307	1,504
Beaufort	2,451	2,708	1,143	1,225	1,308	1,482
Kuala Penyu	2,372	2,410	1,102	1,091	1,270	1,319
Sipitang	2,284	2,584	1,044	1,148	1,241	1,436

Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran

Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) by Administrative District

Negeri ***State***	**Purata PGK** ***Average PLI***		**Purata PGK Makanan** ***Average Food PLI***		**Purata PGK Bukan Makanan** ***Average Non-food PLI***	
	2019	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**
Tenom	2,255	2,606	1,052	1,178	1,203	1,428
Nabawan	3,134	3,055	1,465	1,408	1,669	1,647
Keningau	2,683	2,977	1,248	1,341	1,436	1,635
Tambunan	2,502	2,611	1,169	1,185	1,334	1,426
Kunak	2,880	3,010	1,336	1,362	1,545	1,649
Tongod	2,637	3,036	1,230	1,388	1,407	1,649
Putatan	2,546	2,902	1,182	1,282	1,364	1,620
Telupid	2,479	2,654	1,157	1,199	1,322	1,455
Kalabakan	n.a	3,058	n.a	1,410	n.a	1,648
Sarawak	**2,131**	**2,618**	**1,096**	**1,298**	**1,035**	**1,320**
Kuching	2,308	2,814	1,200	1,398	1,108	1,416
Bau	2,259	2,613	1,171	1,308	1,088	1,305
Lundu	2,019	2,424	1,028	1,208	991	1,216
Samarahan	2,284	2,844	1,174	1,408	1,110	1,437
Serian	2,290	2,555	1,187	1,277	1,104	1,278
Simunjan	2,048	2,494	1,041	1,243	1,007	1,251
Sri Aman	1,894	2,077	962	1,012	932	1,065
Lubok antu	1,753	1,954	886	954	867	1,000
Betong	2,119	2,051	1,079	1,004	1,040	1,047
Saratok	1,935	1,963	986	955	950	1,008
Sarikei	1,902	2,422	964	1,189	939	1,233
Maradong	1,877	2,135	962	1,044	915	1,091
Daro	2,093	2,357	1,068	1,168	1,025	1,189
Julau	1,622	1,972	814	972	809	1,001
Sibu	2,167	2,810	1,116	1,397	1,051	1,413
Dalat	2,014	2,393	1,023	1,187	990	1,206
Mukah	2,037	2,675	1,044	1,336	993	1,339
Kanowit	1,895	2,105	960	1,033	935	1,072
Bintulu	2,108	2,942	1,087	1,463	1,020	1,478
Tatau	1,835	2,376	926	1,177	909	1,199
Kapit	1,774	2,294	886	1,121	888	1,174
Song	1,271	1,744	621	842	650	902
Belaga	1,444	1,969	719	964	724	1,004
Miri	2,379	2,893	1,231	1,439	1,148	1,454
Marudi	1,929	2,157	981	1,063	948	1,094
Limbang	2,078	2,497	1,062	1,229	1,016	1,268
Lawas	2,196	2,129	1,130	1,040	1,067	1,089
Matu	2,011	2,270	1,019	1,124	991	1,146
Asajaya	2,223	2,736	1,144	1,379	1,079	1,357
Pakan	1,818	2,040	914	999	904	1,041
Selangau	1,640	1,954	823	952	817	1,002
Tebedu	2,158	2,273	1,108	1,123	1,050	1,150
Pusa	2,226	2,137	1,138	1,057	1,088	1,079
Kabong	2,055	2,043	1,044	1,002	1,011	1,040
Tanjung Manis	1,894	2,095	959	1,022	935	1,073
Sebauh	1,379	2,041	692	1,004	687	1,037
Bukit Mabong	1,460	1,380	732	651	728	729
Subis	1,982	2,280	1,006	1,124	975	1,156
Beluru	2,098	2,450	1,071	1,222	1,027	1,228
Telang Usan	1,781	2,159	901	1,064	879	1,095
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	**2,216**	**2,816**	**1,110**	**1,109**	**1,107**	**1,707**
W.P. Labuan	**2,633**	**2,576**	**1,319**	**1,268**	**1,314**	**1,308**
W.P. Putrajaya	**2,128**	**2,450**	**1,074**	**1,206**	**1,054**	**1,244**

Kadar Kemiskinan dan Pekali Gini mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran

Poverty Rate and Gini Coefficient by Administrative District

Negeri *State*	**Kadar Kemiskinan Mutlak** *Absolute Poverty Rate* **(%)**		**Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif** *Relative Poverty Rate* **(%)**		**Pekali Gini** *Gini Coefficient*	
	2019	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**
Malaysia	**5.6**	**6.2**	**16.9**	**16.6**	**0.407**	**0.404**
Johor	**3.9**	**4.6**	**15.3**	**15.9**	**0.366**	**0.366**
Batu Pahat	2.9	5.1	9.0	19.4	0.295	0.338
Johor Bahru	3.3	3.7	12.8	10.4	0.388	0.359
Kluang	5.0	7.2	24.9	27.4	0.333	0.354
Kota Tinggi	6.0	5.0	20.8	17.0	0.361	0.343
Mersing	12.1	12.7	41.2	33.1	0.377	0.339
Muar	4.1	6.1	14.8	23.5	0.353	0.394
Pontian	5.8	5.1	23.0	21.1	0.354	0.361
Segamat	2.9	7.4	20.5	23.3	0.315	0.340
Kulai	3.2	0.4	10.1	7.4	0.324	0.337
Tangkak	3.7	6.9	16.7	28.2	0.322	0.371
Kedah	**8.8**	**9.0**	**10.8**	**11.9**	**0.354**	**0.359**
Baling	17.9	14.4	23.9	19.7	0.339	0.347
Bandar Baharu	7.2	3.9	12.6	14.5	0.324	0.291
Kota Setar	6.4	5.1	8.1	9.5	0.352	0.348
Kuala Muda	10.9	13.8	13.7	15.7	0.384	0.404
Kubang Pasu	4.8	3.3	5.5	6.1	0.361	0.325
Kulim	9.9	11.4	10.5	11.3	0.331	0.359
Langkawi	0.9	5.7	1.3	5.5	0.276	0.302
Padang Terap	9.1	8.9	5.3	11.3	0.307	0.323
Sik	7.6	4.0	8.9	9.4	0.320	0.333
Yan	12.7	6.0	24.1	12.4	0.369	0.291
Pendang	8.1	7.3	9.5	12.5	0.312	0.349
Pokok Sena	7.3	7.2	8.6	9.2	0.303	0.310
Kelantan	**12.4**	**13.2**	**9.9**	**12.2**	**0.378**	**0.385**
Bachok	13.1	12.1	10.7	10.4	0.361	0.374
Kota Bharu	9.1	10.5	7.5	7.5	0.381	0.384
Machang	7.1	12.0	8.8	14.6	0.352	0.414
Pasir Mas	13.1	9.0	9.5	10.9	0.381	0.362
Pasir Puteh	12.7	15.9	12.1	12.3	0.386	0.378
Tanah Merah	12.0	17.9	8.9	14.7	0.346	0.377
Tumpat	12.5	13.5	8.7	11.2	0.374	0.367
Gua Musang	17.2	18.5	16.3	12.0	0.367	0.360
Kuala Krai	22.4	22.4	17.3	30.6	0.382	0.399
Jeli	18.5	11.3	9.6	17.9	0.328	0.350
Lojing	33.3	43.8	11.1	43.8	0.233	0.365
Melaka	**3.9**	**4.2**	**17.0**	**13.2**	**0.383**	**0.370**
Alor Gajah	3.8	4.8	18.8	14.1	0.356	0.343
Jasin	3.0	5.5	17.4	16.0	0.386	0.332
Melaka Tengah	4.2	3.7	16.2	12.2	0.389	0.383
Negeri Sembilan	**4.3**	**4.4**	**11.6**	**13.3**	**0.391**	**0.369**
Jelebu	5.2	7.3	18.4	29.9	0.379	0.326
Kuala Pilah	8.3	6.8	23.0	31.5	0.366	0.346
Port Dickson	4.3	4.9	10.0	13.8	0.378	0.345
Rembau	5.7	3.0	20.8	19.0	0.362	0.344
Seremban	3.2	3.0	7.9	7.5	0.386	0.354
Tampin	4.8	7.3	18.6	21.5	0.386	0.347
Jempol	6.2	8.0	14.4	21.8	0.344	0.331
Pahang	**4.3**	**6.3**	**6.0**	**7.7**	**0.330**	**0.308**
Bentong	3.3	2.8	3.9	0.0	0.284	0.244
Cameron Highlands	0.4	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.273	0.272
Jerantut	9.9	8.6	10.0	15.3	0.288	0.290
Kuantan	1.8	4.1	3.0	5.0	0.329	0.306
Lipis	5.8	9.2	8.4	8.6	0.292	0.280
Pekan	6.6	11.6	8.9	15.4	0.317	0.303
Raub	4.7	2.3	3.9	1.1	0.313	0.257
Temerloh	6.1	6.6	10.2	8.7	0.323	0.291
Rompin	6.7	12.0	6.3	14.9	0.295	0.329
Maran	6.4	8.8	8.4	12.1	0.313	0.288
Bera	2.9	8.5	8.5	10.0	0.290	0.256

Kadar Kemiskinan dan Pekali Gini mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran

Poverty Rate and Gini Coefficient by Administrative District

Negeri *State*	**Kadar Kemiskinan Mutlak** *Absolute Poverty Rate* **(%)**		**Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif** *Relative Poverty Rate* **(%)**		**Pekali Gini** *Gini Coefficient*	
	2019	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**
Pulau Pinang	**1.9**	**2.0**	**13.2**	**15.3**	**0.359**	**0.371**
S.P.Tengah	2.3	2.4	16.9	16.6	0.367	0.377
S.P.Utara	4.6	3.7	18.1	18.7	0.359	0.350
S.P. Selatan	2.1	3.1	15.3	18.2	0.323	0.360
Timur Laut	0.5	0.7	8.6	14.5	0.356	0.380
Barat Daya	1.0	1.4	10.8	9.0	0.361	0.357
Perak	**7.3**	**7.5**	**11.3**	**13.5**	**0.377**	**0.368**
Batang Padang	7.1	13.3	12.6	18.1	0.394	0.370
Manjung	6.9	3.8	8.8	11.1	0.383	0.354
Kinta	4.9	3.8	9.9	9.4	0.400	0.358
Kerian	6.0	8.7	8.3	18.9	0.306	0.364
Kuala Kangsar	10.6	13.0	14.4	17.2	0.387	0.391
Larut & Matang	7.9	9.2	8.3	14.4	0.325	0.365
Hilir Perak	12.0	14.8	16.5	22.3	0.369	0.390
Hulu Perak	12.9	16.3	19.2	18.5	0.354	0.399
Perak Tengah	10.0	11.1	14.2	17.3	0.373	0.391
Kampar	7.0	4.7	16.7	10.3	0.359	0.306
Muallim	11.6	9.2	14.2	14.8	0.391	0.359
Bagan Datuk	6.4	12.4	11.0	19.8	0.364	0.361
Selama	n.a	5.3	n.a	18.9	n.a	0.299
Perlis	**3.9**	**4.0**	**12.1**	**12.6**	**0.334**	**0.336**
Selangor	**1.2**	**1.5**	**15.3**	**14.2**	**0.393**	**0.361**
Gombak	0.4	2.4	14.5	13.8	0.402	0.392
Klang	1.7	2.2	16.6	20.3	0.378	0.347
Kuala Langat	2.4	0.3	19.7	9.4	0.336	0.277
Kuala Selangor	3.5	2.8	30.4	25.2	0.400	0.346
Petaling	1.1	1.6	14.4	14.9	0.409	0.392
Sabak Bernam	4.7	5.3	46.2	42.6	0.391	0.321
Sepang	0.7	0.0	7.9	3.4	0.397	0.229
Hulu Langat	0.6	0.5	10.5	7.0	0.338	0.326
Hulu Selangor	1.5	1.7	26.6	23.9	0.339	0.297
Terengganu	**6.1**	**6.2**	**8.2**	**6.9**	**0.335**	**0.326**
Besut	10.1	12.7	9.5	11.3	0.332	0.330
Dungun	5.1	2.2	6.1	2.4	0.341	0.308
Kemaman	4.6	4.1	5.6	5.8	0.346	0.378
Kuala Terengganu	4.4	5.9	4.8	5.0	0.298	0.300
Marang	8.2	9.0	12.0	11.8	0.310	0.325
Hulu Terengganu	7.9	10.8	19.7	16.2	0.339	0.293
Setiu	6.5	7.5	11.1	6.0	0.329	0.275
Kuala Nerus	5.4	1.9	7.9	3.5	0.316	0.273
Sabah	**19.5**	**19.7**	**14.7**	**14.5**	**0.397**	**0.395**
Tawau	14.2	14.4	9.0	12.5	0.387	0.388
Lahad Datu	19.3	23.5	9.0	14.6	0.369	0.388
Semporna	31.5	28.0	18.0	16.9	0.474	0.341
Sandakan	18.2	17.7	11.5	10.0	0.386	0.347
Kinabatangan	32.1	28.9	19.1	18.2	0.378	0.392
Beluran	45.0	37.7	33.3	29.1	0.385	0.399
Kota Kinabalu	7.5	10.3	5.1	8.0	0.382	0.431
Ranau	26.8	25.4	21.3	21.1	0.397	0.375
Kota Belud	34.0	27.8	31.1	29.8	0.412	0.425
Tuaran	16.7	25.8	16.5	19.2	0.383	0.366
Penampang	4.4	6.7	4.0	5.6	0.321	0.330
Papar	12.7	16.2	10.8	10.5	0.355	0.341
Kudat	41.5	34.7	36.5	32.5	0.427	0.369
Kota Marudu	46.1	49.9	42.3	38.4	0.430	0.419
Pitas	53.6	52.7	56.6	46.7	0.458	0.386
Beaufort	21.0	19.8	19.1	13.8	0.362	0.338
Kuala Penyu	29.7	17.6	20.0	20.6	0.377	0.324
Sipitang	10.5	22.1	6.2	15.1	0.347	0.360
Tenom	17.2	15.8	11.3	12.4	0.347	0.336
Nabawan	35.6	27.1	12.7	10.4	0.299	0.311

Kadar Kemiskinan dan Pekali Gini mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran
Poverty Rate and Gini Coefficient by Administrative District

Negeri *State*	**Kadar Kemiskinan Mutlak** *Absolute Poverty Rate* **(%)**		**Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif** *Relative Poverty Rate* **(%)**		**Pekali Gini** *Gini Coefficient*	
	2019	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**	**2019**	**2022**
Keningau	17.1	18.8	10.9	10.3	0.369	0.360
Tambunan	16.7	9.0	19.1	13.5	0.378	0.337
Kunak	26.0	25.4	13.5	13.9	0.392	0.352
Tongod	56.6	50.8	49.1	23.7	0.422	0.347
Putatan	10.9	12.9	8.8	7.9	0.357	0.351
Telupid	40.7	20.8	35.5	16.7	0.447	0.321
Kalabakan	n.a	33.3	n.a	21.8	n.a	0.368
Sarawak	**9.0**	**10.8**	**15.2**	**16.2**	**0.387**	**0.382**
Kuching	5.6	9.1	7.4	10.1	0.374	0.376
Bau	9.6	8.3	13.0	18.7	0.346	0.360
Lundu	10.2	13.1	25.0	23.2	0.359	0.352
Samarahan	4.7	7.9	6.5	6.7	0.324	0.324
Serian	16.8	14.6	20.0	22.7	0.375	0.345
Simunjan	21.1	17.9	35.6	33.8	0.377	0.314
Sri Aman	7.4	8.9	20.7	28.4	0.356	0.395
Lubok antu	7.9	14.8	32.1	32.7	0.365	0.352
Betong	22.4	9.8	31.3	21.3	0.374	0.305
Saratok	13.8	7.4	28.6	12.6	0.372	0.290
Sarikei	9.1	20.9	25.4	30.0	0.372	0.449
Maradong	12.7	19.5	32.4	36.4	0.375	0.362
Daro	18.5	32.5	25.8	34.5	0.320	0.389
Julau	13.0	31.2	43.2	46.8	0.401	0.374
Sibu	7.3	10.2	11.0	14.8	0.365	0.374
Dalat	11.9	11.1	20.5	19.0	0.389	0.315
Mukah	10.4	14.0	16.8	21.4	0.367	0.386
Kanowit	21.9	24.9	41.8	45.7	0.387	0.386
Bintulu	2.1	3.5	2.6	1.9	0.322	0.318
Tatau	5.0	5.9	8.7	14.1	0.291	0.303
Kapit	3.8	20.6	18.2	37.9	0.336	0.366
Song	6.0	15.8	40.0	41.2	0.353	0.322
Belaga	6.9	19.5	21.4	28.1	0.334	0.330
Miri	4.7	6.3	6.0	6.0	0.353	0.342
Marudi	16.9	12.9	26.1	20.6	0.378	0.361
Limbang	11.0	14.6	16.2	20.5	0.382	0.351
Lawas	14.4	18.1	16.1	33.7	0.384	0.406
Matu	24.1	20.8	35.3	30.8	0.383	0.369
Asajaya	20.0	17.9	28.4	19.9	0.383	0.301
Pakan	21.7	17.6	38.1	29.4	0.309	0.312
Selangau	14.3	19.6	38.2	38.0	0.385	0.393
Tebedu	28.7	26.9	40.3	44.1	0.370	0.312
Pusa	38.6	17.2	44.0	28.0	0.245	0.225
Kabong	23.0	8.6	32.7	26.9	0.282	0.314
Tanjung Manis	16.1	20.7	25.0	33.7	0.345	0.334
Sebauh	3.4	4.8	14.5	16.9	0.257	0.303
Bukit Mabong	7.5	8.2	21.6	39.2	0.348	0.297
Subis	7.4	4.7	10.0	14.0	0.347	0.341
Beluru	12.0	13.7	22.2	18.9	0.353	0.302
Telang Usan	13.6	6.0	23.7	20.5	0.358	0.311
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	**0.2**	**1.4**	**10.6**	**12.7**	**0.350**	**0.380**
W.P. Labuan	**3.1**	**2.5**	**12.9**	**7.0**	**0.333**	**0.300**
W.P. Putrajaya	**0.4**	**0.1**	**12.1**	**11.4**	**0.361**	**0.368**

Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah, Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Percentage of Household Size, Number of Income Recipients and State 2019 and 2022

JOHOR

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	7.9					7.9	7.5					7.5
2	12.8	6.5				19.3	12.8	6.6				19.4
3	9.3	8.7	1.9			19.9	10.5	9.1	2.5			22.1
4	8.2	9.6	2.8	0.9		21.5	8.2	8.8	2.8	0.7		20.5
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	10.2	12.1	5.4	2.7	1.0	31.4	8.8	12.6	5.3	2.7	1.0	30.4
Jumlah/ *Total*	48.4	36.9	10.1	3.6	1.0	100.0	35.5	43.7	13.9	5.2	1.7	100.0

KEDAH

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	8.0					8.0	7.7					7.7
2	14.4	5.3				19.7	14.8	4.6				19.4
3	9.7	7.1	1.3			18.1	11.1	7.7	1.1			20.0
4	8.8	8.2	2.1	0.3		19.4	9.5	7.6	2.3	0.4		19.8
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	12.4	14.2	5.4	2.1	0.7	34.7	11.8	13.7	5.4	1.9	0.4	33.1
Jumlah/ *Total*	53.4	34.8	8.8	2.4	0.7	100.0	55.0	33.6	8.8	2.3	0.4	100.0

KELANTAN

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	6.6					6.6	8.2					8.2
2	10.4	5.3				15.7	10.5	5.5				16.0
3	7.8	6.7	1.4			15.8	7.8	7.1	1.8			16.7
4	7.4	7.4	2.5	0.3		17.6	7.2	7.0	1.9	0.4		16.5
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	13.6	18.4	7.9	3.4	1.0	44.3	12.9	16.7	8.2	3.9	1.1	42.7
Jumlah/ *Total*	45.7	37.7	11.8	3.8	1.0	100.0	46.5	36.2	11.9	4.2	1.1	100.0

MELAKA

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	7.6					7.6	6.7					6.7
2	12.0	6.4				18.4	8.7	10.5				19.3
3	8.0	9.0	1.8			18.8	5.6	9.9	4.3			19.8
4	7.1	8.5	3.1	1.4		20.0	4.9	8.0	4.8	1.9		19.5
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	10.4	13.8	6.3	3.2	1.4	35.1	7.9	13.6	6.9	4.7	1.7	34.7
Jumlah/ *Total*	45.2	37.6	11.2	4.6	1.4	100.0	33.9	41.9	16.0	6.6	1.7	100.0

***Nota**/ *Note* : **Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran**/ *Total may differ due to rounding*

Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah, Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Percentage of Household Size, Number of Income Recipients and State 2019 and 2022

NEGERI SEMBILAN

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	8.6					8.6	8.0					8.0
2	14.5	6.9				21.4	16.2	7.5				23.6
3	9.3	8.7	2.1			20.0	8.6	8.9	2.2			19.6
4	7.7	8.4	2.0	1.0		19.2	7.0	8.1	2.8	0.7		18.7
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	10.5	12.1	5.6	2.0	0.5	30.8	9.7	12.8	4.9	2.4	0.5	30.1
Jumlah/ *Total*	50.6	36.2	9.7	3.0	0.5	100.0	49.4	37.2	9.9	3.0	0.5	100.0

PAHANG

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	8.6					8.6	7.8					7.8
2	13.3	7.7				21.0	14.1	6.3				20.4
3	8.7	7.9	1.7			18.3	9.3	10.0	2.0			21.2
4	7.9	8.6	2.2	0.8		19.5	9.0	8.2	2.3	0.5		20.0
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	9.4	13.9	5.6	2.6	1.1	32.6	10.4	13.3	4.4	2.1	0.5	30.6
Jumlah/ *Total*	47.8	38.2	9.5	3.4	1.1	100.0	50.5	37.8	8.7	2.6	0.5	100.0

PULAU PINANG

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	9.7					9.7	12.8					12.8
2	12.0	9.4				21.5	11.8	12.7				24.5
3	7.6	9.9	3.1			20.6	6.3	8.6	4.8			19.7
4	6.6	9.3	3.6	1.1		20.5	5.0	8.7	3.5	2.0		19.2
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	6.2	11.3	6.3	2.9	1.0	27.7	5.3	9.8	4.5	3.1	1.1	23.8
Jumlah/ *Total*	42.1	39.9	13.0	4.0	1.0	100.0	41.2	39.8	12.8	5.1	1.1	100.0

PERAK

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	11.3					11.3	10.3					10.3
2	16.1	7.1				23.1	14.7	9.3				24.0
3	8.9	8.1	2.0			19.0	7.5	8.6	3.2			19.4
4	7.7	8.0	2.5	0.7		18.8	6.2	7.8	3.0	1.4		18.4
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	8.2	11.9	4.6	2.0	1.0	27.7	6.7	10.7	5.9	3.4	1.3	27.9
Jumlah/ *Total*	52.1	35.1	9.1	2.7	1.0	100.0	45.4	36.4	12.2	4.8	1.3	100.0

***Nota**/ *Note* : **Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran**/ *Total may differ due to rounding*

Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah, Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Percentage of Household Size, Number of Income Recipients and State 2019 and 2022

PERLIS

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	7.9					7.9	8.7					8.7
2	13.3	5.9				19.2	9.5	7.5				17.0
3	8.4	9.1	1.4			18.9	5.2	11.6	3.6			20.4
4	8.7	8.8	2.2	0.2		19.8	5.1	8.6	4.5	1.1		19.3
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	10.3	14.1	7.0	2.5	0.4	34.3	6.3	13.4	8.1	5.7	1.1	34.6
Jumlah/ *Total*	48.5	37.9	10.5	2.7	0.4	100.0	34.8	41.1	16.2	6.8	1.1	100.0

SELANGOR

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	5.4					5.4	5.9					5.9
2	9.0	7.7				16.7	9.1	9.0				18.1
3	9.0	8.7	2.2			19.9	8.7	10.3	2.4			21.4
4	8.7	10.7	2.9	1.5		23.9	8.3	12.4	2.8	1.1		24.7
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	9.8	14.1	5.6	3.0	1.6	34.2	8.3	13.1	5.3	2.4	0.8	29.9
Jumlah/ *Total*	41.9	41.2	10.8	4.5	1.6	100.0	40.5	44.7	10.5	3.5	0.8	100.0

TERENGGANU

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	2.6					2.6	4.2					4.2
2	7.2	3.7				10.9	6.1	4.3				10.4
3	6.9	8.2	1.2			16.4	6.7	8.0	1.2			15.9
4	7.7	9.6	2.3	0.3		19.9	5.7	9.7	3.0	0.6		19.0
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	14.6	20.9	9.1	4.7	0.9	50.2	12.8	21.7	9.7	4.6	1.7	50.5
Jumlah/ *Total*	39.1	42.4	12.6	5.0	0.9	100.0	35.6	43.7	13.9	5.2	1.7	100.0

SABAH

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	6.9					6.9	7.8					7.8
2	8.1	5.2				13.4	9.5	5.3				14.8
3	8.4	6.3	1.9			16.6	8.9	6.4	1.6			16.9
4	7.8	7.5	1.8	0.7		17.8	7.9	8.0	2.1	0.6		18.7
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	15.1	16.8	8.3	3.8	1.4	45.3	13.5	16.0	7.6	3.7	1.0	41.8
Jumlah/ *Total*	46.3	35.8	12.0	4.5	1.4	100.0	47.5	35.7	11.4	4.4	1.0	100.0

***Nota**/ *Note* : **Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran**/ *Total may differ due to rounding*

Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah, Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Percentage of Household Size, Number of Income Recipients and State 2019 and 2022

SARAWAK

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	10.7					10.7	10.4					10.4
2	12.6	4.6				17.2	12.4	5.0				17.4
3	10.3	6.6	1.6			18.5	10.0	6.7	1.4			18.1
4	8.6	7.2	2.0	0.4		18.2	8.0	7.6	2.1	0.6		18.2
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	11.2	13.1	6.6	3.1	1.3	35.3	10.5	13.7	7.1	3.2	1.3	35.9
Jumlah/ *Total*	53.5	31.5	10.2	3.6	1.3	100.0	51.3	33.0	10.6	3.8	1.3	100.0

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	7.3					7.3	9.1					9.1
2	10.3	11.8				22.2	9.8	12.7				22.5
3	9.7	12.8	3.1			25.6	8.4	13.8	4.1			26.2
4	7.3	15.2	3.2	1.6		27.3	6.4	16.0	2.8	1.2		26.3
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	4.3	8.4	3.3	1.5	0.1	17.6	3.6	8.3	2.4	1.5	0.1	15.9
Jumlah/ *Total*	38.9	48.3	9.6	3.1	0.1	100.0	37.3	50.7	9.3	2.7	0.1	100.0

W.P. LABUAN

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	5.1					5.1	7.8					7.8
2	7.3	4.2				11.6	8.5	5.3				13.8
3	10.7	5.3	1.8			17.7	11.1	6.3	2.1			19.4
4	10.4	9.1	2.6	0.3		22.4	10.0	8.7	2.3	1.6		22.6
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	16.5	14.4	7.7	2.5	2.1	43.2	13.8	14.8	5.5	1.2	1.1	36.4
Jumlah/ *Total*	50.1	32.9	12.1	2.8	2.1	100.0	51.2	35.0	9.9	2.8	1.1	100.0

W.P. PUTRAJAYA

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang) / *Household Size (person)*	**Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)/** *Number of Income Recipients (person)*											
	2019						**2022**					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 dan lebih/** *5 and more*	**Jumlah/** ***Total***
1	10.9					10.9	10.6					10.6
2	2.8	10.2				13.0	2.7	9.6				12.4
3	3.0	11.8	1.9			16.7	4.3	11.5	1.4			17.3
4	3.7	17.0	1.2	1.1		23.0	5.3	13.7	1.1	1.4		21.5
5 dan lebih/ *5 and more*	8.2	23.2	4.0	1.1	0.0	36.5	7.2	26.2	3.0	1.9	0.0	38.3
Jumlah/ *Total*	28.6	62.1	7.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	30.2	61.1	5.4	3.3	0.0	100.0

***Nota**/ *Note* : **Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran**/ *Total may differ due to rounding*

Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Purata Mengikut Punca Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Monthly Mean Household Gross Income by Sources of Income and State, 2019 and 2022

JOHOR

Bilangan Isi Rumah/ *Number of Household*
999.4 ribu
879.3 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Total Household Income*
RM8.5 bilion
RM7.0 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Mean Household Income*
RM8,517
RM8,013

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM5,225	**RM1,301**	**RM1,193**	**RM798**
RM4,926	RM1,374	RM1,115	RM598
61.3%	**15.3%**	**14.0%**	**9.4%**
61.5%	17.1%	13.9%	7.5%

■ 2022
▨ 2019

KEDAH

Bilangan Isi Rumah/ *Number of Household*
534.2 ribu
497.7 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Total Household Income*
RM3.0 bilion
RM2.8 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Mean Household Income*
RM5,550
RM5,522

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM3,030	**RM1,301**	**RM462**	**RM1,027**
RM3,039	RM1,363	RM460	RM660
54.6%	**18.6%**	**8.3%**	**18.5%**
55.0%	24.7%	8.3%	12.0%

■ 2022
▨ 2019

KELANTAN

Bilangan Isi Rumah/ *Number of Household*
357.8 ribu
345.4 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Total Household Income*
RM1.7 bilion
RM1.7 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Mean Household Income*
RM4,885
RM4,874

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM2,619	**RM819**	**RM417**	**RM1,031**
RM2,602	RM1,103	RM393	RM776
53.6%	**16.8%**	**8.5%**	**21.1%**
53.4%	22.6%	8.1%	15.9%

■ 2022
▨ 2019

MELAKA

Bilangan Isi Rumah/ *Number of Household*
262.0 ribu
227.9 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Total Household Income*
RM2.1 bilion
RM1.8 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Mean Household Income*
RM8,057
RM7,741

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM5,048	**RM1,672**	**RM715**	**RM885**
RM4,805	RM1,169	RM908	RM859
62.6%	**17.5%**	**8.9%**	**11.0%**
62.1%	15.1%	11.7%	11.1%

■ 2022
▨ 2019

Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Purata Mengikut Punca Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Monthly Mean Household Gross Income by Sources of Income and State, 2019 and 2022

NEGERI SEMBILAN

Bilangan Isi Rumah/ *Number of Household*
309.3 ribu
270.8 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Total Household Income*
RM2.1 bilion
RM1.8 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Mean Household Income*
RM6,788
RM6,707

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM4,111	**RM1,054**	**RM709**	**RM914**
RM3,767	RM1,295	RM866	RM779
60.6%	**15.5%**	**10.4%**	**13.5%**
56.2%	19.3%	12.9%	11.6%

■ 2022
■ 2019

PAHANG

Bilangan Isi Rumah/ *Number of Household*
382.6 ribu
348.8 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Total Household Income*
RM2.1 bilion
RM2.0 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Mean Household Income*
RM5,777
RM5,667

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM3,309	**RM1,257**	**RM491**	**RM720**
RM3,324	RM1,200	RM466	RM677
57.2%	**21.8%**	**8.5%**	**12.5%**
58.7%	21.2%	8.2%	11.9%

■ 2022
■ 2019

PULAU PINANG

Bilangan Isi Rumah/ *Number of Household*
478.3 ribu
448.7 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Total Household Income*
RM4.0 bilion
RM3.5 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Mean Household Income*
RM8,267
RM7,774

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM5,252	**RM825**	**RM1,409**	**RM780**
RM4,692	RM1,112	RM1,399	RM572
63.5%	**10.0%**	**17.0%**	**9.5%**
60.3%	14.3%	18.0%	7.4%

■ 2022
■ 2019

PERAK

Bilangan Isi Rumah/ *Number of Household*
649.9 ribu
639.4 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Total Household Income*
RM3.8 bilion
RM3.6 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/ *Mean Household Income*
RM5,779
RM5,645

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM3,033	**RM929**	**RM563**	**RM1,253**
RM2,962	RM1,047	RM572	RM1,064
52.5%	**16.1%**	**9.7%**	**21.7%**
52.6%	18.5%	10.1%	18.8%

■ 2022
■ 2019

Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Purata Mengikut Punca Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Monthly Mean Household Gross Income by Sources of Income and State, 2019 and 2022

PERLIS

Bilangan Isi Rumah/
Number of Household
75.8 ribu
58.8 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Total Household Income
RM0.4 bilion
RM0.3 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Mean Household Income
RM5,664
RM5,476

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM3,154	**RM1,174**	**RM514**	**RM822**
RM3,071	RM1,248	RM426	RM731
55.7%	**20.7%**	**9.1%**	**14.5%**
56.1%	22.8%	7.8%	13.3%

■ 2022
■ 2019

SELANGOR

Bilangan Isi Rumah/
Number of Household
1,774.8 ribu
1,623.3 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Total Household Income
RM21.7 bilion
RM17.3 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Mean Household Income
RM12,233
RM10,827

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM8,210	**RM1,785**	**RM1,463**	**RM775**
RM7,133	RM1,554	RM1,581	RM559
67.1%	**14.6%**	**12.0%**	**6.3%**
65.9%	14.3%	14.6%	5.2%

■ 2022
■ 2019

TERENGGANU

Bilangan Isi Rumah/
Number of Household
281.4 ribu
257.6 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Total Household Income
RM2.0 bilion
RM1.8 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Mean Household Income
RM7,248
RM6,815

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM4,248	**RM1,394**	**RM769**	**RM838**
RM3,672	RM1,671	RM836	RM636
58.6%	**19.2%**	**10.6%**	**11.6%**
53.9%	24.5%	12.3%	9.3%

■ 2022
■ 2019

SABAH

Bilangan Isi Rumah/
Number of Household
601.3 ribu
513.2 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Total Household Income
RM3.7 bilion
RM2.9 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Mean Household Income
RM6,171
RM5,745

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM3,643	**RM1,122**	**RM784**	**RM622**
RM3,465	RM1,145	RM660	RM475
59.0%	**18.2%**	**12.7%**	**10.1%**
60.3%	19.9%	11.5%	8.3%

■ 2022
■ 2019

Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Purata Mengikut Punca Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Monthly Mean Household Gross Income by Sources of Income and State, 2019 and 2022

SARAWAK

Bilangan Isi Rumah/
Number of Household
596.8 ribu
625.4 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Total Household Income
RM3.9 bilion
RM3.7 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Mean Household Income
RM6,457
RM5,959

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM4,011	**RM927**	**RM741**	**RM777**
RM3,725	RM895	RM713	RM626
62.1%	**14.4%**	**11.5%**	**12.0%**
62.5%	15.0%	12.0%	10.5%

■ 2022
■ 2019

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR

Bilangan Isi Rumah/
Number of Household
553.0 ribu
484.3 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Total Household Income
RM7.4 bilion
RM6.4 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Mean Household Income
RM13,325
RM13,257

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM8,932	**RM1,744**	**RM2,109**	**RM539**
RM8,518	RM2,580	RM1,705	RM454
67.0%	**13.1%**	**15.8%**	**4.1%**
64.2%	19.5 %	12.9%	3.4%

■ 2022
■ 2019

W.P. LABUAN

Bilangan Isi Rumah/
Number of Household
21.6 ribu
23.7 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Total Household Income
RM0.2 bilion
RM0.2 billion

Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Mean Household Income
RM8,250
RM8,319

Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM6,333	**RM619**	**RM669**	**RM628**
RM6,235	RM754	RM938	RM391
76.8%	**7.5%**	**8.1%**	**7.6%**
74.9%	9.1%	11.3%	4.7%

■ 2022
■ 2019

W.P. PUTRAJAYA

Bilangan Isi Rumah/
Number of Household
30.9 ribu
32.7 ribu

Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Total Household Income
RM0.4 bilion
RM0.4 billion

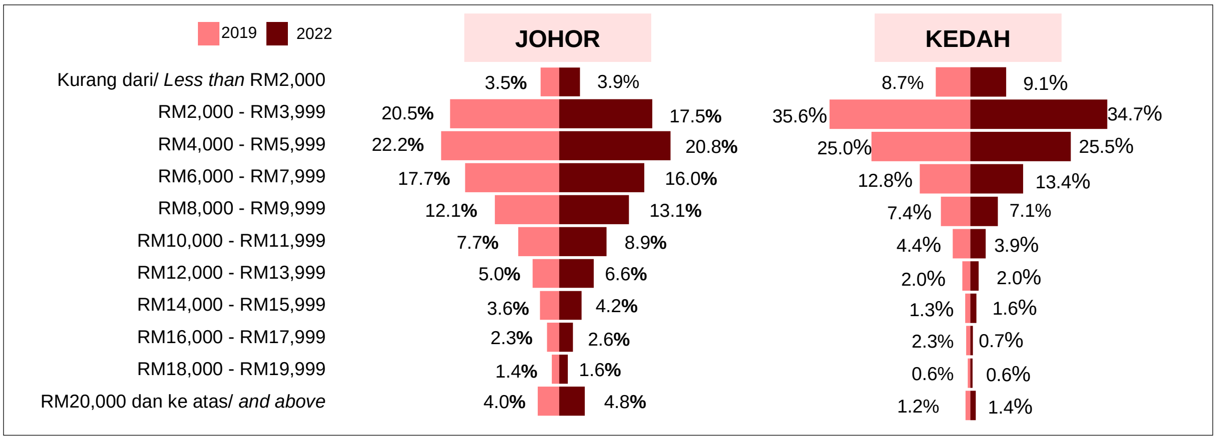
Purata Pendapatan Isi Rumah/
Mean Household Income
RM13,473
RM12,840

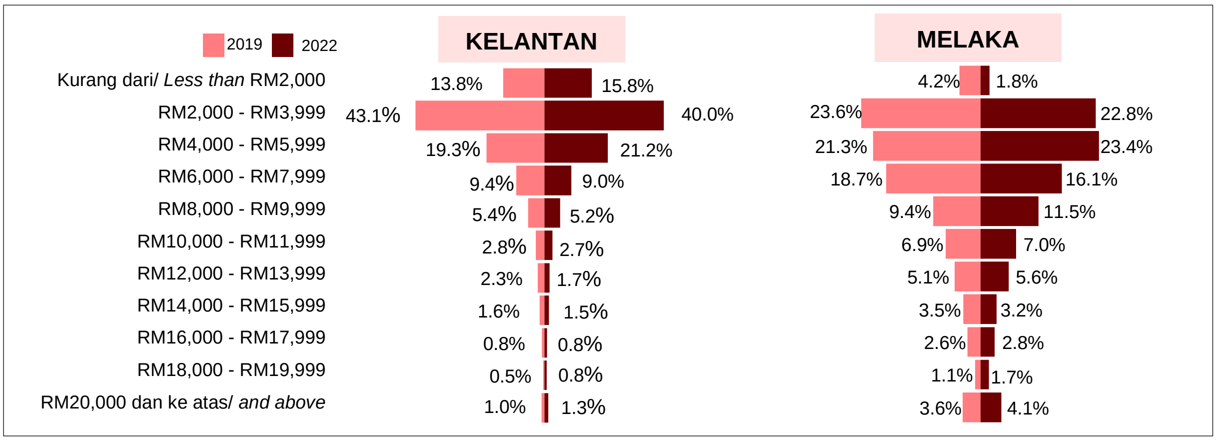
Pekerjaan Bergaji/ Paid Employment	Bekerja Sendiri/ Self Employment	Harta & Pelaburan/ Property & Investment	Pindahan Semasa Diterima/ Transfer Received
RM11,059	**RM331**	**RM1,538**	**RM546**
RM10,230	RM504	RM1,832	RM274
82.0%	**2.5%**	**11.4%**	**4.1%**
79.7%	3.9%	14.3%	2.1%

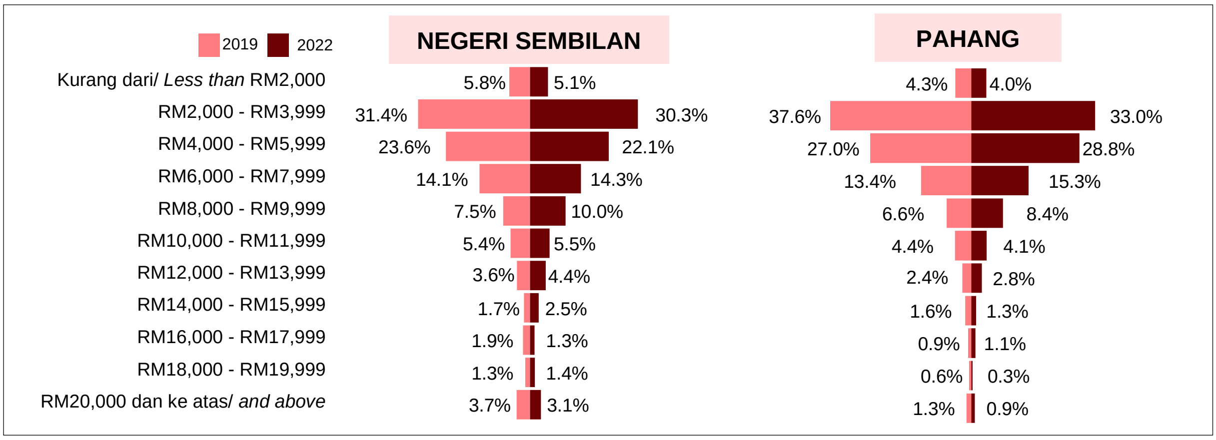
■ 2022
■ 2019

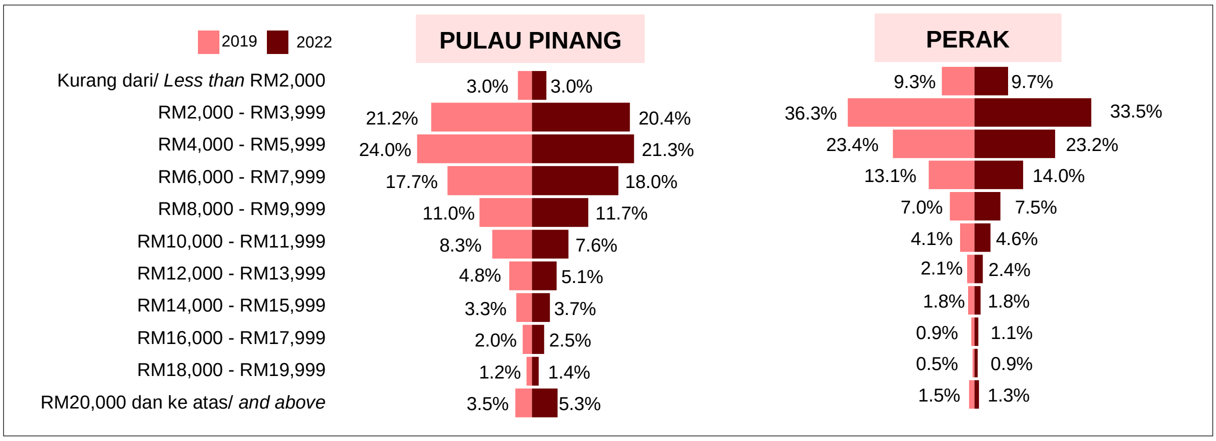
Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Kelas Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Percentage of Households by Income Class and State, 2019 and 2022

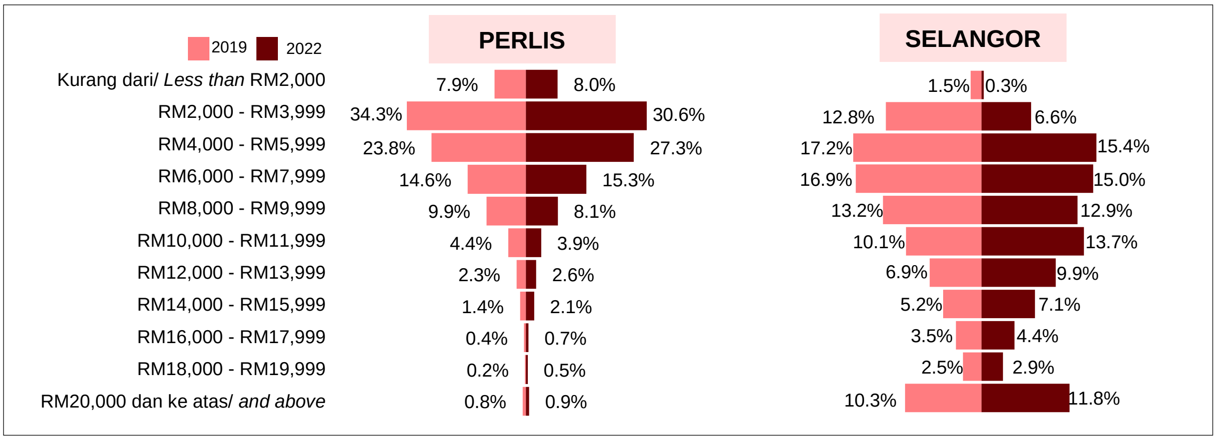


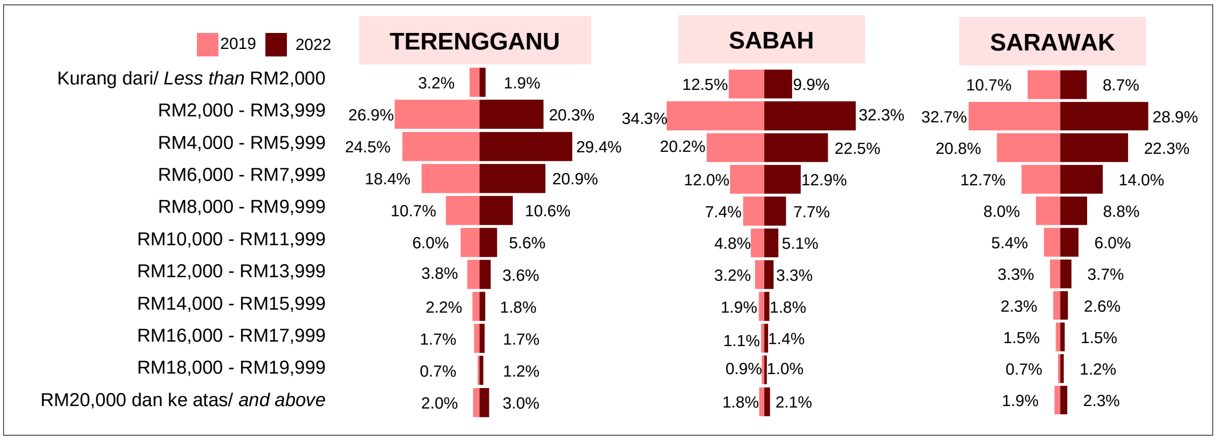


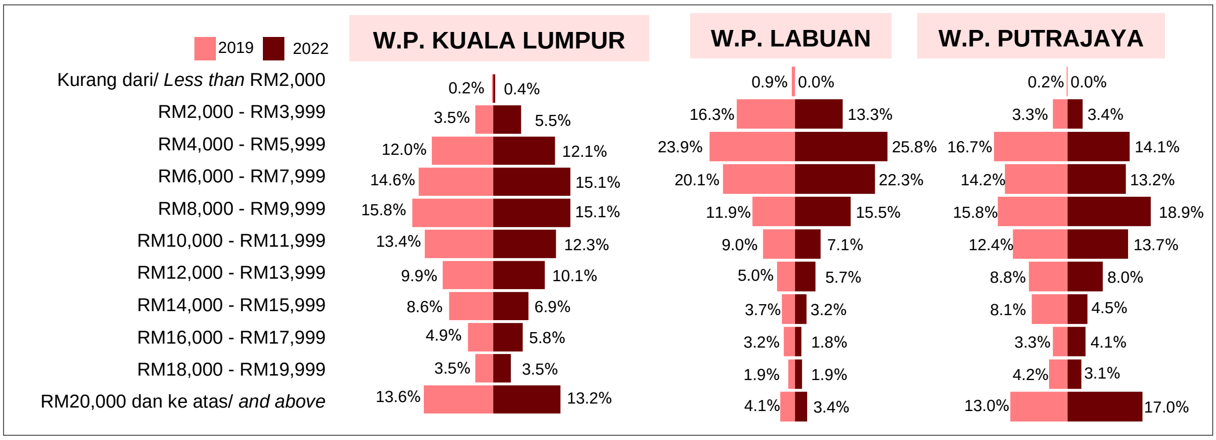




Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Kelas Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022
Percentage of Households by Income Class and State, 2019 and 2022







Peratusan Pendapatan mengikut Punca, Kelas Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Percentage of Income by Source, Class of Income and State, 2019 and 2022

Johor

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**61.5**	**17.1**	**13.9**	**7.5**	**61.3**	**15.3**	**14.0**	**9.4**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	14.0	14.5	29.3	42.3	14.1	13.7	27.2	45.0
2,000 - 3,999	45.0	16.5	17.6	20.9	45.1	12.8	17.5	24.5
4,000 - 5,999	56.7	16.2	15.0	12.0	56.5	11.4	15.6	16.5
6,000 - 7,999	62.9	15.2	13.8	8.1	60.0	12.1	15.0	12.8
8,000 - 9,999	63.8	15.1	13.9	7.1	65.9	12.0	13.8	8.3
10,000 - 11,999	66.7	16.0	13.2	4.1	64.8	12.7	14.0	8.4
12,000 - 13,999	66.3	17.0	13.1	3.7	68.1	13.0	13.6	5.3
14,000 - 15,999	71.4	14.0	11.3	3.3	69.5	12.3	13.0	5.2
16,000 - 17,999	66.8	17.0	12.9	3.2	69.8	13.2	12.6	4.4
18,000 - 19,999	65.8	19.4	11.9	2.9	64.5	17.1	12.6	5.8
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	57.1	28.9	11.7	2.3	57.1	28.9	11.7	2.3

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Kedah

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**55.0**	**24.7**	**8.3**	**12.0**	**54.6**	**18.6**	**8.3**	**18.5**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	14.5	24.9	18.9	41.7	10.9	7.5	19.7	61.9
2,000 - 3,999	42.5	23.3	11.6	22.6	38.3	22.2	10.9	28.6
4,000 - 5,999	55.2	21.7	8.8	14.3	53.2	19.2	8.2	19.4
6,000 - 7,999	61.3	22.4	7.6	8.7	55.5	19.7	7.7	17.1
8,000 - 9,999	60.7	25.1	7.0	7.3	62.5	15.5	7.5	14.6
10,000 - 11,999	60.0	27.2	6.2	6.6	65.3	13.8	6.6	14.3
12,000 - 13,999	66.7	23.0	5.7	4.6	67.8	12.9	6.3	13.0
14,000 - 15,999	58.8	31.7	6.2	3.3	70.7	13.4	6.5	9.4
16,000 - 17,999	75.2	16.7	5.1	3.1	68.5	17.2	5.8	8.6
18,000 - 19,999	39.7	52.2	7.0	1.0	69.3	16.5	6.5	7.6
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	59.8	32.9	5.2	2.1	64.1	25.9	6.3	3.7

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Kelantan

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**53.4**	**22.6**	**8.06**	**15.9**	**53.6**	**16.8**	**8.5**	**21.1**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	17.6	28.0	16.5	37.9	15.7	17.0	17.3	50.0
2,000 - 3,999	39.0	27.0	10.7	23.4	40.0	18.7	11.7	29.6
4,000 - 5,999	48.5	25.3	8.2	18.1	50.6	18.0	8.6	22.9
6,000 - 7,999	53.5	24.2	7.3	15.0	55.7	15.3	7.4	21.7
8,000 - 9,999	63.1	17.5	6.6	12.8	57.5	19.5	6.9	16.1
10,000 - 11,999	67.7	17.3	6.4	8.6	63.2	15.7	6.0	15.1
12,000 - 13,999	73.4	14.4	4.9	7.2	68.2	15.1	6.3	10.3
14,000 - 15,999	80.9	9.1	5.2	4.9	84.1	6.4	4.8	4.7
16,000 - 17,999	81.1	11.2	4.7	3.0	78.3	10.4	5.8	5.5
18,000 - 19,999	68.7	23.1	5.3	3.0	71.5	12.9	4.6	11.0
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	66.3	27.5	3.6	2.6	72.5	18.4	4.2	4.9

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Peratusan Pendapatan mengikut Punca, Kelas Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022
Percentage of Income by Source, Class of Income and State, 2019 and 2022

Melaka

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**62.1**	**15.1**	**11.7**	**11.1**	**62.6**	**17.5**	**8.9**	**11.0**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	6.9	20.0	29.2	44.1	9.6	2.1	25.5	62.8
2,000 - 3,999	35.5	13.0	18.8	32.7	36.1	13.0	15.0	35.9
4,000 - 5,999	60.3	9.4	15.1	15.1	57.2	12.9	11.2	18.8
6,000 - 7,999	63.6	11.7	12.4	12.3	66.0	14.0	9.5	10.5
8,000 - 9,999	68.0	12.8	10.0	9.3	68.5	15.7	7.6	8.2
10,000 - 11,999	71.4	10.1	10.9	7.5	70.3	13.1	7.3	9.3
12,000 - 13,999	65.0	20.1	10.5	4.4	71.2	16.6	7.2	5.0
14,000 - 15,999	73.3	12.9	9.1	4.7	64.5	18.4	8.5	8.6
16,000 - 17,999	68.4	17.7	8.2	5.7	70.3	18.0	7.5	4.3
18,000 - 19,999	68.8	12.5	12.3	6.4	72.7	19.9	6.9	0.5
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	60.7	27.4	7.6	4.3	60.5	31.1	6.5	1.9

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Negeri Sembilan

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**56.2**	**19.3**	**12.9**	**11.6**	**60.6**	**15.5**	**10.4**	**13.5**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	8.5	18.4	28.9	44.2	10.5	4.8	23.8	60.9
2,000 - 3,999	36.8	14.9	19.1	29.2	37.1	17.4	14.3	31.2
4,000 - 5,999	58.7	12.8	14.3	14.2	52.8	17.1	11.7	18.5
6,000 - 7,999	62.4	14.2	13.2	10.2	64.3	12.8	10.2	12.7
8,000 - 9,999	59.2	19.7	11.6	9.6	70.6	10.2	9.6	9.6
10,000 - 11,999	59.3	20.6	11.2	8.9	71.0	10.8	9.6	8.6
12,000 - 13,999	70.7	15.6	9.9	3.7	67.2	11.3	9.4	12.1
14,000 - 15,999	54.8	28.8	9.2	7.2	70.8	16.6	9.0	3.6
16,000 - 17,999	66.1	18.7	9.3	5.9	69.9	18.9	7.8	3.4
18,000 - 19,999	67.2	19.8	11.0	1.9	69.7	17.7	8.8	3.8
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	53.1	34.7	9.5	2.7	65.3	26.3	7.4	1.1

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Pahang

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**58.7**	**21.2**	**8.2**	**11.9**	**57.3**	**21.8**	**8.5**	**12.5**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	13.8	17.9	21.9	46.5	15.6	23.1	18.4	42.9
2,000 - 3,999	41.3	24.3	11.1	23.3	37.3	25.7	12.3	24.8
4,000 - 5,999	55.1	23.0	8.6	13.3	51.1	24.2	9.5	15.3
6,000 - 7,999	63.3	19.8	7.4	9.4	61.2	22.1	7.7	9.0
8,000 - 9,999	65.6	19.3	7.5	7.6	65.8	19.6	7.0	7.5
10,000 - 11,999	68.5	20.2	5.9	5.5	67.4	19.4	6.1	7.0
12,000 - 13,999	67.9	17.4	7.2	7.5	74.0	14.7	6.2	5.1
14,000 - 15,999	70.7	21.8	5.3	2.2	79.0	12.2	5.4	3.4
16,000 - 17,999	77.1	15.3	5.8	1.7	77.6	15.1	5.8	1.5
18,000 - 19,999	55.9	33.2	6.3	4.6	71.6	18.6	4.1	5.7
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	79.2	14.1	5.4	1.2	70.0	23.4	4.8	1.8

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to roundin*

Peratusan Pendapatan mengikut Punca, Kelas Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Percentage of Income by Source, Class of Income and State, 2019 and 2022

Pulau Pinang

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**60.4**	**14.3**	**18.0**	**7.4**	**63.5**	**10.0**	**17.0**	**9.4**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	18.8	12.5	33.2	35.6	11.2	8.2	31.2	49.3
2,000 - 3,999	45.8	9.4	22.6	22.1	36.9	9.6	24.1	29.3
4,000 - 5,999	59.6	9.8	19.1	11.4	55.4	9.0	19.3	16.2
6,000 - 7,999	62.2	11.2	18.4	8.2	59.2	11.1	18.2	11.5
8,000 - 9,999	65.2	12.3	16.9	5.7	65.7	10.7	16.1	7.5
10,000 - 11,999	63.8	11.6	18.4	6.2	68.8	9.0	15.8	6.4
12,000 - 13,999	66.5	14.1	15.7	3.8	70.2	9.8	14.9	5.1
14,000 - 15,999	70.7	10.3	16.4	2.5	71.1	8.1	16.0	4.8
16,000 - 17,999	59.3	22.9	15.9	1.8	69.5	11.4	14.5	4.6
18,000 - 19,999	68.4	12.1	15.5	3.9	73.1	8.2	14.9	3.9
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	52.7	29.5	16.7	1.1	72.1	10.6	14.9	2.4

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Perak

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**52.6**	**18.5**	**10.1**	**18.8**	**52.5**	**16.1**	**9.7**	**21.7**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	18.9	20.3	18.2	42.6	9.8	8.8	22.3	59.0
2,000 - 3,999	37.6	16.9	12.4	33.2	35.0	14.6	13.7	36.8
4,000 - 5,999	47.8	18.2	9.9	24.2	49.5	16.7	9.9	24.0
6,000 - 7,999	56.5	18.9	8.9	15.7	56.6	15.8	8.5	19.1
8,000 - 9,999	60.3	17.0	8.0	14.7	60.4	14.7	8.4	16.5
10,000 - 11,999	63.0	19.0	7.5	10.5	63.6	13.1	7.4	15.8
12,000 - 13,999	63.4	19.5	7.2	9.9	66.0	12.7	7.0	14.2
14,000 - 15,999	69.4	16.9	7.5	6.3	60.1	21.6	6.9	11.3
16,000 - 17,999	69.6	11.8	8.0	10.6	67.1	14.1	7.9	10.8
18,000 - 19,999	65.6	24.9	6.7	2.8	70.0	13.4	6.5	10.1
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	55.6	24.3	14.9	5.1	55.3	28.3	8.9	7.5

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana perbundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Perlis

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**56.1**	**22.8**	**7.8**	**13.3**	**55.7**	**20.7**	**9.1**	**14.5**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	9.6	21.7	26.3	42.4	1.3	20.8	28.8	49.1
2,000 - 3,999	40.3	28.1	11.2	20.4	37.4	24.8	14.4	23.3
4,000 - 5,999	53.9	25.4	7.8	13.0	52.9	23.1	9.0	15.0
6,000 - 7,999	56.3	25.6	6.8	11.4	57.3	21.9	7.6	13.2
8,000 - 9,999	64.2	21.5	6.1	8.1	65.9	17.5	6.8	9.7
10,000 - 11,999	63.7	17.4	6.1	12.8	64.1	19.2	6.4	10.2
12,000 - 13,999	77.7	10.4	5.4	6.5	65.7	19.0	6.5	8.8
14,000 - 15,999	68.7	20.4	5.0	5.9	75.7	11.5	5.9	7.0
16,000 - 17,999	73.2	7.3	6.7	12.8	77.1	5.0	5.5	12.4
18,000 - 19,999	53.3	39.3	7.1	0.3	55.8	21.8	10.0	12.4
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	69.9	8.9	3.2	17.9	67.1	20.2	5.8	7.0

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Peratusan Pendapatan mengikut Punca, Kelas Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022
Percentage of Income by Source, Class of Income and State, 2019 and 2022

Selangor

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**65.9**	**14.4**	**14.6**	**5.2**	**67.1**	**14.6**	**12.0**	**6.3**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	19.4	21.4	25.4	33.9	21.1	9.0	24.3	45.6
2,000 - 3,999	47.3	14.0	17.8	20.9	39.0	13.9	16.6	30.5
4,000 - 5,999	62.3	11.5	15.7	10.5	58.7	13.4	12.9	15.1
6,000 - 7,999	66.2	11.7	14.9	7.2	66.8	11.3	12.9	9.1
8,000 - 9,999	67.8	12.4	14.3	5.5	68.7	12.0	11.8	7.5
10,000 - 11,999	69.9	11.7	14.2	4.1	69.0	11.8	12.3	6.9
12,000 - 13,999	70.7	11.7	13.7	3.9	70.7	11.0	11.7	6.6
14,000 - 15,999	71.6	10.8	14.4	3.3	71.2	11.8	11.6	5.4
16,000 - 17,999	70.5	13.1	13.4	3.1	71.6	12.2	11.5	4.7
18,000 - 19,999	70.2	12.2	13.6	4.0	72.5	10.8	12.0	4.8
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	63.2	19.6	14.6	2.5	65.4	20.5	11.4	2.6

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Terengganu

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**53.9**	**24.5**	**12.3**	**9.3**	**58.6**	**19.2**	**10.6**	**11.6**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	30.5	18.0	20.4	31.2	28.9	14.5	24.7	41.1
2,000 - 3,999	45.7	24.3	13.1	16.9	50.3	17.2	14.3	20.2
4,000 - 5,999	50.0	23.9	13.3	12.7	51.9	21.2	12.4	15.3
6,000 - 7,999	49.1	28.6	13.2	9.1	54.3	20.4	11.7	13.0
8,000 - 9,999	51.9	26.1	12.8	9.1	58.6	19.8	10.6	10.2
10,000 - 11,999	57.0	23.9	11.5	7.6	63.2	17.7	9.2	9.9
12,000 - 13,999	56.7	26.6	11.4	5.3	69.5	13.8	8.6	8.4
14,000 - 15,999	66.8	18.9	10.3	4.0	68.9	15.7	8.3	7.2
16,000 - 17,999	74.4	11.7	9.6	4.2	70.1	18.0	8.2	3.9
18,000 - 19,999	70.9	17.4	9.5	2.2	78.1	10.1	8.8	4.2
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	62.4	25.2	9.9	2.5	62.5	22.5	6.5	5.5

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Sabah

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**60.3**	**19.9**	**11.5**	**8.3**	**59.0**	**18.2**	**12.7**	**10.1**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	19.1	29.8	22.4	28.9	18.3	23.0	24.6	34.1
2,000 - 3,999	45.0	22.6	15.1	17.1	39.8	22.9	16.8	20.5
4,000 - 5,999	58.6	18.6	12.3	10.6	54.5	19.4	13.3	12.8
6,000 - 7,999	66.5	15.9	11.2	6.4	61.6	16.7	12.2	9.5
8,000 - 9,999	70.3	14.5	10.5	4.7	66.0	14.8	12.0	7.2
10,000 - 11,999	72.9	13.2	9.5	4.4	69.6	14.3	11.0	5.1
12,000 - 13,999	74.2	13.7	9.1	2.9	70.0	14.5	11.0	4.5
14,000 - 15,999	75.1	13.3	8.4	3.2	70.2	15.4	9.9	4.5
16,000 - 17,999	73.4	15.2	9.5	1.9	70.1	15.7	10.3	4.0
18,000 - 19,999	72.7	16.2	8.9	2.2	75.7	11.9	9.4	3.0
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	44.7	46.0	7.6	1.7	64.3	23.0	9.9	2.9

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Peratusan Pendapatan mengikut Punca, Kelas Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022
Percentage of Income by Source, Class of Income and State, 2019 and 2022

Sarawak

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**62.5**	**15.0**	**12.0**	**10.5**	**62.1**	**14.4**	**11.5**	**12.0**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	15.0	27.1	20.4	37.4	16.0	16.9	23.2	43.9
2,000 - 3,999	42.3	20.7	15.0	22.0	43.5	15.6	16.1	24.9
4,000 - 5,999	57.8	16.4	12.9	12.8	57.7	14.6	12.2	15.5
6,000 - 7,999	66.1	12.6	12.2	9.1	63.0	13.1	11.7	12.2
8,000 - 9,999	70.2	12.7	11.1	6.0	69.8	10.3	10.7	9.2
10,000 - 11,999	70.9	12.7	10.4	6.0	72.1	10.8	10.2	6.9
12,000 - 13,999	73.2	11.0	10.2	5.7	72.0	11.9	9.6	6.5
14,000 - 15,999	76.4	10.4	10.0	3.2	71.7	12.7	9.4	6.2
16,000 - 17,999	78.9	9.4	8.8	3.0	74.6	11.3	8.9	5.3
18,000 - 19,999	72.4	13.2	10.6	3.7	72.6	15.0	8.4	4.1
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	70.1	17.4	9.0	3.5	61.9	26.3	8.2	3.6

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

W.P. Kuala Lumpur

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**64.3**	**19.5**	**12.9**	**3.4**	**67.0**	**13.1**	**15.8**	**4.1**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	12.5	8.1	34.3	45.1	11.1	0.0	33.8	55.0
2,000 - 3,999	31.4	16.9	19.8	31.9	39.7	10.5	22.8	27.1
4,000 - 5,999	57.9	15.3	13.5	13.3	59.3	10.9	16.0	13.8
6,000 - 7,999	68.7	12.1	11.7	7.5	70.4	9.4	13.7	6.5
8,000 - 9,999	71.7	12.4	11.8	4.1	72.8	8.7	13.5	5.0
10,000 - 11,999	73.6	10.1	12.1	4.2	74.8	7.3	14.1	3.8
12,000 - 13,999	76.3	8.5	12.1	3.1	72.1	8.5	15.9	3.4
14,000 - 15,999	71.9	13.5	13.3	1.4	73.3	7.4	16.4	2.9
16,000 - 17,999	72.3	13.0	12.9	1.7	67.7	13.2	16.6	2.5
18,000 - 19,999	72.7	12.4	13.5	1.4	66.7	14.2	15.6	3.5
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	51.4	33.9	13.4	1.2	61.7	19.4	16.9	2.0

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

W.P. Labuan

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**74.9**	**9.1**	**11.3**	**4.7**	**76.8**	**7.5**	**8.1**	**7.6**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
2,000 - 3,999	68.0	9.3	12.3	10.3	61.4	11.5	10.6	16.6
4,000 - 5,999	67.0	8.0	16.6	8.4	73.4	3.9	10.8	11.9
6,000 - 7,999	73.9	5.4	13.7	7.0	75.7	6.9	8.8	8.6
8,000 - 9,999	69.9	12.9	11.9	5.3	80.8	5.1	7.2	6.9
10,000 - 11,999	77.4	8.2	10.0	4.5	79.8	5.7	7.0	7.5
12,000 - 13,999	82.9	5.0	10.4	1.7	81.3	7.1	7.7	4.0
14,000 - 15,999	85.6	3.7	7.8	2.9	83.9	5.7	6.3	4.1
16,000 - 17,999	81.1	10.7	7.2	1.0	74.6	12.2	7.3	5.8
18,000 - 19,999	85.6	5.6	8.3	0.6	76.0	12.6	5.1	6.3
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	74.9	17.5	7.0	0.5	75.7	14.9	7.0	2.4

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Peratusan Pendapatan mengikut Punca, Kelas Pendapatan dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Percentage of Income by Source, Class of Income and State, 2019 and 2022

W.P. Putrajaya

Kelas Pendapatan/ *Income Class* **(RM)**	**2019**				**2022**			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji/ *Paid Employment* **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**	**Pekerjaan Bergaji/** Paid Employment **(%)**	**Bekerja Sendiri/** *Self-Employment* **(%)**	**Harta & Pelaburan/** *Property & Investment* **(%)**	**Pindahan Semasa Diterima/** *Current Transfer Received* **(%)**
Jumlah/*Total*	**79.7**	**3.9**	**14.3**	**2.1**	**82.0**	**2.5**	**11.4**	**4.1**
Kurang daripada/*Less than* 2,000	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
2,000 - 3,999	88.3	0.8	7.8	3.2	85.3	0.0	4.0	10.7
4,000 - 5,999	87.7	3.6	7.1	1.8	91.2	1.0	4.6	3.2
6,000 - 7,999	84.9	6.5	7.4	1.2	86.5	2.8	6.7	4.0
8,000 - 9,999	84.8	4.4	8.5	2.2	91.7	1.4	4.2	2.7
10,000 - 11,999	83.8	2.8	11.4	2.0	90.5	0.9	6.3	2.2
12,000 - 13,999	84.4	3.5	11.2	0.8	84.8	5.3	7.4	2.5
14,000 - 15,999	81.0	5.1	12.2	1.6	87.2	3.0	6.8	3.0
16,000 - 17,999	75.7	1.4	15.5	7.4	87.4	2.3	9.5	0.8
18,000 - 19,999	78.7	3.1	16.3	2.0	80.0	2.0	12.3	5.7
20,000 dan ke atas/ *and above*	72.9	3.9	21.0	2.2	73.3	2.8	18.3	5.6

Nota: Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran / *Note: Total may differ due to rounding*

Struktur Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Income Structure by Household Group and State, 2019 and 2022

JOHOR

		2019		2022	
T20		**175.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM14,629 CAGR: 5.8% Purata/ *Mean*: RM17,440 CAGR: 5.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 43.5%	**199.8 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM15,404 CAGR: 2.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM18,331 CAGR: 1.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 43.0%
M40	**Had M40** ***M40 Treshold***	**351.9 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM10,879** Penengah/ *Median*: RM7,549 CAGR: 4.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM7,725 CAGR: 4.6% Agihan/ *Share*: 38.6%	**399.6 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM11,919** Penengah/ *Median*: RM8,232 CAGR: 2.9% Purata/ *Mean*: RM8,378 CAGR: 2.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 39.3%
B40	**Had B40** ***B40 Treshold***	**351.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM5,400** Penengah/ *Median*: RM3,677 CAGR: 2.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM3,591 CAGR: 3.6% Agihan/ *Share*: 17.9%	**399.9 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM5,740** Penengah/ *Median*: RM3,843 CAGR: 1.5% Purata/ *Mean*: RM3,753 CAGR: 1.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 17.7%

KEDAH

		2019		2022	
T20		**99.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM10,204 CAGR: 2.0% Purata/ *Mean*: RM11, 874 CAGR: 1.2% Agihan/ *Share*: 43.0%	**106.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM10,051 CAGR: -0.5% Purata/ *Mean*: RM12, 040 CAGR: 0.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 43.3%
M40	**Had M40** ***M40 Treshold***	**199.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM7,549** Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,050 CAGR: 4.5% Purata/ *Mean*: RM5,267 CAGR: 4.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 38.2%	**213.8 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM7,429** Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,138 CAGR: 0.6% Purata/ *Mean*: RM5,280 CAGR: 0.1% Agihan/ *Share*: 38.1%
B40	**Had B40** ***B40 Treshold***	**199.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM3,710** Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,686 CAGR: 7.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,603 CAGR: 7.3% Agihan/ *Share*: 18.8%	**213.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM3,750** Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,666 CAGR: -0.2% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,578 CAGR: -0.3% Agihan/ *Share*: 18.6%

KELANTAN

		2019		2022	
T20		**69.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM9,500 CAGR: 4.0% Purata/ *Mean*: RM11,130 CAGR: 4.4% Agihan/ *Share*: 45.7%	**71.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM9,449 CAGR: -0.2% Purata/ *Mean*: RM11,288 CAGR: 0.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 46.2%
M40	**Had M40** ***M40 Treshold***	**138.2 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM6,619** Penengah/ *Median*: RM4,242 CAGR: 4.9% Purata/ *Mean*: RM4,428 CAGR: 4.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 36.3%	**143.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM6,469** Penengah/ *Median*: RM4,279 CAGR: 0.3% Purata/ *Mean*: RM4,421 CAGR: -0.1% Agihan/ *Share*: 36.2%
B40	**Had B40** ***B40 Treshold***	**138.2 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM3,030** Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,301 CAGR: 6.9% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,194 CAGR: 6.3% Agihan/ *Share*: 18.0%	**143.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM3,060** Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,190 CAGR: -1.6% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,148 CAGR: -0.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 17.6%

Struktur Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Income Structure by Household Group and State, 2019 and 2022

MELAKA

		2019		2022	
T20		**45.6 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM14,393 CAGR: 5.8% Purata/ *Mean*: RM17,413 CAGR: 6.9% Agihan/ *Share*: 45.0%	**52.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM15,036 CAGR: 1.5% Purata/ *Mean*: RM17,773 CAGR: 0.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 44.1%
M40	**Had M40** ***M40 Treshold***	**91.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM10,729** Penengah/ *Median*: RM7,001 CAGR: 2.1% Purata/ *Mean*: RM7,324 CAGR: 2.9% Agihan/ *Share*: 37.8%	**104.8 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM11,169** Penengah/ *Median*: RM7,432 CAGR: 2.0% Purata/ *Mean*: RM7,659 CAGR: 1.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 38.0%
B40	**Had B40** ***B40 Treshold***	**91.2 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM5,110** Penengah/ *Median*: RM3,318 CAGR: -1.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM3,327 CAGR: 0.0% Agihan/ *Share*: 17.2%	**104.9 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM5,220** Penengah/ *Median*: RM3,692 CAGR: 3.6% Purata/ *Mean*: RM3,608 CAGR: 2.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 17.9%

NEGERI SEMBILAN

		2019		2022	
T20		**54.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM13,257 CAGR: 6.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM15,538 CAGR: 5.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 46.3%	**61.8 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM13,023 CAGR: -0.6% Purata/ *Mean*: RM14,950 CAGR: -1.3% Agihan/ *Share*: 44.0%
M40	**Had M40** ***M40 Treshold***	**108.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM9,299** Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,866 CAGR: 2.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM6,165 CAGR: 3.4% Agihan/ *Share*: 36.7%	**123.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM9,509** Penengah/ *Median*: RM6,299 CAGR: 2.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM6,480 CAGR: 1.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 38.2%
B40	**Had B40** ***B40 Treshold***	**108.4 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM4,210** Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,801 CAGR: 1.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,844 CAGR: 3.4% Agihan/ *Share*: 17.0%	**123.8 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM4,330** Penengah/ *Median*: RM3,135 CAGR: 3.8% Purata/ *Mean*: RM3,022 CAGR: 2.0% Agihan/ *Share*: 17.8%

PAHANG

		2019		2022	
T20		**69.8 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM10,431 CAGR: 4.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM11,864 CAGR: 4.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 41.9%	**76.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM10,148 CAGR: -0.9% Purata/ *Mean*: RM11,453 CAGR: -1.2% Agihan/ *Share*: 39.6%
M40	**Had M40** ***M40 Treshold***	**139.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM7,599** Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,133 CAGR: 3.3% Purata/ *Mean*: RM5,328 CAGR: 3.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 37.6%	**153.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM7,799** Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,512 CAGR: 2.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM5,636 CAGR: 1.9% Agihan/ *Share*: 39.0%
B40	**Had B40** ***B40 Treshold***	**139.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM3,900** Penengah/ *Median*: RM3,017 CAGR: 3.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,910 CAGR: 3.9% Agihan/ *Share*: 20.5%	**153.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM4,140** Penengah/ *Median*: RM3,220 CAGR: 2.2% Purata/ *Mean*: RM3,082 CAGR: 1.9% Agihan/ *Share*: 21.4%

Struktur Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Income Structure by Household Group and State, 2019 and 2022

PULAU PINANG

T20		**89.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM14,002 CAGR: 4.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM16,762 CAGR: 4.8% Agihan/ *Share*: 43.1%	**95.6 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM15,524 CAGR: 3.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM18,187 CAGR: 2.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 44.0%
M40	**Had M40** ***M40 Treshold***	**179.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM10,679** Penengah/ *Median*: RM7,264 CAGR: 4.3% Purata/ *Mean*: RM7,472 CAGR: 4.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 38.4%	**191.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM11,489** Penengah/ *Median*: RM7,642 CAGR: 1.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM7,919 CAGR: 1.9% Agihan/ *Share*: 38.3%
B40	**Had B40** ***B40 Treshold***	**179.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM5,310** Penengah/ *Median*: RM3,631 CAGR: 3.3% Purata/ *Mean*: RM3,588 CAGR: 4.3% Agihan/ *Share*: 18.5%	**191.4 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM5,580** Penengah/ *Median*: RM3,680 CAGR: 0.5% Purata/ *Mean*: RM3,663 CAGR: 0.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 17.7%
		2019		**2022**	

PERAK

T20		**127.8 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM10,308 CAGR: 2.6% Purata/ *Mean*: RM12,708 CAGR: 4.9% Agihan/ *Share*: 45.0%	**129.9 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM10,765 CAGR: 1.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM12,690 CAGR: 0.0% Agihan/ *Share*: 43.9%
M40	**Had M40** ***M40 Treshold***	**255.8 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM7,639** Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,041 CAGR: 2.5% Purata/ *Mean*: RM5,233 CAGR: 2.4% Agihan/ *Share*: 37.1%	**260.0 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM7,919** Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,332 CAGR: 1.9% Purata/ *Mean*: RM5,502 CAGR: 1.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 38.1%
B40	**Had B40** ***B40 Treshold***	**255.8 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM3,660** Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,614 CAGR: 3.3% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,528 CAGR: 3.0% Agihan/ *Share*: 17.9%	**260.0 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM3,790** Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,675 CAGR: 0.8% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,604 CAGR: 0.1% Agihan/ *Share*: 18.0%
		2019		**2022**	

Nota/ *Notes*: 0.0 menunjukkan nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus/ *0.0 indicates a value less than 0.05 per cent*

PERLIS

T20		**11.8 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM9,782 CAGR: 2.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM11,084 CAGR: 2.8% Agihan/ *Share*: 40.4%	**15.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM10,296 CAGR: 1.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM11,665 CAGR: 1.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 41.1%
M40	**Had M40** ***M40 Treshold***	**23.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM7,929** Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,377 CAGR: 4.1% Purata/ *Mean*: RM5,538 CAGR: 4.1% Agihan/ *Share*: 40.5%	**30.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM7,789** Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,381 CAGR: 0.0% Purata/ *Mean*: RM5,590 CAGR: 0.3% Agihan/ *Share*: 39.4%
B40	**Had B40** ***B40 Treshold***	**23.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM3,870** Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,665 CAGR: 1.2% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,617 CAGR: 1.4% Agihan/ *Share*: 19.1%	**30.4 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM4,090** Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,828 CAGR: 2.0% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,746 CAGR: 1.6% Agihan/ *Share*: 19.5%
		2019		**2022**	

Nota/ *Notes*: 0.0 menunjukkan nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus/ *0.0 indicates a value less than 0.05 per cent*

Struktur Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022
Income Structure by Household Group and State, 2019 and 2022

SELANGOR

		2019		2022	
T20		**324.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM20,175 CAGR: 4.9% Purata/ *Mean*: RM24,911 CAGR: 5.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 46.0%	**354.9 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM21,410 CAGR: 2.0% Purata/ *Mean*: RM26,611 CAGR: 2.2% Agihan/ *Share*: 43.4%
M40	**Had M40** ***M40 Treshold***	**649.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM14,439** Penengah/ *Median*: RM9,737 CAGR: 4.2% Purata/ *Mean*: RM10,013 CAGR: 4.3% Agihan/ *Share*: 37.0%	**709.8 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM15,729** Penengah/ *Median*: RM11,432 CAGR: 5.3% Purata/ *Mean*: RM11,607 CAGR: 4.9% Agihan/ *Share*: 38.0%
B40	**Had B40** ***B40 Treshold***	**649.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM6,960** Penengah/ *Median*: RM4,657 CAGR: 1.9% Purata/ *Mean*: RM4,602 CAGR: 2.2% Agihan/ *Share*: 17.0%	**710.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM8,390** Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,708 CAGR: 6.8% Purata/ *Mean*: RM5,673 CAGR: 7.0% Agihan/ *Share*: 18.6%

TERENGGANU

		2019		2022	
T20		**51.4 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM12,137 CAGR: 4.2% Purata/ *Mean*: RM14,085 CAGR: 5.9% Agihan/ *Share*: 41.3%	**56.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM12,638 CAGR: 1.3% Purata/ *Mean*: RM15,061 CAGR: 2.2% Agihan/ *Share*: 41.5%
M40	**Had M40** ***M40 Treshold***	**103.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM9,259** Penengah/ *Median*: RM6,539 CAGR: 6.1% Purata/ *Mean*: RM6,656 CAGR: 5.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 39.1%	**112.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM9,229** Penengah/ *Median*: RM6,676 CAGR: 0.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM6,822 CAGR: 0.8% Agihan/ *Share*: 37.6%
B40	**Had B40** ***B40 Treshold***	**103.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM4,720** Penengah/ *Median*: RM3,372 CAGR: 2.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM3,342 CAGR: 4.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 19.6%	**112.6 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM5,150** Penengah/ *Median*: RM3,834 CAGR: 4.3% Purata/ *Mean*: RM3,772 CAGR: 4.0% Agihan/ *Share*: 20.9%

SABAH

		2019		2022	
T20		**102.6 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM11,461 CAGR: 1.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM13,286 CAGR: 2.2% Agihan/ *Share*: 46.2%	**120.2 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM11,880 CAGR: 1.2% Purata/ *Mean*: RM14,265 CAGR: 2.4% Agihan/ *Share*: 46.2%
M40	**Had M40** ***M40 Treshold***	**205.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM8,199** Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,177 CAGR: 2.2% Purata/ *Mean*: RM5,379 CAGR: 2.2% Agihan/ *Share*: 37.5%	**240.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**RM8,529** Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,511 CAGR: 2.1% Purata/ *Mean*: RM5,711 CAGR: 2.0% Agihan/ *Share*: 37.0%
B40	**Had B40** ***B40 Treshold***	**205.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM3,490** Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,444 CAGR: 4.0% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,343 CAGR: 3.1% Agihan/ *Share*: 16.3%	**240.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	**< RM3,840** Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,615 CAGR: 2.3% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,583 CAGR: 3.3% Agihan/ *Share*: 16.8%

Struktur Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022
Income Structure by Household Group and State, 2019 and 2022

SARAWAK

		2019		2022	
T20		**125.0 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM11,856 CAGR: 3.5% Purata/ *Mean*: RM13,446 CAGR: 4.9% Agihan/ *Share*: 45.1%	**119.4 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM12,617 CAGR: 2.1% Purata/ *Mean*: RM14,425 CAGR: 2.3% Agihan/ *Share*: 44.6%
	Had M40 ***M40 Treshold***		**RM8,649**		**RM9,209**
M40		**250.2 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,478 CAGR: 3.1% Purata/ *Mean*: RM5,707 CAGR: 2.4% Agihan/ *Share*: 38.3%	**238.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM6,005 CAGR: 3.1% Purata/ *Mean*: RM6,205 CAGR: 2.8% Agihan/ *Share*: 38.5%
	Had B40 ***B40 Treshold***		**< RM3,720**		**< RM4,160**
B40		**250.2 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,541 CAGR: 3.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,468 CAGR: 3.0% Agihan/ *Share*: 16.6%	**238.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM2,748 CAGR: 2.6% Purata/ *Mean*: RM2,726 CAGR: 3.3% Agihan/ *Share*: 16.9%

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR

		2019		2022	
T20		**96.9 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM22,610 CAGR: 3.8% Purata/ *Mean*: RM28,622 CAGR: 2.8% Agihan/ *Share*: 43.2%	**110.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM22,343 CAGR: -0.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM30,146 CAGR: 1.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 45.2%
	Had M40 ***M40 Treshold***		**RM16,639**		**RM16,779**
M40		**193.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM12,068 CAGR: 4.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM12,356 CAGR: 4.4% Agihan/ *Share*: 37.3%	**221.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM11,890 CAGR: -0.5% Purata/ *Mean*: RM12,180 CAGR: -0.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 36.6%
	Had B40 ***B40 Treshold***		**< RM4,210**		**< RM8,880**
B40		**193.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM6,623 CAGR: 7.2% Purata/ *Mean*: RM6,480 CAGR: 7.0% Agihan/ *Share*: 19.5%	**221.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM6,270 CAGR: -1.8% Purata/ *Mean*: RM6,068 CAGR: -2.2% Agihan/ *Share*: 18.2%

Struktur Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Negeri, 2019 dan 2022

Income Structure by Household Group and State, 2019 and 2022

W.P. LABUAN

	2019		2022	
T20	**4.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM15,196 CAGR: -0.1% Purata/ *Mean*: RM17,173 CAGR: -3.7% Agihan/ *Share*: 41.2%	**4.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM14,491 CAGR: -1.6% Purata/ *Mean*: RM16,241 CAGR: -1.9% Agihan/ *Share*: 39.2%
Had M40 ***M40 Treshold***		**RM11,389**		**RM10,799**
M40	**9.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM7,889 CAGR: 3.0% Purata/ *Mean*: RM8,154 CAGR: 3.6% Agihan/ *Share*: 39.1%	**8.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM7,874 CAGR: -0.1% Purata/ *Mean*: RM8,008 CAGR: -0.6% Agihan/ *Share*: 38.9%
Had B40 ***B40 Treshold***		**< RM5,910**		**< RM6,020**
B40	**9.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM4,272 CAGR: 5.2% Purata/ *Mean*: RM4,085 CAGR: 4.9% Agihan/ *Share*: 19.7%	**8.7 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM4,690 CAGR: 3.1% Purata/ *Mean*: RM4,522 CAGR: 3.4% Agihan/ *Share*: 21.9%

W.P. PUTRAJAYA

	2019		2022	
T20	**6.5 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM22,291 CAGR: 0.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM28,306 CAGR: 1.8% Agihan/ *Share*: 44.1%	**6.2 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM27,019 CAGR: 6.4% Purata/ *Mean*: RM30,552 CAGR: 2.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 45.3%
Had M40 ***M40 Treshold***		**RM16,329**		**RM18,319**
M40	**13.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM11,574 CAGR: 6.6% Purata/ *Mean*: RM11,874 CAGR: 6.0% Agihan/ *Share*: 37.0%	**12.3 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM11,296 CAGR: -0.8% Purata/ *Mean*: RM12,090 CAGR: 0.6% Agihan/ *Share*: 35.8%
Had B40 ***B40 Treshold***		**< RM5,910**		**< RM8,970**
B40	**13.1 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM5,976 CAGR: 0.1% Purata/ *Mean*: RM6,072 CAGR: 2.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 18.9%	**12.4 ribu isi rumah/** *thousand household*	Penengah/ *Median*: RM6,290 CAGR: 1.7% Purata/ *Mean*: RM6,342 CAGR: 1.5% Agihan/ *Share*: 18.9%

Barangan Popular bagi Kumpulan Perbelanjaan Terpilih mengikut Negeri, 2022

Popular Items for Selected Main Groups by State, 2022

JOHOR

Makanan & minuman

99.7%	Beras
97.0%	Ayam seekor
88.3%	Roti putih/ roti biasa
84.5%	Minyak masak

Kesihatan

69.5%	Pelitup muka
57.7%	Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan
56.0%	Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta
52.1%	Pil/ titisan vitamin & mineral

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

44.1%	Tuala/ tuala muka
40.8%	Jam dinding
35.4%	Permaidani
29.8%	Cermin hiasan rumah

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

25.8%	Tiket panggung wayang
19.6%	Pen mata bola
18.5%	Makanan & minuman yang dijual di panggung wayang
17.6%	Buku latihan/ lukisan/ nota/ graf/ kertas peperiksaan/ diari

KEDAH

Makanan & minuman

99.5%	Beras
98.7%	Ayam seekor
95.0%	Minyak masak
90.2%	Roti putih/ roti biasa

Kesihatan

54.3%	Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta
50.7%	Pelitup muka
48.2%	Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan
27.4%	Pil/ titisan vitamin & mineral

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

37.7 %	Permaidani
30.8 %	Jam dinding
29.6%	Sejadah
25.2%	Tuala/ tuala muka

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

18.1%	Tiket panggung wayang
13.5%	Makanan kucing
12.7%	Buku latihan/ lukisan/ nota/ graf/ kertas peperiksaan/ diari
12.6%	Buku rujukan peperiksaan (bercetak/ elektronik)

KELANTAN

Makanan & minuman

99.4%	Ayam seekor
97.9%	Beras
92.6%	Minyak masak
87.0%	Gula putih bertapis kasar

Kesihatan

27.1%	Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta
23.8%	Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan
20.4%	Pelitup muka
18.5%	Ubat demam

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

31.5%	Sejadah
26.9%	Permaidani
24.3%	Jam dinding
20.6%	Tuala/ tuala muka

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

18.2%	Makanan kucing
13.6%	Pen mata bola
11.5%	Barang mainan- tanpa kuasa
11.1%	Set alat tulis

Barangan Popular bagi Kumpulan Perbelanjaan Terpilih mengikut Negeri, 2022

Popular Items for Selected Main Groups by State, 2022

MELAKA

Makanan & minuman

Beras	97.5%
Ayam seekor	91.7%
Minyak masak	84.1%
Mee kering	75.6%

Kesihatan

Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta	52.5%
Pelitup muka	51.8%
Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan	37.2%
Cecair pembasmi kuman	31.7%

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

Tuala/ tuala muka	42.5%
Jam dinding	41.6%
Permaidani	39.8%
Sejadah	37.7%

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

Tiket panggung wayang	25.5%
[1]Lain-lain (contoh: tanah liat, cecair pemadam dll.)	17.4%
[2]Kertas (contoh: kertas fotostat/ A4/ A3dll.)	16.8%
Buku latihan/ lukisan/ nota/ graf/ kertas peperiksaan/ diari	16.5%

NEGERI SEMBILAN

Makanan & minuman

Beras	98.1%
Ayam seekor	96.9%
Minyak masak	84.1%
Ubi kentang	73.5%

Kesihatan

Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan	65.1%
Pelitup muka	63.3%
Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta	51.8%
Cecair pembasmi kuman	37.1%

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

Jam dinding	31.3%
Permaidani	22.5%
Bateri kering/ alkali	22.1%
Sejadah	20.7%

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

Tiket panggung wayang	11.4%
Makanan kucing	11.3%
Buku latihan/ lukisan/ nota/ graf/ kertas peperiksaan/ diari	11.0%
Bayaran tandas awam	10.7%

PAHANG

Makanan & minuman

Beras	99.1%
Ayam seekor	98.1%
Minyak masak	91.7%
Gula putih bertapis kasar	78.1%

Kesihatan

Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan	58.4%
Pelitup muka	54.6%
Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta	46.9%
Cecair pembasmi kuman	37.2%

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

Permaidani	45.0%
Jam dinding	43.7%
Sejadah	40.2%
Tuala/ tuala muka	30.4%

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

Makanan kucing	23.8%
Barang mainan- tanpa kuasa	18.5%
Buku latihan/ lukisan/ nota/ graf/ kertas peperiksaan/ diari	18.0%
Pen mata bola	13.7%

Barangan Popular bagi Kumpulan Perbelanjaan Terpilih mengikut Negeri, 2022

Popular Items for Selected Main Groups by State, 2022

PULAU PINANG

Makanan & minuman

99.4%	Beras
95.1%	Ayam seekor
86.3%	Minyak masak
82.0%	Roti putih/ roti biasa

Kesihatan

56.1%	Pelitup muka
53.2%	Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta
36.7%	Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan
36.2%	Pil/ titisan vitamin & mineral

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

43.6%	Jam dinding
43.5%	Tuala/ tuala muka
35.5%	Permaidani
25.5%	Cermin hiasan rumah

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

15.4%	Pen mata bola
11.7%	Buku latihan/ lukisan/ nota/ graf/ kertas peperiksaan/ diari
7.7%	Makanan kucing
6.7%	Barang mainan-tanpa kuasa

PERAK

Makanan & minuman

92.9%	Beras
89.9%	Ayam seekor
84.8%	Roti putih/ roti biasa
71.9%	Minyak masak

Kesihatan

62.8%	Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan
46.6%	Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta
37.0%	Pelitup muka
27.1%	Pil/ titisan vitamin & mineral

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

38.4%	Jam dinding
38.2%	Tuala/ tuala muka
30.5%	Permaidani
23.6%	Sejadah

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

18.3%	Tiket panggung wayang
13.5%	Makanan kucing
12.5%	Makanan & minuman yang dijual di panggung wayang
12.3%	4-D

PERLIS

Makanan & minuman

93.9%	Beras
93.2%	Ayam seekor
84.6%	Minyak masak
79.4%	Pelaling

Kesihatan

44.9%	Pelitup muka
35.8%	Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta
30.1%	Pil/ titisan vitamin & mineral
29.3%	Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

23.9%	Sejadah
18.6%	Permaidani
18.5%	Jam dinding
13.1%	Bateri kering/ alkali

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

22.1%	Baja
16.7%	Buku latihan/ lukisan/ nota/ graf/ kertas peperiksaan/ diari
16.4%	Bunga/ pokok buah hidup
14.0%	Tiket panggung wayang

Barangan Popular bagi Kumpulan Perbelanjaan Terpilih mengikut Negeri, 2022

Popular Items for Selected Main Groups by State, 2022

SELANGOR

Makanan & minuman

Beras	94.3%
Ayam seekor	93.8%
Roti putih/ roti biasa	91.1%
Minyak masak	79.0%

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

Permaidani	48.6%
Jam dinding	39.9%
Cermin hiasan rumah	33.6%
Lampu tidur/ meja	29.9%

Kesihatan

Pelitup muka	54.1%
Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta	46.2%
Cecair pembasmi kuman	37.2%
Pil/ titisan vitamin & mineral	33.3%

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

Tiket panggung wayang	34.9%
Makanan & minuman yang dijual di panggung wayang	23.2%
Buku latihan/ lukisan/ nota/ graf/ kertas peperiksaan/ diari	11.7%
Pen mata bola	11.3%

TERENGGANU

Makanan & minuman

Ayam seekor	97.2%
Beras	95.5%
Minyak masak	86.2%
Selayang/ basung	82.1%

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

Sejadah	58.8%
Permaidani	54.6%
Jam dinding	53.9%
Tuala/ tuala muka	37.9%

Kesihatan

Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta	57.6%
Pelitup muka	52.9%
Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan	49.0%
Ubat batuk	35.0%

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

Makanan kucing	25.4%
Buku latihan/ lukisan/ nota/ graf/ kertas peperiksaan/ diari	21.5%
Pen mata bola	17.5%
Pasu bunga	17.2%

SABAH

Makanan & minuman

Beras	99.8%
Minyak masak	86.9%
Selayang/ basung	69.5%
Kepak ayam	55.2%

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

Tuala/ tuala muka	32.8%
Jam dinding	18.2%
Baldi plastik	17.0%
Mentol lampu elektrik	16.1%

Kesihatan

Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta	56.3%
Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan	48.2%
Pelitup muka	43.5%
Ubat tahan sakit	30.6%

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

Tiket panggung wayang	11.9%
Barang mainan-tanpa kuasa	11.2%
Buku latihan/ lukisan/ nota/ graf/ kertas peperiksaan/ diari	11.0%
Makanan kucing	8.9%

Barangan Popular bagi Kumpulan Perbelanjaan Terpilih mengikut Negeri, 2022

Popular Items for Selected Main Groups by State, 2022

SARAWAK

Makanan & minuman

99.8%	Beras
93.0%	Tepung gandum
87.1%	Minyak masak
77.6%	Mee kering

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

34.5%	Tuala/ tuala muka
31.8%	Jam dinding
16.9%	Tikar getah
16.6%	Cadar (termasuk sarung bantal jika satu set)

Kesihatan

70.6%	Pelitup muka
54.5%	Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan
44.4%	Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta
33.6%	Cecair pembasmi kuman

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

24.9%	4-D
18.8%	Toto
14.6%	Makanan kucing
14.0%	Buku cerita/ novel (bercetak/ elektronik)

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR

Makanan & minuman

94.0%	Beras
83.0%	Ayam seekor
77.4%	Roti putih/ roti biasa
74.8%	Minyak masak

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

41.3%	Jam dinding
39.0%	Permaidani
29.0%	Tuala/ tuala muka
28.7%	Cermin hiasan rumah

Kesihatan

61.6%	Pelitup muka
46.4%	Cecair pembasmi kuman
33.5%	Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta
33.0%	Pil/ titisan vitamin & mineral

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

33.8%	Tiket panggung wayang
25.8%	Makanan & minuman yang dijual di panggung wayang
11.6%	Pen mata bola
9.7%	Pakej pelancongan (dalam Malaysia)

W.P. LABUAN

Makanan & minuman

99.4%	Beras
92.5%	Minyak masak
90.1%	Sawi/ 'choy sum'
84.9%	Kepak ayam

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

37.9%	Jam dinding
28.1%	Permaidani
24.6%	Lampu tidur/ meja
24.3%	Rak besi

Kesihatan

49.6%	Pelitup muka
27.8%	Pil/ titisan vitamin & mineral
26.3%	Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan
25.6%	Penghapus kuman

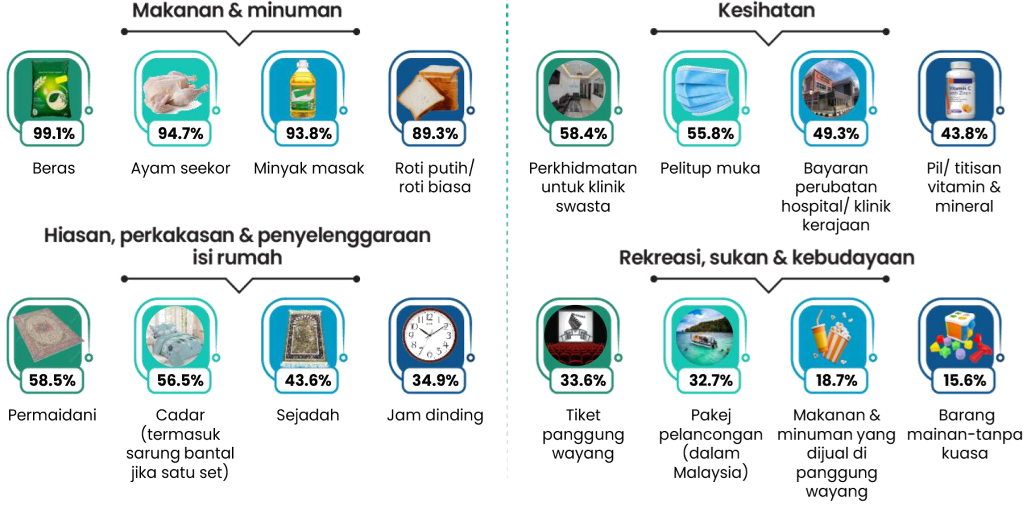
Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

21.7%	Makanan kucing
17.6%	Barang mainan-tanpa kuasa
12.4%	Bayaran gelanggang badminton/ tenis/ squash
10.4%	Raket/ jaring badminton

Barangan Popular bagi Kumpulan Perbelanjaan Terpilih mengikut Negeri, 2022

Popular Items for Selected Main Groups by State, 2022

W.P. PUTRAJAYA



Makanan & minuman

99.1%	Beras
94.7%	Ayam seekor
93.8%	Minyak masak
89.3%	Roti putih/ roti biasa

Kesihatan

58.4%	Perkhidmatan untuk klinik swasta
55.8%	Pelitup muka
49.3%	Bayaran perubatan hospital/ klinik kerajaan
43.8%	Pil/ titisan vitamin & mineral

Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah

58.5%	Permaidani
56.5%	Cadar (termasuk sarung bantal jika satu set)
43.6%	Sejadah
34.9%	Jam dinding

Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan

33.6%	Tiket panggung wayang
32.7%	Pakej pelancongan (dalam Malaysia)
18.7%	Makanan & minuman yang dijual di panggung wayang
15.6%	Barang mainan-tanpa kuasa

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[1] Merujuk kepada kod item “Lain-lain (contoh: tanah liat, cecair pemadam, tanda buku, kalendar, kad manila, bekas bancuh pewarna lukisan, kertas karbon, riben taip, dll.)”

[2] Merujuk kepada kod item “Kertas [contoh: kertas fotostat/ A4/ A3/ untuk cetak gambar (glossy/ matte paper), dll.]”

Bilangan isi rumah mengikut kumpulan etnik, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 1995 - 2022

Number of households by ethnic group, strata and state, Malaysia, 1995 - 2022

('000)

	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2022
Malaysia	3,778.1	3,879.0	3,875.2	3,743.5	5,458.0	5,777.0	6,024.6	6,384.5	6,676.8	6,947.7	7,276.7	7,909.2
Kumpulan etnik/ *Ethnic group*												
Bumiputera	2,287.4	2,363.7	2,341.9	2,282.4	3,462.6	3,640.5	3,911.9	4,240.9	4,398.3	4,482.4	4,733.9	5,253.1
Cina/*Chinese*	1,119.2	1,166.7	1,166.9	1,148.9	1,514.1	1,606.3	1,617.5	1,624.2	1,668.2	1,760.0	1,885.5	2,024.6
India/*Indians*	295.5	285.3	297.8	294.0	451.4	497.7	466.9	492.7	588.0	616.8	595.2	605.5
Lain-lain/*Others*	76.0	63.2	68.6	18.2	29.8	32.4	28.3	26.7	22.3	88.4	62.2	26.0
Strata												
Bandar/*Urban*	2,077.1	2,117.3	2,109.1	2,496.9	3,605.2	3,908.8	4,128.8	4,603.8	5,136.6	5,451.3	5,806.7	6,156.1
Luar bandar/*Rural*	1,701.1	1,761.6	1,766.1	1,246.5	1,852.8	1,868.2	1,895.8	1,780.6	1,540.2	1,496.3	1,470.0	1,753.1
Negeri/*State*												
Johor	457.9	492.3	477.6	498.2	650.3	708.4	734.2	786.2	806.1	834.1	879.3	999.4
Kedah	288.3	294.7	330.6	301.5	391.2	410.3	424.9	447.9	465.1	477.6	497.7	534.2
Kelantan	238.0	234.0	233.5	203.8	282.5	295.7	304.9	322.5	328.4	336.3	345.4	357.8
Melaka	114.7	124.3	119.7	105.9	155.7	167.1	173.3	181.3	204.7	213.6	227.9	262.0
Negeri Sembilan	157.7	159.6	153.4	148.2	202.4	218.3	223.2	239.6	244.8	254.0	270.8	309.3
Pahang	201.9	217.3	208.8	179.8	302.8	317.6	336.0	356.1	322.0	330.7	348.8	382.6
Pulau Pinang	236.1	237.6	245.9	256.6	325.9	344.9	360.2	382.9	413.3	430.8	448.7	478.3
Perak	397.4	448.3	388.9	399.1	508.7	527.8	544.5	572.6	598.8	619.0	639.4	649.9
Perlis	40.0	41.7	42.8	28.3	49.3	51.1	52.4	55.4	54.7	56.3	58.8	75.8
Selangor	616.0	586.5	620.8	678.7	1,100.2	1,182.9	1,245.3	1,321.6	1,468.0	1,550.5	1,623.1	1,774.8
Terengganu	157.1	147.4	150.8	129.2	190.8	203.8	212.1	225.3	229.9	238.8	257.6	281.4
Sabah	267.9*	260.3*	274.8*	220.5*	495.9*	491.4*	499.5	526.2	474.9	493.1	513.2	601.3
Sarawak	340.9	333.5	333.2	281.5	465.2	486.1	510.4	532.2	581.8	603.6	625.4	596.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	264.2	301.6	293.3	312.1	337.9	356.8	371.7	385.2	440.5	461.6	484.3	553.0
W.P. Labuan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.4	18.1	19.3	20.8	23.7	21.6
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.7	15.5	31.4	24.5	26.9	32.7	30.9

Nota/*Notes* :

* **Termasuk W.P. Labuan**/*Includes W.P. Labuan*

n.a.: **Tidak berkenaan**/*Not applicable*

Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 1995 - 2022

Median of monthly household gross income by ethnic group of head of household, strata and state, Malaysia, 1995 - 2022

(RM)

	1995	**1997**	**1999**	**2002**	**2004**	**2007**	**2009**	**2012**	**2014**	**2016**	**2019**	**2022**
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
Kumpulan etnik/ *Ethnic group*												
Bumiputera	1,143	1,407	1,423	1,695	1,862	2,228	2,534	3,282	4,214	4,846	5,420	5,793
Cina/*Chinese*	2,010	2,583	2,486	2,943	3,089	3,452	3,643	4,643	5,708	6,582	7,391	8,167
India/*Indians*	1,553	2,081	1,969	2,272	2,469	2,760	2,853	3,676	4,627	5,428	5,981	6,627
Lain-lain/*Others*	899	1,163	997	1,542	1,567	1,884	2,162	2,762	4,372	3,780	4,181	4,339
Strata												
Bandar/*Urban*	1,829	2,320	2,246	2,582	3,767	3,144	3,435	4,238	5,156	5,860	6,561	7,243
Luar bandar/*Rural*	991	1,239	1,249	1,289	1,402	1,709	1,836	2,372	3,123	3,471	3,828	4,094
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
Kedah	990	1,171	1,225	1,451	1,607	1,756	1,966	2,633	3,451	3,811	4,325	4,402
Kelantan	789	872	946	1,154	1,258	1,510	1,713	2,276	2,716	3,079	3,563	3,614
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
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
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
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
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
Perlis	889	1,114	1,086	1,431	1,459	1,746	1,832	2,387	3,500	4,204	4,594	4,713
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
Terengganu	756	1,026	1,155	1,331	1,353	1,796	2,096	3,034	3,777	4,694	5,545	5,878
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
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
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
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
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

Nota/*Notes* :

Data adalah berdasarkan kepada warganegara Malaysia/*Data is based on Malaysian citizens*

n.a.: **Tidak berkenaan/***Not applicable*

Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 1970 - 2022

Mean of monthly household gross income by ethnic group of head of household, strata and state, Malaysia, 1970 - 2022

(RM)

	1970*	1974*	1976	1979	1984	1987	1989**	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2022
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
Kumpulan etnik/ *Ethnic group*																				
Bumiputera	172	242	345	492	844	868	941	1,268	1,604	2,038	1,984	2,376	2,711	3,156	3,624	4,457	5,548	6,267	7,093	7,599
Cina/*Chinese*	394	534	787	1,002	1,552	1,488	1,629	2,192	2,890	3,738	3,456	4,279	4,437	4,853	5,011	6,366	7,666	8,750	9,895	10,656
India/*Indians*	304	408	538	756	1,107	1,105	1,207	1,604	2,140	2,896	2,702	3,044	3,456	3,799	3,999	5,233	6,246	7,150	8,216	8,950
Lain-lain/*Others*	813	1,299	1,268	1,475	2,957	2,992	952	1,163	1,284	1,680	1,371	2,165	2,312	3,561	3,640	3,843	6,011	4,951	5,933	5,960
Strata																				
Bandar/*Urban*	428	570	843	1,045	1,573	1,488	1,606	2,032	2,589	3,357	3,103	3,652	3,956	4,356	4,705	5,742	6,833	7,671	8,635	9,428
Luar bandar/*Rural*	200	269	385	523	842	881	957	1,024	1,326	1,704	1,718	1,729	1,875	2,283	2,545	3,080	3,831	4,359	5,004	5,147
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

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*

Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata kumpulan isi rumah mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah dan strata, Malaysia, 1970 - 2022

Mean of monthly household gross income of household group by ethnic group of head of household and strata, Malaysia, 1970 - 2022

	Tertinggi 20%/*Top 20%*																			**(RM)**
	1970*	**1974***	**1976**	**1979**	**1984**	**1987**	**1989****	**1992**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2002**	**2004**	**2007**	**2009**	**2012**	**2014**	**2016**	**2019**	**2022**
Malaysia	735	1,092	1,464	1,877	2,938	2,789	2,925	3,965	5,202	6,854	6,268	7,745	8,337	9,173	9,987	12,159	14,305	16,088	18,506	19,652
Kumpulan etnik/ *Ethnic group*																				
Bumiputera	444	669	849	1,274	2,176	2,169	2,303	3,191	3,986	5,195	4,855	5,849	6,877	7,666	8,976	10,666	12,630	14,098	16,089	17,127
Cina/*Chinese*	1,036	1,644	2,085	2,630	3,953	3,629	3,920	5,334	7,270	9,246	8,470	10,914	11,131	11,878	12,152	15,254	17,981	20,534	23,389	24,888
India/*Indians*	821	1,071	1,585	1,966	2,694	2,627	2,795	3,739	5,100	7,038	6,456	7,055	8,405	9,119	9,774	13,127	14,604	16,163	19,592	20,943
Lain-lain/*Others*	2,772	4,097	4,705	4,802	8,932	10,568	2,256	2,794	3,106	4,351	3,242	5,472	6,016	10,830	10,123	9,741	14,732	11,541	14,148	14,068
Strata																				
Bandar/*Urban*	n.a.	1,798	2,384	2,827	4,114	3,770	3,981	4,981	6,474	8,470	7,580	9,085	9,863	10,576	11,348	13,654	15,690	17,416	19,910	21,416
Luar bandar/*Rural*	n.a.	735	1,051	1,365	2,110	2,189	2,277	2,369	3,153	4,130	4,124	4,057	4,330	5,220	6,033	6,905	8,180	9,471	11,052	11,009

	Pertengahan 40%/*Middle 40%*																			**(RM)**
	1970*	**1974***	**1976**	**1979**	**1984**	**1987**	**1989****	**1992**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2002**	**2004**	**2007**	**2009**	**2012**	**2014**	**2016**	**2019**	**2022**
Malaysia	216	288	396	554	929	943	1,037	1,388	1,777	2,250	2,204	2,660	2,875	3,282	3,631	4,573	5,662	6,502	7,348	7,971
Kumpulan etnik/ *Ethnic group*																				
Bumiputera	151	209	264	429	738	773	844	1,121	1,461	1,795	1,810	2,167	2,408	2,863	3,272	4,123	5,190	5,953	6,712	7,226
Cina/*Chinese*	331	424	509	859	1,363	1,349	1,483	1,971	2,560	3,405	3,168	3,780	3,951	4,389	4,560	5,836	7,049	8,162	9,284	10,104
India/*Indians*	237	337	419	636	974	987	1,096	1,469	1,954	2,606	2,460	2,860	3,116	3,393	3,569	4,589	5,646	6,669	7,450	8,258
Lain-lain/*Others*	602	824	1,269	999	2,564	1,853	867	1,040	1,131	1,380	1,204	1,931	1,973	2,459	2,875	3,341	5,510	4,489	5,236	5,351
Strata																				
Bandar/*Urban*	n.a.	441	663	869	1,355	1,308	1,435	1,827	2,323	3,000	2,844	3,265	3,524	3,947	4,296	5,294	6,310	7,208	8,088	8,942
Luar bandar/*Rural*	n.a.	240	328	457	756	793	882	962	1,235	1,564	1,577	1,612	1,762	2,104	2,313	2,930	3,729	4,194	4,700	4,941

	Terendah 40%/*Bottom 40%*																			**(RM)**
	1970*	**1974***	**1976**	**1979**	**1984**	**1987**	**1989****	**1992**	**1995**	**1997**	**1999**	**2002**	**2004**	**2007**	**2009**	**2012**	**2014**	**2016**	**2019**	**2022**
Malaysia	76	107	136	201	347	371	424	545	693	867	865	1,019	1,101	1,345	1,440	1,847	2,537	2,848	3,152	3,401
Kumpulan etnik/ *Ethnic group*																				
Bumiputera	57	84	84	164	285	311	356	455	572	724	742	868	952	1,194	1,300	1,686	2,367	2,666	2,978	3,208
Cina/*Chinese*	136	180	202	331	541	556	634	843	1,062	1,356	1,271	1,485	1,597	1,805	1,897	2,455	3,127	3,446	3,760	4,092
India/*Indians*	112	159	177	272	447	462	528	671	868	1,149	1,092	1,249	1,339	1,545	1,547	1,937	2,672	3,131	3,299	3,648
Lain-lain/*Others*	45	99	126	287	362	339	394	470	539	660	616	766	820	1,025	1,187	1,472	2,234	2,131	2,539	2,539
Strata																				
Bandar/*Urban*	n.a.	172	255	331	521	527	590	761	942	1,193	1,155	1,344	1,450	1,655	1,794	2,235	2,927	3,262	3,454	3,920
Luar bandar/*Rural*	n.a.	92	109	169	292	324	373	413	515	649	670	699	783	994	1,033	1,319	1,760	1,969	2,286	2,424

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*

Agihan pendapatan kumpulan isi rumah mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah dan strata, Malaysia, 1970 - 2022

Income share of household group by income, ethnic group of head of household and strata, Malaysia, 1970 - 2022

Tertinggi 20%/*Top 20%* (%)

	1970*	1974*	1976	1979	1984	1987	1989**	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2022
Malaysia	55.7	58.0	57.9	55.5	53.5	51.5	50.0	50.6	51.3	52.4	50.5	51.3	51.8	49.8	49.6	48.6	46.1	46.2	46.8	46.3
Kumpulan etnik/ *Ethnic group*																				
Bumiputera	51.6	53.2	54.9	51.8	51.5	50.0	49.0	50.3	49.5	50.8	48.7	49.1	51.2	48.7	49.5	47.9	45.5	45.0	45.4	45.1
Cina/*Chinese*	52.6	57.7	59.4	52.5	50.9	48.7	48.1	48.7	50.1	49.3	48.8	50.9	50.6	49.0	48.4	47.9	46.9	46.9	47.3	46.7
India/*Indians*	54.0	51.9	57.0	52.0	48.7	47.6	46.3	46.6	47.5	48.4	47.6	46.2	50.1	48.0	48.8	50.1	46.7	45.2	47.6	46.8
Lain-lain/*Others*	68.2	68.8	62.9	65.1	60.4	70.7	47.2	48.1	48.2	62.2	47.1	50.4	48.6	60.8	55.3	49.8	48.7	46.5	47.6	47.0
Strata																				
Bandar/*Urban*	n.a.	59.5	56.2	54.1	52.3	50.6	49.6	49.0	49.8	50.2	48.7	49.6	49.8	48.6	48.2	47.5	45.9	45.4	46.1	45.4
Luar bandar/*Rural*	n.a.	52.6	54.6	52.1	50.1	49.2	47.6	46.3	47.4	48.2	47.9	46.7	46.0	45.7	47.4	44.8	42.7	43.4	44.1	42.8

Pertengahan 40%/*Middle 40%* (%)

	1970*	1974*	1976	1979	1984	1987	1989**	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2022
Malaysia	32.8	30.6	31.3	32.7	33.8	34.8	35.5	35.5	35.0	34.4	35.5	35.2	35.0	35.6	36.1	36.6	37.1	37.4	37.2	37.6
Kumpulan etnik/ *Ethnic group*																				
Bumiputera	35.2	33.4	34.1	34.9	35.0	35.6	35.9	35.4	36.3	35.0	36.4	36.3	35.3	36.3	36.1	37.0	37.4	38.0	37.8	38.0
Cina/*Chinese*	34.1	29.7	29.0	34.3	35.0	36.3	36.3	35.9	35.3	36.2	36.5	35.3	35.4	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.8	37.3	37.5	37.9
India/*Indians*	31.2	32.7	30.1	33.6	35.1	35.7	36.2	36.7	36.3	35.8	36.3	37.4	35.5	35.7	35.7	35.1	36.2	37.3	36.3	36.9
Lain-lain/*Others*	29.6	27.9	33.8	27.1	34.7	24.8	36.3	35.7	35.1	28.3	35.0	35.5	35.9	27.6	31.6	34.7	36.5	36.2	35.3	36.0
Strata																				
Bandar/*Urban*	n.a.	29.1	31.4	33.3	34.4	35.2	35.7	36.0	35.7	35.6	36.5	35.7	35.6	36.2	36.5	36.9	36.9	37.6	37.5	37.9
Luar bandar/*Rural*	n.a.	34.3	34.1	34.9	36.0	36.1	36.8	37.6	37.1	36.6	36.5	37.2	37.4	36.9	36.4	38.0	38.9	38.5	37.6	38.4

Terendah 40%/*Bottom 40%* (%)

	1970*	1974*	1976	1979	1984	1987	1989**	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2022
Malaysia	11.5	11.4	10.8	11.9	12.7	13.7	14.5	13.9	13.7	13.2	14.0	13.5	13.2	14.6	14.3	14.8	16.8	16.4	16.0	16.1
Kumpulan etnik/ *Ethnic group*																				
Bumiputera	13.2	13.4	11.0	13.3	13.5	14.4	15.1	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.9	14.6	13.5	15.2	14.4	15.1	17.1	17.0	16.8	16.9
Cina/*Chinese*	13.3	12.6	11.6	13.2	14.1	15.0	15.6	15.4	14.6	14.5	14.7	13.8	14.0	14.9	15.2	15.4	16.3	15.8	15.2	15.4
India/*Indians*	14.8	15.4	12.9	14.4	16.2	16.7	17.5	16.7	16.2	15.8	16.1	16.4	14.4	16.2	15.5	14.8	17.1	17.5	16.1	16.3
Lain-lain/*Others*	2.2	3.3	3.4	7.8	4.9	4.5	16.5	16.2	16.7	9.5	17.9	14.1	15.5	11.5	13.1	15.5	14.8	17.2	17.1	17.1
Strata																				
Bandar/*Urban*	n.a.	11.4	12.1	12.7	13.3	14.2	14.7	15.0	14.5	14.2	14.8	14.7	14.6	15.2	15.3	15.6	17.2	17.0	16.4	16.7
Luar bandar/*Rural*	n.a.	13.1	11.3	12.9	13.9	14.7	15.6	16.1	15.5	15.2	15.6	16.1	16.6	17.4	16.2	17.1	18.4	18.1	18.3	18.8

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*

Insiden kemiskinan tegar mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 1984 – 2022

Incidence of hardcore poverty by ethnic group of head of household, strata and state, Malaysia, 1984 – 2022

(%)

	1984	1987	1989*	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019**	2020***	2022
Malaysia	**6.9**	**5.1**	**3.9**	**2.9**	**2.0**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**0.2**
Kumpulan Etnik/*Ethnic group*																	
Bumiputera	9.9	7.4	5.8	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.3
Cina/Chinese	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
India/*Indians*	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.1
Lain-lain/*Others*	7.1	5.2	3.4	3.2	2.8	0.9	2.9	1.8	1.2	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.3
Strata																	
Bandar/*Urban*	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1
Luar Bandar/*Rural*	9.3	6.7	5.2	5.1	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.9	0.7
Negeri/*State*																	
Johor	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1
Kedah	13.5	9.8	8.4	5.4	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.3
Kelantan	15.5	7.6	7.2	8.7	7.4	5.7	4.3	3.6	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	4.1	0.8
Melaka	5.5	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.1
Negeri Sembilan	3.7	5.5	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1
Pahang	5.4	2.4	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
Pulau Pinang	4.1	4.0	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Perak	6.7	5.8	4.9	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.2
Perlis	11.7	7.4	3.2	4.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.1
Selangor	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Terengganu	11.6	15.1	10.4	9.2	7.5	5.0	4.9	2.8	4.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2
Sabah	9.7	8.7	9.3	6.8	4.9	2.0	3.4	3.1	6.9	3.8	4.8	1.6	0.6	0.2	1.5	2.7	1.2
Sarawak	10.0	4.4	3.3	3.0	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Nota/Note:

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

** **Mulai tahun 2019, data adalah berdasarkan kepada metodologi PGK 2019**/ Starting 2019, data is based on 2019 methodology PLI

*****Laporan Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020**/ Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty Report 2020

Insiden kemiskinan relatif mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 1995 – 2022

Incidence of relative poverty by ethnic group of head of household, strata and state, Malaysia, 1995 - 2022

(%)

	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2022
Malaysia	**19.5**	**19.7**	**19.0**	**20.0**	**19.9**	**17.4**	**19.3**	**19.2**	**15.6**	**15.9**	**16.9**	**16.6**
Penengah/*Median* (RM)	1,377	1,724	1,704	2,049	2,211	2,552	2,841	3,626	4,585	5,228	5,873	6,338
1/2 Penengah/*Median* (RM)	689	862	852	1,025	1,106	1,276	1,421	1,813	2,293	2,614	2,937	3,169
Kumpulan Etnik/*Ethnic group*												
Bumiputera	18.9	18.3	18.1	19.0	18.6	15.7	18.8	18.5	15.3	18.2	18.8	18.6
Cina/*Chinese*	17.6	18.2	18.9	19.7	18.7	18.2	18.1	17.4	14.3	10.3	12.3	12.1
India/*Indians*	14.5	15.4	14.3	15.6	16.1	14.8	16.6	17.8	13.7	12.0	15.4	13.7
Lain-lain/*Others*	11.1	11.8	9.5	18.2	16.5	14.8	10.3	18.6	18.6	30.9	27.9	30.6
Strata												
Bandar/*Urban*	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.5	18.2	17.7	17.9	17.9	13.7	11.1	12.8	11.9
Luar Bandar/*Rural*	17.4	17.6	17.0	16.1	14.9	12.7	13.1	15.1	14.4	33.0	33.2	33.3
Negeri/*State*												
Johor	16.1	15.8	15.6	16.1	15.3	14.2	17.2	16.1	10.2	13.5	15.3	15.9
Kedah	16.3	18.7	19.1	18.5	15.7	11.8	16.0	16.5	12.1	15.9	10.9	11.9
Kelantan	20.8	17.8	16.7	15.4	12.1	10.2	11.4	14.3	12.4	12.1	9.9	12.2
Melaka	15.8	15.7	17.2	16.1	16.3	16.5	14.8	15.4	8.8	10.7	17.0	13.2
Negeri Sembilan	15.1	15.6	17.1	18.1	16.8	15.3	12.7	15.5	13.0	15.5	11.6	13.3
Pahang	13.8	10.3	9.0	12.8	14.0	9.4	12.0	12.7	12.1	8.2	6.0	7.7
Pulau Pinang	18.4	16.5	16.6	20.3	15.8	15.2	15.4	16.5	12.4	6.6	13.2	15.3
Perak	16.5	15.4	15.7	17.6	18.4	14.3	13.3	18.6	16.0	14.1	11.3	13.5
Perlis	13.1	15.1	15.7	19.5	15.8	18.9	17.0	19.2	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.6
Selangor	19.4	20.2	19.0	17.3	17.8	16.0	16.2	15.6	11.1	10.7	15.3	14.2
Terengganu	18.7	19.8	18.7	15.8	16.1	13.3	12.1	20.5	13.7	10.2	8.2	6.9
Sabah	19.6	19.7	16.3	21.1	21.2	15.8	19.5	18.6	16.3	17.6	14.7	14.5
Sarawak	17.9	16.8	16.2	18.0	15.1	13.6	16.4	19.6	17.1	16.8	15.2	16.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	17.3	18.8	17.4	18.2	18.7	17.8	16.8	12.3	13.3	13.8	10.6	12.7
W.P. Labuan	n.a	n.a	21.6	21.6	14.1	15.3	17.9	17.6	14.1	11.6	12.9	7.0
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	16.6	11.1	4.9	7.9	6.8	12.1	11.4

Insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 1970 – 2022

Incidence of absolute poverty by ethnic group of head of household, strata and state, Malaysia, 1970 - 2022

(%)

	1970*	1976	1979	1984	1987	1989**	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019***	2022
Malaysia	49.3	37.7	37.4	20.7	19.4	16.5	12.4	8.7	6.1	7.5	5.1	5.7	3.6	3.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	5.6	6.2
Kumpulan Etnik/*Ethnic group*																			
Bumiputera	64.8	46.4	49.2	28.7	26.6	23.0	17.5	12.2	9.0	10.2	7.3	8.3	5.3	5.3	2.2	0.8	0.5	7.2	7.9
Cina/*Chinese*	26.0	17.4	16.5	7.8	7.0	5.4	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.9
India/*Indians*	39.2	27.3	19.8	10.1	9.6	7.6	4.5	2.6	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	1.8	0.6	0.1	4.8	5.4
Lain-lain/*Others*	44.8	33.8	28.9	18.8	20.3	22.8	21.7	22.5	13.0	21.7	14.3	6.9	10.1	6.7	1.5	0.9	1.5	13.5	6.5
Strata																			
Bandar/*Urban*	21.3	15.4	17.5	8.5	8.5	7.1	4.7	3.6	2.1	3.4	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	3.8	4.5
Luar Bandar/*Rural*	58.7	45.7	45.8	27.3	24.8	21.1	21.2	14.9	10.9	12.4	11.4	11.9	7.1	8.4	3.4	1.6	1.0	12.4	12.0
Negeri/*State*																			
Johor	45.7	29.0	18.2	12.2	11.1	10.1	5.6	3.1	1.6	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.6
Kedah	63.2	61.0	53.8	36.6	31.3	30.0	21.2	12.2	11.5	13.5	10.7	7.0	3.1	5.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	8.8	9.0
Kelantan	76.1	67.1	55.0	39.2	31.6	29.9	29.5	22.9	19.5	18.7	12.4	10.6	7.2	4.8	2.7	0.9	0.4	12.4	13.2
Melaka	44.9	32.4	20.4	15.8	11.7	12.4	8.5	5.3	3.6	5.7	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.9	4.2
Negeri Sembilan	44.8	33.0	26.3	13.0	21.5	9.5	8.1	4.9	4.5	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	4.3	4.4
Pahang	43.2	38.9	26.9	15.7	12.3	10.2	6.9	6.8	4.1	5.5	3.8	4.0	1.7	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.2	4.3	6.3
Pulau Pinang	43.7	32.4	19.7	13.4	12.9	8.9	4.0	4.0	1.6	2.7	1.4	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.9	2.0
Perak	48.6	43.0	30.5	20.3	19.9	19.3	10.2	9.1	4.5	9.5	7.9	4.9	3.4	3.5	1.5	0.7	0.2	7.3	7.5
Perlis	73.9	59.8	63.1	33.7	29.1	17.2	19.8	11.8	10.6	13.3	10.1	6.3	6.8	6.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	3.9	4.0
Selangor	29.2	22.9	14.5	8.6	8.9	7.8	4.3	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.5
Terengganu	68.9	60.3	53.1	28.9	36.1	31.2	25.6	23.4	17.3	14.9	10.7	15.4	6.4	4.0	1.7	0.6	0.4	6.1	6.2
Sabah	n.a	58.3	40.7	33.1	35.3	29.7	27.8	22.6	22.1	20.1	16.0	24.2	16.4	19.7	8.1	4.0	2.9	19.5	19.7
Sarawak	n.a	56.5	47.8	31.9	24.7	21.0	19.2	10.0	7.5	6.7	5.8	7.5	4.2	5.3	2.4	0.9	0.6	9.0	10.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.9	5.2	3.8	1.7	0.5	0.1	2.3	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4
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	2.7	4.2	4.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.1	2.5
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1

Nota/Note

* **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

*** **Mulai tahun 2019, data adalah berdasarkan kepada metodologi PGK 2019**/ Starting 2019, data is based on 2019 methodology PLI

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