

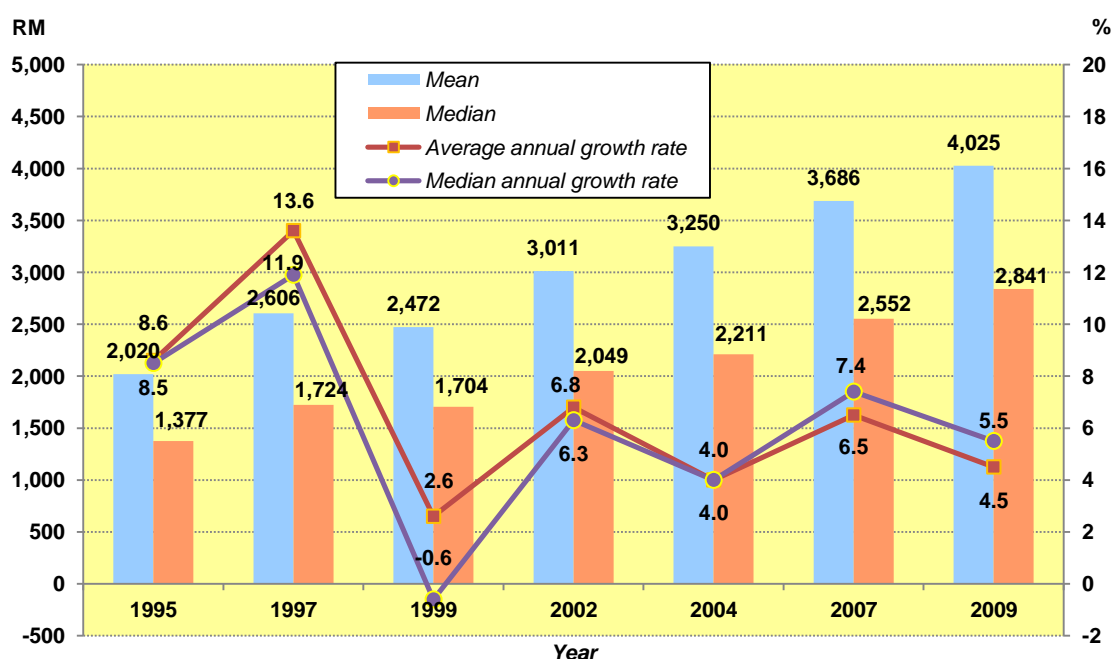
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics on household income based on the Household Income /Basic Amenities Survey (HIS/BA) conducted in 2009. The information published included mean, median of the household income, percentage of the number of households by income class and information related to incidence of poverty in Malaysia.

2.0 MEAN AND MEDIAN OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 1995–2009

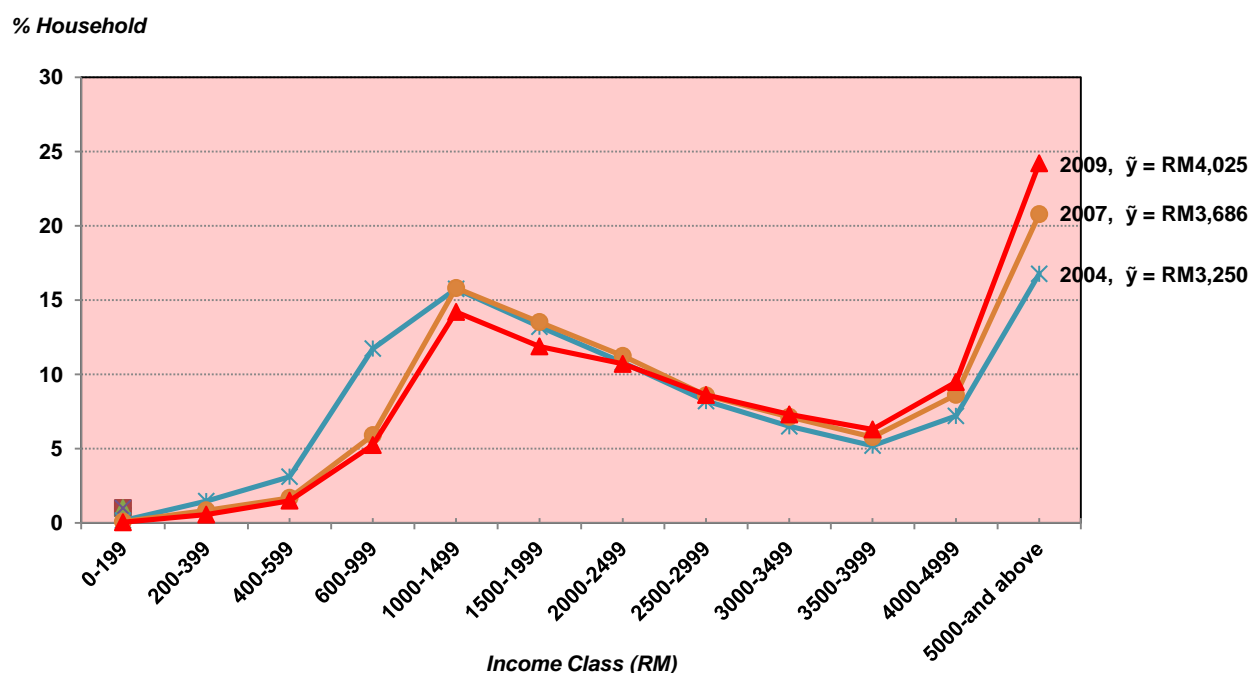
The mean household income for Malaysia was recorded at RM4,025 per month in 2009, an increase of 9.2 per cent as compared to RM3,686 in 2007. The highest annual growth was recorded in 2007 at 6.5 per cent while the lowest was recorded in 1999 (-0.6 per cent) (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Mean, median and annual growth rate of monthly household income, Malaysia, 1995–2009



3.0 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD BY INCOME CLASS, 2004–2009

The percentage of households in the income class of RM5,000 and above shows an increase from 16.8 per cent to 24.2 per cent in the year of 2009 as compared in 2004. Meanwhile, the percentage of households in the income class of below RM2,500 decreased to 44.2 per cent in 2009 as compared to 56.2 per cent in 2004 (Chart 2).

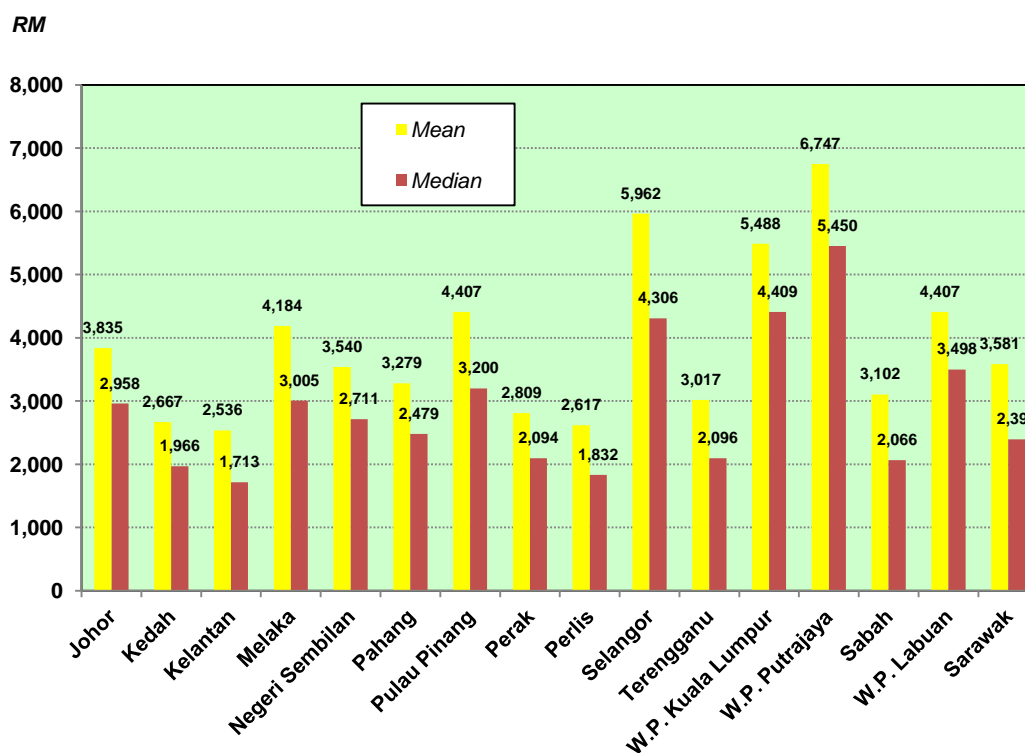
Chart 2: Percentage of household by income class, Malaysia, 2004–2009

4.0 MEAN AND MEDIAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATE, MALAYSIA, 2009

W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest average household income amounting to RM6,747 per month followed by Selangor (RM5,962) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM5,488). Three states recorded the average monthly household income of above RM4,000 per month that is Melaka (RM4,184), Pulau Pinang (RM4,407) and W.P. Labuan (RM4,407). The states which recorded the lowest average monthly household income were Kelantan (RM2,536), Perlis (RM2,617) and Kedah (RM2,667).

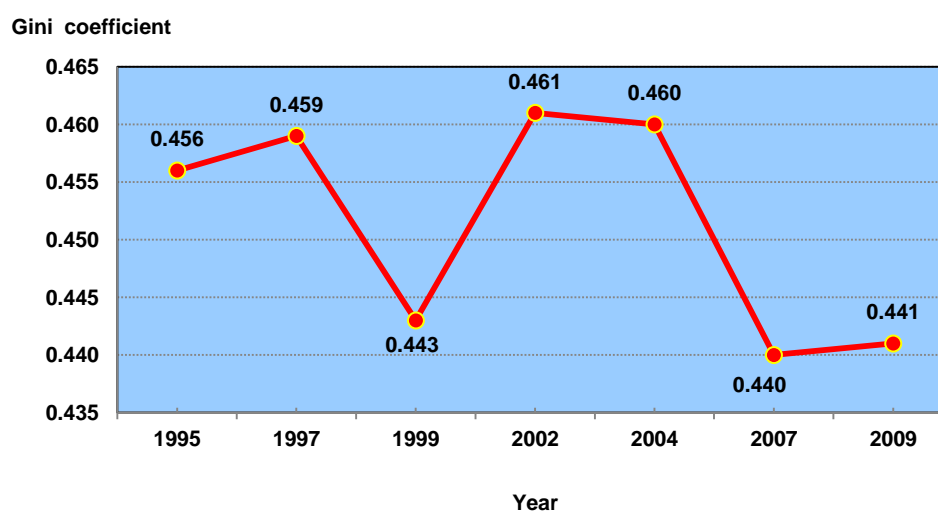
The highest median of monthly household income was W.P. Putrajaya (RM5,450) followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM4,409) and Selangor (RM4,306). Three states that recorded the median of monthly household income of below RM2,000 were Kedah (RM1,966), Perlis (RM1,832) and Kelantan (RM1,713) (**Chart 3**).

Chart 3: Mean and median of monthly household income by state, Malaysia, 2009



5.0 GINI COEFICIENT OF THE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME, MALAYSIA, 1995–2009

The Gini coefficient (G) is a measure of income concentration derived from the Lorenz Curve. The curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative per cent of households on the X axis against the cumulative per cent of the aggregate income received by these households on the Y axis. The value of the Gini coefficient ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 denotes complete equality of income share and 1 represents total inequality of income share. The Gini coefficient of household income for 2009 in Malaysia was 0.441 as compared to 0.440 in 2007. During the period of 1995–2009 the highest Gini coefficient was recorded in 2002 (0.461) while the lowest was recorded in 2007 (0.440) (**Chart 4**).

Chart 4: Gini coefficient of monthly household income, Malaysia, 1995–2009

6.0 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY IN MALAYSIA, 1995–2009

The incidence of poverty in Malaysia showed a declining trend since 1995. The poverty rate recorded in 1995 was 8.7 per cent as compared to 3.8 per cent in 2009. In 1999, the poverty rate leaped to 8.5 per cent as compared to 6.1 per cent in 1997. The hard core poverty rate showed a decline for the period of 2002–2009 from 1.0 per cent to 0.7 per cent (**Chart 5**).

Chart 5: Incidence of poverty, Malaysia, 1995–2009