KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA
KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) 2023

Semua negeri kekal berdaya tahan dengan Selangor, Pahang, Johor dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur mencatatkan pertumbuhan melebihi KDNK nasional 3.6 peratus pada 2023

PUTRAJAYA, 2 JULAI 2024 – Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menerbitkan **KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2023** yang memperincikan penemuan dari perspektif sektoral dan komposisi ekonomi peringkat negeri yang menyumbang kepada kedudukan ekonomi Malaysia. Statistik ini merupakan susulan daripada KDNK peringkat nasional yang telah dikeluarkan pada 17 Mei 2024. Pada tahun 2023, ekonomi Malaysia berkembang sederhana dengan semua negeri mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif yang menggalakkan.

Ekonomi Malaysia berkembang sebanyak 3.6 peratus pada tahun 2023 dengan nilai ditambah berjumlah RM1.6 trilion. Sektor Perkhidmatan kekal mendominasi ekonomi negara dengan sumbangan 59.2 peratus, meningkat 5.1 peratus berbanding tahun 2022. Pada tempoh sama, sektor Pembuatan yang merupakan penyumbang kedua terbesar KDNK meningkat secara marginal iaitu 0.7 peratus. Sektor Pertanian dan sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian juga berkembang perlahan masing-masing 0.7 peratus dan 0.5 peratus. Sektor Pembinaan sebaliknya mengekalkan momentum untuk terus berkembang kepada 6.1 peratus.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin memaklumkan, "Bagi prestasi ekonomi mengikut negeri, empat (4) negeri mengatasi pertumbuhan di peringkat nasional iaitu Selangor yang berkembang 5.4 peratus, Pahang 5.2 peratus, Johor 4.1 peratus dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur 3.7 peratus. Namun demikian, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak dan Pulau Pinang kekal sebagai penyumbang utama, menyumbang 67.7 peratus kepada ekonomi Malaysia."

Prestasi ekonomi Selangor, Pahang dan Johor dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan sektor Pembuatan. Bagi Selangor dan Johor, sektor Perkhidmatan berkembang masing-masing 6.1 peratus dan 5.4 peratus didorong pertumbuhan subsektor Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi. Manakala bagi Pahang, pengembangan sektor ini sebanyak 6.0 peratus disokong oleh Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan. Pengembangan sektor Pembuatan sebanyak 2.0 peratus di Selangor pula disebabkan pertumbuhan subsektor Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (6.2%) serta Produk minyak & lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan

pemprosesan makanan (10.3%). Bagi Johor, sektor Pembuatannya meningkat 2.8 peratus didorong pertumbuhan Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (2.9%) manakala di Pahang, pertumbuhan 6.7 peratus bagi Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik telah menyumbang kenaikan 2.1 peratus bagi sektor Pembuatan negeri ini. Sementara itu, pengembangan ekonomi W.P. Kuala Lumpur sebanyak 3.7 peratus dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang merupakan tonggak utama ekonomi negeri ini. Sektor ini bertumbuh 4.9 peratus, disokong Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan.

DOSM juga menekankan, "Pertumbuhan sektor Perkhidmatan terutama di sektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan serta Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi berupaya mengimbangi kejatuhan dalam sektor Pembuatan di beberapa negeri. Kejatuhan sektor ini disebabkan pengeluaran Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal yang terkesan oleh permintaan global yang melemah terutama melibatkan semikonduktor, litar bersepadu dan alat ganti." Pulau Pinang yang merupakan pengeluar utama produk elektrik dan elektronik negara merekodkan kejatuhan sektor Pembuatan sebanyak 0.5 peratus disebabkan penyusutan pengeluaran produk berkenaan sebanyak 0.8 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, pertumbuhan sektor Perkhidmatan sebanyak 6.0 peratus mengimbangi kejatuhan ini, sekali gus meningkatkan KDNK Pulau Pinang kepada 3.3 peratus. Pengeluaran Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal di Kedah yang merupakan pengeluar keempat terbesar negara turut merosot sebanyak 4.6 peratus sehingga menyebabkan kejatuhan sektor Pembuatan negeri ini kepada 3.2 peratus. Walaupun demikian, KDNK negeri ini meningkat 1.6 peratus, dipacu peningkatan sektor Perkhidmatan sebanyak 4.0 peratus, disokong Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang bertumbuh 5.3 peratus. Pertumbuhan sektor Perkhidmatan turut memberi impak kepada peningkatan ekonomi Kelantan yang berkembang 2.6 peratus. Sektor ini meningkat 3.8 peratus didorong pengembangan sektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan sebanyak 5.8 peratus, mengimbangi kejatuhan sektor Pertanian dan Pembuatan masing-masing 0.5 peratus dan 2.6 peratus.

Sektor Pertanian turut memainkan peranan penting dalam memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi sesebuah negeri, khasnya dalam menjamin sekuriti makanan negara. Pengukuhan ekonomi Melaka kepada 3.0 peratus pada tahun 2023 selain disumbangkan oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang meningkat 4.2 peratus, ia turut disokong pertumbuhan dalam sektor Pertanian sebanyak 6.5 peratus. Kenaikan sektor ini berupaya mengurangkan kesan pertumbuhan sederhana sektor Pembuatan (0.3%) disebabkan penyusutan Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (-3.1%).

Ekonomi negeri Terengganu meningkat 2.3 peratus, disokong Sektor Perkhidmatan yang berkembang 3.1 peratus, khasnya Perkhidmatan Kerajaan (3.8%) dan Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (3.5%). Pertumbuhan sederhana ini disumbangkan oleh sektor Pembuatan iaitu penyumbang kedua tertinggi ekonomi negeri ini, yang bertumbuh marginal 0.2 peratus berbanding pertumbuhan kukuh 8.3 peratus pada tahun 2022. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik yang meningkat 0.3 peratus berbanding 8.7 peratus pada tahun sebelum.

Pada tempoh sama, ekonomi Perlis bertumbuh 2.1 peratus disokong oleh pertumbuhan sektor Perkhidmatan sebanyak 2.3 peratus, kesan daripada pengembangan sebanyak 4.1 peratus dalam Perkhidmatan Kerajaan. KDNK W.P. Labuan meningkat 1.9 peratus didorong sektor Perkhidmatan yang berkembang 2.2 peratus, terutama Kewangan & insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (1.6%) yang merupakan penggerak utama ekonomi wilayah ini. Sementara itu, ekonomi Negeri Sembilan berkembang 1.8 peratus dipacu sektor Perkhidmatan (4.5%) khasnya Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi yang meningkat 5.5 peratus. Pertumbuhan sederhana ekonomi negeri ini turut dipengaruhi oleh pertumbuhan marginal sektor Pembuatannya iaitu 1.2 peratus disebabkan oleh pertumbuhan perlahan Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal sebanyak 0.1 peratus (2022: 11.3%).

Ekonomi Sabah berkembang 1.3 peratus dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang meningkat 4.5 peratus (2022: 8.5%) didorong oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang meningkat 4.6 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian yang merupakan penyumbang kedua tertinggi Sabah menyusut 5.2 peratus kerana kejatuhan komoditi utamanya iaitu Minyak mentah & kondensat sebanyak 5.7 peratus. Sementara itu, sektor Pertanian yang merupakan penyumbang ketiga tertinggi KDNK negeri Sabah, tumbuh secara marginal 0.8 peratus, disebabkan kejatuhan dalam subsektor Perikanan iaitu 8.9 peratus.

Sarawak mengekalkan kedudukannya sebagai penyumbang keempat tertinggi KDNK negara, bertumbuh 1.2 peratus pada tahun 2023. Sektor Perkhidmatan negeri ini meningkat kukuh 5.4 peratus, mengatasi pertumbuhan sektor Perkhidmatan nasional. Sementara itu, sektor Pembuatan yang merupakan penyumbang kedua tertinggi ekonomi Sarawak merosot 3.9 peratus disebabkan penyusutan Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik sebanyak 4.6 peratus terutama melibatkan produk petroleum bertapis. Ini selari dengan kemerosotan pengeluaran Minyak mentah & kondensat serta Gas asli masing-masing 2.3 peratus dan 1.1 peratus menyebabkan kejatuhan keseluruhan sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian Sarawak kepada 1.0 peratus, sekali gus memperlahankan KDNK Sarawak pada tahun 2023.

Beralih ke KDNK per kapita, nilai KDNK per kapita nasional pada tahun 2023 adalah RM54,612. Bagi prestasi mengikut negeri, lima (5) negeri merekodkan nilai KDNK per kapita melebihi paras nasional iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM131,038), W.P. Labuan (RM83,596), Pulau Pinang (RM72,586), Sarawak (RM72,411) dan Selangor (RM62,492).

DOSM merumuskan bahawa, "Prospek ekonomi Malaysia bagi tahun 2024 berdasarkan Indeks Pelopor dari Januari hingga April 2024 menunjukkan prestasi ekonomi akan mengalami pertumbuhan berterusan dalam tempoh terdekat disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam semua komponen kecuali Import Benar Semi Konduktor. Indikator lain seperti keyakinan pengguna, pengeluaran perindustrian dan aliran eksport juga telah menunjukkan daya tahan dan potensi pertumbuhan. Faktor-faktor ini dijangka menyumbang kepada trajektori yang stabil bagi ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun akan datang. Pertumbuhan berterusan juga dapat dilihat melalui prestasi KDNK suku pertama tahun 2024 yang lebih baik dengan pertumbuhan 4.2 peratus berbanding 2.9 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Persekitaran ekonomi yang menggalakkan ini telah membolehkan pasaran buruh negara

mengekalkan pertumbuhan yang stabil dengan peningkatan Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh daripada 70.1 peratus pada suku keempat tahun 2023 kepada 70.2 peratus suku pertama tahun 2024. Kadar Pengangguran pada suku tahun pertama 2024 kekal pada 3.3 peratus seperti yang dicatatkan pada suku yang lalu." Walau bagaimanapun, cabaran seperti ketidaktentuan ekonomi global dan ketidakstabilan harga komoditi kekal sebagai faktor penting yang mempengaruhi prospek ekonomi Malaysia.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai, data dan boleh diakses melalui portal https://open.dosm.gov.my.

DOSM akan menjalankan Banci Pertanian pada tahun 2024. Sila layari https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/ untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah "Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oklober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah "Statistik Nadi Kehidupan". DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke 75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
2 JULAI 2024

**Carta 1**: Perubahan peratusan tahunan KDNK, Malaysia, 1991-2023
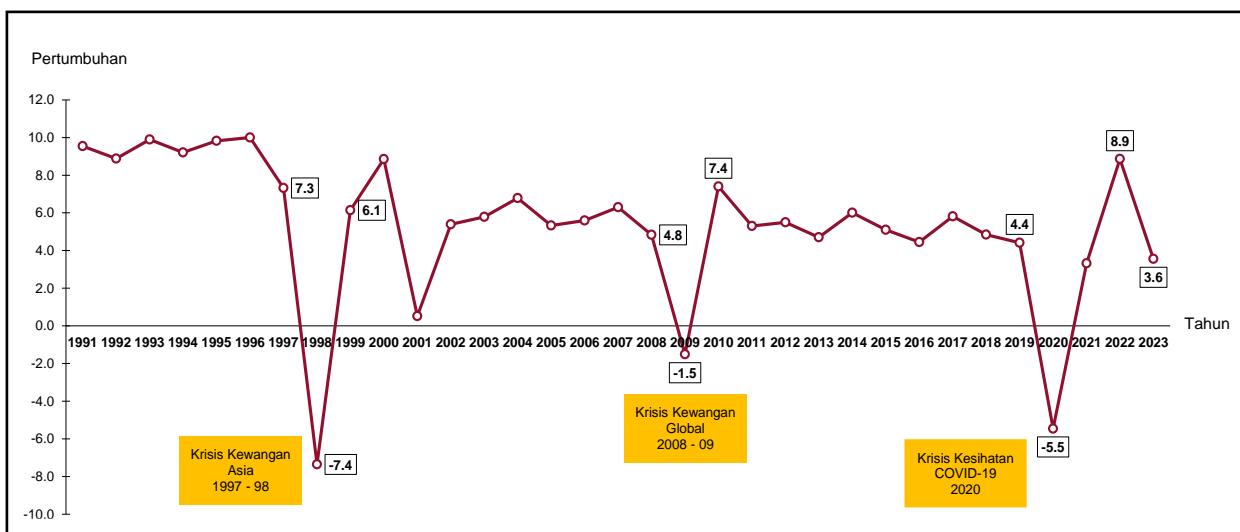
Carta 2: Pertumbuhan ekonomi mengikut negeri dan aktiviti ekonomi, 2023

Negeri	Pertanian	Perlombongan & pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan	KDNK 2023	KDNK 2022
Selangor	-7.3	3.8	2.0	10.2	6.1	5.4	11.9
Pahang	2.5	9.6	2.1	37.1	6.0	5.2	11.4
Johor	-1.1	6.5	2.8	13.2	5.4	4.1	8.5
WPKL*	-29.8	3.3	1.8	-8.9	4.9	3.7	9.4
Malaysia	0.7	0.5	0.7	6.1	5.1	3.6	8.9
Pulau Pinang	6.5	6.8	-0.5	23.6	6.0	3.3	13.3
Melaka	6.5	6.1	0.3	5.7	4.2	3.0	8.9
Perak	1.9	8.3	2.2	-0.2	3.0	2.7	4.6
Kelantan	-0.5	8.1	-2.6	6.7	3.8	2.6	4.5
Terengganu	7.4	5.3	0.2	1.6	3.1	2.3	6.0
Perlis	4.1	5.2	-1.0	4.0	2.3	2.1	5.9
WP Labuan	3.2	-	0.4	1.8	2.2	1.9	4.1
Negeri Sembilan	-4.9	8.6	1.2	-8.4	4.5	1.8	6.6
Kedah	-2.8	6.7	-3.2	30.8	4.0	1.6	7.3
Sabah	0.8	-5.2	4.4	-1.1	4.5	1.3	3.9
Sarawak	2.0	-1.0	-3.9	8.3	5.4	1.2	6.9
SUPRA	-	3.8	-	-	-	3.8	2.3

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Carta 3: Struktur ekonomi mengikut negeri dan aktiviti ekonomi, 2023

Negeri	Pertanian	Perlombongan & pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan
Selangor	1.1		29.4	4.9	61.0
Pahang	21.9		21.6	3.3	52.1
Johor	11.6		29.8	3.0	54.0
W.P. KL*			2.6	4.5	92.4
MALAYSIA	6.4	6.2	23.4	3.6	59.2
Pulau Pinang	1.9		46.5	2.9	48.0
Melaka	10.3		36.1	2.1	51.2
Perak	14.2	0.6	19.3	2.5	63.4
Kelantan	20.3	1.5 4.6		1.9	71.6
Terengganu	7.5		36.9	3.0	52.0
Perlis	17.4		7.6	2.5	70.2
W.P. Labuan	1.6		17.0	1.9	79.1
Negeri Sembilan	6.1 0.4		37.8	2.6	52.9
Kedah	10.7		29.2	3.0	56.2
Sabah	15.2	23.3	7.3	3.0	50.9
Sarawak	10.6	20.8	26.5	3.6	38.3

■ Pertanian   ■ Perlombongan & pengkuarian   ■ Pembuatan   ■ Pembinaan   ■ Perkhidmatan

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Pada harga malar 2015

Jadual 1: KDNK per kapita (RM) mengikut negeri, 2023

Per kapita (RM)	2022	2023
Johor	41,046	41,902
Kedah	26,079	26,353
Kelantan	16,550	16,836
Melaka	50,407	53,922
Negeri Sembilan	49,861	51,709
Pahang	47,259	46,084
Pulau Pinang	69,789	72,586
Perak	37,080	37,170
Perlis	23,134	24,004
Selangor	59,794	62,492
Terengganu	32,219	31,111
Sabah	35,860	31,147
Sarawak	81,342	72,411
W. P. KL*	126,772	131,038
WP Labuan	85,349	83,596
Malaysia	54,863	54,612

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Pada harga semasa

Carta 4: Indeks Pelopor (2015=100) dan Kitaran Perniagaan (Kawasan Berlorek Kelabu), Januari 1991 hingga April 2024
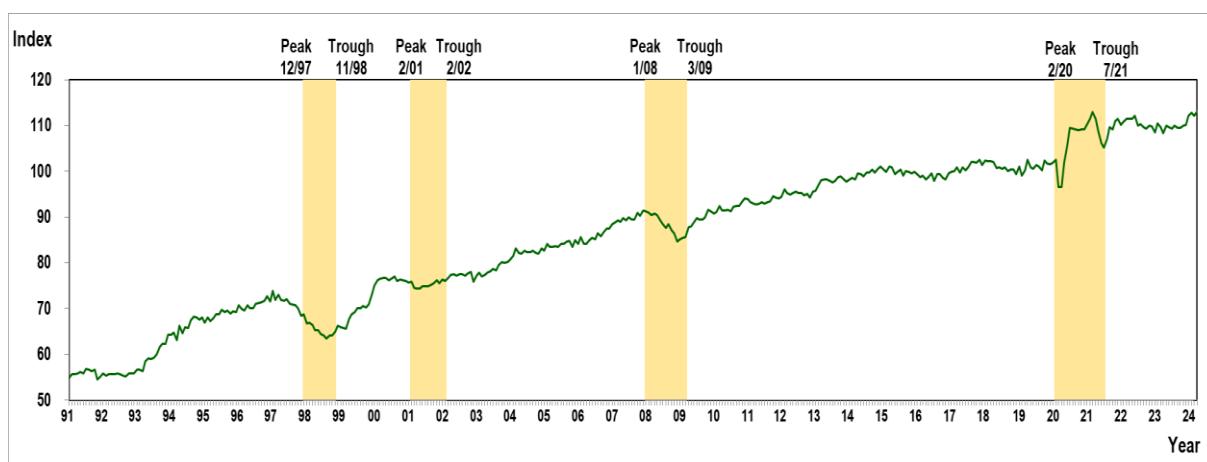
Carta 5: Pertumbuhan dan sumbangan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada harga malar (2015=100)


PERTUMBUHAN DAN SUMBANGAN KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) PADA HARGA MALAR (2015=100)

Malaysia 3.6%
Pertumbuhan KDNK
(2022: 8.9%)

4 Negeri melepasi pertumbuhan KDNK Nasional

6 Negeri menyumbang **73.0%**
(2022: 72.9%) kepada KDNK Nasional

Petunjuk:
- Pertumbuhan 2023
- Pertumbuhan 2022
- Sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia (%)

Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya   W.P. = Wilayah Persekutuan

Nilai KDNK (RM bilion)

Negeri	Pertumbuhan 2023	Pertumbuhan 2022	Sumbangan (%)	Nilai KDNK
Selangor	5.4	11.9	25.9%	406.1
*W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.7	9.4	15.9%	249.3
Johor	4.1	8.5	9.5%	148.2
Sarawak	1.2	6.9	9.1%	142.4
Pulau Pinang	3.3	13.3	7.4%	116.0
Sabah	1.3	3.9	5.3%	83.2
Perak	2.7	4.6	5.3%	82.6
Pahang	5.2	11.4	4.1%	64.9
Negeri Sembilan	1.8	6.6	3.3%	51.9
Kedah	1.6	7.3	3.3%	51.8
Melaka	3.0	8.9	3.0%	46.9
Terengganu	2.3	6.0	2.4%	38.2
Kelantan	2.6	4.5	1.8%	27.6
W.P. Labuan	1.9	4.1	0.5%	8.1
Perlis	2.1	5.9	0.4%	6.3

Johor

Carta 6: Siri masa KDNK Johor, 2015-2023
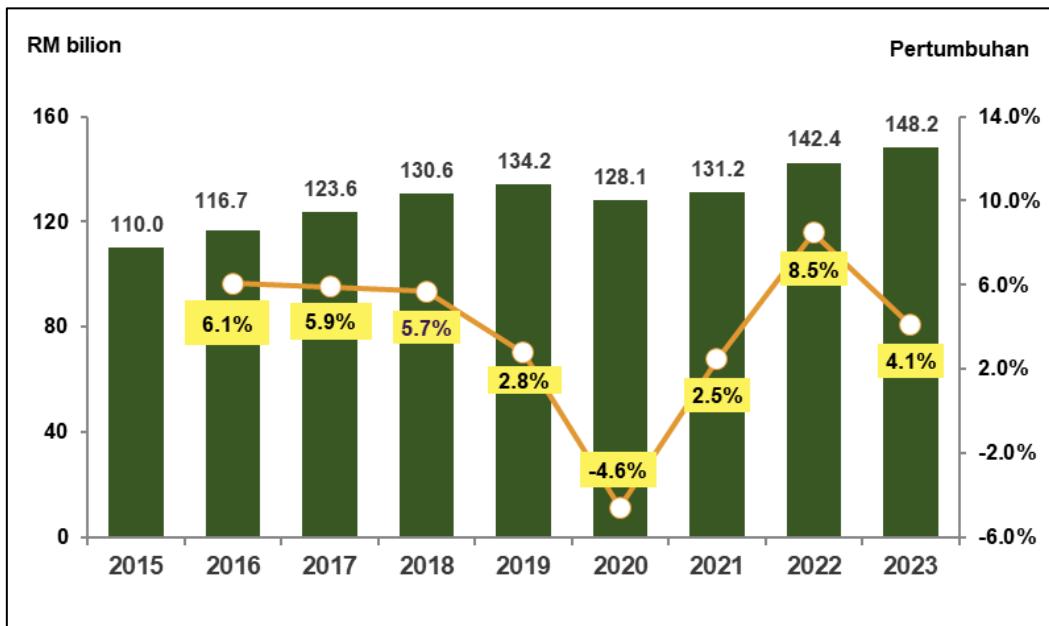
Carta 7: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)
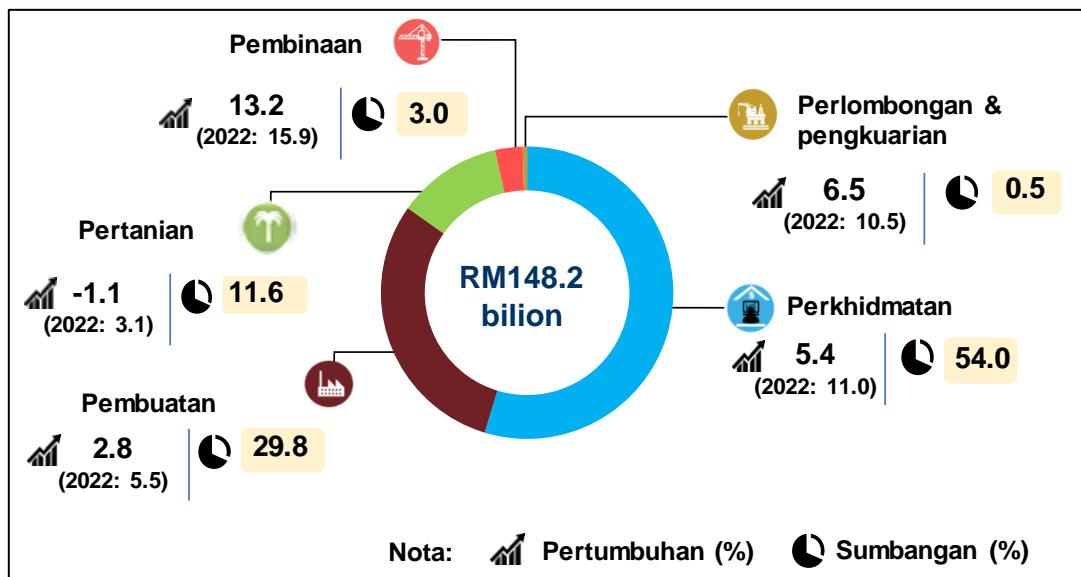
Kedah

Carta 8: Siri masa KDNK Kedah, 2015-2023
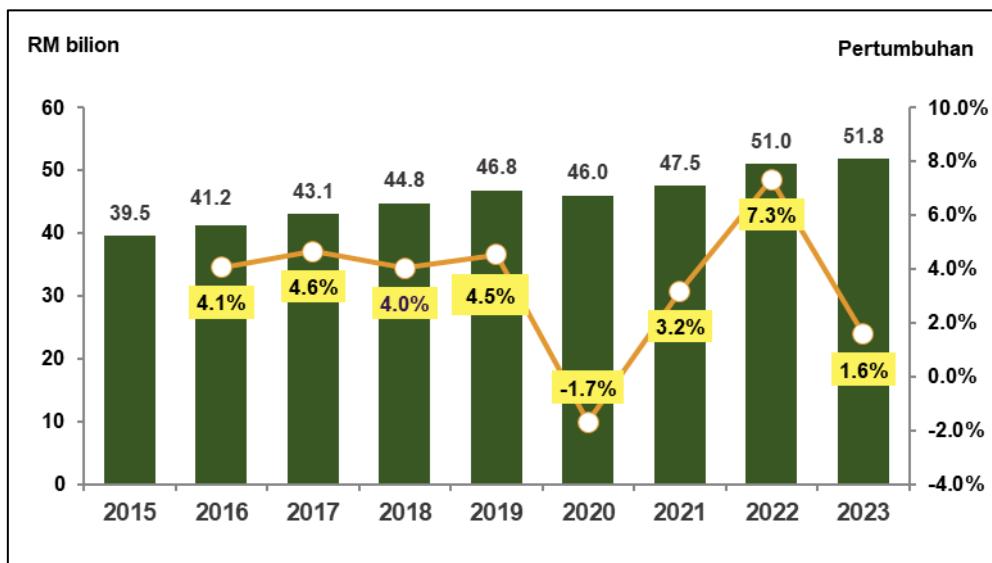
**Carta 9:** Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)
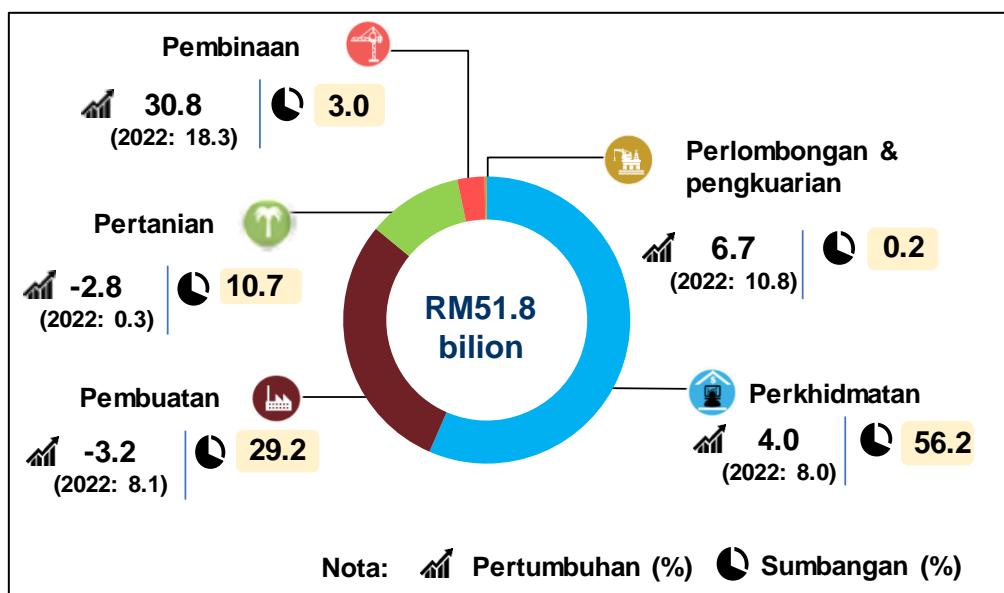
**Kelantan**

Carta 10: Siri masa KDNK Kelantan, 2015-2023

RM bilion — Pertumbuhan

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
21.4	22.5	23.5	24.1	25.5	25.2	25.8	26.9	27.6
	5.0%	4.6%	2.7%	5.5%	-1.1%	2.4%	4.5%	2.6%
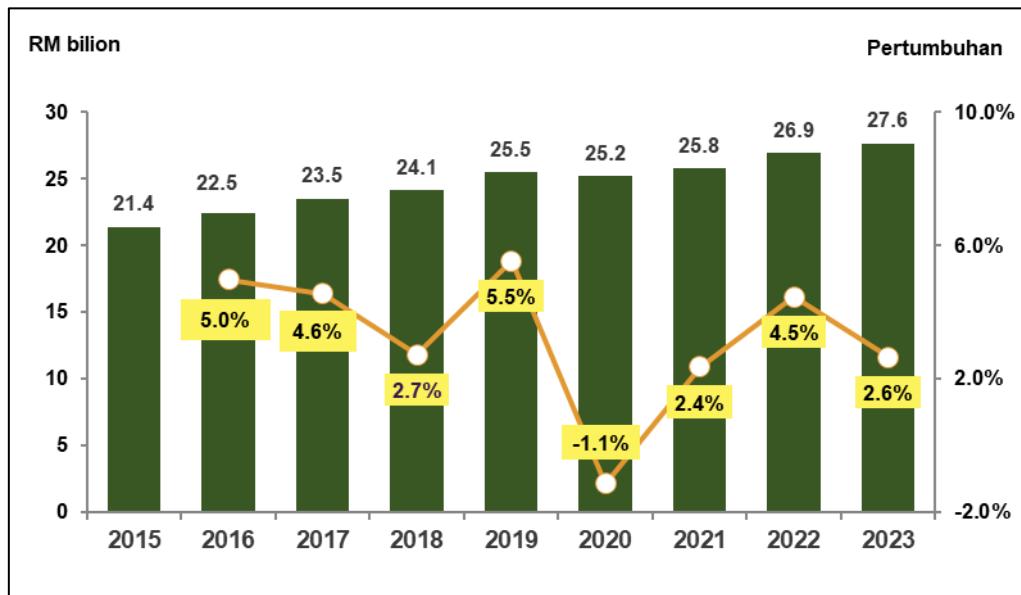
Carta 11: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)

Pembinaan
6.7 (2022: 19.7) | 1.9

Perlombongan & pengkuarian
8.1 (2022: 11.4) | 1.5

Pembuatan
-2.6 (2022: 3.1) | 4.6

RM27.6 bilion

Pertanian
-0.5 (2022: -3.9) | 20.3

Perkhidmatan
3.8 (2022: 6.8) | 71.6

Nota: 📈 Pertumbuhan (%) 🕐 Sumbangan (%)

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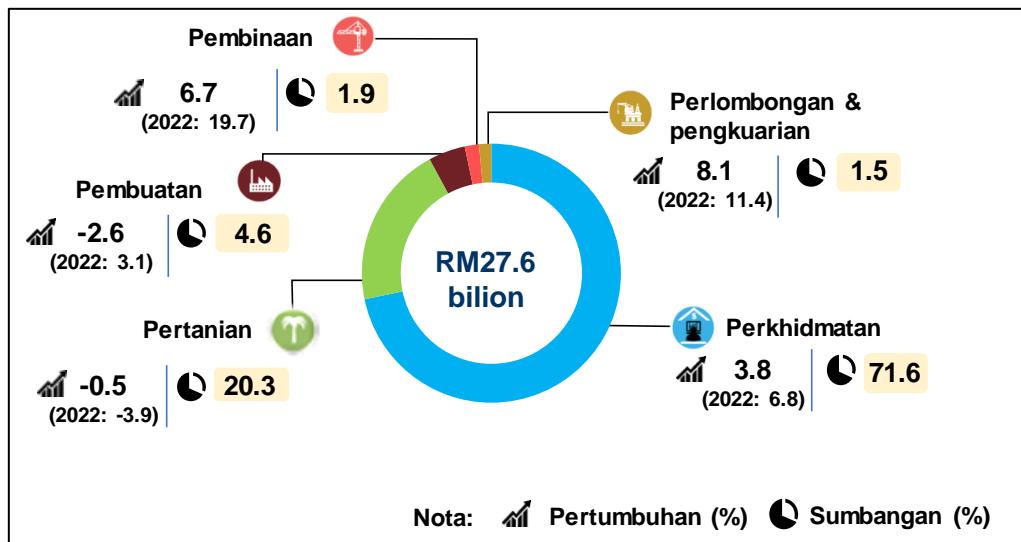
Melaka

Carta 12: Siri masa KDNK Melaka, 2015-2023
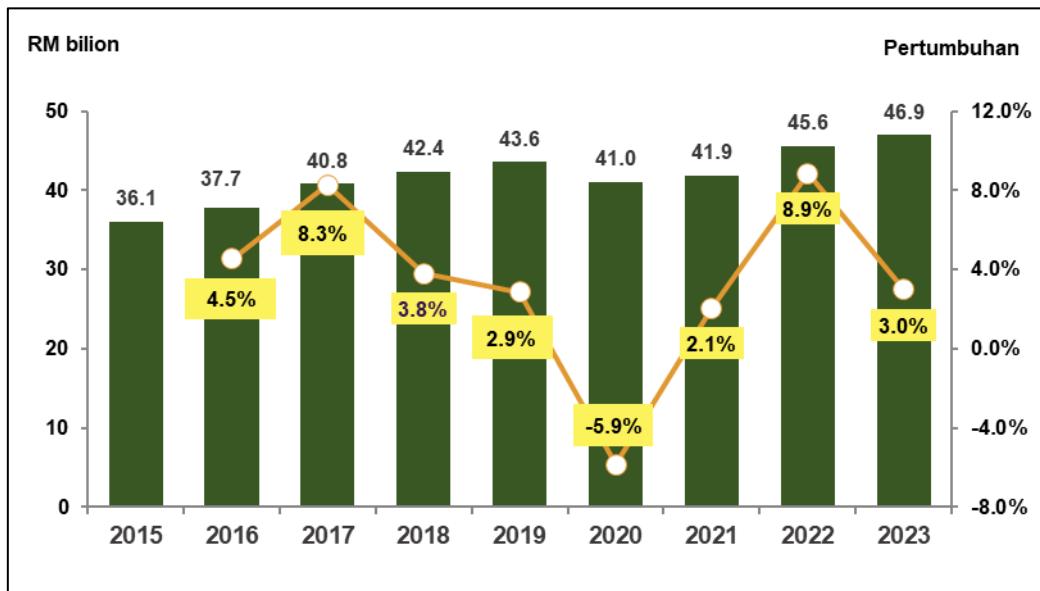
Carta 13: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)

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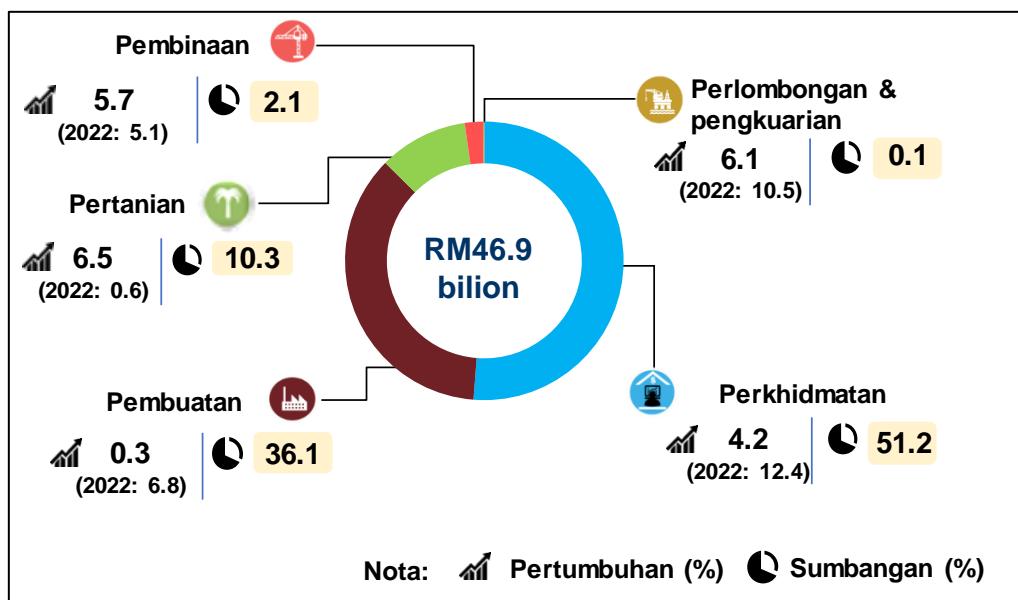
Negeri Sembilan

Carta 14: Siri masa KDNK Negeri Sembilan, 2015-2023
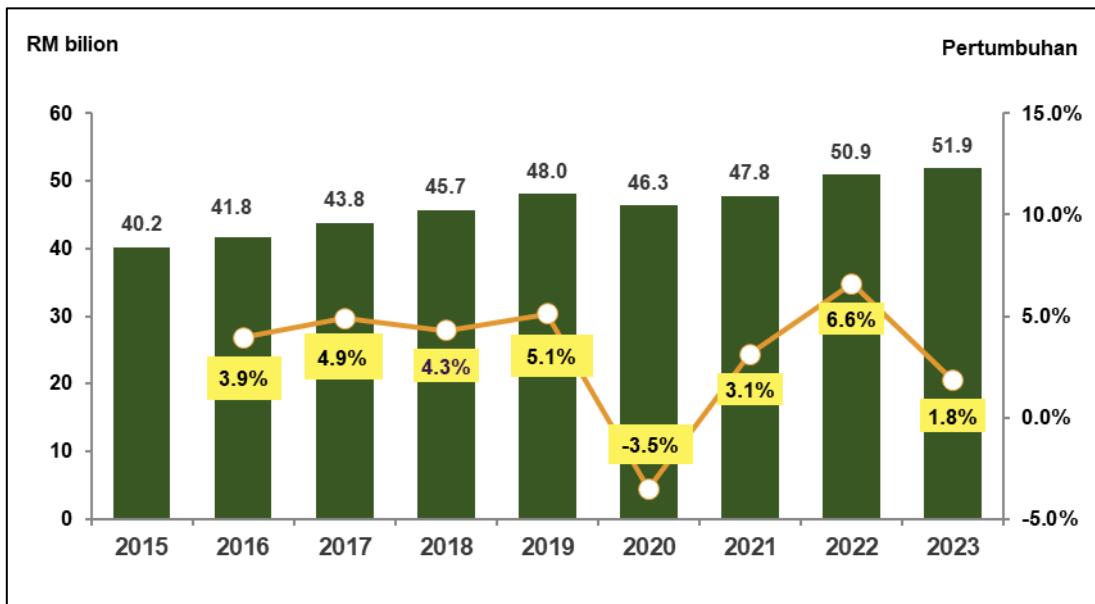
**Carta 15:** Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)
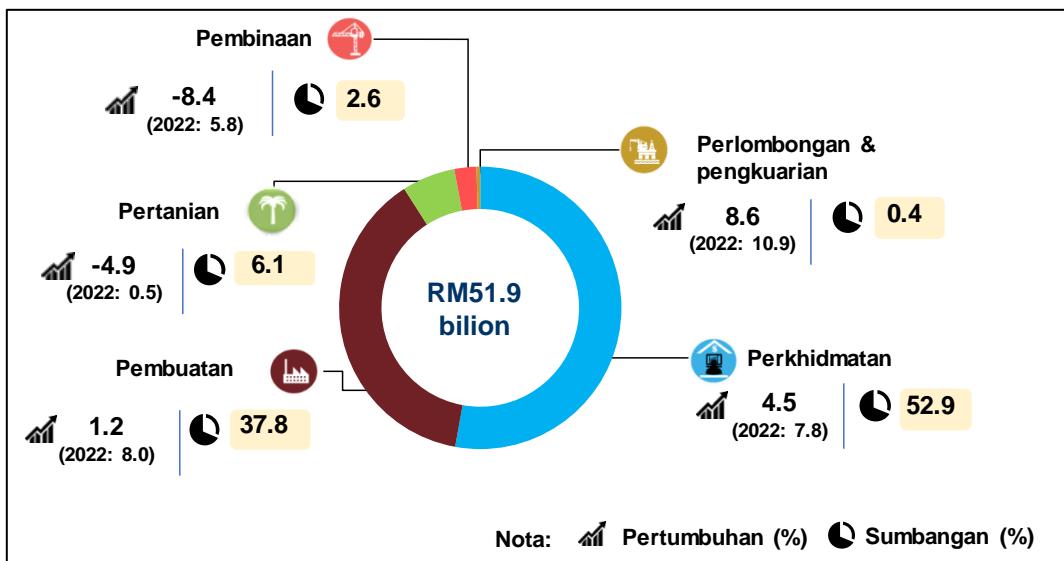
**Pahang**

Carta 16: Siri masa KDNK Pahang, 2015-2023
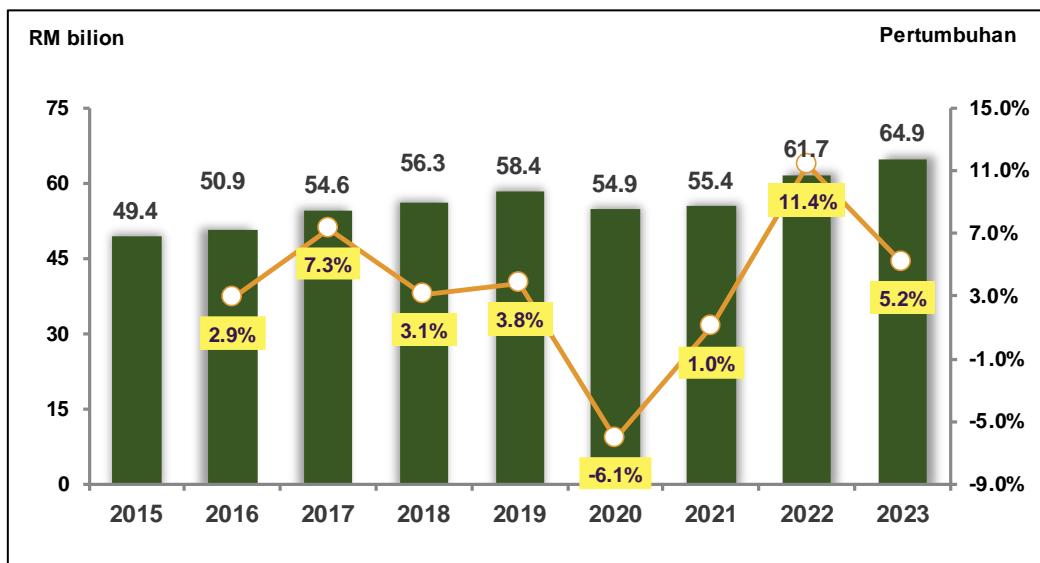
**Carta 17:** Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)
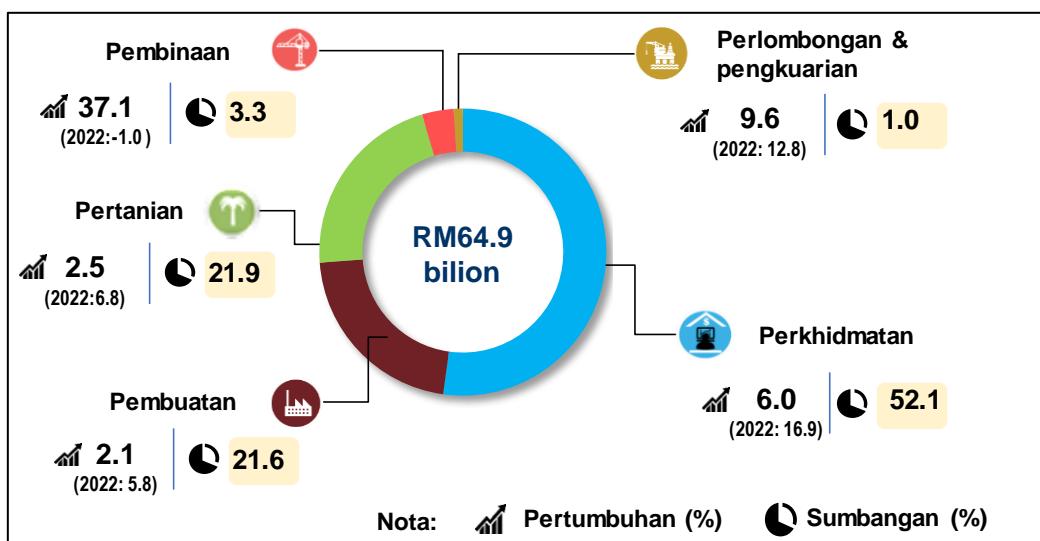
## Pulau Pinang

Carta 18: Siri masa KDNK Pulau Pinang, 2015-2023
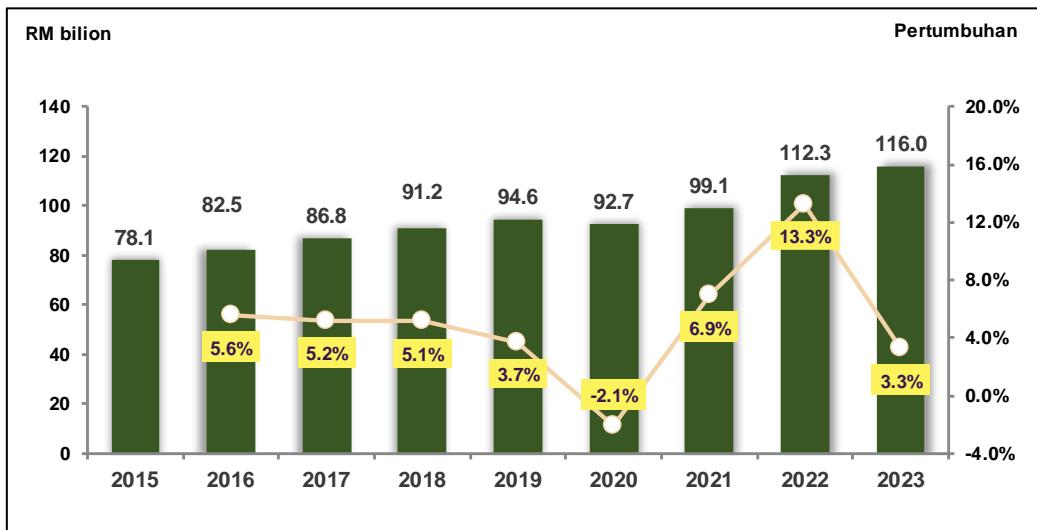

Carta 19: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)
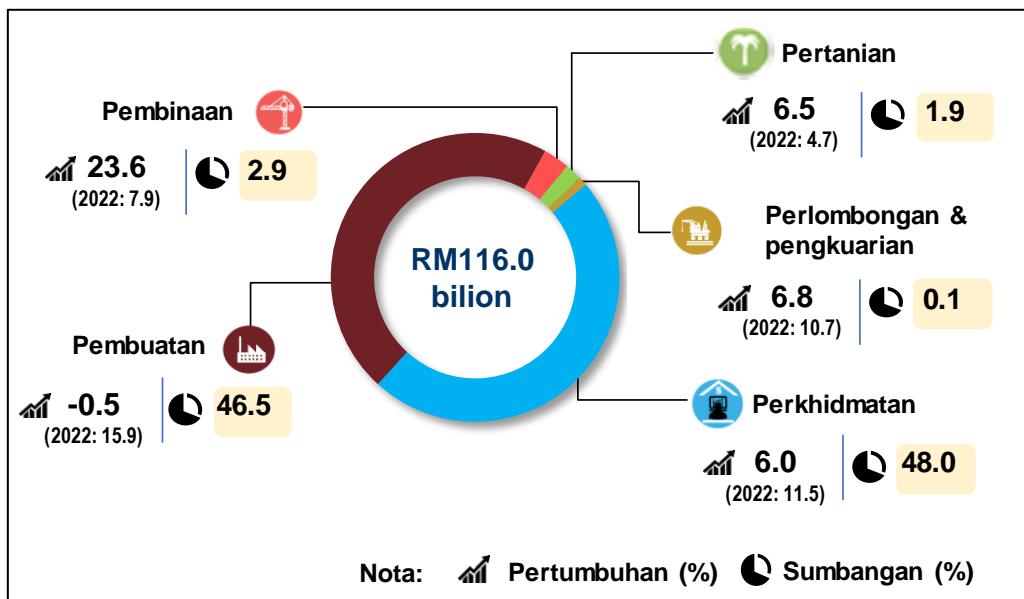
**Perak**

Carta 20: Siri masa KDNK Perak, 2015-2023
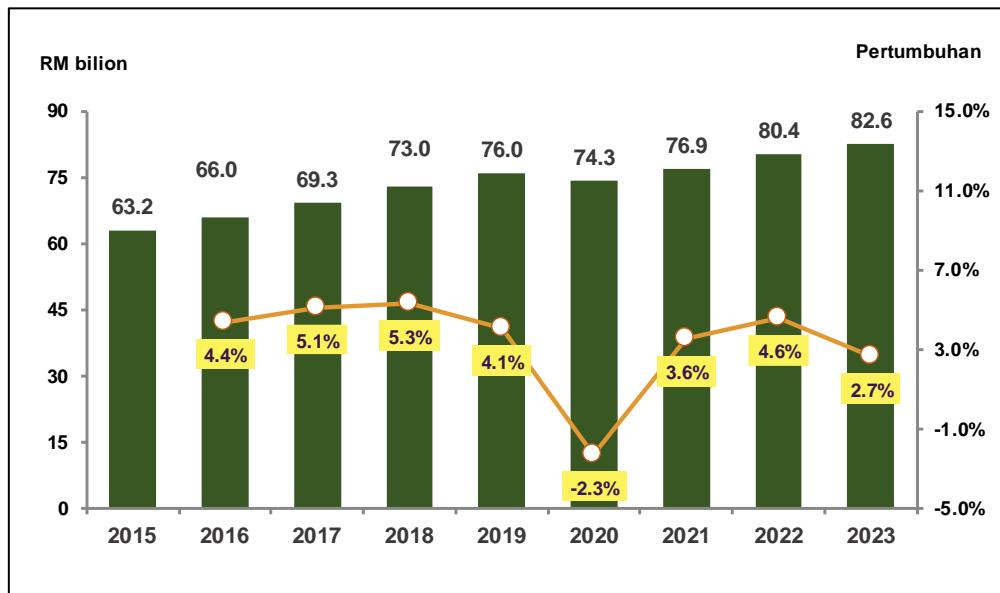
**Carta 21:** Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)


16
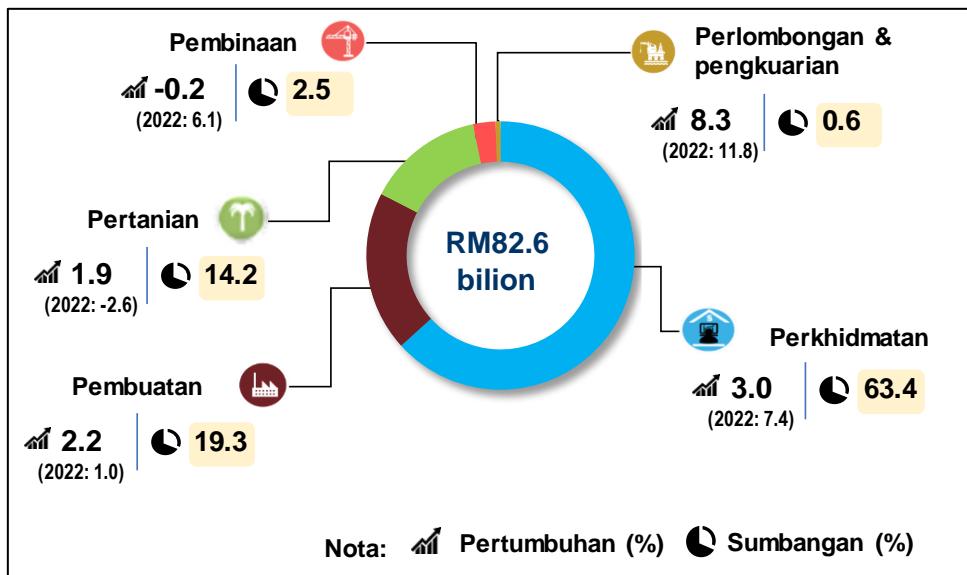
Perlis

Carta 22: Siri masa KDNK Perlis, 2015-2023

RM bilion   Pertumbuhan

- 2015: 5.4
- 2016: 5.6 — 4.0%
- 2017: 5.7 — 2.2%
- 2018: 5.9 — 3.3%
- 2019: 6.2 — 4.5%
- 2020: 5.8 — -6.0%
- 2021: 5.9 — 1.4%
- 2022: 6.2 — 5.9%
- 2023: 6.3 — 2.1%
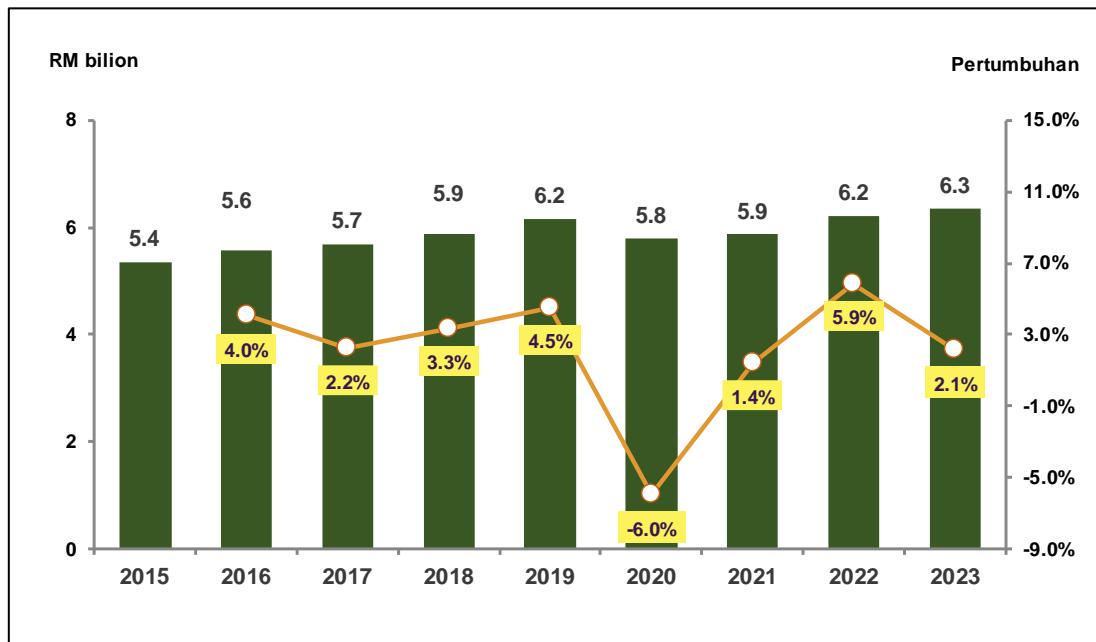
Carta 23: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)

RM6.3 bilion

Pembinaan
4.0 (2022: 1.1) | 2.5

Perlombongan & pengkuarian
5.2 (2022: 9.9) | 0.5

Pembuatan
-1.0 (2022: 4.5) | 7.6

Perkhidmatan
2.3 (2022: 5.6) | 70.2

Pertanian
4.1 (2022: 3.4) | 17.4

**Nota:** Pertumbuhan (%) Sumbangan (%)

17
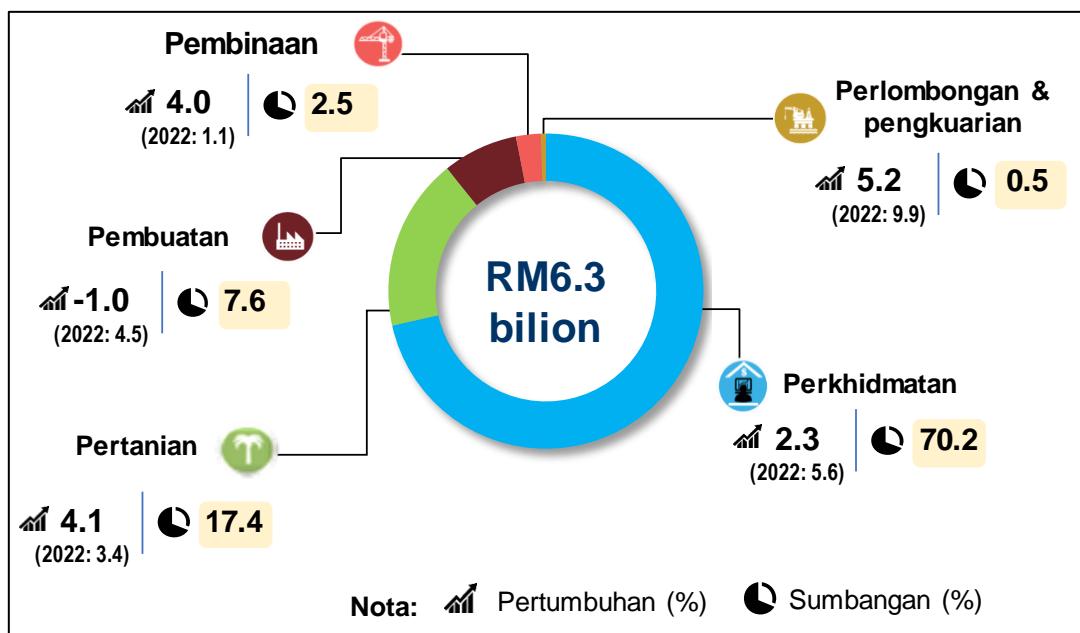
Selangor

Carta 24: Siri masa KDNK Selangor, 2015-2023
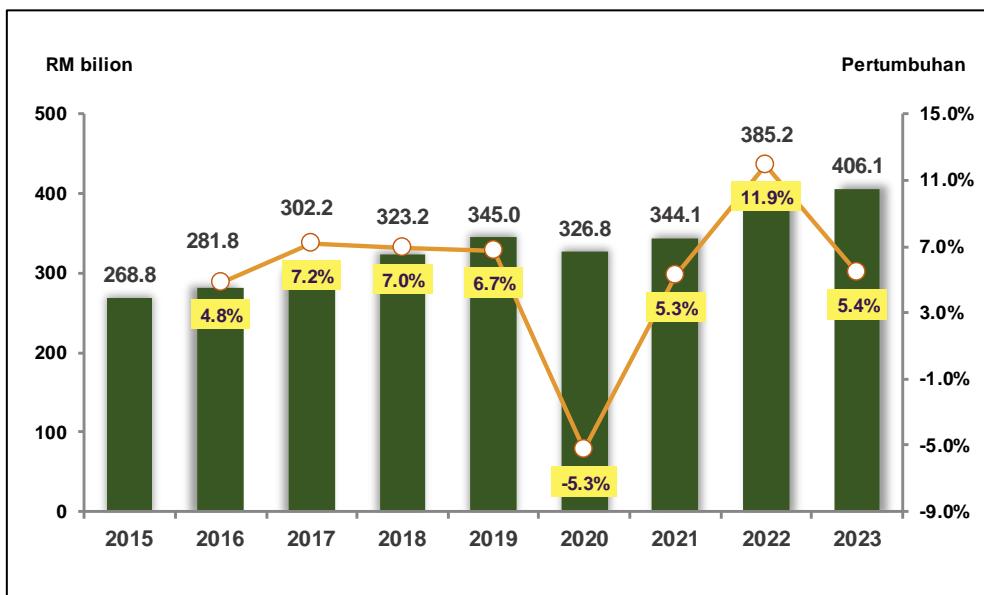

Carta 25: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)
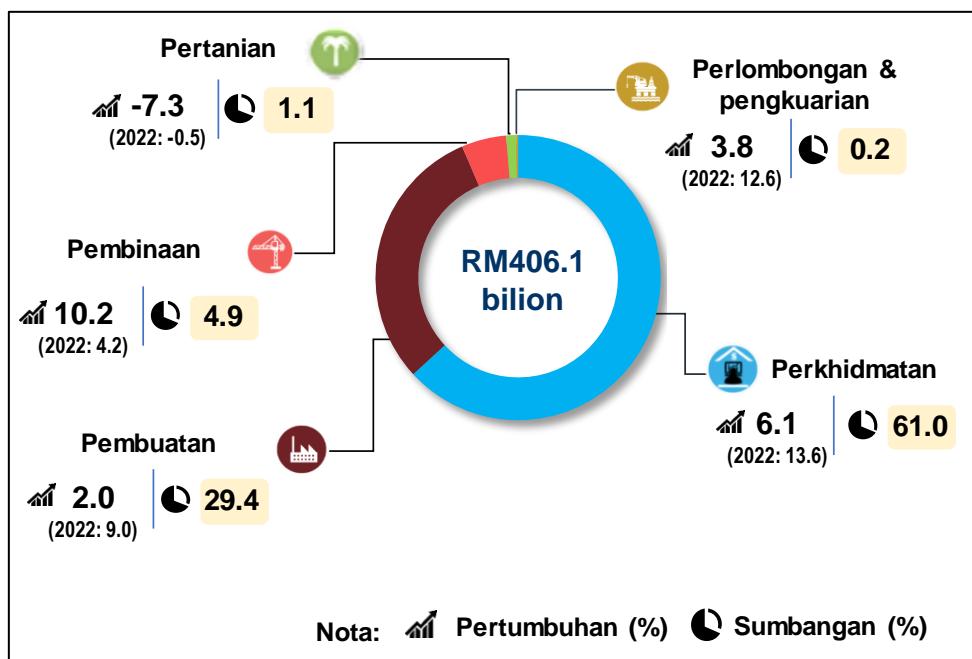
Terengganu

Carta 26: Siri masa KDNK Terengganu, 2015-2023
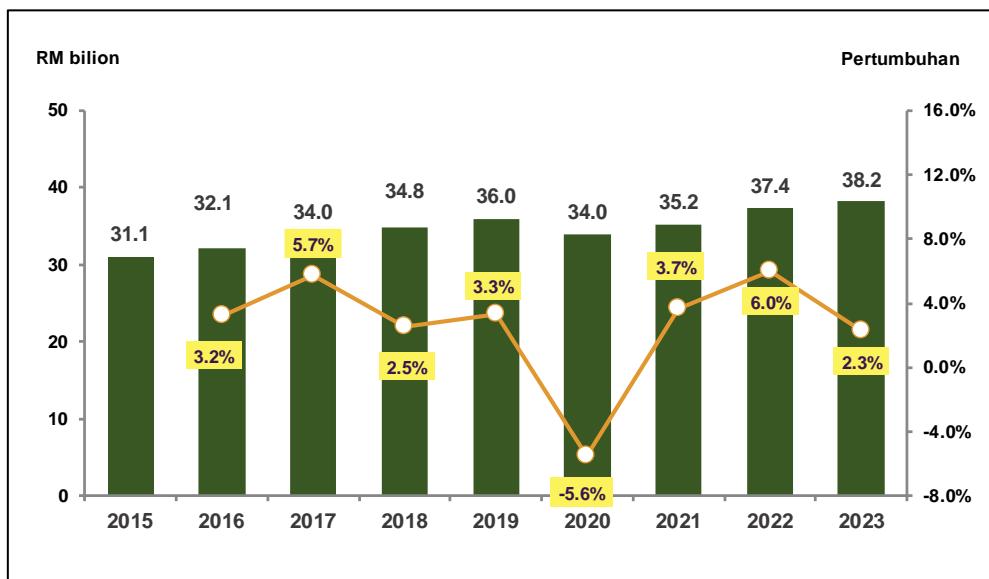
Carta 27: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)

Pembinaan

🗠 **1.6**
(2022: 3.4) ◔ 3.0

Perlombongan & pengkuarian

🗠 **5.3**
(2022: 11.0) ◔ 0.5

Pertanian

🗠 **7.4**
(2022: -3.3) ◔ 7.5

RM38.2 bilion

Perkhidmatan

🗠 **3.1**
(2022: 6.0) ◔ 52.0

Pembuatan

🗠 **0.2**
(2022: 8.3) ◔ 36.9

Petunjuk: 🗠 Pertumbuhan (%) ◔ Sumbangan (%)

19
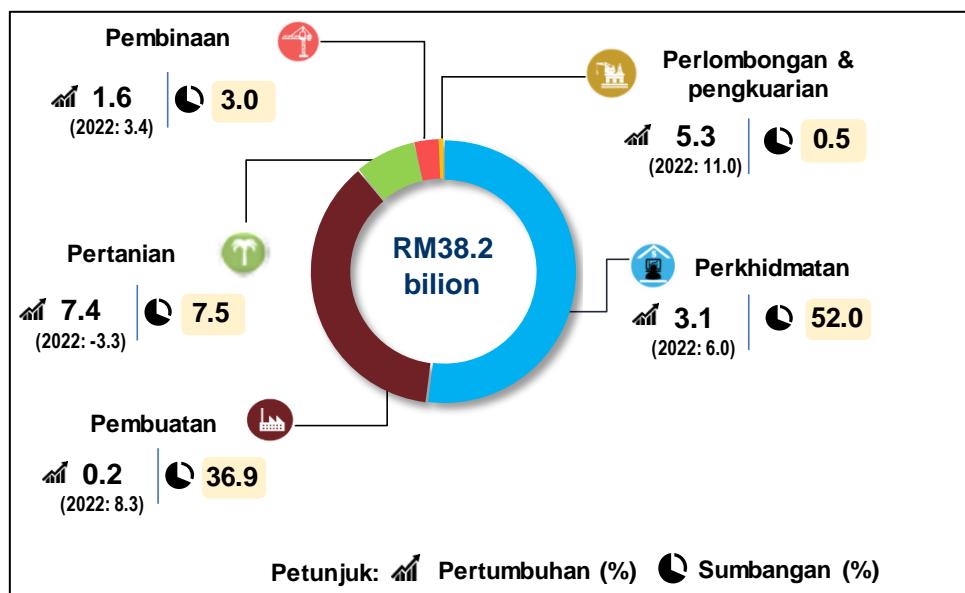
Sabah

Carta 28: Siri masa KDNK Sabah, 2015-2023
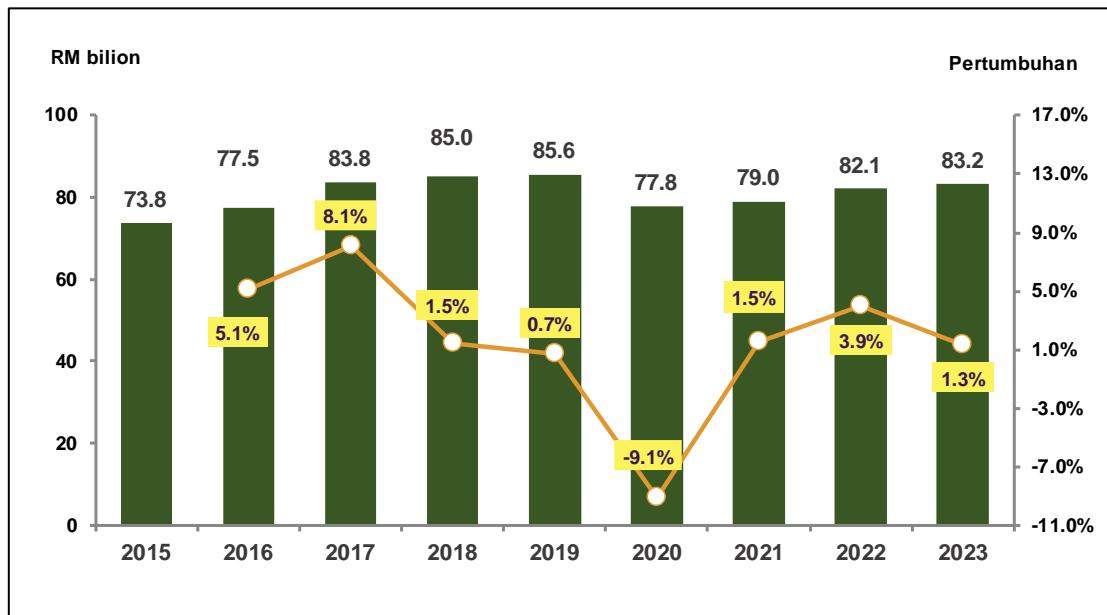
Carta 29: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)
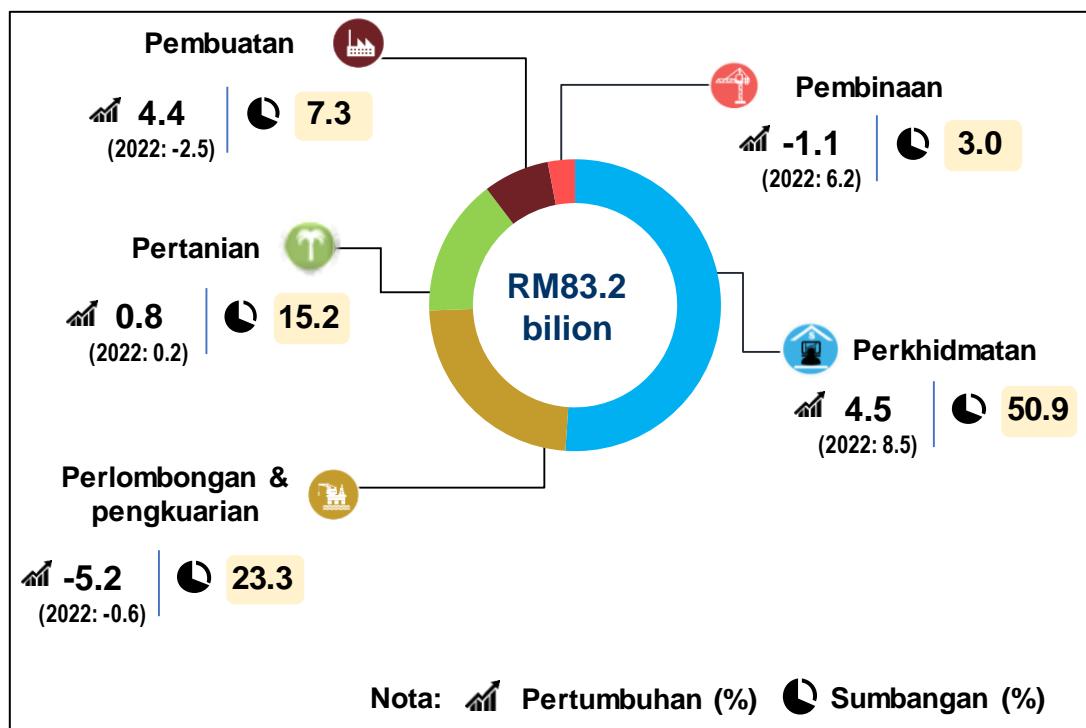
Sarawak

Carta 30: Siri masa KDNK Sarawak, 2015-2023
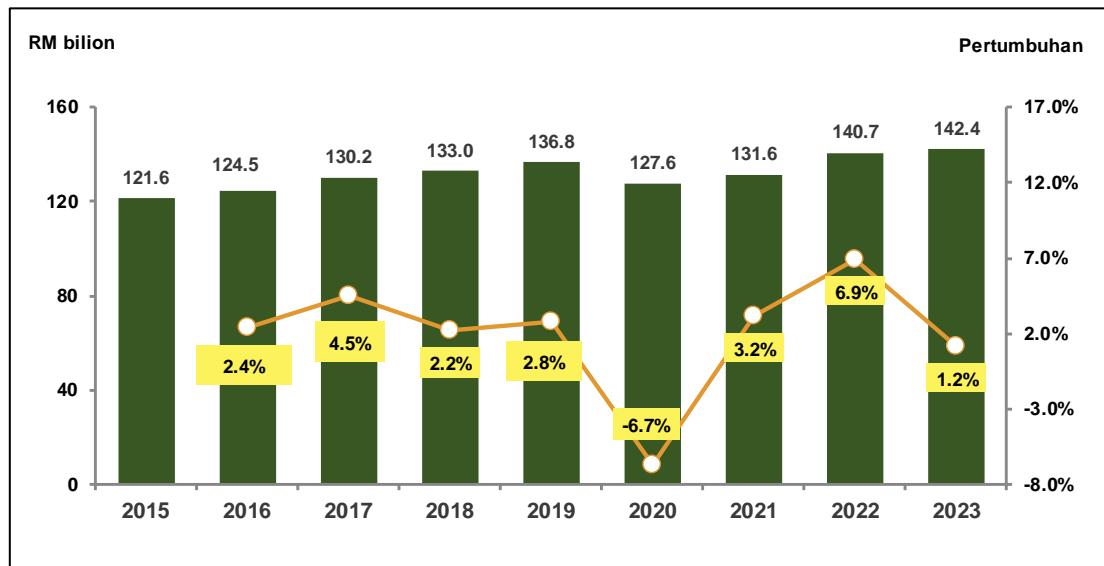
**Carta 31:** Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)
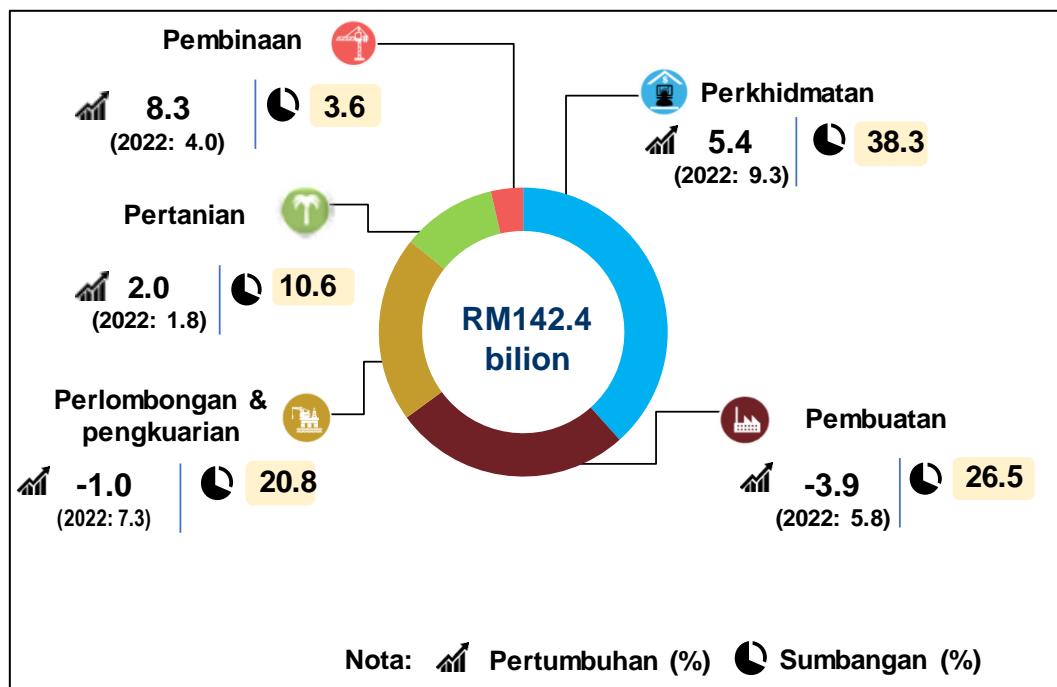
## Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

Carta 32: Siri masa KDNK Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, 2015-2023
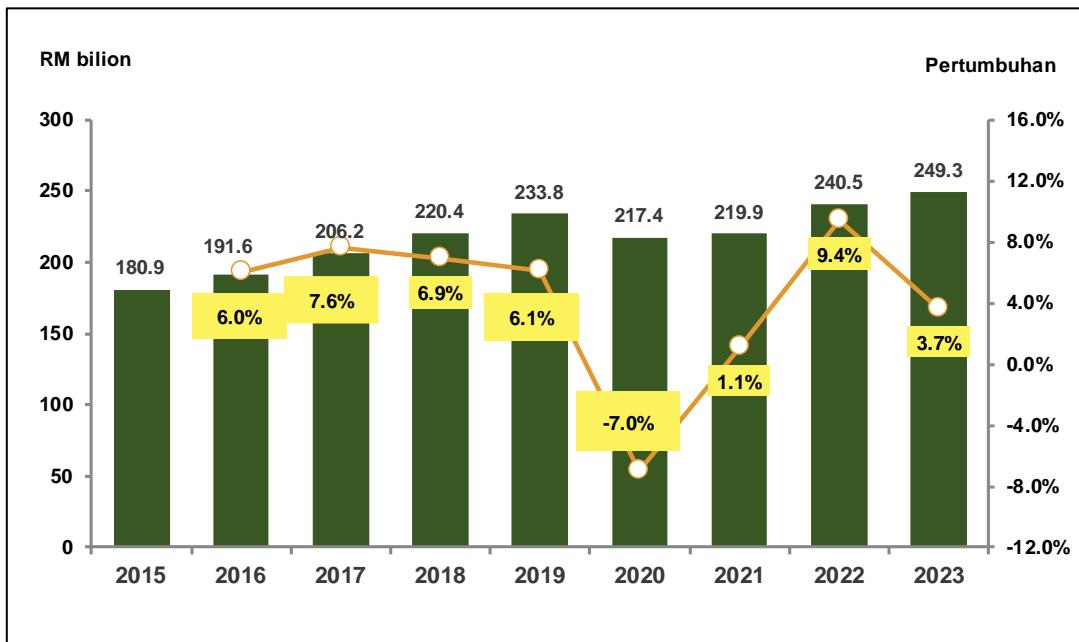

**Carta 33:** Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)
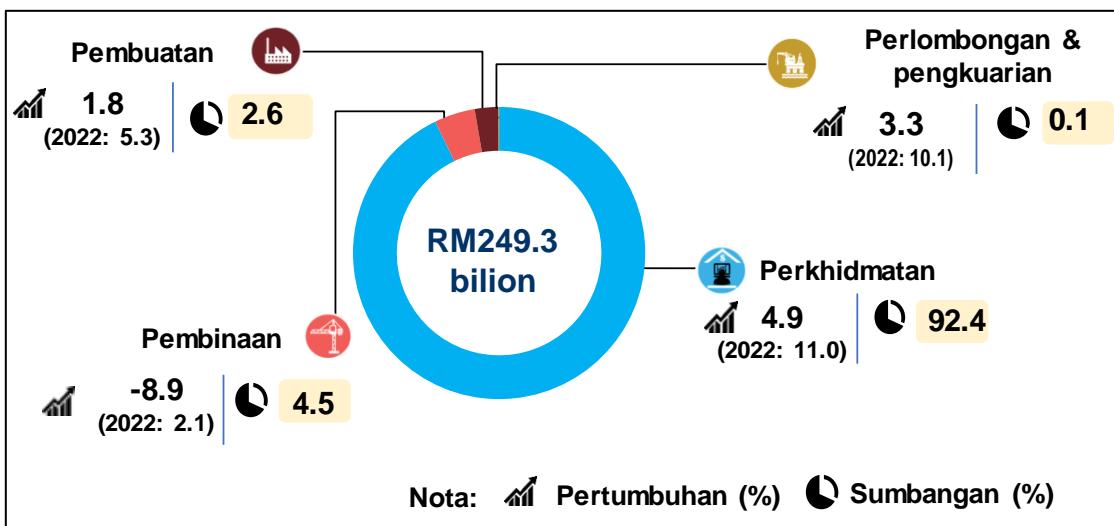
Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

Carta 34: Siri masa KDNK Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan, 2015-2023
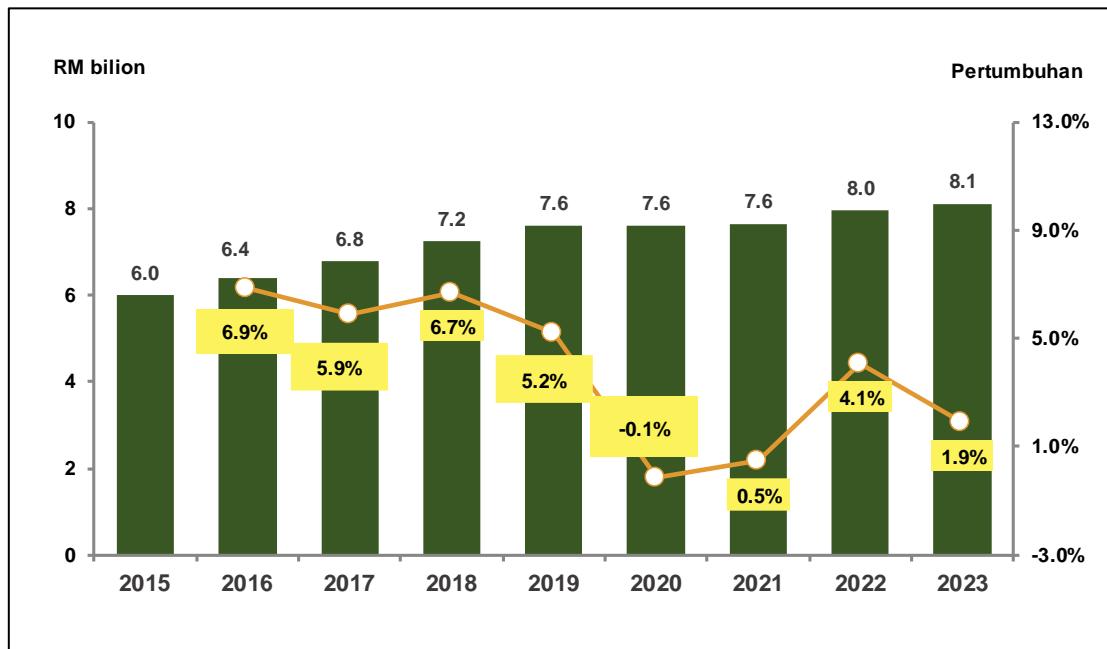
Carta 35: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2023 (%)
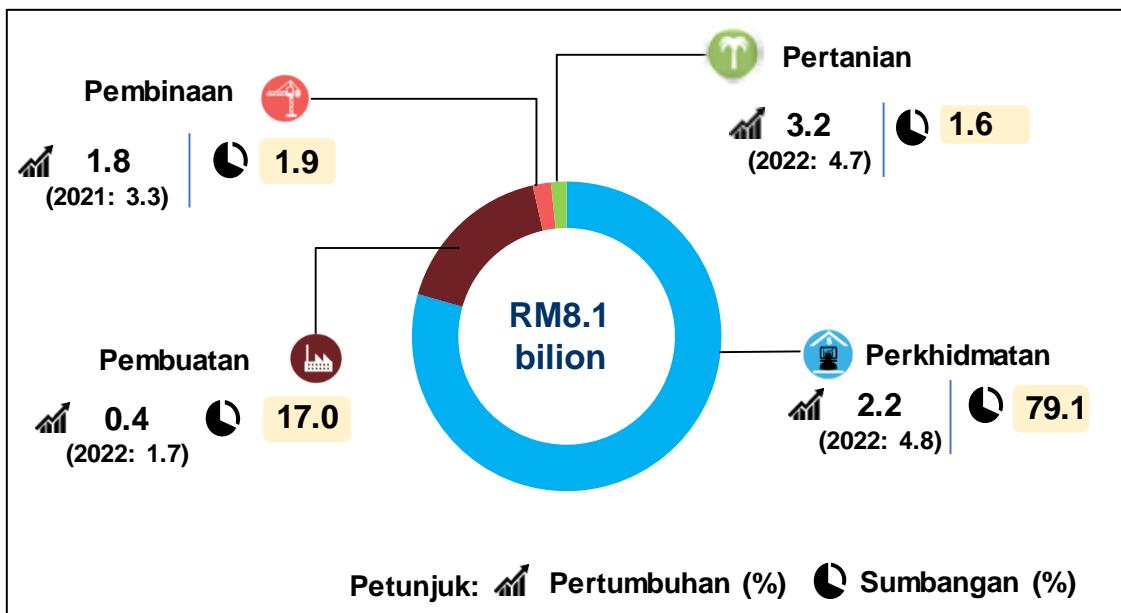
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY STATE, 2023

All states remain resilient with Selangor, Pahang, Johor and W.P. Kuala Lumpur exceeded national GDP growth of 3.6 per cent in 2023

PUTRAJAYA, JULY 2, 2024 – *Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) released the* **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY STATE, 2023** *providing insights into sectoral perspectives and the economic contributions of each state to Malaysia's overall economic landscape. These statistics ensued the national GDP released on May 17, 2024. In 2023, Malaysia's economy expanded moderately with all states recorded favourable positive growths for the year.*

Malaysia's economy expanded by 3.6 per cent in 2023, reaching a GDP of RM1.6 trillion. The Services sector continued to be the driving force of the national economy, contributing 59.2 per cent, grew 5.1 per cent as against 2022. Within the same period, the Manufacturing sector, holding its position as the second largest contributor to GDP, experienced modest growth of 0.7 per cent. Similarly, the Agriculture and the Mining & quarrying sectors experienced moderate growth of 0.7 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively. The Construction sector, on the other hand, sustained its momentum, achieving continued growth of 6.1 per cent.

The Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin informed, "At the state level, four (4) states surpassed the national growth rate which were Selangor at 5.4 per cent, Pahang 5.2 per cent, Johor 4.1 per cent, and W.P. Kuala Lumpur at 3.7 per cent. Nevertheless, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak, and Pulau Pinang remained the primary contributors, collectively contributing 67.7 per cent to Malaysia's economy."

The economic performance of Selangor, Pahang, and Johor was driven by the Services sector, followed by the Manufacturing sector. For Selangor and Johor, the expansion of its Services sector by 6.1 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively were propelled by growth in Utilities, transport & storage, and information & communication subsectors. Meanwhile, Pahang's Services sector grew by 6.0 per cent, driven by Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages, and accommodation.

In Selangor, the Manufacturing sector increased by 2.0 per cent, attributed to the expansion in Transport equipment, other manufacturing, and repair subsector (6.2%), as well as

Vegetable and Animal Oils & Fats and Food Processing (10.3%). Johor's Manufacturing sector increased by 2.8 per cent, driven by growth in Electrical, electronic, and optical products (2.9%), while Pahang experienced a 6.7 per cent growth in Petroleum, chemical, rubber, and plastic products, contributing to a 2.1 per cent increase in the state's Manufacturing sector. Meanwhile, W.P. Kuala Lumpur achieved an economic growth of 3.7 per cent, largely impelled by its Services sector, which serves as the backbone of the state's economy. This sector expanded by 4.9 per cent, supported by Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages, and accommodation.

DOSM also highlighted, "Growth in the Services sector, especially in the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation sector as well as Utilities, transport & storage and information & communication are able to compensate the decline of the Manufacturing sector in several states. The decline in this sector was attributed to lower production of Electrical, electronic, and optical products, primarily affected by weakened global demand, particularly for semiconductors, integrated circuits, and spare parts." Pulau Pinang, which is the country's main producer of electric and electronic products, recorded a fall in the Manufacturing sector at 0.5 per cent due to a 0.8 per cent drop in the production of the specific products. However, the growth in the Services sector at 6.0 per cent offset this fall, supporting Pulau Pinang's economic growth to expand at 3.3 per cent. Production of Electric, electronic, and optical products in Kedah, which was the country's fourth highest producer also showed a decline of 4.6 per cent, leading to a 3.2 per cent decrease in its Manufacturing sector. Nevertheless, the state's GDP increased to 1.6 per cent, driven by a 4.0 per cent growth in the Services sector, particularly supported by Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation which expanded by 5.3 per cent. Similarly, expansions in the Services sector also have a significant impact on Kelantan's economy, which grew by 2.6 per cent. This sector expanded at 3.8 per cent, particularly contributed by the 5.8 per cent expansion in Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation sector, offsetting the fall in the Agriculture and Manufacturing sectors of 0.5 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively.

The Agriculture sector also plays an important role in driving the economic growth of the states, particularly in ensuring national food security. The strengthening of Melaka's economy to 3.0 per cent in 2023 was bolstered not only by a 4.2 per cent increase in the Services sector but also by a notable 6.5 per cent growth in the Agriculture sector. This sector's expansion helped mitigate the impact of modest growth in the Manufacturing sector (0.3%), due to the decline in Electrical, electronic, and optical products (-3.1%).

Terengganu's state economy expanded by 2.3 per cent, driven by a 3.1 per cent growth in the Services sector, particularly in Government services (3.8%) and Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages, and accommodation (3.5%). The moderate growth was contributed by the Manufacturing sector which was the second largest contributor to the state's economy, posted a marginal growth of 0.2 per cent as compared to a resilient growth of 8.3 per cent growth in 2022. The slowdown was attributed by the Petroleum, chemical, rubber, and plastic products which grew 0.3 per cent, as against 8.7 per cent the previous year.

Within the same period, the economy of Perlis grew by 2.1 per cent, supported by a 2.3 per cent growth in the Services sector, notably influenced by a 4.1 per cent expansion in Government services. W.P. Labuan's GDP increased by 1.9 per cent, driven by a 2.2 per cent growth in the Services sector, particularly in Finance & insurance, real estate, and business services (1.6%), which are the key drivers of the region's economy. Meanwhile, Negeri Sembilan's economy grew by 1.8 per cent, propelled by Services sector (4.5%), particularly in Utilities, transport & storage, and information & communication, which increased by 5.5 per cent. The state moderate economic growth was also influenced by the marginal growth of its Manufacturing sector (1.2%), influenced by the slower growth in Electrical, electronic, and optical products of 0.1 per cent (2022: 11.3%).

Sabah's economy expanded by 1.3 per cent, driven by a 4.5 per cent growth in the Services sector (2022: 8.5%). The growth was primarily fuelled by the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages, and accommodation subsectors, which saw a 4.6 per cent increase. However, Sabah's Mining & quarrying sector, the state's second highest contributor, contracted by 5.2 per cent, largely due to a 5.7 per cent decline in its main commodities, Crude oil & condensate. Meanwhile, the Agriculture sector, ranking third in its contribution to Sabah's GDP, registered a marginal growth of 0.8 per cent due to 8.9 per cent decrease in the Fisheries subsector.

Sarawak remains the fourth highest contributor to the country's GDP, registered a 1.2 per cent growth in 2023. The Services sector grew strongly by 5.4 per cent, surpassing the national Services sector's growth rate. However, Sarawak's Manufacturing sector, the second highest contributor to its economy, declined by 3.9 per cent. The decline was primarily due to a 4.6 per cent decrease in Petroleum, chemical, rubber, and plastic products, particularly in refined petroleum products. This aligns with the reduction in Crude oil & condensate and Natural gas production of 2.3 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively, resulting in a 1.0 per cent contraction in Sarawak's Mining & quarrying sector, thus contributing to the slower GDP growth of Sarawak in 2023.

In terms of GDP per capita, the value of national GDP per capita in 2023 was RM54,612. As for the performance by state, five (5) states recorded GDP per capita values above the national level, namely W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM131,038), W.P. Labuan (RM83,596), Pulau Pinang (RM72,586), Sarawak (RM72,411) and Selangor (RM62,492).

DOSM concluded, "Based on the Leading Index from January to April 2024, Malaysia's economic outlook for 2024 shows continuous growth in the near term. This growth is anticipated as all components are projected to increase, except for Real Imports of Semiconductor. Other indicators such as consumer confidence, industrial production, and export flows have demonstrated resilience and growth potential. These factors are expected to contribute to a stable trajectory for the Malaysian economy in the coming year. Moreover, continued growth is evident in the improved GDP performance in the first quarter of 2024, which recorded a growth rate of 4.2 per cent compared to 2.9 per cent in the previous quarter. This favourable economic environment has also supported stable growth in the

national labour market, reflected in an increase in the Labor Force Participation Rate from 70.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2023 to 70.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2024. The Unemployment Rate for the first quarter of 2024 remained steady at 3.3 per cent, consistent with the previous quarter." However, challenges such as global economic uncertainty and commodity price instability continue to be significant factors influencing Malaysia's economic outlook.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through https://open.dosm.gov.my.

DOSM will conduct the Agricultural Census in 2024. Please visit https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/ for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development."

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life". DOSM commemorates its 75ᵗʰ Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
JULY 2, 2024

**Chart 1**: *Annual percentage change of GDP, Malaysia, 1991-2023*
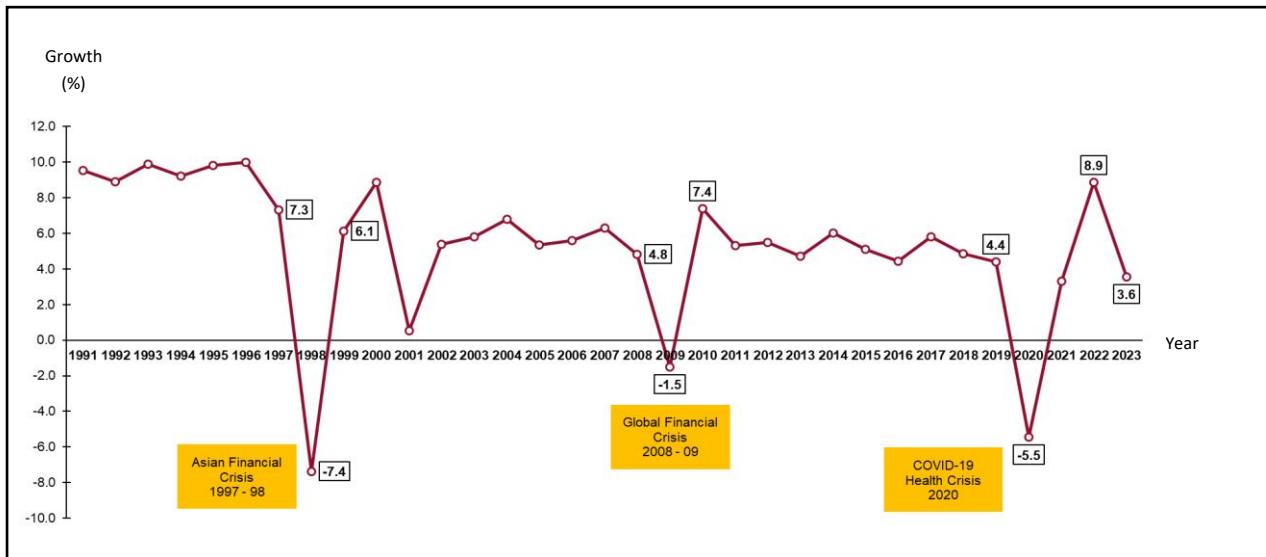
Chart 2: *Economic growth by state and kind of economic activity, 2023*

State	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	GDP 2023	GDP 2022
Selangor	-7.3	3.8	2.0	10.2	6.1	**5.4**	11.9
Pahang	2.5	9.6	2.1	37.1	6.0	**5.2**	11.4
Johor	-1.1	6.5	2.8	13.2	5.4	**4.1**	8.5
WPKL*	-29.8	3.3	1.8	-8.9	4.9	**3.7**	9.4
Malaysia	0.7	0.5	0.7	6.1	5.1	**3.6**	8.9
Pulau Pinang	6.5	6.8	-0.5	23.6	6.0	**3.3**	13.3
Melaka	6.5	6.1	0.3	5.7	4.2	**3.0**	8.9
Perak	1.9	8.3	2.2	-0.2	3.0	**2.7**	4.6
Kelantan	-0.5	8.1	-2.6	6.7	3.8	**2.6**	4.5
Terengganu	7.4	5.3	0.2	1.6	3.1	**2.3**	6.0
Perlis	4.1	5.2	-1.0	4.0	2.3	**2.1**	5.9
WP Labuan	3.2	-	0.4	1.8	2.2	**1.9**	4.1
Negeri Sembilan	-4.9	8.6	1.2	-8.4	4.5	**1.8**	6.6
Kedah	-2.8	6.7	-3.2	30.8	4.0	**1.6**	7.3
Sabah	0.8	-5.2	4.4	-1.1	4.5	**1.3**	3.9
Sarawak	2.0	-1.0	-3.9	8.3	5.4	**1.2**	6.9
SUPRA	-	3.8	-	-	-	**3.8**	2.3

* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Chart 3: *Economic structure by state and kind of economic activity, 2023*

State	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services
Selangor	.1		29.4	4.9	61.0
Pahang	21.9		21.6	3.3	52.1
Johor	11.6		29.8	3.0	54.0
W.P. KL*			2.6	4.5	92.4
MALAYSIA	6.4	6.2	23.4	3.6	59.2
Pulau Pinang	1.9		46.5	2.9	48.0
Melaka	10.3		36.1	2.1	51.2
Perak	14.2	0.6	19.3	2.5	63.4
Kelantan	20.3	1.7	4.6	1.9	71.6
Terengganu	7.5		36.9	3.0	52.0
Perlis	17.4		7.6	2.5	70.2
W.P. Labuan	1.6		17.0	1.9	79.1
Negeri Sembilan	6.1	0.4	37.8	2.6	52.9
Kedah	10.7		29.2	3.0	56.2
Sabah	15.2	23.3	7.3	3.0	50.9
Sarawak	10.6	20.8	26.5	3.6	38.3

■ Agriculture   ■ Mining & quarrying   ■ Manufacturing   ■ Construction   ■ Services

* Includes W.P. Putrajaya
At constant prices 2015

6

Table 1: *GDP per capita (RM) by state, 2023*

Per capita (RM)	2022	2023
Johor	41,046	41,902
Kedah	26,079	26,353
Kelantan	16,550	16,836
Melaka	50,407	53,922
Negeri Sembilan	49,861	51,709
Pahang	47,259	46,084
Pulau Pinang	69,789	72,586
Perak	37,080	37,170
Perlis	23,134	24,004
Selangor	59,794	62,492
Terengganu	32,219	31,111
Sabah	35,860	31,147
Sarawak	81,342	72,411
W. P. KL*	126,772	131,038
WP Labuan	85,349	83,596
Malaysia	54,863	54,612

* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

At current prices

Chart 4: *Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to April 2024*


7
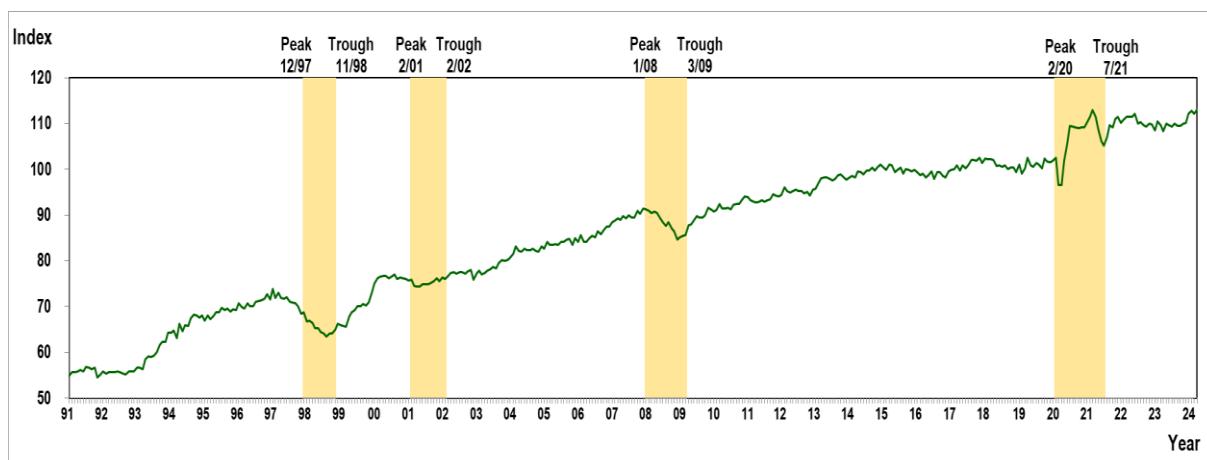
Chart 5: *Growth and contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant Prices (2015=2010)*

GROWTH AND CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) AT CONSTANT PRICES (2015=100)

	Selangor	*W.P. Kuala Lumpur	Johor	Sarawak	Pulau Pinang	Sabah	Perak	Pahang	Negeri Sembilan	Kedah	Melaka	Terengganu	Kelantan	W.P. Labuan	Perlis
Growth 2023	5.4	3.7	4.1	1.2	3.3	1.3	2.7	5.2	1.8	1.6	3.0	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.1
Growth 2022	11.9	9.4	8.5	6.9	13.3	3.9	4.6	11.4	6.6	7.3	8.9	6.0	4.5	4.1	5.9
Share to Malaysia's GDP (%)	25.9%	15.9%	9.5%	9.1%	7.4%	5.3%	5.3%	4.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.0%	2.4%	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%
GDP Value (RM bilion)	406.1	249.3	148.2	142.4	116.0	83.2	82.6	64.9	51.9	51.8	46.9	38.2	27.6	8.1	6.3

Malaysia 3.6% GROWTH GDP (2022: 8.9%)

4 States surpassing the National GDP

6 Contributed States 73.0% (2022: 72.9%) to the National GDP

- Growth 2023
- Growth 2022
- Share to Malaysia's GDP (%)

Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya   W.P. = Wilayah Persekutuan

Johor

Chart 6: *Time series of Johor's GDP, 2015-2023*
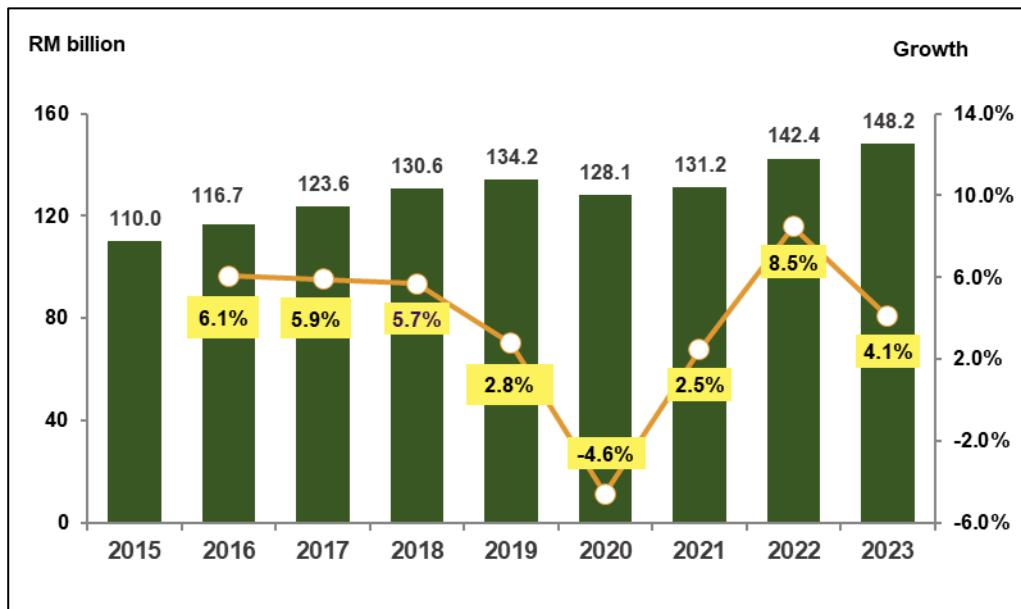

Chart 7: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)*

9
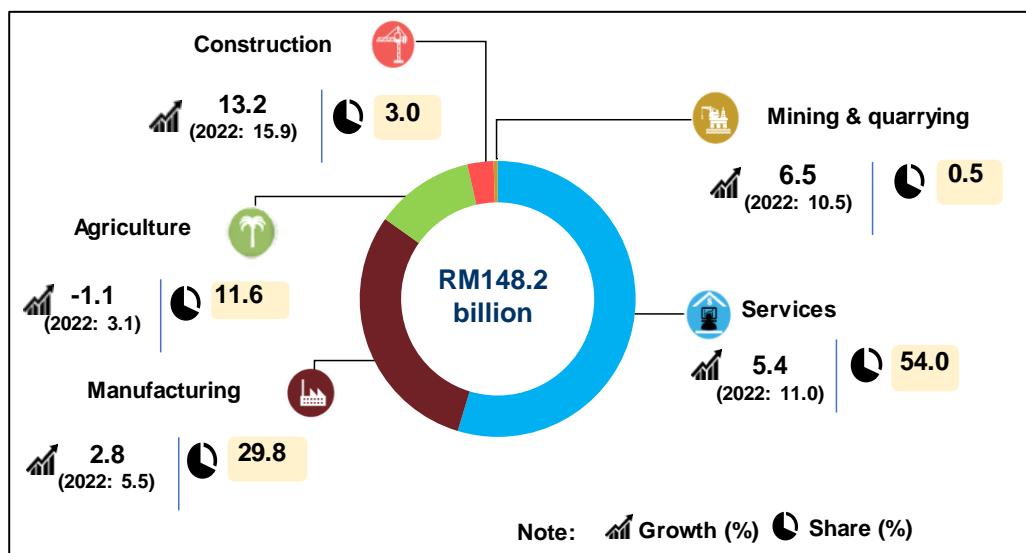
Kedah

Chart 8: *Time series of Kedah's GDP, 2015-2023*

RM billion | Growth

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP	39.5	41.2	43.1	44.8	46.8	46.0	47.5	51.0	51.8
Growth		4.1%	4.6%	4.0%	4.5%	-1.7%	3.2%	7.3%	1.6%

Chart 9: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)*

RM51.8 billion

Construction
30.8
(2022: 18.3)   3.0

Mining & quarrying
6.7
(2022: 10.8)   0.2

Agriculture
-2.8
(2022: 0.3)   10.7

Manufacturing
-3.2
(2022: 8.1)   29.2

Services
4.0
(2022: 8.0)   56.2

Note: Growth (%)   Share (%)

10
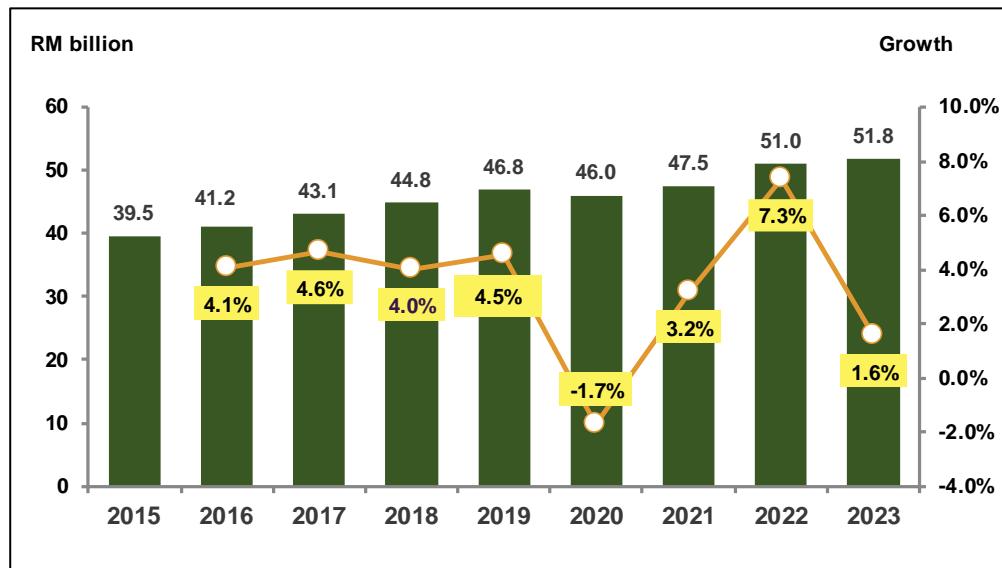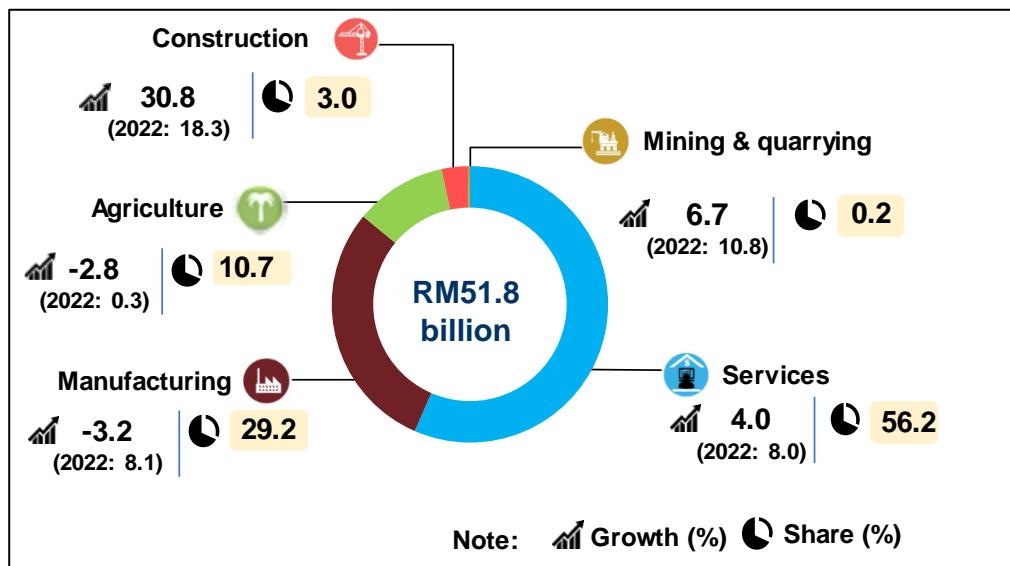
Kelantan

***Chart 10:*** *Time series of Kelantan's GDP, 2015-2023*
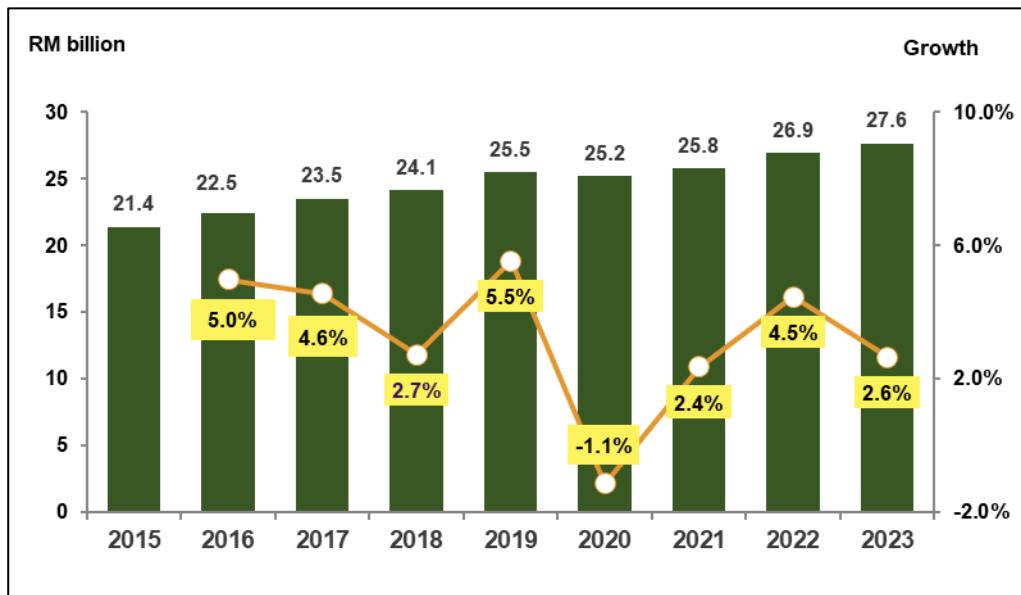
Chart 11: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)*
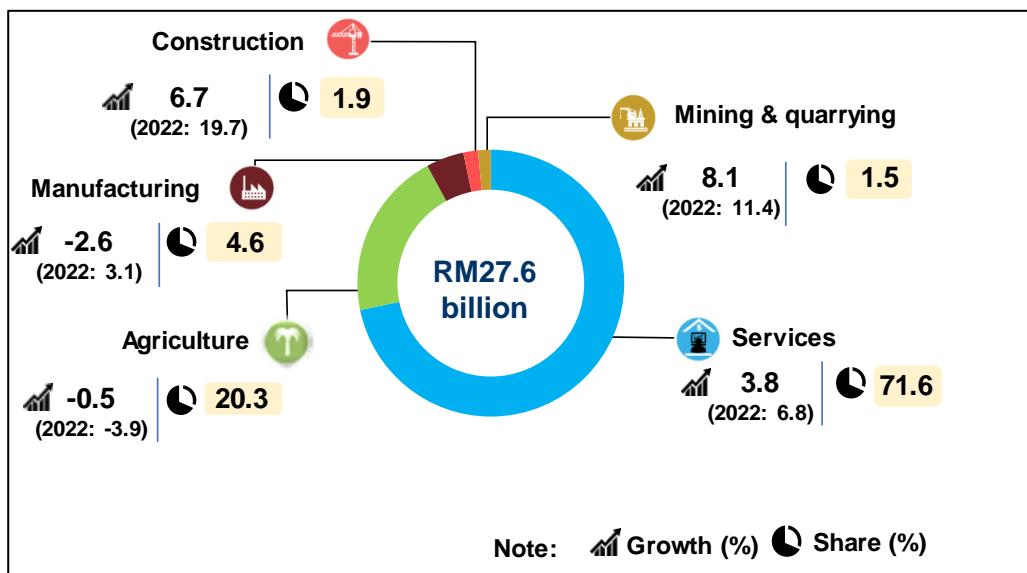
Melaka

*Chart 12: Time series of Melaka's GDP, 2015-2023*
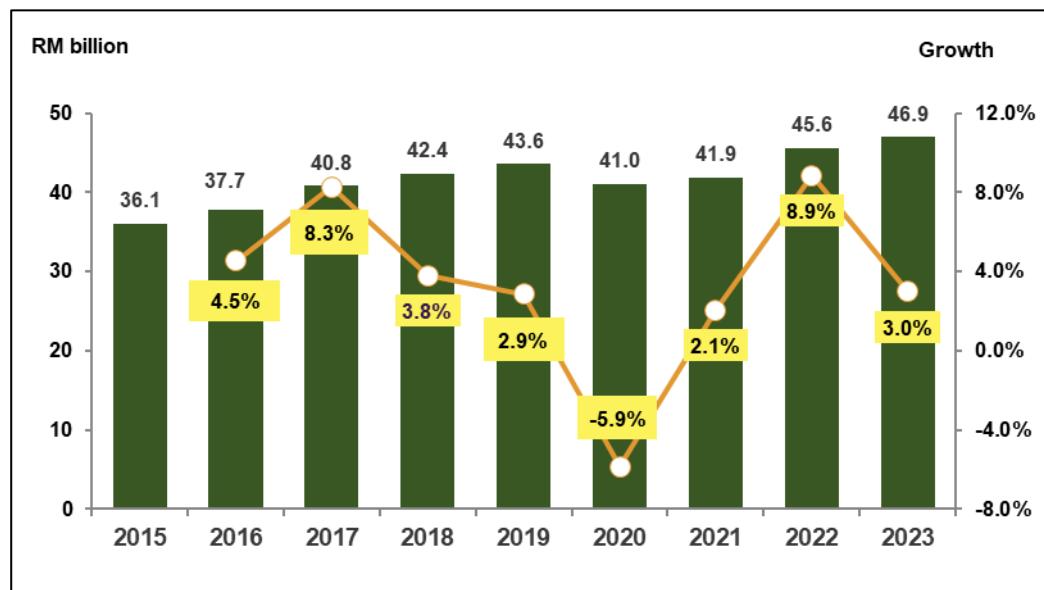
Chart 13: Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)
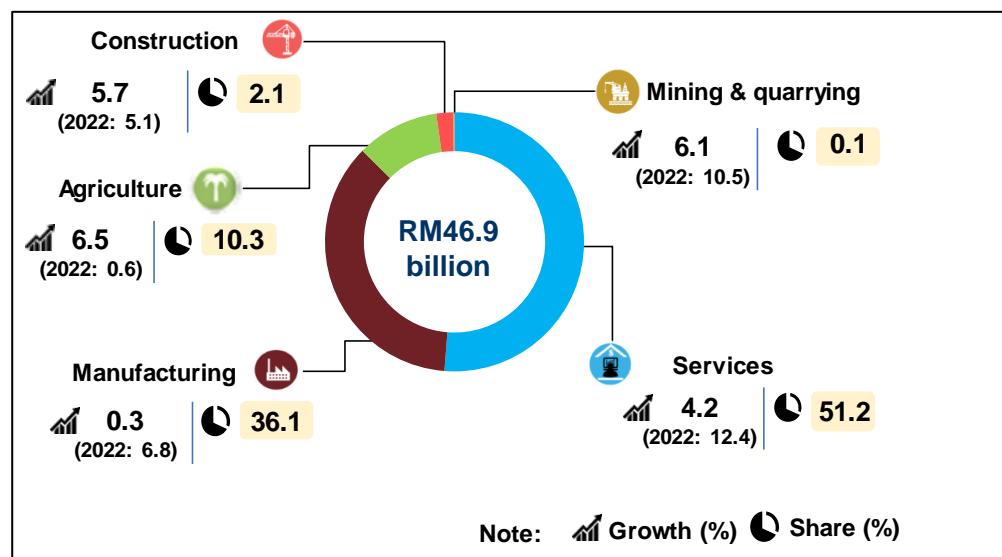
Negeri Sembilan

Chart 14: Time series of Negeri Sembilan's GDP, 2015-2023
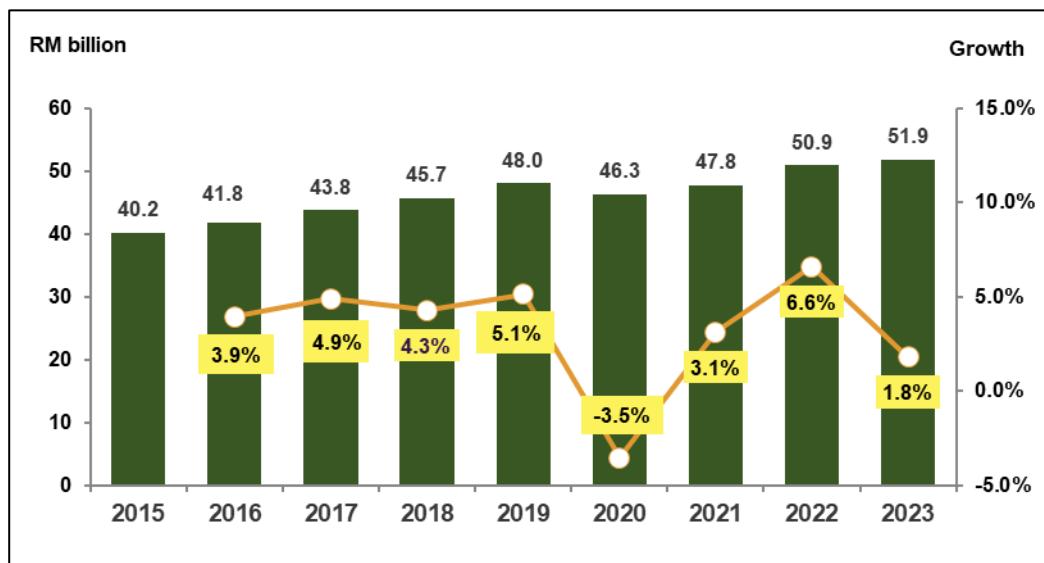
Chart 15: Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)
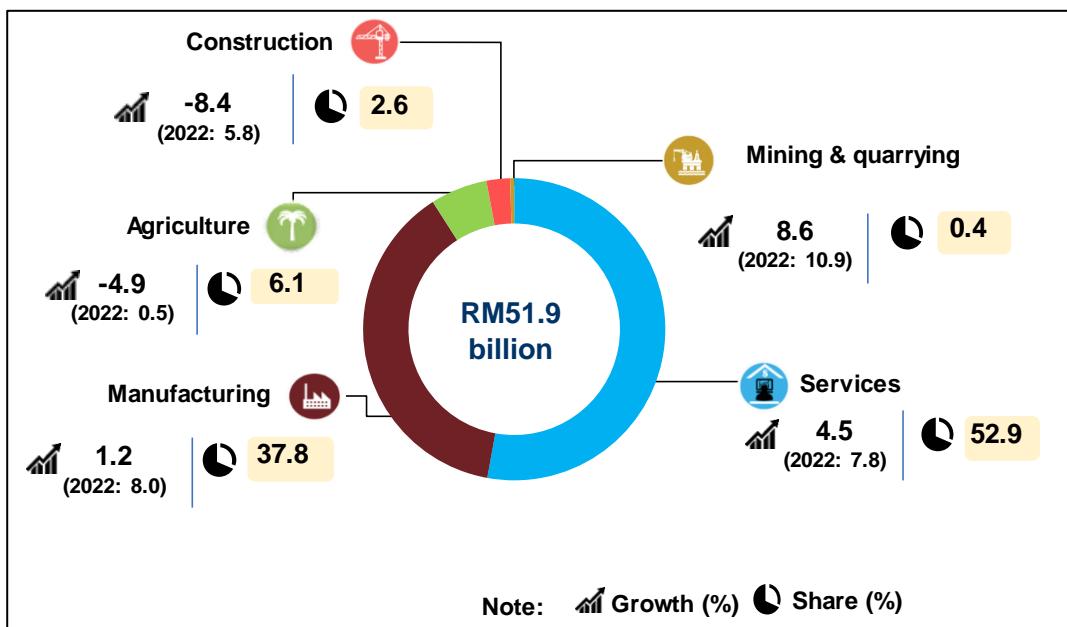
Pahang

**Chart 16:** *Time series of Pahang's GDP, 2015-2023*
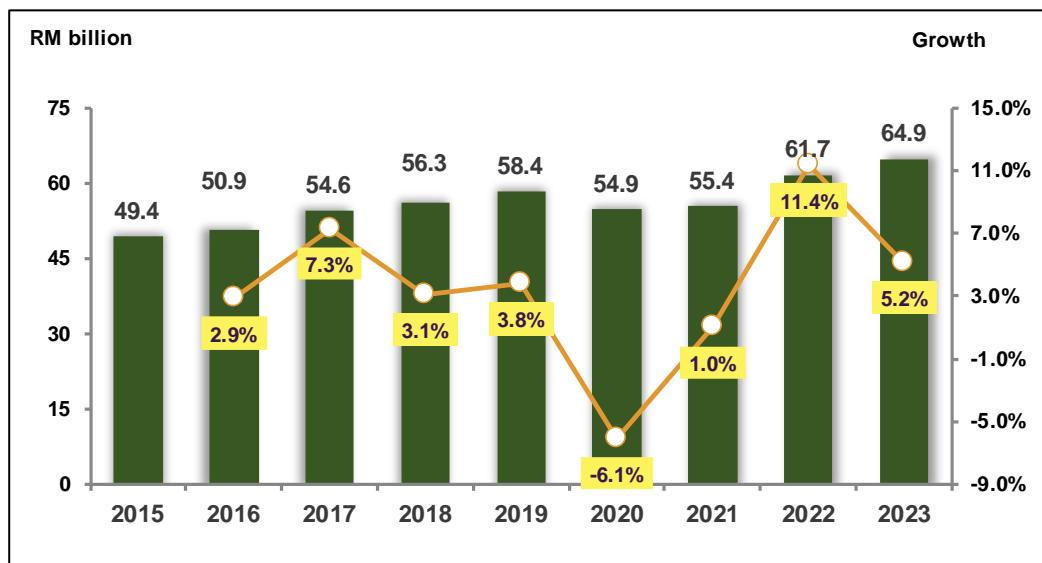
Chart 17: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)*

Construction
37.1 | 3.3
(2022:-1.0)

Agriculture
2.5 | 21.9
(2022:6.8)

Manufacturing
2.1 | 21.6
(2022: 5.8)

Mining & quarrying
9.6 | 1.0
(2022: 12.8)

Services
6.0 | 52.1
(2022: 16.9)

RM64.9 billion

Note: Growth (%) Share (%)

14
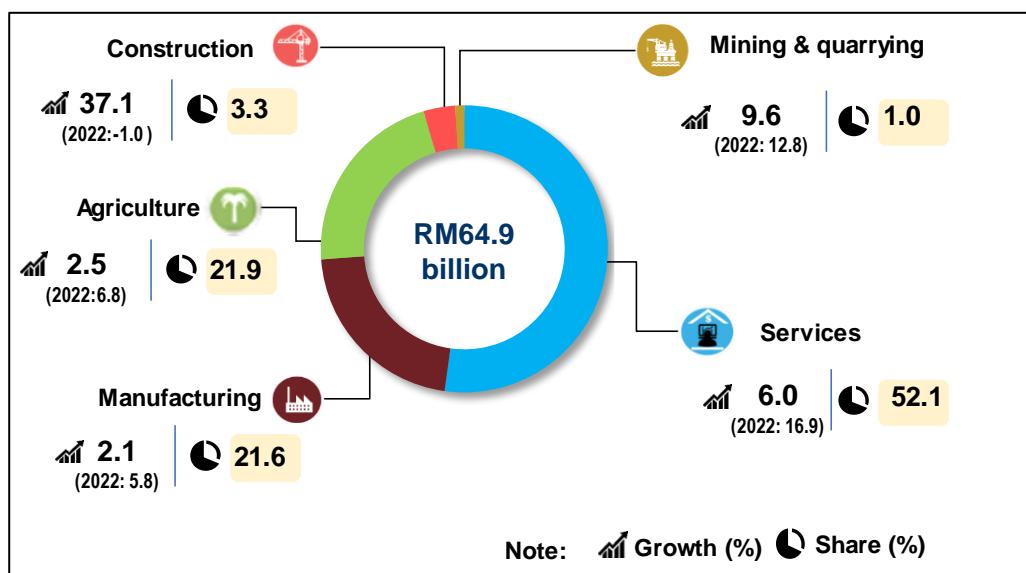
Pulau Pinang

Chart 18: *Time series of Pulau Pinang's GDP, 2015-2023*

RM billion

Growth

Year	GDP (RM billion)	Growth
2015	78.1	
2016	82.5	5.6%
2017	86.8	5.2%
2018	91.2	5.1%
2019	94.6	3.7%
2020	92.7	-2.1%
2021	99.1	6.9%
2022	112.3	13.3%
2023	116.0	3.3%
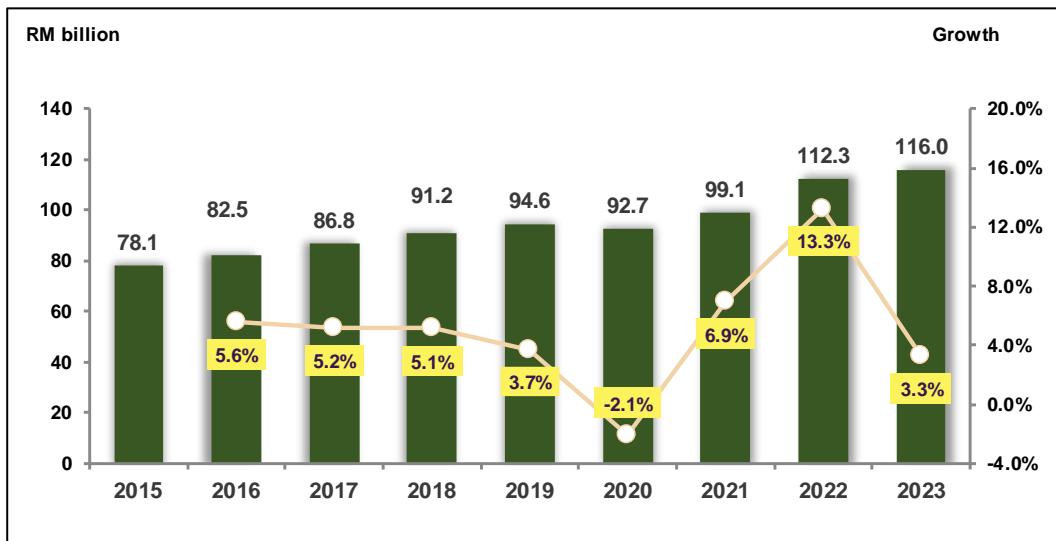
Chart 19: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)*

RM116.0 billion

Construction
23.6 (2022: 7.9)   2.9

Manufacturing
-0.5 (2022: 15.9)   46.5

Agriculture
6.5 (2022: 4.7)   1.9

Mining & quarrying
6.8 (2022: 10.7)   0.1

Services
6.0 (2022: 11.5)   48.0

Note: Growth (%)   Share (%)

15
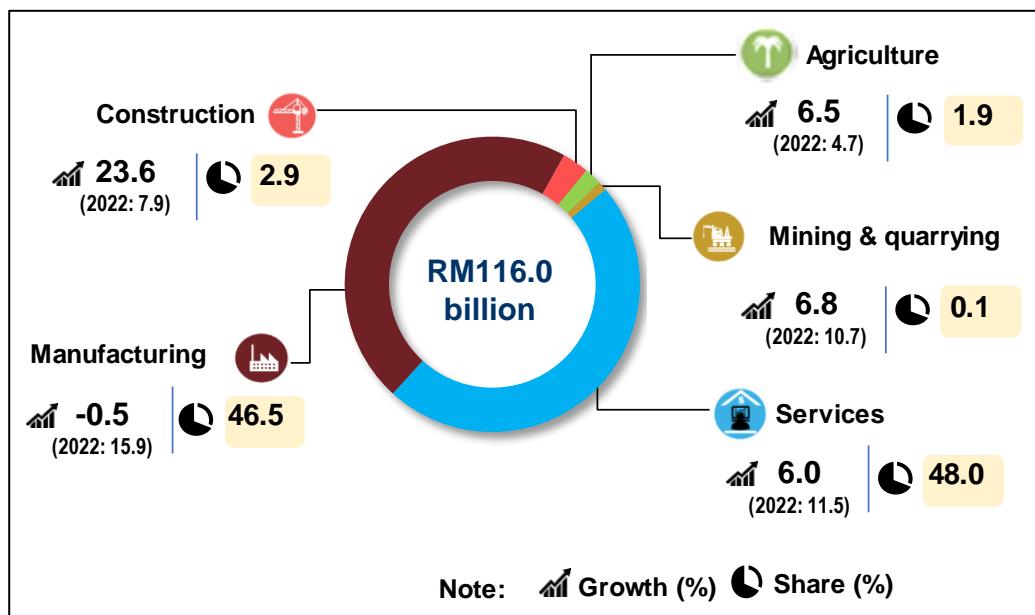
Perak

Chart 20: *Time series of Perak's GDP, 2015-2023*

RM billion   Growth

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
63.2	66.0	69.3	73.0	76.0	74.3	76.9	80.4	82.6

Growth line: 4.4%, 5.1%, 5.3%, 4.1%, -2.3%, 3.6%, 4.6%, 2.7%
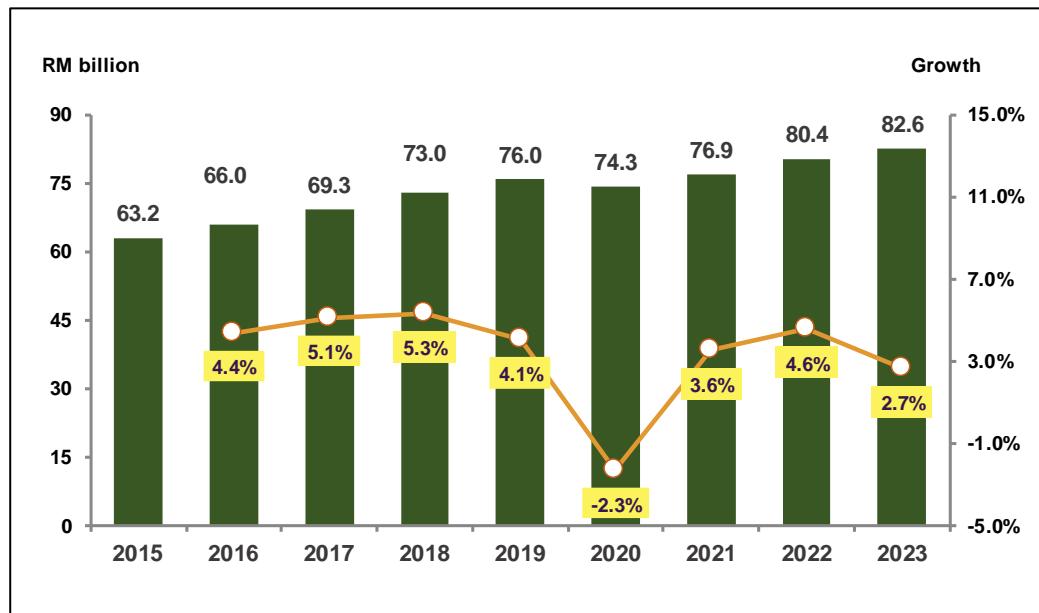
Chart 21: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)*

RM82.6 billion

Construction
📈 -0.2 | 🥧 2.5
(2022: 6.1)

Mining & quarrying
📈 8.3 | 🥧 0.6
(2022: 11.8)

Agriculture
📈 1.9 | 🥧 14.2
(2022: -2.6)

Manufacturing
📈 2.2 | 🥧 19.3
(2022: 1.0)

Services
📈 3.0 | 🥧 63.4
(2022: 7.4)

Note: 📈 Growth (%) 🥧 Share (%)

16
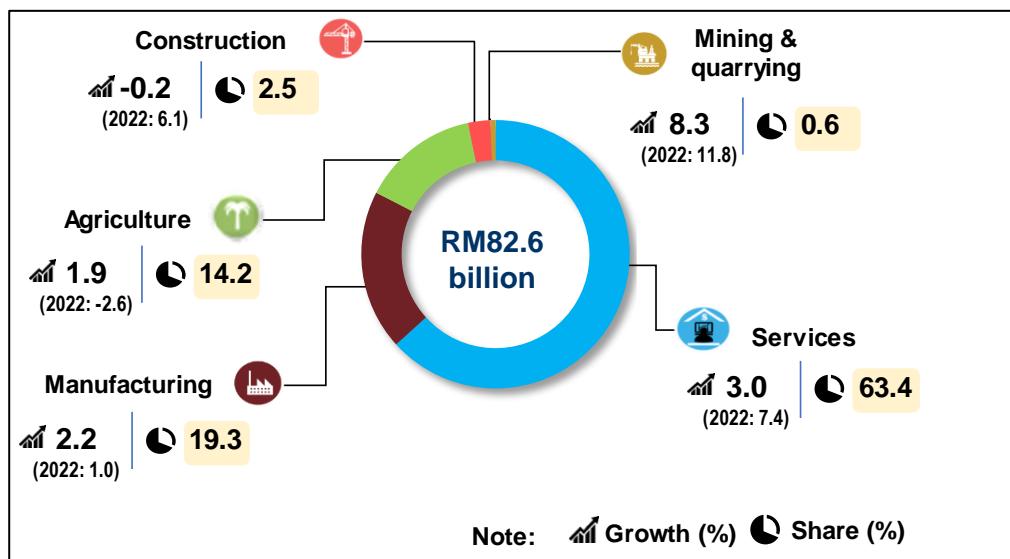
Perlis

Chart 22: *Time series of Perlis's GDP, 2015-2023*
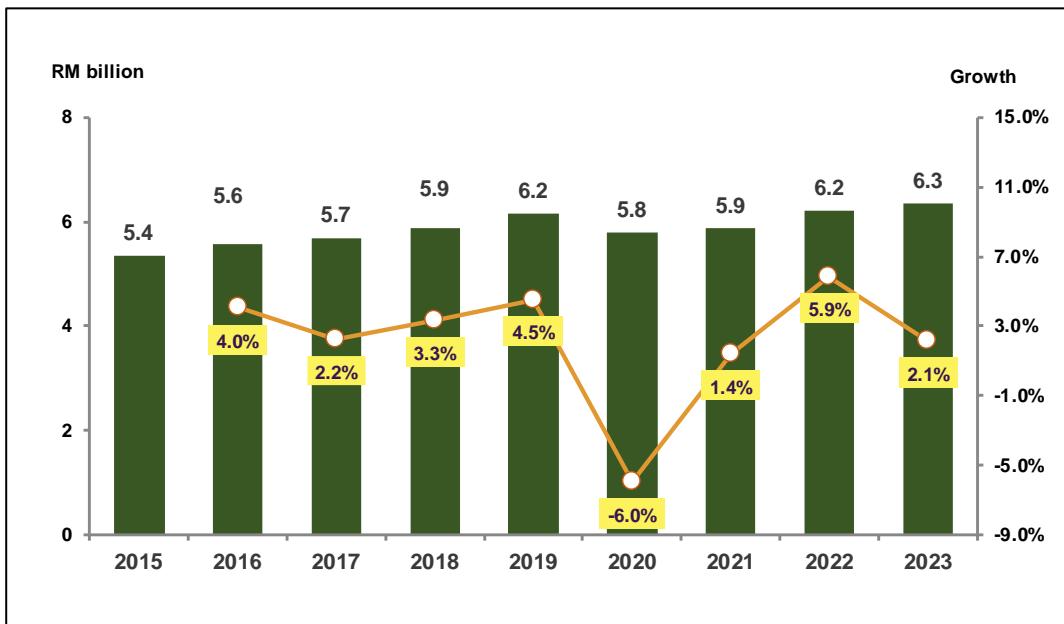
Chart 23: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)*

Construction
📈 **4.0** 🥧 **2.5**
(2022: 1.1)

Mining & quarrying
📈 **5.2** 🥧 **0.5**
(2022: 9.9)

Manufacturing
📈 **-1.0** 🥧 **7.6**
(2022: 4.5)

RM6.3 billion

Agriculture
📈 **4.1** 🥧 **17.4**
(2022: 3.4)

Services
📈 **2.3** 🥧 **70.2**
(2022: 5.6)

Note: 📈 Growth (%)　🥧 Share (%)

17
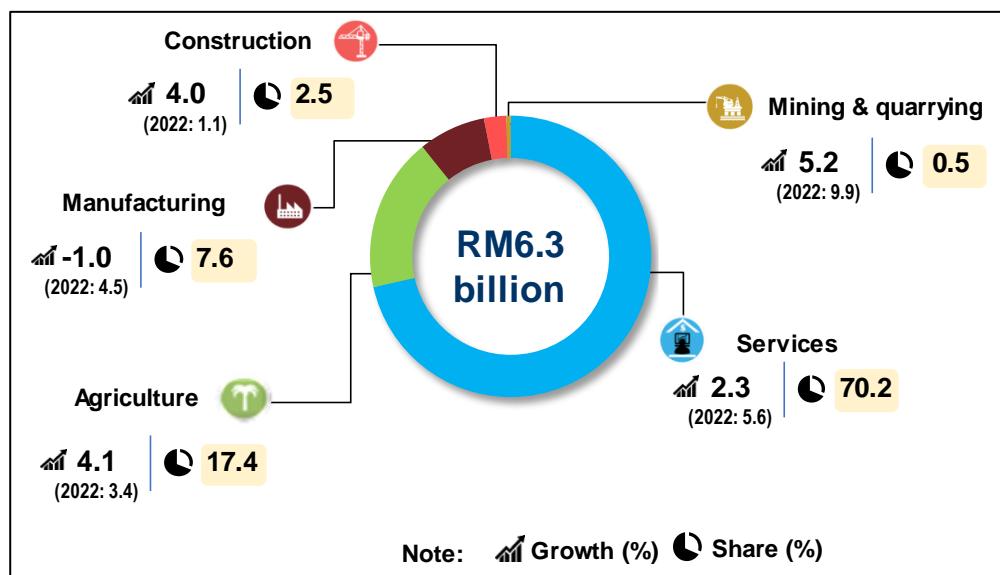
Selangor

*Chart 24: Time series of Selangor's GDP, 2015-2023*
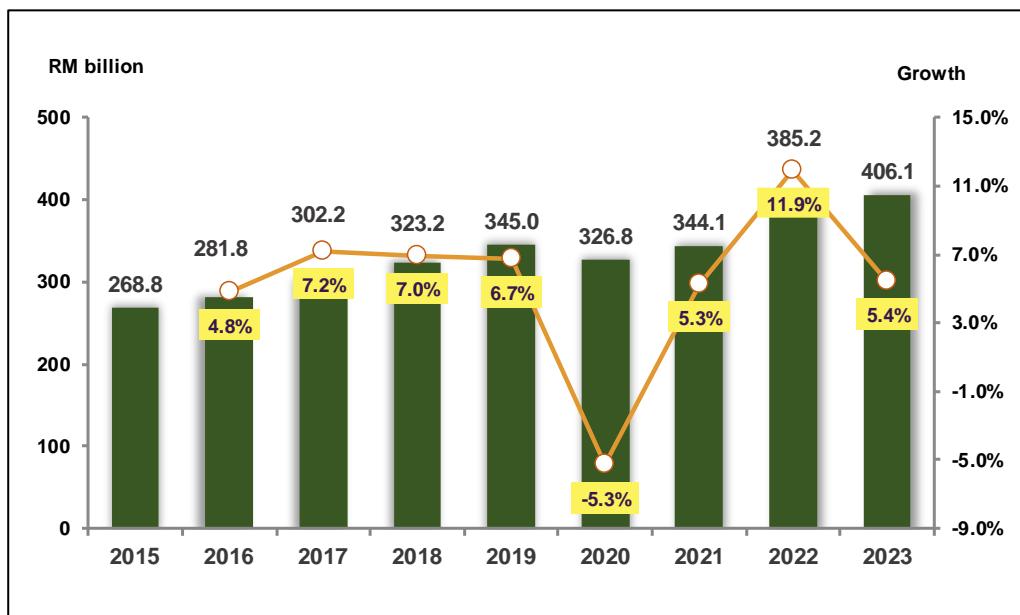
Chart 25: Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)
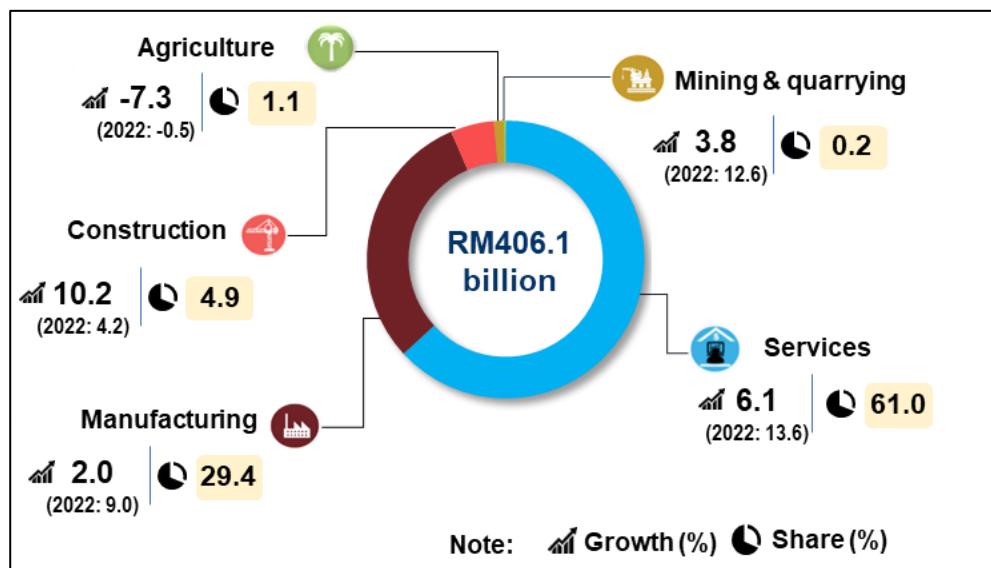
Terengganu

*Chart 26: Time series of Terengganu's GDP, 2015-2023*

RM billion

Growth

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
31.1	32.1	34.0	34.8	36.0	34.0	35.2	37.4	38.2
	3.2%	5.7%	2.5%	3.3%	-5.6%	3.7%	6.0%	2.3%
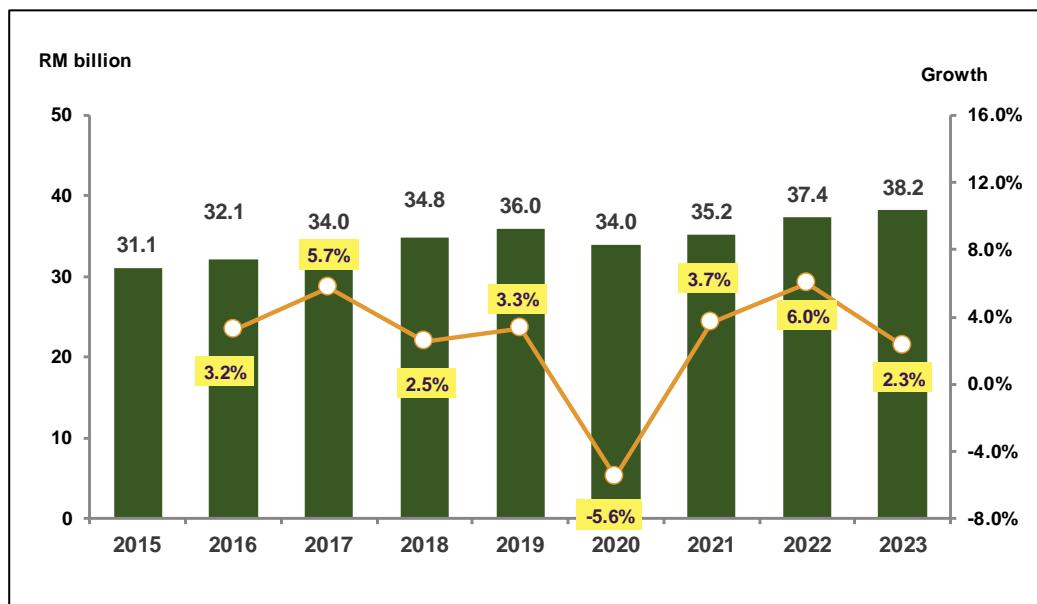
Chart 27: Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)

Construction
📈 1.6 🥧 3.0
(2022: 3.4)

Mining & quarrying
📈 5.3 🥧 0.5
(2022: 11.0)

Agriculture
📈 7.4 🥧 7.5
(2022: -3.3)

RM38.2 billion

Services
📈 3.1 🥧 52.0
(2022: 6.0)

Manufacturing
📈 0.2 🥧 36.9
(2022: 8.3)

Note: 📈 Growth (%) 🥧 Share (%)

19
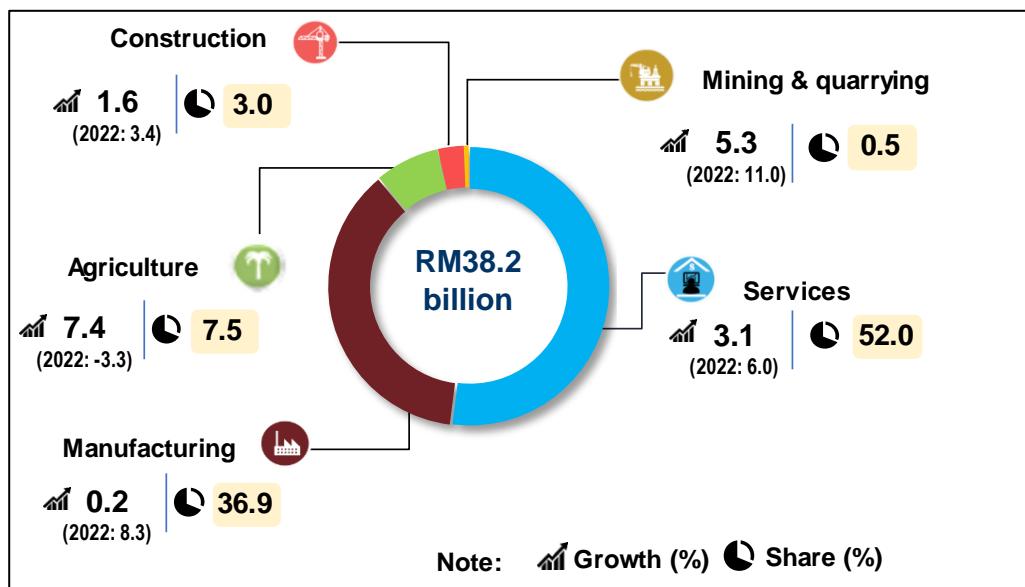
Sabah

Chart 28: *Time series of Sabah's GDP, 2015-2023*
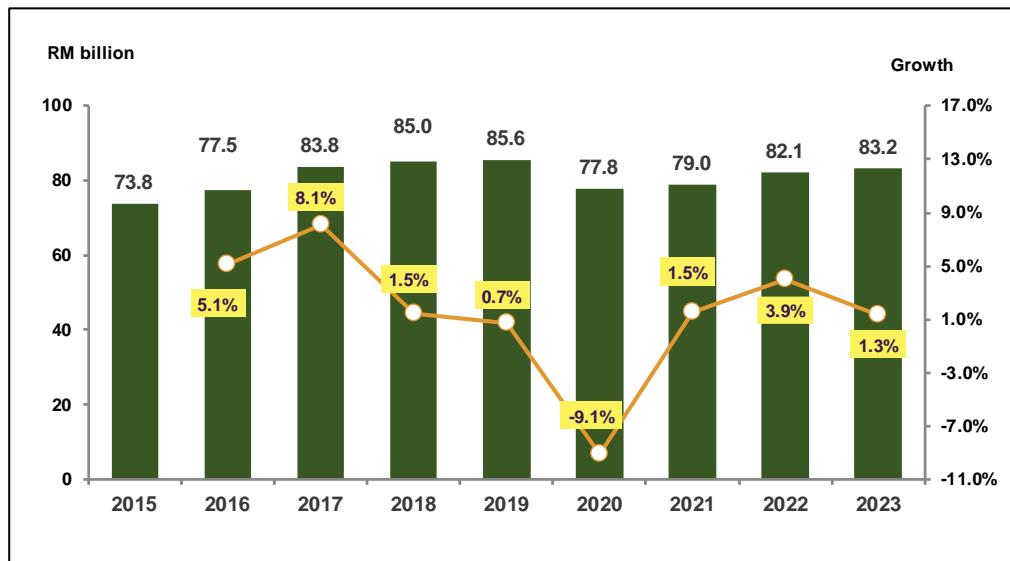
Chart 29: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)*

Manufacturing
📈 **4.4**
(2022: -2.5) | 🥧 **7.3**

Construction
📈 **-1.1**
(2022: 6.2) | 🥧 **3.0**

Agriculture
📈 **0.8**
(2022: 0.2) | 🥧 **15.2**

RM83.2 billion

Services
📈 **4.5**
(2022: 8.5) | 🥧 **50.9**

Mining & quarrying
📈 **-5.2**
(2022: -0.6) | 🥧 **23.3**

Note: 📈 **Growth (%)** 🥧 **Share (%)**

20
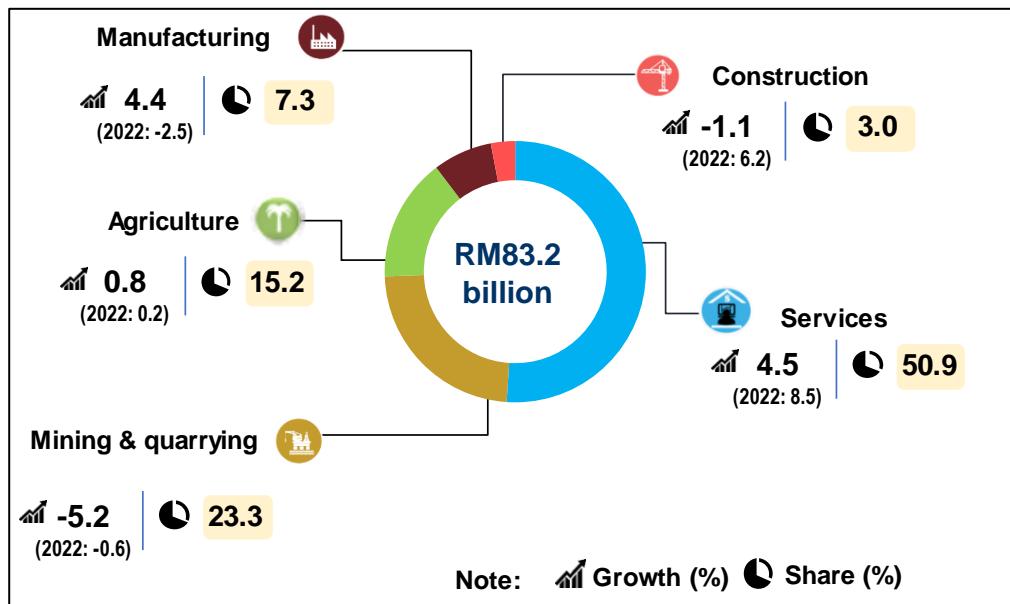
Sarawak

Chart 30: *Time series of Sarawak's GDP, 2015-2023*

RM billion   Growth

Year	GDP (RM billion)	Growth
2015	121.6	
2016	124.5	2.4%
2017	130.2	4.5%
2018	133.0	2.2%
2019	136.8	2.8%
2020	127.6	-6.7%
2021	131.6	3.2%
2022	140.7	6.9%
2023	142.4	1.2%
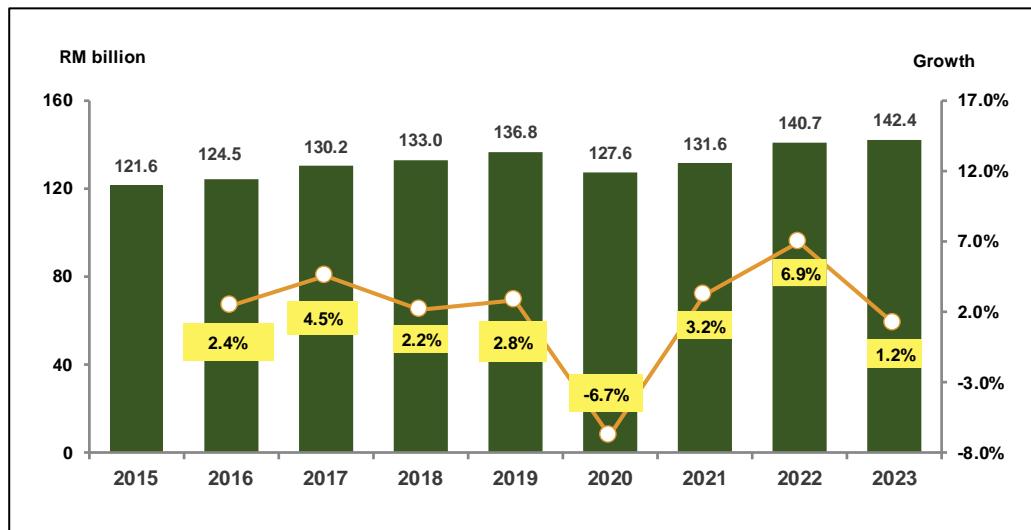
Chart 31: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)*

Construction
8.3 (2022: 4.0) | 3.6

Services
5.4 (2022: 9.3) | 38.3

Agriculture
2.0 (2022: 1.8) | 10.6

RM142.4 billion

Mining & quarrying
-1.0 (2022: 7.3) | 20.8

Manufacturing
-3.9 (2022: 5.8) | 26.5

Note: Growth (%)   Share (%)

21
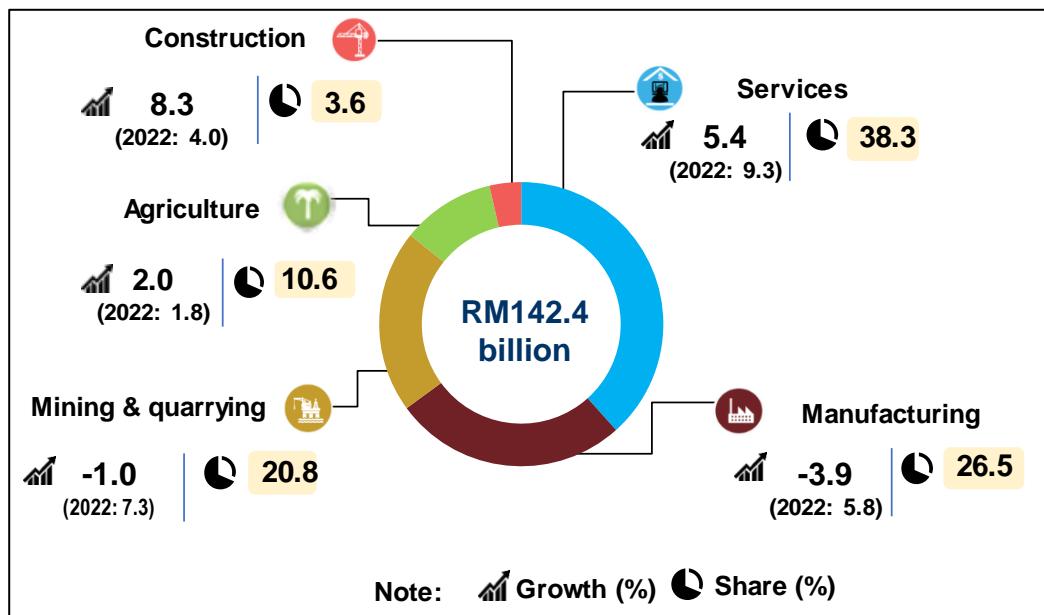
Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

Chart 32: *Time series of Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur's GDP, 2015-2023*
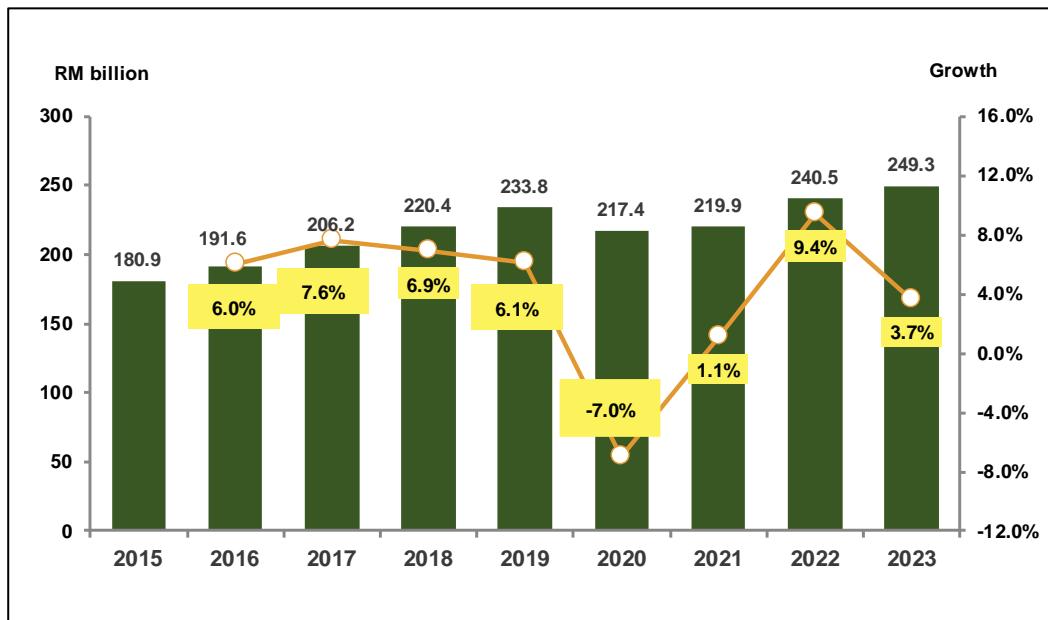

Chart 33: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)*

22
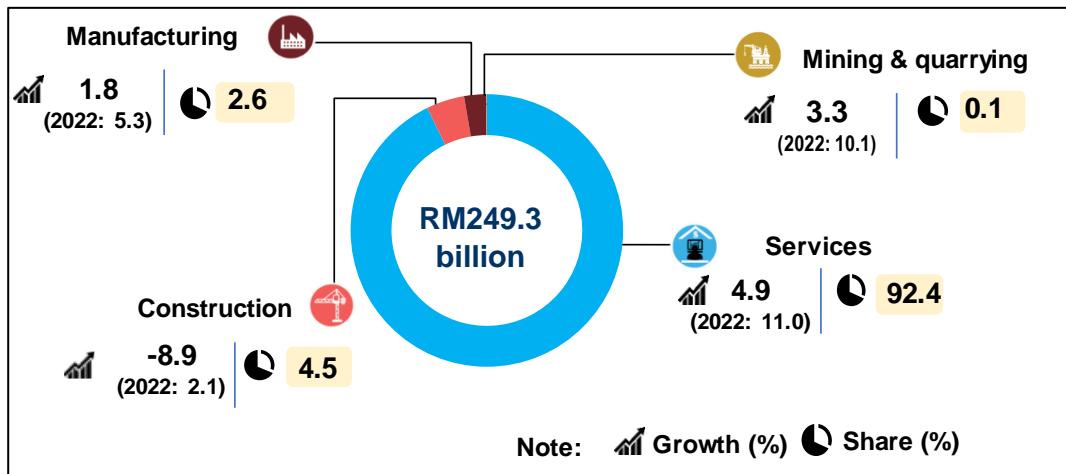
Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

***Chart 34:*** *Time series of Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan's GDP, 2015-2023*
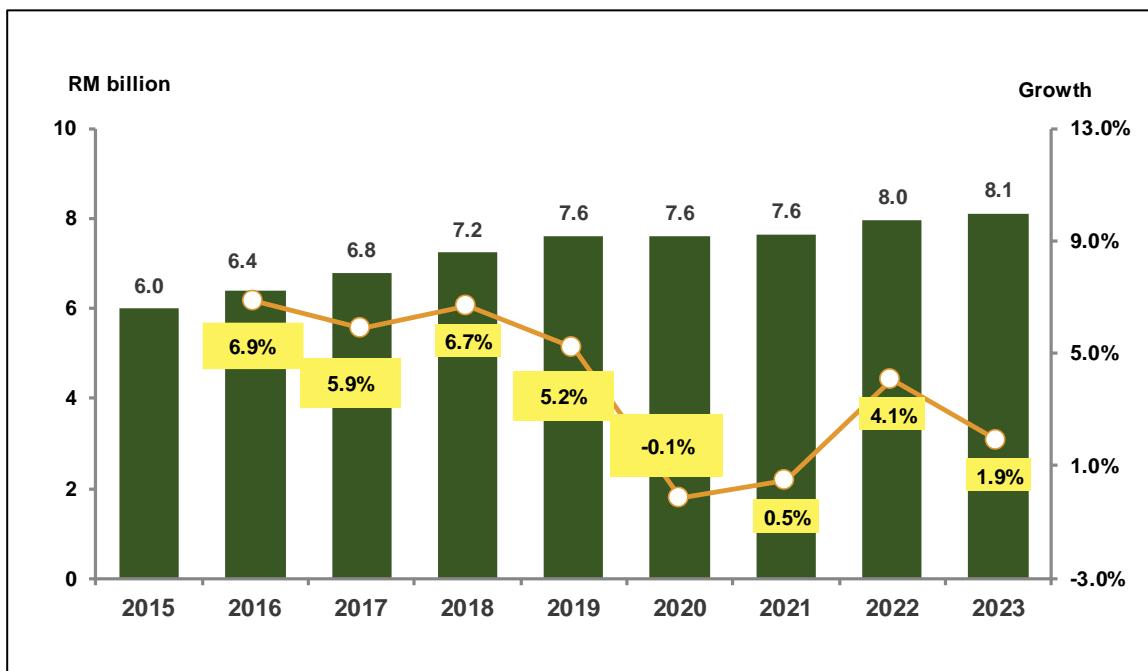
Chart 35: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2023 (%)*