



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

## KENYATAAN MEDIA **LAPORAN SOSIOEKONOMI NEGERI 2023**

**Prestasi sosioekonomi semua negeri bertambah baik pada tahun 2023, disokong oleh pemulihan dalam bilangan pelancong antarabangsa yang meningkat sekali ganda kepada 20.1 juta**

**PUTRAJAYA, 2 OGOS 2024** – Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) pada hari ini menerbitkan **LAPORAN SOSIOEKONOMI NEGERI 2023** yang memperihalkan naratif sosioekonomi 13 buah negeri dan dua Wilayah Persekutuan. Laporan prestasi ekonomi negeri ini yang merupakan edisi ke-7, mengintegrasikan statistik ekonomi dan sosial terpilih.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Dalam persekitaran ekonomi global yang mencabar termasuk ketegangan geopolitik yang mempengaruhi pasaran global, kenaikan kos sara hidup dan ketidaktentuan harga komoditi, Malaysia telah menunjukkan ekonomi yang berdaya tahan dengan mencatatkan pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) sebanyak 3.6 peratus pada tahun 2023. Sektor Perkhidmatan menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan ini dengan prestasi kukuh sebanyak 5.1 peratus, mengimbangi pertumbuhan sederhana sektor Pembuatan sebanyak 0.7 peratus disebabkan oleh cabaran ekonomi global, termasuk gangguan rantai bekalan dan ketidakstabilan harga komoditi.”

Malaysia mengalami peningkatan ketara dalam kedatangan pelancong pada tahun 2023, memulih kepada 20.1 juta pelancong berbanding 10.1 juta pelancong pada tahun 2022, ketika sekatan perjalanan global lebih ketat disebabkan pandemik. Pelancongan domestik juga meningkat secara mendadak, mencatatkan 213.7 juta pelawat, peningkatan sebanyak 24.6 peratus berbanding 2022 (171.6 juta pelawat). Bagi kedatangan pelawat domestik mengikut negeri, Selangor muncul sebagai negeri paling banyak dilawati dengan 27.6 juta pelawat, diikuti W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan Sarawak masing-masing menerima 22.2 juta dan 17.9 juta pelawat. Manakala untuk pelancong domestik, ia juga

meningkat sebanyak 22.3 peratus kepada 79.6 juta pelancong berbanding 65.1 juta pelancong pada 2022. Johor muncul sebagai destinasi pelancongan yang paling popular pada tahun 2023 dengan kedatangan pelancong sebanyak 8.92 juta. Sementara itu, Pahang dan Selangor berada di tempat kedua dan ketiga, menerima masing-masing 8.54 juta dan 8.46 juta pelancong. Ini diikuti oleh Perak (7.50 juta) dan Kedah (6.45 juta). Pertambahan ketibaan pelancong telah menjana pertumbuhan perbelanjaan pelancongan domestik sebanyak 32.5 peratus iaitu kepada RM84.9 bilion pada tahun 2023 (2022: RM64.1 bilion) terutama dalam industri berkaitan pelancongan seperti Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan, Pengangkutan & penyimpanan serta Perkhidmatan lain. Ini telah meningkatkan prestasi sektor Perkhidmatan dengan ketara, khususnya di Selangor, Pulau Pinang, Pahang, Johor dan Sarawak yang mencatatkan pertumbuhan mengatasi purata pertumbuhan nasional sebanyak 5.1 peratus.

Malaysia terus mengukuhkan kedudukan sebagai destinasi yang teguh dan menarik bagi pelabur global pada tahun 2023, didorong oleh prestasi pelaburan yang kukuh. Aliran masuk modal bukan sahaja mengukuhkan ketahanan ekonomi Malaysia tetapi juga meningkatkan daya saingnya dalam pasaran global. Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia (MIDA) melaporkan bahawa Malaysia berjaya menarik pelaburan yang diluluskan sebanyak RM329.5 bilion pada tahun 2023, meningkat sebanyak 23.0 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya (RM267.8 bilion). Sektor Perkhidmatan menjadi peneraju dengan nilai pelaburan sebanyak RM168.4 bilion, menyumbang 51.1 peratus. Seterusnya, sektor Pembuatan dan sektor Utama masing-masing merekodkan sebanyak RM152.0 bilion dan RM9.1 bilion. Pelaburan asing menyumbang sebanyak 57.2 peratus atau RM188.4 bilion, manakala pelaburan domestik menyumbang sebanyak 42.8 peratus atau RM141.1 bilion. Lima negeri yang menerima pelaburan tertinggi adalah Pulau Pinang (RM71.9 bilion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM58.3 bilion), Selangor (RM55.3 bilion), Johor (RM43.1 bilion) dan Kedah (RM28.7 bilion), menyumbang 78.1 peratus daripada jumlah pelaburan yang diluluskan pada tahun 2023. Pelaburan yang diluluskan ini dijangka mewujudkan 5,101 projek, meningkat sebanyak 12.9 peratus berbanding tahun 2022, dan dijangka akan mencipta 127,332 peluang pekerjaan baharu di seluruh negara.

Ketahanan Malaysia dalam menavigasi dinamika global yang kompleks diperlihatkan dengan kadar pertumbuhan ekonomi yang memberangsangkan di semua negeri berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Empat (4) negeri menunjukkan prestasi yang

membanggakan, mengatasi kadar pertumbuhan di peringkat nasional sebanyak 3.6 peratus, iaitu Selangor (5.4%), Pahang (5.2%), Johor (4.1%) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.7%). Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak dan Pulau Pinang terus menjadi penyumbang utama, menyumbang 67.7 peratus kepada ekonomi Malaysia. Manakala bagi KDNK per kapita, lima (5) negeri mengatasi paras nasional (RM54,612), iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM131,038), W.P. Labuan (RM83,596), Pulau Pinang (RM72,586), Sarawak (RM72,411) dan Selangor (RM62,492). Hampir semua negeri menunjukkan kenaikan KDNK per kapita berbanding tahun 2022, kecuali Sarawak, Sabah, W.P. Labuan, Pahang dan Terengganu.

Walaupun menghadapi persekitaran ekonomi global yang mencabar, perdagangan Malaysia melepas RM2 trilion untuk tiga tahun berturut-turut, mencatatkan RM2.64 trilion pada tahun 2023, dengan lebihan perdagangan sebanyak RM214.1 bilion. Pulau Pinang, Johor dan Selangor terus kekal sebagai negeri pengeksport utama Malaysia, menyumbang masing-masing 31.4 peratus, 20.3 peratus dan 17.7 peratus kepada eksport negara. Antara eksport utama Pulau Pinang adalah produk elektrik dan elektronik, menyumbang 84.1 peratus kepada eksport keseluruhan, sekaligus menjadikannya pengeksport utama produk elektrik dan elektronik negara, menyumbang 59.8 peratus. Johor paling banyak mengeksport produk petroleum bertapis diikuti produk elektrik dan elektronik, masing-masing menyumbang 28.8 peratus dan 23.8 peratus kepada eksport negeri ini. Johor juga merupakan pengeksport tertinggi produk petroleum bertapis negara, menguasai 62.2 peratus. Komoditi terbesar yang dieksport Selangor adalah produk elektrik dan elektronik, menyumbang 27.0 peratus. Selangor juga merupakan pengeksport utama sarung tangan getah, menyumbang 51.1 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan. Beralih kepada import, Selangor merupakan negeri pengimport utama, dengan sumbangan 26.6 peratus kepada import keseluruhan, diikuti Johor (22.4%) dan Pulau Pinang (20.7%).

Inflasi Malaysia pada tahun 2023 menyederhana kepada 2.5 peratus berbanding 3.3 peratus pada tahun 2022. Ini sejajar dengan harga komoditi global yang lebih rendah, gangguan bekalan yang beransur pulih, kawalan harga dan pemberian subsidi untuk barang terpilih. Inflasi bagi kumpulan utama menunjukkan peningkatan kecuali Komunikasi (-3.0%), dengan peningkatan tertinggi direkodkan oleh Restoran & hotel sebanyak 5.6 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh Makanan & minuman (4.8%); Pelbagai barang & perkhidmatan (2.4%); Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah (2.3%); Kesihatan (2.2%); Pendidikan (1.9%); Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (1.7%);

Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan (1.5%); Pengangkutan (1.1%); Minuman alkohol & tembakau (0.6%) dan Pakaian & kasut (0.3%). Mengulas tentang inflasi pada peringkat negeri, Mohd Uzir Mahidin menerangkan, "Lima negeri mencatatkan inflasi melebihi paras nasional sebanyak 2.5 peratus pada tahun 2023. Peningkatan tertinggi direkodkan oleh W.P. Putrajaya (3.4%), diikuti oleh Sarawak (3.1%), Selangor (2.9%), Perak (2.8%) dan Pahang (2.6%). Sebaliknya, negeri-negeri lain mencatatkan kadar inflasi yang lebih rendah daripada purata nasional dengan W.P. Labuan mencatatkan inflasi terendah iaitu 1.6 peratus."

Penduduk Malaysia pada tahun 2023 dianggarkan berjumlah 33.4 juta orang, meningkat sebanyak 2.1 peratus daripada 32.7 juta yang direkodkan pada tahun 2022. Lima negeri iaitu Selangor, Johor, Sabah, Perak dan Sarawak, mencatatkan jumlah penduduk seramai 19.9 juta orang, menyumbang 59.8 peratus kepada jumlah penduduk keseluruhan. Selangor mengekalkan kedudukan sebagai negeri dengan bilangan penduduk teramai mencatatkan 7.2 juta orang. Ini diikuti oleh Johor (4.1 juta), Sabah (3.6 juta), Perak (2.54 juta) dan Sarawak (2.51 juta). Tiga negeri di mana pertumbuhan penduduk melebihi purata nasional adalah Sabah (5.1%), W.P. Labuan (2.6%) dan Selangor (2.2%). Sementara itu, Perlis, Perak dan Kedah mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan penduduk terendah masing-masing 1.02 peratus, 1.03 peratus dan 1.1 peratus.

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB) meningkat sebanyak 0.8 mata peratus kepada 70.0 peratus pada tahun 2023, berbanding 69.3 peratus pada tahun 2022. Kenaikan ini direkodkan di semua negeri berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Menganalisa KPTB mengikut negeri, tujuh negeri melaporkan kadar yang lebih tinggi daripada paras nasional 70.0 peratus, iaitu: W.P. Putrajaya (78.6%), Selangor (77.4%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (74.2%), Johor (71.30%), Pulau Pinang (71.28%), Sabah (70.11%) dan Melaka (70.06%). Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran semakin baik, iaitu menurun kepada 3.4 peratus daripada 3.9 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Kebanyakan negeri mencatatkan kadar pengangguran di bawah purata nasional kecuali Sabah (7.5%), W.P. Labuan (6.8%), Perlis (4.4%), Perak (3.9%) dan Kelantan (3.5%). Kadar pengangguran terendah direkodkan di W.P. Putrajaya (0.8%), Melaka (1.6%) dan Pahang (2.0%).

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 sedang menjalankan Banci Pertanian 2024. Sila layari <https://www.myagricsensus.gov.my/> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah "Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian".

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

Dikeluarkan oleh:

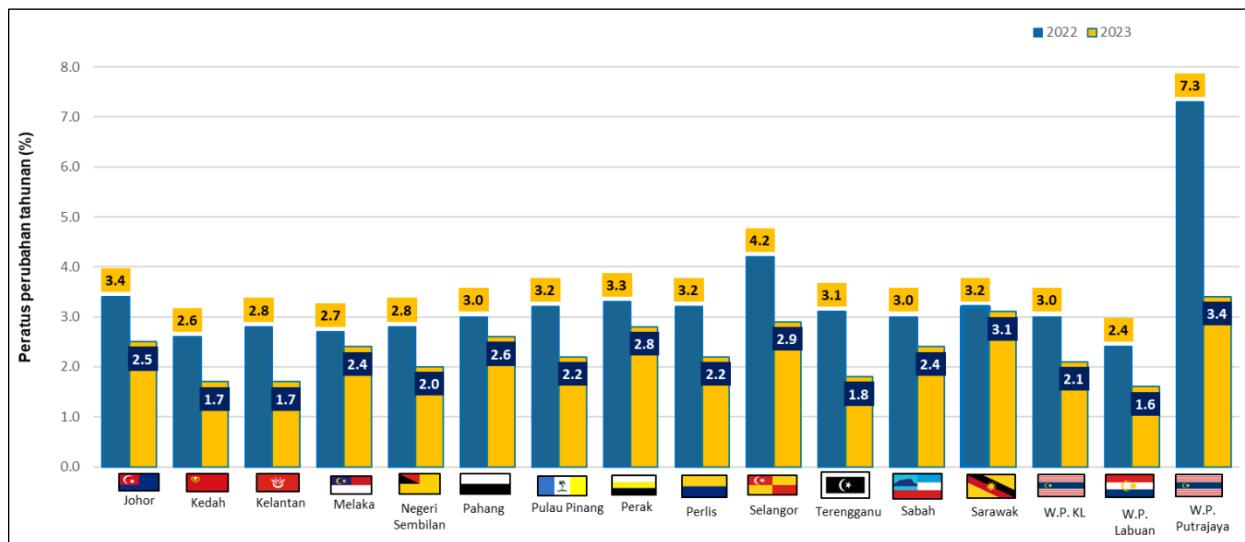
**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN  
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA  
2 OGOS 2024**

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

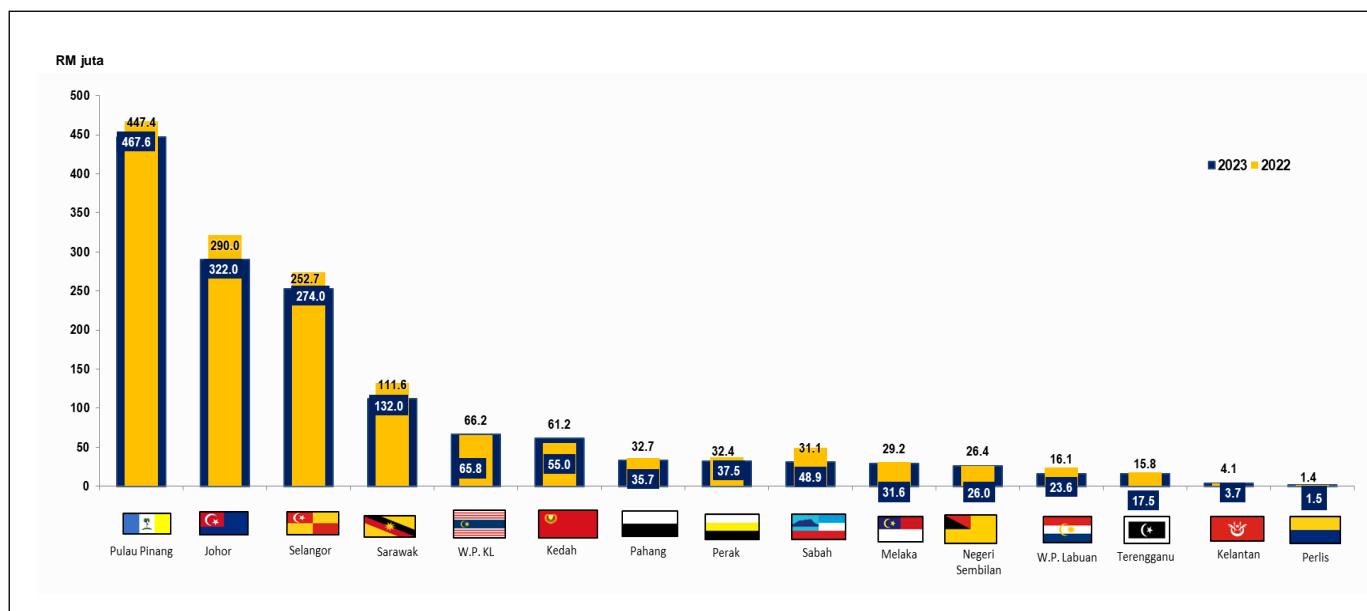
\* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

**Carta 2: Kadar Inflasi mengikut negeri, 2022-2023**



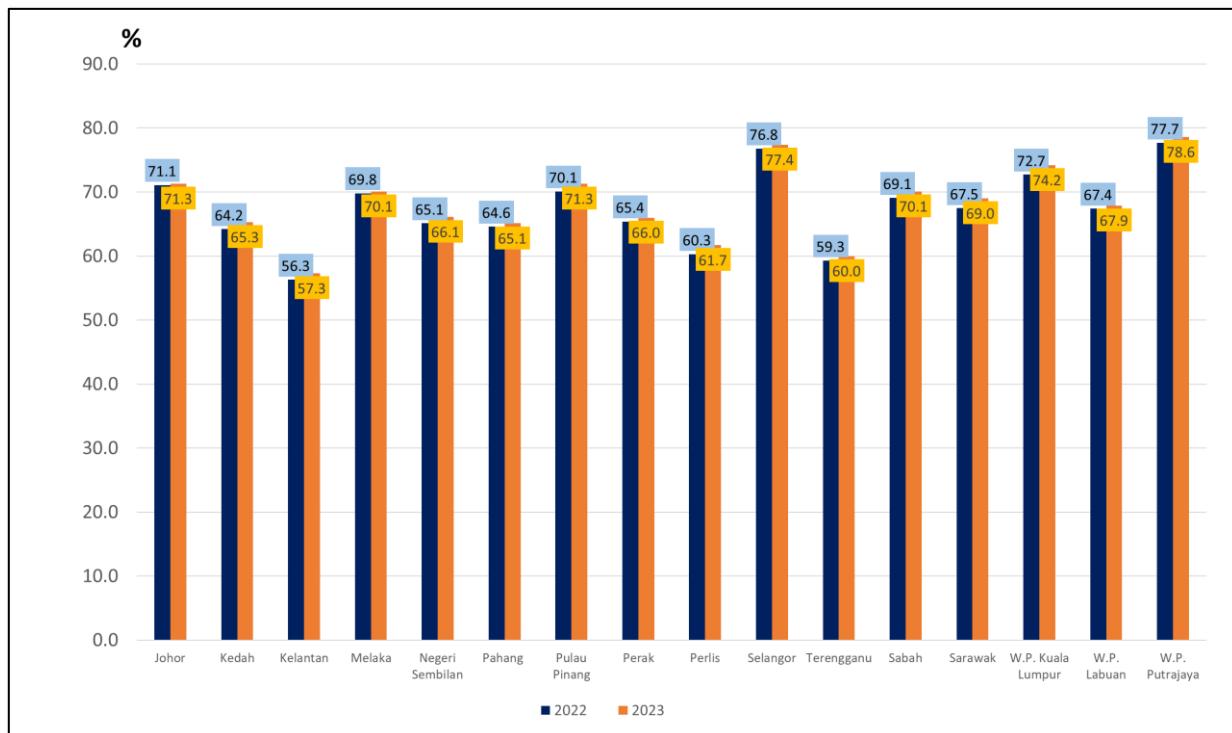
Kadar Inflasi Malaysia 2.5% (2022: 3.3%)

**Carta 3: Nilai eksport barangan mengikut negeri, 2022-2023**



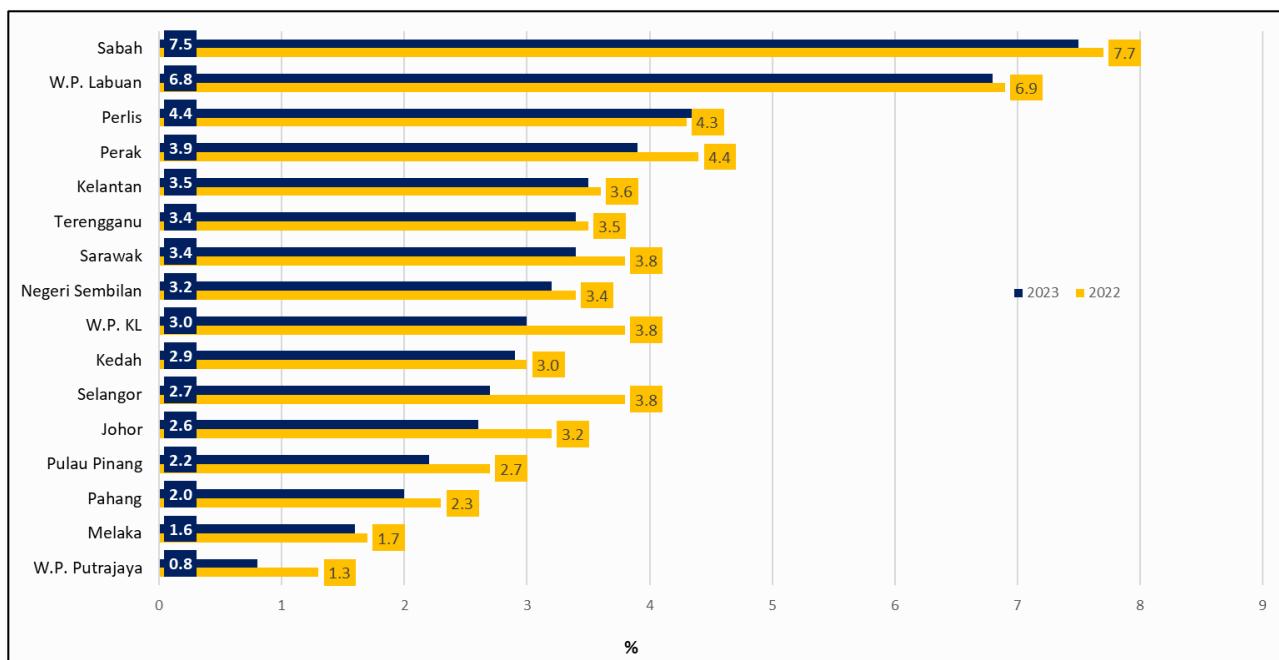
Nilai eksport Malaysia RM1.4 trillion (2022: RM1.6 trillion)

**Carta 4: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut negeri, 2022-2023**



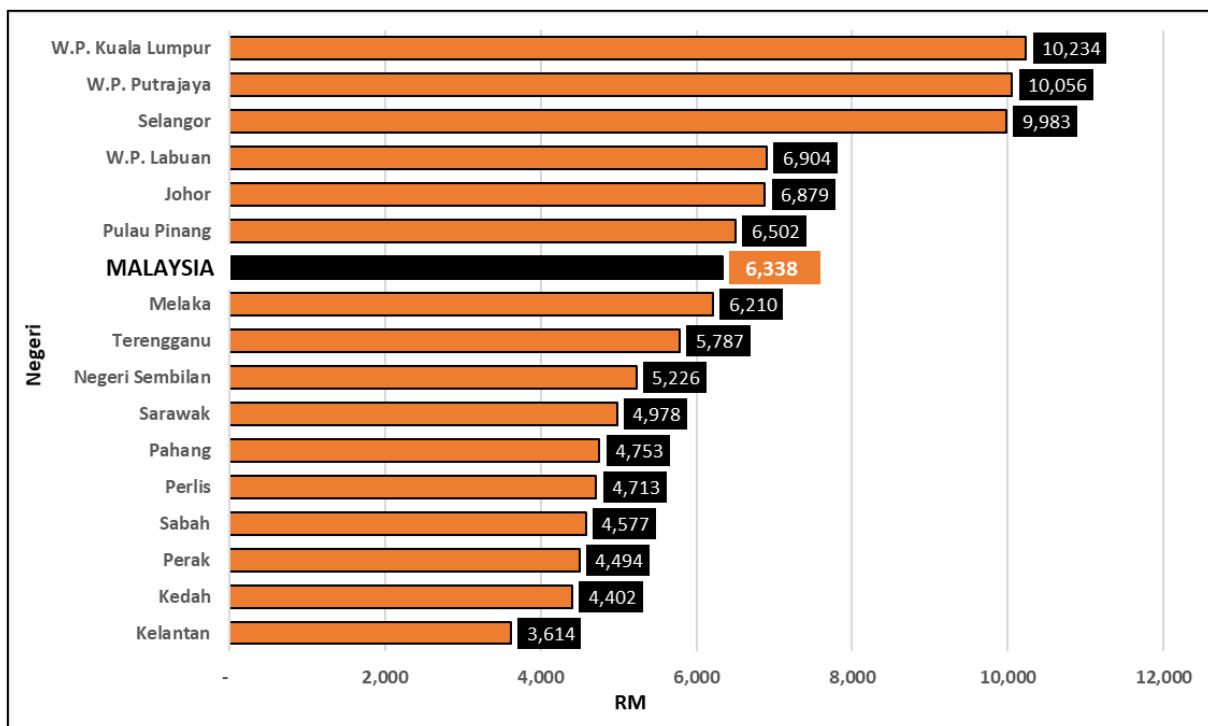
**Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh, Malaysia 70.0% (2022: 69.3%)**

**Carta 5: Kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri, 2022-2023**



**Kadar pengangguran, Malaysia 3.4% (2022: 3.9%)**

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





## **MEDIA STATEMENT STATE SOCIOECONOMIC REPORT, 2023**

***Socioeconomic performance across all states improved in 2023, bolstered by a recovery in international tourists which doubled to 20.1 million***

**PUTRAJAYA, AUGUST 2, 2024** - Today, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) published the **STATE SOCIOECONOMIC REPORT 2023**, which describes a socioeconomic narrative for 13 states and two Federal Territories. The state economic performance report which is the 7<sup>th</sup> edition, integrates selected economic and social statistics.

*Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician of Malaysia said, "Amidst the challenging global economic environment including geopolitical tensions which impacting global markets, rising cost of living, and commodity price fluctuations, Malaysia has demonstrated commendable economic resilience, achieving a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 3.6 per cent in 2023. The Services sector notably contributed to the growth with a robust performance of 5.1 per cent, counterbalancing the Manufacturing sector's modest growth of 0.7 per cent due to global economic challenges, including supply chain disruptions and fluctuating commodity prices."*

*Malaysia experienced a notable influx of tourist arrivals in 2023, indicated a substantial recovery to 20.1 million tourists as compared to 10.1 million tourists in 2022 when global travel restrictions were more stringent due to the pandemic. The domestic tourism also improved remarkably, recorded 213.7 million visitors, an increase of 24.6 per cent as against 2022 (171.6 million visitors). In terms of domestic visitor arrivals by state, Selangor emerged as the most visited state, hosting 27.6 million visitors, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Sarawak, each receiving 22.2 million and 17.9 million visitors, respectively. While for domestic tourists, it also increased 22.3 per cent to register 79.6 million compared to 65.1 million in 2022. Johor emerged as the most popular destination state in 2023 with 8.92 million tourist arrivals. Meanwhile, Pahang and*

*Selangor were in second and third place, receiving 8.54 million and 8.46 million tourists, respectively. This was followed by Perak (7.50 million), and Kedah (6.45 million). The upsurge in tourist arrivals has driven growth in domestic tourism expenditure by 32.5 per cent to RM84.9 billion in 2023 (2022: RM64.1 billion), particularly in tourism-related industries such as the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation as well as Transport & storage and Other Services. Consequently, this has notably enhanced the performance of the Services sector, particularly in Selangor, Pulau Pinang, Pahang, Johor, and Sarawak, surpassing the national average growth of 5.1 per cent.*

*Malaysia continues to position itself as a resilient and attractive destination for global investors in 2023, buoyed by its robust investment performance. The influx of capital not only strengthened Malaysia's economic resilience but also elevated its competitiveness in the global market. Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) reported that Malaysia has secured an approved investment of RM329.5 billion in 2023, a 23.0 per cent increase as compared to previous year (RM267.8 billion). The Services sector led, capturing a substantial portion of RM168.4 billion, accounting for 51.1 per cent. The Manufacturing and Primary sectors recorded RM152.0 billion and RM9.1 billion respectively. Foreign investments accounted for a substantial 57.2 per cent or RM188.4 billion, while domestic investments contributed 42.8 per cent or RM141.1 billion. Five states with the highest approved investments were Pulau Pinang (RM71.9 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM58.3 billion), Selangor (RM55.3 billion), Johor (RM43.1 billion), and Kedah (RM28.7 billion), comprising 78.1 per cent of the total approved investments in 2023. The approved investments are anticipated to initiate 5,101 projects, a 12.9 per cent increase as compared to 2022, and are projected to generate 127,332 new jobs across the country.*

*Malaysia's resilience in navigating complex global dynamics is further translated by favourable economic growth rates across all states compared to the previous year. Four (4) states showcased commendable performance, outpacing the national growth rate of 3.6 per cent, specifically Selangor (5.4%), Pahang (5.2%), Johor (4.1%), and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.7%). Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak, and Pulau Pinang continued to remain as the main contributors, contributing 67.7 per cent to Malaysia's economy. In terms of GDP per capita, five (5) states exceeded the national*

level (RM54,612), which were W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM131,038), W.P. Labuan (RM83,596), Pulau Pinang (RM72,586), Sarawak (RM72,411), and Selangor (RM62,492). Almost all states demonstrated an increase in GDP per capita as against 2022, except for Sarawak, Sabah, W.P. Labuan, Pahang, and Terengganu.

Despite facing a challenging global economic environment, Malaysia's trade surpassed RM2 trillion for the third consecutive year, reaching RM2.64 trillion in 2023, with a trade surplus of RM214.1 billion. Pulau Pinang, Johor, and Selangor continued to lead as Malaysia's top exporting states, contributing 31.4 per cent, 20.3 per cent, and 17.7 per cent respectively to the national exports. Among the main exports of Pulau Pinang were electrical and electronic products, contributing 84.1 per cent to the total exports, thereby making it the country's leading exporter of this products, accounting for 59.8 per cent. Johor predominantly exports refined petroleum products followed by electrical and electronic products, contributing 28.8 per cent and 23.8 per cent respectively to the state's exports. Johor also holds the highest export share of refined petroleum products in the country, commanding 62.2 per cent. The largest commodity exported by Selangor was electrical and electronic products, contributing 27.0 per cent. Additionally, Selangor was also the leading exporter of rubber gloves, accounting for 51.1 per cent of the total. Moving to imports, Selangor was the leading importer state, holding a share of 26.6 per cent to the total imports, followed by Johor (22.4%), and Pulau Pinang (20.7%).

Malaysia's inflation in 2023 eased to 2.5 per cent from 3.3 per cent in 2022. This was in tandem with the decline in most global commodity prices, the easing of supply disruptions, price controls and the provision of subsidies for selected goods. The inflation for the main groups in 2023 showed an increase except for Communication (-3.0%) with the highest increase recorded by Restaurants & hotels at 5.6 per cent. This was followed by the Food & beverages (4.8%); Miscellaneous goods & services (2.4%); Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance (2.3%); Health (2.2%); Education (1.9%); Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (1.7%); Recreation services & culture (1.5%); Transport (1.1%); Alcoholic beverages & tobacco (0.6%) and Clothing & footwear (0.3%). Commenting on the inflation at the state level, Mohd Uzir Mahidin explained, "Five states registered inflation above national level of 2.5 per cent in 2023. The highest increase was recorded by W.P. Putrajaya (3.4%), followed by Sarawak (3.1%), Selangor (2.9%), Perak (2.8%), and Pahang (2.6%). On the

other hand, other states recorded inflation rates lower than the national average, with W.P. Labuan recorded the lowest inflation of 1.6 per cent.”

*Malaysia’s population in 2023 is estimated at 33.4 million, increased by 2.1 per cent from 32.7 million recorded in 2022. Five states, namely Selangor, Johor, Sabah, Perak, and Sarawak, registered a total population of 19.9 million people, contributing 59.8 per cent to the total population. Selangor maintained its position as the most populous state with 7.2 million people. This was followed by Johor (4.1 million), Sabah (3.6 million), Perak (2.54 million), and Sarawak (2.51 million). Three states where population growth exceeded the national average were Sabah (5.1%), W.P. Labuan (2.6%), and Selangor (2.2%). Meanwhile, Perlis, Perak, and Kedah posted the lowest population growth rate of 1.02 per cent, 1.03 per cent, and 1.1 per cent respectively.*

*The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) increased by 0.8 percentage points to 70.0 per cent in 2023, up from 69.3 per cent in 2022. This increase was observed across all states compared to the previous year. Upon examining LFPR at the state level, seven states reported rates higher than the national average of 70.0 per cent, namely: W.P. Putrajaya (78.6%), Selangor (77.4%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (74.2%), Johor (71.30%), Pulau Pinang (71.28%), Sabah (70.11%), and Melaka (70.06%). Concurrently, the unemployment rate improved to 3.4 per cent from 3.9 per cent in the previous year. Most states recorded unemployment rates below the national average, with exceptions being Sabah (7.5%), W.P. Labuan (6.8%), Perlis (4.4%), Perak (3.9%), and Kelantan (3.5%). The lowest unemployment rates were recorded in W.P. Putrajaya (0.8%), Melaka (1.6%), and Pahang (2.0%).*

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

DOSM is conducting the Agriculture 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 75<sup>th</sup> Diamond Jubilee in 2024.*

*Released by:*

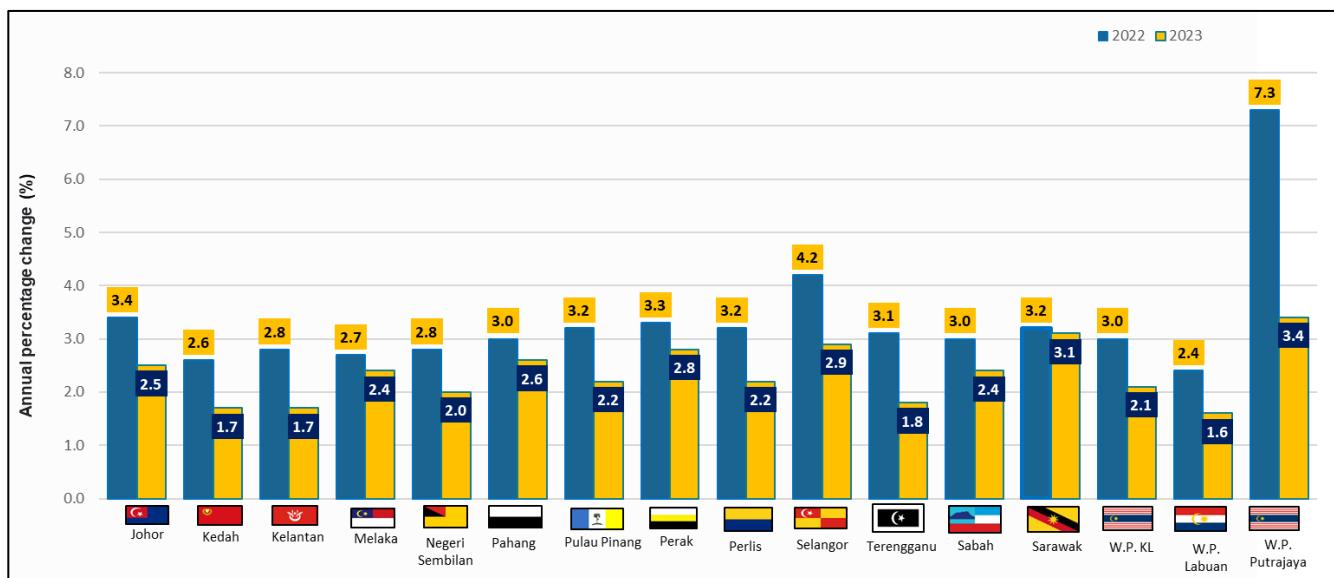
**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA  
2 AUGUST 2024**

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

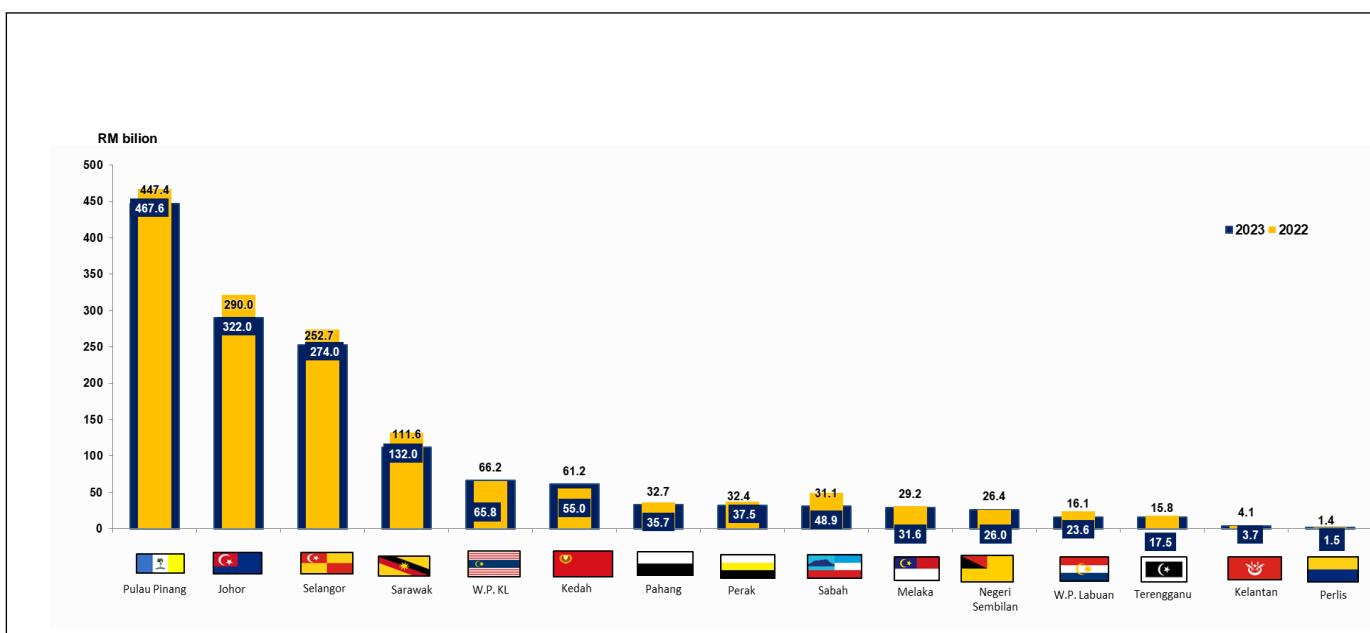
\* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

**Chart 2: Inflation rate by state, 2022-2023**



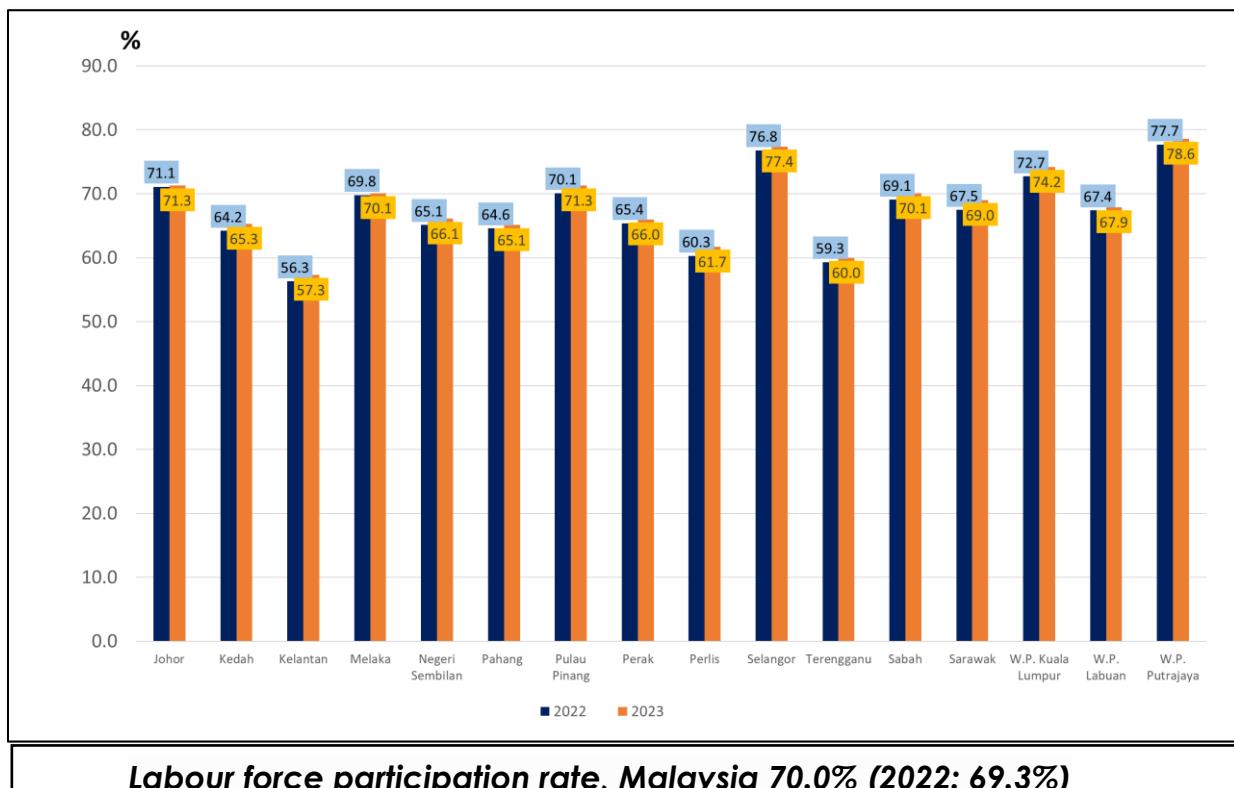
**Malaysia's Inflation Rate 2.5% (2022: 3.3%)**

**Chart 3: Merchandise export values by state, 2022-2023**



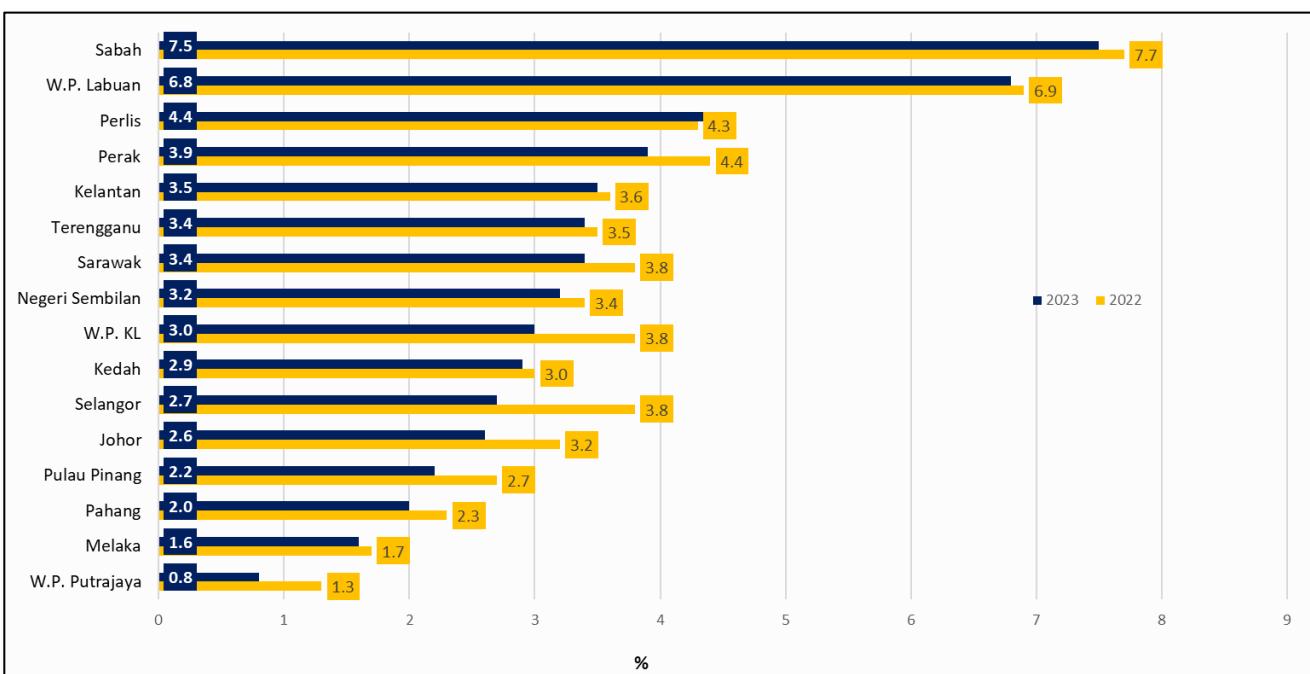
**Malaysia's export values RM 1.4 trillion (2022: RM 1.6 trillion)**

**Chart 4: Labour force participation rate by state, 2022-2023**



**Labour force participation rate, Malaysia 70.0% (2022: 69.3%)**

**Chart 5: Unemployment rate by state, 2022-2023**



**Unemployment rate, Malaysia 3.4% (2022: 3.9%)**

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

