



Jabatan Perangkaan
M A L A Y S I A

KENYATAAN MEDIA LAPORAN SOSIOEKONOMI NEGERI 2020

INDIKATOR SOSIOEKONOMI MENGGAMBARAKAN SEMUA NEGERI BERDEPAN CABARAN DALAM MENANGANI IMPAK PANDEMIK COVID-19

PUTRAJAYA, 5 OGOS 2021 – Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menerbitkan **Laporan Sosioekonomi Negeri 2020** yang merupakan keluaran keempat bagi siri penerbitan ini. Laporan Sosioekonomi Negeri merupakan penerbitan yang komprehensif dan eksklusif bagi tiga belas negeri dan dua Wilayah Persekutuan dengan mengintegrasikan statistik ekonomi dan sosial demografi. Laporan ini turut memuatkan maklumat baharu berkenaan statistik perdagangan yang memperincikan prestasi eksport dan import barangan mengikut negeri.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Krisis kesihatan yang melanda negara berikutan penularan COVID-19 meninggalkan impak yang mendalam kepada landskap sosioekonomi negara. Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Malaysia secara keseluruhannya menguncup pada kadar 5.6 peratus pada tahun 2020, iaitu kedudukan kedua terendah selepas tahun 1998 yang merekodkan penyusutan 7.4 peratus. Pelaksanaan pelbagai fasa Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) yang turut membataskan aktiviti rentas negeri serta penutupan sempadan antarabangsa telah merencatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi negara. Industri berasaskan pelancongan adalah yang paling jelas menerima impak daripada pelaksanaan PKP ini seperti aktiviti perhotelan, makanan & minuman dan pengangkutan. Penularan pandemik yang turut membelenggu rakan dagangan utama Malaysia telah menjejaskan permintaan barangan dan perkhidmatan seterusnya memberi kesan kepada prestasi eksport negara. Sementara itu, peningkatan kadar pengangguran antaranya dipengaruhi pelaksanaan pemberhentian pekerja oleh organisasi perniagaan yang terjejas bagi mengekalkan kelangsungan pengoperasian. Purata gaji & upah bulanan yang diterima oleh pekerja di Malaysia turut merekodkan kejatuhan pada tahun 2020".

Dari sudut pencapaian ekonomi, meskipun semua negeri merekodkan pertumbuhan negatif, lapan negeri mencatatkan magnitud pertumbuhan yang lebih baik berbanding penguncupan 5.6 peratus yang dicatatkan di peringkat nasional. W.P. Labuan menyusut 0.5 peratus, diikuti Kelantan (-1.1%), Kedah (-1.7%), Pulau Pinang (-2.1%), Perak (-2.3%), Negeri Sembilan (-3.6%), Johor (-4.6%) dan Selangor (-5.3%). Sementara itu, enam negeri iaitu Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak, Pulau Pinang dan Sabah kekal sebagai peneraju utama KDNK nasional dengan jumlah sumbangan sebanyak 72.1 peratus (2019: 72.3%).

Selaras dengan penguncupan ekonomi negara dan aktiviti perdagangan di seluruh dunia, jumlah dagangan Malaysia pada tahun 2020 menyusut 3.6 peratus kepada RM1.78 trilion berbanding RM1.84 trilion pada tahun 2019. Eksport barangan menurun 1.4 peratus dipengaruhi oleh prestasi lebih rendah yang dicatatkan di Sarawak (-19.0%), Selangor (-5.7%), Johor (-2.6%), Sabah (-14.8%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-9.8%), Terengganu (-16.7%) dan Negeri Sembilan (-10.7%). Walau bagaimanapun, peningkatan eksport telah direkodkan bagi Pulau Pinang dengan pertumbuhan 10.0 peratus, diikuti Pahang (13.5%), Perak (6.9%), Melaka (1.7%) dan Kelantan (1.7%). Antara produk yang mendorong kepada kenaikan eksport tersebut adalah litar elektronik bersepadu di Pulau Pinang, besi dan keluli (Pahang), sarung tangan getah (Perak & Kelantan) dan elektrik & elektronik lain (Melaka).

Mengulas lanjut, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, “Malaysia mencatatkan kadar inflasi pada paras negatif 1.2 peratus pada tahun 2020. Antara kumpulan utama yang mengalami penurunan harga yang ketara adalah pengangkutan (-10.0%), diikuti oleh perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (-1.7%) dan pakaian & kasut (-0.8%). Secara umumnya, Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) bagi semua negeri menunjukkan penurunan antara negatif 0.6 peratus hingga negatif 1.9 peratus pada tahun 2020. Melaka mencatatkan penyusutan 1.9 peratus diikuti Sabah & W.P. Labuan (-1.9%), Kedah & Perlis (-1.8%) dan Sarawak (-1.8%). Sementara itu, penurunan sederhana dicatatkan oleh Selangor & W.P. Putrajaya (-0.6%) diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-0.6%), Pulau Pinang (-0.8%) dan Pahang (-1.2%)”.

Dari aspek pasaran buruh, Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB) di peringkat nasional turun 0.3 mata peratus kepada 68.4 peratus (2019: 68.7%). Walau bagaimanapun, di peringkat negeri, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Johor dan Sabah merekodkan peningkatan dalam KPTB pada tahun 2020. KPTB tertinggi dicatatkan di Selangor dengan 75.4 peratus, diikuti W.P. Putrajaya (72.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (72.1%) dan Johor (70.4%) manakala KPTB terendah pula direkodkan di Kelantan dengan 57.9 peratus. Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran di Malaysia meningkat kepada 4.5 peratus pada tahun 2020, iaitu kadar tertinggi dicatatkan setelah hampir tiga dekad. Semua negeri merekodkan peningkatan dalam kadar pengangguran di mana Sabah (8.0%), W.P. Labuan (7.2%) dan Perak (4.8%) merekodkan kadar melebihi paras nasional (4.5%). Sebaliknya, kadar pengangguran yang rendah antaranya dicatatkan di W.P. Putrajaya (1.5%), Melaka (2.2%) dan Pahang (3.1%).

Tambah Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Langkah-langkah pembendungan penularan turut memberi implikasi kepada penerimaan gaji & upah apabila purata gaji & upah bulanan yang diterima oleh pekerja warganegara di Malaysia merekodkan kejatuhan 9.0 peratus daripada RM3,224 kepada RM2,933. Ia dicerminkan oleh penurunan yang dicatatkan oleh semua negeri pada tahun 2020, dengan Johor mencatatkan penyusutan 13.0 peratus, Terengganu (-12.4%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-12.3%), W.P. Labuan (-11.5%), Sarawak (-11.0%) dan Selangor (-10.6%). Walau bagaimanapun, dari perspektif nilai, purata gaji & upah bulanan di W.P. Putrajaya merupakan yang tertinggi dengan RM4,497. Selain itu, antara negeri yang melepasi paras purata gaji & upah nasional (RM2,933) adalah W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM3,823), Selangor (RM3,480), Negeri Sembilan (RM3,013) dan W.P. Labuan (RM2,942)".

Melihat kepada konteks statistik siswazah, purata gaji & upah bulanan bagi siswazah bekerja di Malaysia juga menyaksikan penurunan 10.6 peratus. Lima negeri merekodkan kejatuhan lebih ketara iaitu Sabah (-19.1%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-14.4%), Sarawak (-13.1%), Terengganu (-11.8%) dan Selangor (-11.2%). W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya mendahului purata negeri lain dengan masing-masing mencatatkan RM5,443 dan RM5,365 sebulan. Ini diikuti oleh Selangor (RM4,772) dan Negeri Sembilan (RM4,496) manakala purata lebih rendah direkodkan oleh Sabah (RM3,900) dan Kedah (RM3,729).

Selanjutnya, sekatan perjalanan merentas negeri dan daerah telah menjejaskan industri pelancongan domestik dalam negara. Perbelanjaan pelancongan domestik di Malaysia pada tahun 2020 merosot 60.8 peratus dengan nilai RM40.4 bilion (2019: RM103.2 bilion). Ketibaan pelawat domestik turut merekodkan penurunan 44.9 peratus iaitu kepada 131.7 juta pelawat berbanding 239.1 juta pelawat pada tahun 2019. Antara negeri yang merekodkan kemerosotan bilangan pelawat domestik adalah Sabah (-53.1%), Sarawak (-52.5%), Johor (-49.3%), Melaka (-48.0%) dan Terengganu (-47.6%).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut berkata, "Menangani krisis di samping memastikan agenda pemulihan ekonomi terus berjalan merupakan cabaran yang perlu didepani dengan strategi yang efektif. Inisiatif yang dijelmakan menerusi pelbagai pakej rangsangan telah dilancarkan oleh kerajaan semenjak bermulanya penularan pandemik. Ia meliputi Pakej PRIHATIN, PRIHATIN TAMBAHAN, PENJANA dan KITA PRIHATIN yang diumumkan pada tahun 2020 manakala PERMAI, PEMERKASA, PEMERKASA PLUS dan PEMULIH pada tahun 2021 dengan keseluruhan peruntukan sebanyak RM530 bilion. Pakej-pakej rangsangan ekonomi turut diperkenalkan oleh kerajaan negeri bagi menyokong agenda pemulihan ekonomi negeri. Antaranya, Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak melalui Pakej Bantuan Khas Sarawakku Sayang telah memperuntukkan sebanyak RM1.8 bilion, pakej bantuan Selangor Prihatin 2.0 bernilai RM627.4 juta, peruntukan dari Kerajaan Negeri Sabah sebanyak RM312.0 juta, Johor dengan RM312.1 juta dan Melaka RM174.5 juta. Bantuan ini bukan sahaja bermatlamat untuk meringankan beban kewangan individu yang terjejas, malah meningkatkan perbelanjaan pengguna serta menyediakan persekitaran yang kondusif supaya ekonomi negeri akan terus mengalami pemulihan dan mampu berkembang bagi mendepani cabaran penularan pandemik COVID-19".

Laporan Sosioekonomi Negeri turut memuatkan maklumat hasil dan perbelanjaan kerajaan persekutuan, kerajaan negeri serta pihak berkuasa tempatan. Sebagai rumusan, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin memaklumkan, "Ketersediaan data terperinci mengikut negeri adalah penting bagi memastikan keseimbangan dalam perancangan pembangunan negeri agar kemajuan negara dikecapi oleh segenap lapisan masyarakat. Laporan ini amat bermanfaat untuk membolehkan penggubal dasar menghasilkan penggunaan dan pengurusan sumber yang cekap dan seterusnya membantu untuk

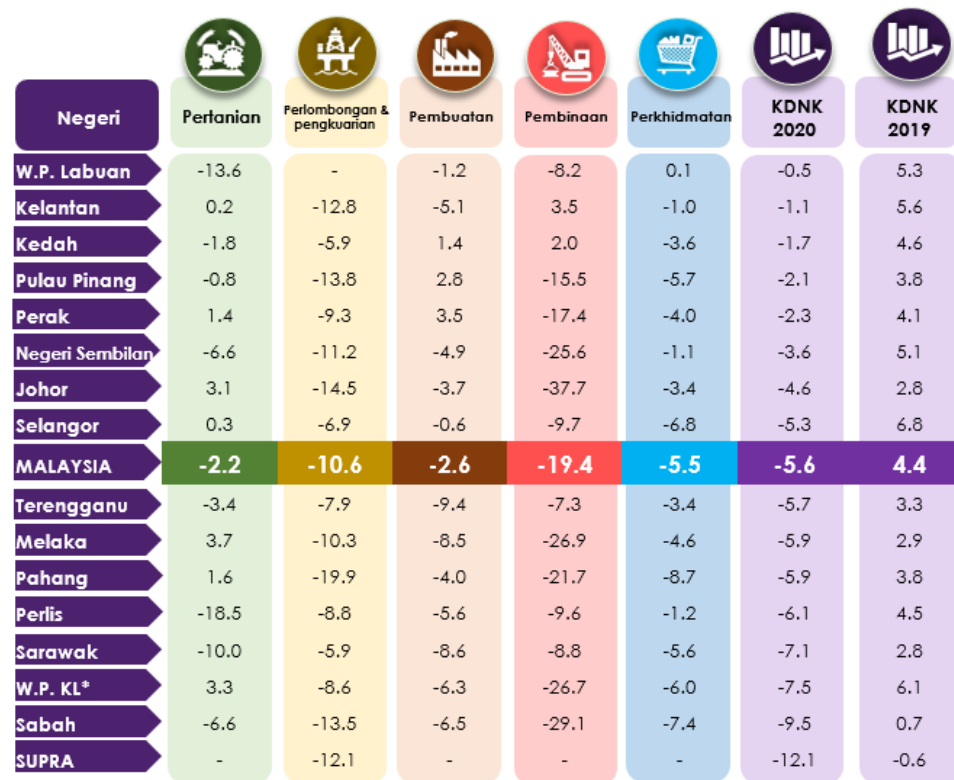
membuat keputusan berasaskan bukti. Ia juga merupakan antara instrumen kepada pengukuran keberkesanan agenda pembangunan negeri terutamanya dalam meneliti aspek kebajikan dan kemajuan sosioekonomi yang lebih inklusif. Selain itu, maklumat ekonomi dan sosial demografi yang diharmonikan dalam laporan ini akan memudahkan agensi pentadbiran, penggiat industri, ahli akademik dan orang awam untuk merujuk kepada satu laporan khusus yang komprehensif bagi melengkapkan pemahaman berkaitan kedudukan semasa indikator sosioekonomi negeri”.

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) secara dalam talian (e-census) sedang dilaksanakan di seluruh negara sehingga liputan penuh dapat dicapai. Semua penduduk Malaysia diseru untuk memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020 bagi memastikan tiada yang ketinggalan kerana data anda masa depan kita. Sila layari portal Banci Malaysia 2020 di www.mycensus.gov.my atau media sosial @MyCensus2020 untuk maklumat lanjut.

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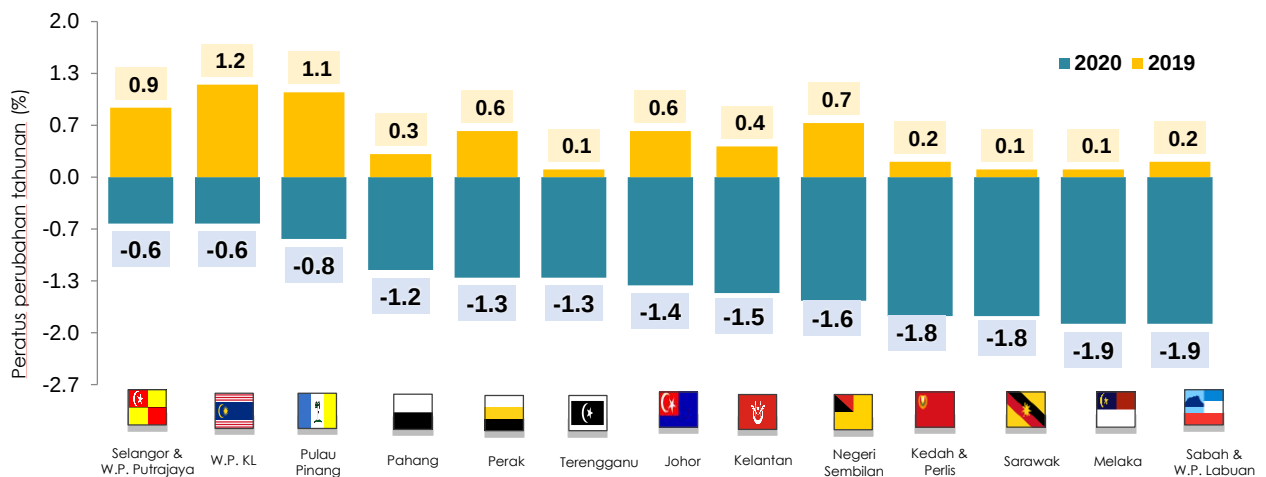
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5 OGOS 2021

Carta 1: Pertumbuhan ekonomi mengikut negeri dan aktiviti ekonomi, 2020

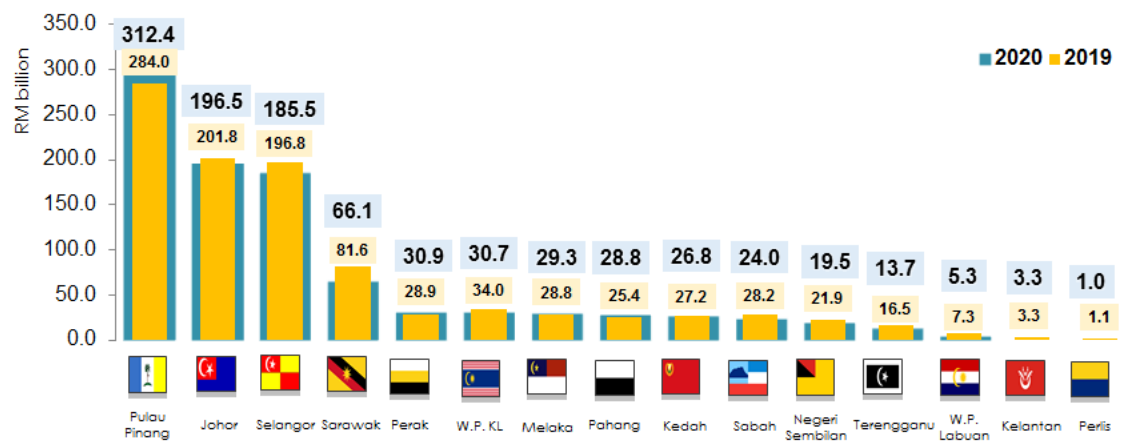


*Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

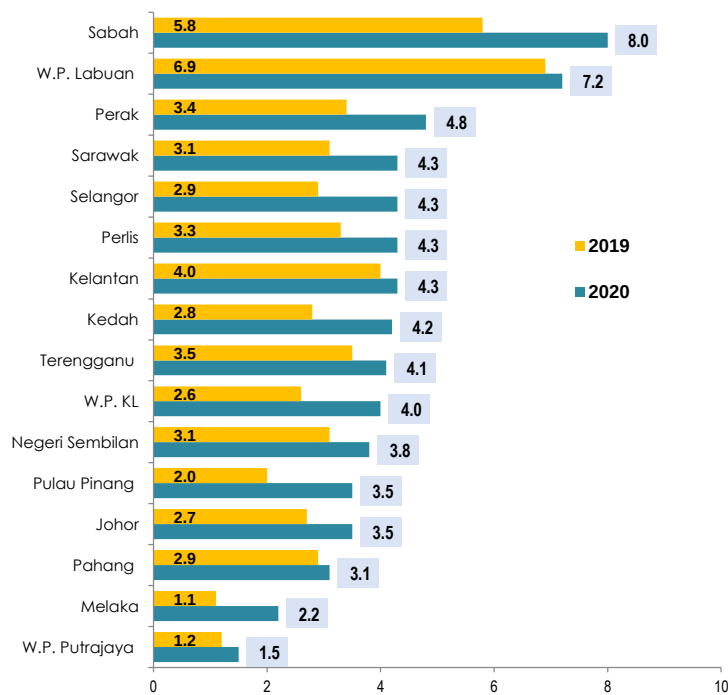
Carta 2: Indeks Harga Pengguna mengikut negeri, 2020



Carta 3: Nilai eksport barangan mengikut negeri, 2019-2020



Carta 4: Kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri, 2019-2020



Jadual 1 : Purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut negeri, 2019-2020 (RM)

	Negeri	2019	2020
1	Johor	3,266	2,840
2	Kedah	2,413	2,300
3	Kelantan	2,571	2,463
4	Melaka	2,990	2,925
5	Negeri Sembilan	3,218	3,013
6	Pahang	2,754	2,684
7	Pulau Pinang	3,022	2,883
8	Perak	2,571	2,463
9	Perlis	2,723	2,596
10	Selangor	3,892	3,480
11	Terengganu	2,766	2,424
12	Sabah	2,836	2,678
13	Sarawak	2,819	2,509
14	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,359	3,823
15	W.P. Labuan	3,323	2,942
16	W.P. Putrajaya	4,695	4,497
	Malaysia	3,224	2,933

Jadual 2 : Purata gaji & upah bulanan siswazah bekerja mengikut negeri, 2019-2020 (RM)

	Negeri	2019	2020
1	Johor	4,945	4,451
2	Kedah	3,946	3,729
3	Kelantan	4,622	4,426
4	Melaka	4,308	4,083
5	Negeri Sembilan	4,872	4,496
6	Pahang	4,551	4,392
7	Pulau Pinang	4,384	4,245
8	Perak	4,425	3,955
9	Perlis	4,708	4,315
10	Selangor	5,376	4,772
11	Terengganu	4,599	4,058
12	Sabah	4,820	3,900
13	Sarawak	4,946	4,300
14	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6,361	5,443
15	W.P. Labuan	4,824	4,354
16	W.P. Putrajaya	5,579	5,365
	Malaysia	5,020	4,489



**Department of Statistics
M A L A Y S I A**

MEDIA STATEMENT STATE SOCIOECONOMIC REPORT, 2020

SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS PORTRAYED THE CHALLENGES FACED BY ALL STATES IN DEALING WITH THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

PUTRAJAYA, 5th AUGUST 2021 – Today, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) published the **State Socioeconomic Report 2020**, which is the fourth series in the edition of this publication. State Socioeconomic Report is a comprehensive and exclusive publication for thirteen states and two Federal Territories which integrates economic and social demographic statistics. This report also presents new information on trade statistics with a detailed performance of exports and imports by state.

According to Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician of Malaysia, “The health crisis hitting the country following the outbreak of COVID-19 left a profound impact on the country’s socio-economic landscape. Malaysia’ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contracted by 5.6 per cent in 2020, which was the second lowest after the 1998 downturn of 7.4 per cent. The implementation of various phases of the Movement Control Order (MCO) with a cross state restrictions as well as the closure of the international borders have hampered the country’s economic growth. Tourism based industries such as accommodation, food & beverages and transportation activities are the most impacted by the MCO implementation. The outbreak which has also plagued Malaysia’s major trading partners has affected demand for goods and services, which in turn squeezed the country’s export performance. Meanwhile, the higher unemployment rate was partially influenced by the implementation of retrenchments by the affected business organizations to sustain their operations. The mean monthly of salaries & wages received by the employees in Malaysia also recorded a decline in 2020”.

In terms of economic performance, although all states posted negative growth, eight states registered better growth magnitude as compared to the 5.6 per cent contraction at the national level. W.P. Labuan recorded a decrease of 0.5 per cent, followed by Kelantan (-1.1%), Kedah (-1.7%), Pulau Pinang (-2.1%), Perak (-2.3%), Negeri Sembilan (-3.6%), Johor (-4.6%) and Selangor (-5.3%). Meanwhile, six states namely Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak, Pulau Pinang and Sabah remained as the largest contributor to the national GDP with a total contribution of 72.1 per cent (2019: 72.3%).

In parallel with the downward performance of the country's economy and trade activities around the world, Malaysia's total trade in 2020 decreased 3.6 per cent to RM1.78 trillion as compared to RM1.84 trillion in 2019. Merchandise exports fell to 1.4 per cent influenced by a lower performance recorded in Sarawak (-19.0%), Selangor (-5.7%), Johor (-2.6%), Sabah (-14.8%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-9.8%), Terengganu (-16.7%) and Negeri Sembilan (-10.7%). However, increase in exports value was recorded in Pulau Pinang with a growth of 10.0 per cent, followed by Pahang (13.5%), Perak (6.9%), Melaka (1.7%) and Kelantan (1.7%). Among the main products spearheading the increase in exports were electronic integrated circuits in Pulau Pinang, iron and steel (Pahang), rubber gloves (Perak & Kelantan) and other electrical & electronic products (Melaka).

Commenting further, the Chief Statistician said, "Malaysia recorded a negative inflation rate of 1.2 per cent in 2020. Among the most affected groups were transport (-10.0%), followed by housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (-1.7%) and clothing & footwear (-0.8%). In overall, Consumer Price Index (CPI) of all states decreased between negative 0.6 per cent to negative 1.9 per cent in 2020. Melaka dropped to 1.9 per cent followed by Sabah & W.P. Labuan (-1.9%), Kedah & Perlis (-1.8%) and Sarawak (-1.8%). However, moderate decline was posted by Selangor and W.P. Putrajaya (-0.6%), followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-0.6%), Pulau Pinang (-0.8%) and Pahang (-1.2%)".

From a labour market perspective, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) at the national level fell 0.3 percentage points to 68.4 per cent (2019: 68.7%). However, at the state level, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Johor and Sabah recorded a higher LFPR in 2020. The highest LFPR was recorded in Selangor with 75.4 per cent followed by W.P. Putrajaya (72.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (72.1%) and Johor

(70.4%) whilst the lowest LFPR were recorded in Kelantan with 57.9 per cent. On the other hand, the annual unemployment rate in Malaysia heightened to 4.5 per cent in 2020, the highest rate after almost three decades. All states recorded an increase in unemployment rate where Sabah (8.0%), W.P. Labuan (7.2%) and Perak (4.8%) surpassed the national level (4.5%). In contrast, low unemployment rate was posted by W.P. Putrajaya (1.5%), Melaka (2.2%) and Pahang (3.1%).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin added, "Contagion containment measures have impacted salaries & wages when the mean monthly salaries & wages received by Malaysian citizen employees subdued to 9.0 per cent from RM3,224 to RM2,933. It was reflected by the decline in all states in 2020, with Johor registering negative 13.0 per cent, Terengganu (-12.4%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-12.3%), W.P. Labuan (-11.5%), Sarawak (-11.0%) and Selangor (-10.6%). However, in terms of value, W.P Putrajaya recorded the highest mean monthly salaries & wages with RM4,497. The other states that exceeded the national average (RM2,933) were W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM3,823), Selangor (RM3,480), Negeri Sembilan (RM3,013) and W.P. Labuan (RM2,942)".

Elaborating further, the mean monthly salaries & wages of employed graduates in Malaysia deteriorated to 10.6 per cent. Five states with significant decrease were Sabah (-19.1%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-14.4%), Sarawak (-13.1%), Terengganu (-11.8%) and Selangor (-11.2%). W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya topped the list with RM5,443 and RM5,365 per month respectively. This was followed by Selangor (RM4,772) and Negeri Sembilan (RM4,496) while lower mean values were recorded by Sabah (RM3,900) and Kedah (RM3,729).

Furthermore, travel restrictions across states and districts have impacted the country's domestic tourism industry. Malaysia's domestic tourism expenditure in 2020 plummeted 60.8 per cent to a value of RM40.4 billion (2019: RM103.2 billion). The arrival of domestic visitors also decreased by 44.9 per cent to record 131.7 million visitors as compared to 239.1 million visitors in 2019. Among the states with the highest dropped in the number of domestic visitors were Sabah (-53.1%), Sarawak (-52.5%), Johor (-49.3%), Melaka (-48.0%) and Terengganu (-47.6%).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also said, "Dealing with the crisis while ensuring the continuity in economic recovery agenda is a challenge that needs to be faced with an

effective strategies. The initiatives were embodied through various stimulus packages launched by the government since the pandemic outbreak. The PRIHATIN, PRIHATIN TAMBAHAN, PENJANA and KITA PRIHATIN which were announced in 2020 as well as PERMAI, PEMERKASA, PEMERKASA PLUS and PEMULIH in 2021 have allocated funds totalling RM530 billion. Economic stimulus packages were also introduced by the state government in supporting the economic recovery agenda. Amongst all, the Sarawak State Government through the Sarawakku Sayang Special Assistance Package has allocated RM1.81 billion, the Selangor Prihatin 2.0 assistance package worth RM627.4 million, an allocation from the Sabah State Government of RM312.0 million, Johor with RM312.1 million and Melaka RM174.5 million. Not only to alleviate the financial burden of the affected individuals, this assistance also aimed to increase consumer spending as well as to provide a conducive environment so that the recovery of the state economy will be endured and thus be able to continuously grow in facing the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic”.

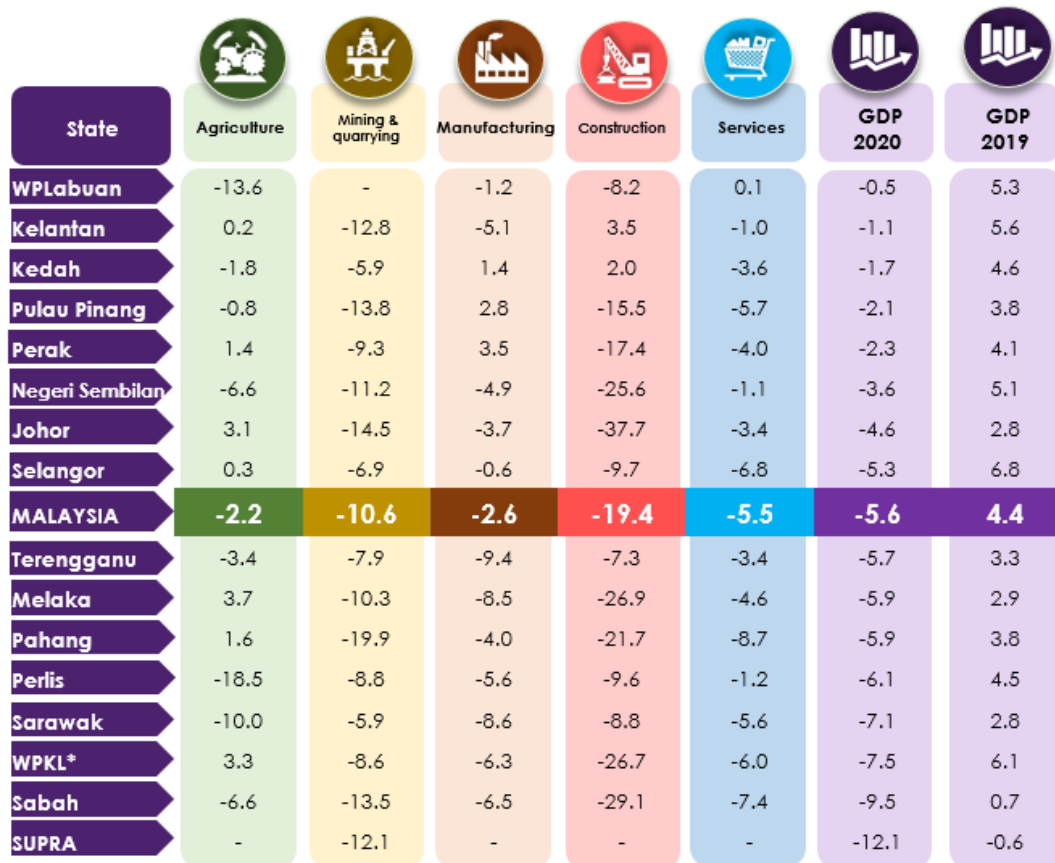
This report also included the information on revenue and expenditure of federal governments, state governments as well as local authorities. As a conclusion, Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin further mentioned, “The availability of detailed statistics at the state level is very crucial in ensuring the state’s development plan is well-adjusted and thus can be reached by the society where no one is left behind. This report is particularly beneficial to the policymakers in producing and managing resources in an efficient manner and subsequently assists in evidence-based decision making. It is also stand as the instruments used in measuring the effectiveness of the state development agenda, especially in scrutinising an inclusiveness of welfare and socioeconomic development. In addition, the harmonisation of economic and social demographic statistics in this report will facilitate the administrative agencies, industry players, academicians and individuals in referring to one specific and comprehensive report to equip their understanding on the current situation of socioeconomic indicators at state level”.

The Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) via online (e-Census) is being conducted nationwide until full coverage has been accomplished. All Malaysian residents are urged to cooperate in realising the success of Malaysia Census 2020 to ensure that no one is left behind as your data is our future. Please visit the Malaysia Census 2020 portal at www.mycensus.gov.my or social media @MyCensus2020 for more info.

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**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
5th AUGUST 2021**

Chart 1: Economic growth by state and economic activity, 2020



* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Chart 2: Consumer Price Index by state, 2019-2020

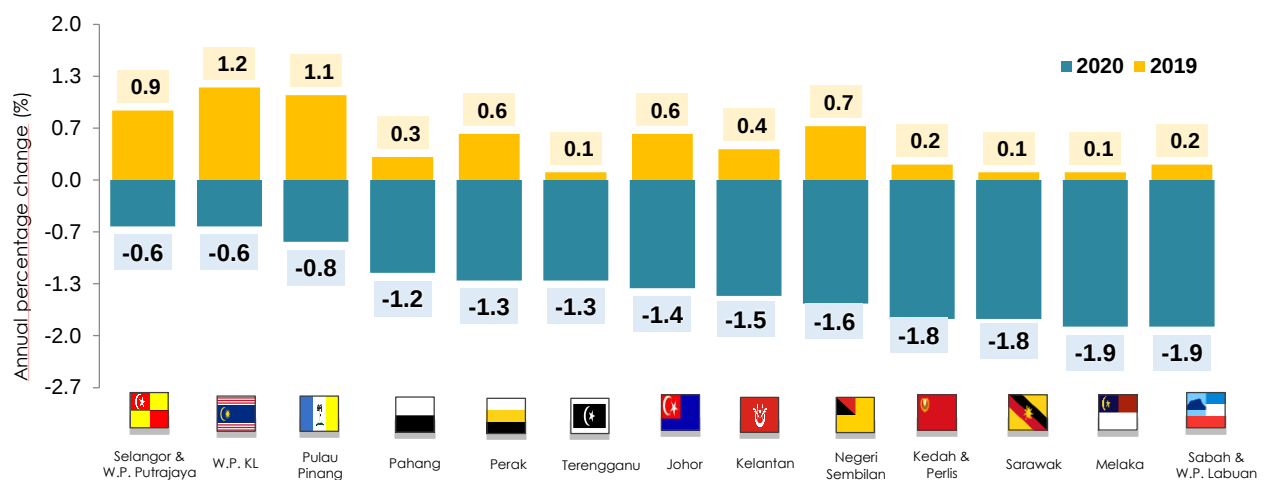


Chart 3: Merchandise export values by state, 2019-2020

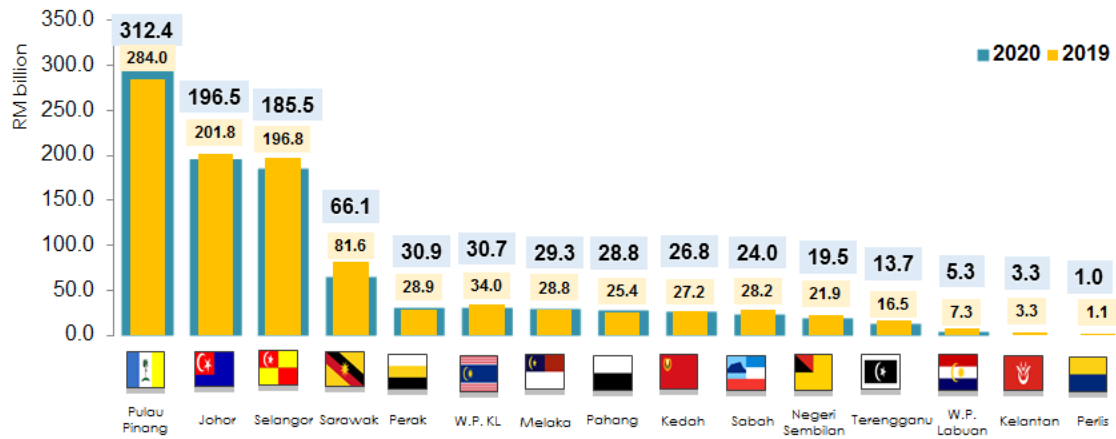


Chart 4: Unemployment rate by state, 2019-2020

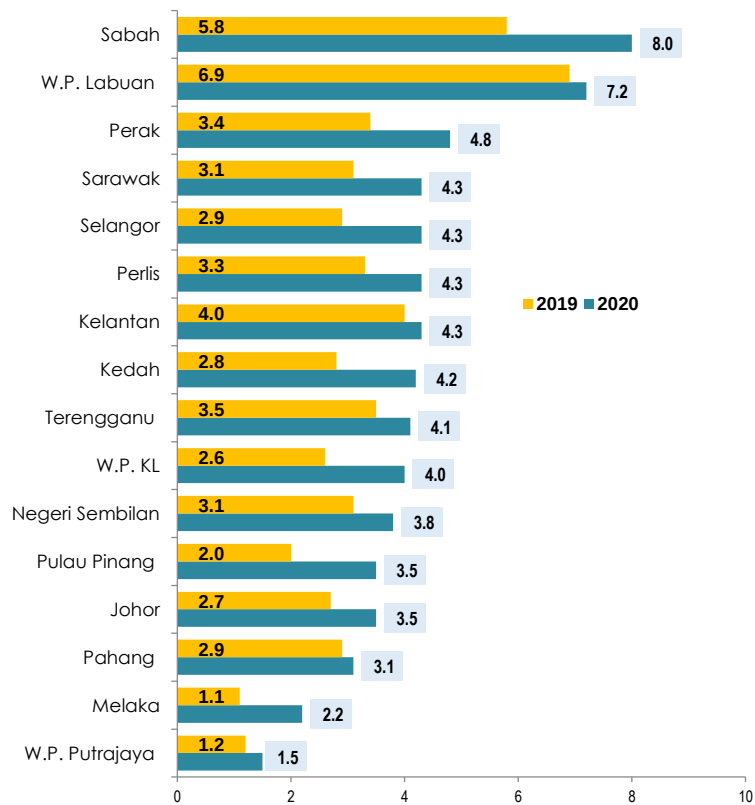


Table 1: Mean monthly salary & wages of employees by state, 2019-2020

	State	2019	2020
1	Johor	3,266	2,840
2	Kedah	2,413	2,300
3	Kelantan	2,571	2,463
4	Melaka	2,990	2,925
5	Negeri Sembilan	3,218	3,013
6	Pahang	2,754	2,684
7	Pulau Pinang	3,022	2,883
8	Perak	2,571	2,463
9	Perlis	2,723	2,596
10	Selangor	3,892	3,480
11	Terengganu	2,766	2,424
12	Sabah	2,836	2,678
13	Sarawak	2,819	2,509
14	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,359	3,823
15	W.P. Labuan	3,323	2,942
16	W.P. Putrajaya	4,695	4,497
	Malaysia	3,224	2,933

Table 2: Mean monthly salary & wages of employed graduates by state, 2019-2020

	State	2019	2020
1	Johor	4,945	4,451
2	Kedah	3,946	3,729
3	Kelantan	4,622	4,426
4	Melaka	4,308	4,083
5	Negeri Sembilan	4,872	4,496
6	Pahang	4,551	4,392
7	Pulau Pinang	4,384	4,245
8	Perak	4,425	3,955
9	Perlis	4,708	4,315
10	Selangor	5,376	4,772
11	Terengganu	4,599	4,058
12	Sabah	4,820	3,900
13	Sarawak	4,946	4,300
14	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6,361	5,443
15	W.P. Labuan	4,824	4,354
16	W.P. Putrajaya	5,579	5,365
	Malaysia	5,020	4,489