Introduction and objectives: Socioeconomic status (SES) is related to public and family health in both industrialize and developing countries and it is a key health problem. People of higher socioeconomic status (SES) live longer, enjoy better health and suffer less from disability. This study was conducted in 2005-6 in Malaysia to investigate the relationship between socioeconomic status with health factors.

Methodology and Instrument: A cross sectional study was conducted in 169 Indian women (19-49 years old) from randomly selected palm plantations in Negeri Sembilan. Subjects were interviewed for socioeconomic status using standard questionnaires. The health risks include waist circumference (WC ≥ 86cm), serum triglyceride concentrations ≥150 mg/dl, serum HDL-C < 50 mg/dl, blood pressure ≥130/85 mmHg and fasting blood glucose ≥120 mg/dl. The cut off points are based on the National Institute of Health. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics and logistic regression.

Results: The mean age of the women was 39.08 ± 7.41 years old. Most of the women (31.7%) were married. The mean of 20 years was 5.28 ± 3.39 and 44% of them were employed. The mean total household income was RM 285,171 ± 488,19. A majority of the households (73.4%) had incomes lower than the official poverty line.

