

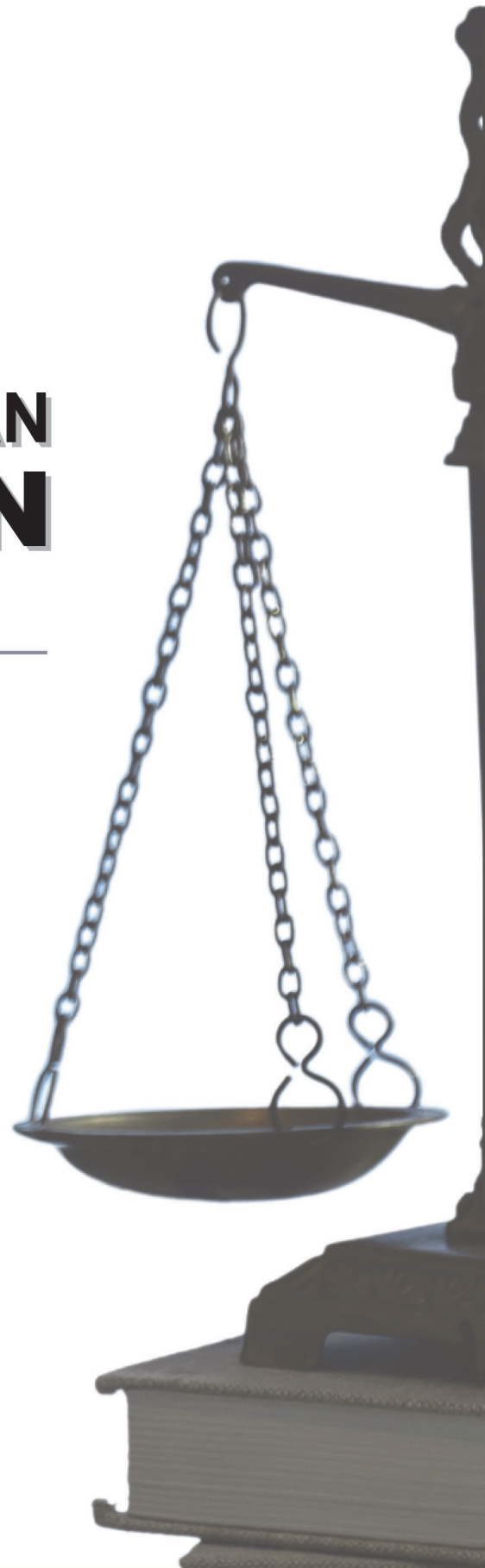


KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KETIDAKSAMARATAAN PENDAPATAN

INCOME INEQUALITY

**MALAYSIA
2022**





KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KETIDAKSAMARATAAN PENDAPATAN

INCOME INEQUALITY

2022

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (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

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (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.

The 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".

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Blok C6 & C7, Kompleks C,

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62514 Putrajaya,

MALAYSIA

Telefon : 03-8885 7000

Faks : 03-8888 9248

Portal : <https://www.dosm.gov.my>

Facebook/Twitter/Instagram : StatsMalaysia

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Emel / *Email* : info@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan umum / *general enquiries*)

data@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan & permintaan data / *data request & enquiries*)

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Tiada bahagian daripada terbitan ini boleh diterbitkan semula, disimpan untuk pengeluaran atau ditukar dalam apa-apa bentuk atau dengan alat apa jua pun kecuali setelah mendapat kebenaran daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

“Sumber : Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”.

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PRAKATA

Ketidaksamarataan Pendapatan Malaysia, 2022 diterbitkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) yang membentangkan statistik mengenai ketidaksamarataan pendapatan menggunakan data yang diperoleh daripada Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah. Statistik ketidaksamarataan pendapatan yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan konsep dan garis panduan daripada *Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011* yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations*.

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

Laporan ini mengandungi empat bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama memaparkan penemuan utama ketidaksamarataan pendapatan di Malaysia berdasarkan indikator terpilih. Bahagian kedua mendedahkan ketidaksamarataan global dengan membandingkan nilai ketidaksamarataan di Malaysia dengan negara terpilih. Jadual statistik terperinci disediakan di bahagian ketiga. Sementara itu, bahagian terakhir menerangkan aspek teknikal seperti konsep, definisi dan metodologi bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

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

Income Inequality Malaysia, 2022 is published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) which presents statistics on income inequality using the data obtained from the Household Income Survey. Income inequality statistics published in this report is 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 consists of four main parts. The first part presents the main findings of income inequality in Malaysia based on selected indicators. The second part reveals global inequality by comparing inequality values in Malaysia with selected countries. A detailed statistical table is provided in the third part. Meanwhile, the last part describes technical aspects such as concepts, definitions and methodology to facilitate users to better understand the published statistics.

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

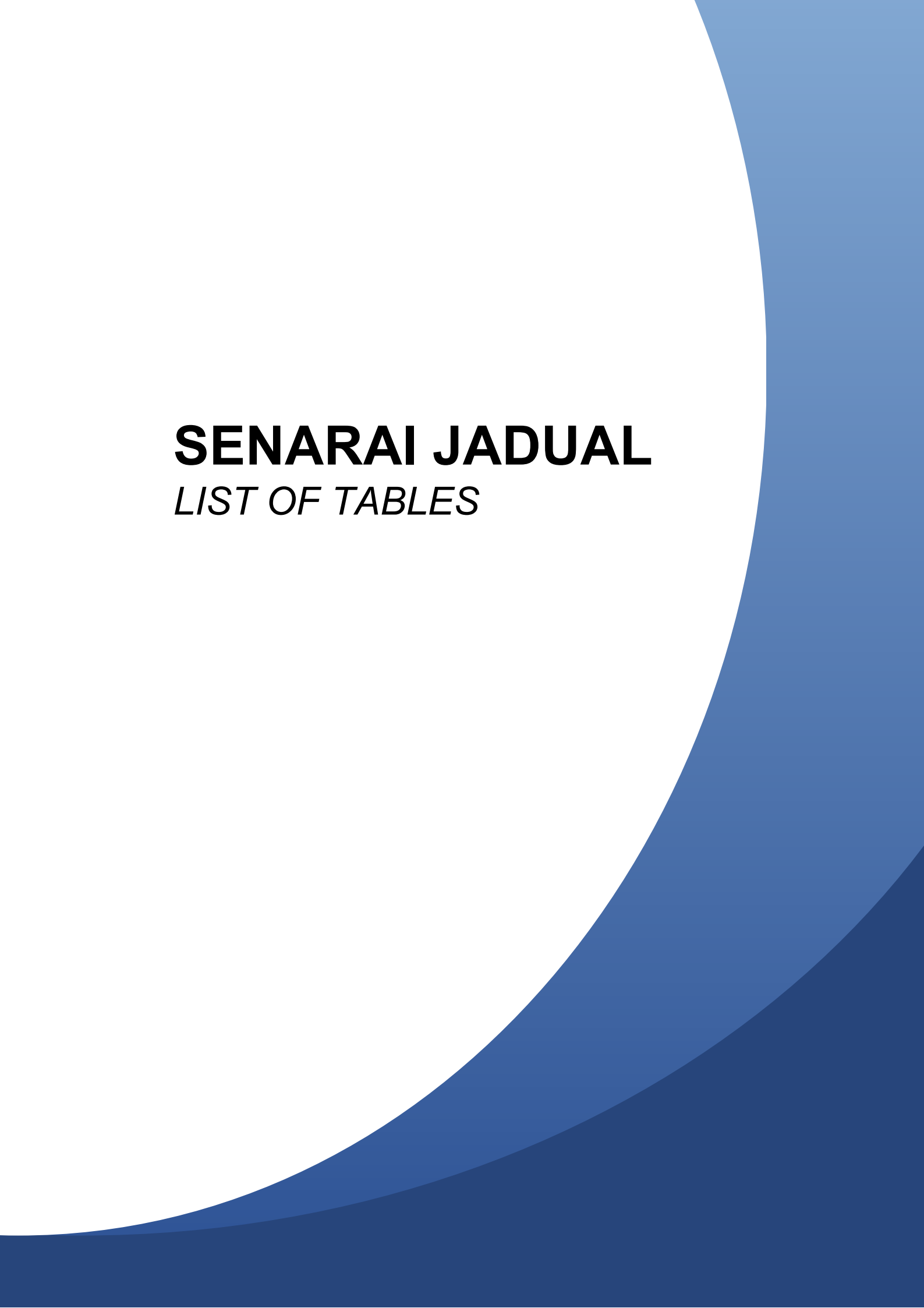
July 2023

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INFOGRAFIK

INFOGRAPHICS

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**BANCI 2024
PERTANIAN**
KUNCI KEMAJUAN PERTANIAN

B/23
BANCI EKONOMI 2023
DATA PERANGKAIAN EKONOMI MALAYSIA

**MALAYSIA
MADANI**



KETIDAKSAMARATAAN PENDAPATAN 2022

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



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



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KUNCI KEMAJUAN PERTANIAN

B/23
BANI EKONOMI 2023
DATA PERAMBIKIN EKONOMI

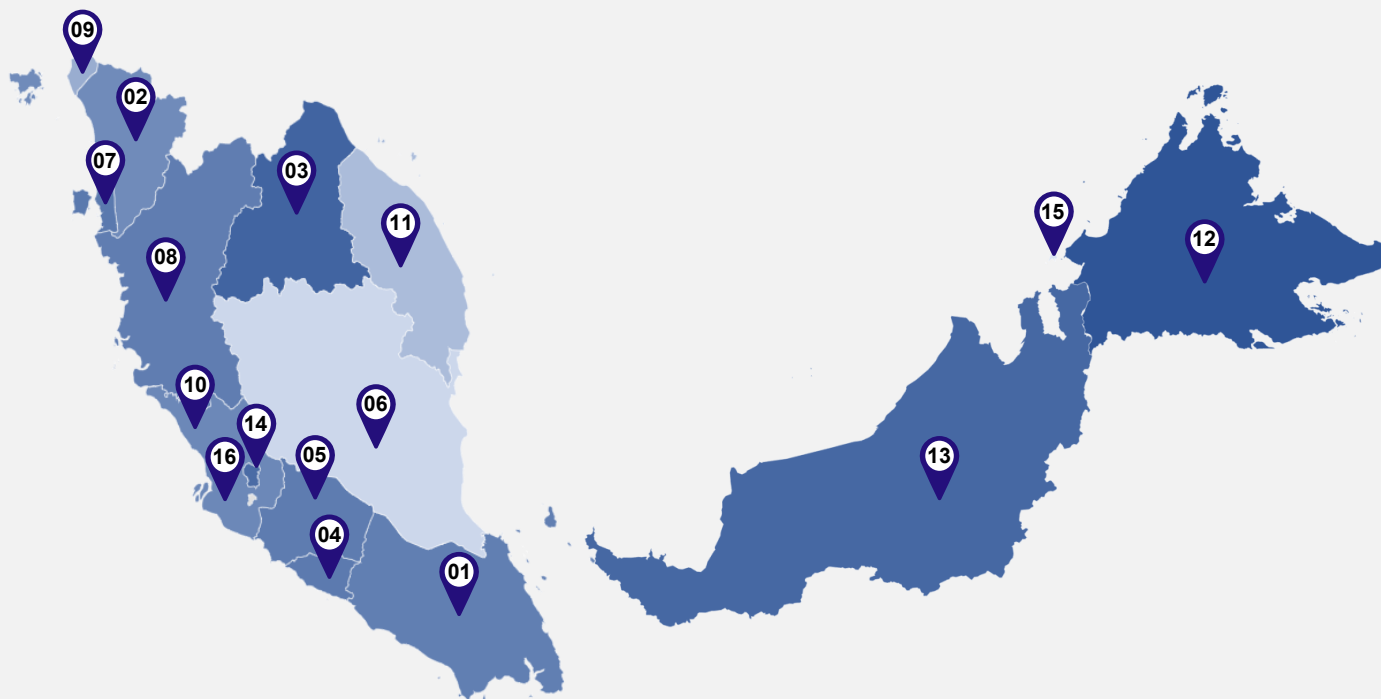


**MALAYSIA
MADANI**



KETIDAKSAMARATAAN PENDAPATAN 2022

PEKALI GINI MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA



Pendapatan Kasar
 Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita
 Pendapatan Boleh Guna
 Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita

01  0.367 0.364 0.399 0.394	02  0.359 0.361 0.361 0.364	03  0.385 0.393 0.351 0.358	04  0.370 0.368 0.363 0.362
05  0.369 0.356 0.347 0.344	06  0.308 0.305 0.321 0.323	07  0.371 0.357 0.373 0.363	08  0.368 0.393 0.354 0.358
09  0.336 0.336 0.321 0.323	10  0.361 0.352 0.393 0.382	11  0.326 0.322 0.358 0.358	12  0.395 0.387 0.460 0.444
13  0.382 0.379 0.406 0.398	14  0.380 0.369 0.402 0.390	15  0.300 0.300 0.365 0.356	16  0.368 0.346 0.392 0.377



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JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



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**BANI 2024
PERTANIAN**
KUNCI KEMAJUAN PERTANIAN

B/23
BANI EKONOMI 2023
DATA PEMANGKIN EKONOMI MELAKSA



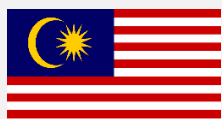
**MALAYSIA
MADANI**



KETIDAKSAMARATAAN PENDAPATAN 2022

PEKALI GINI MENGIKUT STRATA

MALAYSIA



0.404
0.429
0.393
0.417

BANDAR



0.393
0.418
0.382
0.406

LUAR BANDAR



0.351
0.361
0.353
0.365

■ Pendapatan Kasar

■ Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita

■ Pendapatan Boleh Guna

■ Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita

PEKALI GINI MENGIKUT ETNIK

BUMIPUTERA



Pendapatan Kasar

0.387

Pendapatan Kasar
per Kapita

0.406

Pendapatan Boleh
Guna

0.379

Pendapatan Boleh
Guna per Kapita

0.397

CINA



0.412

0.414

0.398

0.399

INDIA



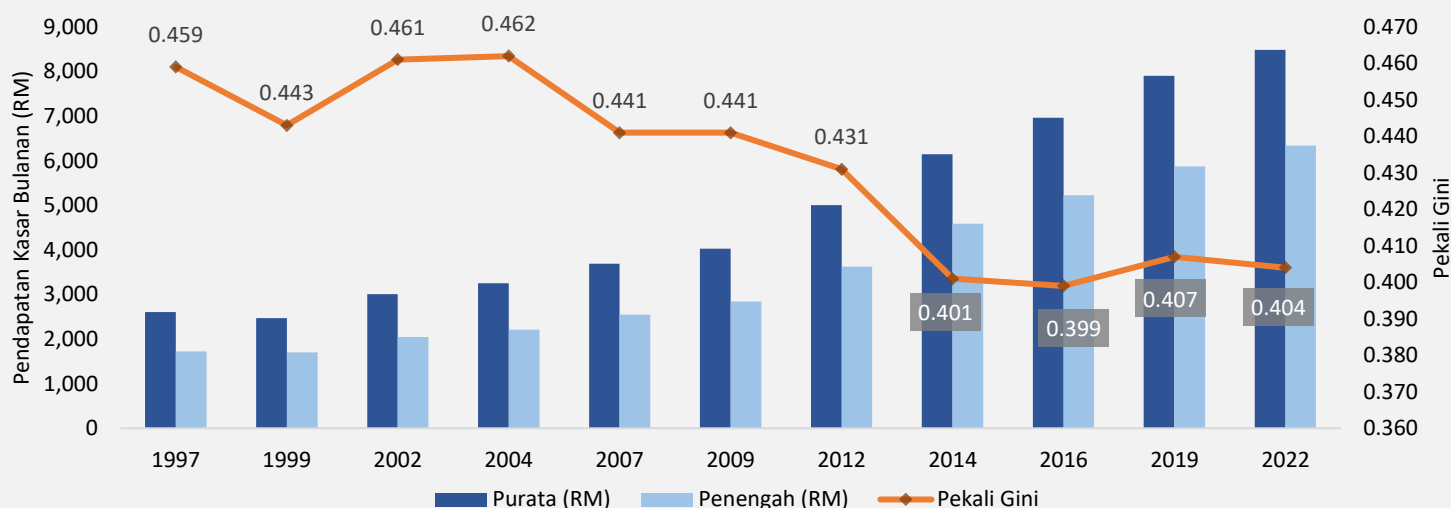
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0.396

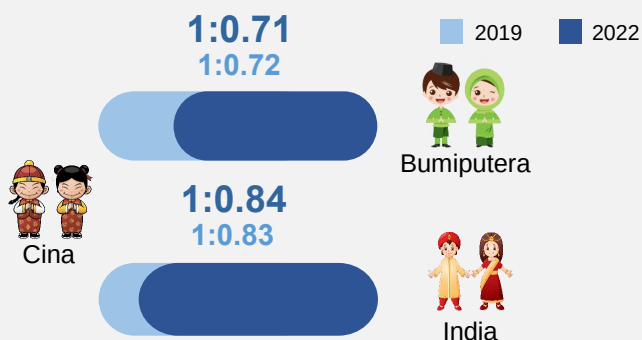
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PEKALI GINI DAN PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR PURATA DAN PENENGAH DI MALAYSIA



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



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

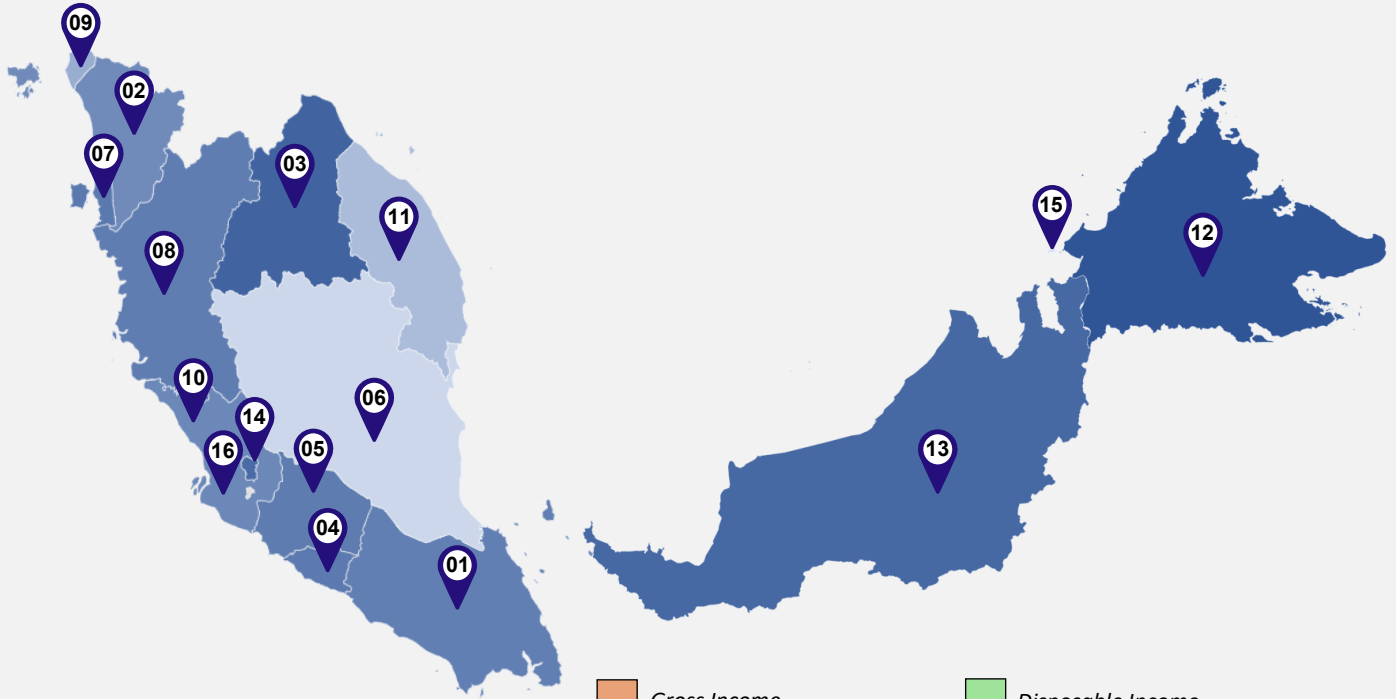
W.P. Putrajaya



RM8,869
RM11,277



GINI COEFFICIENT BY STATE, MALAYSIA



Gross Income
Gross Income per Capita

Disposable Income
Disposable Income per Capita

01 0.367 0.399 0.364 0.394	02 0.359 0.361 0.361 0.364	03 0.385 0.351 0.393 0.358	04 0.370 0.363 0.368 0.362
05 0.369 0.347 0.356 0.344	06 0.308 0.321 0.305 0.323	07 0.371 0.373 0.357 0.363	08 0.368 0.354 0.393 0.358
09 0.336 0.321 0.336 0.323	10 0.361 0.393 0.352 0.382	11 0.326 0.358 0.322 0.358	12 0.395 0.460 0.387 0.444
13 0.382 0.406 0.379 0.398	14 0.380 0.402 0.369 0.390	15 0.300 0.365 0.300 0.356	16 0.368 0.392 0.346 0.377

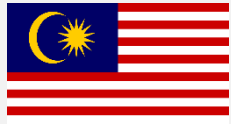


GINI COEFFICIENT BY STRATA

MALAYSIA

URBAN

RURAL



0.404

0.429

0.393

0.417

0.393

0.418

0.382

0.406

0.351

0.361

0.353

0.365

Gross Income

Disposable Income

Gross Income per Capita

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

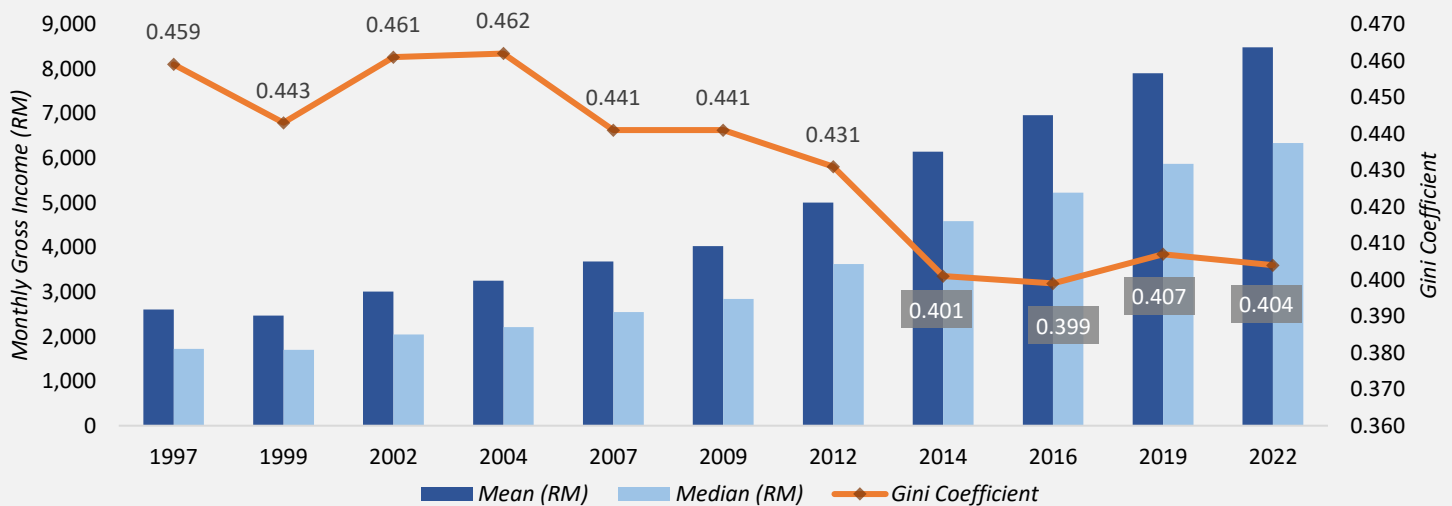
Disposable Income
per Capita

0.397

0.399

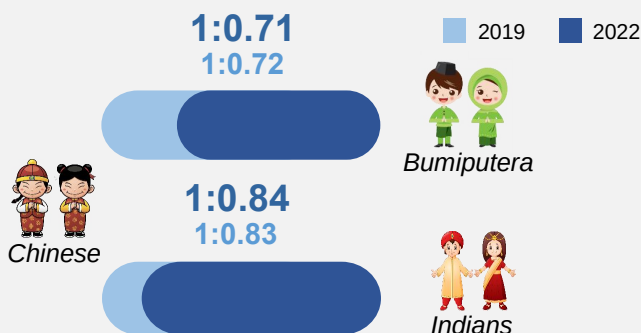
0.419

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

PENGENALAN

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PENGENALAN

Ketidaksamarataan merupakan isu sejagat yang perlu ditangani oleh semua negara di dunia. Merujuk kepada *United Nations*, ketidaksamarataan adalah jurang dalam status, hak dan peluang antara individu dengan individu lain dalam pelbagai aspek termasuk pendapatan, kualiti hidup, jantina dan sebagainya. Mengurangkan ketidaksamarataan merupakan salah satu matlamat yang ditetapkan oleh *United Nations* di bawah Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG) yang perlu dicapai menjelang 2030.

Menurut *World Bank* melalui artikel bertajuk *Growth & Sustainable Finance Hub in Malaysia*, ketidaksamarataan terbahagi kepada beberapa jenis antaranya ketidaksamarataan hasil, ketidaksamarataan mobiliti serta ketidaksamarataan peluang. Ketidaksamarataan hasil merujuk kepada perbezaan atau ketidakseimbangan pendapatan atau kekayaan, pendidikan, kesihatan dan pemakanan. Ini bermaksud agihan keberhasilan yang tidak saksama berpunca daripada pelbagai faktor struktur dan sistemik, termasuk dinamik sosial, ekonomi dan institusi. Walau bagaimanapun, kebanyakan ahli ekonomi mengukur nilai ketidaksamarataan pendapatan melalui pendapatan atau perbelanjaan. Ketidaksamarataan pendapatan sering digunakan sebagai petunjuk tentang ketidaksamarataan sosial atau ekonomi.

Dalam konteks pendapatan, ketidaksamarataan pendapatan merujuk kepada agihan pendapatan yang tidak saksama di kalangan individu atau kumpulan dalam masyarakat. Ketidaksamarataan pendidikan pula merujuk kepada perbezaan dalam pencapaian pendidikan seperti perbezaan dalam kadar bergraduat, prestasi akademik dan akses kepada pendidikan yang berkualiti. Manakala ketidaksamarataan kesihatan merujuk kepada kepelbagaian dalam keberhasilan kesihatan, akses kepada perkhidmatan kesihatan dan kesejahteraan antara populasi.

Ketidaksamarataan mobiliti adalah perbezaan kemampuan individu untuk meningkatkan taraf sosial atau beralih dari satu peringkat sosial ke peringkat yang lebih tinggi dalam masyarakat. Ia mewujudkan jurang dalam peluang dan akses terhadap kemajuan sosial, ekonomi atau pendidikan. Ketidaksamarataan mobiliti berkait rapat dengan pelbagai faktor seperti latar belakang sosioekonomi, pendidikan, jantina dan peluang yang diberikan dalam masyarakat. Individu yang berada dalam kelompok yang kurang bernasib baik atau terpinggir sering menghadapi cabaran untuk mencapai mobiliti sosial yang lebih baik. Mobiliti intergenerasi ditakrifkan sebagai satu proses perubahan atau pergerakan individu atau sesuatu kelompok daripada satu kedudukan kepada kedudukan yang lain dalam sesebuah masyarakat dan boleh berlaku antara generasi dan juga secara intergenerasi.

Sementara itu, ketidaksamarataan peluang merupakan pengagihan yang tidak setara terhadap peluang dan sumber antara individu dalam masyarakat. Ketidaksamarataan peluang disebabkan oleh faktor di luar kawalan seperti status sosioekonomi, bangsa, jantina atau geografi. Keadaan ini yang memberi halangan atau cabaran kepada individu atau kumpulan tertentu yang menghalang peluang untuk berjaya dan mencapai potensi yang lebih baik. Ketidaksamarataan peluang boleh terjadi dalam pelbagai cara contohnya, kanak-kanak daripada keluarga berpendapatan rendah mungkin tidak mempunyai akses terhadap pendidikan berkualiti, penjagaan kesihatan dan perkhidmatan penting lain, yang boleh menghalang peluang di masa hadapan. Diskriminasi dan prasangka dalam amalan pekerjaan juga boleh menghalang individu tertentu daripada mendapatkan pekerjaan dengan upah tinggi atau kemajuan dalam kerjaya, tanpa mengira kelayakan atau kebolehan.

Bagi mengurangkan jurang ketidaksamarataan, pelbagai usaha diperlukan untuk memberikan persekitaran yang lebih inklusif dan memberikan akses yang saksama terhadap pendidikan berkualiti, peluang pekerjaan dan sumber daya yang relevan. Pihak kerajaan, institusi pendidikan dan lain-lain pertubuhan perlu memainkan peranan penting dalam menyediakan ruang dan peluang yang lebih terbuka kepada masyarakat untuk mengurangkan ketidaksamarataan. Selain itu, usaha mengurangkan diskriminasi, menghilangkan halangan struktur dan meningkatkan kesedaran tentang pentingnya kesamarataan peluang dapat membantu mengurangkan jurang ketidaksamarataan dalam masyarakat. Penerbitan ini menfokuskan kepada analisis ketidaksamarataan pendapatan dengan menggunakan data HIES 2022.

SEJARAH KETIDAKSAMARATAAN PENDAPATAN

Merujuk kepada Scheidel (2016) dan Milanovic (2017), ketidaksamarataan bermula dengan kebangkitan oleh masyarakat pertanian yang sedentari disebabkan oleh pembentukan hierarki sosial yang lebih kompleks. Ketidaksamarataan terus meningkat apabila berlaku peristiwa *Black Death* pada tahun 1347 - 1352 apabila ramai penduduk telah meninggal akibat wabak penyakit berjangkit dan menyebabkan permintaan tinggi terhadap tenaga kerja yang membawa kepada peningkatan pendapatan pekerja di seluruh dunia. Pada abad ke-15, ketidaksamarataan juga berlaku akibat pertumbuhan penduduk yang telah melemahkan kedudukan pekerja berbanding pemilik tanah. Kitaran ketidaksamarataan ini tidak berlaku secara serentak di seluruh dunia. Sebagai contoh Chile menunjukkan aliran yang berbeza dengan kitaran di Amerika Syarikat dan Eropah Barat pada abad ke-19 dan abad ke-20 (Pim De Zwart, 2019). Menurut Kuznets (1955), melalui teori *inverted U-hypothesis* menyatakan ketidaksamarataan pendapatan semakin melebar pada awal pembangunan sesebuah negara dan akan mengecil seiring dengan pembangunan.

Ahli antropologi, Jason Hickel, 2017, menyatakan bahawa jurang ketidaksamarataan antara benua Utara dan benua Selatan berlaku disebabkan oleh teknologi, kepakaran, pengetahuan dan sistem ekonomi benua Selatan yang kurang maju. Walau bagaimanapun, beliau berpendapat bahawa jurang ini wujud hasil kuasa politik yang tidak sama rata di peringkat global.

Setelah Malaysia mencapai kemerdekaan, ketidaksamarataan etnik adalah kesan daripada penjajahan British. Pemerintah British jelas memihak kepada bukan Melayu dalam sektor tanaman dan ladang baharu yang menguntungkan. Ini menunjukkan sikap paternalistik terhadap orang Melayu, yang dilihat hanya sesuai untuk menanam padi, walaupun pada hakikatnya orang Melayu sendiri mempelbagaikan pilihan tanaman mereka seperti menanam pokok getah (Lim, 1977; Drabble, 2000). British menempatkan pendatang Cina dalam sektor perlombongan yang berkembang pesat, manakala pekerja dari India dibawa masuk untuk sektor perladangan seperti tebu, kopi dan getah (Ravallion, 2019).

Pengukuran tahap ketidaksamarataan etnik di Malaysia mula dilaksanakan menggunakan data Penyiasatan Belanjawan Isi Rumah 1957/58. Merujuk kepada penyiasatan tersebut, purata pendapatan Cina yang menetap di bandar adalah 2.8 kali ganda purata pendapatan etnik Melayu yang menetap di luar bandar pada tahun 1957 (Ikemoto, 1985). Insiden kemiskinan etnik Melayu adalah lebih tinggi dengan kadar 71 peratus pada tahun 1957 berbanding 27 peratus bagi Cina dan 36 peratus bagi India (Ravallion, 2019).

Menurut Ikemoto (1985), anggaran purata pendapatan Cina yang menetap di bandar Semenanjung Malaysia adalah 3.1 kali ganda lebih tinggi daripada purata pendapatan etnik Melayu yang menetap di luar bandar pada tahun 1970. Anggaran ini merujuk kepada dapatan *Post Enumeration Survey* (PES) 1970.

Ketidaksamarataan mula diukur secara rasmi sejak 1970-an seiring dengan Pelaksanaan Dasar Ekonomi Baru. Penyusunan statistik bagi agihan pendapatan dan ketidaksamarataan menggunakan maklumat sedia ada yang diperolehi daripada *Post Enumeration Survey*, 1970, *Agriculture Census*, 1977, *Household Income Survey*, 1980, *Household Expenditure Survey*, 1982 dan *Household Income Survey*, 1984. Walau bagaimanapun, statistik ketidaksamarataan ini lebih menjurus kepada perbezaan purata pendapatan antara etnik memandangkan ia merupakan isu utama yang dikenal pasti pada masa tersebut. Agihan pendapatan mula diperkenalkan dalam Rancangan Malaysia Ke-4 (RMKe-4). Agihan pendapatan bukan sahaja mengambil kira etnik tetapi juga strata. Pengukuran ketidaksamarataan pendapatan menggunakan pekali Gini bermula pada tahun 1990 di dalam Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Ke-6 (RMKe-6).

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RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

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PENGUKURAN KETIDAKSAMARATAAN DI MALAYSIA

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 10.4 juta dan meningkat kepada 32.5 juta pada tahun 2020, iaitu peningkatan tiga kali ganda sejak 50 tahun yang lalu. Jumlah isi rumah juga menunjukkan peningkatan yang ketara daripada 1.9 juta (1970) kepada 8.2 juta isi rumah (2020) (**Jadual 2.1**).

Jadual 2.1: Bilangan Penduduk dan Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 1970-2020

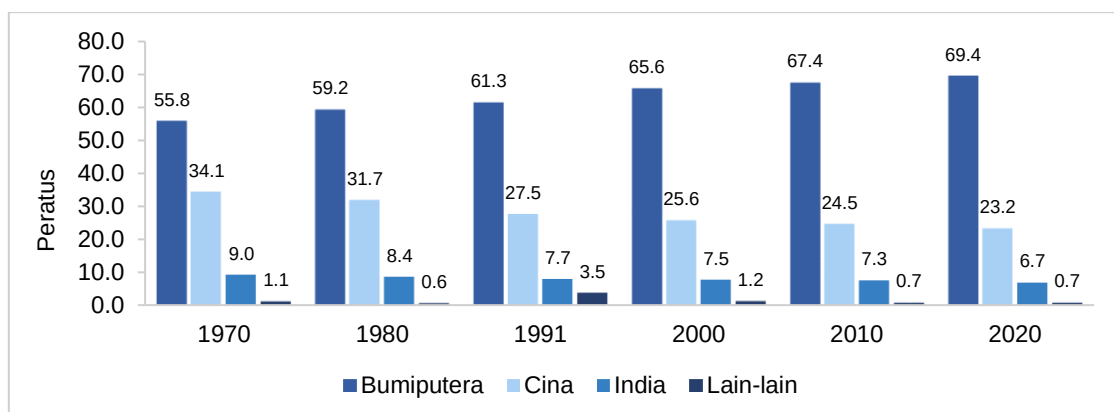
Juta

Tahun	Bilangan Penduduk	Bilangan Isi Rumah
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: Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan, 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 2.1**).

Carta 2.1: Peratusan Penduduk mengikut Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 1970-2020

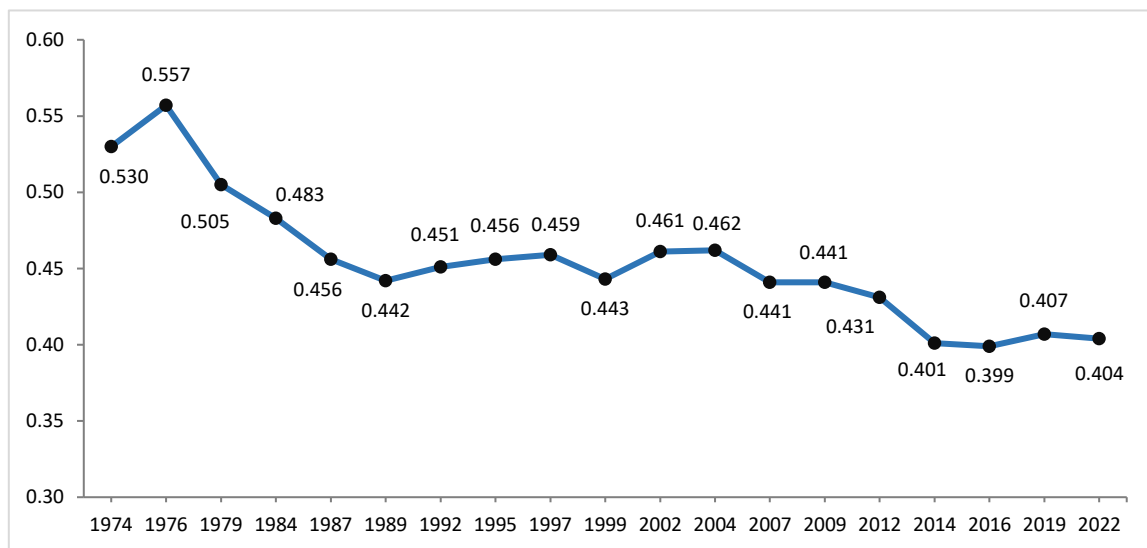


Sumber: Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan, 2020

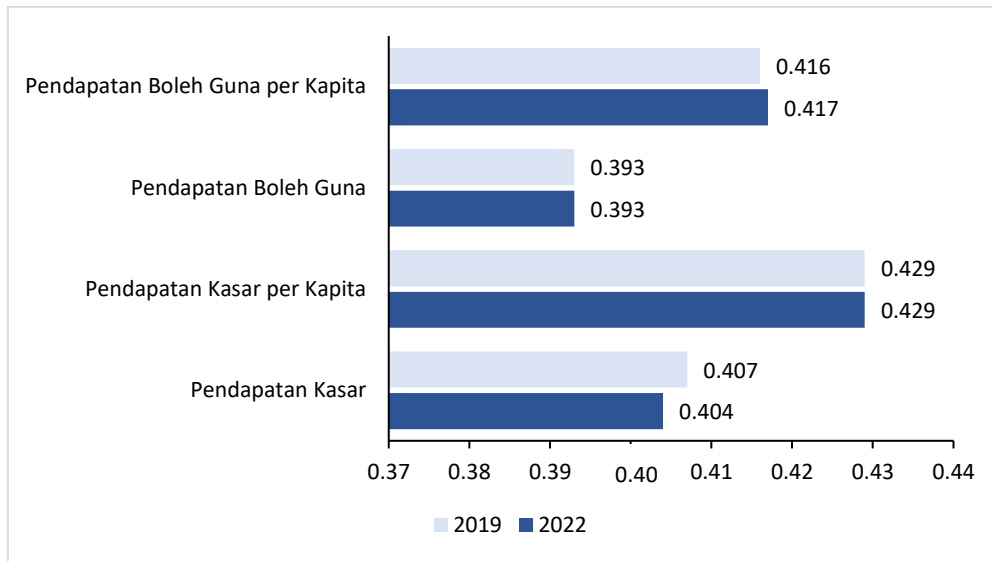
PEKALI GINI DAN JURANG PENDAPATAN

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 2.2**. Malaysia mencatatkan nilai Pekali Gini tertinggi pada tahun 1976 (0.557), manakala nilai pekali Gini terendah dicatat pada tahun 2016 (0.399).

Carta 2.2: 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 2.3**).

Carta 2.3: 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 2.2**).

Jadual 2.2: Pekali Gini 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	0.407	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 2.3** 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 2.3: 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 2.4**).

Jadual 2.4: 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 2.5**). 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.

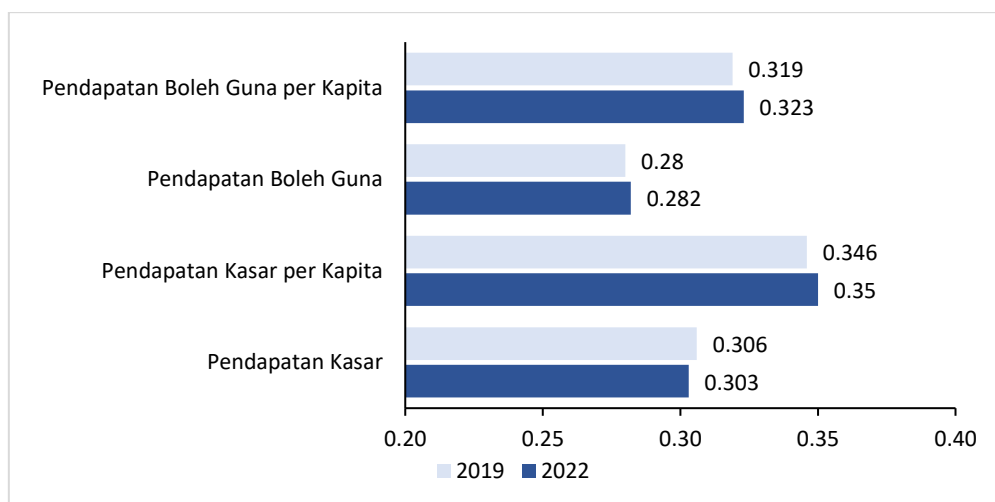
Jadual 2.5: Jurang Pendapatan antara Cina dan Etnik lain, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Kumpulan Etnik	Pendapatan Kasar		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita		Pendapatan Boleh Guna		Pendapatan Boleh sGuna 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

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 2.4**).

Carta 2.4: Indeks *Theil*, Malaysia, 2019 dan 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 2.6** 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 2.6: 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

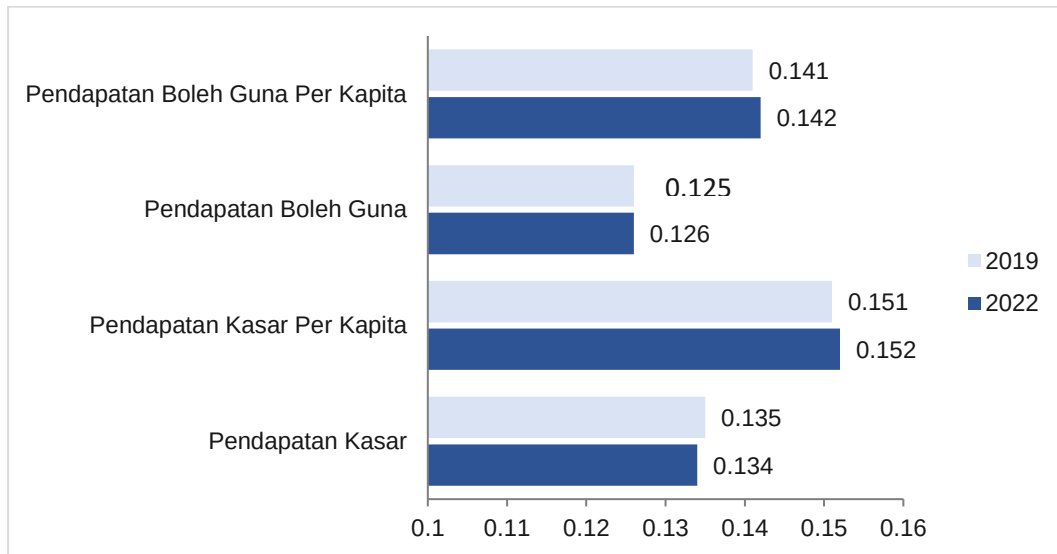
Jadual 2.7 menunjukkan nilai Indeks *Theil* mengikut etnik utama di Malaysia iaitu Bumiputera, Cina dan India. Nilai Indeks *Theil* bagi pendapatan kasar etnik India lebih tinggi iaitu 0.332 berbanding Bumiputera dan Cina (0.275 dan 0.310), manakala Indeks *Theil* berdasarkan pendapatan kasar per kapita 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 2.7: 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

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 2.5).

Carta 2.5: Indeks Atkinson, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

NISBAH SERAKAN

Ukuran ketidaksamarataan yang mudah dan popular ialah nisbah serakan, yang menunjukkan nisbah pendapatan mengikut kelompok isi rumah. **Jadual 2.10** 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 2.10: Nisbah Serakan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Jenis Pendapatan	p99/p1		p90/p10		p90/p50		p10/p50	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
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	2.5	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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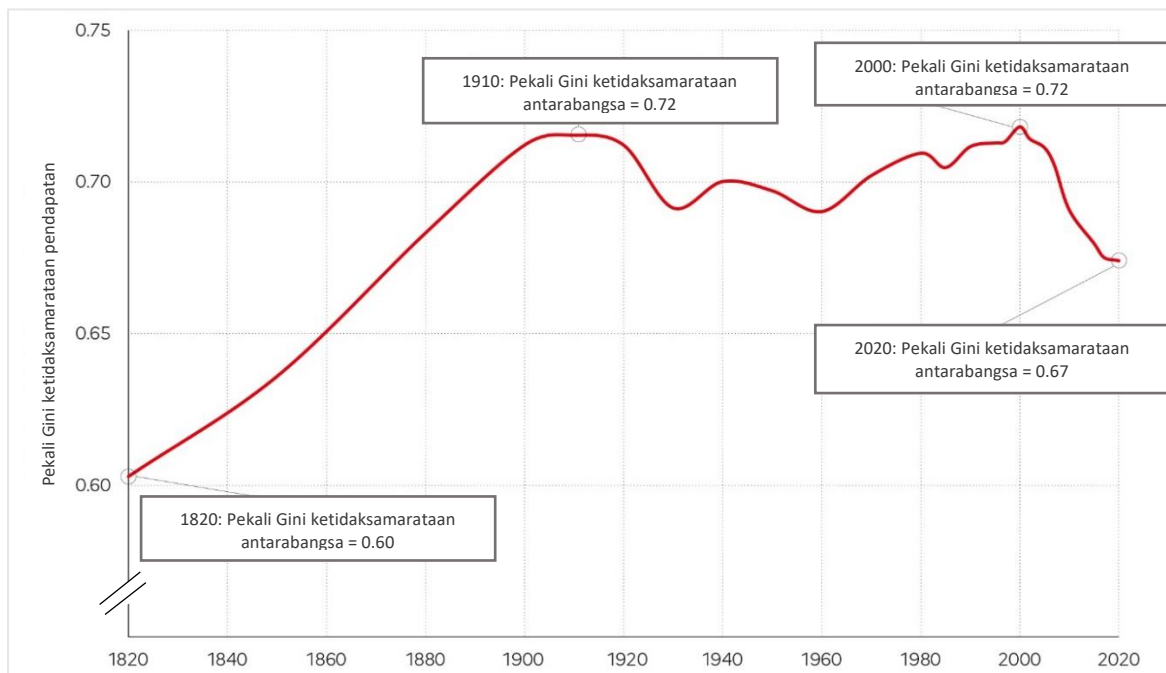
KETIDAKSAMARATAAN ANTARABANGSA

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KETIDAKSAMARATAAN DI DUNIA

International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2022 menjelaskan bahawa perbincangan global tentang dasar ekonomi tertumpu kepada ketidaksamarataan. Memandangkan dasar makroekonomi (termasuk dasar cukai dan perbelanjaan kerajaan) mempunyai kesan yang besar terhadap agihan pendapatan, ketidaksamarataan pendapatan boleh memberi kesan terhadap politik dan sosial. Ketidaksamarataan global walaupun menunjukkan trend menurun sejak tahun 2000, tetapi masih menunjukkan nilai yang tinggi pada tahun 2020. Nilai pekali Gini di seluruh dunia meningkat daripada 0.60 pada tahun 1820 kepada 0.72 pada tahun 1910, nilai tertinggi sekali lagi dicatat pada tahun 2000 iaitu 0.72. Tahap ketidaksamarataan yang tertinggi di seluruh dunia dicapai pada tahun 1910 dan 2000. Manakala nilai pekali Gini kembali menunjukkan penurunan dan mencapai kedudukan yang paling rendah pada tahun 2020 iaitu 0.67 sejak tahun 2000 (**Carta 3.1**).

Carta 3.1: Siri Masa Ketidaksamarataan dari Tahun 1820-2020



Sumber: *World Inequality Report, 2022*

Berdasarkan kepada *Poverty & Inequality Platform, World Bank Group, 2022* nilai ketidaksamarataan adalah berbeza. Rantau Asia mencatat pertumbuhan ekonomi yang memberangsangkan sejak beberapa tahun yang lalu, namun jurang ketidaksamarataan pendapatan semakin melebar. **Jadual 3.1** menunjukkan perbandingan pekali Gini antara negara-negara terpilih di dunia.

Jadual 3.1: Ketidaksamarataan Pendapatan mengikut Negara-Negara Terpilih

Negara	Tahun	Pekali Gini	Negara	Tahun	Pekali Gini
Belarus	2020	0.244	Indonesia	2021	0.379
Ukraine	2020	0.256	Laos	2018	0.388
Belgium	2019	0.272	Uruguay	2020	0.402
Finland	2019	0.277	Malaysia	2022	0.404
Croatia	2019	0.289	Filipina	2021	0.412
Austria	2019	0.302	Bolivia	2020	0.436
Myanmar	2017	0.307	Singapura	2022	0.437
Albania	2019	0.308	Peru	2020	0.438
Greece	2019	0.331	Chile	2020	0.449
Spain	2019	0.343	Mexico	2020	0.454
Thailand	2021	0.351	Brazil	2020	0.489
Rusia	2020	0.360	Costa Rica	2020	0.493
Vietnam	2020	0.368	Colombia	2020	0.542

Sumber: *Poverty & Inequality Platform, World Bank Group, 2022*

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

Inequality is a universal issue that needs to be addressed by all countries in the world. Referring to the United Nations, inequality is the gap in status, rights and opportunities between individuals and other individuals in various aspects including income, quality of life, gender and others. Reduced inequalities is one of the goals set by the United Nations under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030.

According to the World Bank through an article Growth & Sustainable Finance Hub in Malaysia, inequality is divided into several types including outcome inequality, mobility inequality and opportunity inequality. Outcome inequality refers to differences or imbalances in income or wealth, education, health and nutrition. This refers to the unequal distribution of outcomes arising from various structural and systemic factors, including social, economic and institutional dynamics. However, most economists measure the value of income inequality through income or expenditure. Income inequality is often used as an indicator of social or economic inequality.

In the context of income, income inequality refers to the unequal distribution of income among individuals or groups in society. Educational inequality refers to differences in educational achievement such as differences in graduation rates, academic performance, and access to quality education. While health inequality refers to diversity in health outcomes, access to health services and well-being between populations.

Inequality of mobility is the difference in the ability of individuals to improve their social status or move from one social level to a higher level in society. It involves differences in opportunities and access to social, economic or educational advancement. Inequality of mobility is closely related to various factors such as socioeconomic background, education, gender and the opportunities provided in society. Individuals who are in disadvantaged or marginalised groups often face challenges to achieve better social mobility. Intergenerational mobility is defined as a process of change or movement of an individual or a group from one position to another in a society and can occur between generations as well as intergenerationally.

Meanwhile, inequality of opportunity is the unequal distribution of opportunities and resources between individuals in society. Inequality of opportunity is caused by factors beyond control such as socioeconomic status, race, gender or geography. This situation gives obstacles or challenges to certain individuals or groups that prevent the opportunity to succeed and achieve better potential. Inequality of opportunity can occur in many ways, for example, children from low-income families may not have access to quality education, health care and other important services, which may hinder their future opportunities. Discrimination and prejudice in employment practices can also prevent certain individuals from obtaining high-paying jobs or advancing in their careers, regardless of their qualifications or abilities.

To reduce the inequality gap, various efforts are needed to provide a more inclusive environment and provide equitable access to quality education, employment opportunities and relevant resources. The government, educational institutions and other organisations need to play an important role in providing more open spaces and opportunities for the community to reduce inequality. In addition, efforts to reduce discrimination, remove structural barriers and increase awareness of the importance of equal opportunities can help reduce the inequality gap in society. This publication focuses on analysis of income inequality using data from HIES 2022.

HISTORY OF INCOME INEQUALITY

Referring to Scheidel (2016) and Milanovic (2017), inequality began with the rise of sedentary agricultural societies when more complex social hierarchies were formed. Inequality continued to increase when the Black Death occurred in 1347 - 1352 when many people died from epidemics of infectious diseases and caused higher demand of labour, thus, it attributed to the increase in income of workers around the world. In the 15th century, population growth has weakened further the workers' position as compared to owners, thus contributing to inequality. These cycles of inequality do not occur simultaneously around the world. For example, Chile shows a different trend from the cycle in the United States and Western Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries (Pim De Zwart, 2019). According to Kuznets (1955), the theory of inverted U-hypothesis states that income inequality widens at the beginning of a country's development and will shrink along the development.

Anthropologist, Jason Hickel, 2017, states that the inequality gap between the Northern and Southern continents occurs because of the technology, expertise, knowledge and economic system of the Southern continent which is less developed. However, he argues that this gap exists as a result of unequal political power on a global scale.

When Malaysia gained her independence, ethnic inequality was a result of British colonialism. The British rulers favoured non-Malays in the profitable new farm and land sectors. This shows a paternalistic attitude towards the Malays, who are only seen as suitable for growing paddy, despite the fact that the Malays themselves diversify their harvesting choices such as planting rubber trees (Lim, 1977; Drabble, 2000). The British assigned Chinese immigrants to the booming mining sector, while the British also brought in workers from India for plantation sectors such as sugar cane, coffee and rubber (Ravallion, 2019).

The measurement of the level of ethnic inequality in Malaysia was first made using data from the 1957/58 Household Budget Survey. Referring to the survey, the average income of the Chinese living in the city was 2.8 times higher than the average income of the Malay living outside the city in 1957 (Ikemoto, 1985). There is a much higher incidence of poverty among the Malays with a poverty rate of 71 per cent for the Malays in 1957 as compared to 27 per cent for the Chinese and 36 per cent for the Indians (Ravallion, 2019).

According to Ikemoto (1985), the estimated average income of Chinese living in cities for Peninsular Malaysia was 3.1 times higher than the average income of Malays living in rural areas in 1970. These estimates refer to the finding of the 1970 Post Enumeration Survey (PES).

Inequality began to be measured officially since the 1970s along with the implementation of the New Economic Policy. The compilation of statistics for income distribution and inequality used existing information obtained from Post Enumeration Survey, 1970, Agriculture Census, 1977, Household Income Survey, 1980, Household Expenditure Survey, 1982 and Household Income Survey, 1984. However, these inequality statistics focused on the difference in average income between ethnicities as it was the main issue identified at that point in time. Income distribution began to be translated in the 4th Malaysia Plan (4MP). Income distribution take into account ethnicity as well strata. The measurement of income inequality using Gini coefficient was only introduced in 1990 in the Mid-Term Review of the 6th Malaysia Plan (6MP).

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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MEASURING INEQUALITY IN MALAYSIA

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 (1970) to 0.4 per cent (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 10.4 million and increased to 32.5 million in 2020, which is a threefold increase for the past 50 years. The number of households also showed a significant increase from 1.9 million (1970) to 8.2 million households (2020) (**Table 2.1**).

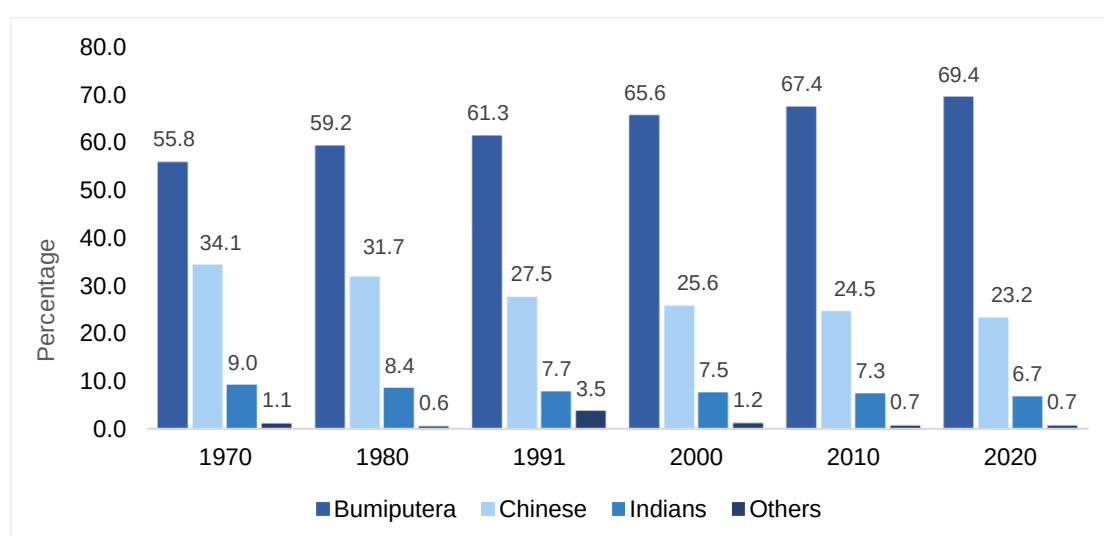
Table 2.1: Number of Population and Households, Malaysia, 1970-2020
Million

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 (1970) to 69.4 per cent (2020). On the contrary, Chinese showed a decrease from 34.1 per cent (1970) to 23.2 per cent (2020), while Indians, decreased from 9.0 per cent to 6.7 per cent (**Chart 2.1**).

Chart 2.1: The Composition of Population by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 1970 - 2020

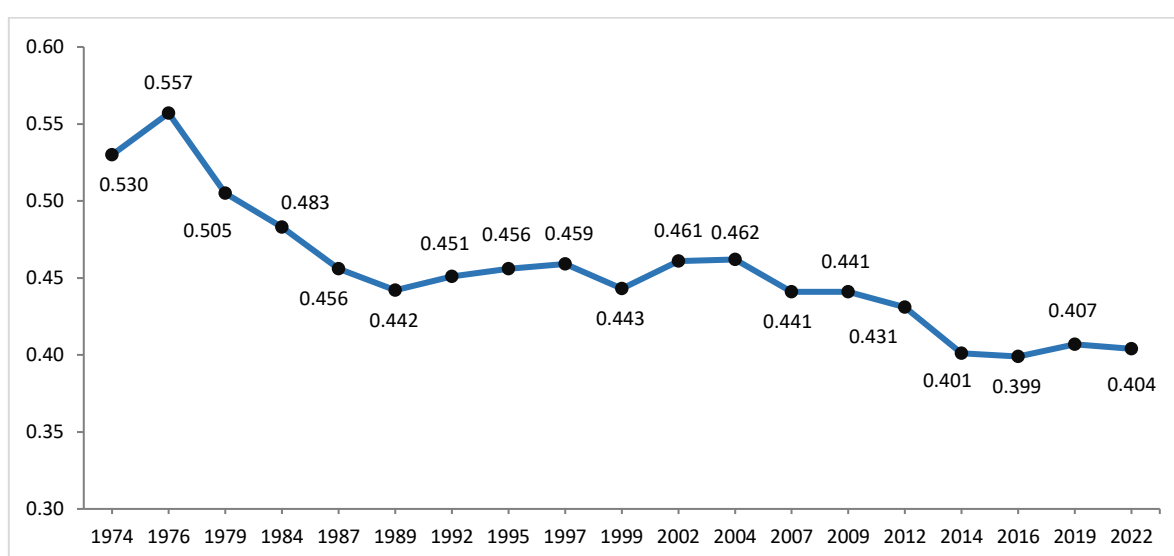


Source: Population and Housing Census, 2020

GINI COEFFICIENT AND INCOME GAP

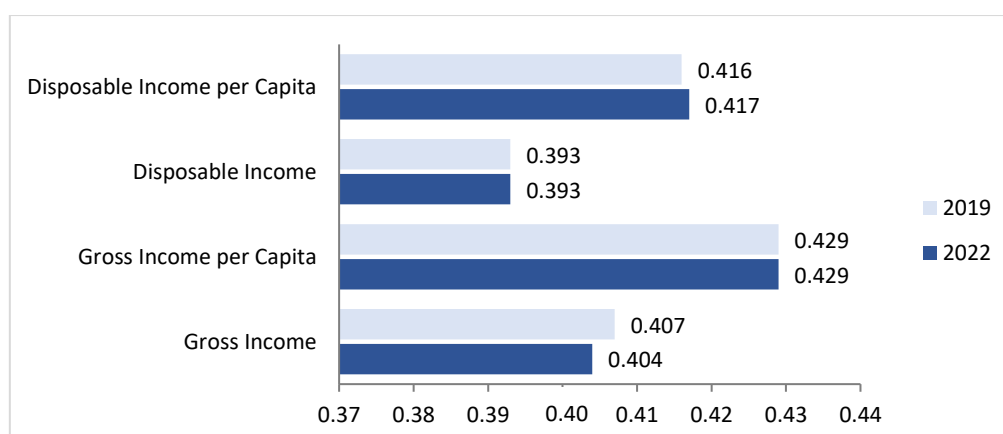
The Gini coefficient is one of the inequality measurement indicators that is often used by most countries including Malaysia. The value of the Gini coefficient starts from 0 for perfect equality to 1 for perfect inequality. The value of the Gini coefficient which has a value of perfect equality sometimes 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 2.2**. Malaysia recorded the highest Gini coefficient value in 1976 (0.557), while the lowest Gini coefficient value was recorded in 2016 (0.399).

Chart 2.2: 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 2.3**).

Chart 2.3: 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), 0.382 (2022); 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 2.2**).

Table 2.2: 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 2.3** 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 2.3: 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 2.4**).

Table 2.4: Gini Coefficient 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	0.389	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

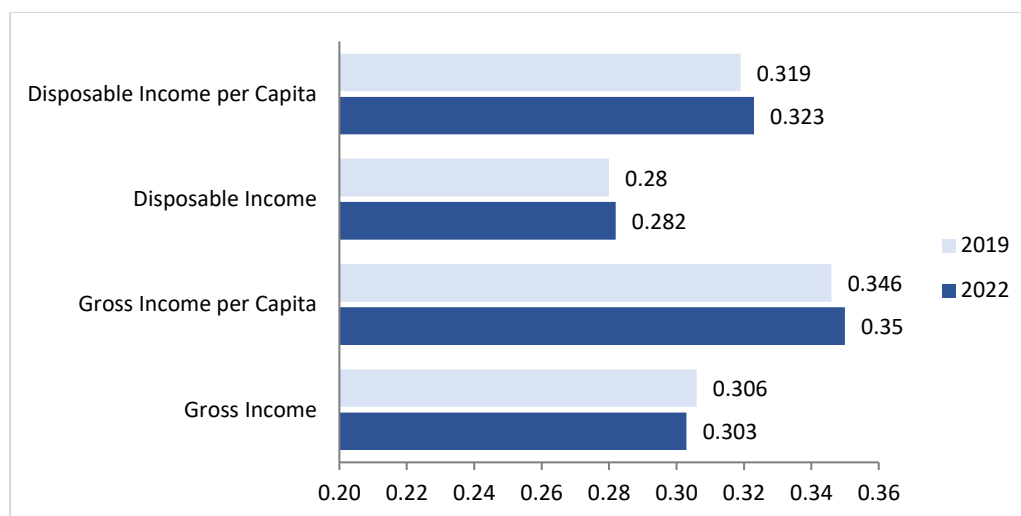
The income gap for gross income between ethnicities has widened except for Indians which has improved; Bumiputera 1:0.72 (2019), 1:0.71 (2022); Indians 1:0.83 (2019), 1:0.84 (2022); Others 1:0.60 (2019), 1:0.56 (2022) (**Table 2.5**). The average income of Chinese is RM10,656 per month, while Indians and Bumiputera recorded an average income of RM8,950 and RM7,599 for gross income.

Table 2.5: Income Gap between Chinese and Other Ethnic, 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

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 2.4**).

Chart 2.4: 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 2.6** 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 2.6: 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

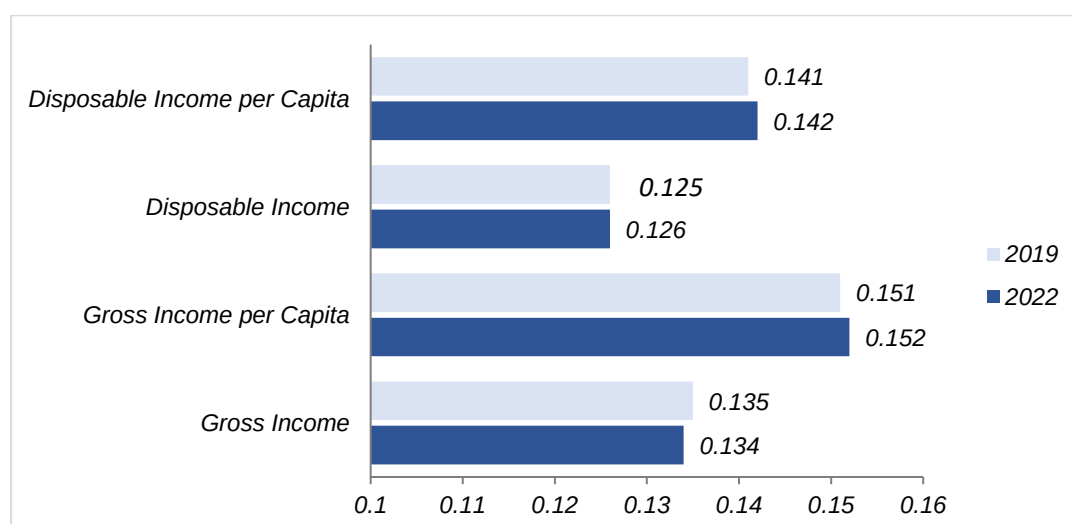
Table 2.7 shows the value of the Theil Index according to the main ethnic groups in Malaysia, namely Bumiputera, Chinese and Indians. The value of the Theil Index for the gross income of Indians ethnic is higher which is 0.332 as compared to Bumiputera and Chinese (0.275 and 0.310), while the Theil Index 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 2.7: 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

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 2.5**).

Chart 2.5: Atkinson Index, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

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 2.10** 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 2.10: 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

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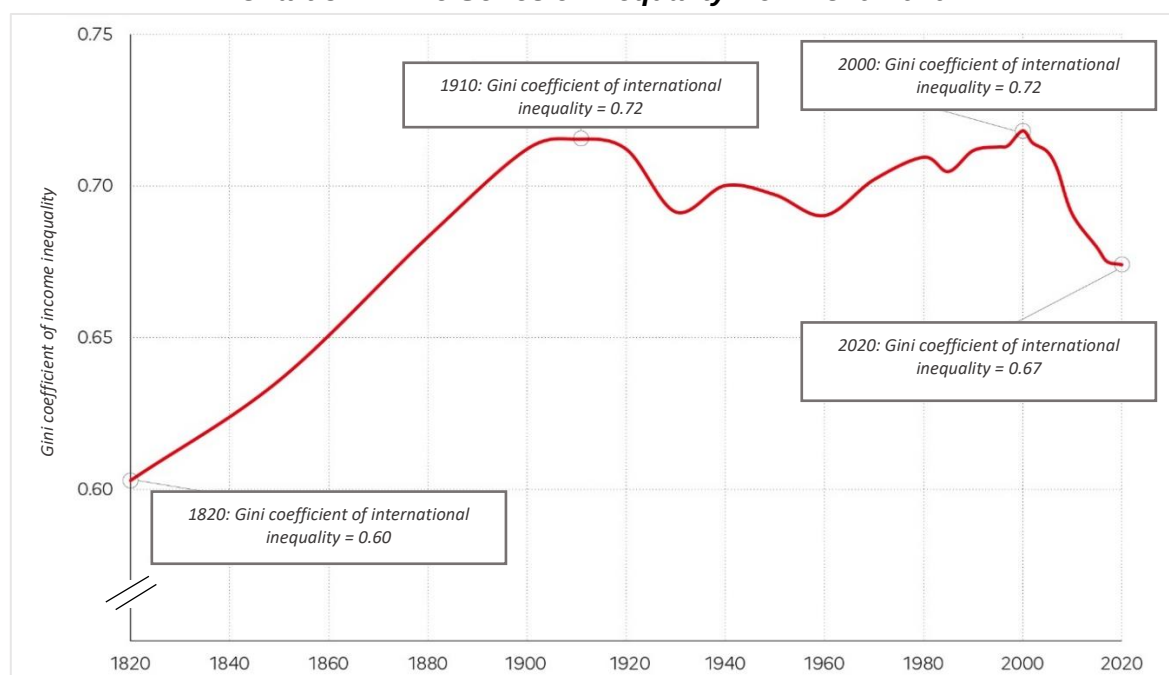
GLOBAL INEQUALITY

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INEQUALITY IN THE WORLD

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2022, inequality is the main topic of discussion for economic policy worldwide. As macroeconomic policies (including tax policies and government spending) have a significant impact on income distribution, income inequality can have detrimental political and social effects. Even though it has been declining since 2000, global inequality is still high in 2020. The global Gini coefficient value increased from 0.60 in 1820 to 0.72 in 1910, with 0.72 again being the highest value recorded in 2000. 1910 and 2000 recorded the highest levels of inequality. While the Gini coefficient value continued to decline, it peaked in 2020 at 0.67, its lowest level since 2000 (**Chart 3.1**).

Chart 3.1: Time Series of Inequality from 1820-2020



Source: World Inequality Report, 2022

Inequality values for 2022 vary according to the Poverty & Inequality Platform, World Bank Group. Although the Asian region has experienced encouraging economic growth in recent years, income inequality is getting worse. **Table 3.1** shows the comparison of Gini coefficient among selected countries in the world.

Table 3.1: Income Inequality by Selected Countries

Country	Year	Gini Coefficient	Country	Year	Gini Coefficient
Belarus	2020	0.244	Indonesia	2021	0.379
Ukraine	2020	0.256	Laos	2018	0.388
Belgium	2019	0.272	Uruguay	2020	0.402
Finland	2019	0.277	Malaysia	2022	0.404
Croatia	2019	0.289	Philippines	2021	0.412
Austria	2019	0.302	Bolivia	2020	0.436
Myanmar	2017	0.307	Singapore	2022	0.437
Albania	2019	0.308	Peru	2020	0.438
Greece	2019	0.331	Chile	2020	0.449
Spain	2019	0.343	Mexico	2020	0.454
Thailand	2021	0.351	Brazil	2020	0.489
Russia	2020	0.360	Costa Rica	2020	0.493
Vietnam	2020	0.368	Colombia	2020	0.542

Source: Poverty & Inequality Platform, World Bank Group, 2022



JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES

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Jadual 1.1: Pekali Gini mengikut negeri dan jenis pendapatan, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.1: Gini coefficient by state and type of income, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2022

Negeri State	Pendapatan Kasar Gross Income			Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita Gross Income per Capita			Pendapatan Boleh Guna Disposable Income			Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita Disposable Income per Capita		
	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022
Malaysia	0.399	0.407	0.404	0.425	0.429	0.429	0.391	0.393	0.393	0.415	0.416	0.417
Johor	0.354	0.366	0.366	0.379	0.375	0.399	0.356	0.365	0.364	0.379	0.376	0.396
Kedah	0.393	0.354	0.359	0.405	0.380	0.361	0.400	0.351	0.361	0.411	0.378	0.364
Kelantan	0.389	0.378	0.385	0.399	0.390	0.351	0.396	0.375	0.393	0.403	0.388	0.358
Melaka	0.337	0.383	0.370	0.350	0.387	0.363	0.340	0.379	0.368	0.347	0.385	0.362
Negeri Sembilan	0.380	0.391	0.369	0.381	0.373	0.347	0.374	0.380	0.356	0.379	0.369	0.344
Pahang	0.324	0.330	0.308	0.357	0.349	0.321	0.318	0.321	0.305	0.348	0.341	0.323
Pulau Pinang	0.356	0.359	0.371	0.369	0.371	0.373	0.351	0.354	0.357	0.367	0.367	0.363
Perak	0.362	0.377	0.368	0.356	0.369	0.354	0.365	0.362	0.368	0.360	0.360	0.359
Perlis	0.327	0.334	0.336	0.350	0.333	0.321	0.331	0.331	0.336	0.356	0.330	0.323
Selangor	0.372	0.393	0.361	0.398	0.412	0.393	0.361	0.378	0.352	0.388	0.400	0.382
Terengganu	0.328	0.335	0.326	0.360	0.369	0.358	0.321	0.327	0.322	0.354	0.364	0.358
Sabah	0.402	0.397	0.395	0.461	0.447	0.460	0.405	0.394	0.387	0.457	0.438	0.444
Sarawak	0.386	0.387	0.382	0.420	0.418	0.406	0.384	0.377	0.379	0.414	0.406	0.398
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.378	0.350	0.380	0.419	0.392	0.402	0.362	0.342	0.369	0.402	0.383	0.390
W.P. Labuan	0.398	0.333	0.300	0.434	0.367	0.365	0.387	0.323	0.300	0.419	0.357	0.356
W.P. Putrajaya	0.369	0.361	0.368	0.387	0.397	0.392	0.347	0.345	0.346	0.368	0.387	0.377

Jadual 1.2: Pekali Gini mengikut kumpulan etnik dan jenis pendapatan, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.2: Gini coefficient by ethnic group and type of income, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2022

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>			Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>			Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>			Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>		
	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022
Malaysia	0.399	0.407	0.404	0.425	0.429	0.429	0.391	0.393	0.393	0.415	0.416	0.417
Bumiputera	0.385	0.389	0.387	0.407	0.409	0.406	0.380	0.377	0.379	0.400	0.397	0.397
Cina/Chinese	0.411	0.417	0.412	0.412	0.410	0.414	0.397	0.399	0.398	0.398	0.395	0.399
India/Indians	0.382	0.411	0.406	0.417	0.433	0.431	0.374	0.399	0.396	0.409	0.420	0.419
Lain-lain/Others	0.391	0.402	0.397	0.438	0.443	0.416	0.392	0.396	0.393	0.434	0.437	0.403

Jadual 1.3: Pekali Gini mengikut strata dan jenis pendapatan, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.3: Gini coefficient by strata and type of income, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2022

Strata	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>			Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>			Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>			Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>		
	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022	2016	2019	2022
Malaysia	0.399	0.407	0.404	0.425	0.429	0.429	0.391	0.393	0.393	0.415	0.416	0.417
Bandar/Urban	0.389	0.398	0.393	0.414	0.419	0.418	0.380	0.385	0.382	0.404	0.407	0.406
Luar bandar/Rural	0.364	0.367	0.351	0.390	0.394	0.361	0.365	0.361	0.353	0.389	0.388	0.365

Jadual 1.4: Indeks Theil mengikut negeri dan jenis pendapatan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.4: Theil index by state and type of income, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Negeri State	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	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
Johor	0.242	0.238	0.250	0.287	0.236	0.234	0.247	0.280
Kedah	0.218	0.236	0.260	0.242	0.212	0.235	0.254	0.243
Kelantan	0.252	0.263	0.273	0.211	0.247	0.273	0.267	0.218
Melaka	0.271	0.244	0.295	0.240	0.269	0.241	0.295	0.239
Negeri Sembilan	0.264	0.229	0.243	0.213	0.247	0.214	0.234	0.209
Pahang	0.190	0.161	0.214	0.174	0.178	0.158	0.201	0.175
Pulau Pinang	0.233	0.239	0.257	0.253	0.229	0.222	0.249	0.234
Perak	0.305	0.241	0.278	0.232	0.246	0.242	0.236	0.238
Perlis	0.185	0.191	0.191	0.177	0.181	0.190	0.187	0.176
Selangor	0.289	0.250	0.325	0.297	0.267	0.235	0.303	0.276
Terengganu	0.198	0.194	0.244	0.228	0.185	0.186	0.233	0.225
Sabah	0.276	0.287	0.361	0.427	0.273	0.270	0.345	0.378
Sarawak	0.252	0.247	0.304	0.290	0.237	0.242	0.283	0.276
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.232	0.307	0.291	0.327	0.224	0.288	0.277	0.307
W.P. Labuan	0.184	0.158	0.228	0.236	0.173	0.155	0.213	0.220
W.P. Putrajaya	0.238	0.237	0.278	0.263	0.217	0.207	0.260	0.243

Jadual 1.5: Indeks Theil mengikut strata dan jenis pendapatan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.5: Theil index by strata and type of income, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Strata	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	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/Urban	0.293	0.289	0.331	0.332	0.269	0.270	0.307	0.308
Luar bandar/Rural	0.246	0.212	0.282	0.230	0.239	0.214	0.272	0.234

Jadual 1.6: Indeks Theil mengikut kumpulan etnik dan jenis pendapatan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.6: Theil index by ethnic group and type of income, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	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
Bumiputera	0.279	0.275	0.312	0.310	0.258	0.261	0.288	0.290
Cina/Chinese	0.318	0.310	0.312	0.320	0.287	0.287	0.286	0.294
India/Indians	0.310	0.332	0.375	0.372	0.292	0.304	0.348	0.340
Lain-lain/Others	0.328	0.281	0.392	0.325	0.318	0.271	0.381	0.294

Jadual 1.7: Indeks Atkinson mengikut negeri dan jenis pendapatan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 1.7: Atkinson index by state and type of income, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>			Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>			Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>			Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>		
	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)
Malaysia	0.134	0.243	0.411	0.152	0.269	0.441	0.126	0.230	0.395	0.142	0.256	0.426
Johor	0.110	0.206	0.368	0.129	0.233	0.392	0.108	0.203	0.363	0.127	0.231	0.391
Kedah	0.106	0.194	0.336	0.107	0.193	0.323	0.106	0.195	0.338	0.108	0.195	0.328
Kelantan	0.119	0.214	0.354	0.098	0.182	0.317	0.123	0.223	0.369	0.101	0.188	0.327
Melaka	0.110	0.202	0.343	0.108	0.196	0.333	0.109	0.199	0.338	0.107	0.195	0.332
Negeri Sembilan	0.107	0.199	0.342	0.098	0.180	0.312	0.100	0.186	0.320	0.096	0.177	0.310
Pahang	0.075	0.142	0.254	0.082	0.156	0.282	0.074	0.140	0.249	0.083	0.158	0.285
Pulau Pinang	0.111	0.206	0.361	0.114	0.208	0.359	0.103	0.192	0.340	0.107	0.198	0.347
Perak	0.110	0.202	0.348	0.103	0.187	0.320	0.110	0.202	0.351	0.106	0.192	0.330
Perlis	0.091	0.172	0.314	0.082	0.154	0.272	0.090	0.173	0.318	0.083	0.155	0.276
Selangor	0.109	0.197	0.334	0.128	0.228	0.379	0.104	0.187	0.319	0.121	0.217	0.366
Terengganu	0.088	0.160	0.277	0.104	0.189	0.322	0.085	0.156	0.274	0.103	0.189	0.323
Sabah	0.127	0.229	0.381	0.176	0.302	0.473	0.121	0.220	0.369	0.162	0.284	0.455
Sarawak	0.116	0.217	0.378	0.132	0.240	0.402	0.114	0.213	0.376	0.126	0.232	0.394
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.126	0.218	0.359	0.137	0.239	0.391	0.119	0.206	0.343	0.130	0.227	0.373
W.P. Labuan	0.073	0.135	0.237	0.107	0.196	0.335	0.072	0.135	0.238	0.102	0.188	0.327
W.P. Putrajaya	0.108	0.196	0.325	0.121	0.224	0.378	0.095	0.176	0.299	0.113	0.208	0.356

Jadual 1.8: Indeks Atkinson mengikut strata dan jenis pendapatan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 1.8: Atkinson index by strata and type of income, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>			Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>			Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>			Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>		
	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)
Malaysia	0.134	0.243	0.411	0.152	0.269	0.441	0.126	0.230	0.395	0.142	0.256	0.426
Bandar/Urban	0.128	0.231	0.396	0.144	0.256	0.422	0.121	0.220	0.381	0.136	0.244	0.408
Luar bandar/Rural	0.098	0.184	0.322	0.105	0.194	0.337	0.100	0.186	0.326	0.107	0.198	0.343

Jadual 1.9: Indeks Atkinson mengikut etnik dan jenis pendapatan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 1.9: Atkinson index by ethnic and type of income Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>			Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>			Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>			Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>		
	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)
Malaysia	0.134	0.243	0.411	0.152	0.269	0.441	0.126	0.230	0.395	0.142	0.256	0.426
Bumiputera	0.123	0.224	0.384	0.136	0.243	0.406	0.118	0.216	0.374	0.129	0.234	0.395
Cina/Chinese	0.140	0.257	0.441	0.140	0.251	0.415	0.130	0.240	0.418	0.130	0.235	0.396
India/Indians	0.139	0.246	0.409	0.155	0.269	0.429	0.131	0.234	0.395	0.146	0.256	0.418
Lain-lain/Others	0.127	0.230	0.384	0.141	0.245	0.387	0.124	0.227	0.383	0.130	0.231	0.373

Jadual 2.1: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan mengikut negeri dan persentil, Malaysia, 2022

Table 2.1: Monthly household gross income by state and percentile, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	Persentil/Percentile								
	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%=med	75%	90%	95%	99%
Malaysia	1,303	2,012	2,559	3,874	6,338	10,552	15,867	20,776	37,582
Johor	1,343	2,183	2,796	4,337	6,879	10,680	15,404	19,668	33,617
Kedah	1,051	1,642	2,082	2,907	4,402	6,672	10,051	12,987	22,378
Kelantan	1,145	1,396	1,692	2,408	3,614	5,724	9,449	13,076	21,245
Melaka	1,673	2,443	2,820	4,019	6,210	9,894	15,034	18,891	31,850
Negeri Sembilan	1,529	1,983	2,375	3,388	5,226	8,513	13,023	16,833	25,991
Pahang	1,541	2,118	2,562	3,434	4,753	7,030	10,148	12,876	18,855
Pulau Pinang	1,496	2,258	2,735	4,160	6,502	10,145	15,521	20,344	32,010
Perak	1,141	1,616	2,018	2,980	4,494	7,113	10,765	14,094	22,000
Perlis	1,071	1,697	2,201	3,073	4,713	7,016	10,296	13,144	19,348
Selangor	2,548	3,614	4,395	6,371	9,983	14,274	21,410	27,684	54,961
Terengganu	1,673	2,694	3,179	4,189	5,878	8,412	12,638	16,862	27,722
Sabah	1,181	1,657	2,005	2,907	4,577	7,511	11,880	15,303	26,426
Sarawak	1,130	1,669	2,086	3,092	4,978	8,207	12,617	16,012	25,344
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,443	3,859	4,685	6,920	10,234	15,249	22,343	29,879	67,299
W.P. Labuan	2,433	3,279	3,716	5,045	6,904	9,778	14,300	18,296	26,939
W.P. Putrajaya	3,382	4,336	4,962	7,001	10,042	15,328	27,019	35,221	57,968

Jadual 2.2: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan mengikut strata dan persentil, Malaysia, 2022

Table 2.2: Monthly household gross income by strata and percentile, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Persentil/Percentile								
	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%=med	75%	90%	95%	99%
Malaysia	1,303	2,012	2,559	3,874	6,338	10,552	15,867	20,776	37,582
Bandar/Urban	1,483	2,318	2,983	4,471	7,243	11,596	17,209	22,617	41,702
Luar bandar/Rural	1,125	1,556	1,906	2,726	4,094	6,282	9,640	12,395	19,120

Jadual 2.3: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan mengikut kumpulan etnik dan persentil, Malaysia, 2022

Table 2.3: Monthly household gross income by ethnic group and percentile, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan Etnik	Persentil/Percentile								
	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%=med	75%	90%	95%	99%
Malaysia	1,303	2,012	2,559	3,874	6,338	10,552	15,867	20,776	37,582
Bumiputera	1,278	1,944	2,455	3,636	5,793	9,496	14,230	18,137	31,159
Cina/Chinese	1,419	2,200	2,904	4,721	8,167	13,156	20,143	26,540	50,417
India/Indians	1,302	2,192	2,824	4,134	6,627	10,705	16,078	21,844	41,953
Lain-lain/Others	1,003	1,516	1,964	2,795	4,339	6,861	11,746	17,702	27,589

Jadual 2.4: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar per kapita bulanan mengikut negeri dan persentil, Malaysia, 2022

Table 2.4: Monthly household gross income per capita by state and percentile, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	Persentil/Percentile								
	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%=med	75%	90%	95%	99%
Malaysia	385	586	747	1,139	1,876	3,139	5,095	6,890	13,210
Johor	450	672	868	1,275	2,004	3,145	5,117	7,005	12,266
Kedah	377	526	628	869	1,290	1,950	2,998	3,950	7,059
Kelantan	293	411	488	673	1,022	1,560	2,411	3,066	4,843
Melaka	498	700	845	1,240	1,807	2,734	4,143	5,567	9,703
Negeri Sembilan	448	655	806	1,119	1,655	2,483	3,791	4,922	7,231
Pahang	411	603	733	1,021	1,502	2,195	3,235	3,926	6,202
Pulau Pinang	518	788	992	1,437	2,249	3,401	5,321	6,825	11,904
Perak	395	576	700	986	1,463	2,190	3,282	4,315	7,419
Perlis	430	584	703	917	1,335	2,023	2,917	3,666	5,612
Selangor	654	1,000	1,251	1,856	2,818	4,383	6,828	9,115	18,320
Terengganu	407	575	690	952	1,407	2,168	3,317	4,327	7,311
Sabah	263	386	485	725	1,213	2,122	3,592	5,027	10,225
Sarawak	346	492	606	893	1,428	2,413	3,894	5,152	8,796
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	775	1,201	1,560	2,263	3,452	5,267	8,392	11,600	24,043
W.P. Labuan	542	749	904	1,262	1,871	3,115	4,733	5,818	9,554
W.P. Putrajaya	783	1,074	1,301	1,870	3,037	4,982	8,383	10,605	16,935

Jadual 2.5: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar per kapita bulanan mengikut strata dan persentil, Malaysia, 2022

Table 2.5: Monthly household gross income per capita by strata and percentile, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Persentil/Percentile								
	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%=med	75%	90%	95%	99%
Malaysia	385	586	747	1,139	1,876	3,139	5,095	6,890	13,210
Bandar/Urban	458	692	880	1,330	2,152	3,516	5,614	7,570	14,685
Luar bandar/Rural	299	437	538	776	1,181	1,817	2,748	3,561	5,935

(RM)

Jadual 2.6: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar per kapita bulanan mengikut kumpulan etnik dan persentil, Malaysia, 2022

Table 2.6: Monthly household gross income per capita by ethnic group and percentile, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan Etnik	Persentil/Percentile								
	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%=med	75%	90%	95%	99%
Malaysia	385	586	747	1,139	1,876	3,139	5,095	6,890	13,210
Bumiputera	355	533	671	1,006	1,614	2,633	4,116	5,474	10,065
Cina/Chinese	600	899	1,127	1,695	2,741	4,509	7,093	9,623	18,441
India/Indians	442	664	845	1,260	2,010	3,255	5,388	7,563	14,572
Lain-lain/Others	473	587	692	938	1,336	2,284	3,607	5,988	10,170

(RM)

Jadual 3.1: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan mengikut negeri dan persentil, Malaysia, 2022

Table 3.1: Monthly household disposable income by state and percentile, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri State	Persentil/Percentile									(RM)
	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%=med	75%	90%	95%	99%	
Malaysia	1,135	1,764	2,234	3,348	5,413	8,875	13,251	17,147	30,123	
Johor	1,221	1,877	2,401	3,691	5,899	9,195	13,128	16,684	27,191	
Kedah	920	1,414	1,783	2,502	3,821	5,808	8,809	11,519	18,995	
Kelantan	939	1,202	1,464	2,107	3,156	5,033	8,557	11,806	19,107	
Melaka	1,503	2,145	2,558	3,552	5,336	8,512	13,125	16,736	28,490	
Negeri Sembilan	1,391	1,832	2,140	2,933	4,472	7,019	10,879	13,995	21,032	
Pahang	1,433	1,909	2,328	3,095	4,222	6,178	8,976	11,338	16,779	
Pulau Pinang	1,335	2,021	2,465	3,596	5,522	8,458	12,704	16,337	25,245	
Perak	917	1,381	1,727	2,535	3,804	6,010	9,220	11,887	18,728	
Perlis	880	1,581	2,061	2,885	4,362	6,540	9,680	12,215	17,617	
Selangor	2,217	3,108	3,758	5,307	8,187	11,699	17,301	22,739	41,824	
Terengganu	1,488	2,391	2,820	3,731	5,224	7,499	11,278	14,868	22,939	
Sabah	1,051	1,495	1,779	2,558	3,987	6,528	10,308	13,272	21,772	
Sarawak	988	1,468	1,818	2,671	4,272	7,022	10,897	13,965	21,138	
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,131	3,207	3,883	5,572	8,259	12,146	17,653	23,340	51,593	
W.P. Labuan	1,964	2,587	3,025	4,117	5,580	7,813	11,629	14,907	22,077	
W.P. Putrajaya	3,037	3,819	4,474	6,198	8,868	13,071	21,581	29,163	45,903	

Jadual 3.2: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan mengikut strata dan persentil, Malaysia, 2022

Table 3.2: Monthly household disposable income by strata and percentile, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Persentil/Percentile								
	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%=med	75%	90%	95%	99%
Malaysia	1,135	1,764	2,234	3,348	5,413	8,875	13,251	17,147	30,123
Bandar/Urban	1,287	2,019	2,558	3,825	6,101	9,665	14,281	18,451	32,978
Luar bandar/Rural	966	1,373	1,690	2,416	3,605	5,528	8,578	11,095	17,122

(RM)

Jadual 3.3: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan mengikut kumpulan etnik dan persentil, Malaysia, 2022

Table 3.3: Monthly household disposable income by ethnic group and percentile, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	Persentil/Percentile								
	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%=med	75%	90%	95%	99%
Malaysia	1,135	1,764	2,234	3,348	5,413	8,875	13,251	17,147	30,123
Bumiputera	1,120	1,697	2,139	3,159	4,985	8,097	12,064	15,333	25,672
Cina/Chinese	1,222	1,977	2,571	4,064	6,825	10,755	16,217	21,451	40,014
India/Indians	1,125	1,906	2,369	3,479	5,576	8,964	13,309	18,017	34,935
Lain-lain/Others	908	1,266	1,631	2,437	3,864	6,120	9,451	13,953	22,411

(RM)

Jadual 3.4: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna per kapita bulanan mengikut negeri dan persentil, Malaysia, 2022

Table 3.4: Monthly household disposable income per capita by state and percentile, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	Persentil/Percentile								
	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%=med	75%	90%	95%	99%
Malaysia	334	507	644	983	1,613	2,653	4,237	5,674	10,496
Johor	390	573	732	1,075	1,713	2,691	4,412	5,944	10,299
Kedah	327	447	539	747	1,124	1,692	2,617	3,468	6,342
Kelantan	259	355	421	585	887	1,381	2,145	2,761	4,282
Melaka	427	605	739	1,071	1,566	2,371	3,714	4,988	7,917
Negeri Sembilan	365	553	689	966	1,428	2,119	3,188	4,148	6,316
Pahang	369	527	643	900	1,339	1,960	2,924	3,557	5,559
Pulau Pinang	441	679	847	1,236	1,906	2,888	4,397	5,631	9,525
Perak	325	482	583	833	1,243	1,874	2,865	3,686	6,543
Perlis	390	537	639	856	1,242	1,866	2,744	3,408	5,153
Selangor	541	828	1,056	1,544	2,339	3,601	5,551	7,415	14,368
Terengganu	356	512	609	844	1,264	1,940	2,968	3,835	6,814
Sabah	235	343	427	644	1,066	1,853	3,050	4,308	8,302
Sarawak	301	426	525	775	1,245	2,082	3,323	4,304	7,127
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	626	1,004	1,288	1,848	2,771	4,215	6,508	8,833	17,786
W.P. Labuan	417	583	718	1,077	1,542	2,471	3,689	4,677	7,919
W.P. Putrajaya	723	936	1,156	1,690	2,600	4,299	6,740	8,817	12,430

Jadual 3.5: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna per kapita bulanan mengikut strata dan persentil, Malaysia, 2022

Table 3.5: Monthly household disposable income per capita by strata and percentile, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Persentil/Percentile									(RM)
	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%=med	75%	90%	95%	99%	
Malaysia	334	507	644	983	1,613	2,653	4,237	5,674	10,496	
Bandar/Urban	389	589	751	1,139	1,828	2,947	4,629	6,181	11,609	
Luar bandar/Rural	263	385	472	681	1,040	1,616	2,458	3,202	5,336	

Jadual 3.6: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna per kapita bulanan mengikut kumpulan etnik dan persentil, Malaysia, 2022

Table 3.6: Monthly household disposable income per capita by ethnici group and percentile, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan Etnik	Persentil/Percentile									(RM)
	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%=med	75%	90%	95%	99%	
Malaysia	334	507	644	983	1,613	2,653	4,237	5,674	10,496	
Bumiputera	309	461	578	868	1,399	2,258	3,471	4,630	8,082	
Cina/Chinese	515	776	978	1,469	2,306	3,729	5,769	7,722	14,516	
India/Indians	371	561	714	1,061	1,695	2,721	4,500	6,229	11,705	
Lain-lain/Others	385	484	615	810	1,152	1,904	3,197	4,613	7,984	

Jadual 4.1: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Johor, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.1: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Johor, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative District</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Johor	0.366	0.366	0.375	0.399	0.365	0.364	0.376	0.396
Batu Pahat	0.295	0.338	0.310	0.353	0.298	0.339	0.319	0.359
Johor Bahru	0.388	0.359	0.402	0.406	0.389	0.355	0.403	0.401
Kluang	0.333	0.354	0.354	0.365	0.328	0.363	0.354	0.373
Kota Tinggi	0.361	0.343	0.354	0.344	0.353	0.343	0.354	0.350
Mersing	0.377	0.339	0.340	0.349	0.381	0.353	0.351	0.357
Muar	0.353	0.394	0.343	0.415	0.351	0.398	0.343	0.426
Pontian	0.354	0.361	0.341	0.338	0.350	0.363	0.337	0.340
Segamat	0.315	0.340	0.317	0.355	0.314	0.347	0.321	0.363
Kulai	0.324	0.337	0.344	0.360	0.326	0.333	0.353	0.360
Tangkak	0.322	0.371	0.324	0.381	0.321	0.376	0.329	0.385

Jadual 4.2: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Kedah, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.2: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Kedah, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Kedah	0.354	0.359	0.380	0.361	0.351	0.361	0.378	0.364
Baling	0.339	0.347	0.362	0.332	0.340	0.345	0.366	0.335
Bandar Baharu	0.324	0.291	0.344	0.298	0.321	0.295	0.345	0.297
Kota Setar	0.352	0.348	0.389	0.349	0.350	0.356	0.388	0.361
Kuala Muda	0.384	0.404	0.404	0.403	0.375	0.395	0.396	0.397
Kubang Pasu	0.361	0.325	0.374	0.334	0.361	0.331	0.378	0.342
Kulim	0.331	0.359	0.348	0.356	0.328	0.357	0.343	0.355
Langkawi	0.276	0.302	0.341	0.355	0.282	0.304	0.330	0.347
Padang Terap	0.307	0.323	0.367	0.334	0.303	0.339	0.367	0.340
Sik	0.320	0.333	0.364	0.345	0.322	0.357	0.366	0.370
Yan	0.369	0.291	0.359	0.276	0.374	0.301	0.366	0.287
Pendang	0.312	0.349	0.330	0.341	0.309	0.371	0.333	0.361
Pokok Sena	0.303	0.310	0.349	0.317	0.309	0.327	0.354	0.335

Jadual 4.3: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Kelantan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.3: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Kelantan, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Kelantan	0.378	0.385	0.390	0.351	0.375	0.393	0.388	0.358
Bachok	0.361	0.374	0.378	0.340	0.363	0.385	0.382	0.352
Kota Bharu	0.381	0.384	0.383	0.347	0.378	0.392	0.383	0.356
Machang	0.352	0.414	0.349	0.351	0.349	0.421	0.349	0.361
Pasir Mas	0.381	0.362	0.390	0.309	0.377	0.370	0.389	0.315
Pasir Puteh	0.386	0.378	0.382	0.346	0.382	0.387	0.380	0.356
Tanah Merah	0.346	0.377	0.339	0.334	0.343	0.393	0.335	0.347
Tumpat	0.374	0.367	0.405	0.344	0.366	0.377	0.394	0.355
Gua Musang	0.367	0.360	0.469	0.400	0.365	0.364	0.463	0.389
Kuala Krai	0.382	0.399	0.408	0.375	0.377	0.395	0.398	0.365
Jeli	0.328	0.350	0.360	0.352	0.325	0.363	0.351	0.352
Lojing	0.233	0.365	0.276	0.283	0.208	0.362	0.272	0.289

Jadual 4.4: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Melaka, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.4: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Melaka, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Melaka	0.383	0.370	0.387	0.363	0.379	0.368	0.385	0.362
Alor Gajah	0.356	0.343	0.348	0.344	0.354	0.344	0.350	0.343
Jasin	0.386	0.332	0.370	0.328	0.384	0.335	0.371	0.330
Melaka Tengah	0.389	0.383	0.400	0.368	0.385	0.380	0.397	0.368

Jadual 4.5: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.5: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Negeri Sembilan	0.391	0.369	0.373	0.347	0.380	0.356	0.369	0.344
Jelevu	0.379	0.326	0.377	0.301	0.380	0.317	0.384	0.302
Kuala Pilah	0.366	0.346	0.341	0.334	0.365	0.341	0.344	0.336
Port Dickson	0.378	0.345	0.362	0.335	0.372	0.331	0.356	0.332
Rembau	0.362	0.344	0.319	0.310	0.361	0.334	0.321	0.316
Seremban	0.386	0.354	0.373	0.341	0.375	0.346	0.368	0.339
Tampin	0.386	0.347	0.372	0.361	0.385	0.343	0.377	0.366
Jempol	0.344	0.331	0.371	0.314	0.344	0.332	0.375	0.325

Jadual 4.6: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Pahang, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.6: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Pahang, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Pahang	0.330	0.308	0.349	0.321	0.321	0.305	0.341	0.323
Bentong	0.284	0.244	0.331	0.297	0.273	0.249	0.332	0.310
Cameron Highlands	0.273	0.272	0.310	0.311	0.282	0.278	0.316	0.317
Jerantut	0.288	0.290	0.350	0.314	0.281	0.291	0.328	0.322
Kuantan	0.329	0.306	0.343	0.312	0.322	0.306	0.334	0.312
Lipis	0.292	0.280	0.346	0.339	0.281	0.277	0.337	0.347
Pekan	0.317	0.303	0.326	0.329	0.312	0.305	0.321	0.334
Raub	0.313	0.257	0.353	0.296	0.294	0.258	0.342	0.298
Temerloh	0.323	0.291	0.348	0.312	0.320	0.293	0.340	0.318
Rompin	0.295	0.329	0.339	0.349	0.299	0.326	0.328	0.348
Maran	0.313	0.288	0.314	0.320	0.307	0.291	0.315	0.328
Bera	0.290	0.256	0.308	0.308	0.285	0.253	0.300	0.304

Jadual 4.7: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Pulau Pinang, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.7: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Pulau Pinang, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Pulau Pinang	0.359	0.371	0.371	0.373	0.354	0.357	0.367	0.363
Seberang Perai								
Tengah	0.367	0.377	0.365	0.345	0.368	0.365	0.368	0.333
Seberang Perai Utara	0.359	0.350	0.350	0.357	0.357	0.341	0.347	0.344
Seberang Perai								
Selatan	0.323	0.360	0.347	0.359	0.323	0.346	0.345	0.347
Timur Laut	0.356	0.380	0.353	0.366	0.348	0.365	0.348	0.356
Barat Daya	0.361	0.357	0.390	0.392	0.350	0.338	0.376	0.377

Jadual 4.8: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Perlis, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.8: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Perlis, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Perlis	0.334	0.336	0.333	0.321	0.331	0.336	0.330	0.323
Perlis	0.334	0.336	0.333	0.321	0.331	0.336	0.330	0.323

Jadual 4.9: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Perak, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.9: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Perak, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Perak	0.377	0.368	0.369	0.354	0.362	0.368	0.360	0.359
Batang Padang	0.394	0.370	0.392	0.363	0.388	0.358	0.389	0.357
Manjung	0.383	0.354	0.382	0.332	0.373	0.356	0.376	0.339
Kinta	0.400	0.358	0.370	0.340	0.371	0.360	0.352	0.347
Kerian	0.306	0.364	0.319	0.350	0.303	0.368	0.323	0.357
Kuala Kangsar	0.387	0.391	0.350	0.342	0.388	0.400	0.351	0.355
Larut & Matang	0.325	0.365	0.350	0.350	0.322	0.359	0.348	0.353
Hilir Perak	0.369	0.390	0.401	0.363	0.346	0.387	0.383	0.363
Hulu Perak	0.354	0.399	0.379	0.424	0.350	0.413	0.377	0.442
Perak Tengah	0.373	0.391	0.358	0.401	0.366	0.386	0.350	0.389
Kampar	0.359	0.306	0.348	0.308	0.351	0.306	0.350	0.322
Muallim	0.391	0.359	0.373	0.328	0.396	0.353	0.377	0.326
Bagan Datuk	0.364	0.361	0.344	0.366	0.360	0.368	0.344	0.375
Selama	n.a	0.299	n.a	0.332	n.a	0.305	n.a	0.345

Jadual 4.10: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Selangor, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.10: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Selangor, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Selangor	0.393	0.361	0.412	0.393	0.378	0.352	0.400	0.382
Gombak	0.402	0.392	0.400	0.401	0.390	0.390	0.386	0.399
Klang	0.378	0.347	0.391	0.369	0.372	0.337	0.385	0.359
Kuala Langat	0.336	0.277	0.356	0.302	0.331	0.277	0.359	0.305
Kuala Selangor	0.400	0.346	0.397	0.363	0.380	0.338	0.383	0.355
Petaling	0.409	0.392	0.436	0.425	0.391	0.376	0.420	0.409
Sabak Bernam	0.391	0.321	0.386	0.346	0.380	0.318	0.383	0.348
Sepang	0.397	0.229	0.466	0.289	0.391	0.230	0.459	0.279
Hulu Langat	0.338	0.326	0.349	0.349	0.329	0.322	0.346	0.346
Hulu Selangor	0.339	0.297	0.342	0.310	0.328	0.304	0.339	0.314

Jadual 4.11: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Terengganu, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.11: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Terengganu, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Terengganu	0.335	0.326	0.369	0.358	0.327	0.322	0.364	0.358
Besut	0.332	0.330	0.382	0.374	0.327	0.331	0.379	0.372
Dungun	0.341	0.308	0.372	0.327	0.336	0.299	0.370	0.326
Kemaman	0.346	0.378	0.385	0.382	0.325	0.375	0.370	0.386
Kuala Terengganu	0.298	0.300	0.333	0.335	0.294	0.296	0.335	0.334
Marang	0.310	0.325	0.328	0.365	0.312	0.322	0.333	0.364
Hulu Terengganu	0.339	0.293	0.375	0.345	0.340	0.297	0.381	0.348
Setiu	0.329	0.275	0.344	0.321	0.334	0.283	0.347	0.325
Kuala Nerus	0.316	0.273	0.364	0.321	0.318	0.272	0.364	0.328

Jadual 4.12: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Sabah, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.12: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Sabah, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Sabah	0.397	0.395	0.447	0.460	0.394	0.387	0.438	0.444
Tawau	0.387	0.388	0.432	0.400	0.389	0.391	0.433	0.403
Lahad Datu	0.369	0.388	0.413	0.406	0.365	0.381	0.389	0.394
Semporna	0.474	0.341	0.535	0.396	0.469	0.339	0.522	0.390
Sandakan	0.386	0.347	0.461	0.410	0.379	0.342	0.446	0.401
Kinabatangan	0.378	0.392	0.502	0.451	0.359	0.400	0.464	0.439
Beluran	0.385	0.399	0.541	0.450	0.375	0.402	0.517	0.441
Kota Kinabalu	0.382	0.431	0.421	0.504	0.384	0.417	0.421	0.479
Ranau	0.397	0.375	0.422	0.381	0.396	0.378	0.422	0.383
Kota Belud	0.412	0.425	0.449	0.431	0.409	0.419	0.448	0.423
Tuaran	0.383	0.366	0.373	0.393	0.382	0.372	0.373	0.404
Penampang	0.321	0.330	0.350	0.404	0.328	0.334	0.357	0.401
Papar	0.355	0.341	0.370	0.374	0.360	0.340	0.372	0.377
Kudat	0.427	0.369	0.456	0.414	0.425	0.370	0.448	0.410
Kota Marudu	0.430	0.419	0.448	0.452	0.427	0.419	0.440	0.454
Pitas	0.458	0.386	0.481	0.400	0.453	0.379	0.477	0.398
Beaufort	0.362	0.338	0.402	0.396	0.364	0.336	0.401	0.389
Kuala Penyu	0.377	0.324	0.432	0.367	0.379	0.323	0.426	0.364
Sipitang	0.347	0.360	0.454	0.474	0.352	0.343	0.428	0.426

Jadual 4.12: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Sabah, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 4.12: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Sabah, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita		Pendapatan Boleh Guna		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita	
	<i>Gross Income</i>		<i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		<i>Disposable Income</i>		<i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Tenom	0.347	0.336	0.440	0.390	0.339	0.342	0.427	0.384
Nabawan	0.299	0.311	0.405	0.421	0.295	0.308	0.402	0.405
Keningau	0.369	0.360	0.402	0.410	0.367	0.366	0.396	0.412
Tambunan	0.378	0.337	0.385	0.380	0.372	0.348	0.375	0.390
Kunak	0.392	0.352	0.429	0.448	0.390	0.348	0.424	0.438
Tongod	0.422	0.347	0.600	0.476	0.397	0.340	0.564	0.458
Putatan	0.357	0.351	0.380	0.401	0.364	0.346	0.379	0.398
Telupid	0.447	0.321	0.524	0.441	0.437	0.310	0.500	0.417
Kalabakan	n.a	0.368	n.a	0.457	n.a	0.360	n.a	0.435

Jadual 4.13: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Sarawak, 2019 dan 2022

Table 4.13: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Sarawak, 2019 and 2022

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar <i>Gross Income</i>		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita <i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna <i>Disposable Income</i>		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita <i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Sarawak	0.387	0.382	0.418	0.406	0.377	0.379	0.406	0.398
Kuching	0.374	0.376	0.394	0.399	0.367	0.373	0.387	0.395
Bau	0.346	0.360	0.351	0.329	0.341	0.359	0.358	0.336
Lundu	0.359	0.352	0.401	0.395	0.359	0.360	0.400	0.400
Samarahan	0.324	0.324	0.358	0.347	0.327	0.335	0.360	0.351
Serian	0.375	0.345	0.420	0.359	0.372	0.351	0.415	0.366
Simunjan	0.377	0.314	0.481	0.350	0.374	0.315	0.472	0.351
Sri Aman	0.356	0.395	0.410	0.381	0.351	0.394	0.395	0.375
Lubok Antu	0.365	0.352	0.451	0.426	0.342	0.345	0.421	0.402
Betong	0.374	0.305	0.440	0.357	0.368	0.310	0.426	0.356
Saratok	0.372	0.290	0.412	0.368	0.372	0.295	0.412	0.371
Sarikei	0.372	0.449	0.392	0.442	0.372	0.451	0.391	0.433
Maradong	0.375	0.362	0.364	0.395	0.374	0.362	0.363	0.388
Daro	0.320	0.389	0.415	0.449	0.317	0.388	0.405	0.440
Julau	0.401	0.374	0.411	0.399	0.398	0.366	0.409	0.391
Sibu	0.365	0.374	0.395	0.385	0.362	0.374	0.386	0.379
Dalat	0.389	0.315	0.466	0.404	0.382	0.309	0.445	0.394
Mukah	0.367	0.386	0.410	0.413	0.369	0.385	0.400	0.395
Kanowit	0.387	0.386	0.383	0.366	0.384	0.388	0.375	0.372

Jadual 4.13: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Sarawak, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 4.13: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Sarawak, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita		Pendapatan Boleh Guna		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita	
	<i>Gross Income</i>		<i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		<i>Disposable Income</i>		<i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Bintulu	0.322	0.318	0.350	0.372	0.314	0.317	0.341	0.368
Tatau	0.291	0.303	0.366	0.344	0.265	0.303	0.359	0.342
Kapit	0.336	0.366	0.430	0.433	0.334	0.369	0.419	0.432
Song	0.353	0.322	0.486	0.480	0.345	0.328	0.474	0.483
Belaga	0.334	0.330	0.457	0.479	0.319	0.329	0.434	0.444
Miri	0.353	0.342	0.398	0.380	0.341	0.338	0.386	0.368
Marudi	0.378	0.361	0.436	0.424	0.367	0.365	0.419	0.410
Limbang	0.382	0.351	0.426	0.406	0.375	0.348	0.411	0.389
Lawas	0.384	0.406	0.462	0.457	0.376	0.424	0.433	0.464
Matu	0.383	0.369	0.445	0.428	0.381	0.379	0.444	0.426
Asajaya	0.383	0.301	0.438	0.325	0.380	0.298	0.439	0.340
Pakan	0.309	0.312	0.390	0.335	0.309	0.313	0.381	0.322
Selangau	0.385	0.393	0.443	0.474	0.375	0.382	0.435	0.460
Tebedu	0.370	0.312	0.397	0.318	0.368	0.320	0.399	0.328
Pusa	0.245	0.225	0.289	0.321	0.243	0.225	0.295	0.326
Kabong	0.282	0.314	0.388	0.345	0.275	0.321	0.377	0.346
Tanjung Manis	0.345	0.334	0.392	0.390	0.350	0.337	0.377	0.397
Sebauh	0.257	0.303	0.351	0.344	0.253	0.300	0.345	0.347
Bukit Mabong	0.348	0.297	0.520	0.444	0.337	0.294	0.513	0.435

Jadual 4.13: Pekali Gini mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis pendapatan, Sarawak, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 4.13: Gini coefficient by administrative district and type of income, Sarawak, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan Kasar		Pendapatan Kasar per Kapita		Pendapatan Boleh Guna		Pendapatan Boleh Guna per Kapita	
	<i>Gross Income</i>		<i>Gross Income per Capita</i>		<i>Disposable Income</i>		<i>Disposable Income per Capita</i>	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Subis	0.347	0.341	0.403	0.397	0.336	0.333	0.381	0.372
Beluru	0.353	0.302	0.417	0.399	0.334	0.306	0.398	0.366
Telang Usan	0.358	0.311	0.474	0.400	0.332	0.323	0.453	0.393

Jadual 5.1: Nisbah serakan mengikut negeri dan persentil menggunakan pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 5.1: Dispersion ratio by state and percentile using monthly household gross income, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri State	Nisbah Serakan/Dispersion Ratio					
	p90/p10	p90/p50	p10/p50	p75/p25	p95/p5	p99/p1
Malaysia	6.20	2.50	0.40	2.72	10.33	28.83
Johor	5.51	2.24	0.41	2.46	9.01	25.02
Kedah	4.83	2.28	0.47	2.30	7.91	21.30
Kelantan	5.59	2.61	0.47	2.38	9.37	18.55
Melaka	5.33	2.42	0.45	2.46	7.73	19.03
Negeri Sembilan	5.48	2.49	0.45	2.51	8.49	17.00
Pahang	3.96	2.14	0.54	2.05	6.08	12.24
Pulau Pinang	5.68	2.39	0.42	2.44	9.01	21.40
Perak	5.34	2.40	0.45	2.39	8.72	19.28
Perlis	4.68	2.18	0.47	2.28	7.75	18.07
Selangor	4.87	2.14	0.44	2.24	7.66	21.57
Terengganu	3.98	2.15	0.54	2.01	6.26	16.57
Sabah	5.93	2.60	0.44	2.58	9.24	22.38
Sarawak	6.05	2.53	0.42	2.65	9.59	22.43
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4.77	2.18	0.46	2.20	7.74	27.54
W.P. Labuan	3.85	2.07	0.54	1.94	5.58	11.07
W.P. Putrajaya	5.45	2.69	0.49	2.19	8.12	17.14

Jadual 5.2: Nisbah serakan mengikut strata dan persentil menggunakan pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 5.2: Dispersion ratio by strata and percentile using monthly household income gross, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Nisbah Serakan/Dispersion Ratio					
	p90/p10	p90/p50	p10/p50	p75/p25	p95/p5	p99/p1
Malaysia	6.20	2.50	0.40	2.72	10.33	28.83
Bandar/Urban	5.77	2.38	0.41	2.59	9.76	28.11
Luar bandar/Rural	5.06	2.35	0.47	2.30	7.96	17.00

Jadual 5.3: Nisbah serakan mengikut kumpulan etnik dan persentil menggunakan pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 5.3: Dispersion ratio by ethnic group and percentile using monthly household gross income, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	Nisbah Serakan/Dispersion Ratio					
	p90/p10	p90/p50	p10/p50	p75/p25	p95/p5	p99/p1
Malaysia	6.20	2.50	0.40	2.72	10.33	28.83
Bumiputera	5.80	2.46	0.42	2.61	9.33	24.38
Cina/Chinese	6.94	2.47	0.36	2.79	12.06	35.54
India/Indians	5.69	2.43	0.43	2.59	9.97	32.23
Lain-lain/Others	5.98	2.71	0.45	2.45	11.68	27.52

Jadual 5.4: Nisbah serakan mengikut negeri dan persentil menggunakan pendapatan isi rumah kasar per kapita bulanan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 5.4: Dispersion ratio by state and percentile using monthly household gross income per capita, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	Nisbah Serakan/Dispersion Ratio					
	p90/p10	p90/p50	p10/p50	p75/p25	p95/p5	p99/p1
Malaysia	6.82	2.72	0.40	2.76	11.75	34.27
Johor	5.90	2.55	0.43	2.47	10.43	27.23
Kedah	4.78	2.32	0.49	2.24	7.51	18.74
Kelantan	4.94	2.36	0.48	2.32	7.46	16.51
Melaka	4.90	2.29	0.47	2.21	7.95	19.48
Negeri Sembilan	4.70	2.29	0.49	2.22	7.52	16.14
Pahang	4.41	2.15	0.49	2.15	6.51	15.09
Pulau Pinang	5.37	2.37	0.44	2.37	8.66	22.99
Perak	4.69	2.24	0.48	2.22	7.49	18.77
Perlis	4.15	2.18	0.53	2.21	6.28	13.05
Selangor	5.46	2.42	0.44	2.36	9.12	28.01
Terengganu	4.81	2.36	0.49	2.28	7.52	17.98
Sabah	7.40	2.96	0.40	2.93	13.01	38.83
Sarawak	6.43	2.73	0.42	2.70	10.47	25.43
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5.38	2.43	0.45	2.33	9.66	31.02
W.P. Labuan	5.23	2.53	0.48	2.47	7.77	17.62
W.P. Putrajaya	6.44	2.76	0.43	2.66	9.87	21.63

Jadual 5.5: Nisbah serakan mengikut strata dan persentil menggunakan pendapatan isi rumah kasar per kapita bulanan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 5.5: Dispersion ratio by strata and percentile using monthly household gross income per capita, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Nisbah Serakan/ <i>Dispersion Ratio</i>					
	p90/p10	p90/p50	p10/p50	p75/p25	p95/p5	p99/p1
Malaysia	6.82	2.72	0.40	2.76	11.75	34.27
Bandar/ <i>Urban</i>	6.38	2.61	0.41	2.64	10.93	32.08
Luar bandar/ <i>Rural</i>	5.10	2.33	0.46	2.34	8.15	19.84

Jadual 5.6: Nisbah serakan mengikut kumpulan etnik dan persentil menggunakan pendapatan isi rumah kasar per kapita bulanan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 5.6: Dispersion ratio by ethnic group and percentile using monthly household gross income per capita, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	Nisbah Serakan/ <i>Dispersion Ratio</i>					
	p90/p10	p90/p50	p10/p50	p75/p25	p95/p5	p99/p1
Malaysia	6.82	2.72	0.40	2.76	11.75	34.27
Bumiputera	6.14	2.55	0.42	2.62	10.26	28.32
Cina/ <i>Chinese</i>	6.30	2.59	0.41	2.66	10.70	30.74
India/ <i>Indians</i>	6.37	2.68	0.42	2.58	11.38	33.00
Lain-lain/ <i>Others</i>	5.21	2.70	0.52	2.43	10.21	21.50

Jadual 6.1: Nisbah serakan mengikut negeri dan persentil menggunakan pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 6.1: Dispersion ratio by state and percentile using monthly household disposable income, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri State	Nisbah Serakan/Dispersion Ratio					
	p90/p10	p90/p50	p10/p50	p75/p25	p95/p5	p99/p1
Malaysia	5.93	2.45	0.41	2.65	9.72	26.53
Johor	5.47	2.23	0.41	2.49	8.89	22.26
Kedah	4.94	2.31	0.47	2.32	8.15	20.51
Kelantan	5.85	2.71	0.46	2.39	9.82	20.34
Melaka	5.13	2.46	0.48	2.40	7.80	18.95
Negeri Sembilan	5.08	2.43	0.48	2.39	7.64	15.12
Pahang	3.86	2.13	0.55	2.00	5.94	11.71
Pulau Pinang	5.15	2.30	0.45	2.35	8.09	18.91
Perak	5.34	2.42	0.45	2.37	8.61	20.42
Perlis	4.70	2.22	0.47	2.27	7.73	20.01
Selangor	4.60	2.11	0.46	2.20	7.32	18.86
Terengganu	4.00	2.16	0.54	2.01	6.22	15.42
Sabah	5.79	2.59	0.45	2.55	8.88	20.72
Sarawak	5.99	2.55	0.43	2.63	9.51	21.39
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4.55	2.14	0.47	2.18	7.28	24.21
W.P. Labuan	3.84	2.08	0.54	1.90	5.76	11.24
W.P. Putrajaya	4.82	2.43	0.50	2.11	7.64	15.12

Jadual 6.2: Nisbah serakan mengikut strata dan persentil menggunakan pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 6.2: Dispersion ratio by strata and percentile using monthly household disposable income, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Nisbah Serakan/ <i>Dispersion Ratio</i>					
	p90/p10	p90/p50	p10/p50	p75/p25	p95/p5	p99/p1
Malaysia	5.93	2.45	0.41	2.65	9.72	26.54
Bandar/<i>Urban</i>	5.58	2.34	0.42	2.53	9.14	25.62
Luar bandar/<i>Rural</i>	5.08	2.38	0.47	2.29	8.08	17.73

Jadual 6.3: Nisbah serakan mengikut kumpulan etnik dan persentil menggunakan pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 6.3: Dispersion ratio by ethnic group and percentile using monthly household disposable income, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	Nisbah Serakan/ <i>Dispersion Ratio</i>					
	p90/p10	p90/p50	p10/p50	p75/p25	p95/p5	p99/p1
Malaysia	5.93	2.45	0.41	2.65	9.72	26.54
Bumiputera	5.64	2.42	0.43	2.56	9.03	22.93
Cina/<i>Chinese</i>	6.31	2.38	0.38	2.65	10.85	32.75
India/<i>Indians</i>	5.62	2.39	0.42	2.58	9.45	31.05
Lain-lain/<i>Others</i>	5.79	2.45	0.42	2.51	11.02	24.68

Jadual 6.4: Nisbah serakan mengikut negeri dan persentil menggunakan pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna per kapita bulanan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 6.4: Dispersion ratio by state and percentile using monthly household disposable income per capita, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	Nisbah Serakan/ <i>Dispersion Ratio</i>					
	p90/p10	p90/p50	p10/p50	p75/p25	p95/p5	p99/p1
Malaysia	6.58	2.63	0.40	2.70	11.20	31.40
Johor	6.03	2.58	0.43	2.50	10.37	26.41
Kedah	4.85	2.33	0.48	2.27	7.75	19.40
Kelantan	5.10	2.42	0.47	2.36	7.79	16.55
Melaka	5.02	2.37	0.47	2.21	8.25	18.53
Negeri Sembilan	4.63	2.23	0.48	2.19	7.50	17.31
Pahang	4.55	2.18	0.48	2.18	6.75	15.08
Pulau Pinang	5.19	2.31	0.44	2.34	8.29	21.60
Perak	4.91	2.31	0.47	2.25	7.65	20.14
Perlis	4.30	2.21	0.51	2.18	6.35	13.21
Selangor	5.26	2.37	0.45	2.33	8.96	26.57
Terengganu	4.87	2.35	0.48	2.30	7.48	19.15
Sabah	7.15	2.86	0.40	2.88	12.56	35.33
Sarawak	6.33	2.67	0.42	2.69	10.10	23.71
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5.05	2.35	0.46	2.28	8.80	28.39
W.P. Labuan	5.14	2.39	0.47	2.30	8.02	18.97
W.P. Putrajaya	5.83	2.59	0.44	2.54	9.42	17.20

Jadual 6.5: Nisbah serakan mengikut strata dan persentil menggunakan pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna per kapita bulanan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 6.5: Dispersion ratio by strata and percentile using monthly household disposable income per capita, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Nisbah Serakan/ <i>Dispersion Ratio</i>					
	p90/p10	p90/p50	p10/p50	p75/p25	p95/p5	p99/p1
Malaysia	6.58	2.63	0.40	2.70	11.20	31.40
Bandar/<i>Urban</i>	6.17	2.53	0.41	2.59	10.50	29.88
Luar bandar/<i>Rural</i>	5.21	2.36	0.45	2.37	8.33	20.26

Jadual 6.6: Nisbah serakan mengikut kumpulan etnik dan persentil menggunakan pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna per kapita bulanan, Malaysia, 2022

Table 6.6: Dispersion ratio by ethnic group and percentile using monthly household disposable income per capita, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	Nisbah Serakan/ <i>Dispersion Ratio</i>					
	p90/p10	p90/p50	p10/p50	p75/p25	p95/p5	p99/p1
Malaysia	6.58	2.63	0.40	2.70	11.20	31.40
Bumiputera	6.01	2.48	0.41	2.60	10.04	26.17
Cina/<i>Chinese</i>	5.90	2.50	0.42	2.54	9.95	28.21
India/<i>Indians</i>	6.30	2.66	0.42	2.56	11.11	31.55
Lain-lain/<i>Others</i>	5.20	2.78	0.53	2.35	9.53	20.74

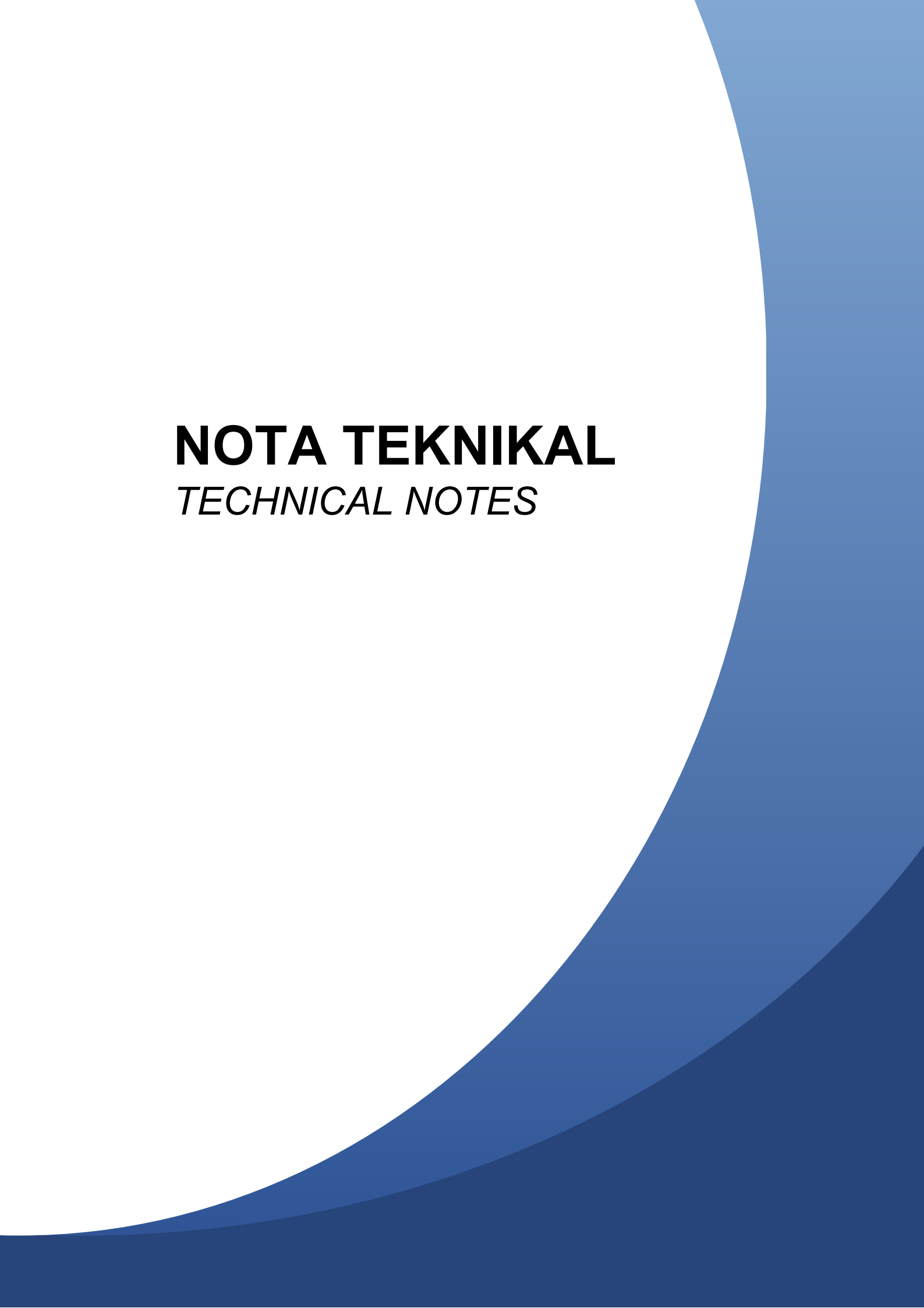
Jadual 7.1: Pekali Gini mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua kumpulan isi rumah, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 1970 - 2022

Table 7.1: Gini coefficient by ethnic group of head of household, strata and state, Malaysia, 1970 - 2022

	1970*	1974*	1976*	1979	1984	1987	1989**	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2022
Malaysia	0.513	0.530	0.557	0.505	0.483	0.456	0.442	0.451	0.456	0.459	0.443	0.461	0.462	0.441	0.441	0.431	0.401	0.399	0.407	0.404
Kumpulan etnik/ Ethnic group																				
Bumiputera	0.466	0.476	0.506	0.468	0.464	0.447	0.429	0.444	0.441	0.448	0.433	0.435	0.452	0.430	0.440	0.421	0.389	0.385	0.389	0.387
Cina/Chinese	0.466	0.520	0.541	0.474	0.452	0.428	0.419	0.420	0.428	0.416	0.434	0.455	0.446	0.432	0.425	0.422	0.405	0.411	0.417	0.412
India/Indians	0.472	0.451	0.509	0.460	0.419	0.402	0.390	0.399	0.404	0.409	0.413	0.399	0.425	0.414	0.424	0.443	0.396	0.382	0.411	0.406
Lain-lain/Others	0.667	0.665	0.630	0.598	0.570	0.663	0.404	0.414	0.414	0.555	0.393	0.449	0.462	0.546	0.495	0.435	0.433	0.391	0.402	0.397
Strata																				
Bandar/Urban	n.a	0.541	0.531	0.491	0.468	0.449	0.437	0.428	0.431	0.427	0.432	0.439	0.444	0.427	0.423	0.417	0.391	0.389	0.398	0.393
Luar bandar/Rural	n.a	0.473	0.540	0.471	0.450	0.427	0.415	0.402	0.414	0.424	0.421	0.405	0.397	0.388	0.407	0.382	0.355	0.364	0.367	0.351
Negeri/State																				
Johor	n.a	0.439	0.469	0.442	0.404	0.386	0.381	0.423	0.399	0.397	0.386	0.408	0.395	0.368	0.393	0.383	0.324	0.354	0.366	0.366
Kedah		0.523	0.497	0.468	0.476	0.434	0.428	0.433	0.406	0.429	0.409	0.426	0.387	0.392	0.408	0.391	0.365	0.393	0.354	0.359
Kelantan		0.612	0.505	0.438	0.464	0.414	0.407	0.451	0.442	0.442	0.424	0.444	0.416	0.405	0.428	0.410	0.393	0.389	0.378	0.385
Melaka		0.506	0.558	0.472	0.438	0.403	0.396	0.397	0.399	0.371	0.399	0.386	0.352	0.380	0.411	0.355	0.316	0.337	0.383	0.370
Negeri Sembilan		0.465	0.490	0.432	0.422	0.431	0.366	0.406	0.384	0.408	0.392	0.401	0.380	0.385	0.372	0.382	0.361	0.380	0.391	0.369
Pahang		0.445	0.384	0.478	0.416	0.372	0.350	0.369	0.373	0.359	0.332	0.404	0.389	0.380	0.382	0.354	0.360	0.324	0.330	0.308
Pulau Pinang		0.597	0.608	0.492	0.452	0.422	0.406	0.412	0.405	0.398	0.399	0.435	0.398	0.411	0.419	0.370	0.364	0.356	0.359	0.371
Perak		0.452	0.525	0.447	0.428	0.410	0.421	0.399	0.397	0.381	0.387	0.417	0.393	0.399	0.400	0.417	0.366	0.362	0.377	0.368
Perlis		0.425	0.498	0.440	0.459	0.408	0.377	0.415	0.379	0.412	0.394	0.437	0.423	0.454	0.434	0.455	0.346	0.327	0.334	0.336
Selangor		0.507	0.516	0.505	0.481	0.462	0.444	0.446	0.424	0.409	0.394	0.423	0.443	0.418	0.424	0.396	0.379	0.372	0.393	0.361
Terengganu		0.502	0.482	0.458	0.461	0.478	0.459	0.448	0.464	0.466	0.440	0.424	0.443	0.399	0.418	0.426	0.360	0.328	0.335	0.326
Sabah		n.a	n.a	0.490	0.491	0.467	0.459	0.468	0.448	0.454	0.448	0.465	0.477	0.451	0.454	0.427	0.387	0.402	0.397	0.395
Sarawak		n.a	n.a	0.501	0.498	0.465	0.441	0.467	0.440	0.447	0.407	0.445	0.440	0.442	0.448	0.440	0.391	0.386	0.387	0.382
W.P. Kuala Lumpur		n.a	n.a	n.a	0.486	0.465	0.428	0.443	0.423	0.417	0.414	0.448	0.467	0.446	0.374	0.442	0.407	0.378	0.350	0.380
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	0.388	0.387	0.383	0.385	0.398	0.333	0.300
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	0.362	0.342	0.305	0.374	0.369	0.361	0.368

Nota/Note: * Merujuk kepada Semenanjung Malaysia sahaja/Refer to Peninsular Malaysia only

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NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

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1. PENDAHULUAN

Penerbitan buku ketidaksamarataan pendapatan ini menerangkan dengan lebih jelas dan terperinci berkaitan fenomena perbezaan agihan yang tidak sama terutamanya dalam segi status, hak dan peluang yang diterima oleh setiap isi rumah. Penerbitan ini juga menjelaskan konsep dan definisi ketidaksamarataan berdasarkan garis panduan daripada *United Nation, World Bank Group (Inclusive Growth & Sustainable Finance)* dan penulis lain bagi menambah pengetahuan dan pemahaman pengguna data.

2. OBJEKTIF

2.1 Objektif utama adalah seperti berikut:

- Menenal pasti pengelasan pendapatan isi rumah.
- Mengkaji kaedah pengukuran ketidaksamarataan di Malaysia dan negara lain.

2.2 Statistik daripada penerbitan ini merupakan maklumat penting yang mana data-data statistik ini digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan sebagai input dalam perancangan, pembentukan dan pemantauan pelan pembangunan negara. Statistik ini juga menjadi rujukan yang penting kepada ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta dan individu bagi keperluan penyelidikan dan analisis yang lebih terperinci.

3. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN DATA

3.1 Pengumpulan data melalui analisis dokumen dapat memberikan maklumat yang relevan kepada perkara yang dikaji. Dokumen adalah sumber yang paling mudah kepada pengkaji kerana maklumat yang diperlukan adalah tersedia.

3.2 Semakan kualiti data dilaksanakan oleh pegawai Bahagian Perangkaan Harga, Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan yang berpengalaman bagi mengenalpasti dan meminda sebarang kesilapan atau maklumat yang tertinggal sebelum atau selepas penerbitan buku ini.

4. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

4.1 KETIDAKSAMARATAAN HASIL

Ketidaksamarataan hasil memberi maksud apabila individu tidak mempunyai aras kekayaan atau situasi ekonomi keseluruhan yang sama.

4.2 KETIDAKSAMARATAAN PELUANG

Ketidaksamarataan peluang merupakan kehidupan individu bergantung kepada keadaan atau faktor di luar kawalan mereka.

4.3 KETIDAKSAMARATAAN MOBILITI

Ketidaksamarataan mobiliti pula memberi maksud kedudukan dalam taburan pendidikan atau ekonomi dikaitkan dengan kedudukan yang dimiliki.

4.4 ISI RUMAH

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

4.5 PENDAPATAN

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

4.6 PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH

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

4.7 PENERIMA PENDAPATAN

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

4.8 PENDAPATAN KASAR DAN PENDAPATAN BOLEH GUNA

Pendapatan kasar dan pendapatan boleh guna merupakan dua konsep utama pendapatan yang digunapakai di dalam penerbitan ini dan boleh ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

i) Pendapatan Kasar

Pendapatan kasar adalah jumlah pendapatan yang diperoleh oleh isi rumah daripada semua punca pendapatan.

ii) Pendapatan Boleh Guna

Pendapatan boleh guna adalah pendapatan kasar isi rumah ditolak pindahan semasa yang dibayar seperti cukai langsung, sumbangan kepada isi rumah lain, bayaran zakat dan pindahan semasa lain yang dibayar.

4.9 KUMPULAN ETNIK

Kumpulan etnik warganegara Malaysia dikategorikan seperti berikut:

- i) Bumiputera;
- ii) Cina;
- iii) India; dan lain-lain.

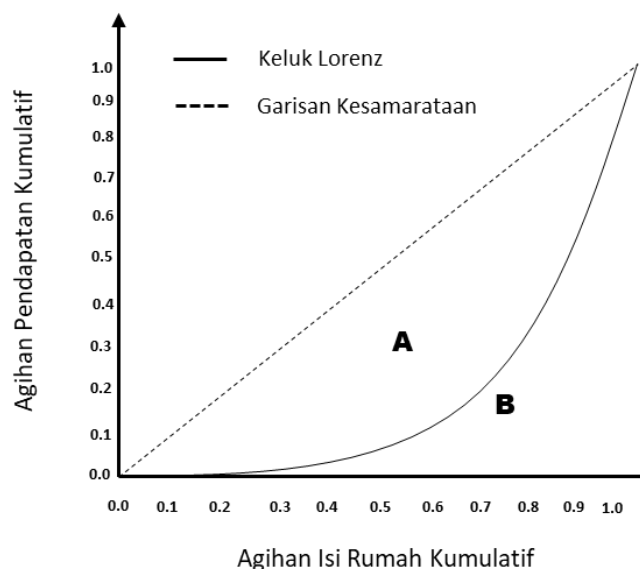
4.10 PEKERJAAN

Pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi **Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2013** yang berasaskan kepada *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)*. Bagi seseorang yang mempunyai lebih daripada satu pekerjaan, hanya pekerjaan yang mengambil masa yang terbanyak semasa tempoh rujukan dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya. Jika masa bekerja setiap pekerjaan itu sama, maka pekerjaan yang menghasilkan pendapatan yang tertinggi adalah pekerjaan utamanya. Dalam kes di mana tempoh bekerja dan pendapatannya adalah sama bagi setiap pekerjaan, pekerjaan di mana dia telah bekerja paling lama dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya.

5. KAEDAH PENGUKURAN KETIDAKSAMARATAAN

5.1 KELUK LORENZ DAN PEKALI GINI

Keluk Lorenz dan pekali Gini merupakan salah satu kaedah pengukuran ketidaksamarataan yang sering digunakan oleh kebanyakan negara. Pada paksi mendatar ialah bilangan kumulatif penerima pendapatan sama ada individu atau isi rumah paling miskin kepada paling kaya. Nilai Pekali Gini berada antara 0 dan 1, di mana 0 menunjukkan agihan pendapatan yang saksama, manakala nilai 1 menunjukkan agihan pendapatan yang paling tidak saksama. Garis 45 darjah mewakili kesamarataan sempurna di mana setiap x persentil penduduk menerima x persentil pendapatan yang sama. Oleh itu, semakin jauh keluk Lorenz dengan garis 45 darjah, semakin tidak sama agihan pendapatan.



$$G = \frac{A}{A + B}$$

$$G = \frac{\text{Luas kawasan antara keluk}}{\text{Luas kawasan di bawah garis pepenjuru}}$$

5.2 INDEKS ATKINSON

Atkinson (1970) telah mencadangkan satu lagi kelas ukuran ketidaksamarataan yang digunakan dari semasa ke semasa. Pengukuran ini juga mempunyai parameter pemberat α yang menentukan nilai ketidaksamarataan. Seperti indeks Gini, indeks Atkinson mempunyai perbezaan nilai antara 0 hingga 1, di mana 0 mewakili kesamarataan sempurna dan 1 mewakili ketidaksamarataan sempurna. Indeks Atkinson menjawab soalan berikut: Sekiranya masyarakat boleh bergerak ke arah pengagihan pendapatan yang saksama sempurna, apakah pecahan pendapatan yang akan mereka rela untuk berbuat demikian? Pecahan ini ialah Indeks Atkinson. Dalam erti kata lain, Indeks Atkinson daripada peratusan orang ramai sanggup melepaskan daripada peratusan pendapatan semasa mereka untuk menjadikan pengagihan lebih sama rata. Ciri penting Indeks Atkinson ialah ia boleh diuraikan kepada ketidaksamarataan antara kumpulan. Selain itu, ia boleh memberikan implikasi kebajikan dasar alternatif dan membolehkan penyelidik memasukkan beberapa kandungan normatif ke dalam analisis.

$$\text{Indeks Atkinson} = 1 - \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{y_i}{\bar{y}} \right)^{1-\varepsilon} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon}}$$

di mana:

- N ialah bilangan individu dalam populasi
- y_i mewakili pendapatan setiap individu
- $\bar{y}$ ialah purata pendapatan dalam populasi
- ε ialah parameter penolakan ketidaksamarataan, biasanya diantara nilai antara 0 dan 1.

5.3 INDEKS THEIL DAN GENERAL ENTROPY (GE)

Indeks Theil ialah statistik yang digunakan terutamanya untuk mengukur ketidaksamarataan ekonomi. Ia juga sering digunakan untuk mengukur perbandingan antara etnik. Indeks Theil memiliki keupayaan untuk mengukur ketidaksamarataan iaitu dengan cara unik untuk menganalisis corak dan ubahan yang berlaku dalam ketidaksamarataan. Indeks Theil amat sensitif kepada perubahan dalam taburan pendapatan sama ada ia berlaku dalam kumpulan isi rumah tertinggi, pertengahan atau isi rumah dalam kumpulan terendah.

$$GE(1) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{\bar{y}} \ln\left(\frac{y_i}{\bar{y}}\right)$$

di mana:

- N ialah bilangan individu dalam populasi
- y_i ialah pendapatan untuk setiap individu
- $\bar{y}$ ialah purata jumlah pendapatan

5.4 NISBAH SERAKAN

Ukuran ketidaksamarataan yang mudah dan popular ialah nisbah serakan desil, yang menunjukkan nisbah purata pendapatan atau penggunaan 10 peratus terkaya (contohnya, persentil ke-90) dengan nisbah 10 peratus termiskin (persentil ke-10). Nisbah ini mudah ditafsirkan dengan menyatakan pendapatan orang kaya sebagai gandaan pendapatan orang miskin. Walau bagaimanapun, ia mengabaikan maklumat pendapatan di tengah-tengah pengagihan pendapatan dan tidak menggunakan maklumat tentang pengagihan pendapatan dalam desil atau persentil atas dan bawah. Nisbah serakan desil boleh digunakan untuk melihat dengan jelas sejauh mana kadar cukai yang lebih tinggi yang dibayar oleh orang kaya dengan bantuan diterima oleh golongan miskin dapat mengurangkan ketidaksamarataan pendapatan dalam masyarakat dengan sistem cukai progresif. Kebiasaannya nisbah serakan desil adalah: D9/D1: nisbah pendapatan 10 peratus terkaya berbanding 10 peratus miskin; D9/D5: nisbah pendapatan 10 peratus terkaya kepada pendapatan median agihan pendapatan; D5/D1: nisbah pendapatan median dengan pendapatan 10 peratus termiskin. Nisbah Palma dan nisbah 20/20 adalah contoh lain bagi nisbah serakan desil.

$$\text{Nisbah desil} = \frac{\text{Pendapatan bagi peratusan teratas, } i}{\text{Pendapatan bagi peratusan terbawah, } j}$$

6. NOTA DAN SIMBOL

Ge	General Entropy
G	Pekali Gini
HOI	Human Opportunity Index
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
-	Tiada/kosong/tiada kes
n.a.	Tidak Berkenaan
n.s.	Tidak signifikan

1. INTRODUCTION

The publication of this book on income inequality explains more clearly and in detail the phenomenon of unequal distribution, especially in terms of status, rights and opportunities received by each household. This publication also explains the concept and definition of inequality based on guidelines from the United Nations, World Bank (Inclusive Growth & Sustainable Finance) and other authors to increase the knowledge and understanding of data users.

2. OBJECTIVE

2.1 *The main objectives are as follows:*

- *Identify household income classification*
- *Studying measurement methods inequality in Malaysia and other countries*

2.2 *The statistics from this publication are important information where these statistical data are used by government agencies as input in the planning, formation, and monitoring of national development plans. These statistics are also an important reference for economists, academics, private sectors and individuals for more detailed research and analysis.*

3. DATA COLLECTION METHODS

3.1 *Data collection through document analysis can provide relevant information to the subject being studied. Documents are the easiest source for researchers because the necessary information is readily available.*

3.2 *Data quality checks are made by experienced officers of the Price, Income and Expenditure Statistics Division to detect and correct any errors or missing information before or after the publication of this book.*

4. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

4.1 OUTCOME INEQUALITY

Outcome of inequality means when individuals do not have the same level of wealth or overall economic situation.

4.2 OPPORTUNITY INEQUALITY

Inequality of opportunity is an individual's life dependent on circumstances or factors beyond their control

4.3 MOBILITY INEQUALITY

Inequality of mobility means that the position in the distribution of education or economy is linked to the position owned.

4.4 HOUSEHOLD

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

4.5 INCOME

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

4.6 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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

4.7 INCOME RECIPIENT

Income recipient refers to all household member who receives income from any sources within the reference period. One household may have more than one income recipient.

4.8 GROSS AND DISPOSABLE INCOME

Gross income and disposable income are the two main concepts of income that are being applied in this report and can be defined as follow:

- i) **Gross Income**
Gross income is the total amount of income received by household members derived from each component or source of income.
- ii) **Disposable Income**
Disposable income is obtained by total household gross income after deducting current transfers paid such as direct taxes, contributions to other household, zakat and other current transfer paid.

4.9 ETHNIC GROUPS

Ethnic groups of Malaysian citizens are categorized as follows:

- i) Bumiputera;
- ii) Chinese;
- iii) Indian; and others.

4.10 OCCUPATION

Occupations are classified according to **the Malaysian Occupational Classification Standard (MASCO) 2013** based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). For a person who has more than one job, only the job that takes the most time during the reference period is considered as the principal occupation. If the working time of each job is the same, then the job that produces the highest income is the principal occupation. In cases where the length of work and income are the same for each job, the job in which he has worked the longest is considered as the principal occupation.

5. CALCULATION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME CLASSIFICATION

5.1 GINI COEFFICIENT

The Gini coefficient (G) is a measure of income concentration based on the Lorenz curve. This curve is produced by plotting the percentage of cumulative households on the X axis and the percentage of total cumulative income received by the household on the Y axis. The Gini Coefficient value is between 0 and 1, where 0 indicates an equitable income distribution, while a value of 1 indicates an income distribution the most unfair.

5.2 LORENZ CURVE

Lorenz curve is one of the simplest inequality methods. On the horizontal axis is the cumulative number of income recipients from the poorest to the richest individuals or households. The distribution of income to transfers in the middle of the vertical axis shows the cumulative percentage of total income. The Lorenz curve represents the percentage of income owned by x per cent of the population. It is usually shown with the relation to the 45 degrees line which represents perfect inequality where each x percentile of the population receives the same x percentile of income. Therefore, the further the Lorenz curve to the 45 degrees line, the more unequal the distribution of income.

$$G = \frac{A}{A + B}$$

$$G = \frac{\text{Area between the curve}}{\text{Area under the diagonal line}}$$

6.3 ATKINSON INDEX

Atkinson (1970) has proposed another class of measures of inequality that are used over time. This class also has a weighting parameter α that measures the value of inequality. Like the Gini index, the Atkinson index has a value difference between 0 and 1, where 0 represents perfect inequality and 1 represents perfect equality. The Atkinson index answers the following question: "If society could move towards a perfectly equitable distribution of income, what fraction of income would they be willing to do so? This fraction is the Atkinson index". In other words, the Atkinson index of the percentage of people willing to give up from the percentage of their current income to make the distribution more equal. An important feature of the Atkinson index is that it can be decomposed into inequality between groups. In addition, it can provide welfare implications of alternative policies and allow researchers to incorporate some normative content into the analysis

$$\text{Atkinson Index} = 1 - \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{y_i}{\bar{y}} \right)^{1-\epsilon} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\epsilon}}$$

where:

- N is the number of individuals in the population
- y_i representing the income of each individual
- $\bar{y}$ is the average income in the population
- ϵ is an inequality rejection parameter, usually between values between 0 and 1.

6.4 THEIL INDEX AND GENERAL ENTROPY (GE)

The Theil index is a statistic used primarily to measure economic inequality. It is also often used to measure comparisons between ethnicities. The Theil Index can measure inequality in a unique way to analyze patterns and changes that occur in inequality. Among the advantages of using the Theil Index is that it gives a higher weight to households at the bottom of the income distribution. The Theil index is particularly sensitive to changes in the income distribution whether it occurs in the highest, middle or lowest group of households.

$$GE(1) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{\bar{y}} \ln\left(\frac{y_i}{\bar{y}}\right)$$

where:

- N is the number of individuals in the population
- y_i is the income for each individual
- $\bar{y}$ is the average total income

6.5 DISPERSION RATIO

The measure of inequality is the decile dispersion ratio, which shows the ratio of the average income or consumption of the richest 10 per cent (for example, the 90th percentile) to the ratio of the poorest 10 per cent (10th percentile). This ratio is easy to interpret by expressing the income of the rich as a multiple of the income of the poor. However, it ignores income information in the middle of the income distribution and does not use information about income distribution in deciles or upper and lower percentiles. The decile dispersion ratio can be used to see to what extent a higher tax rate paid by the rich with the assistance received by the poor can reduce income inequality in a society with a progressive tax system. Usually, the decile dispersion ratio is: D9/D1: the ratio of income of the richest 10 per cent compared to the poorest 10 per cent; D9/D5: the ratio of the income of the richest 10 per cent to the median income of the income distribution; D5/D1: the ratio of the median income to the income of the poorest 10 per cent. The Palma ratio and the 20/20 ratio are other examples of decile dispersion ratios.

$$\text{Dispersion ratio} = \frac{\text{Income for the top percent, } i}{\text{Income for the below percent, } j}$$

6. NOTES AND SYMBOL

<i>Ge</i>	<i>General Entropy</i>
<i>G</i>	<i>Gini coefficient</i>
<i>HOI</i>	<i>Human Opportunity Index</i>
<i>RM</i>	<i>Malaysian Ringgit</i>
<i>-</i>	<i>Nil/blank/no case</i>
<i>n.a</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
<i>n.s.</i>	<i>Not significant</i>

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