



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) MENGIKUT NEGERI 2025

Semua negeri mencatat pertumbuhan ekonomi positif pada 2025, dengan Johor (8.0%), Pulau Pinang (7.3%), Selangor (6.3%) dan Perak (5.7%), mengatasi kadar pertumbuhan nasional (5.2%)

PUTRAJAYA, 1 JULAI 2026 – Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menerbitkan **KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2025** 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 15 Mei 2026. Pada tahun 2025, ekonomi Malaysia berkembang lebih baik dengan semua negeri mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif.

Ekonomi Malaysia berkembang 5.2 peratus pada tahun 2025, mengekalkan momentum pertumbuhan yang dicatatkan pada tahun sebelumnya dengan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM1.74 trilion (2024: RM1.65 trilion). Prestasi ini disokong oleh pertumbuhan yang meluas merentasi semua sektor utama ekonomi. Sektor Perkhidmatan, kekal sebagai penyumbang terbesar kepada ekonomi dengan sumbangan 59.5 peratus, berkembang 5.4 peratus. Sektor Pembuatan meningkat 4.5 peratus manakala penyumbang seterusnya kepada pertumbuhan ini adalah Sektor Pertanian merekodkan 2.2 peratus kenaikan. Sementara itu, Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian bertumbuh sederhana sebanyak 0.6 peratus berbanding 1.2 peratus pada tahun 2024. Sebaliknya, Sektor Pembinaan terus mengekalkan momentum sebagai sektor yang berkembang paling pesat, mencatatkan pertumbuhan 12.2 peratus (2024: 17.6%), didorong oleh pengembangan kukuh dalam semua segmen.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin melaporkan bahawa semua negeri merekodkan pertumbuhan KDNK yang positif pada tahun 2025 dengan Johor mendahului pertumbuhan KDNK negeri pada kadar 8.0 peratus. Ini diikuti Pulau Pinang 7.3 peratus, Selangor 6.3 peratus dan Perak 5.7 peratus, turut mengatasi pertumbuhan ekonomi negara sebanyak 5.2 peratus. Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak dan Pulau Pinang kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada ekonomi Malaysia, menyumbang 67.9 peratus.

Johor mencatat pertumbuhan ekonomi tertinggi mengatasi semua negeri pada kadar 8.0 peratus dengan nilai ekonomi mencecah RM171 bilion pada tahun 2025, menyumbang hampir 10 peratus kepada ekonomi Malaysia. Perkembangan industri pusat data menjadi pemacu utama pertumbuhan ekonomi negeri ini, khususnya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan. Sektor Perkhidmatan berkembang kukuh 9.9 peratus (2024: 6.0%), disokong subsektor Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan ICT yang melonjak 20.8 peratus. Lonjakan ini mencerminkan perkembangan pesat infrastruktur digital susulan perkembangan pusat data serta pengukuhan aktiviti logistik di negeri ini. Subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan turut meningkat 6.7 peratus didorong oleh peningkatan aktiviti pelancongan domestik dan antarabangsa yang terus merangsang perbelanjaan pengguna serta permintaan terhadap perkhidmatan berkaitan. Sektor Pembuatan yang menyumbang 28.0 peratus kepada ekonomi Johor bertumbuh 4.0 peratus, dipacu oleh komponen terbesar sektor tersebut iaitu Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal yang meningkat 4.9 peratus, menunjukkan peningkatan permintaan terhadap komponen elektronik, peralatan elektrik dan penyelesaian digital berteknologi tinggi. Sementara itu, sektor Pembinaan kekal mencatatkan pertumbuhan dua digit iaitu 26.7 peratus, terutama dalam segmen Pembinaan bangunan yang melonjak 47.4 peratus. Pertumbuhan pesat ini disumbang terutamanya oleh peningkatan aktiviti pembinaan bangunan bukan kediaman, khususnya kemudahan pusat data yang terus memperkukuh kedudukan Johor sebagai hab ekonomi digital negara.

Pulau Pinang muncul sebagai negeri kedua paling pantas berkembang pada tahun 2025 dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi sebanyak 7.3 peratus, bernilai RM130.3 bilion. Prestasi memberangsangkan ini didorong terutamanya oleh sektor Pembuatan yang berkembang 10.0 peratus (2024: 4.0%), khasnya Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal, 12.7 peratus. Pada tempoh sama, prestasi eksport E&E melonjak kepada 28.2 peratus (2024: 5.0%), menunjukkan permintaan global yang berterusan terhadap produk semikonduktor dan elektronik. Perkembangan ini terus mengukuhkan kedudukan Pulau Pinang sebagai hab utama elektrik dan elektronik (E&E) negara. Sektor Perkhidmatan turut menyumbang kepada pengembangan ekonomi negeri ini dengan pertumbuhan 4.1 peratus, disokong subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan serta Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan ICT, masing-masing 5.6 peratus dan 2.7 peratus. Begitu juga di **Kedah**, prestasi Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal yang merekodkan pertumbuhan 4.8 peratus di samping Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka yang meningkat 7.5 peratus, memacu pertumbuhan Sektor Pembuatan kepada 5.0 peratus. Sementara itu, Sektor Perkhidmatan bertumbuh 3.9 peratus, didorong subsektor Perkhidmatan Kerajaan (6.2%) serta Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (3.5%), sekali gus menyokong KDNK Kedah untuk berkembang pada kadar 4.1 peratus pada tahun 2025.

Selangor kekal sebagai penyumbang utama ekonomi Malaysia dengan sumbangan 26.5 peratus, mencatatkan KDNK berjumlah RM460.1 bilion pada tahun 2025, terus berkembang pada kadar 6.3 peratus. Ia dipacu terutamanya oleh sektor

Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan. Sektor Perkhidmatan yang merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada ekonomi negeri Selangor bertumbuh 6.0 peratus. Ia disokong oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang meningkat 6.3 peratus, mencerminkan permintaan pengguna yang kekal kukuh serta peningkatan aktiviti berkaitan pelancongan. Sementara itu, subsektor Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan ICT bertumbuh 6.7 peratus dirangsang oleh pembangunan pesat pusat data, pengembangan ekonomi digital serta peningkatan aktiviti logistik dan rantai bekalan. Penyumbang kedua terbesar iaitu sektor Pembuatan yang menyumbang 28.5 peratus, bertumbuh 4.1 peratus didorong oleh beberapa subsektor utama. Antaranya Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal yang meningkat 8.9 peratus serta Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik, 6.3 peratus.

Bagi **Perak**, ekonominya berkembang 5.7 peratus, tertinggi pernah dicapai semenjak sedekad lepas. Lonjakan ini dipacu sektor Pembuatan yang mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan yang memberangsangkan iaitu 15.2 peratus, terutama melibatkan Peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain, 162.9 peratus, didorong oleh peningkatan aktiviti pembuatan automotif di negeri ini. Pada tempoh sama, Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal dan Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan turut meningkat masing-masing 10.9 peratus dan 19.2 peratus. Sektor Perkhidmatan terus menunjukkan prestasi yang baik dengan pertumbuhan 3.4 peratus, terutama dalam Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang bertumbuh 3.8 peratus.

W.P. Kuala Lumpur mencatat pertumbuhan 5.2 peratus pada tahun 2025. Ibu negara ini menjana nilai ekonomi sebanyak RM265.1 bilion, kekal sebagai penyumbang kedua tertinggi selepas Selangor. Sektor Perkhidmatan yang menyumbang lebih 90 peratus kepada ekonomi wilayah ini merupakan pamacu utama pertumbuhan (5.2%). Ia diperkukuh oleh pengembangan dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (5.0%) serta Kewangan & insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (5.3%). Sementara itu, dua lagi Wilayah Persekutuan iaitu **W.P. Putrajaya** dan **W.P. Labuan** masing-masing meningkat 4.8 peratus dan 1.7 peratus. Pertumbuhan di W.P. Putrajaya sebahagian besarnya disokong sektor Perkhidmatan yang menyumbang 96.4 peratus, kekal bertumbuh pada kadar 5.0 peratus. Pertumbuhan ini dipacu Perkhidmatan Kerajaan 5.2 peratus dan Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan 6.4 peratus. Sebaliknya, W.P. Labuan yang merupakan hab kewangan luar pesisir utama Malaysia merekodkan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih perlahan iaitu 1.7 peratus berbanding 5.3 peratus pada tahun sebelum. Ini disebabkan oleh Sektor Perkhidmatan yang menyumbang 80.2 peratus kepada KDNK wilayah ini meningkat lebih perlahan, iaitu 2.1 peratus (2024: 6.3%), terutama subsektor Kewangan & insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan, 1.0 peratus (2024: 7.9%), sekali gus menyederhanakan pertumbuhan ekonomi keseluruhan W.P. Labuan.

Sementara itu, ekonomi **Sabah** meningkat lebih tinggi iaitu 5.1 peratus berbanding 1.2 peratus pada tahun 2024. Pertumbuhan ini didorong sektor Perkhidmatan yang merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada KDNK Sabah dengan sumbangan sebanyak 52.1 peratus, berkembang 4.5 peratus, disokong oleh aktiviti berkaitan pelancongan seperti Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (4.6%), seiring dengan peningkatan ketibaan pelancong sebanyak 20.4 peratus. Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian yang merangkumi 22.0 peratus daripada ekonomi negeri, melantun 4.9 peratus berbanding kemerosotan 4.9 peratus pada tahun lalu berikutan pemulihan dalam pengeluaran Minyak mentah dan kondensat sebanyak 5.0 peratus (2024: -7.9%). Sektor Pertanian yang merupakan penyumbang ketiga terbesar kepada ekonomi negeri ini turut memulih kepada 0.9 peratus (2024: -3.2%), disumbangkan peningkatan Kelapa sawit sebanyak 4.3 peratus selepas menyusut 6.1 peratus pada tahun 2024. Walau bagaimanapun, subsektor Perikanan dan Perhutanan & pembalakan Sabah menyusut mendorong kepada pertumbuhan sektor yang marginal. Seiring dengan pengeluaran Kelapa sawit yang lebih tinggi, sektor Pembuatan turut mengukuh 5.0 peratus dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan pengeluaran Produk minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan, khususnya yang melibatkan minyak sawit, iaitu dari 0.1 peratus kepada 6.8 peratus.

KDNK Sarawak bernilai RM153.5 bilion pada tahun 2025, mencatat pertumbuhan 3.6 peratus. Prestasi ini disokong Sektor Perkhidmatan yang terus mengukuh pada kadar 5.4 peratus, diterajui oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (6.0%) dan Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan ICT (6.8%). Sektor Pertanian turut mencatat prestasi memberangsangkan dengan pertumbuhan 4.3 peratus, didorong oleh pengeluaran Kelapa sawit yang meningkat 7.2 peratus berbanding 0.9 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Sebaliknya, Sektor Pembuatan yang menyumbang 24.9 peratus kepada ekonomi negeri berkembang secara sederhana sebanyak 0.1 peratus, berikutan penguncupan dalam Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (-0.5%), khususnya Produk petroleum bertapis (-0.7%). Pada tempoh sama, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian, penyumbang ketiga terbesar kepada ekonomi negeri, mencatat pertumbuhan 2.7 peratus (2024: 4.8%) disumbangkan oleh pengeluaran Gas asli yang merangkumi 72.2 peratus daripada nilai ditambah sektor ini, meningkat lebih perlahan iaitu 0.7 peratus.

DOSM turut menjelaskan, “Kedudukan Sektor Pertanian sebagai penyumbang kedua terbesar selepas sektor Perkhidmatan di Kelantan, Pahang dan Perlis mencerminkan peranannya yang berterusan sebagai penyumbang kepada keterjaminan makanan negara, mempengaruhi ekonomi secara menyeluruh di negeri-negeri ini.” Ekonomi negeri **Kelantan** berkembang sebanyak 4.1 peratus kepada RM29.8 bilion, disokong oleh pengukuhan berterusan sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pertanian yang menyumbang lebih 90 peratus kepada struktur ekonomi negeri ini. Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatat pertumbuhan 4.0 peratus, didorong subsektor Perkhidmatan Kerajaan serta Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan. Manakala Sektor Pertanian yang merangkumi 19.8 peratus daripada KDNK negeri, meningkat daripada 1.5 peratus ke 3.6 peratus dipacu oleh peningkatan dalam pengeluaran Kelapa sawit dan Sayur-sayuran. Ekonomi negeri **Pahang** berkembang pada kadar

3.2 peratus berbanding 5.8 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Sektor Perkhidmatan terus mengekalkan momentum pertumbuhan sebanyak 5.0 peratus, disokong oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (5.8%) serta Perkhidmatan Lain (5.4%). Seterusnya, sektor Pertanian yang merupakan penyumbang kedua terbesar kepada ekonomi Pahang dengan sumbangan 22.4 peratus, bertumbuh lebih sederhana iaitu 2.7 peratus (2024: 9.3%), berikutan pengeluaran Kelapa sawit yang menyederhana kepada 4.6 peratus berbanding 17.1 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Begitu juga di **Perlis**, ekonominya berkembang pada kadar 2.0 peratus (2024: 3.2%) dirangsang peningkatan dalam Sektor Perkhidmatan sebanyak 3.1 peratus. Namun begitu, pertumbuhan ekonomi negeri ini diperlahankan oleh penguncupan sektor Pertanian sebanyak 1.9 peratus (2024: 2.8%), terutama dalam subsektor Perikanan Marin dan Ternakan yang masing-masing merosot 6.7 peratus dan 4.7 peratus.

Sektor Pembuatan terus menjadi penyumbang kedua tertinggi di Melaka, Negeri Sembilan dan Terengganu, menyumbang lebih 35 peratus kepada ekonomi negeri masing-masing. Ekonomi negeri **Melaka** buat pertama kali melebihi RM50 bilion, iaitu RM50.3 bilion berbanding 2024 (RM 48.8 billion), meningkat sebanyak 3.0 peratus, Perkembangan ini didorong pertumbuhan 4.8 peratus dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, khasnya subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang berkembang 6.2 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, pertumbuhan ekonomi keseluruhan diperlahankan oleh Sektor Pembuatan yang berkembang perlahan iaitu sebanyak 1.1 peratus (2024: 3.8%) disebabkan oleh penyusutan dalam Peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain serta Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik, masing-masing 6.2 peratus dan 3.0 peratus. Bagi **Negeri Sembilan**, KDNK meningkat 2.6 peratus berbanding 4.6 peratus pada tahun sebelum. Pertumbuhan ini disokong sektor Perkhidmatan yang berkembang 3.0 peratus (2024: 4.6%), terutama Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (4.7%). Sektor Pembuatan meningkat sederhana, iaitu 1.9 peratus (2024: 3.9%). Walaupun penyumbang utama sektor ini iaitu Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal meningkat 3.9 peratus, penyumbang tertinggi seterusnya iaitu Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik menyusut 3.9 peratus, terutama Produk petroleum bertapis yang jatuh 2.9 peratus. Sektor Pertanian juga menyederhana sebanyak 1.2 peratus berbanding pertumbuhan kukuh 8.5 peratus pada tahun 2024, sebahagian besarnya disebabkan oleh penyusutan pengeluaran komoditi utamanya iaitu Kelapa sawit (-0.1%). Begitu juga di **Terengganu**, ekonominya berkembang sebanyak 1.6 peratus dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan (3.6%), terutama subsektor Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan ICT (3.5%) dan Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (3.8%). Sebaliknya, sektor Pembuatan merosot 1.2 peratus, disebabkan oleh Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik yang merupakan penyumbang tertinggi sektor ini (94.5%) menyusut 1.6 peratus, terutama Produk Kimia (-0.9%). Ini sekali gus memperlahankan pertumbuhan ekonomi negeri Terengganu.

Beralih kepada KDNK per kapita, nilai KDNK per kapita nasional meningkat daripada RM56,772 pada tahun 2024 kepada RM59,167. Enam (6) negeri merekodkan nilai KDNK per kapita melebihi paras nasional iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM144,898), W.P. Putrajaya (RM126,359), W.P. Labuan (RM88,764), Pulau Pinang (RM80,584), Sarawak (RM73,757) dan Selangor (RM70,362).

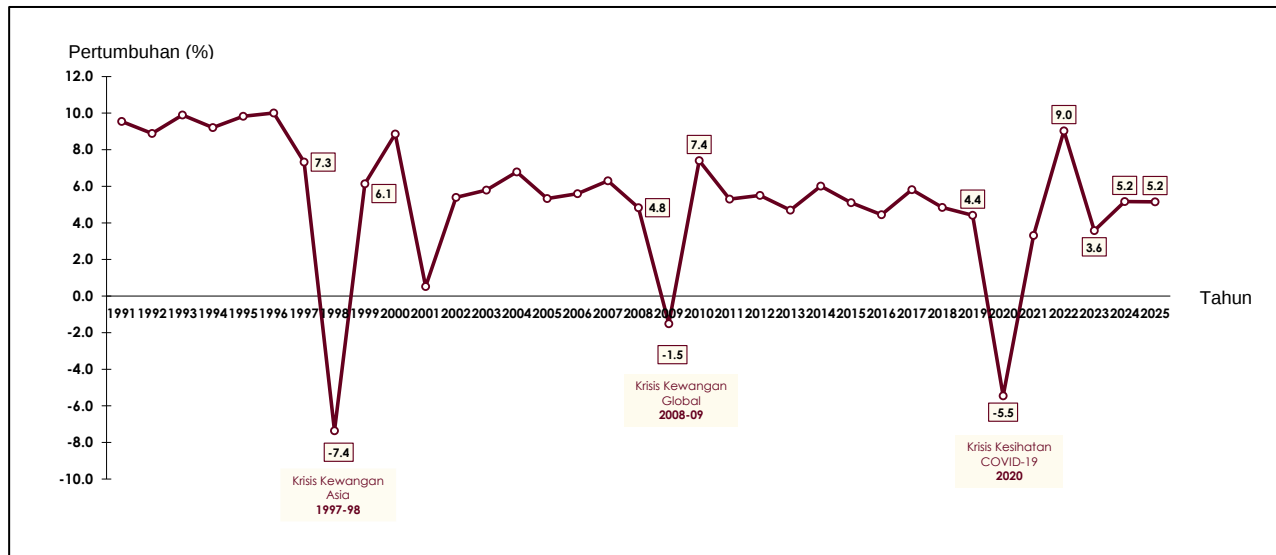
Seterusnya, DOSM merumuskan, "Ekonomi Malaysia bagi tahun 2026 berdasarkan Indeks Pelopor dari Januari hingga April 2026 mencerminkan prospek pertumbuhan ekonomi yang optimistik meskipun berhadapan dengan ketidaktentuan global yang berlarutan. Aktiviti pelaburan yang berterusan serta permintaan berkaitan teknologi digital dan pusat data dijangka terus menjadi pemangkin kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi negara. Pertumbuhan ini turut disokong oleh prestasi KDNK bagi suku pertama 2026 yang mencatat kadar pertumbuhan 5.4 peratus. Meskipun kadar ini sedikit rendah berbanding 6.2 peratus pada suku keempat 2025, ia masih menunjukkan prestasi yang lebih kukuh berbanding 4.4 peratus yang direkodkan pada suku pertama tahun sebelumnya. Persekitaran ekonomi yang menggalakkan ini telah membolehkan pasaran buruh negara mengekalkan pertumbuhan yang stabil dengan peningkatan Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh daripada 70.6 peratus pada tahun 2024 kepada 70.8 peratus pada tahun 2025 sekali gus mencatatkan paras tertinggi yang pernah direkodkan. Sementara itu, Kadar Pengangguran pada tahun 2025 terus menunjukkan trend menurun dengan pengurangan sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus kepada 3.0 peratus daripada 3.2 peratus pada tahun 2024." Walau bagaimanapun, antara cabaran utama kepada landskap ekonomi Malaysia adalah ketidaktentuan ekonomi global termasuk ketegangan geopolitik yang semakin meruncing, risiko tenaga serta dasar perdagangan dunia yang memberi impak terhadap momentum pertumbuhan ekonomi negara.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan **Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026)** dengan tema "**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**". Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari **5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026**. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertubuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki **tangga pertama (1)** di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Carta 1: Perubahan peratusan tahunan KDNK, Malaysia, 1991-2025

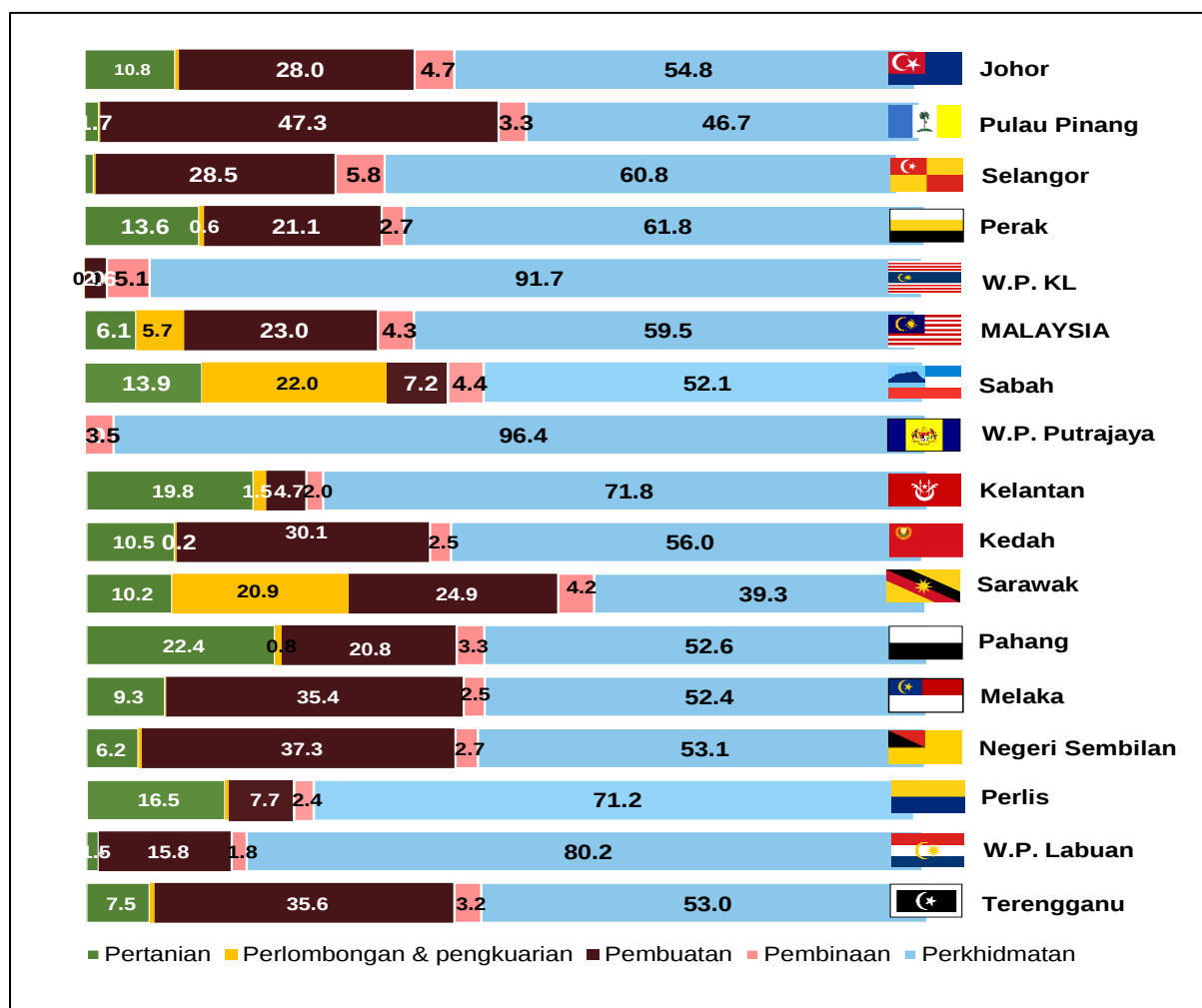


Carta 2: Pertumbuhan ekonomi mengikut negeri dan aktiviti ekonomi, 2025

Negeri	Pertanian	Perombongan & pengkuaran	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan	KDNK 2025	KDNK 2024
Johor	1.1	-2.6	4.0	26.7	9.9	8.0	6.5
Pulau Pinang	1.8	1.1	10.0	13.4	4.1	7.3	4.7
Selangor	4.0	6.8	4.1	16.0	6.0	6.3	6.4
Perak	1.2	7.9	15.2	8.1	3.4	5.7	4.8
WPKL	..	2.5	3.0	6.0	5.2	5.2	6.2
MALAYSIA	2.2	0.6	4.5	12.2	5.4	5.2	5.2
Sabah	0.9	4.9	5.0	28.3	4.5	5.1	1.2
W.P. Putrajaya	..	-	..	0.9	5.0	4.8	5.2
Kelantan	3.6	-1.8	9.3	8.3	4.0	4.1	3.3
Kedah	2.1	-1.9	5.0	-0.6	3.9	4.1	4.2
Sarawak	4.3	2.7	0.1	10.9	5.4	3.6	3.8
Pahang	2.7	-4.9	1.4	-5.3	5.0	3.2	5.8
Melaka	1.8	2.5	1.1	-4.9	4.8	3.0	4.2
Negeri Sembilan	1.2	6.9	1.9	1.2	3.0	2.6	4.6
Perlis	-1.9	2.7	4.2	-8.2	3.1	2.0	3.2
W.P. Labuan	-0.4	-	0.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	5.3
Terengganu	4.2	-2.2	-1.2	-5.8	3.6	1.6	4.5
SUPRA	-	-2.8	-	-	-	-2.8	0.9

Nota:
 .. : tidak berkenaan
 - : tidak tersedia

Carta 3: Struktur ekonomi mengikut negeri dan aktiviti ekonomi, 2025

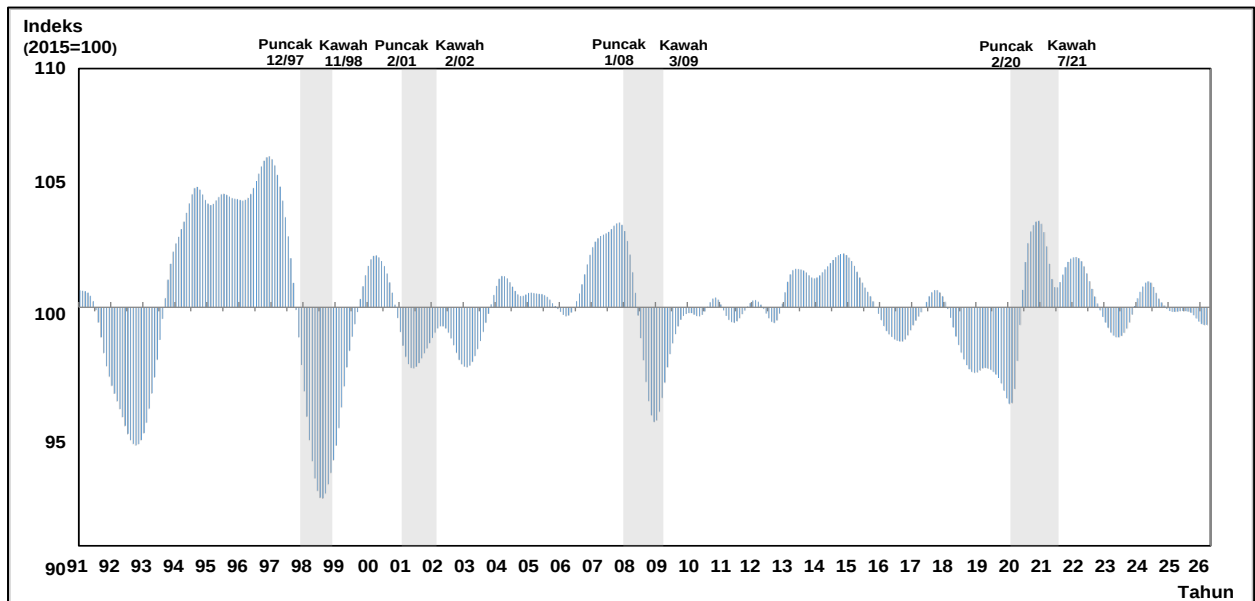


Jadual 1: KDNK per kapita (RM) mengikut negeri, 2025

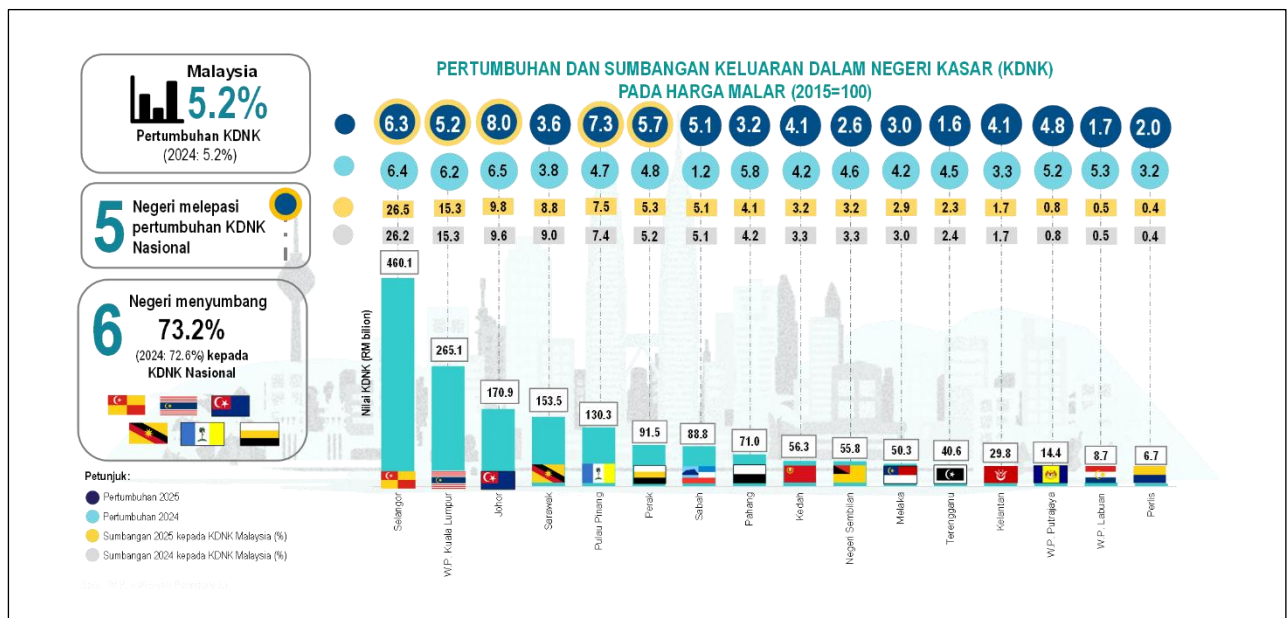
Per kapita (RM)	2024	2025
Johor	44,828	48,031
Kedah	27,311	28,537
Kelantan	17,422	18,085
Melaka	54,587	55,580
Negeri Sembilan	54,039	55,406
Pahang	49,685	52,014
Pulau Pinang	76,107	80,584
Perak	39,057	41,960
Perlis	24,755	25,089
Selangor	66,076	70,362
Terengganu	32,518	32,657
Sabah	30,575	31,125
Sarawak	73,253	73,757
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	137,389	144,898
W.P. Labuan	87,020	88,764
W.P. Putrajaya	119,498	126,359
Malaysia	56,772	59,167

*Pada harga semasa

Carta 4: Indeks Pelopor (2015=100) dan Kitaran Perniagaan (Kawasan Berlorek Kelabu), Januari 1991 hingga April 2026

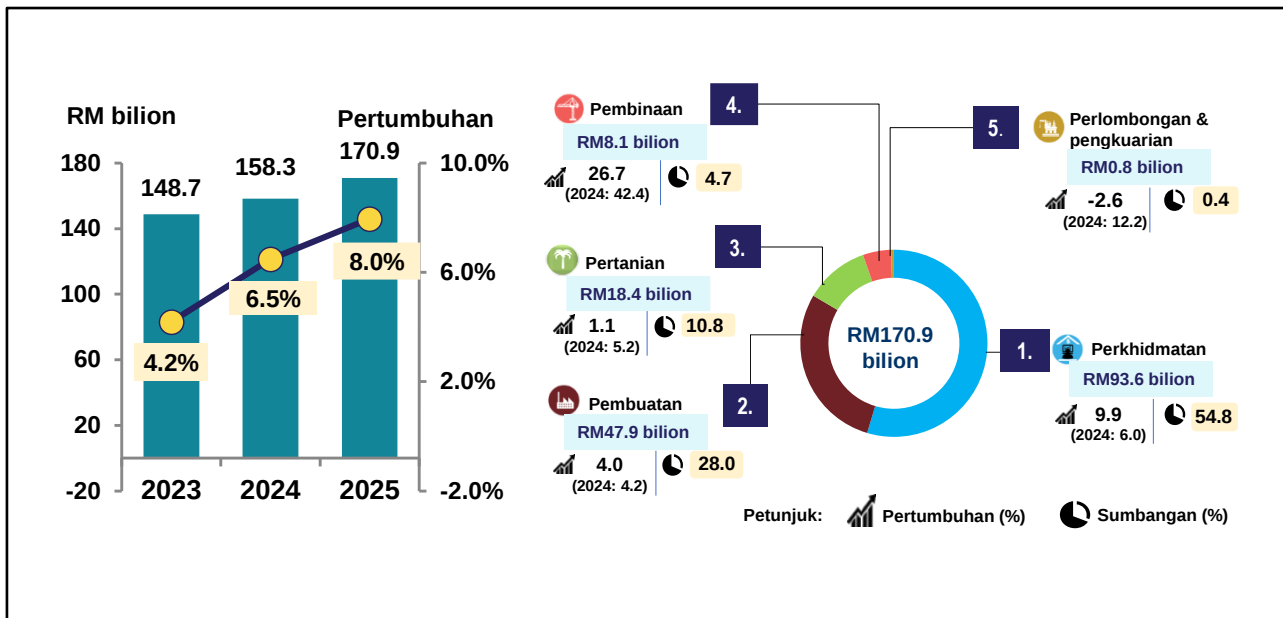


Carta 5: Pertumbuhan dan sumbangan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada harga malar (2015=100)



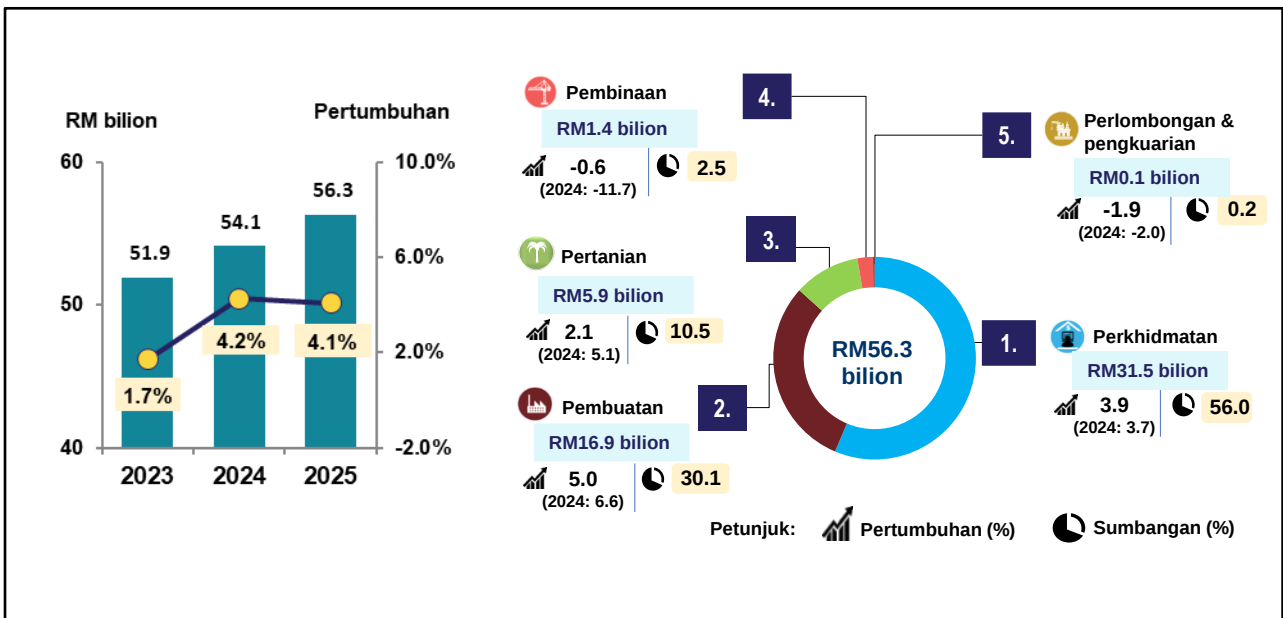
Johor

Carta 6: KDNK Johor, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



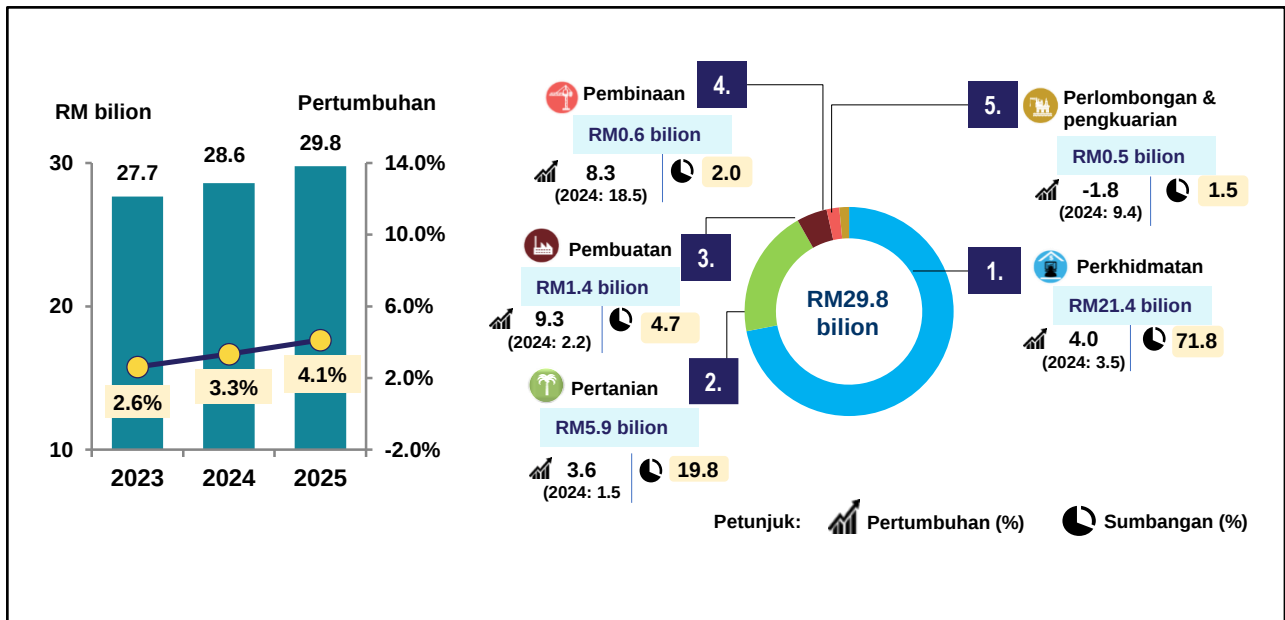
Kedah

Carta 7: KDNK Kedah, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



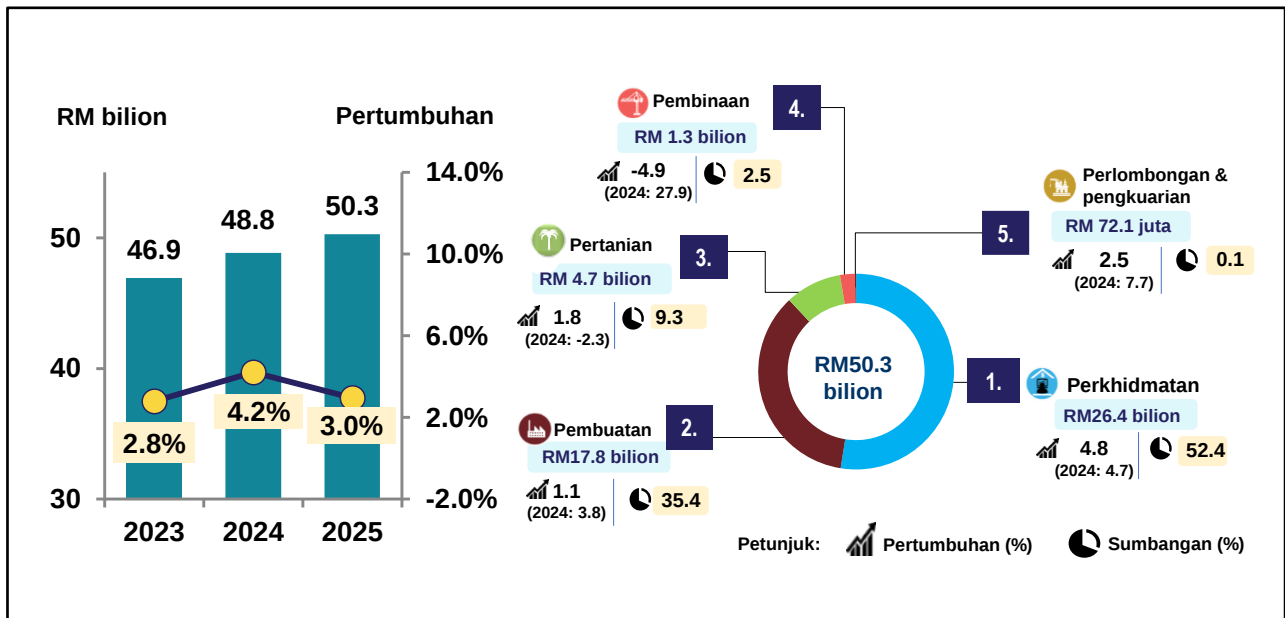
Kelantan

Carta 8: KDNK Kelantan, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



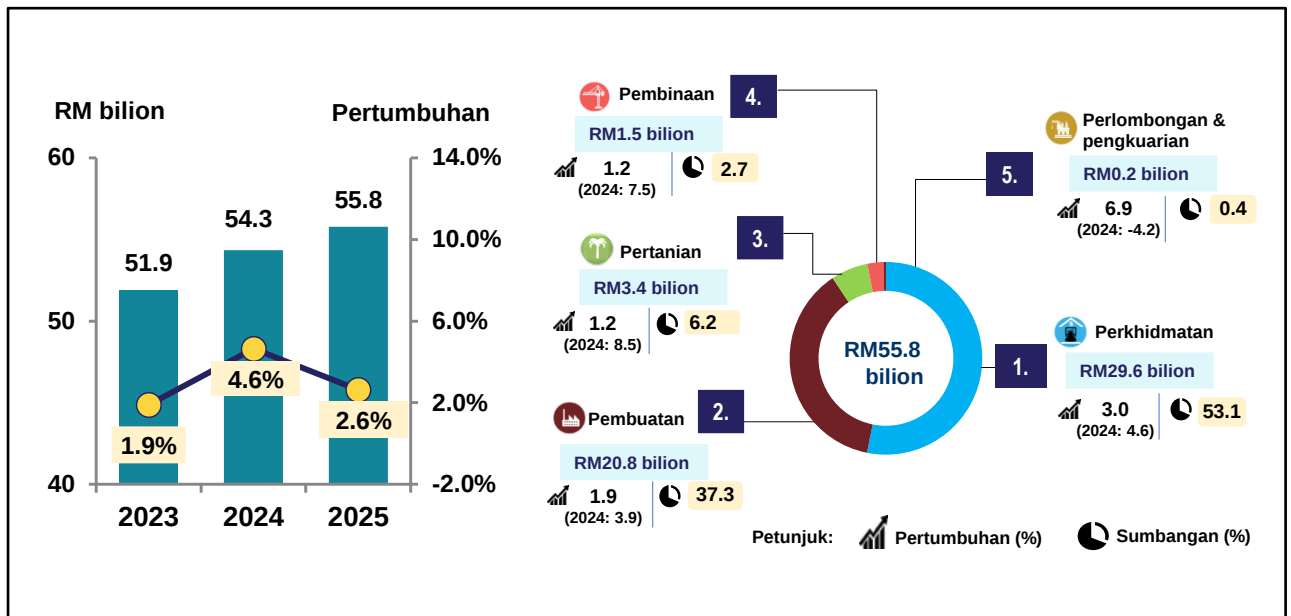
Melaka

Carta 9: KDNK Melaka, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



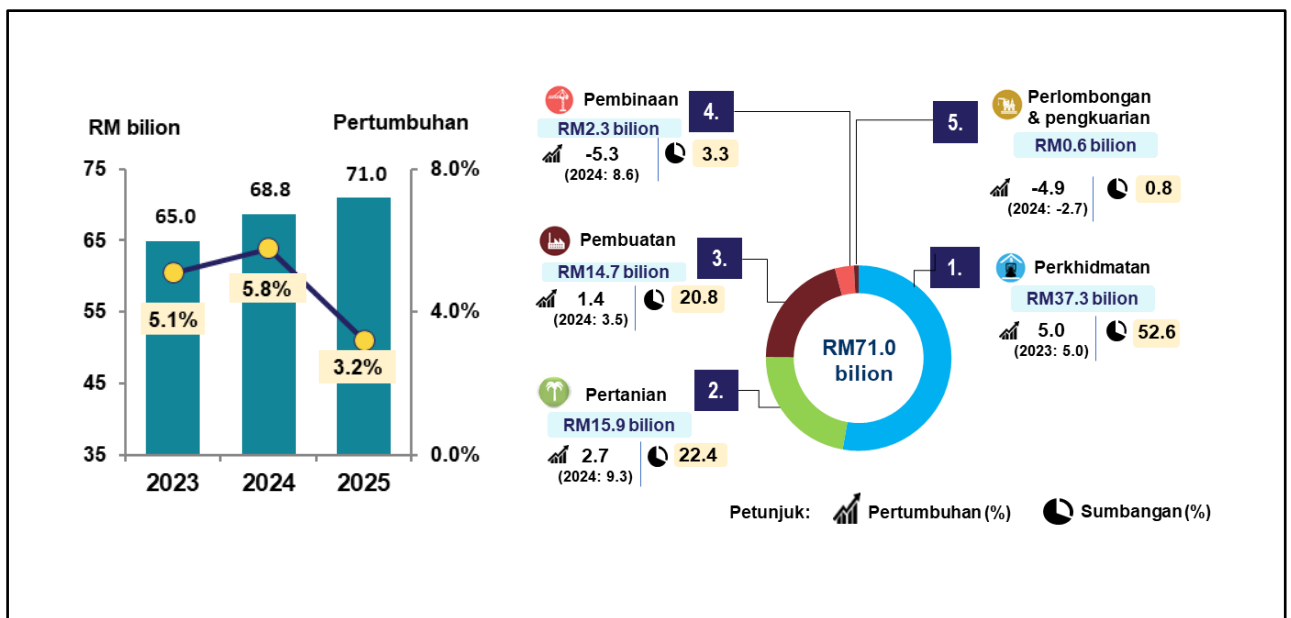
Negeri Sembilan

Carta 10: KDNK Negeri Sembilan, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



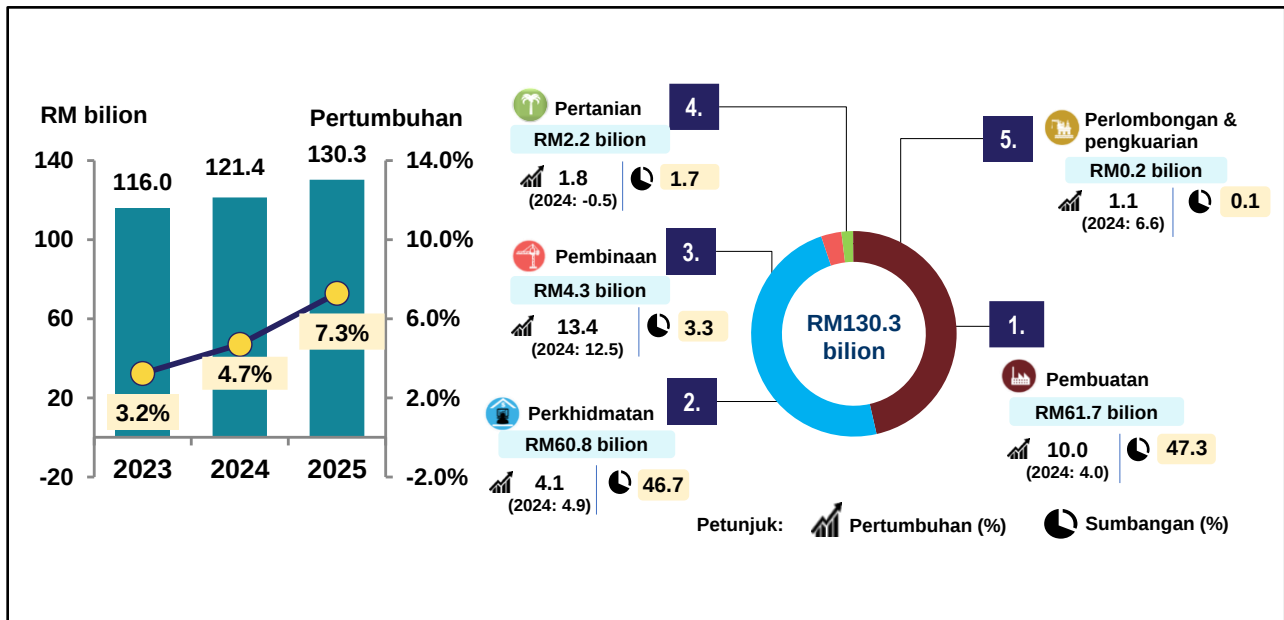
Pahang

Carta 11: KDNK Pahang, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



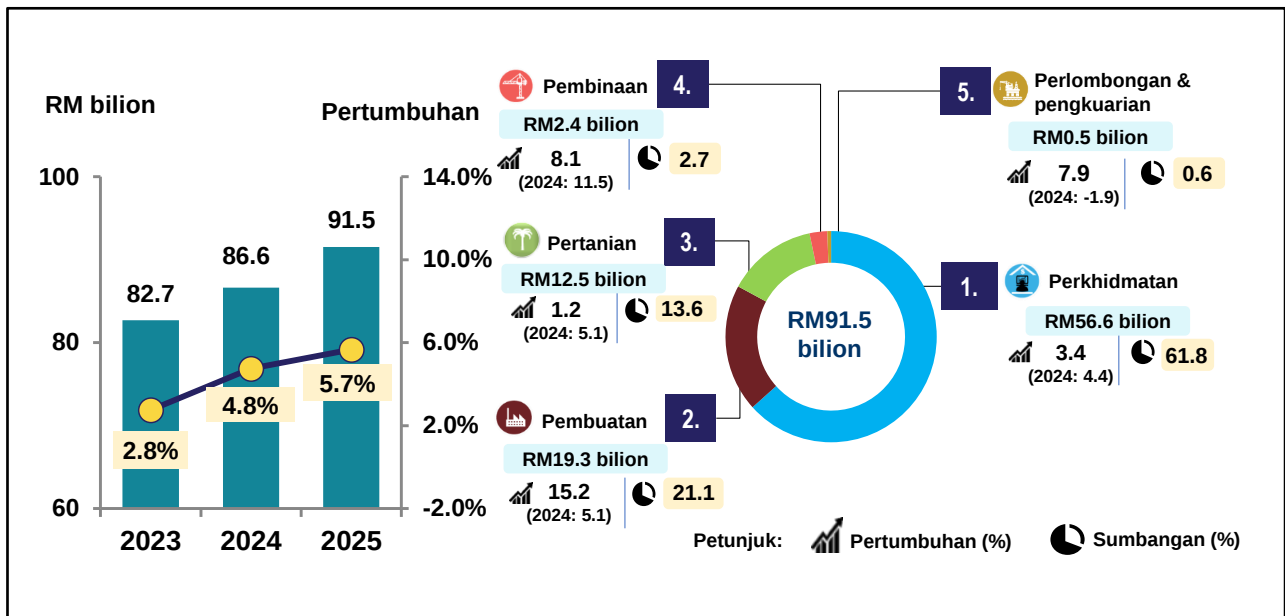
Pulau Pinang

Carta 12: KDNK Pulau Pinang, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



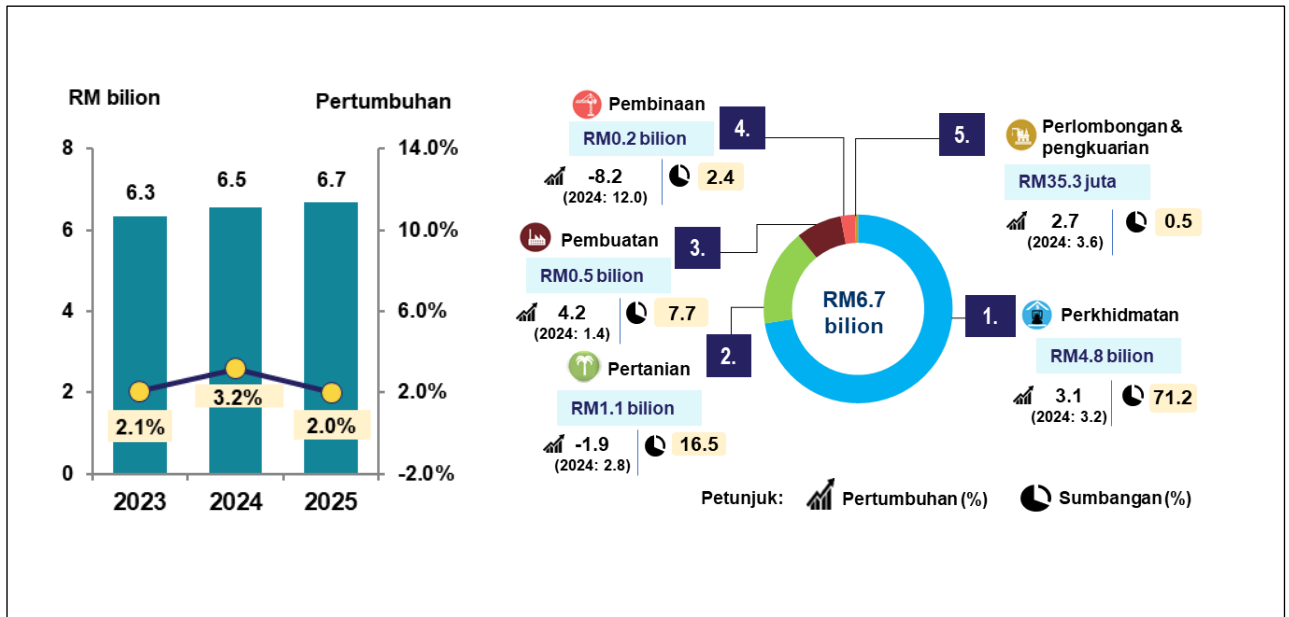
Perak

Carta 13: KDNK Perak, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



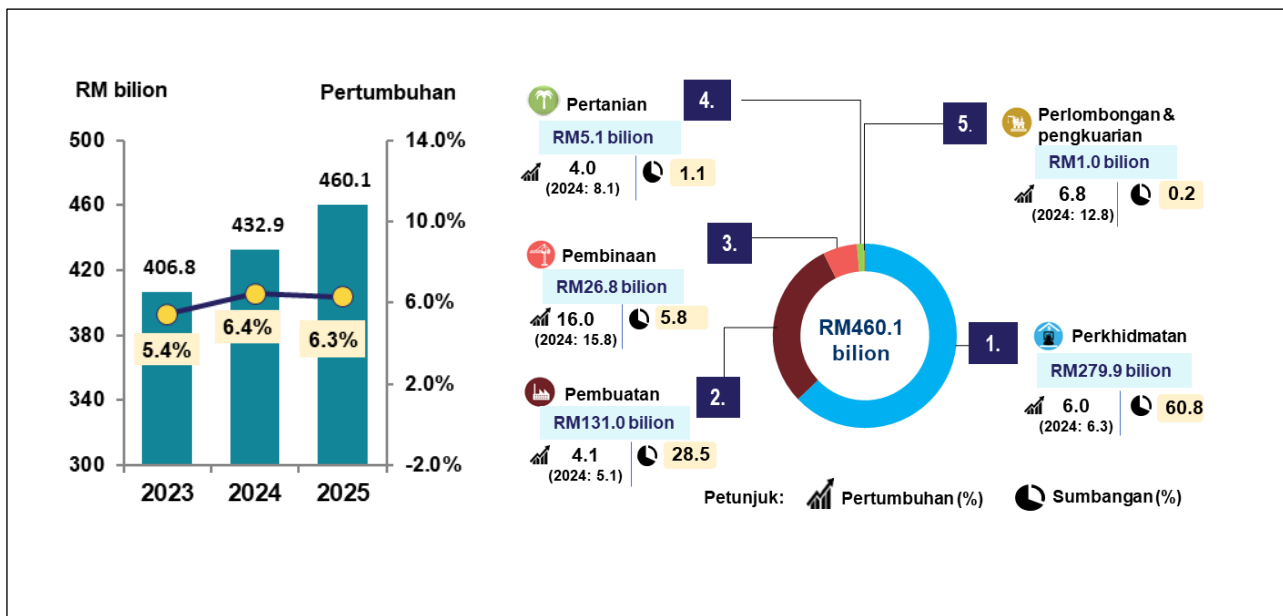
Perlis

Carta 14: KDNK Perlis, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



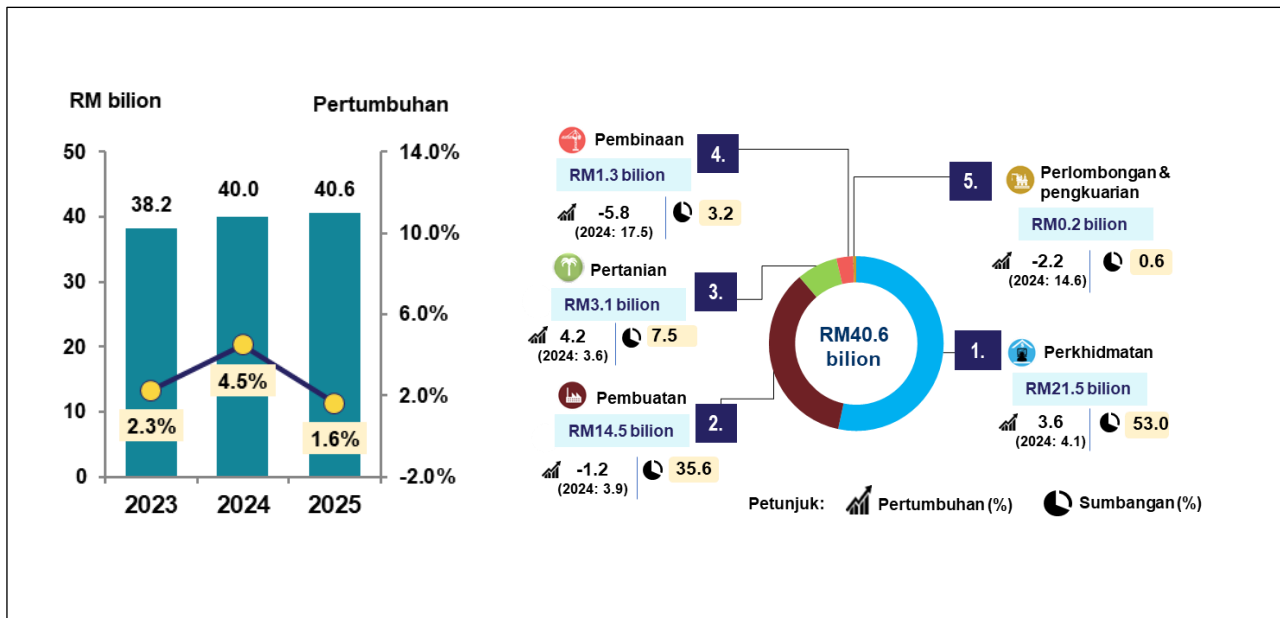
Selangor

Carta 15: KDNK Selangor, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



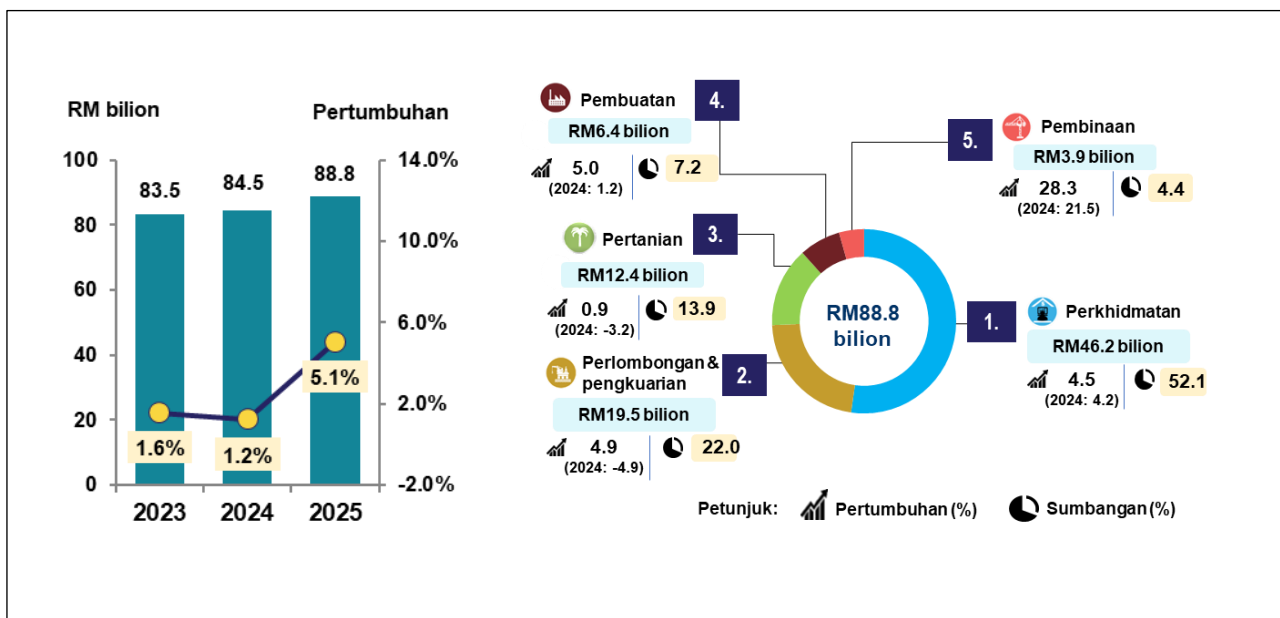
Terengganu

Carta 16: KDNK Terengganu, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



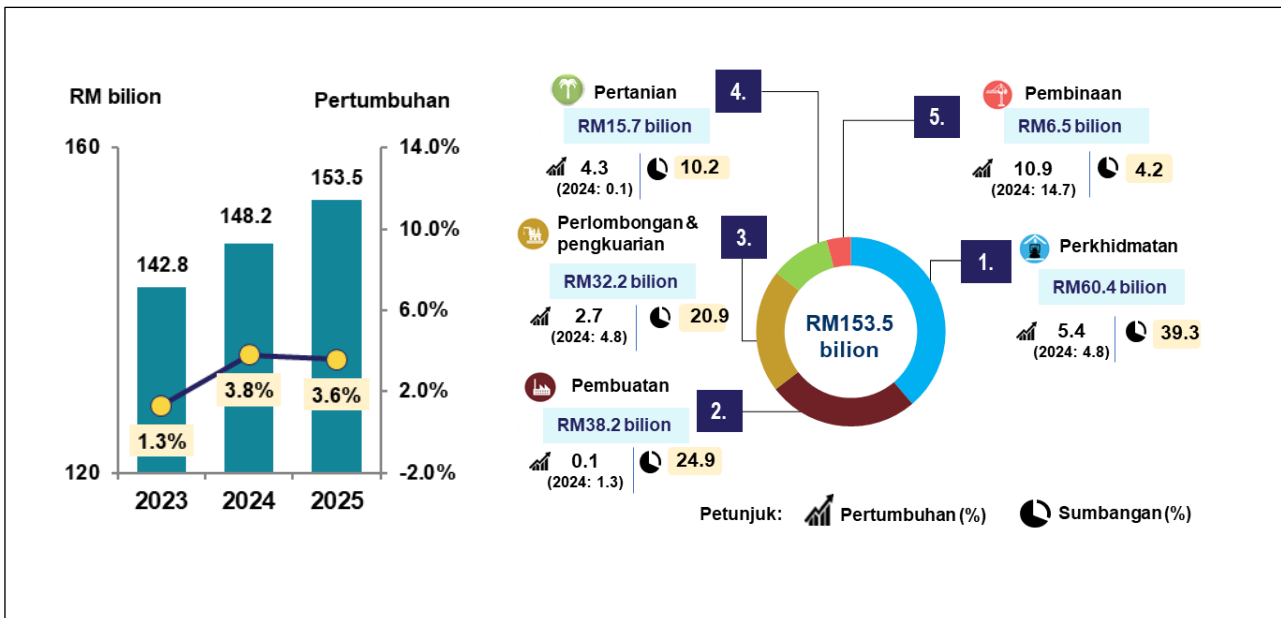
Sabah

Carta 17: KDNK Sabah, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



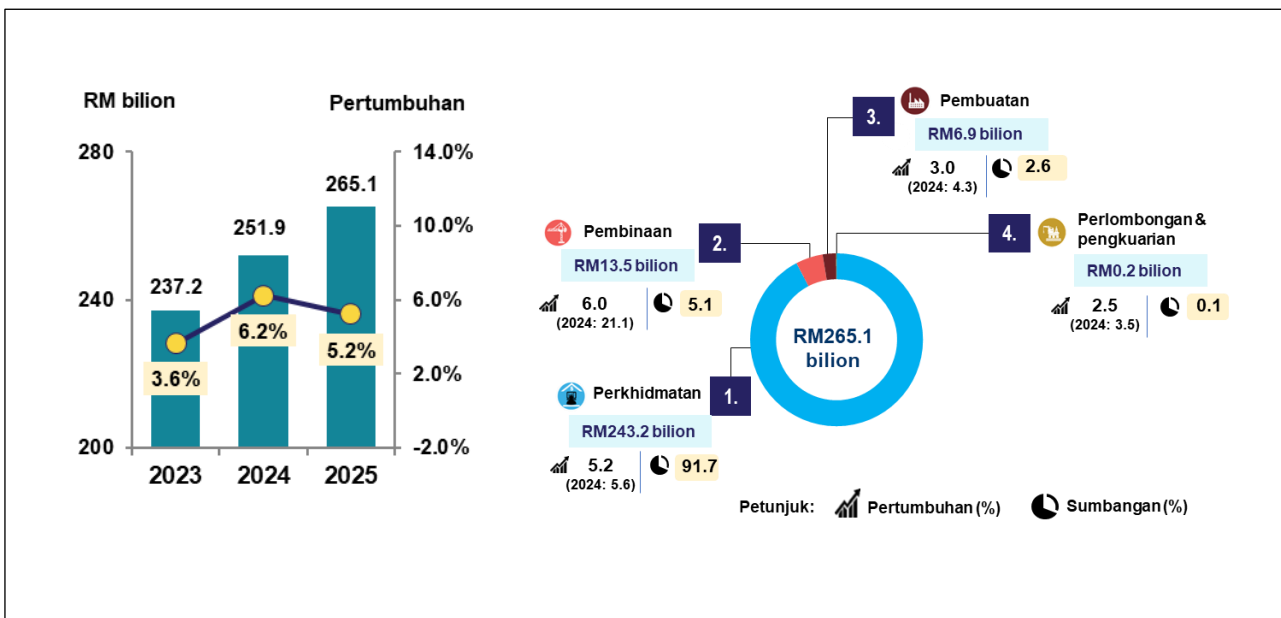
Sarawak

Carta 18: KDNK Sarawak, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



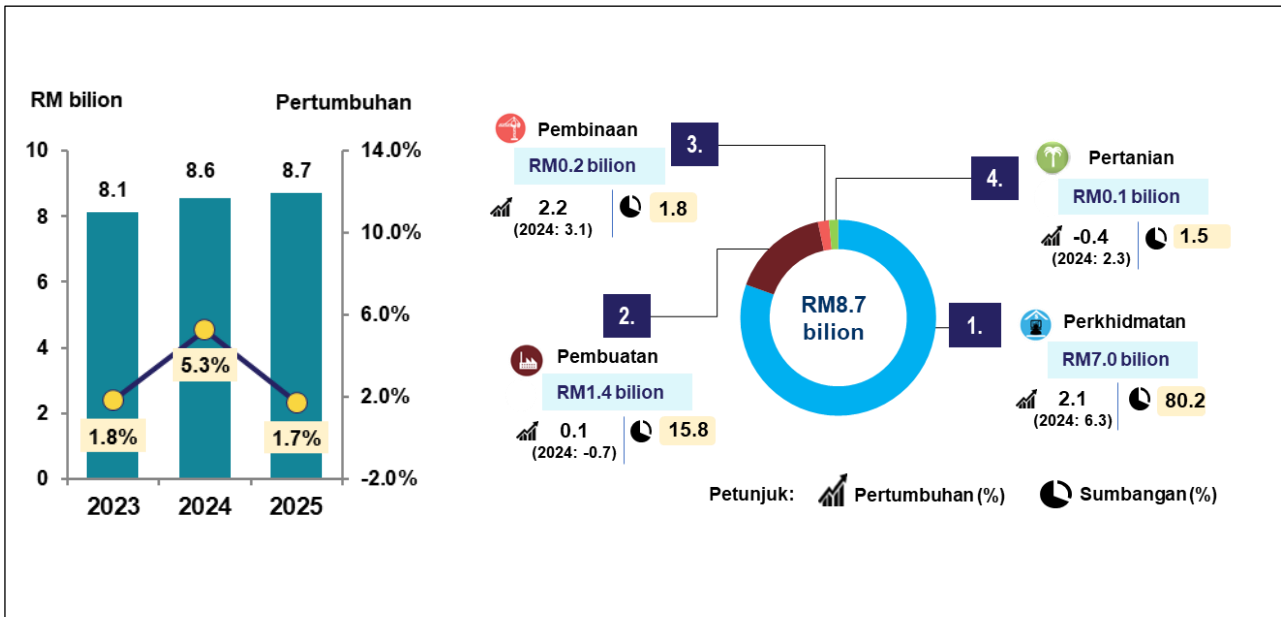
Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

Carta 19: KDNK Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



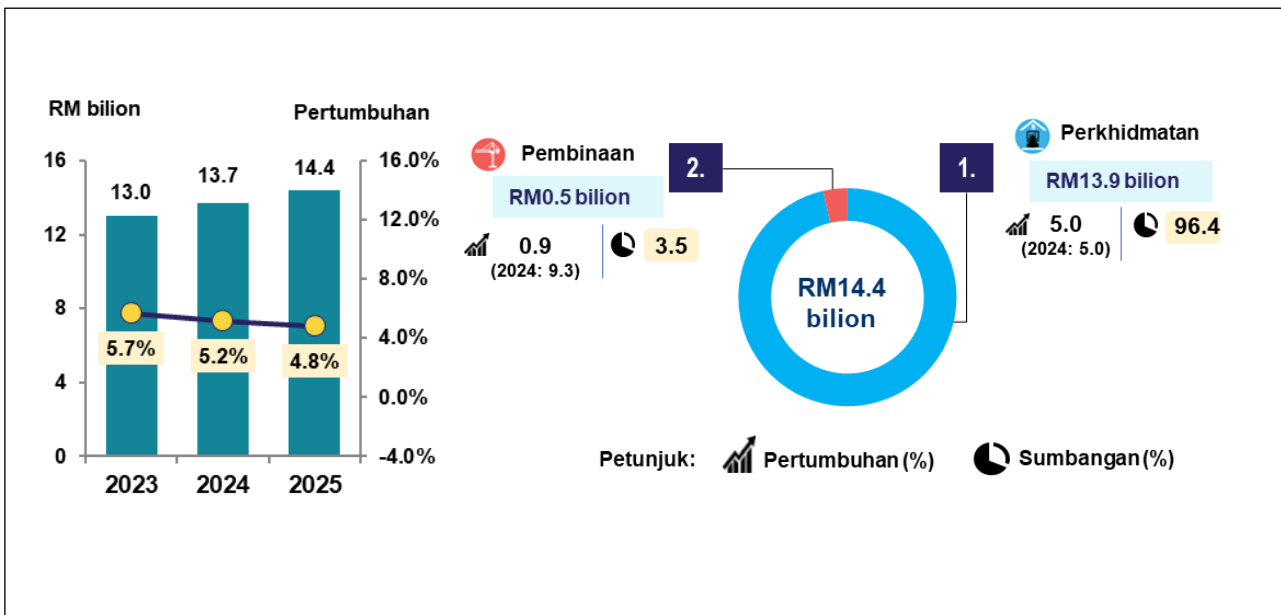
Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

Carta 20: KDNK Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya

Carta 21: KDNK Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya, sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2025



Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
1 JULAI 2026



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY STATE, 2025

All states recorded positive economic growth in 2025, with Johor (8.0%), Pulau Pinang (7.3%), Selangor (6.3%) and Perak (5.7%), surpassing the national growth rate (5.2%)

PUTRAJAYA, 1ST JULY, 2026 – Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) released the **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY STATE, 2025** 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 15, 2026. Malaysia's economy improved in 2025, with all states recording positive growth.

Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.2 per cent in 2025, sustaining the growth recorded in the preceding year, reaching a value added of RM1.74 trillion (2024: RM1.65 trillion). The expansion was underpinned by broad-based growth across all major economic sectors. The Services sector, which remained the largest contributor to the economy with a 59.5 per cent share, grew 5.4 per cent. The Manufacturing sector increased 4.5 per cent, while the Agriculture sector, the third largest contributor to the economy, recorded a 2.2 per cent increase. Meanwhile, the Mining & quarrying sector registered a moderate growth of 0.6 per cent as against 1.2 per cent in 2024. In contrast, the Construction sector continued to gain momentum, remaining the fastest-growing sector with a growth of 12.2 per cent (2024: 17.6%), driven by robust expansion across all segments.

Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin reported that all states recorded positive GDP growth in 2025, with Johor leading at 8.0 per cent. This was followed by Pulau Pinang 7.3 per cent, Selangor 6.3 per cent and Perak 5.7 per cent, all of which outperformed the national growth of 5.2 per cent. Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak and Pulau Pinang remained the largest contributors to Malaysia's economy, collectively accounting for 67.9 per cent.

Johor recorded the highest economic growth among all states in 2025, expanding by 8.0 per cent with its economy reaching RM171 billion, accounted for nearly 10 per cent of Malaysia's economy. The rapid development of data centre industry emerged as a key driver of Johor's economic growth, particularly across the Services, Manufacturing and Construction sectors. The Services sector grew strongly by 9.9 per cent (2024: 6.0%), supported by the Utilities, transportation & storage and ICT, which surged by 20.8 per cent. This remarkable performance reflected the rapid expansion

of digital infrastructure following the growth of data centre industry, alongside the continued strengthening of logistics-related activities in the state. The Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector also expanded by 6.7 per cent, bolstered by stronger domestic and international tourism activities, which continued to stimulate consumer spending and demand for related services. The Manufacturing sector, which accounted for 28.0 per cent of Johor's economy, rose by 4.0 per cent, supported by its largest component, Electrical, electronic & optical products of 4.9 per cent, underpinned by stronger demand for electronic components, electrical equipment and high-technology digital solutions. Meanwhile, the Construction sector continued to record double-digit growth, expanding by 26.7 per cent, particularly in the Building construction segment, which accelerated to 47.4 per cent. The strong performance was primarily driven by increased non-residential building construction, particularly data centre facilities, further reinforcing Johor's position as the nation's digital economy hub.

Pulau Pinang emerged as the second-fastest growing state in 2025, with its economy expanding by 7.3 per cent to RM130.3 billion. This impressive performance was primarily fuelled by the Manufacturing sector, which advanced by 10.0 per cent (2024: 4.0%), particularly the Electrical, electronic & optical products, 12.7 per cent. Within the same period, E&E exports accelerated to 28.2 per cent (2024: 5.0%), reflecting sustained global demand for semiconductor and electronic products. These developments further reinforced Pulau Pinang's position as Malaysia's leading electrical and electronics (E&E) hub. Meanwhile, the Services sector also contributed to the state's economic expansion, growing by 4.1 per cent, supported by the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, as well as the Utilities, transportation & storage and ICT, which expanded by 5.6 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively. Similarly, **Kedah** also benefited from the continued strength of the Electrical, electronic & optical products which registered a growth of 4.8 per cent, together with the expansion of Non-metallic mineral products, basic metals and fabricated metal products of 7.5 per cent, propelled the Manufacturing sector to grow by 5.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the Services sector increased by 3.9 per cent, supported by the Government services (6.2%) as well as the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (3.5%), contributing to Kedah's economy expanding by 4.1 per cent in 2025.

Selangor remained the largest contributor to Malaysia's economy in 2025, accounting for 26.5 per cent of the national GDP with a value of RM460.1 billion. The state's economy expanded by 6.3 per cent, was primarily led by the continued strength of the Services and Manufacturing sectors. The Services sector, which constituted the largest share of Selangor's economy, grew by 6.0 per cent, boosted by the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, which increased by 6.3 per cent, reflecting resilient consumer demand and increased tourism-related activities. Meanwhile, the Utilities, transport & storage and ICT, recorded a growth of 6.7 per cent, stimulated by the rapid expansion of data centres, the continued advancement of the digital economy, and stronger logistics and supply chain activities. The performance reflected sustained consumer spending and robust tourism-related activities. The Manufacturing sector, the second-largest contributor with a share of 28.5 per cent, expanded by 4.1 per cent. It was supported by key industries,

particularly Electrical, electronic & optical products by 8.9 per cent, alongside the Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 6.3 per cent.

Perak's economy expanded by 5.7 per cent, marking its strongest growth in more than a decade. This remarkable performance was propelled by the Manufacturing sector, which posted an impressive growth of 15.2 per cent. It was buoyed primarily by the Transport equipment and other manufacturing industry, which surged by 162.9 per cent, following the expansion of automotive manufacturing activities in the state. Within the same period, the Electrical, electronic & optical products and Vegetable & animal oils and fats and food processing products also increased, registering 10.9 per cent and 19.2 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, the Services sector continued to perform well, expanding by 3.4 per cent, mainly driven by the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, which grew by 3.8 per cent.

The economy of **W.P. Kuala Lumpur** expanded by 5.2 per cent in 2025, generating a GDP of RM265.1 billion. As the nation's capital, it remained the second-largest contributor to Malaysia's economy after Selangor. Growth was fuelled primarily by the Services sector, which accounted for more than 90 per cent of the territory's economy and expanded by 5.2 per cent. It was strengthened by the expansion in Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector (5.0%), as well as the Finance & insurance, real estate and business services (5.3%). Meanwhile, the other two Federal Territories, **W.P. Putrajaya** and **W.P. Labuan**, recorded growth of 4.8 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively. Growth in W.P. Putrajaya was largely supported by the Services sector, which contributed 96.4 per cent to the economy and maintained its expansion at 5.0 per cent. The growth was boosted by Government services, 5.2 per cent and the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, 6.4 per cent. In contrast, W.P. Labuan, Malaysia's principal offshore financial hub, recorded a slower economic growth of 1.7 per cent compared with 5.3 per cent in the preceding year. This was attributed to the Services sector, which accounted for 80.2 per cent of the territory's GDP, expanded at a moderate pace of 2.1 per cent (2024: 6.3%), notably in the Finance & insurance, real estate and business services subsector of 1.0 per cent (2024: 7.9%), thereby moderating the overall economic growth of the territory.

Meanwhile, **Sabah's** economy recorded a stronger growth of 5.1 per cent, compared to 1.2 per cent in 2024. The expansion was bolstered by the Services sector, which remained the largest contributor to Sabah's GDP with a share of 52.1 per cent, growing by 4.5 per cent. This was supported by tourism-related activities, particularly the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, which expanded by 4.6 per cent, in line with a 20.4 per cent increase in tourist arrivals. The Mining & quarrying sector, accounting for 22.0 per cent of the state economy, rebounded by 4.9 per cent after contracting by 4.9 per cent in the previous year following the recovery in Crude oil and condensate production, which posted a growth of 5.0 per cent (2024: -7.9%). The Agriculture sector, the third-largest contributor to the state economy, also recovered to register a growth of 0.9 per cent (2024: -3.2%). The improvement was mainly underpinned by its key commodity, Oil palm, which grew by 4.3 per cent after declining by 6.1 per cent in 2024.

Nevertheless, contractions in the Fisheries and Forestry & logging subsectors moderated the overall growth of the sector. In tandem with the higher Oil palm production, the Manufacturing sector strengthened to 5.0 per cent, driven by increased production of Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products, particularly those involving palm oil, improving from 0.1 per cent to 6.8 per cent.

Sarawak's GDP amounted to RM153.5 billion in 2025, recording a growth of 3.6 per cent. The performance was led by the Services sector, which continued to expand strongly at 5.4 per cent, underpinned by the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector (6.0%), as well as the Utilities, transportation & storage and ICT (6.8%). The Agriculture sector also posted a commendable performance, growing by 4.3 per cent, due to higher Oil palm production, which increased by 7.2 per cent compared to 0.9 per cent in the previous year. In contrast, the Manufacturing sector, which accounted for 24.9 per cent of the state economy, registered a modest growth of 0.1 per cent, following a contraction in Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (0.5%), particularly Refined petroleum products (-0.7%). During the same period, the Mining & quarrying sector, the third-largest contributor to the state economy, expanded by 2.7 per cent (2024: 4.8%). The growth was mainly supported by Natural gas production, which accounted for 72.2 per cent of the sector's value added, moderated to 0.7 per cent.

DOSM further explained, "The position of the Agriculture sector as the second-largest contributor after the Services sector in Kelantan, Pahang and Perlis reflects its continued role in supporting the nation's food security, while exerting a broad influence on the economies of these states." **Kelantan's** economy expanded by 4.1 per cent to RM29.8 billion, buoyed by the continued strengthening of the Services and Agriculture sectors, which together accounted for more than 90 per cent of the state's economic structure. The Services sector grew by 4.0 per cent, supported by Government services as well as the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector. Meanwhile, the Agriculture sector, which accounted for 19.8 per cent of the state GDP, rose from 1.5 per cent to 3.6 per cent, driven by increased production of Oil palm and Vegetables. **Pahang's** economy expanded by 3.2 per cent compared to 5.8 per cent in the previous year. The Services sector continued to sustain its growth momentum, expanding by 5.0 per cent, buoyed by the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector (5.8%) as well as Other services (5.4%). Meanwhile, the Agriculture sector, the second-largest contributor to Pahang's economy with a share of 22.4 per cent, grew at a more moderate pace of 2.7 per cent (2024: 9.3%), following a moderation in Oil palm production to 4.6 per cent from 17.1 per cent in the preceding year. Similarly, **Perlis** recorded an economic growth of 2.0 per cent (2024: 3.2%), stimulated by a 3.1 per cent increase in the Services sector. However, the state's overall economic growth was moderated by a contraction in the Agriculture sector of 1.9 per cent (2024: 2.8%), particularly in the Marine fisheries and Livestock subsectors, which declined by 6.7 per cent and 4.7 per cent, respectively.

The Manufacturing sector remained the second-largest contributor to the economies of Melaka, Negeri Sembilan and Terengganu, accounting for more than 35 per cent of their respective state economies. **Melaka's** economy surpassed the RM50 billion

mark for the first time, reaching RM50.3 billion in 2025 compared to RM48.8 billion in 2024, representing a growth of 3.0 per cent. The expansion was driven by the Services sector, which posted a 4.8 per cent growth, particularly the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, which increased by 6.2 per cent. Nevertheless, overall economic growth was moderated by the Manufacturing sector, which expanded at a slower pace of 1.1 per cent (2024: 3.8%), following contractions in Transport equipment and other manufacturers as well as Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which declined by 6.2 per cent and 3.0 per cent, respectively. In **Negeri Sembilan**, GDP grew by 2.6 per cent compared to 4.6 per cent in the previous year. The growth was supported by the Services sector, which expanded by 3.0 per cent (2024: 4.6%), particularly Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, recorded a growth of 4.7 per cent. The Manufacturing sector registered a moderate growth of 1.9 per cent (2024: 3.9%). While its largest contributing subsector, Electrical, electronic and optical products increased by 3.9 per cent, the Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products contracted by 3.9 per cent, particularly Refined petroleum products, which declined by 2.9 per cent. The Agriculture sector also recorded a slower growth of 1.2 per cent compared to a robust 8.5 per cent in 2024, largely due to a marginal decline of 0.1 per cent in Oil palm production, the state's key agricultural commodity. Similarly, **Terengganu's** economy expanded by 1.6 per cent, boosted by the Services sector (3.6%), particularly the Utilities, transportation & storage and ICT (3.5%), as well as the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (3.8%). In contrast, the Manufacturing sector contracted by 1.2 per cent, weighted down by the Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, the largest contributor to the sector (94.5%), which contracted by 1.6 per cent, particularly the chemical products (-0.9%). This, in turn, moderated the overall economic growth of Terengganu.

Turning to GDP per capita, the national figure rose from RM56,772 in 2024 to RM59,167. Six (6) states registered GDP per capita values exceeding the national average, namely W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM144,898), W.P. Putrajaya (RM126,359), W.P. Labuan (RM88,764), Pulau Pinang (RM80,584), Sarawak (RM73,757) and Selangor (RM70,362).

DOSM concluded, "Malaysia's economic for the year 2026 based on the Leading Index from January to April 2026, reflecting an optimistic economic growth outlook amid ongoing global uncertainties. Continued investment activities as well as demand related to digital technology and data centres are expected to remain as catalyst for the country's economic growth. This growth is further supported by the GDP performance for the first quarter of 2026, which recorded a growth rate of 5.4 per cent. Although slightly lower than the 6.2 per cent recorded in the fourth quarter of 2025, it remains stronger than the 4.4 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 2024 to 70.8 per cent in 2025, marking the highest level ever recorded. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate continued its downward trend in 2025, declining by 0.2 percentage points to 3.0 per cent as

compared to 3.2 per cent in 2024”. Nevertheless, Malaysia's economic landscape continues to face significant challenges arising from global economic uncertainty, including escalating geopolitical tensions, energy-related risks and changes in global trade policies, all of which may affect the country's economic growth momentum.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the **Economic Census 2026 (BE2026)**, with themed “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. The sixth Economic Census, will be carried out from **5th January to 31st October 2026**. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive and structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation’s economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.

Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully secured the **top position** globally in the biennial **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

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>.

Chart 1: Annual percentage change of GDP, Malaysia, 1991-2025

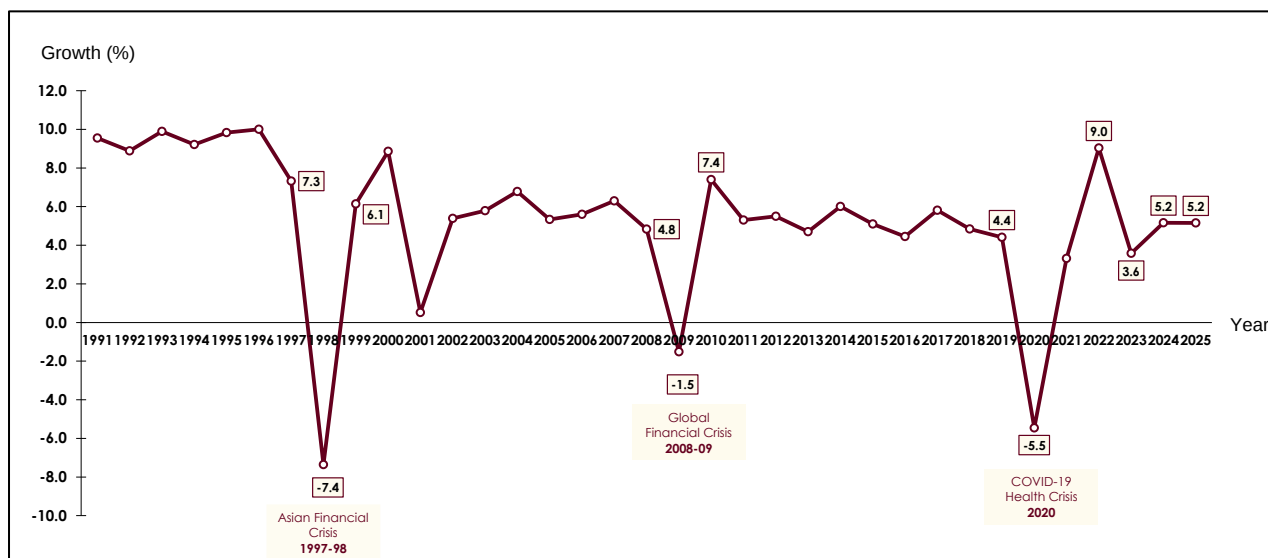


Chart 2: Economic growth by state and kind of economic activity, 2025

States	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	GDP 2025	GDP 2024
Johor	1.1	-2.6	4.0	26.7	9.9	8.0	6.5
Pulau Pinang	1.8	1.1	10.0	13.4	4.1	7.3	4.7
Selangor	4.0	6.8	4.1	16.0	6.0	6.3	6.4
Perak	1.2	7.9	15.2	8.1	3.4	5.7	4.8
WPKL	..	2.5	3.0	6.0	5.2	5.2	6.2
MALAYSIA	2.2	0.6	4.5	12.2	5.4	5.2	5.2
Sabah	0.9	4.9	5.0	28.3	4.5	5.1	1.2
W.P. Putrajaya	..	-	..	0.9	5.0	4.8	5.2
Kelantan	3.6	-1.8	9.3	8.3	4.0	4.1	3.3
Kedah	2.1	-1.9	5.0	-0.6	3.9	4.1	4.2
Sarawak	4.3	2.7	0.1	10.9	5.4	3.6	3.8
Pahang	2.7	-4.9	1.4	-5.3	5.0	3.2	5.8
Melaka	1.8	2.5	1.1	-4.9	4.8	3.0	4.2
Negeri Sembilan	1.2	6.9	1.9	1.2	3.0	2.6	4.6
Perlis	-1.9	2.7	4.2	-8.2	3.1	2.0	3.2
W.P. Labuan	-0.4	-	0.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	5.3
Terengganu	4.2	-2.2	-1.2	-5.8	3.6	1.6	4.5
SUPRA	-	-2.8	-	-	-	-2.8	0.9

Notes:
 .. : not applicable
 - : not available

Chart 3: Economic structure by state and kind of economic activity, 2025

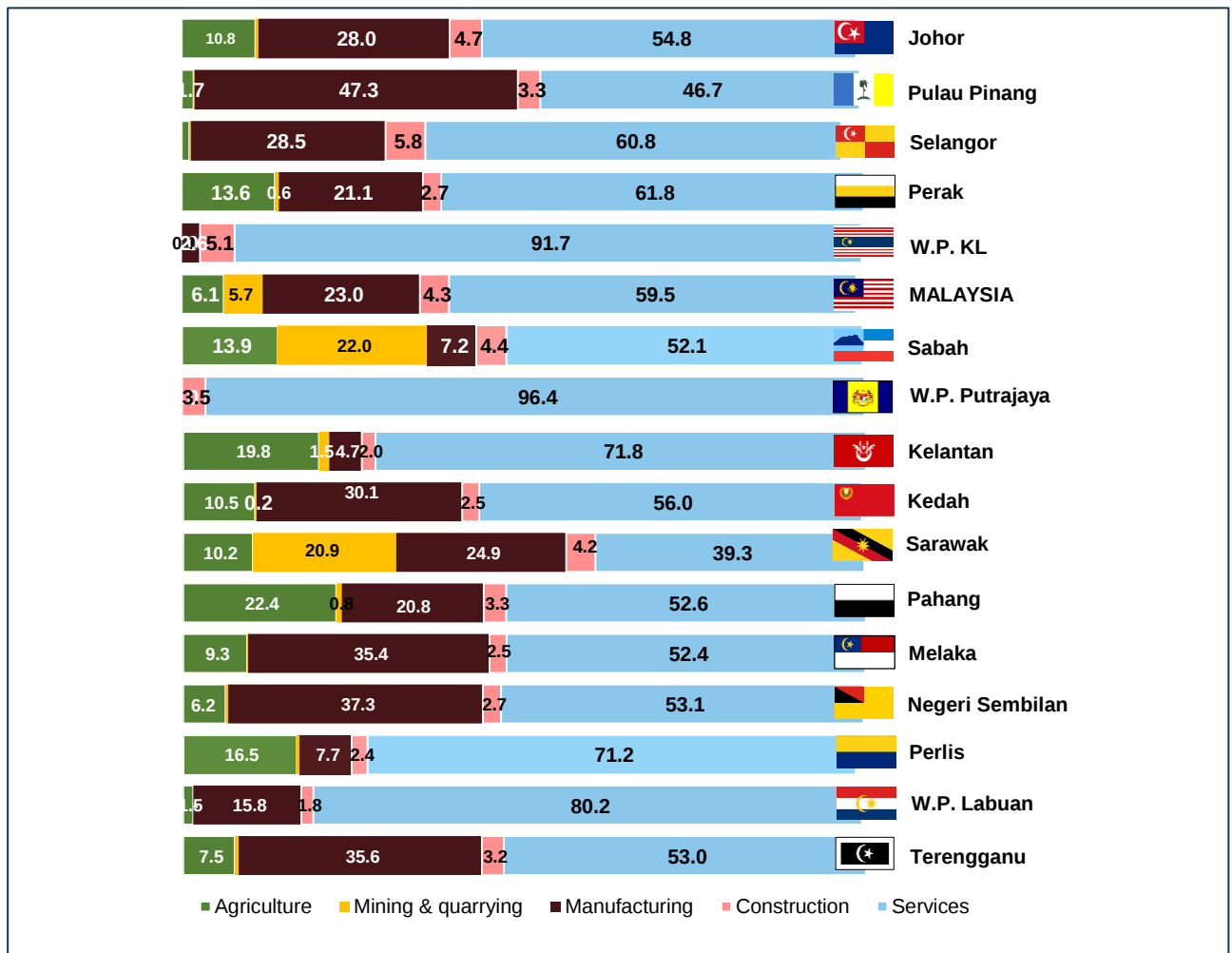


Table 1: GDP per capita (RM) by state, 2025

Per capita (RM)	2024	2025
Johor	44,828	48,031
Kedah	27,311	28,537
Kelantan	17,422	18,085
Melaka	54,587	55,580
Negeri Sembilan	54,039	55,406
Pahang	49,685	52,014
Pulau Pinang	76,107	80,584
Perak	39,057	41,960
Perlis	24,755	25,089
Selangor	66,076	70,362
Terengganu	32,518	32,657
Sabah	30,575	31,125
Sarawak	73,253	73,757
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	137,389	144,898
W.P. Labuan	87,020	88,764
W.P. Putrajaya	119,498	126,359
Malaysia	56,772	59,167

*At current prices

Chart 4: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to April 2026

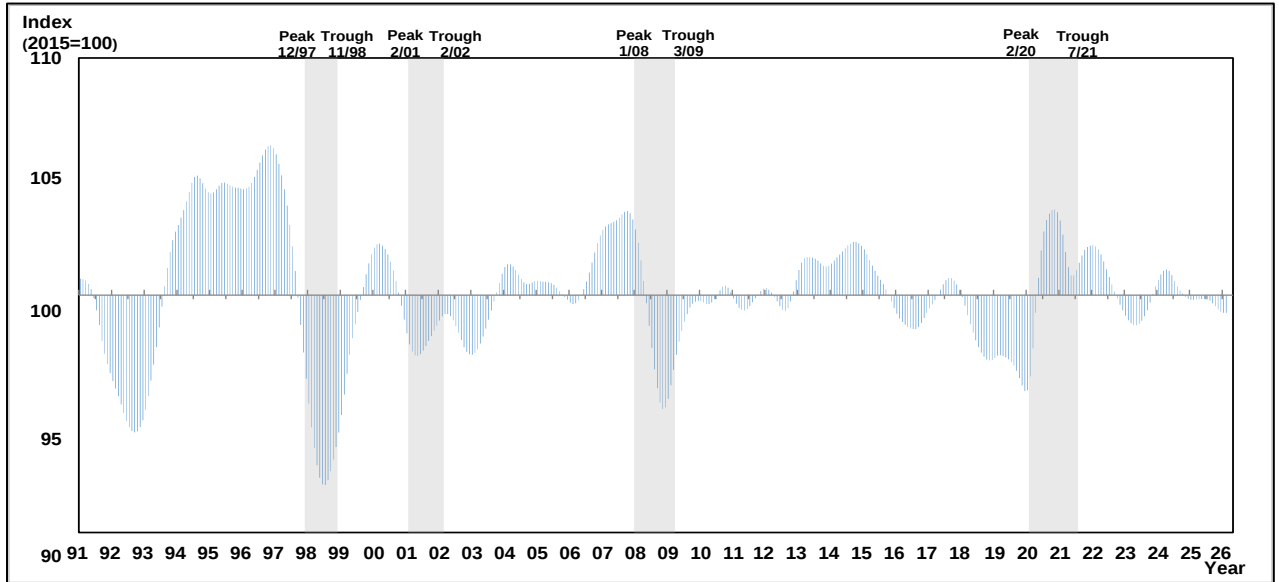
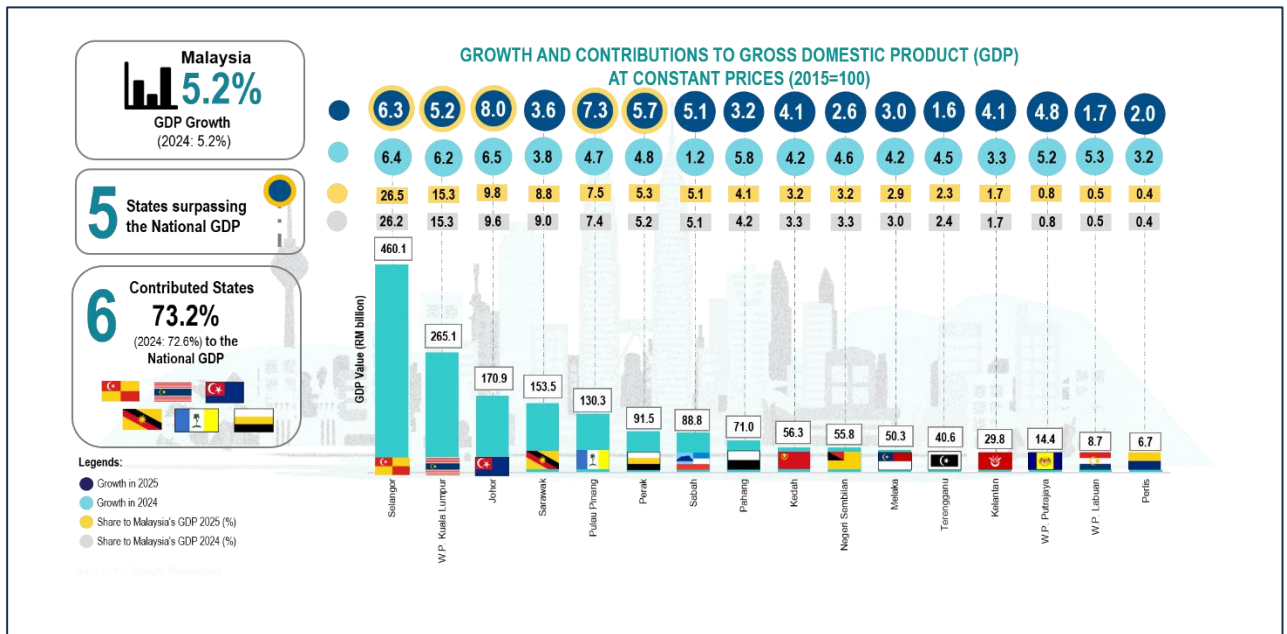
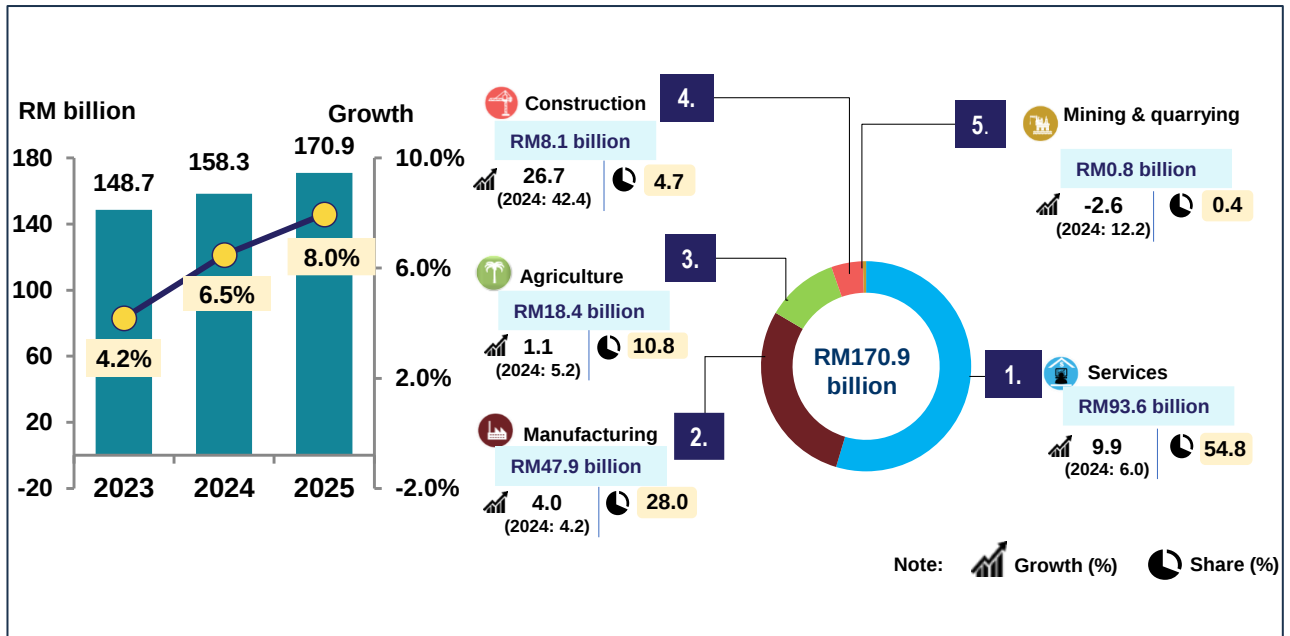


Chart 5: Growth and contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant Prices (2015=2010)



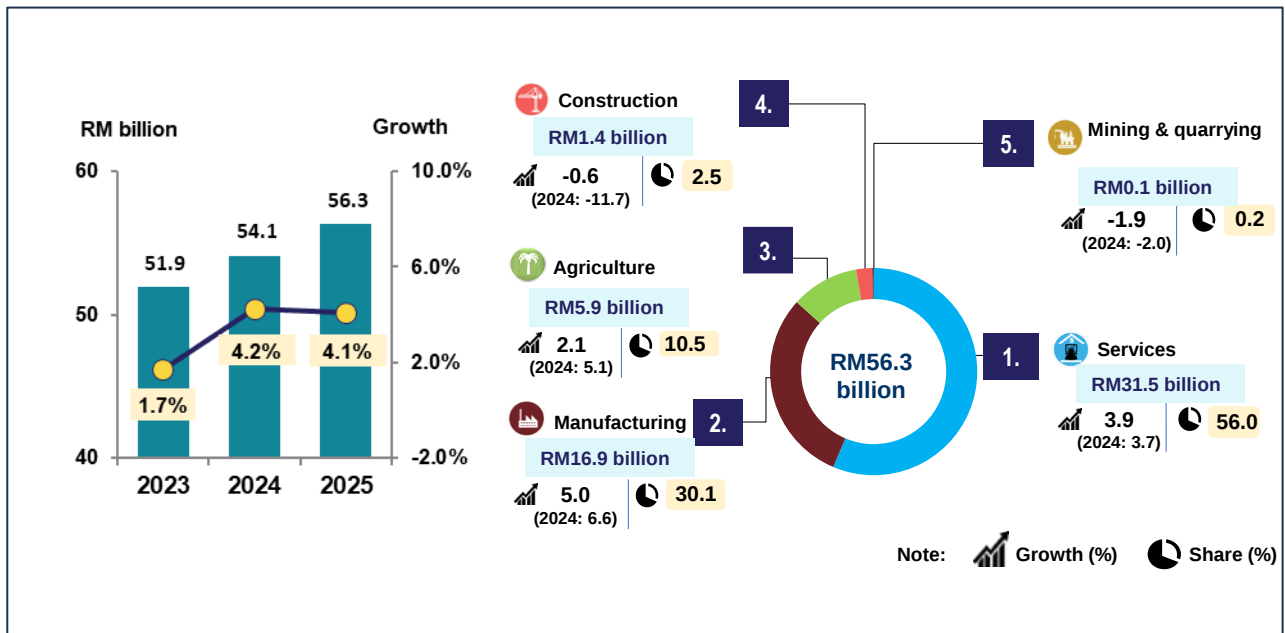
Johor

Chart 6: Johor's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



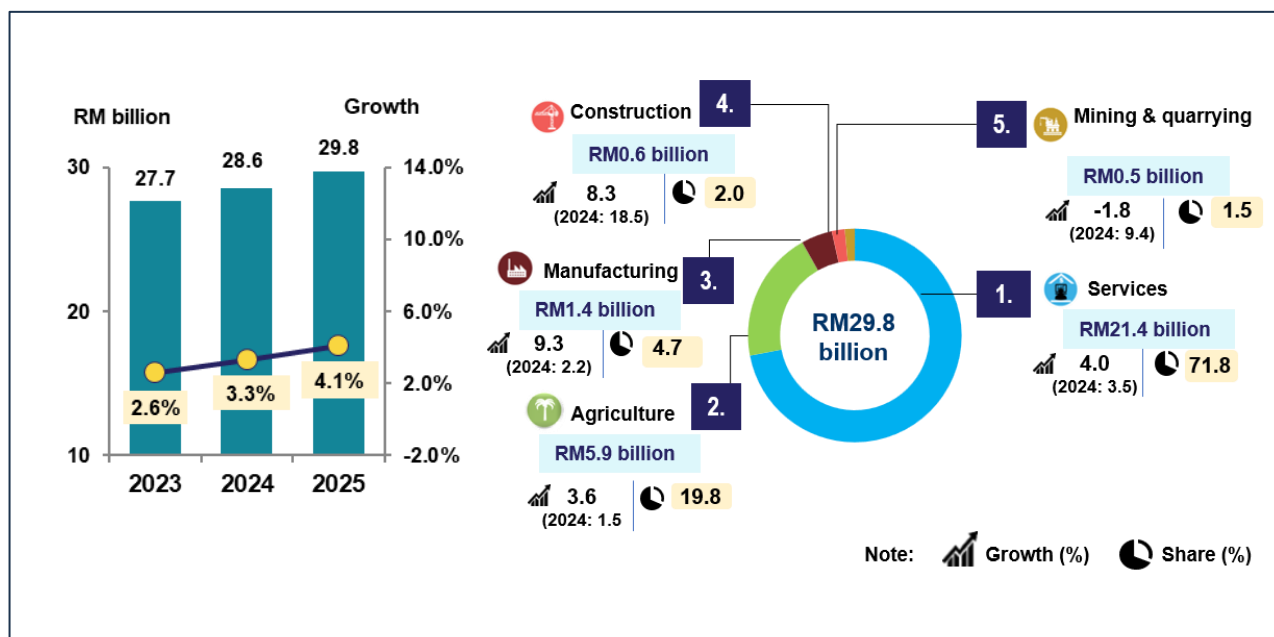
Kedah

Chart 7: Kedah's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



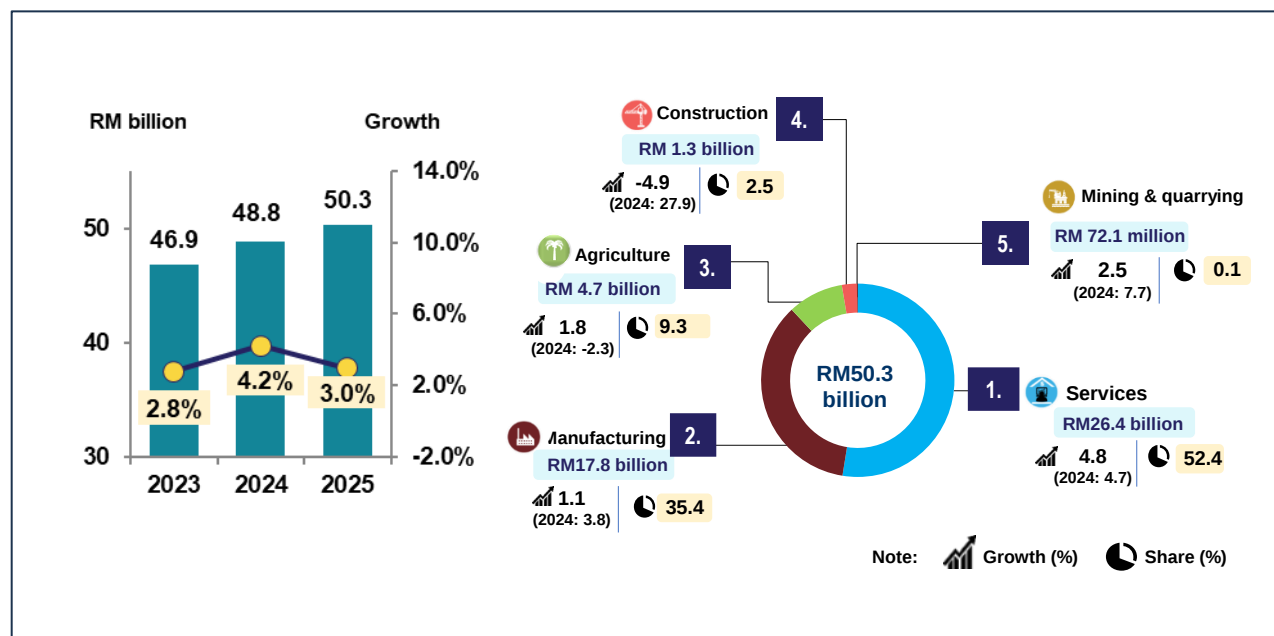
Kelantan

Chart 8: Kelantan's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



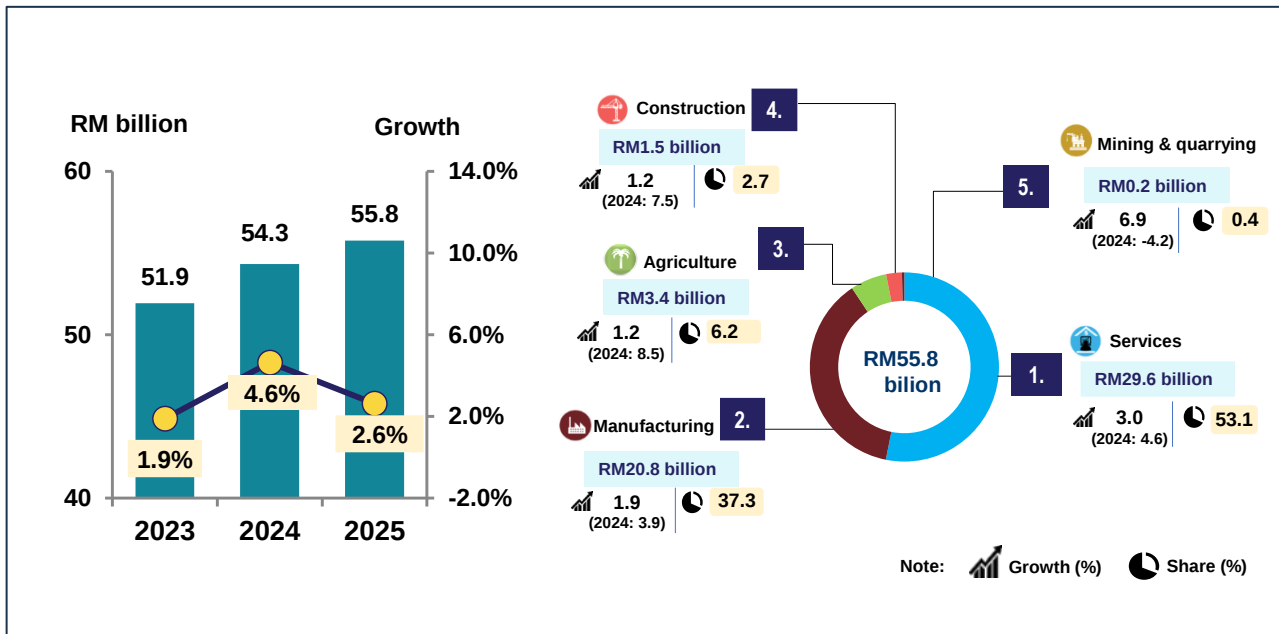
Melaka

Chart 9: Melaka's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



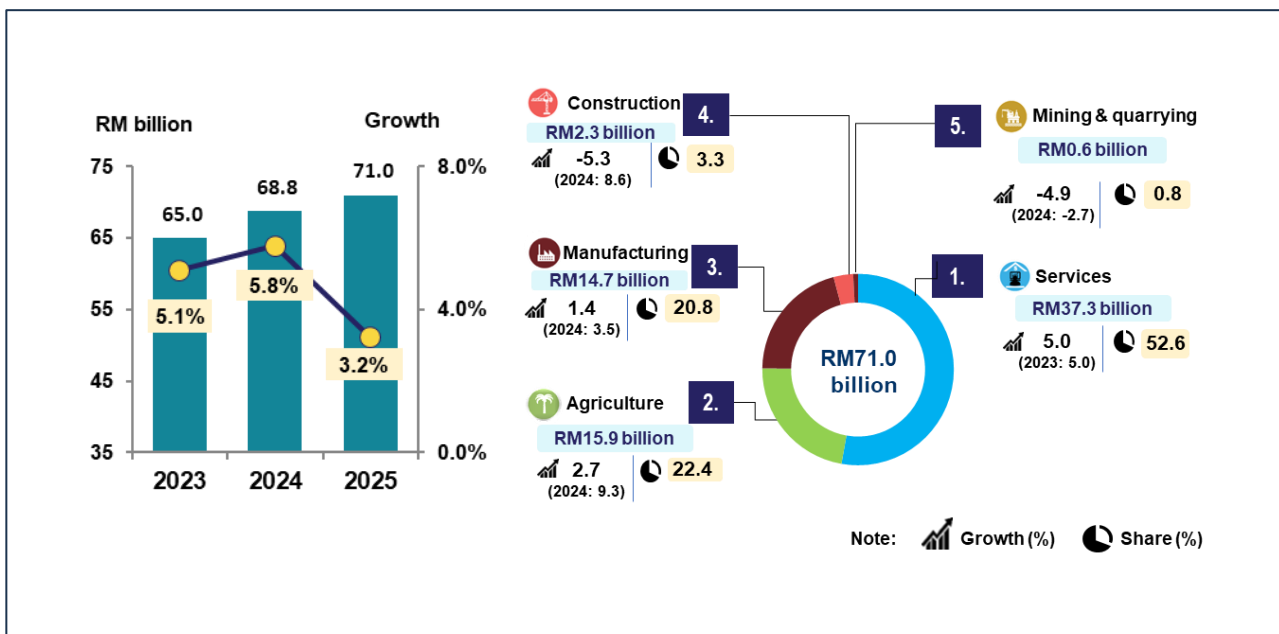
Negeri Sembilan

Chart 10: Negeri Sembilan's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



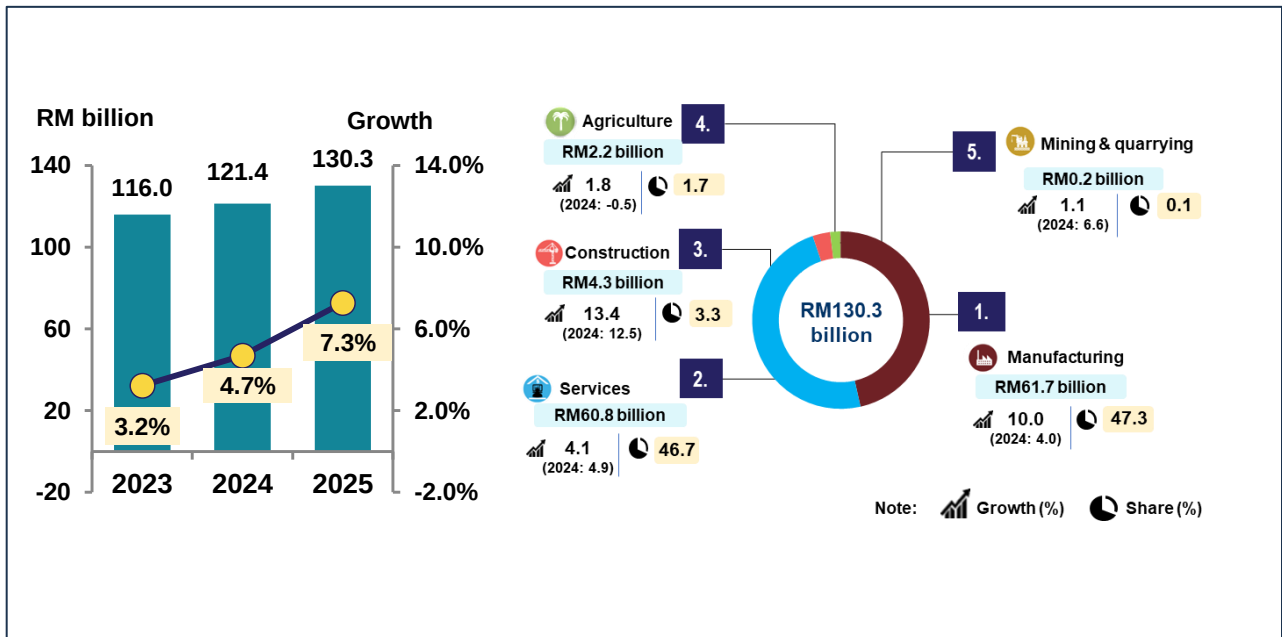
Pahang

Chart 11: Pahang's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



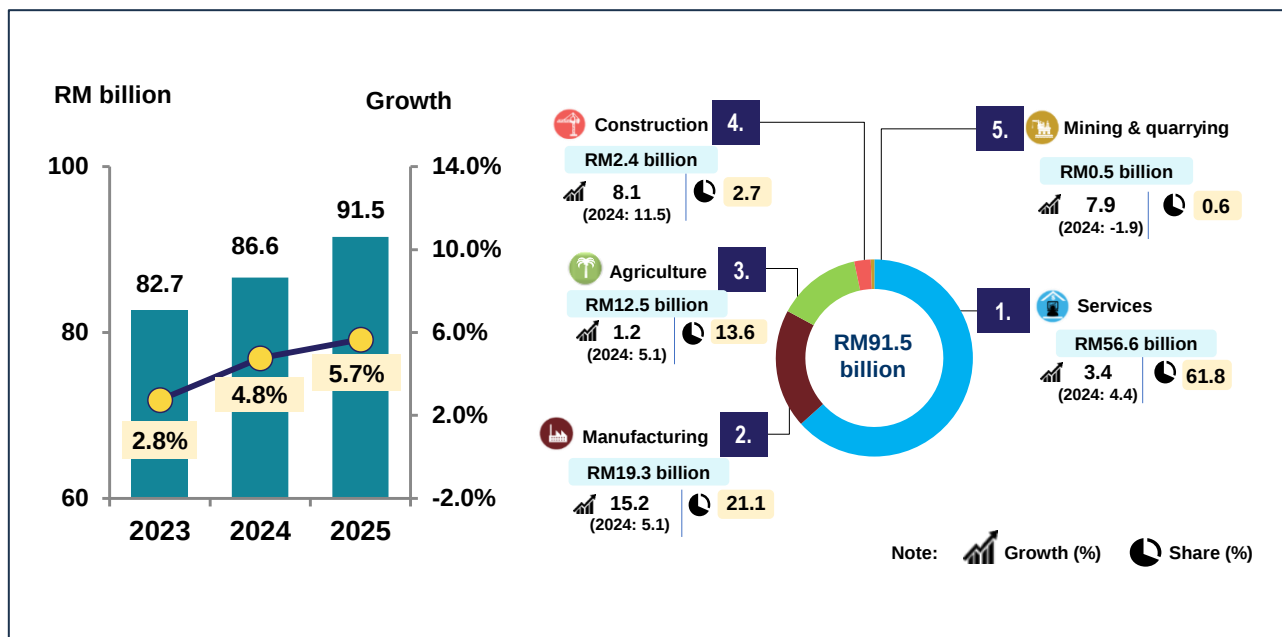
Pulau Pinang

Chart 12: Pulau Pinang's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



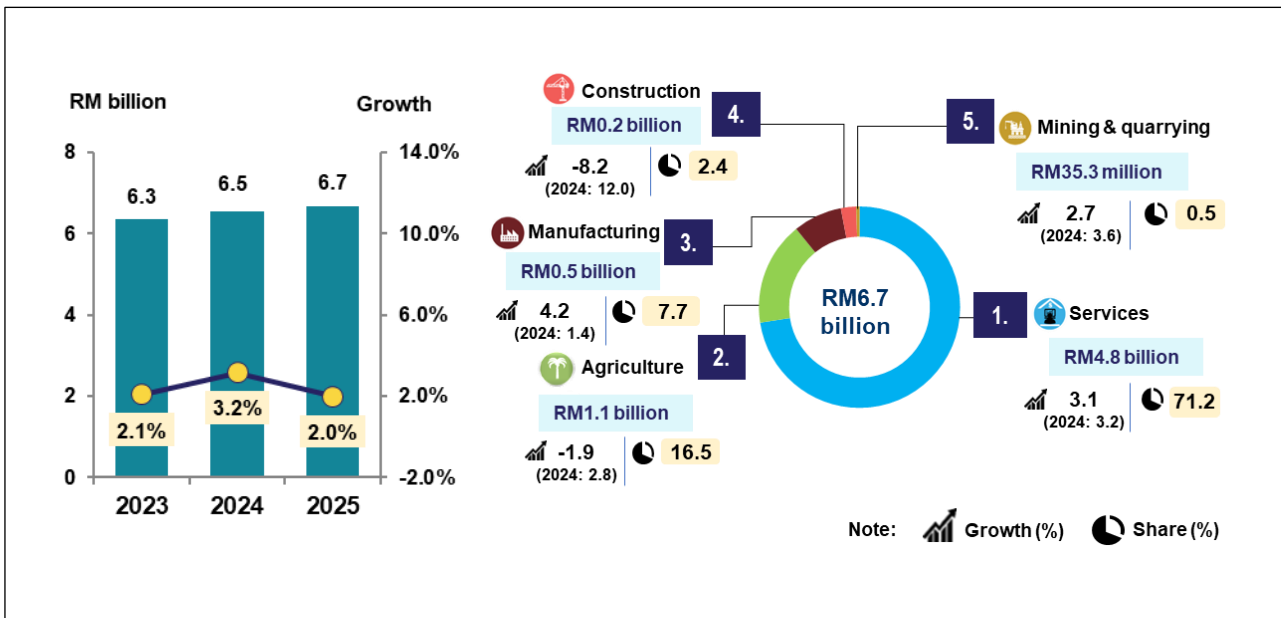
Perak

Chart 13: Perak's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



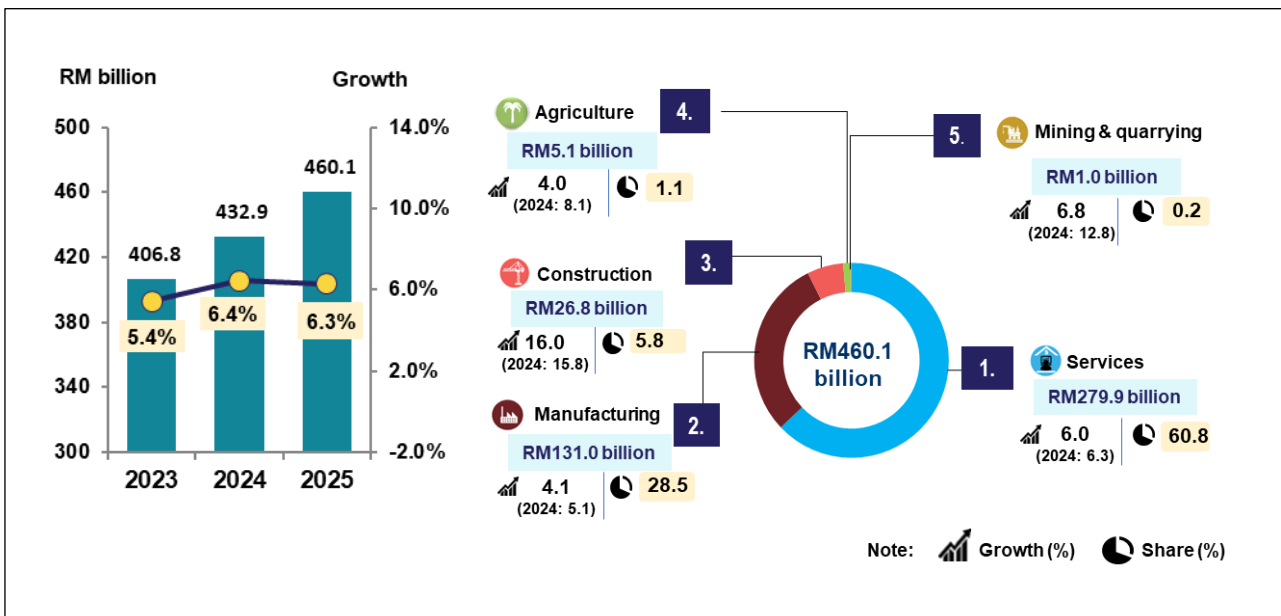
Perlis

Chart 14: Perlis's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



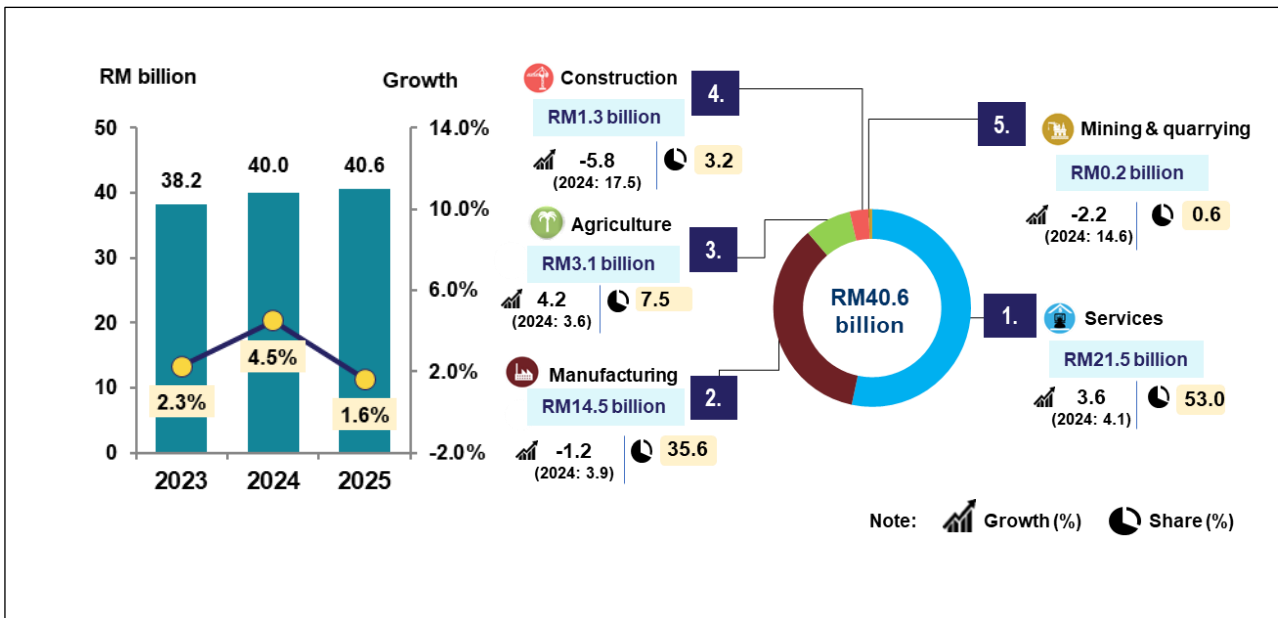
Selangor

Chart 15: Selangor's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



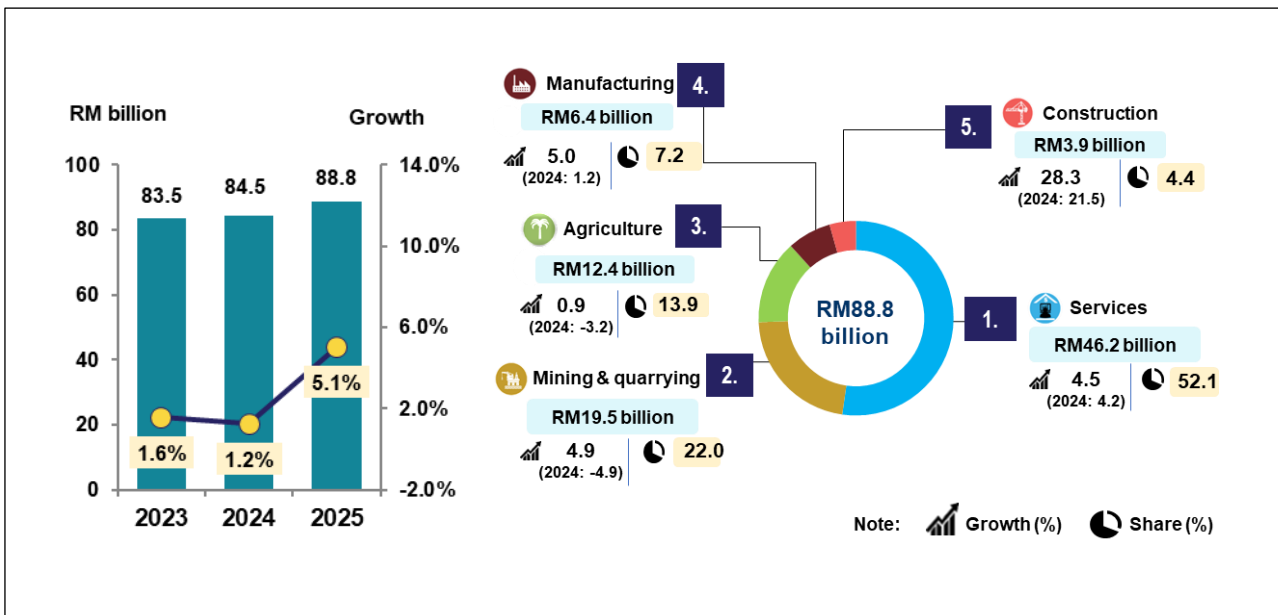
Terengganu

Chart 16: Terengganu's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



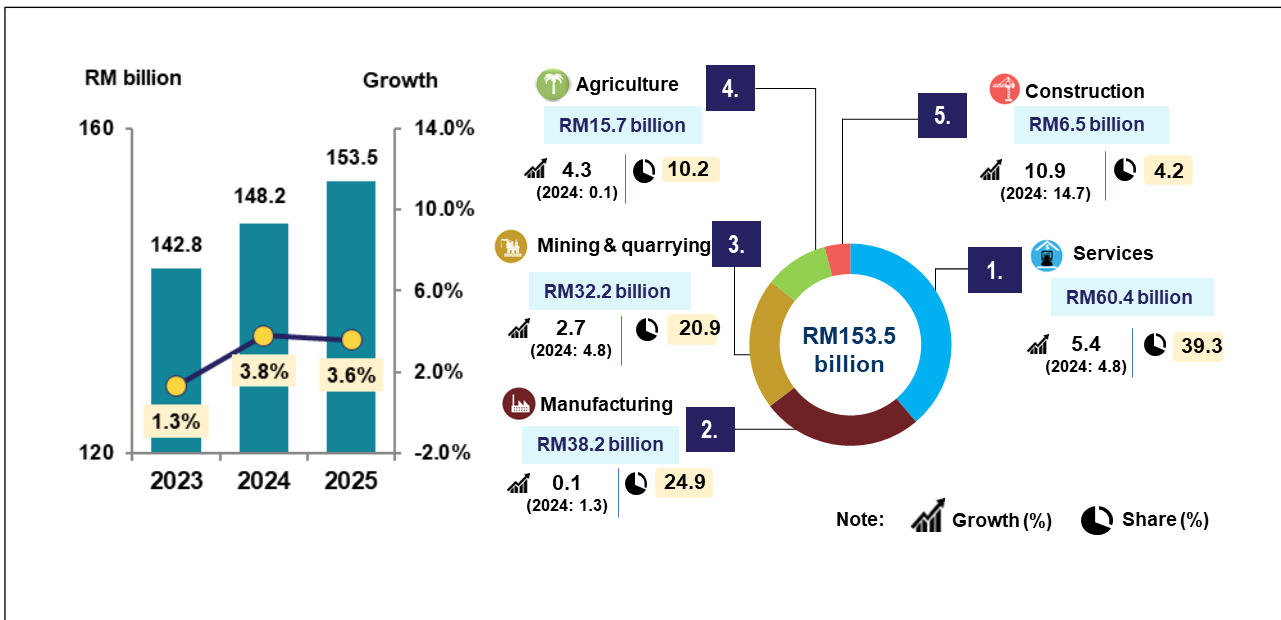
Sabah

Chart 17: Sabah's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



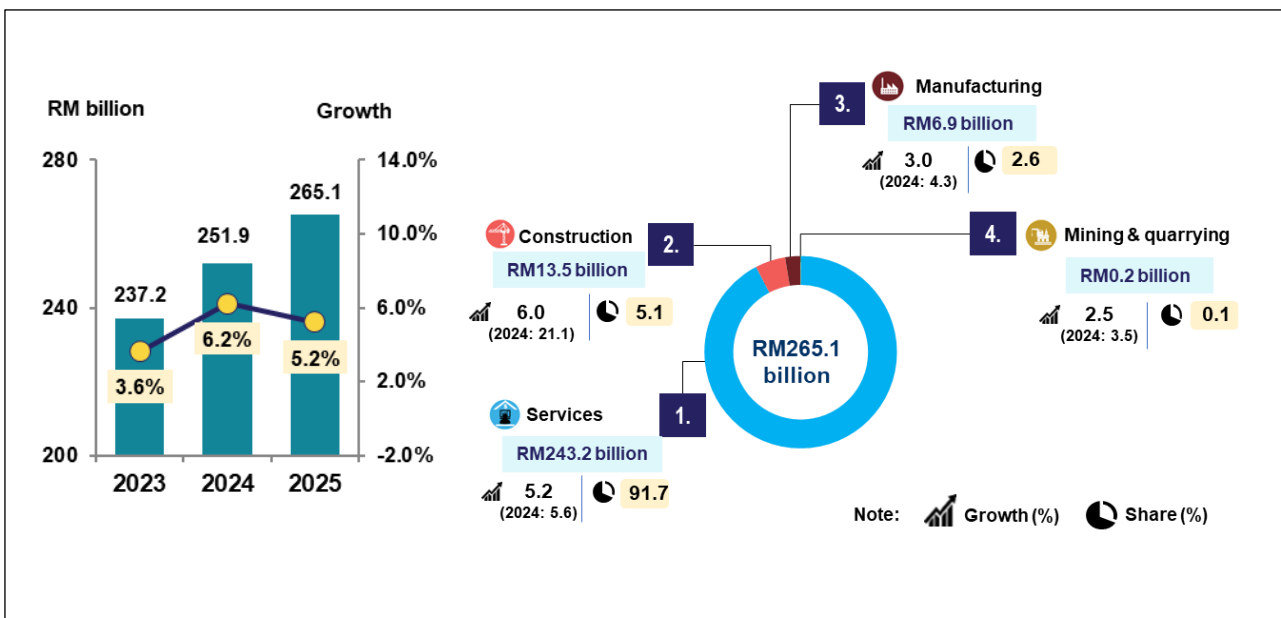
Sarawak

Chart 18: Sarawak's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



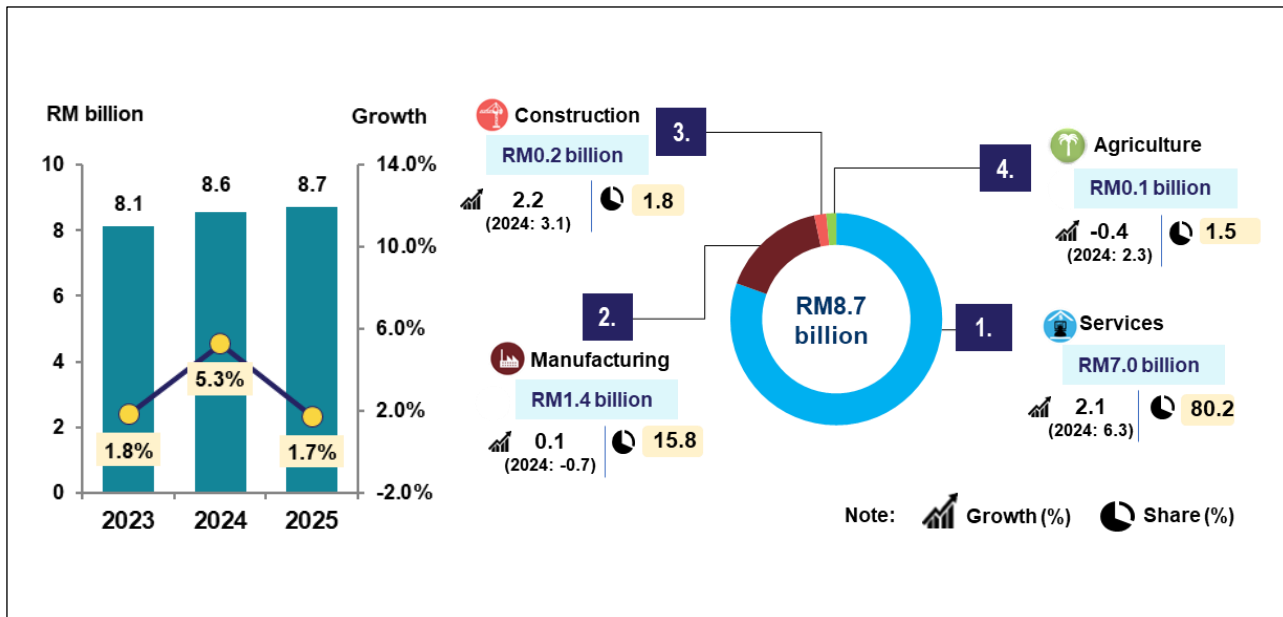
Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

Chart 19: Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



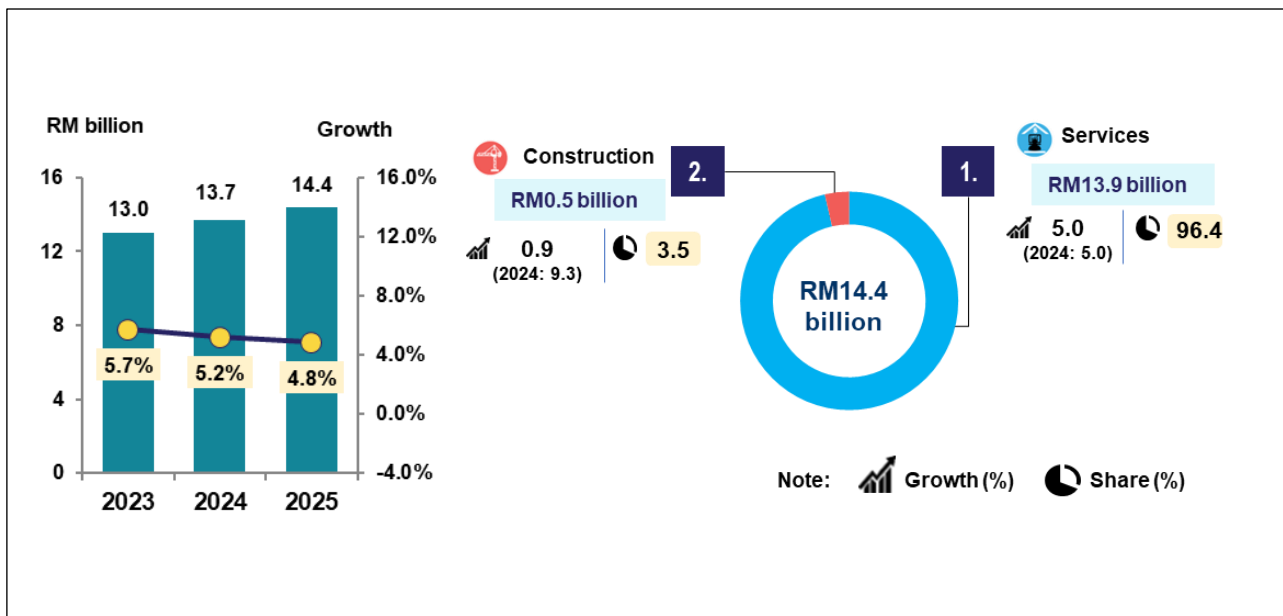
Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

Chart 20: Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya

Chart 21: Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



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1 JULY 2026**