



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

LAPORAN SOSIOEKONOMI NEGERI 2022

Petunjuk utama sosioekonomi negeri-negeri 2022 berkembang lebih baik dipacu pertumbuhan perbelanjaan pelancongan domestik, 248 peratus kepada RM64.1 bilion

PUTRAJAYA, 7 OGOS 2023 – Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) pada hari ini menerbitkan **Laporan Sosioekonomi Negeri 2022** yang memperihalkan naratif sosioekonomi 13 buah negeri dan dua Wilayah Persekutuan. Laporan ini mengintegrasikan statistik ekonomi dan sosial terpilih untuk menghasilkan laporan prestasi ekonomi negeri yang inklusif. Penerbitan edisi ke-6 ini turut memuatkan statistik pendapatan dan perbelanjaan isi rumah yang merupakan proksi kepada pengukuran status sosioekonomi masyarakat dan negara.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Pembukaan semula sempadan antarabangsa negara dan peralihan Malaysia ke fasa endemik pada 1 April 2022 telah memberi impak positif terhadap persekitaran sosioekonomi negara. Ini dicerminkan melalui pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar atau KDNK negara yang melonjak kepada 8.7 peratus berbanding 3.3 peratus pada tahun 2021, menjadikannya prestasi terbaik selepas tahun 2000. Pembukaan semua aktiviti ekonomi khususnya industri berkait pelancongan turut mendorong pengukuhan ekonomi negara. Kebenaran rentas negeri serta pelaksanaan pelbagai inisiatif oleh Kerajaan bagi memulih industri pelancongan yang terjejas sejak dua tahun lalu telah menggalakkan pelancongan domestik negara. Ia dapat dilihat melalui prestasi pelancongan domestik yang memulih secara luar biasa dengan mencatatkan jumlah perbelanjaan sebanyak RM64.1 bilion berbanding RM18.4 bilion pada tahun 2021, iaitu peningkatan sebanyak 248.1 peratus. Bilangan pelawat domestik turut melonjak 160.1 peratus kepada 171.6 juta pelawat berbanding 66.0 juta pelawat pada tahun sebelumnya. Selangor menerima paling ramai

pelawat domestik iaitu 22.0 juta orang, diikuti W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan Sarawak masing-masing menerima 16.9 juta dan 15.5 juta pelawat. Manakala bagi pelancong domestik, ia meningkat 337.1 peratus kepada 65.1 juta orang berbanding 14.9 juta orang pada tahun 2021. Pahang mencatatkan peningkatan pelancong domestik tertinggi iaitu sebanyak 511.8 peratus dengan ketibaan pelancong seramai 7.8 juta orang berbanding tahun sebelum iaitu 1.3 juta orang. Ini sekali gus melonjakkan pertumbuhan aktiviti kesenian, hiburan dan perkhidmatan persendirian lain negeri Pahang kepada 96.7 peratus, seterusnya menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan sektor Perkhidmatannya pada kadar 16.8 peratus, mengatasi pertumbuhan di negeri-negeri lain. Peningkatan aktiviti pelancongan ini telah menyumbang kepada peningkatan prestasi subsektor berkait pelancongan seperti Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang merekodkan pertumbuhan dua digit di semua negeri.”

Persekitaran ekonomi negara yang memberangsangkan juga telah meningkatkan keyakinan pelabur untuk melabur di negara ini. Menurut Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia (MIDA), negara merekodkan pelaburan yang diluluskan bernilai RM264.6 bilion pada tahun 2022. Pelaburan asing kekal sebagai penyumbang utama, menyumbang 61.7 peratus atau RM163.3 bilion. Sementara itu, pelaburan domestik menyumbang 38.3 peratus atau RM101.3 bilion. Lima negeri merekodkan aktiviti pelaburan yang tertinggi, didahului oleh Johor dengan nilai pelaburan diluluskan sebanyak RM70.6 bilion. Ini diikuti oleh Selangor (RM60.1 bilion), Sarawak (RM28.2 bilion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM25 bilion) dan Pulau Pinang (RM16.3 bilion). Sehubungan itu, sebanyak 4,517 projek dijangka akan dilaksana yang bakal mewujudkan 140,440 peluang pekerjaan baharu untuk penduduk Malaysia.

Ekosistem ekonomi negara yang semakin pulih turut diperlihatkan melalui prestasi ekonomi yang berkembang lebih baik di semua negeri berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Empat negeri menunjukkan prestasi memberangsangkan dengan pertumbuhan KDNK melebihi nasional iaitu Pulau Pinang (13.1%), Selangor (11.9%), Pahang (10.8%) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.2%). Dari perspektif prestasi KDNK per kapita, semua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan berbanding tahun 2021. Lima negeri merekodkan nilai KDNK per kapita melebihi paras nasional (RM 54,785) iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM126,423), W.P. Labuan (RM85,522), Sarawak (RM80,772), Pulau Pinang (RM69,591) dan Selangor (RM59,804).

Pertumbuhan ekonomi yang memberangsangkan juga dapat dilihat dengan peningkatan jumlah dagangan kepada RM2.8 trilion (2021: RM2.2 trilion) dengan nilai eksport dan import masing-masing berjumlah RM1.6 trilion dan RM1.3 trilion. Eksport meningkat 25.0 peratus manakala import meningkat lebih tinggi, iaitu 31.3 peratus pada tempoh sama. Pengukuhan nilai eksport ini dipacu oleh beberapa komoditi utama, antaranya litar elektronik bersepadu (32.8%) serta barangan elektrik dan elektronik yang lain (13.2%). Ini mendorong prestasi eksport yang baik di Pulau Pinang (30.3%), Selangor (8.8%) dan Kedah (36.1%). Selain itu, eksport keluaran petroleum bertapis turut meningkat 76.0 peratus pada tempoh sama. Ini mendorong kenaikan eksport bagi Johor, Sarawak dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur dengan pertumbuhan masing-masing sebanyak 35.2 peratus, 52.7 peratus dan 4.5 peratus pada tahun 2022.

Prestasi ekonomi yang mampan turut mendorong peningkatan taraf hidup rakyat. Berdasarkan dapatan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah Malaysia, 2022 yang diterbitkan oleh DOSM, pendapatan isi rumah penengah kasar bulanan meningkat daripada RM5,873 pada tahun 2019 kepada RM6,338 pada tahun 2022. Pendapatan isi rumah penengah tertinggi direkodkan oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur iaitu sebanyak RM10,234. Ia seterusnya diikuti oleh W.P. Putrajaya (RM10,056) dan Selangor (RM9,983). Selangor mencatatkan purata pertumbuhan pendapatan penengah tertinggi iaitu 6.5 peratus setahun antara tempoh 2019 dan 2022. Peningkatan pendapatan turut mempengaruhi corak perbelanjaan isi rumah. Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 melaporkan bahawa secara purata, isi rumah di Malaysia berbelanja RM5,150 sebulan pada 2022 (2019: RM4,609) iaitu meningkat 3.7 peratus setahun antara tempoh 2019 hingga 2022. Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata tertinggi direkodkan di W.P. Putrajaya iaitu RM8,897. Lima negeri lain turut mencatatkan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah melebihi purata nasional (RM5,150) iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM7,823), Selangor (RM6,770), Melaka (RM5,707), Johor (RM5,342) dan Pulau Pinang (RM5,322).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin juga menjelaskan bahawa, "Peningkatan pendapatan isi rumah mendorong kepada peningkatan kuasa beli pengguna yang seterusnya meningkatkan permintaan terhadap barangan dan perkhidmatan. Ini merupakan salah satu faktor yang menyumbang kepada peningkatan dalam harga pengguna. Ia ditunjukkan oleh kadar inflasi di Malaysia yang meningkat 3.3 peratus berbanding

2.5 peratus pada tahun 2021. Ia didorong oleh peningkatan dalam perbelanjaan berkait dengan kumpulan Makanan & Minuman, 5.8 peratus; Restoran & Hotel, 5.0 peratus; Pengangkutan, 4.7 peratus dan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah, 3.5 peratus. Peningkatan kadar inflasi ditunjukkan oleh semua negeri dengan tiga negeri mencatatkan inflasi melebihi paras nasional 3.3 peratus.” Peningkatan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh W.P. Putrajaya (7.3%), Selangor (4.2%) dan Johor (3.4%). Walau bagaimanapun, negeri-negeri lain masih merekodkan paras inflasi di bawah purata nasional dengan W.P. Labuan mencatatkan inflasi terendah iaitu 2.4 peratus.

Statistik kependudukan merupakan elemen penting dalam merencanakan pembangunan sesebuah negara. Penduduk Malaysia pada tahun 2022 dianggarkan seramai 32.7 juta orang, meningkat sebanyak 0.4 peratus berbanding tahun 2021. Lapan negeri merekodkan pertumbuhan penduduk melebihi nasional iaitu W.P. Putrajaya (1.5%), Terengganu (1.4%), Kelantan (1.0%), W.P. Labuan (0.9%), Pahang (0.8%), Perlis (0.7%), Selangor (0.5%) dan Kedah (0.5%). Pada tempoh sama, lima negeri menyumbang hampir 60 peratus kepada jumlah penduduk Malaysia iaitu Selangor (7.1 juta orang), Johor (4.0 juta orang), Sabah (3.4 juta orang), Perak (2.51 juta orang) dan Sarawak (2.47 juta orang).

Senario ekonomi yang baik di semua negeri telah membuka banyak peluang pekerjaan baharu yang dicerminkan oleh pasaran buruh yang semakin mengukuh. Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB) meningkat 0.7 mata peratus kepada 69.3 peratus pada 2022 berbanding 68.6 peratus pada tahun 2021. Seiring dengan itu, KPTB bagi semua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Enam negeri merekodkan KPTB melebihi nasional, 69.3 peratus iaitu Selangor (76.9%), W.P. Putrajaya (75.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (72.4%), Johor (70.9%), Sabah (70.9%) dan Pulau Pinang (70.3%). Kadar Pengangguran juga semakin memulih dengan mencatatkan 3.9 peratus berbanding 4.6 peratus pada tahun sebelum. Bagi kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri, semua negeri menunjukkan penurunan. Hampir semua negeri mencatatkan kadar pengangguran di bawah paras nasional kecuali Sabah, W.P. Labuan dan Perak, masing-masing 7.5 peratus, 7.2 peratus dan 4.6 peratus. Manakala kadar pengangguran terendah direkodkan oleh W.P. Putrajaya (1.0%).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin seterusnya merumuskan, "Berdasarkan rangkuman naratif sosioekonomi negeri, pelbagai langkah proaktif oleh Kerajaan telah mempercepat transisi ekonomi negara daripada fasa pemulihan kepada pengukuhan. Pemulihan ekonomi bukan sahaja ditranslasikan melalui pertumbuhan ekonomi yang semakin mengukuh, ia juga ditunjukkan oleh peningkatan taraf hidup dan kesejahteraan sosial masyarakat."

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"*.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

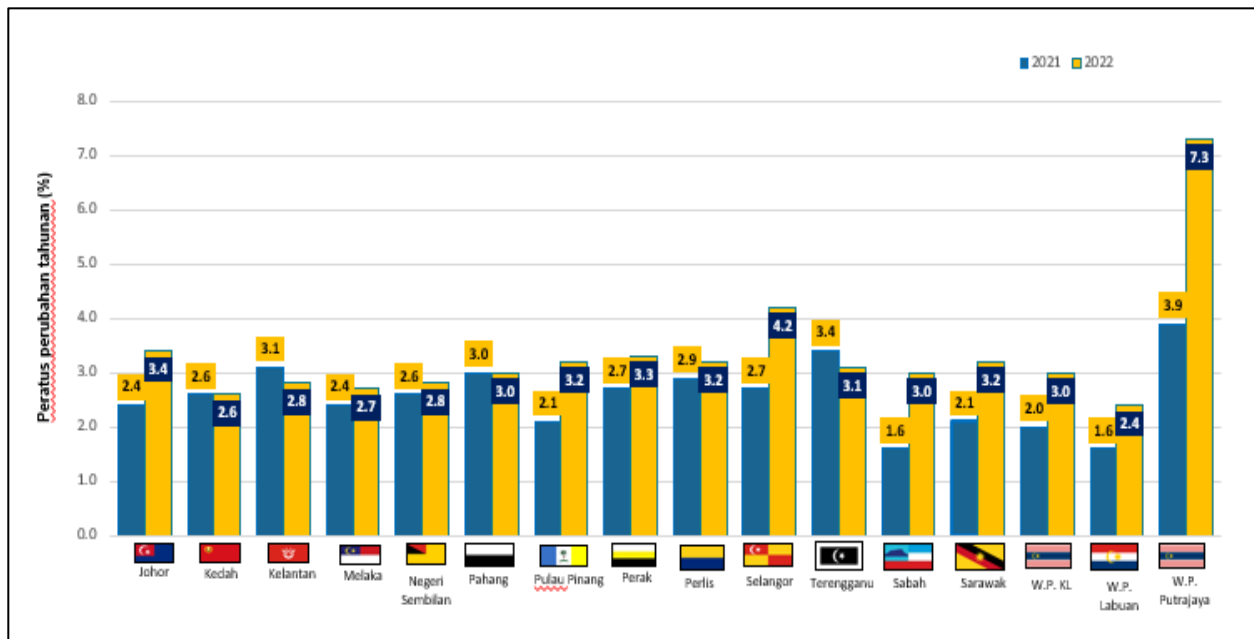
**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
7 OGOS 2023**

Carta 1: Pertumbuhan ekonomi mengikut negeri dan aktiviti ekonomi, 2022

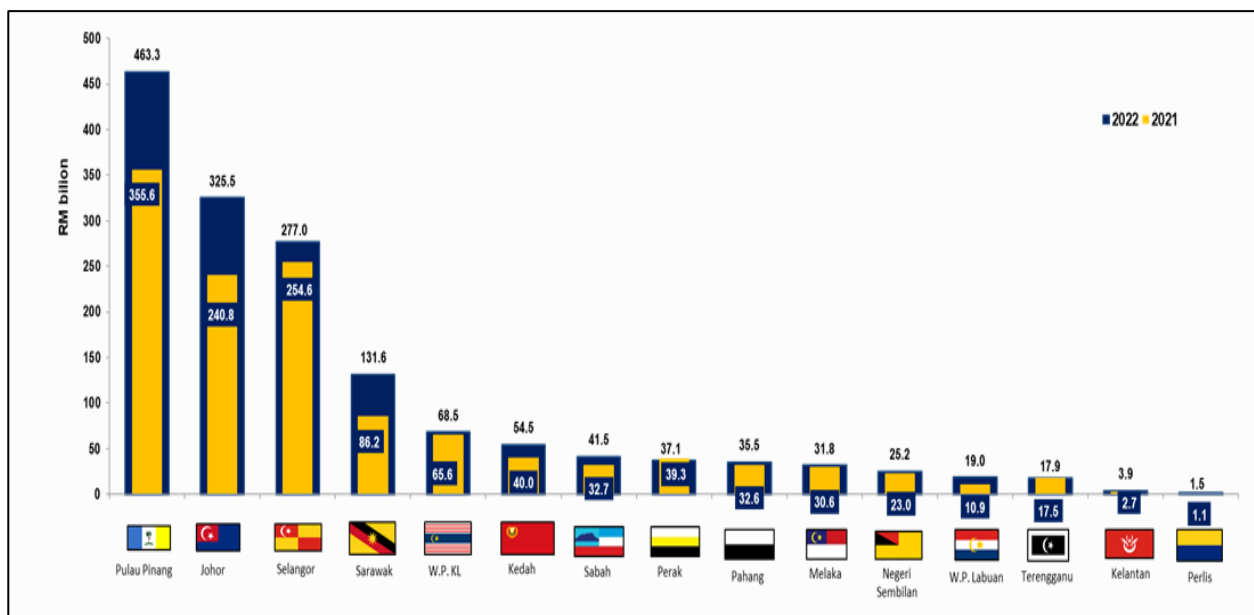
Negeri	 Pertanian	 Perombongan & pengkuarian	 Pembuatan	 Pembinaan	 Perkhidmatan	 KDNK 2022	 KDNK 2021
Pulau Pinang	3.4	7.9	15.9	7.9	11.3	13.1	6.9
Selangor	-1.6	9.7	9.0	4.1	13.6	11.9	5.3
Pahang	4.9	9.7	5.8	-1.0	16.8	10.8	0.9
WPKL*	4.1	7.7	5.3	2.0	10.7	9.2	1.0
MALAYSIA	0.1	2.6	8.1	5.0	10.9	8.7	3.3
Melaka	-0.7	7.6	6.8	5.0	12.2	8.6	2.1
Johor	1.9	7.5	5.5	15.9	10.8	8.2	2.5
Kedah	-0.9	7.8	8.1	18.3	8.1	7.2	3.2
Sarawak	0.7	5.7	5.6	4.0	9.6	6.5	3.1
Negeri Sembilan	-0.6	7.9	8.0	5.7	7.6	6.4	3.1
Terengganu	-4.7	8.1	8.2	3.4	6.0	5.9	3.7
Perlis	2.2	7.2	4.5	1.1	5.7	5.7	1.4
Perak	-3.9	8.9	1.0	6.1	7.2	4.3	3.6
Kelantan	-4.9	8.4	3.1	19.7	6.8	4.3	2.4
W.P. Labuan	3.6	-	1.7	3.2	4.6	4.0	0.5
Sabah	-0.2	-1.3	-2.5	6.2	8.6	3.7	1.5
SUPRA	-	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	2.9

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

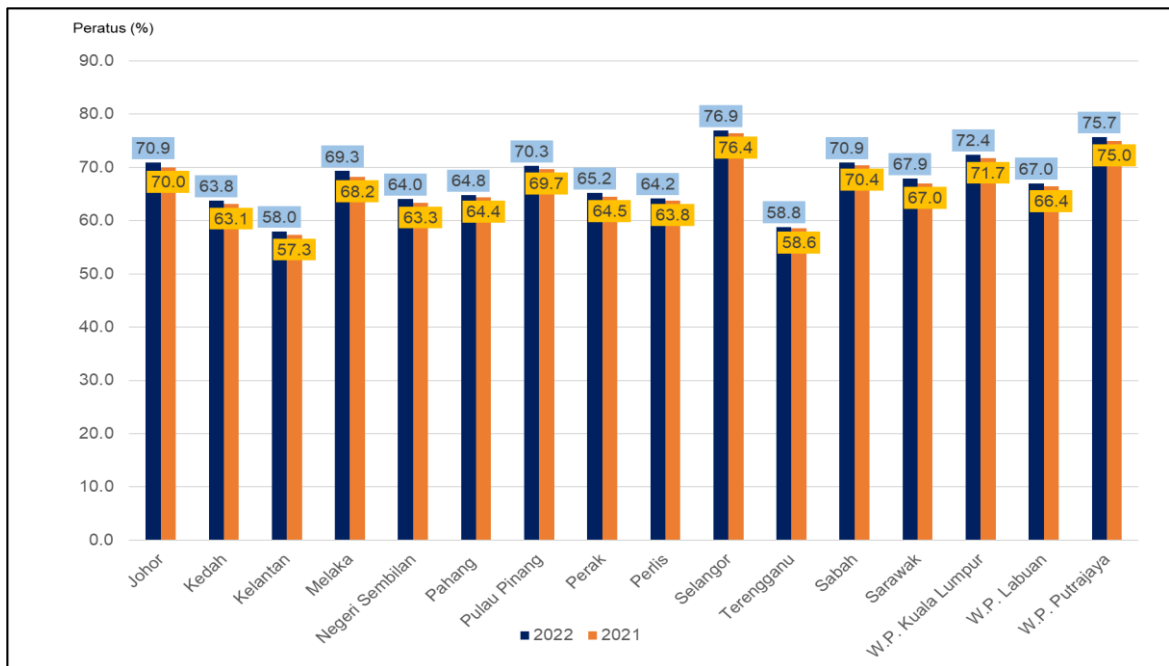
Carta 2: Indeks Harga Pengguna mengikut negeri, 2021-2022



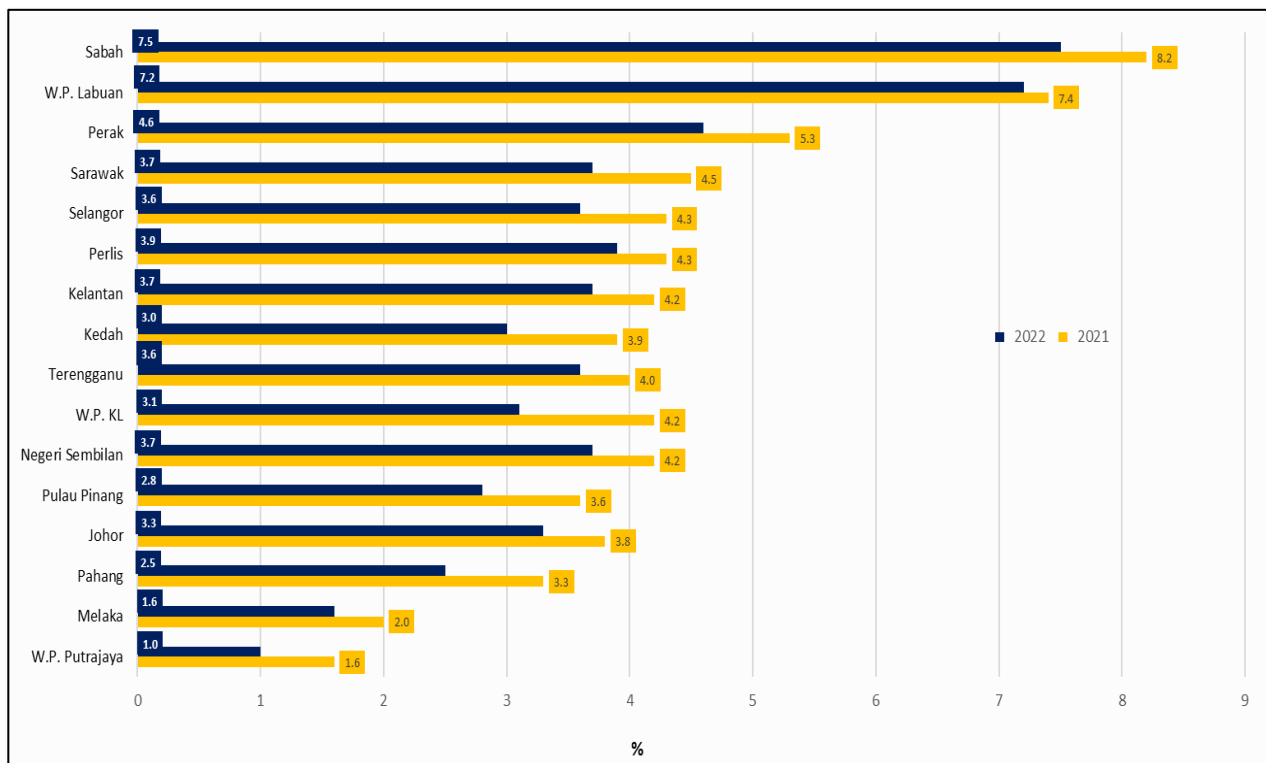
Carta 3: Nilai eksport barangan mengikut negeri, 2021-2022



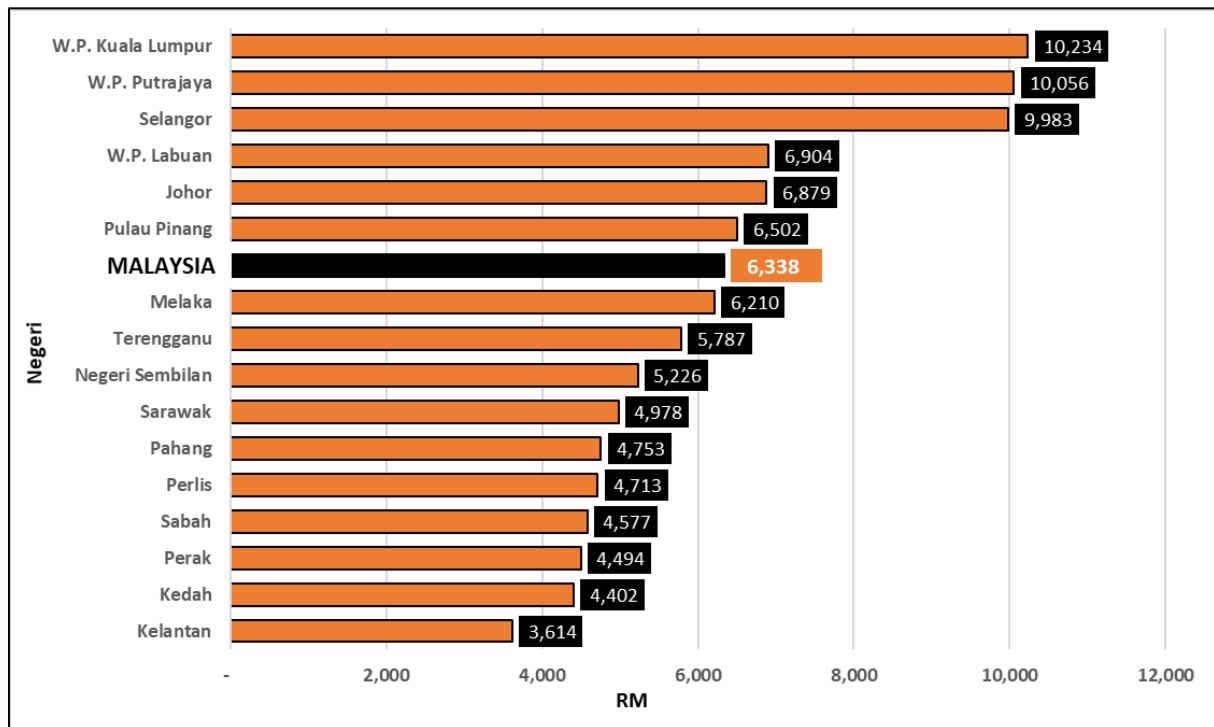
Carta 4: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut negeri, 2021-2022



Carta 5: Kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri, 2021-2022



Carta 6: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri, 2022





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

STATE SOCIOECONOMIC REPORT, 2022

The key socioeconomic indicators for states improved in 2022, buoyed by a 248 per cent increase in domestic tourism expenditure, reaching RM64.1 billion

PUTRAJAYA, 7 AUGUST 2023 – Today, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) published the **State Socioeconomic Report 2022**, which describes a socioeconomic narrative for 13 states and two Federal Territories. This report integrates selected economic and social demographic statistics to produce an inclusive state economic performance report. The sixth series of publication also provides statistics on household income and expenditure which used as a proxy for assessing the socioeconomic status of society and the nation.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician of Malaysia said, "The resumption of Malaysia's international borders and its transition to the endemic phase on 1 April 2022 have profoundly impacted the country's socioeconomic landscape. This is reflected in Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product or GDP, which surged 8.7 per cent compared to 3.3 per cent in 2021, marking its best performance since 2000. The reopening of all economic activities, particularly tourism-related industries, has aided in strengthening the country's economy. The permission for interstate travel and the implementation of various government initiatives to revitalise the tourism industry, which has been affected in the past two years, helped promote the country's domestic tourism. This is observed as the domestic tourism performance experienced a remarkable recovery, reaching a total expenditure of RM64.1 billion as compared to RM18.4 billion in 2021, an increase of 248.1 per cent. The number of domestic visitors spiked by 160.1 per cent, reaching a record of 171.6 million visitors compared to the previous year's 66.0 million visitors. Selangor received the most visitors with 22.0 million, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur and

Sarawak, each receiving 16.9 million and 15.5 million visitors, respectively. While for domestic tourists, it also increased 337.1 percent to 65.1 million, compared to 14.9 million in 2021. Pahang recorded the highest growth at 511.8 per cent with 7.8 million domestic tourist arrivals (2021: 1.3 million), which consequently catalysed the GDP growth of the arts, entertainment and other private services of Pahang to 96.7 per cent. This further contributed to the growth of its Services sector at a rate of 16.8 percent, surpassing the growth in other states. The increase in tourism activities has contributed to the improvement in the performance of tourism related subsectors such as Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage, and accommodation, which registered double-digit growth across all states.”

The encouraging economic environment has enticed investors to invest in this country. According to the Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA), Malaysia recorded approved investments totaling RM264.6 billion in 2022. Foreign investment remained the major contributor to the total approved investments at 61.7 percent or RM163.3 billion. Meanwhile, domestic investment contributed 38.3 percent or RM101.3 billion. Five states recorded the highest investment activity, led by Johor with an approved investment value of RM70.6 billion. This was followed by Selangor (RM60.1 billion), Sarawak (RM28.2 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM25 billion), and Pulau Pinang (RM16.3 billion). As a result, a total of 4,517 projects are anticipated to be implemented, creating 140,440 new employment opportunities for Malaysians.

The recovering national economic ecosystem is also reflected through improved economic performance in all states compared to the previous year. Four states showcased commendable performance, outpacing the national growth rate, specifically Pulau Pinang (13.1%), Selangor (11.9%), Pahang (10.8%), and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.2%). In terms of GDP per capita, all states registered better performance as against 2021. Five states exceeded the national GDP per capita (RM54,785), which were W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM126,423), W.P. Labuan (RM85,522), Sarawak (RM80,772), Pulau Pinang (RM69,591) and Selangor (RM59,804).

The encouraging economic growth can also be observed with an increase in total trade value to RM2.8 trillion (2021: RM2.2 trillion), with exports and imports values amounting to RM1.6 trillion and RM1.3 trillion, respectively. The exports increased by 25.0 per cent, while the imports rose even higher, at 31.3 per cent during the same period. The

strengthened export values were buoyed by primary commodities, specifically integrated electronic circuits (32.8%) and other electrical and electronic goods (13.2%). This bolstered export performance in Pulau Pinang (30.3%), Selangor (8.8%) and Kedah (36.1%). In addition, exports of refined petroleum products increased by 76.0 per cent during the same period. This has benefited the export performance of Johor, Sarawak and W.P. Kuala Lumpur, which increased by 35.2 per cent, 52.7 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively in 2022.

Improving economic performance has substantially raised society's standard of living. According to the findings of the Household Income Survey Malaysia, 2022 which was published by DOSM, median monthly household income increased from RM5,873 in 2019 to RM6,338 in 2022. The highest median income was recorded in W.P. Kuala Lumpur at RM10,234. Following that were W.P. Putrajaya (RM10,056) and Selangor (RM9,983). Selangor recorded the highest median income growth of 6.5 per cent between 2019 and 2022. The increased in income also influences household's expenditure patterns. The Household Expenditure Survey Malaysia, 2022 reported that on average, households in Malaysia spent RM5,150 per month in 2022 (2021: RM4,609), an increase of 3.7 per cent between 2019 and 2022. The highest average monthly household expenditure was registered in W.P. Putrajaya at RM8,897. Five other states also recorded household expenditures exceeding the national average (RM5,150), namely W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM7,823), Selangor (RM6,770), Melaka (RM5,707), Johor (RM5,342) and Pulau Pinang (RM5,322).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also elaborated, "The surge in household income has boosted consumer purchasing power which in turn increases the demand for goods and services. This is one of the factors contributing to the increase in consumer prices. This is apparent as Malaysia's inflation rose to 3.3 per cent, compared to 2.5 per cent in 2021. This was driven by an increase in the expenses related to the Food & beverage group at 5.8 per cent; Restaurants & hotels at 5.0 per cent; Transportation at 4.7 per cent and Household furnishings, equipment & maintenance at 3.5 per cent. The increase in inflation rate was observed in all states, with three states experiencing inflation rates exceeding the national inflation rate of 3.3 per cent." The highest increase was recorded in W.P. Putrajaya (7.3%), followed by Selangor (4.2%) and Johor (3.4%). On

the other hand, other states recorded inflation rates lower than the national average, with W.P. Labuan registered the lowest inflation rate of 2.4 per cent.

The statistics on population are essential in planning the development of a country. Malaysia's population in 2022 is estimated at 32.7 million, an increase of 0.4 percent compared to 2021. Eight states recorded population growth exceeding the national level, namely the W.P. Putrajaya (1.5%), Terengganu (1.4%), Kelantan (1.0%), W.P. Labuan (0.9%), Pahang (0.8%), Perlis (0.7%), Selangor (0.5%) and Kedah (0.5%). During the same period, five states contributed almost 60 percent to the total population of Malaysia, which were Selangor (7.1 million), Johor (4.0 million), Sabah (3.4 million), Perak (2.51 million) and Sarawak (2.47 million).

The favourable economic scenario across all states provided numerous new employment opportunities which are reflected by the strengthening in labour market. The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) rose 0.7 percentage point to 69.3 per cent in 2022 as compared to 68.6 per cent in 2021. In conjunction with this, the LFPR for all states has experienced an increase compared to the previous year. Examining the LFPR at the state level, six states recorded LFPR higher than national, 69.3 percent namely Selangor (76.9%), W.P.Putrajaya (75.7%), W.P.Kuala Lumpur (72.4%), Johor (70.9%), Sabah (70.9%) and Penang (70.3%). Concurrently, the unemployment rate was also recovering by recording 3.9 percent compared to 4.6 percent in the previous year. As for the unemployment rate by state, all states show a decrease. Almost all states recorded unemployment rates below the national level except for Sabah, W.P.Labuan and Perak, which were 7.5 percent, 7.2 percent and 4.6 percent respectively. While the lowest unemployment rate was recorded by W.P.Putrajaya (1.0%).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin concluded that, "Based on the summary of the state's socioeconomic narrative, various proactive measures by the Government have accelerated the nation's economic transition from the recovery phase to consolidation. Economic recovery is not only translated through stronger economic growth, it is also reflected in an improvement in the community's standard of living and social well-being."

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>.

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”.

Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

7th AUGUST 2023

Chart 1: Economic growth by state and economic activity, 2022

State	 Agriculture	 Mining & quarrying	 Manufacturing	 Construction	 Services	 GDP 2022	 GDP 2021
Pulau Pinang	3.4	7.9	15.9	7.9	11.3	13.1	6.9
Selangor	-1.6	9.7	9.0	4.1	13.6	11.9	5.3
Pahang	4.9	9.7	5.8	-1.0	16.8	10.8	0.9
WPKL*	4.1	7.7	5.3	2.0	10.7	9.2	1.0
MALAYSIA	0.1	2.6	8.1	5.0	10.9	8.7	3.3
Melaka	-0.7	7.6	6.8	5.0	12.2	8.6	2.1
Johor	1.9	7.5	5.5	15.9	10.8	8.2	2.5
Kedah	-0.9	7.8	8.1	18.3	8.1	7.2	3.2
Sarawak	0.7	5.7	5.6	4.0	9.6	6.5	3.1
Negeri Sembilan	-0.6	7.9	8.0	5.7	7.6	6.4	3.1
Terengganu	-4.7	8.1	8.2	3.4	6.0	5.9	3.7
Perlis	2.2	7.2	4.5	1.1	5.7	5.7	1.4
Perak	-3.9	8.9	1.0	6.1	7.2	4.3	3.6
Kelantan	-4.9	8.4	3.1	19.7	6.8	4.3	2.4
W.P. Labuan	3.6	-	1.7	3.2	4.6	4.0	0.5
Sabah	-0.2	-1.3	-2.5	6.2	8.6	3.7	1.5
SUPRA	-	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	2.9

* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Chart 2: Consumer Price Index by state, 2021-2022

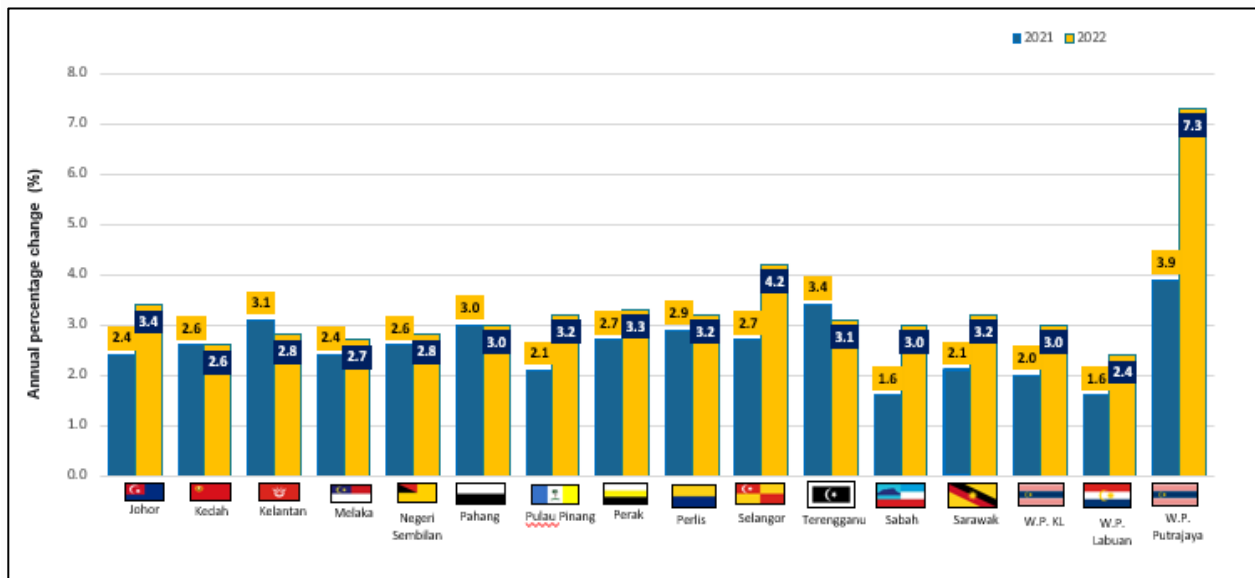


Chart 3: Merchandise export values by state, 2021-2022

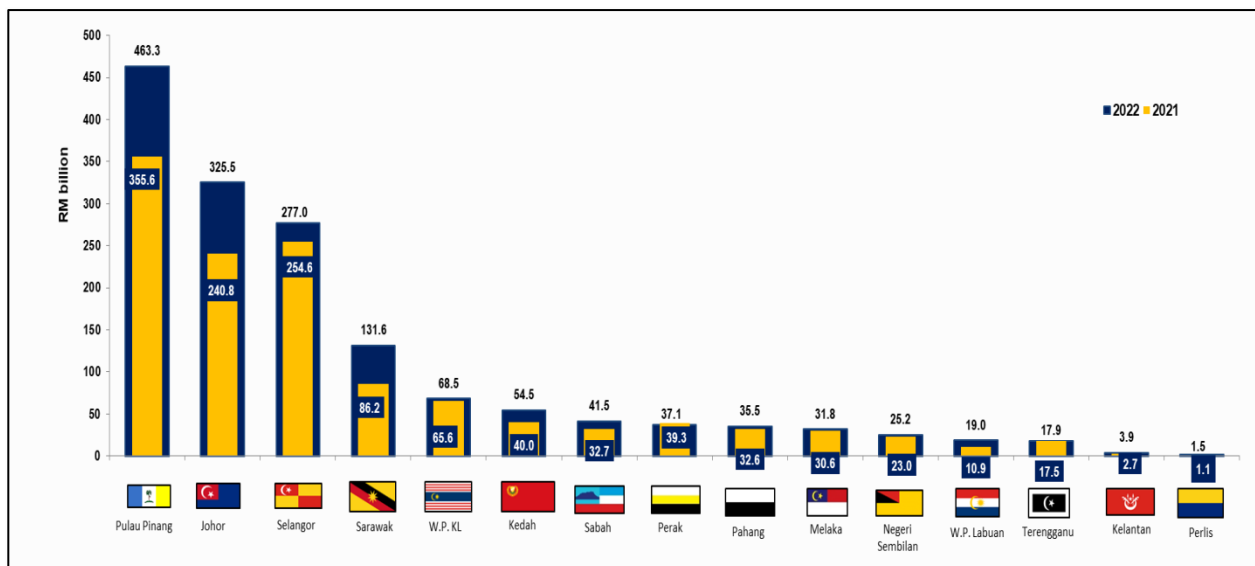


Chart 4: Labour force participation rate by state, 2021- 2022

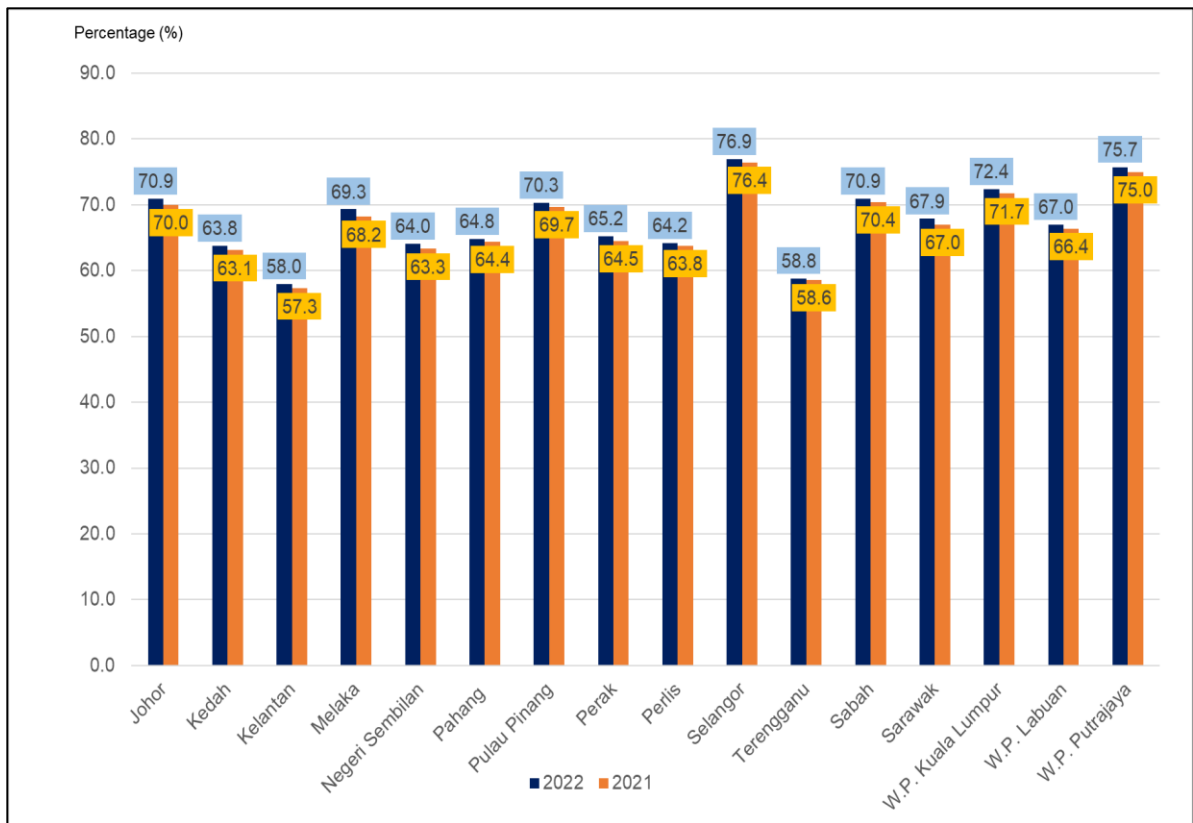


Chart 5: Unemployment rate by state, 2021-2022

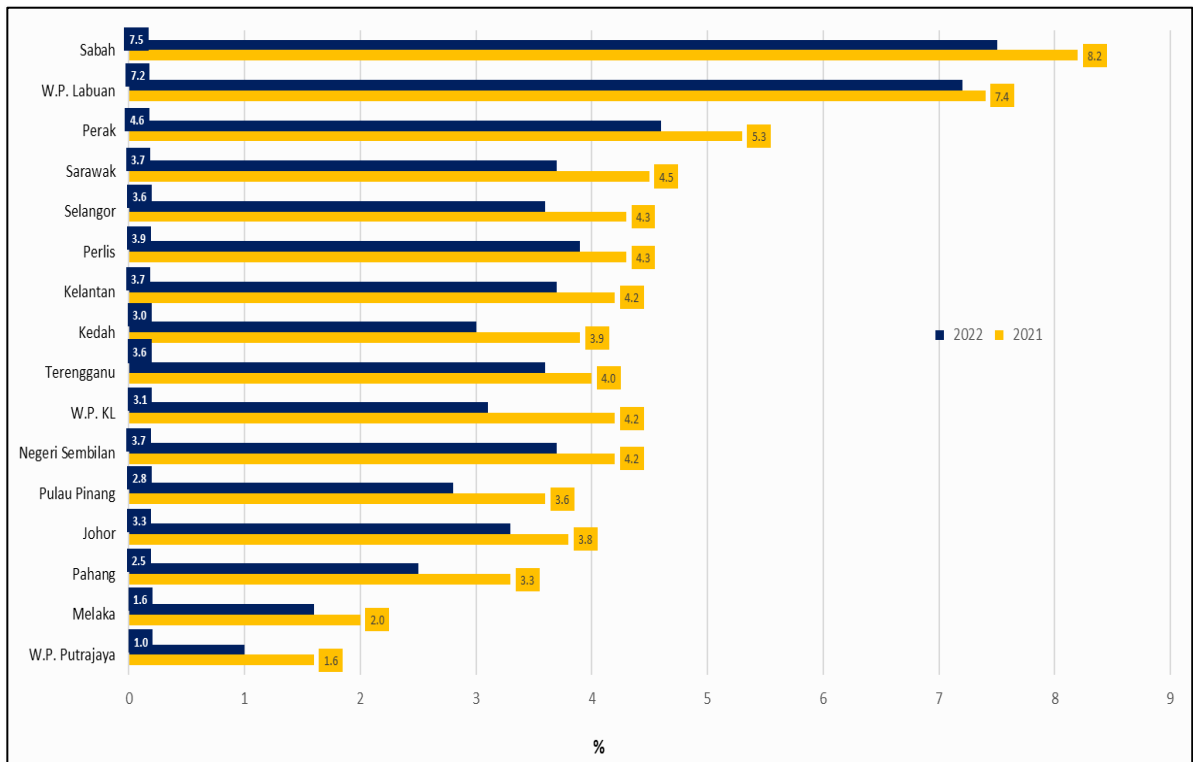


Chart 6: Median of monthly household gross income by state, 2022

