MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY STATE, 2024

Economic growth strengthened across all states in 2024, with Johor, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Pahang and W.P. Labuan recording growth rates above the national of 5.1 per cent

PUTRAJAYA, JULY 1, 2025 – *Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) released the **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY STATE, 2024** 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 16, 2025. Malaysia's economy improved in 2024, with all states recording encouraging positive growth.*

Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.1 per cent in 2024, an improvement from 3.5 per cent in 2023, reaching a value added of RM1.65 trillion (2023: RM1.57 trillion). The Services sector remained the dominant contributor, accounting for 59.4 per cent of the national economy, expanded 5.3 per cent compared to 2023. The Manufacturing and Agriculture sectors also posted improvements, rising by 4.2 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively, a marked rebound from marginal growth of 0.7 per cent and 0.2 per cent in the previous year. During the same period, the Mining & quarrying sector inched up from 0.5 per cent to 0.9 per cent, while the Construction sector continued to strengthen, registering a growth rate of 17.5 per cent.

According to DOSM, "All states recorded positive GDP growth in 2024 with five states outpaced the national growth rate, led by Johor with an expansion of 6.4 per cent, followed by Selangor (6.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (6.2%), Pahang (5.7%) and W.P. Labuan (5.4%). Nonetheless, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak and Pulau Pinang remained the principal contributors to the nation's economy, collectively accounting for 68.2 per cent of Malaysia's GDP."

Johor emerged as the fastest-growing state in 2024, recording a growth of 6.4 per cent, reaching a GDP value of RM158.0 billion. This strong performance was underpinned by the state's strategic location in the southern region of the country, coupled with its strong infrastructure, major ports, and extensive industrial zones. The rapid expansion of data centre development in Johor has been a key driver of the state's economic growth, fuelling significant advancements in Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors. The Services sector recorded a growth of 6.0 per cent in 2024, sustained by large-scale data

centre investments. Notable expansions were observed in the Finance & insurance, real estate and business services subsector, which grew by 8.7 per cent, alongside solid performances in the Utilities, transport & storage and ICT subsector, registering growth of 6.0 per cent. Simultaneously, the Construction sector also experienced significant growth of 42.7 per cent in 2024, particularly in Building construction and Civil engineering, involving the development of power substations, advanced cooling systems, and high-capacity fibre optic networks. The development of digital infrastructure in turn supported the Manufacturing sector which rose by 4.2 per cent, fuelled by the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products and the Electrical, electronic & optical products which posted 7.1 per cent and 1.9 per cent growth respectively. Complementing its advancements in technology and industry, Johor is Malaysia's top agricultural producer, contributing 17.3 per cent to the national Agriculture GDP in 2024. The Agriculture sector in the state also expanded, rebounding by 4.2 per cent, reversing the previous year's decline of 1.3 per cent, primarily supported by stronger performance in Oil palm production. This increase also bolstered growth in the Vegetable and animal oils & fats product and food processing, which expanded by 6.7 per cent, provided additional impetus to the overall growth of the Manufacturing sector.

DOSM also highlighted, "Selangor continues to strengthen its position as the nation's premier industrial and services hub, retaining its status as Malaysia's top economic contributor. The state recorded a GDP of RM432.1 billion in 2024, accounting for 26.2 per cent of the national GDP, underpinned by a robust growth rate of 6.3 per cent. This expansion was primarily driven by the Services and Manufacturing sectors." The Services sector which contributed the largest share of 61.1 per cent to the GDP, expanded 6.3 per cent, supported by Utilities, transport & storage and ICT subsector which rose 6.7 per cent, alongside the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector at 4.6 per cent, reflecting continued strength in consumer demand and tourism-related activities. The second largest contributor, Manufacturing sector, accounting for 29.1 per cent of GDP, with a growth of 5.1 per cent driven by key subsectors. These includes Electrical, electronic and optical products which expanded by 5.7 per cent, coupled with notable gains in Non-metallic mineral products, basic metals, and fabricated metal products (8.4%).

W.P. Kuala Lumpur continues to play a pivotal role as Malaysia's administrative, financial, and property development hub. The capital city contributed RM265.8 billion to the national economy in 2024, making it the second largest economy after Selangor, with a growth rate of 6.2 per cent. Its Services sector continued to lead the growth, supported by strong performances in Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (4.8%), and Finance & insurance, real estate and business services subsector (6.2%). Meanwhile, Pahang ranked fourth among the fastest growing states, recording a 5.7 per cent growth. The growth was driven by a 4.9 per cent increase in the Services sector, particularly in Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation of 5.4 per cent, as well as Other services, which posted 6.1 per cent growth. The Agriculture sector, which was the second largest contributor (22.3%) also showed strong recovery, growing by 8.4 per cent (2023: 1.3%). The performance was underpinned by the Oil palm production,

which surged from a contraction of 5.0 per cent in 2023 to a strong growth of 17.1 per cent. Meanwhile, Malaysia's leading offshore financial hub, the W.P. Labuan also registered a commendable growth rate of 5.4 per cent, with growth primarily driven by the Services sector, contributed a substantial 79.9 per cent to its GDP. This was led by the robust performance in the Finance & insurance, real estate and business services of 8.0 per cent.

Pulau Pinang continued to uphold its economic competitiveness, achieving a GDP growth rate of 4.8 per cent, primarily supported by the Services and Manufacturing sectors. The Services sector expanded by 5.0 per cent, supported by growth in Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation which rose 4.8 per cent and Utilities, transport & storage and ICT subsectors of 5.5 per cent. The Manufacturing sector registered a commendable 4.0 per cent growth, primarily propelled by consistent demand for Electrical, electronic, and optical products, which grew by 3.9 per cent. The Electrical and Electronics (E&E) industry also served as the backbone of the Manufacturing sector in Kedah and Negeri Sembilan, complementing the strong performance of their services sectors, reinforcing Malaysia's position as a global E&E hub. In Kedah, GDP registered RM54.0 billion, grew by 4.2 per cent, led by a 3.8 per cent expansion in Services sector. The growth was driven by the Government services and Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector of 4.3 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively. Manufacturing was the second growth driver, expanding by 6.6 per cent (2023: -3.2%), propelled by the Electrical, electronic, and optical products which accounted for 51.1 per cent of the state's total manufacturing value added, grew by 6.5 per cent. Likewise, in Negeri Sembilan, the state's GDP expanded 4.6 per cent, supported by Services (4.3%) and Manufacturing (3.9%). The growth in Services mainly bolstered by Utilities, transport & storage and ICT subsector (5.8%) and Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (3.2%). While for Manufacturing, the Electrical, electronic, and optical products remained the main contributor with 3.0 per cent growth.

The Manufacturing sector also continued to underpin economic development across Terengganu, Melaka, and Perak, by complementing the growth of their respective Services sectors. In Terengganu, GDP rose by 4.5 per cent, primarily driven by a 4.0 per cent expansion in the Services sector, with notable contributions from Utilities, transport & storage and ICT subsector (4.6%). The Manufacturing sector recorded a 3.9 per cent growth, led by the Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (3.9%), reflecting Terengganu's position as Malaysia's leading producer of chemical products. In Melaka, growth of its GDP at 4.4 per cent were driven by the Services sector with a growth of 4.8 per cent, buoyed by vibrant activity in Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector. The Manufacturing sector followed, posting a growth of 3.8 per cent, supported by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (4.5%), and the Electrical, electronic and optical products (3.8%). While in Perak, the economy expanded by 4.4 per cent, driven by the Services sector (4.1%), fuelled by Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation as well as Utilities, transport & storage and ICT subsectors, each posted growth of 4.0 per cent and 3.3 per cent. The Manufacturing sector stood at 5.1 per cent bolstered by the Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (8.5%) and the Electrical, electronic and optical products (3.7%). In

addition, the Agriculture sector which amounted to RM12.1 billion and contributed 14.0 per cent to the state's GDP registered a growth of 3.6 per cent, further supporting the economic performance. This expansion was driven by Marine fisheries activities and Crop subsector, notably Oil palm.

The Agriculture sector also remained an essential contributor to drive economic performance in both Kelantan and Perlis in 2024, positioned as the second largest contributor after Services sector. Kelantan's economy expanded by 3.6 per cent to reach RM28.7 billion, backed by the continued strength of the Services and Agriculture sectors, which jointly accounted for more than 90 per cent of the state's economic composition. The Services sector, contributing 71.7 per cent to the state's GDP, grew by 3.4 per cent, supported by Government services and Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation. The Agriculture sector which accounting for 20.1 per cent of the state's GDP rebounded to 2.8 per cent, driven by improved performance in Fruits and Oil palm production. Similarly, Perlis recorded a modest growth of 3.3 per cent, also anchored by the Services and Agriculture sectors which together accounted for nearly 90 per cent of the state's GDP. The Services sector posted a gain of 3.3 per cent, underpinned by the Government services and Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsectors. Within the same period, the Agriculture sector, accounted 17.1 per cent to the economy of Perlis increased by 2.9 per cent, boosted by Fisheries subsector (10.5%).

Sarawak's GDP expanded to RM148.2 billion, registering a commendable growth of 3.9 per cent, a notable improvement from 1.3 per cent in the previous year. This growth was primarily driven by the Services sector, which expanded by 4.9 per cent, led by strong performances in Utilities, transportation & storage and ICT (6.2%), and Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (4.0%).The Mining & quarrying sector which was the second-largest contributor, rebounding from a marginal 0.1 per cent contraction in 2023 to record a 4.1 per cent growth, underpinned by sustained Natural gas production (5.9%), which accounted for 74.6 per cent of the sector's value added. In contrast, Crude oil and condensate declined by 2.6 per cent. Within the same period, the Manufacturing sector posted a 1.3 per cent rebound (2023: -3.9%), driven largely by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, particularly Refined petroleum products. Meanwhile, the Agriculture sector recorded a modest 0.5 per cent growth, attributed to the marginal growth in Oil palm, which accounts for 54.9 per cent of Sarawak's total agricultural production.

Conversely, Sabah's economic performance was more subdued, registering a marginal 1.1 per cent expansion in 2024, weighed down by contractions in Mining & quarrying (-5.0%) and Agriculture (-3.4%) sectors. Despite these setbacks, the state experienced encouraging momentum in the Services sector, while the Construction sector rebounded strongly, recording an 18.8 per cent expansion after contracting by 1.1 per cent in 2023. The Services sector, which was the largest contributor to the state's GDP at 52.4 per cent, expanded by 4.2 per cent, supported by tourism-related activities such as Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (4.0%), aligns with a 20.4 per cent surge

4

in its tourist arrivals. However, the Mining & quarrying sector, which accounted for 22.0 per cent of Sabah's economy contracted by 5.0 per cent due to a continued decline in the production of Crude oil and condensate by 7.7 per cent (2023: -4.6%). The Agriculture sector, the third-largest contributor to the state economy, also declined by 3.4 per cent (2023: 0.6%), largely due to a 6.1 per cent fall in the production of its key commodity, Oil palm. The Manufacturing sector was similarly impacted, with slower growth of 1.2 per cent compared to 4.4 per cent in the previous year. This was driven by a 0.5 per cent contraction of Vegetable and animal oils and fats products, particularly those involving palm oil.

Turning to GDP per capita, the national figure rose from RM54,608 in 2023 to RM56,734. Five (5) states continued to register GDP per capita values exceeding the national average, namely W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM136,365), W.P. Labuan (RM87,003), Pulau Pinang (RM76,033), Sarawak (RM73,426) and Selangor (RM65,907).

DOSM concluded, "Based on the Leading Index from January to April 2025, Malaysia's economic outlook for 2025 remained resilient, supported by increases in the Real Imports of Semi-Conductors and the Number of New Companies Registered. Other indicators such as consumer confidence, industrial production, and export flows have also demonstrated resilience and growth potential. These factors are expected to contribute to a stable trajectory for Malaysia's economy in the coming year. This growth is further supported by the GDP performance for the first quarter of 2025, which recorded a growth rate of 4.4 per cent. Although slightly lower than the 4.9 per cent recorded in the fourth quarter of 2024, it remains stronger than the 4.2 per cent registered in the same quarter of the previous year. This favourable economic environment supported the stable growth in the national labour market, reflected by an increase in the Labour Force Participation Rate from 70.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024 to 70.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2025. The Unemployment Rate in the first quarter of 2025 recorded a decline to 3.1 per cent from 3.2 per cent in the previous quarter." However, key challenges to Malaysia's economic performance include the continued slowdown in global growth, persistent geopolitical tensions, and uncertainties in global monetary policy, which could affect the momentum of trade and investment activities.

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 198 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth

World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

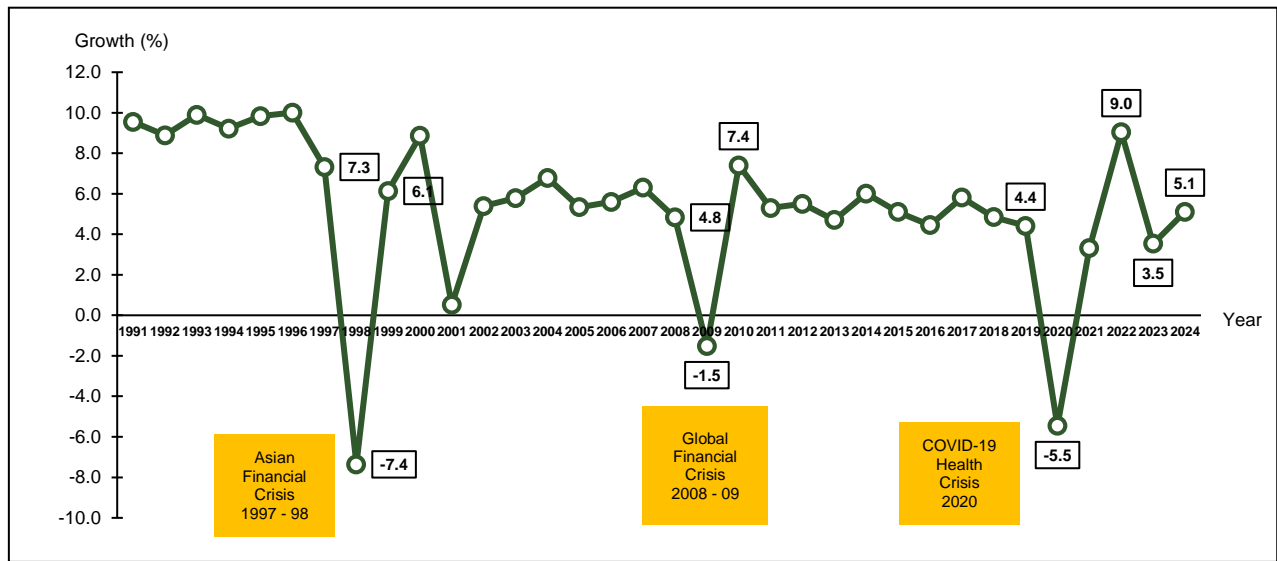*OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through https://open.dosm.gov.my.*

Released by:
THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
JULY 1, 2025

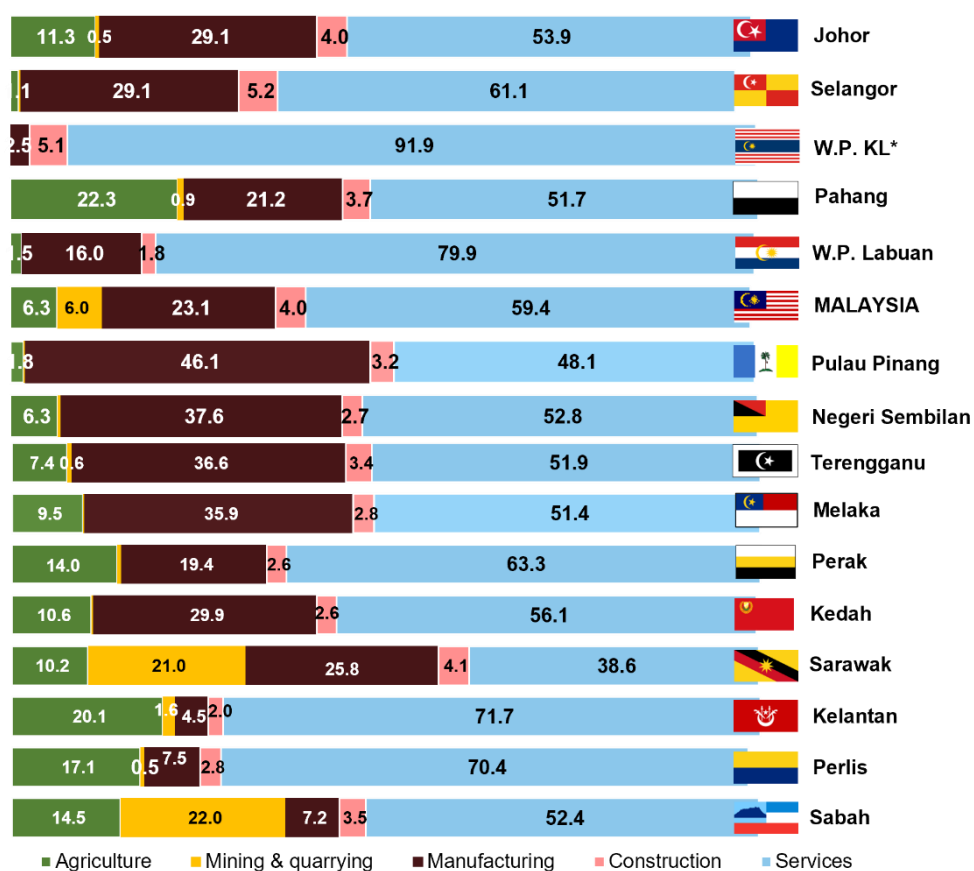**Chart 1**: *Annual percentage change of GDP, Malaysia, 1991-2024*

Chart 2: *Economic growth by state and kind of economic activity, 2024*

State	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	GDP 2024	GDP 2023
Johor	4.2	11.3	4.2	42.7	6.0	**6.4**	**4.1**
Selangor	6.6	11.8	5.1	13.2	6.3	**6.3**	**5.4**
W.P. KL*	-0.04	2.9	4.3	21.1	5.5	**6.2**	**3.8**
Pahang	8.4	-3.9	3.5	12.9	4.9	**5.7**	**5.1**
W.P. Labuan	2.3	-	-0.7	5.3	6.4	**5.4**	**1.8**
Malaysia	**3.1**	**0.9**	**4.2**	**17.5**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**3.5**
Pulau Pinang	0.1	5.5	4.0	14.4	5.0	**4.8**	**3.2**
Negeri Sembilan	9.8	-5.2	3.9	9.1	4.3	**4.6**	**1.9**
Terengganu	3.9	13.6	3.9	17.5	4.0	**4.5**	**2.2**
Melaka	-1.0	6.6	3.8	30.6	4.8	**4.44**	**2.8**
Perak	3.6	-2.9	5.1	11.5	4.1	**4.36**	**2.7**
Kedah	4.0	-3.0	6.6	-11.1	3.8	**4.2**	**1.7**
Sarawak	0.5	4.1	1.3	18.7	4.9	**3.9**	**1.3**
Kelantan	2.8	8.2	2.2	20.7	3.4	**3.6**	**2.6**
Perlis	2.9	2.7	1.4	16.9	3.3	**3.3**	**2.0**
Sabah	-3.4	-5.0	1.2	18.8	4.2	**1.1**	**1.4**
SUPRA	-	1.0	-	-	-	**1.0**	**2.9**

*Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Chart 3: *Economic structure by state and kind of economic activity, 2024*

State	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services
Johor	11.3	0.5	29.1	4.0	53.9
Selangor	.1		29.1	5.2	61.1
W.P. KL*			2.5	5.1	91.9
Pahang	22.3	0.9	21.2	3.7	51.7
W.P. Labuan	.5		16.0	1.8	79.9
MALAYSIA	6.3	6.0	23.1	4.0	59.4
Pulau Pinang	.8		46.1	3.2	48.1
Negeri Sembilan	6.3		37.6	2.7	52.8
Terengganu	7.4	0.6	36.6	3.4	51.9
Melaka	9.5		35.9	2.8	51.4
Perak	14.0		19.4	2.6	63.3
Kedah	10.6		29.9	2.6	56.1
Sarawak	10.2	21.0	25.8	4.1	38.6
Kelantan	20.1	1.6	4.5	2.0	71.7
Perlis	17.1	0.5	7.5	2.8	70.4
Sabah	14.5	22.0	7.2	3.5	52.4

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

*Includes W.P. Putrajaya
At constant prices 2015

8

Table 1: GDP per capita (RM) by state, 2024

Per capita (RM)	2023	2024
Johor	41,847	44,762
Kedah	26,387	27,268
Kelantan	16,914	17,368
Melaka	53,688	54,553
Negeri Sembilan	51,702	53,928
Pahang	46,085	49,617
Pulau Pinang	72,532	76,033
Perak	37,026	38,996
Perlis	24,138	24,695
Selangor	62,696	65,907
Terengganu	31,163	32,442
Sabah	31,235	30,605
Sarawak	72,283	73,426
W.P. KL*	131,165	136,365
WP Labuan	83,841	87,003
Malaysia	**54,608**	**56,734**

* Includes W.P. Putrajaya
At current prices

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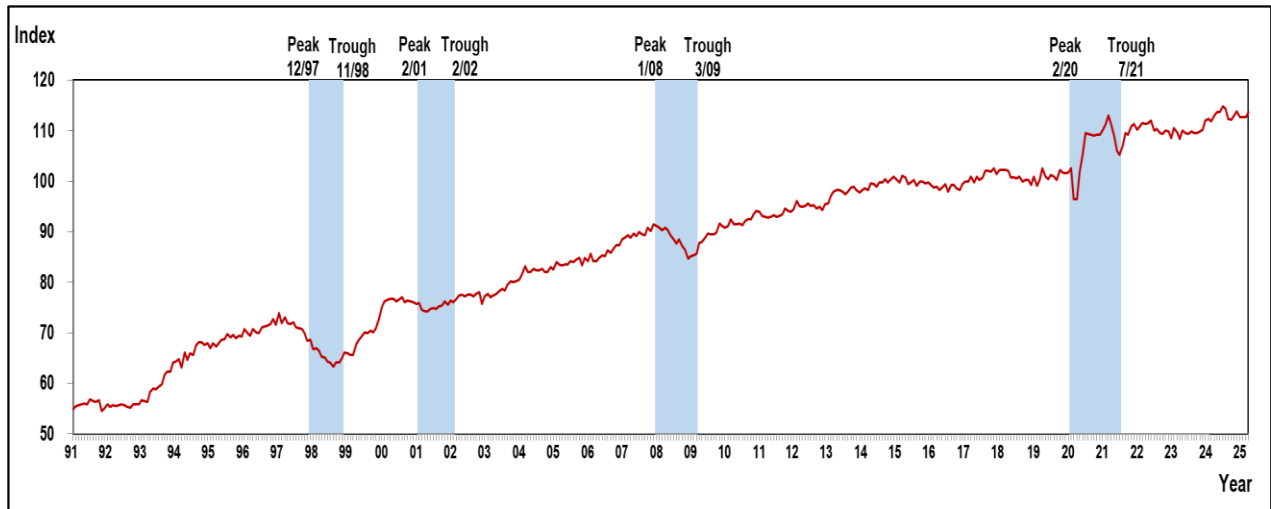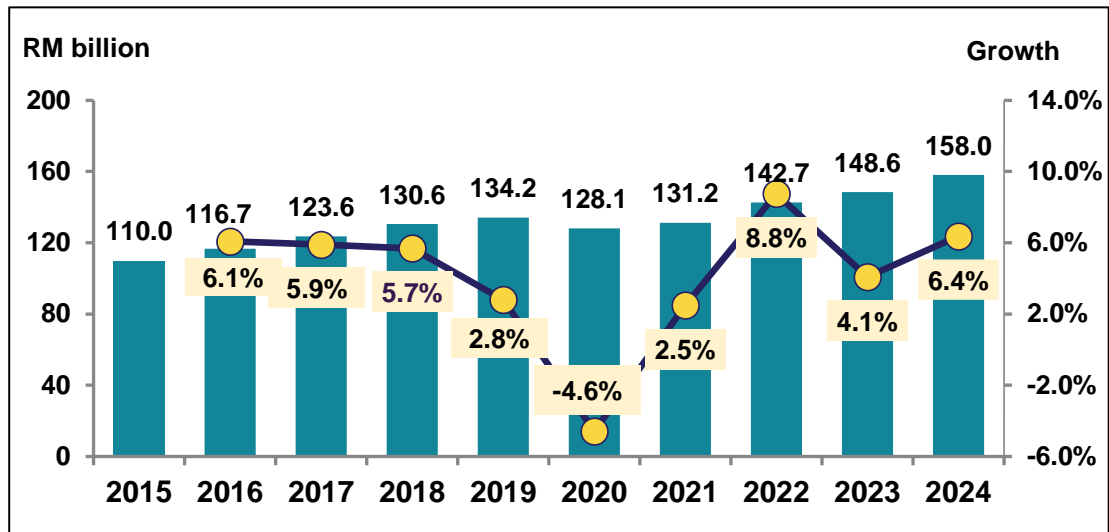

Chart 5: *Growth and contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant Prices (2015=2010)*
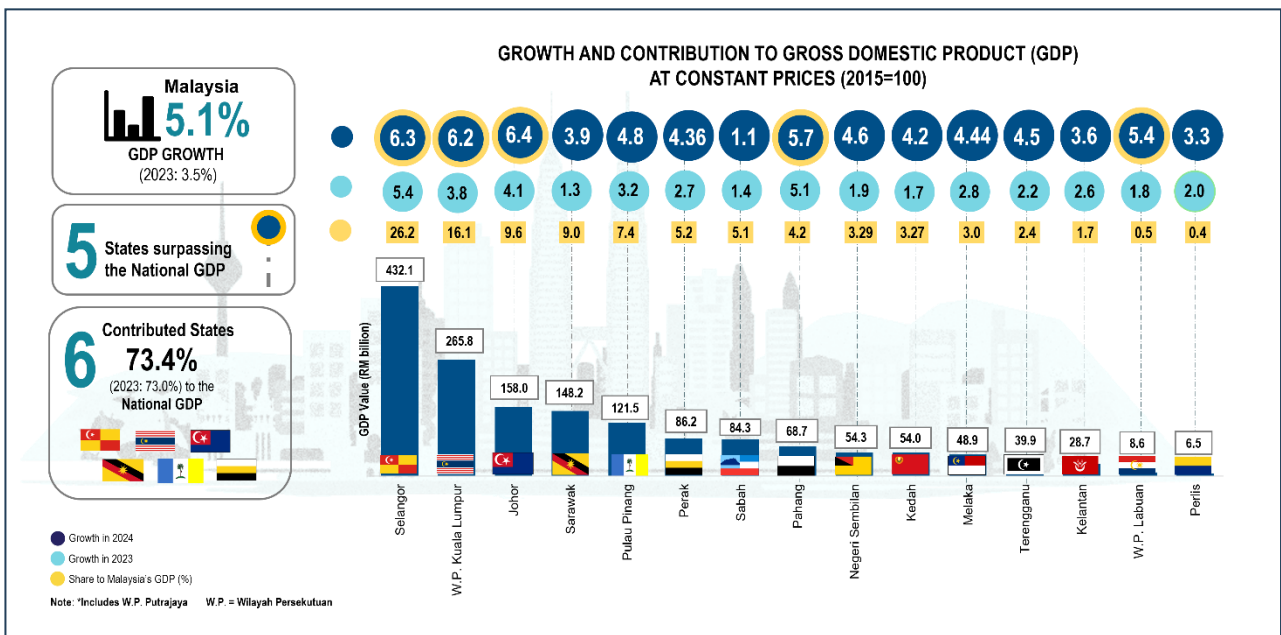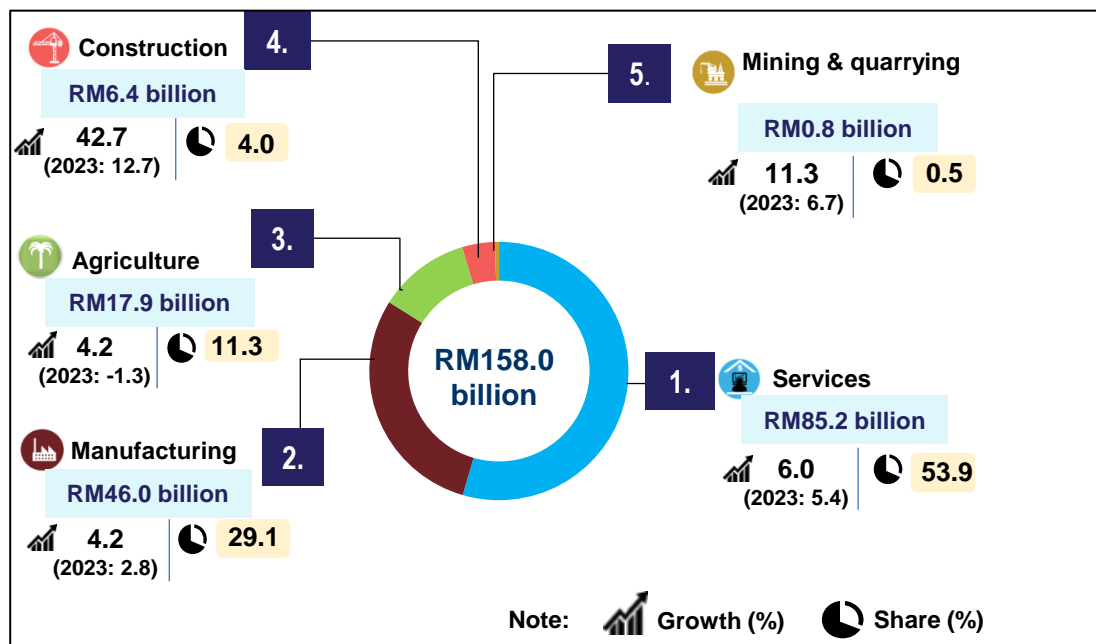
Johor

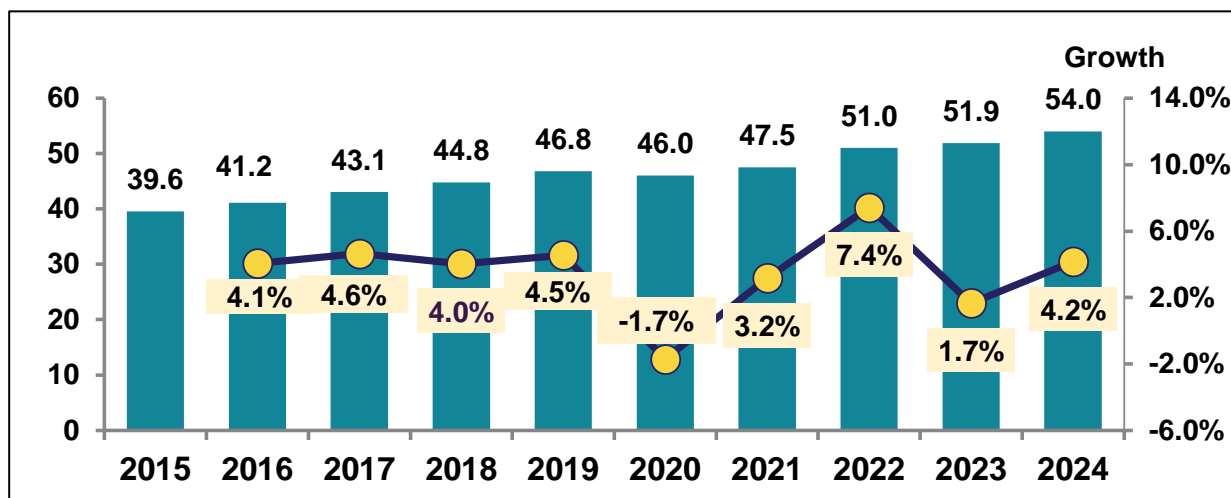**Chart 6:** *Time series of Johor's GDP, 2015-2024*

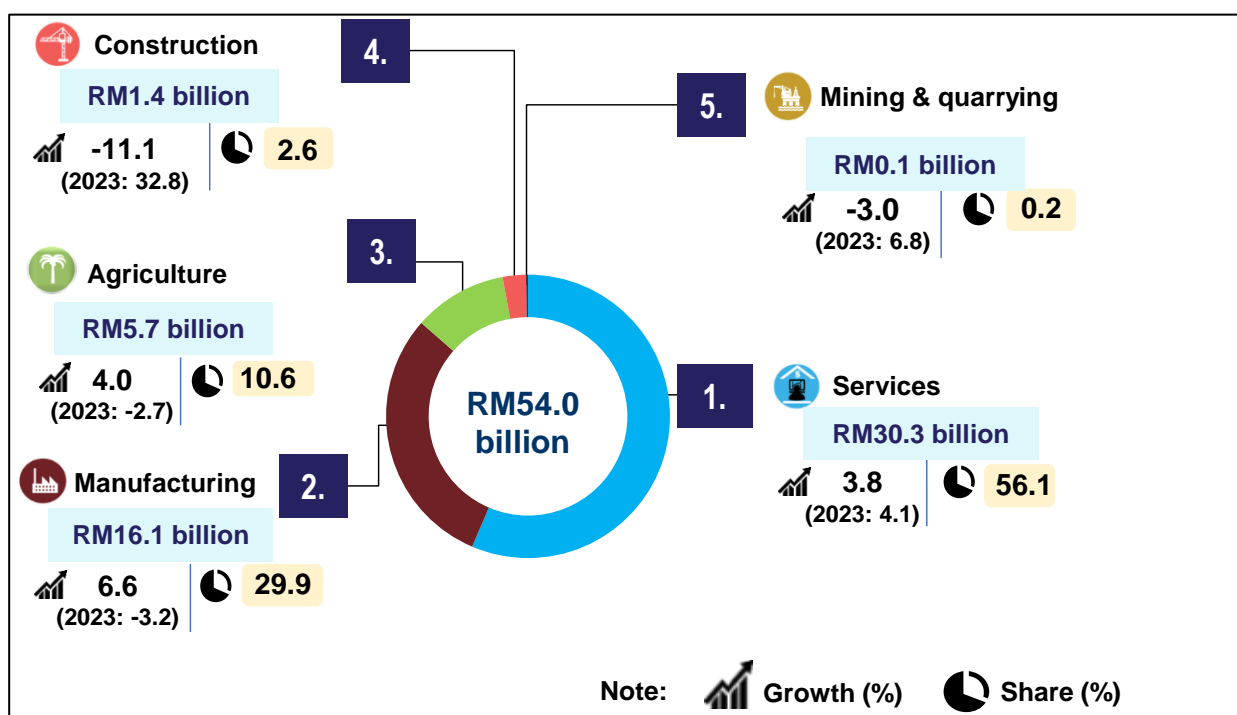**Chart 7:** *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*

Kedah

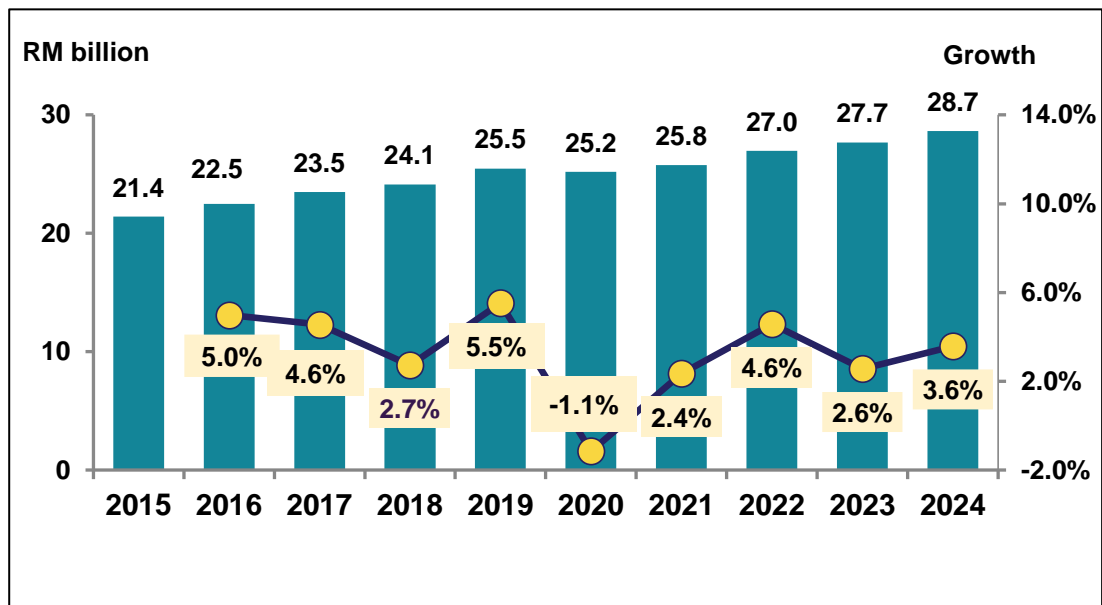***Chart 8:*** *Time series of Kedah's GDP, 2015-2024*

Chart 9: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*

Construction
RM1.4 billion
-11.1 (2023: 32.8)   2.6

Agriculture
RM5.7 billion
4.0 (2023: -2.7)   10.6

Manufacturing
RM16.1 billion
6.6 (2023: -3.2)   29.9

Mining & quarrying
RM0.1 billion
-3.0 (2023: 6.8)   0.2

Services
RM30.3 billion
3.8 (2023: 4.1)   56.1

RM54.0 billion
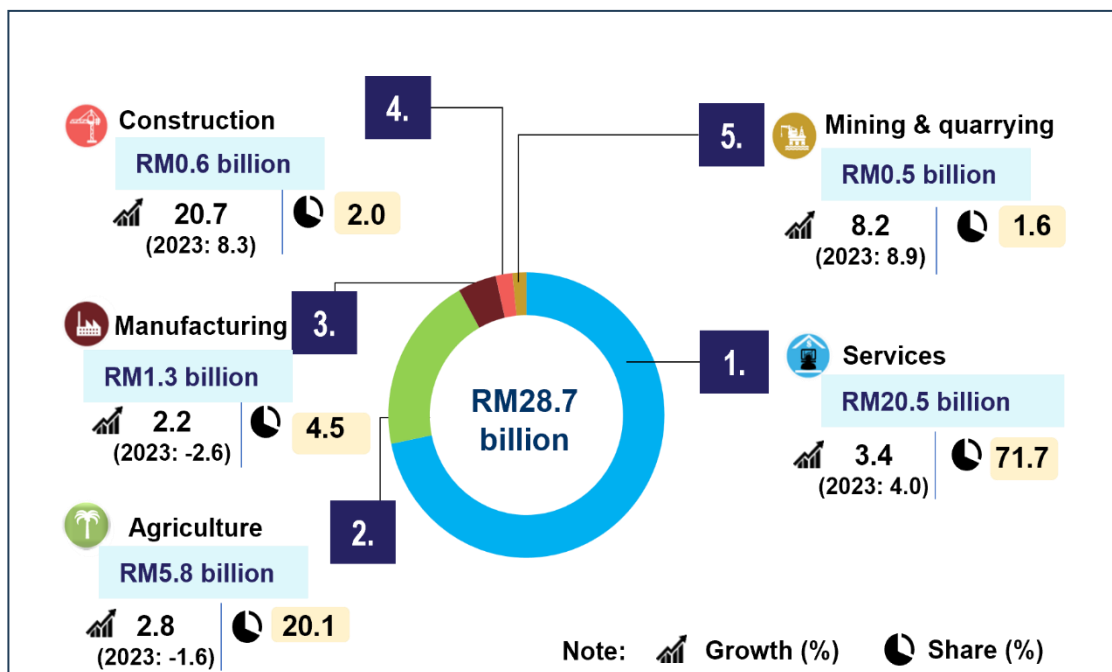
Note: Growth (%)   Share (%)

Kelantan

Chart 10: *Time series of Kelantan's GDP, 2015-2024*

Chart 11: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*

Melaka

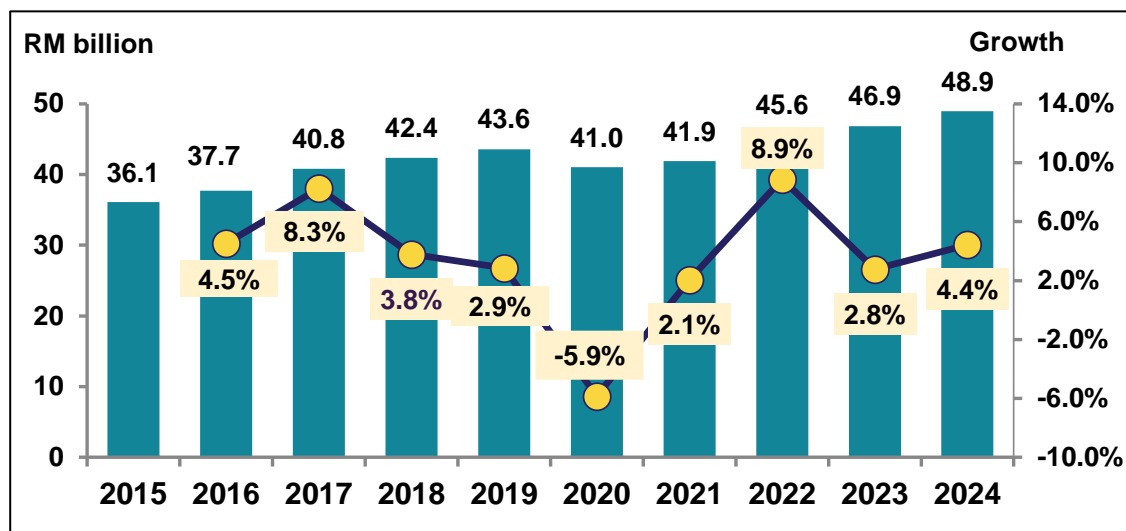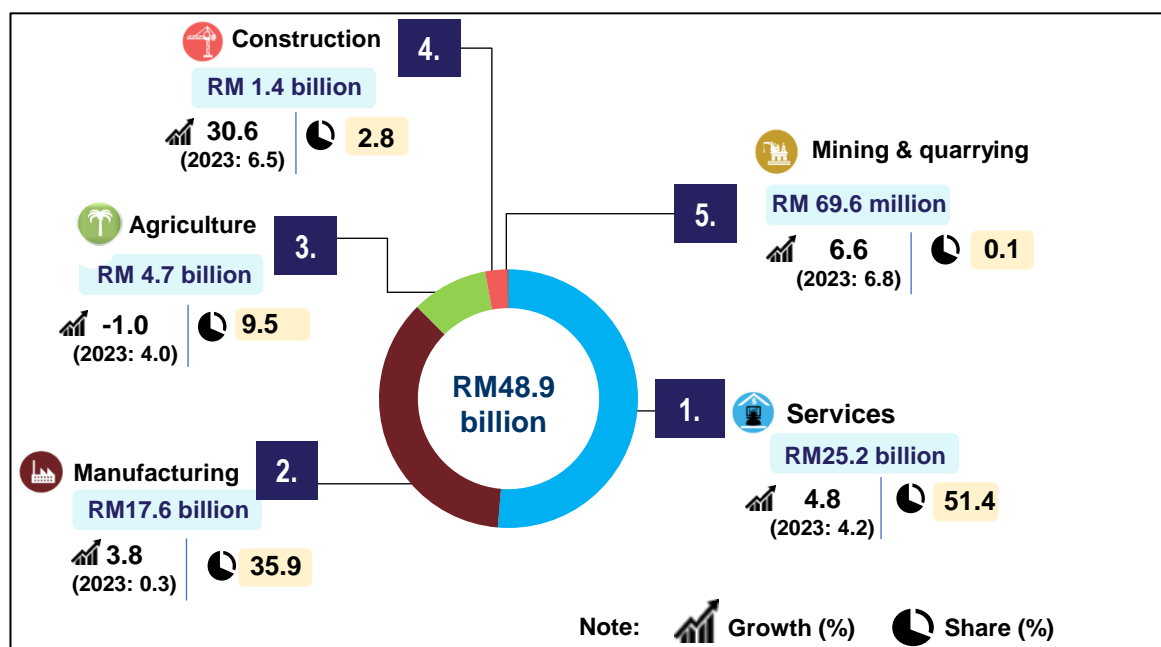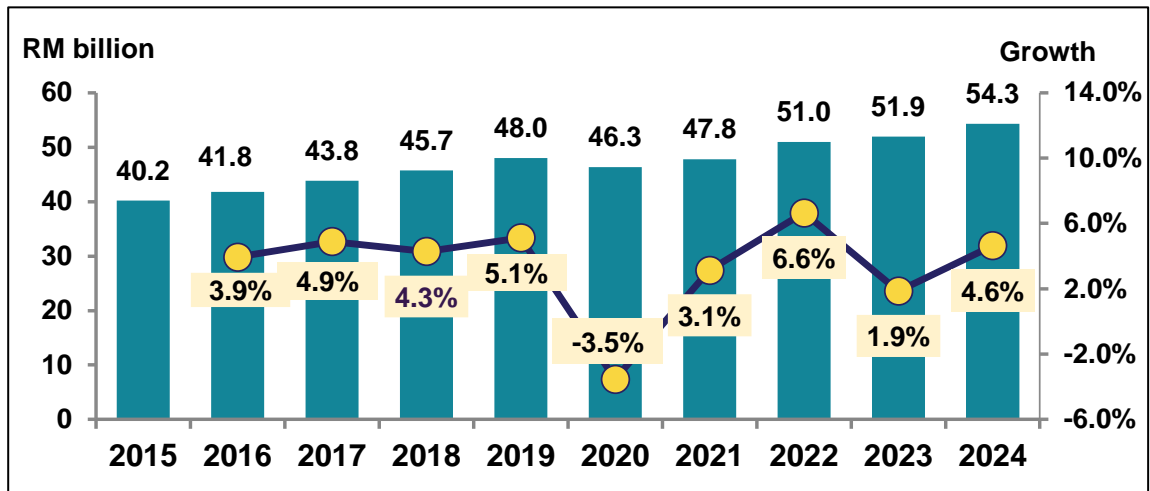***Chart 12:*** *Time series of Melaka's GDP, 2015-2024*

RM billion   Growth

Year	GDP (RM billion)	Growth
2015	36.1	
2016	37.7	4.5%
2017	40.8	8.3%
2018	42.4	3.8%
2019	43.6	2.9%
2020	41.0	-5.9%
2021	41.9	2.1%
2022	45.6	8.9%
2023	46.9	2.8%
2024	48.9	4.4%

Chart 13: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*

Construction 4.
RM 1.4 billion
30.6 (2023: 6.5) | 2.8

Mining & quarrying 5.
RM 69.6 million
6.6 (2023: 6.8) | 0.1

Agriculture 3.
RM 4.7 billion
-1.0 (2023: 4.0) | 9.5

RM48.9 billion

Manufacturing 2.
RM17.6 billion
3.8 (2023: 0.3) | 35.9

Services 1.
RM25.2 billion
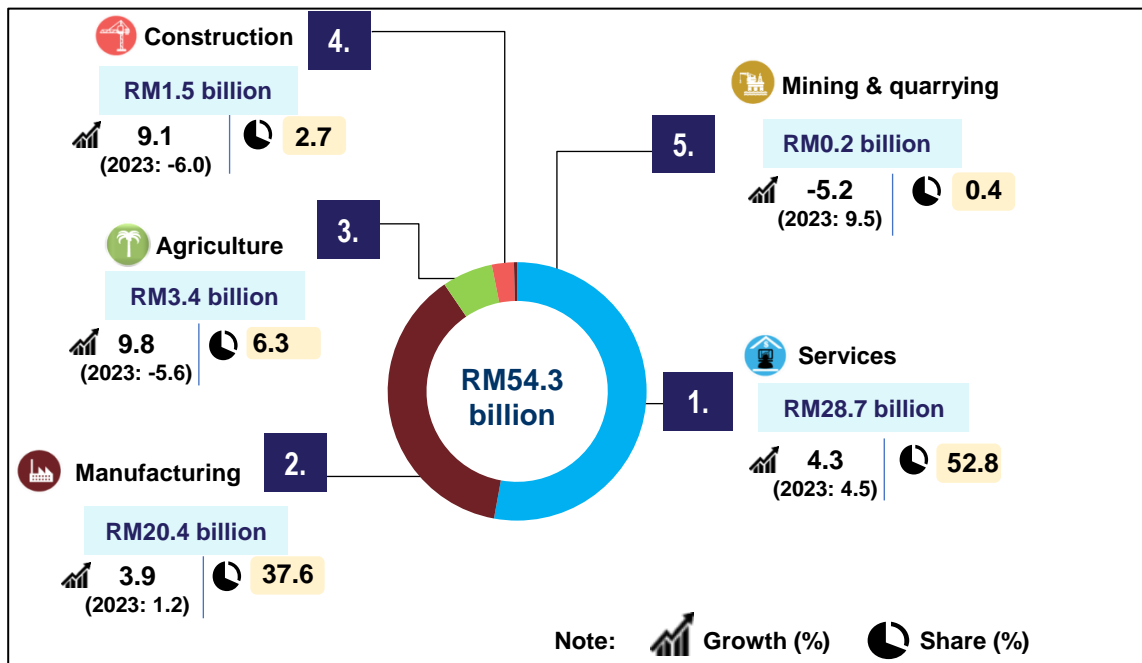4.8 (2023: 4.2) | 51.4

Note: Growth (%)   Share (%)

14

Negeri Sembilan

Chart 14: *Time series of Negeri Sembilan's GDP, 2015-2024*

Chart 15: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*

Construction
RM1.5 billion
9.1 (2023: -6.0) | 2.7

Mining & quarrying
RM0.2 billion
-5.2 (2023: 9.5) | 0.4

Agriculture
RM3.4 bilion
9.8 (2023: -5.6) | 6.3

RM54.3 billion

Services
RM28.7 billion
4.3 (2023: 4.5) | 52.8

Manufacturing
RM20.4 billion
3.9 (2023: 1.2) | 37.6

Note: Growth (%) | Share (%)

15

Pahang

Chart 16: *Time series of Pahang's GDP, 2015-2024*

RM billion | Growth

49.5 | 50.9 | 54.6 | 56.3 | 58.4 | 54.9 | 55.4 | 61.8 | 65.0 | 68.7

2.9% | 7.3% | 3.1% | 3.8% | -6.1% | 1.0% | 11.6% | 5.1% | 5.7%

2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024
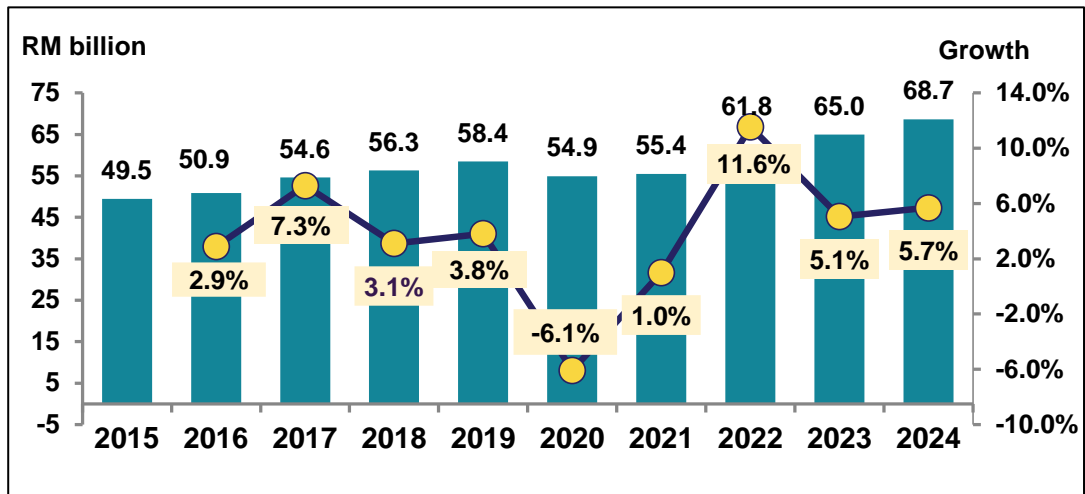
Chart 17: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*

Construction
RM2.6 billion
12.9   3.7
(2023: 42.3)

Mining & quarrying
RM0.6 billion
-3.9   0.9
(2023: 9.9)

Manufacturing
RM14.5 billion
3.5   21.2
(2023: 2.1)

Services
RM35.5 billion
4.9   51.7
(2023: 6.1)

Agriculture
RM15.3 billion
8.4   22.3
(2023: 1.3)

RM68.7 billion

4.
5.
3.
1.
2.

Note: Growth (%)   Share (%)

16
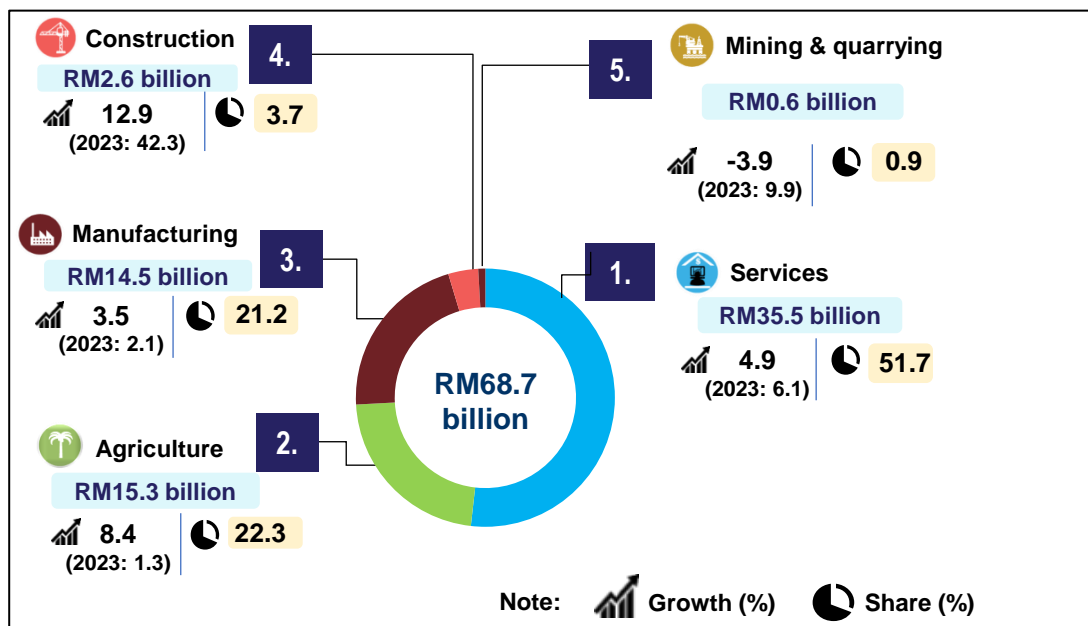
Pulau Pinang

Chart 18: *Time series of Pulau Pinang's GDP, 2015-2024*

Chart 19: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*

17

Perak
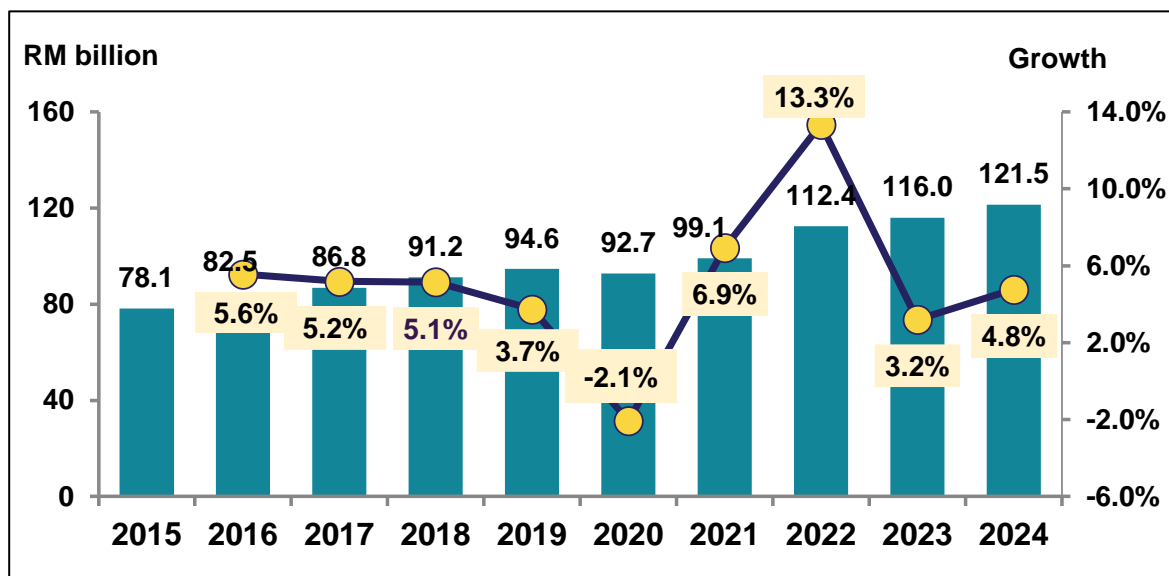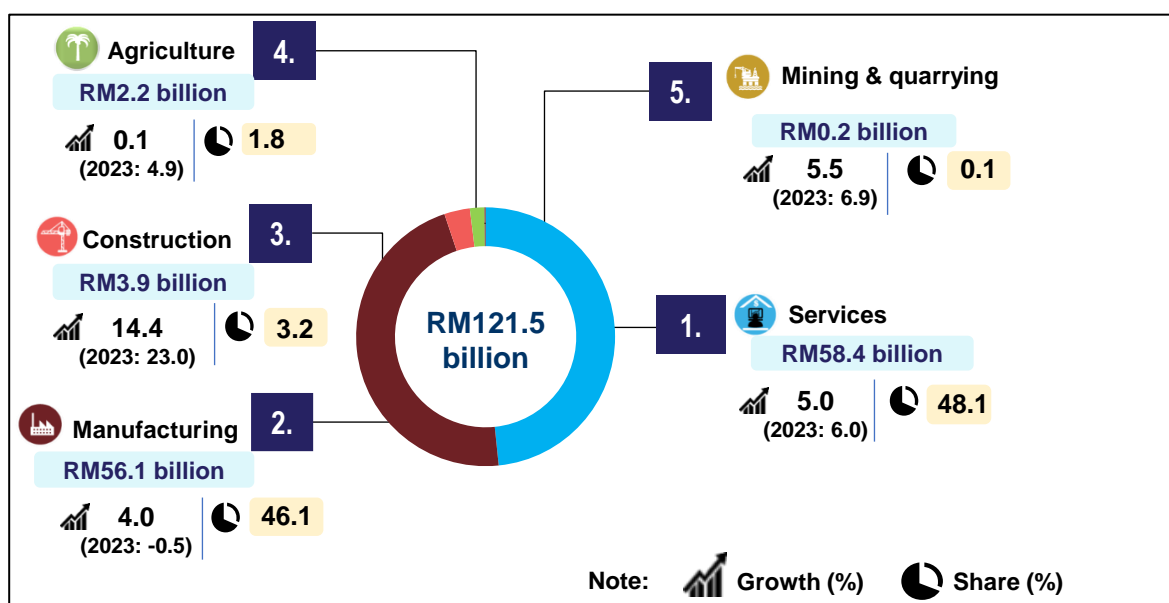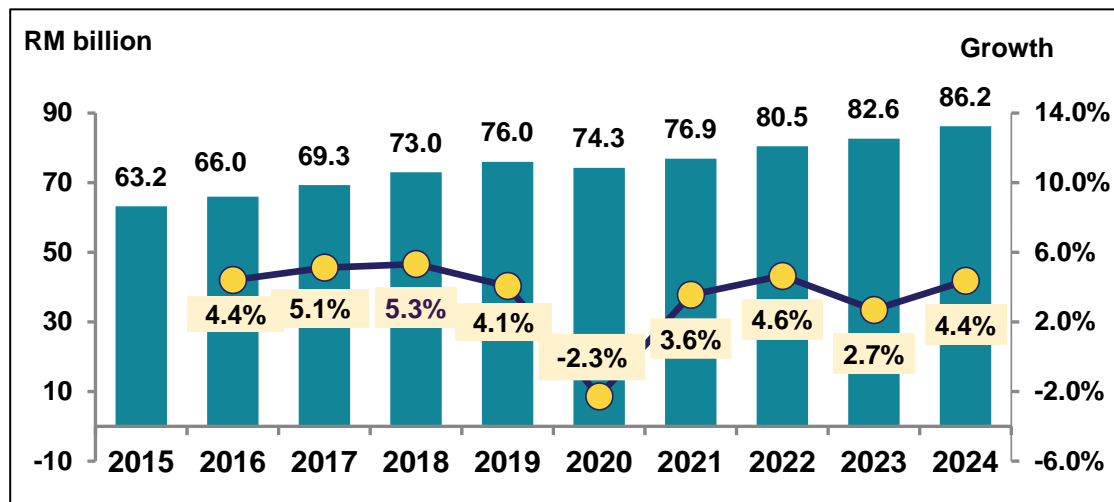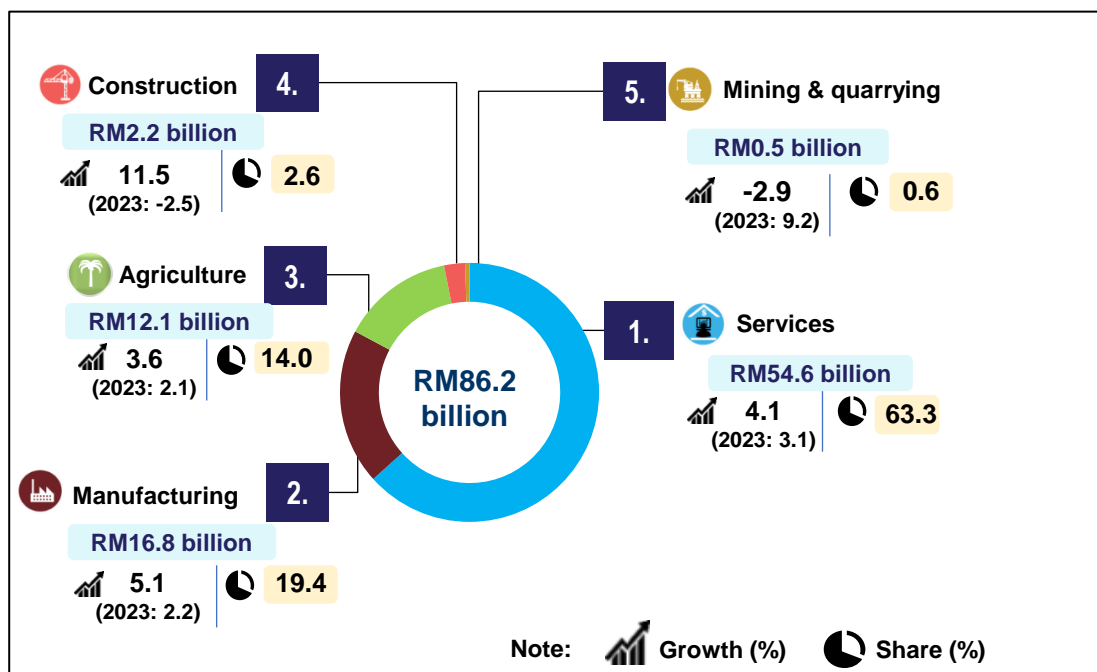
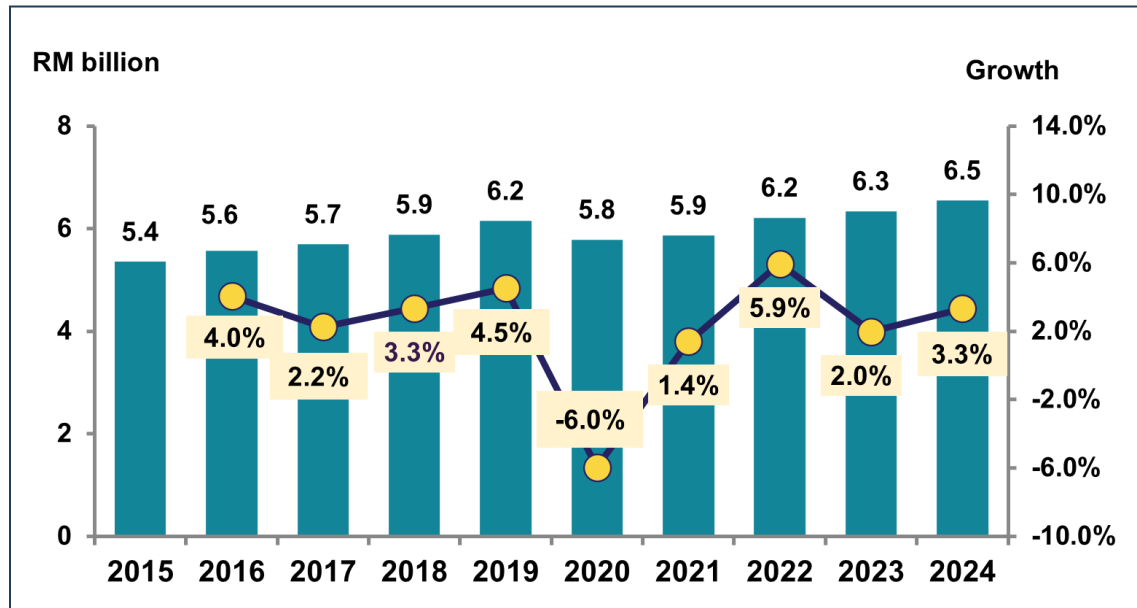*Chart 20: Time series of Perak's GDP, 2015-2024*

RM billion

Growth

Year	GDP (RM billion)	Growth
2015	63.2	
2016	66.0	4.4%
2017	69.3	5.1%
2018	73.0	5.3%
2019	76.0	4.1%
2020	74.3	-2.3%
2021	76.9	3.6%
2022	80.5	4.6%
2023	82.6	2.7%
2024	86.2	4.4%

Chart 21: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)

RM86.2 billion

4. Construction
RM2.2 billion
11.5 (2023: -2.5) | Share 2.6

3. Agriculture
RM12.1 billion
3.6 (2023: 2.1) | Share 14.0

2. Manufacturing
RM16.8 billion
5.1 (2023: 2.2) | Share 19.4

5. Mining & quarrying
RM0.5 billion
-2.9 (2023: 9.2) | Share 0.6

1. Services
RM54.6 billion
4.1 (2023: 3.1) | Share 63.3

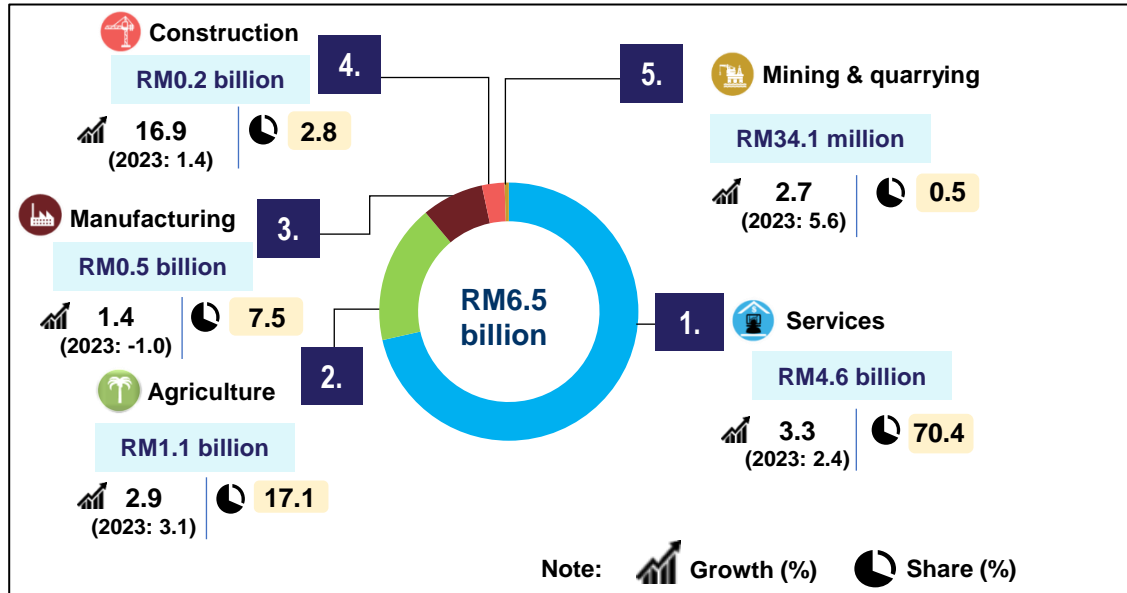Note: Growth (%)   Share (%)

18

Perlis
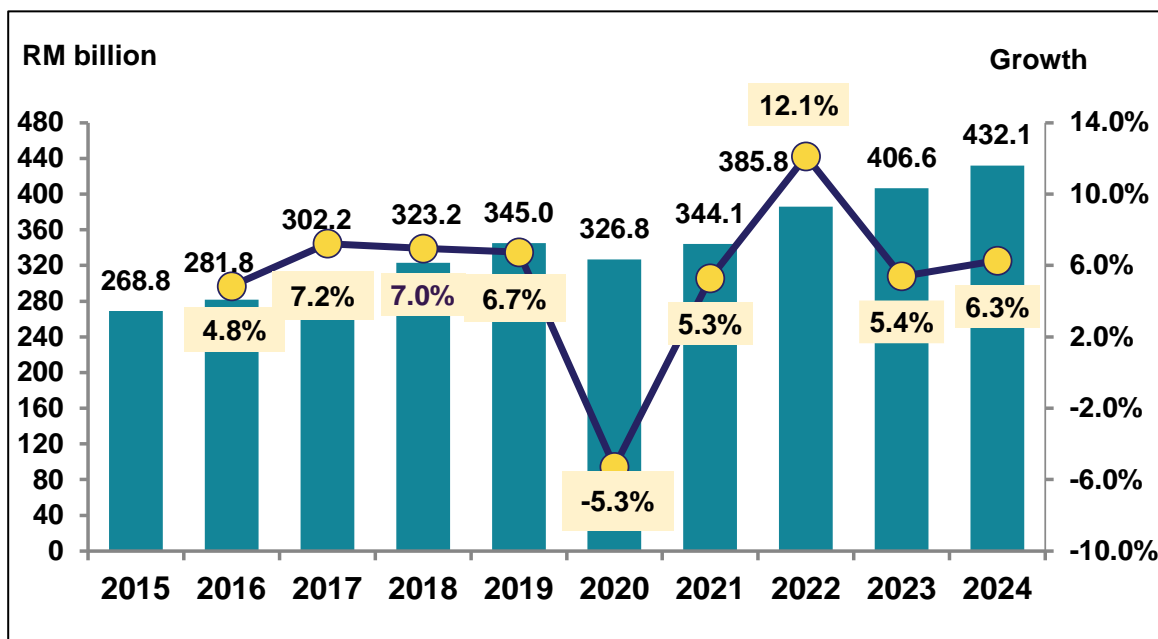
Chart 22: *Time series of Perlis's GDP, 2015-2024*

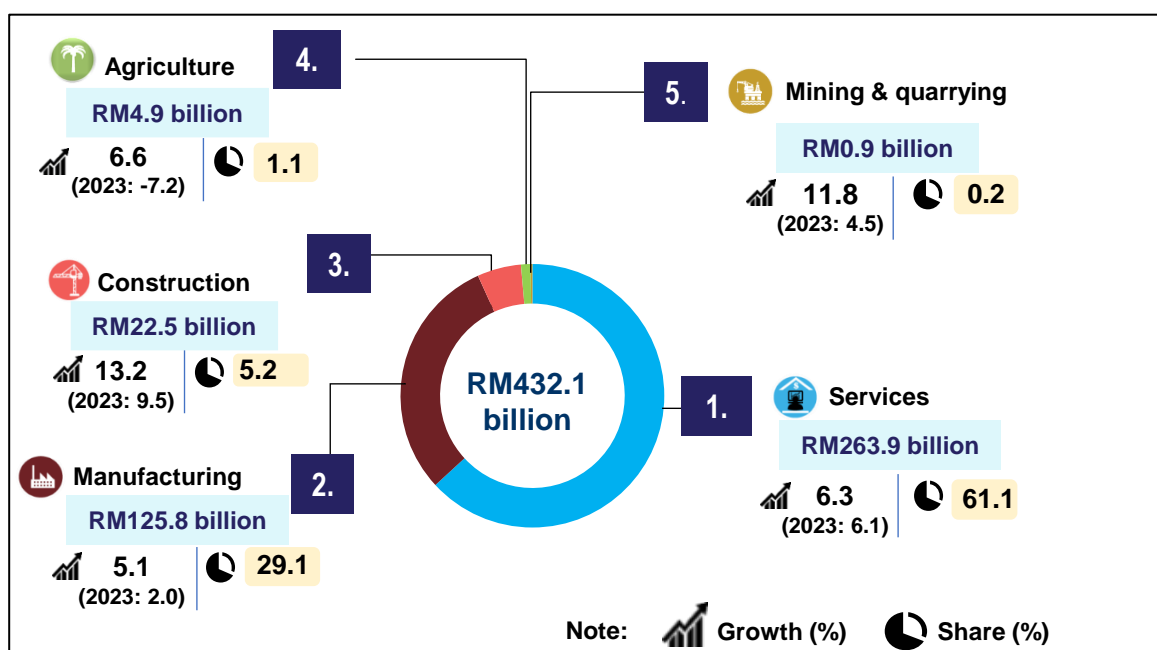**Chart 23:** *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*

19

Selangor

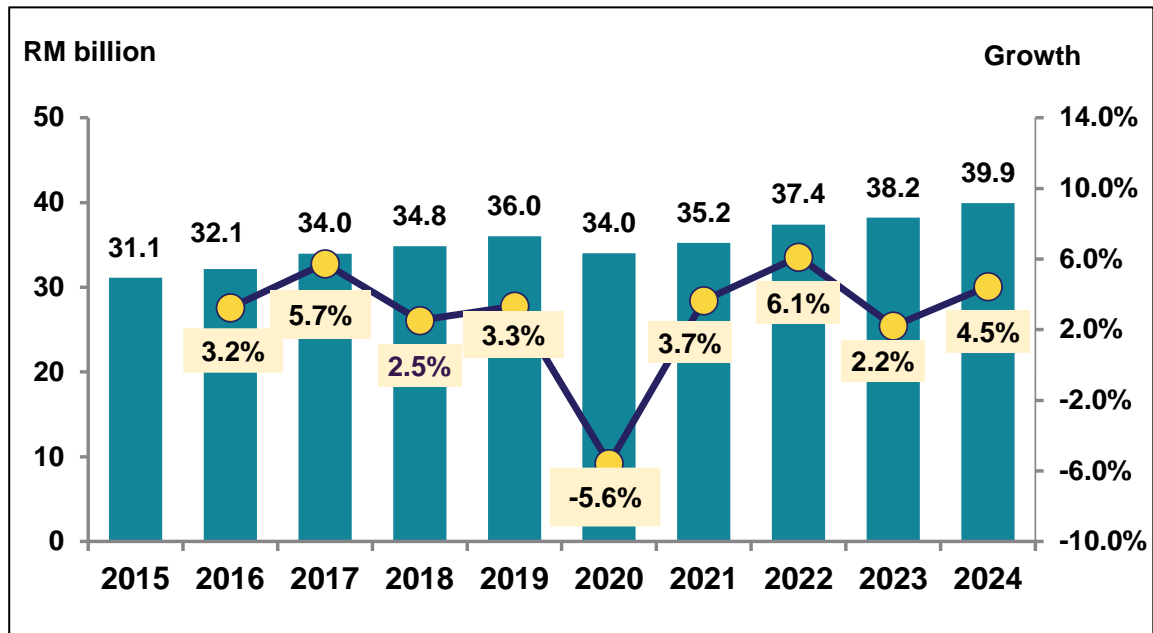**Chart 24:** *Time series of Selangor's GDP, 2015-2024*

RM billion

Growth

Year	GDP (RM billion)	Growth
2015	268.8	
2016	281.8	4.8%
2017	302.2	7.2%
2018	323.2	7.0%
2019	345.0	6.7%
2020	326.8	-5.3%
2021	344.1	5.3%
2022	385.8	12.1%
2023	406.6	5.4%
2024	432.1	6.3%

Chart 25: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*

4. Agriculture
RM4.9 billion
6.6 (2023: -7.2) | 1.1

5. Mining & quarrying
RM0.9 billion
11.8 (2023: 4.5) | 0.2

3. Construction
RM22.5 billion
13.2 (2023: 9.5) | 5.2

RM432.1 billion

1. Services
RM263.9 billion
6.3 (2023: 6.1) | 61.1

2. Manufacturing
RM125.8 billion
5.1 (2023: 2.0) | 29.1

Note: Growth (%) | Share (%)

20

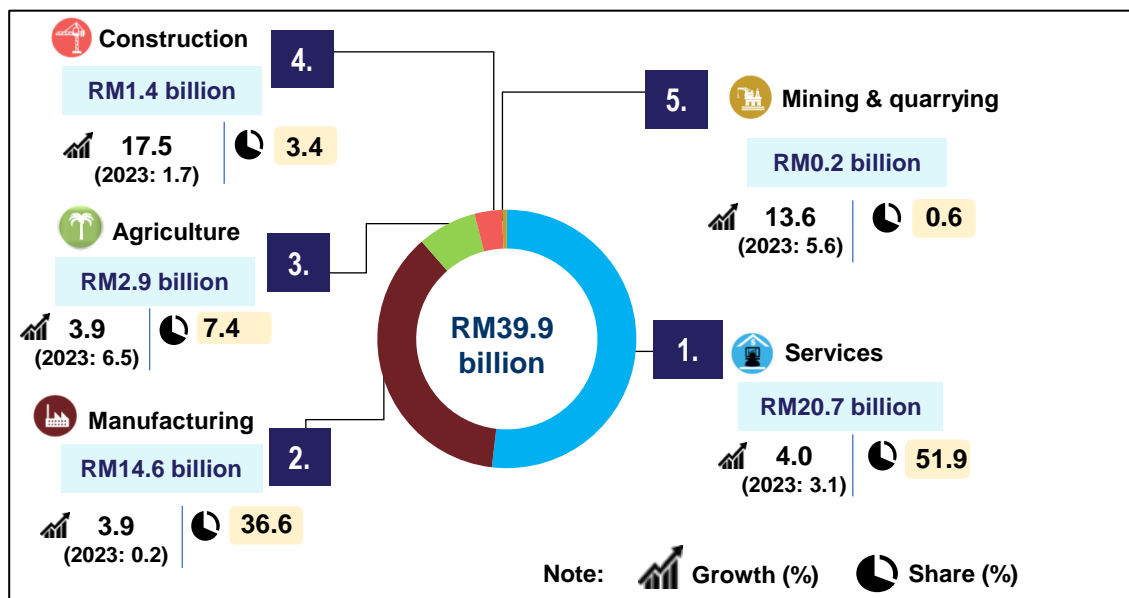**Terengganu**

Chart 26: *Time series of Terengganu's GDP, 2015-2024*

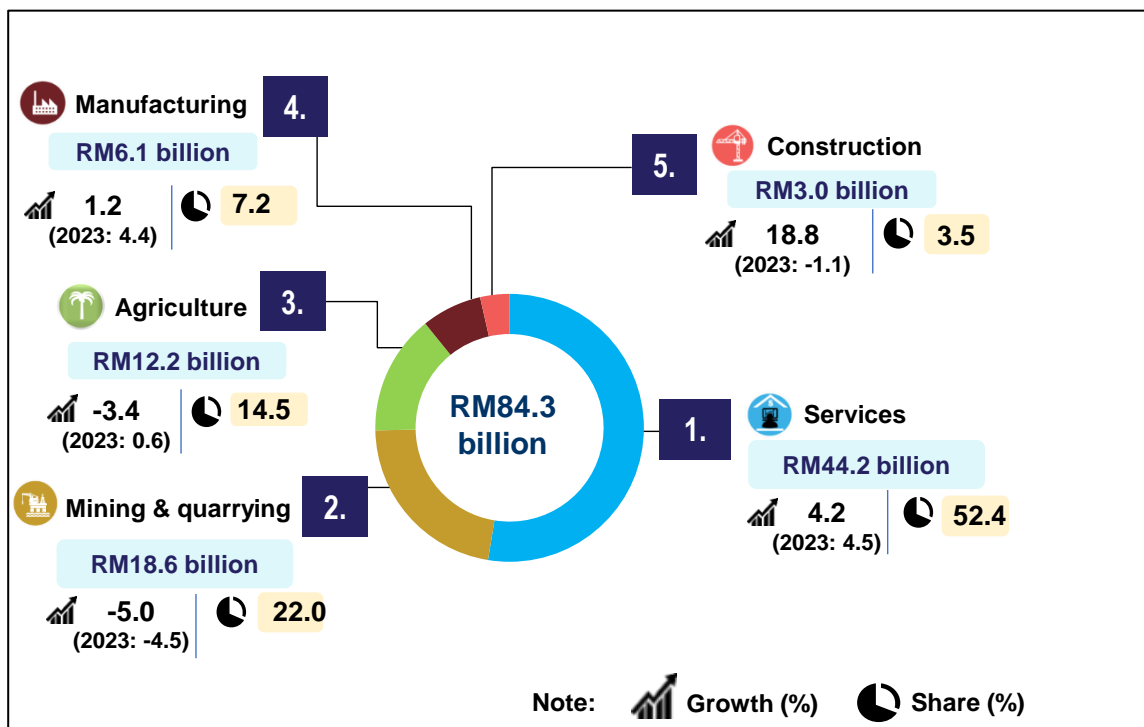
Chart 27: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*

🏗️ **Construction**

RM1.4 billion

📈 **17.5** (2023: 1.7)   🥧 **3.4**

🌴 **Agriculture**

RM2.9 billion

📈 **3.9** (2023: 6.5)   🥧 **7.4**

🏭 **Manufacturing**

RM14.6 billion

📈 **3.9** (2023: 0.2)   🥧 **36.6**

4.

5. 🏭 **Mining & quarrying**

RM0.2 billion

📈 **13.6** (2023: 5.6)   🥧 **0.6**

3.

RM39.9 billion

2.

1. 🏠 **Services**

RM20.7 billion

📈 **4.0** (2023: 3.1)   🥧 **51.9**

Note: 📈 Growth (%)   🥧 Share (%)

Sabah

Chart 28: *Time series of Sabah's GDP, 2015-2024*

RM billion   **Growth**

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
RM billion	73.8	77.5	83.8	85.0	85.6	77.8	79.0	82.2	83.4	84.3
Growth		5.1%	8.1%	1.5%	0.7%	-9.1%	1.5%	4.0%	1.4%	1.1%
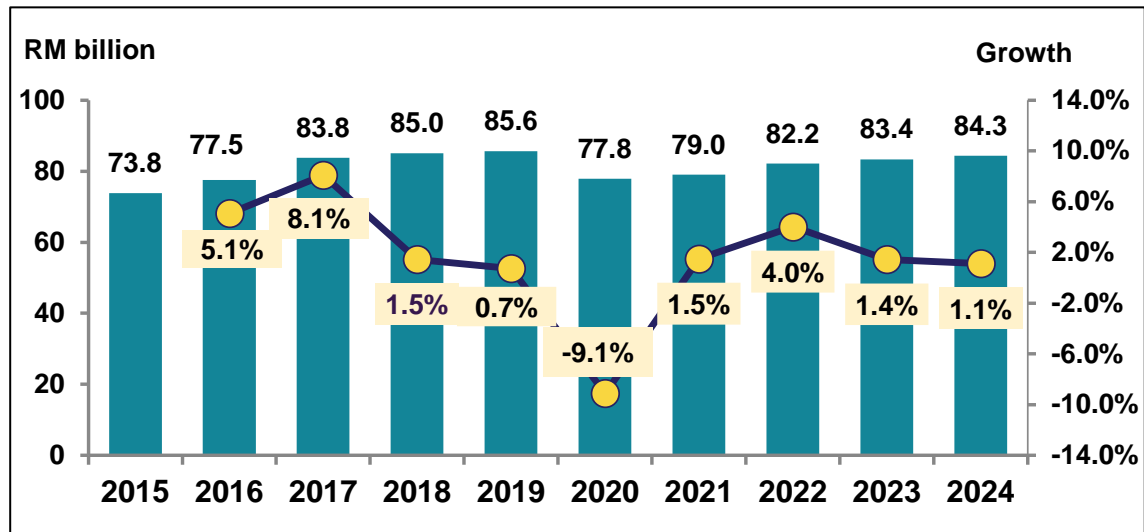
Chart 29: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*

Manufacturing
RM6.1 billion
1.2 (2023: 4.4) | 7.2

Construction
RM3.0 billion
18.8 (2023: -1.1) | 3.5

Agriculture
RM12.2 billion
-3.4 (2023: 0.6) | 14.5

RM84.3 billion

Services
RM44.2 billion
4.2 (2023: 4.5) | 52.4

Mining & quarrying
RM18.6 billion
-5.0 (2023: -4.5) | 22.0
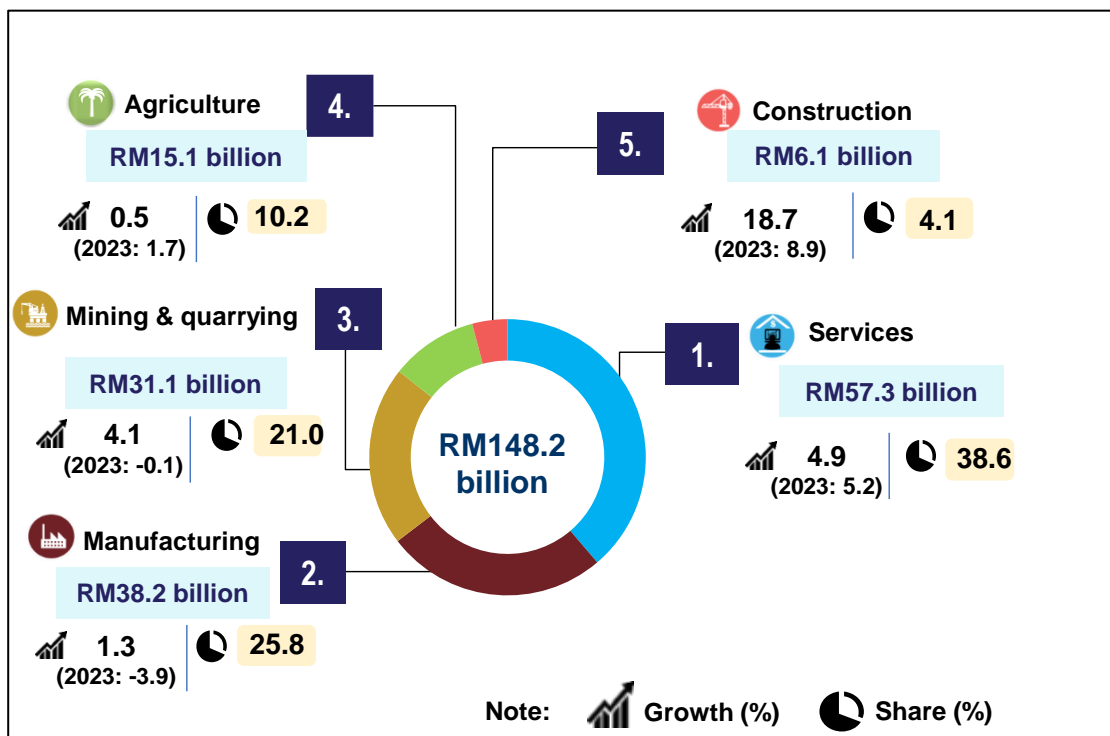
Note: Growth (%)   Share (%)

22

Sarawak

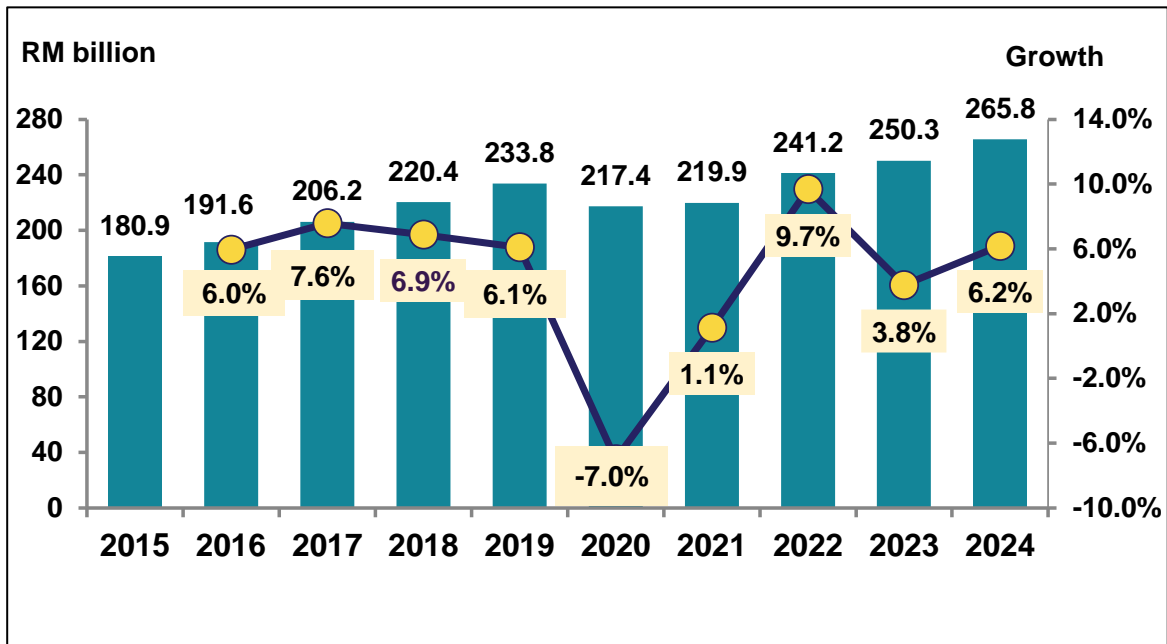**Chart 30:** *Time series of Sarawak's GDP, 2015-2024*
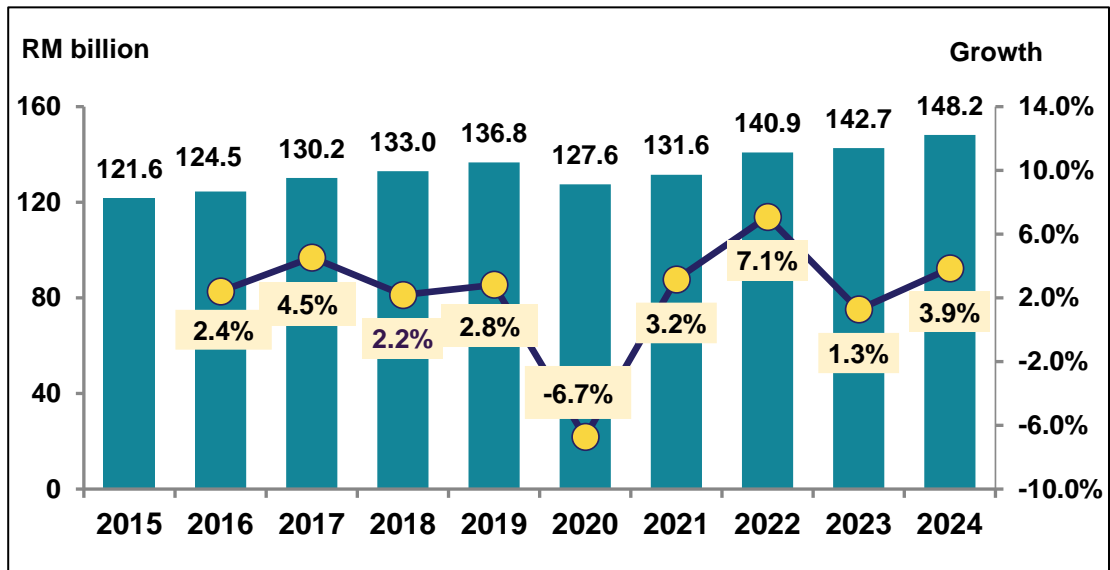
Chart 31: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*
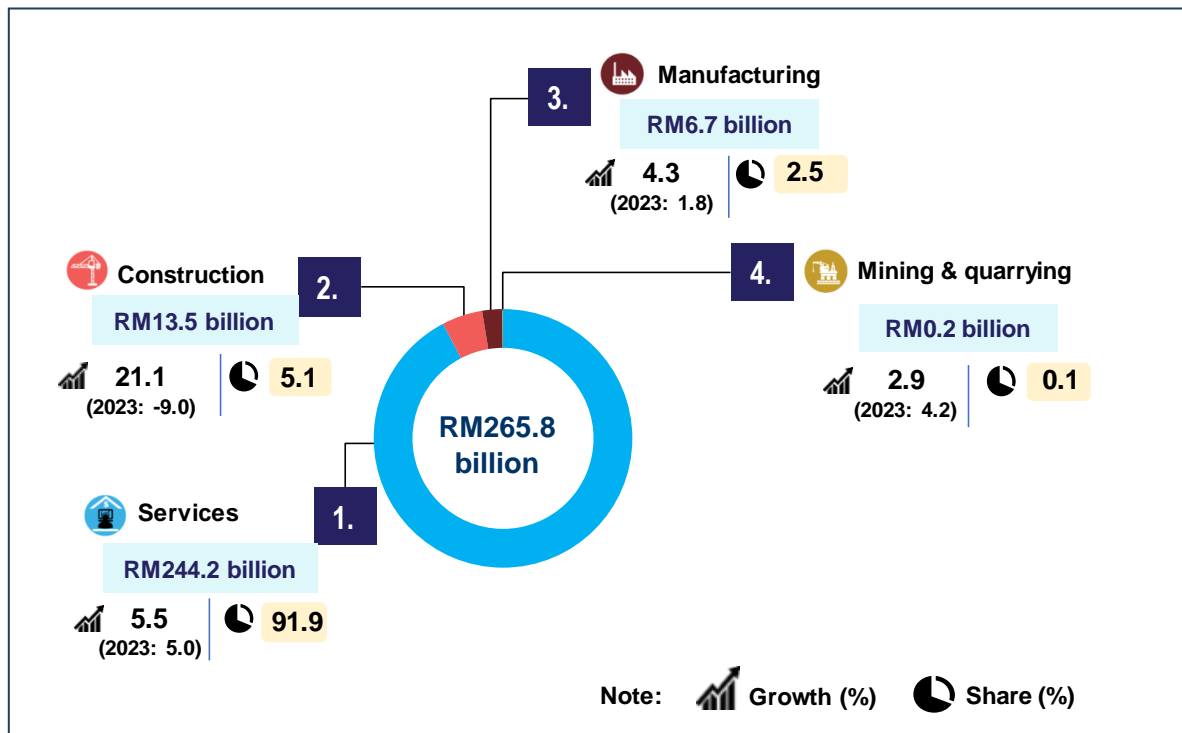

23

Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

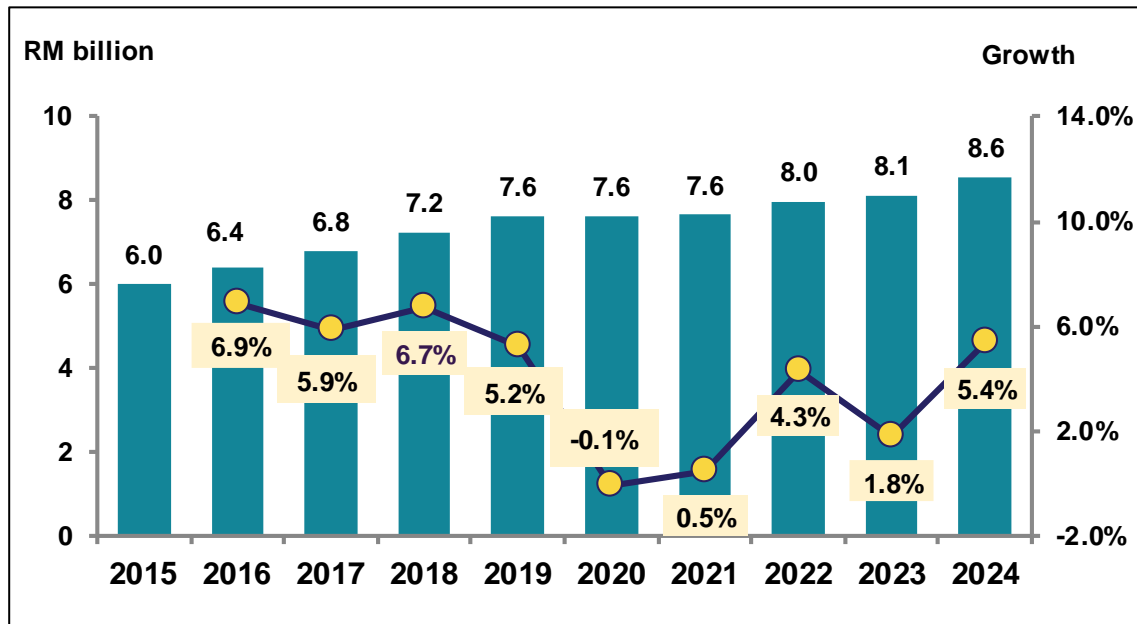***Chart 32:*** *Time series of Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur's GDP, 2015-2024*

Chart 33: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*

Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

Chart 34: *Time series of Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan's GDP, 2015-2024*

Chart 35: *Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)*