



Jabatan Perangkaan
M A L A Y S I A

KENYATAAN MEDIA KDNK MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2020

LAPAN NEGERI MEREKODKAN PRESTASI LEBIH BAIK BERBANDING PENGUNCUPAN 5.6 PERATUS KDNK PERINGKAT NASIONAL

PUTRAJAYA, 29 JUN 2021 – Prestasi ekonomi bagi semua negeri termasuk Wilayah Persekutuan mencatatkan pertumbuhan negatif pada tahun 2020, namun lapen negeri merekodkan kadar pertumbuhan yang lebih baik berbanding penyusutan 5.6 peratus peringkat nasional. Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menerbitkan **Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) mengikut negeri bagi tahun 2020**, yang merupakan susulan daripada KDNK peringkat nasional yang telah dikeluarkan pada 11 Mei 2021. Statistik ini memperincikan penemuan dari perspektif sektoral dan komposisi ekonomi peringkat negeri yang menyumbang kepada kedudukan ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 2020.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Secara umumnya, pertumbuhan ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 2020 adalah yang kedua terendah selepas krisis kewangan tahun 1998". KDNK nasional pada tahun 2020 merosot 5.6 peratus berbanding 4.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, di mana semua aktiviti ekonomi merekodkan pertumbuhan negatif. Pandemik COVID-19 ternyata telah memberi impak kepada hampir kebanyakan aktiviti ekonomi negara. Pelbagai fasa Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) bermula 18 Mac 2020 yang dikuatkuasakan untuk mencegah penularan wabak COVID-19 telah mendorong kepada penutupan sementara sebahagian sektor ekonomi dan pengurangan waktu beroperasi. Justeru, kadar pengangguran pada tahun 2020 telah mencecah sehingga 4.5 peratus berbanding 3.3 peratus pada 2019.

Mengulas lanjut mengenai kedudukan ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 2020, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, "KDNK nasional merekodkan nilai pengurangan sebanyak RM80.4 bilion berbanding tahun 2019. Berdasarkan perincian mengikut negeri, Selangor mencatatkan pengurangan tertinggi iaitu sebanyak RM18.3 bilion, diikuti W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM17.5 bilion), Sarawak (RM9.6 bilion) dan Sabah (RM8.1 bilion). Keempat-empat negeri tersebut telah menyumbang 66.7 peratus kepada nilai penyusutan nasional. Secara umumnya, beberapa negeri dilihat menerima impak yang agak mendalam berbanding sebilangan negeri yang mempunyai asas struktur ekonomi yang mampu mengimbangi magnitud kemerosotan seperti di peringkat nasional.

Pelbagai program pakej rangsangan dan inisiatif telah diumumkan oleh kerajaan termasuk kerajaan negeri bagi membantu kelangsungan perniagaan, mengurangkan tekanan persekitaran perniagaan serta mempercepatkan pemulihan pasaran buruh.

Komposisi aktiviti ekonomi yang berbeza mendorong kepada kepelbagaian ciri bagi setiap negeri dan seterusnya memberi impak yang berbeza kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi. Dari perspektif sektoral, kemerosotan pengeluaran bagi subsektor kelapa sawit, getah dan pembalakan telah mempengaruhi momentum kejatuhan sektor Pertanian terutama kepada negeri yang mempunyai kebergantungan kepada komoditi tersebut. Bagi sektor Pembuatan, negeri-negeri yang memberi penumpuan kepada pengeluaran produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal serta produk getah (terutamanya sarung tangan) dilihat memperoleh kelebihan berbanding negeri lain. Kemerosotan nilai kerja bagi pelbagai projek-projek pembinaan terutamanya dari segmen kejuruteraan awam telah membawa kepada prestasi negatif sektor Pembinaan. Sementara itu, negeri yang mempunyai sumbangan yang signifikan dalam industri berasaskan pelancongan lebih menerima impak ketara berikutan daripada sekatan perjalanan serta dasar penutupan sempadan yang menyumbang kepada penurunan ketibaan pelancong asing serta pelancong domestik.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menjelaskan "Meskipun pandemik COVID-19 telah memberi impak negatif kepada ekonomi negeri, enam negeri iaitu Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak, Pulau Pinang dan Sabah kekal sebagai penyumbang utama KDNK nasional dengan jumlah sumbangan sebanyak 72.1 peratus (2019: 72.3%). Dari sudut pertumbuhan, kesemua tiga belas negeri termasuk dua Wilayah Persekutuan di Malaysia mencatatkan pertumbuhan negatif pada tahun 2020. Walau bagaimanapun, terdapat lapan negeri memperoleh magnitud pertumbuhan yang lebih baik berbanding penguncupan 5.6 peratus yang dicatatkan di peringkat nasional. W.P. Labuan merekodkan penurunan 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%)".

Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans yang masih merekodkan pertumbuhan positif dan mendominasi ekonomi W.P. Labuan telah menyokong kepada pertumbuhan negatif yang marginal. Prestasi sektor Pembinaan yang kekal positif di samping pertumbuhan sektor Perkhidmatan yang tidak begitu terkesan berikutan daripada sumbangan signifikan subsektor Perkhidmatan Kerajaan dalam sektor tersebut telah memberi kelebihan kepada Kedah dan Kelantan berbanding negeri lain. Pertumbuhan positif yang berterusan bagi produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal bagi sektor Pembuatan serta lonjakan permintaan produk sarung tangan getah telah mengimbangi kadar penguncupan ekonomi di Pulau Pinang, Perak dan Selangor. Sektor Perkhidmatan di Negeri Sembilan dipacu oleh prestasi kukuh subsektor utiliti yang merupakan penyumbang kedua terbesar sektor tersebut. Subsektor ini turut menyokong prestasi sektor Perkhidmatan Johor di samping pertumbuhan positif sektor Pertanian yang disumbangkan oleh aktiviti kelapa sawit dan seterusnya telah mendorong kepada penurunan yang lebih sederhana di Johor.

Sementara itu, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan "Penguncupan KDNK yang dicatatkan oleh Terengganu (-5.7%), Melaka (-5.9%) dan Pahang (-5.9%) dipengaruhi terutamanya oleh kedua-dua sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan. Penyusutan ekonomi Perlis kepada negatif 6.1 peratus adalah disebabkan oleh prestasi merosot sektor Pertanian manakala sektor Perkhidmatan mempengaruhi keseluruhan momentum W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-7.5%). Kemerosotan pengeluaran bagi sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian pula telah menjejaskan negeri-negeri yang mempunyai kebergantungan berasaskan komoditi antaranya Sarawak (-7.1%) dan Sabah (-9.5%).

Mengulas lanjut mengenai kedudukan ekonomi negeri mengikut aktiviti utama, prestasi sektor Perkhidmatan yang menyumbang lebih 50 peratus kepada ekonomi kebanyakan negeri dilihat terjejas terutamanya bagi aktiviti seperti penginapan, borong & runcit, makanan & minuman, pengangkutan, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan. Tambahan pula, beberapa siri pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Bersyarat (PKPB) dan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Diperketatkan (PKPD) di beberapa lokasi di W.P. Kuala Lumpur serta daerah tertentu di Sabah dan Selangor pada suku keempat tahun 2020 juga telah mempengaruhi penurunan yang lebih ketara bagi negeri-negeri tersebut. Kadar penurunan yang dicatatkan oleh sektor ini di Sabah adalah 7.4 peratus, Selangor (-6.8%) manakala W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-6.0%).

Bagi sektor Pembuatan, pertumbuhan negatif subsektor petroleum bertapis telah mempengaruhi negeri Sarawak yang merosot 8.6 peratus dan Melaka (-8.5%). Penyusutan pengeluaran kimia dan produk kimia pula merupakan penyumbang utama kepada penurunan prestasi sektor ini di Terengganu dan Pahang apabila masing-masing mencatatkan pertumbuhan negatif 9.4 peratus dan negatif 4.0 peratus. Pertumbuhan subsektor tersebut antara lain turut mempengaruhi prestasi keseluruhan sektor Pembuatan di Johor (-3.7%) dan Selangor (-0.6%). Selain itu, subsektor kenderaan bermotor dan peralatan pengangkutan yang didominasi oleh Selangor, Melaka dan Pahang turut menjadi faktor penyusutan kadar pertumbuhan sektor Pembuatan di negeri tersebut pada tahun 2020.

Beliau turut memaklumkan "Beberapa negeri masih mampu merekodkan pertumbuhan positif bagi sektor Pertanian di sebalik penurunan signifikan yang dicatatkan di Sarawak dan Sabah. Negeri tersebut adalah Melaka yang bertumbuh 3.7 peratus, Johor 3.1 peratus, Pahang 1.6 peratus, Perak 1.4 peratus, Selangor 0.3 peratus dan Kelantan 0.2 peratus. Aktiviti tanaman yang dipelopori oleh kelapa sawit dan sayur-sayuran merupakan antara pendorong utama kepada pertumbuhan positif sektor Pertanian di negeri tersebut". Sebaliknya, pelaksanaan PKP turut memberi impak negatif kepada sektor Pembinaan apabila hampir seluruh negeri merekodkan pertumbuhan negatif. Ia telah mempengaruhi prestasi segmen kejuruteraan awam dan pembinaan bangunan kediaman & bukan kediaman terutamanya di Johor yang merekodkan penurunan negatif 37.7 peratus, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-26.7%) dan Selangor (-9.7%). Walau bagaimanapun, pembinaan projek-projek mega serta pelaksanaan beberapa projek baru dilihat mampu mengimbangi momentum kejatuhan bagi beberapa negeri.

Kemerosotan pengeluaran petroleum mentah dan gas asli telah mendorong kepada pertumbuhan negatif sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Sabah dan Sarawak dengan masing-masing merekodkan pertumbuhan negatif 13.5 peratus dan negatif 5.9 peratus. Penurunan ini adalah konsisten dengan kemerosotan dua angka bagi nilai eksport petroleum mentah. Jumlah sumbangan kedua-dua negeri ini kepada keseluruhan sektor di peringkat nasional adalah sebanyak 52.1 peratus pada tahun 2020.

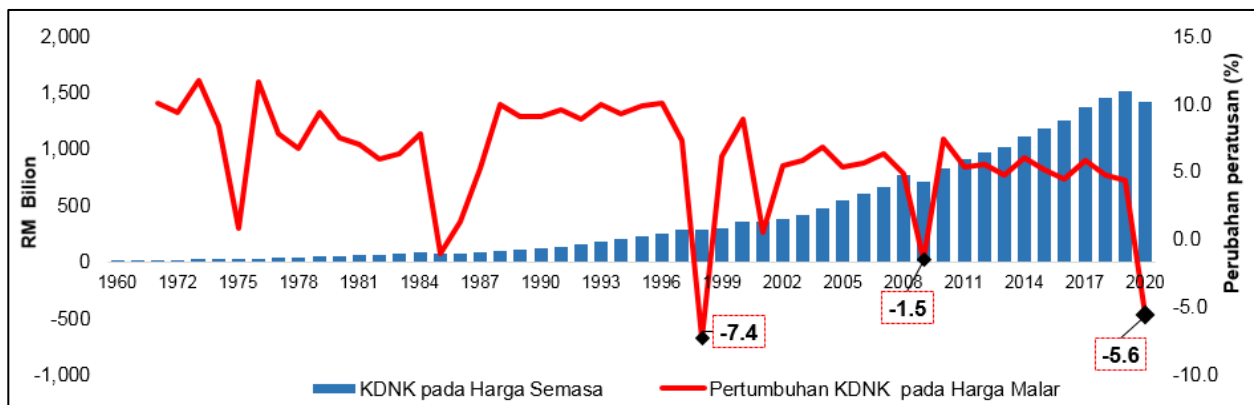
Dari sudut KDNK Per Kapita, kesemua tiga belas negeri dan dua Wilayah Persekutuan mencatatkan penurunan dalam nilai KDNK Per Kapita berbanding tahun 2019. Tujuh negeri mencatatkan nilai KDNK Per Kapita melebihi paras nasional (RM43,378) iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM120,600), W.P. Labuan (RM76,792), Pulau Pinang (RM54,718), Selangor (RM51,966), Sarawak (RM48,597), Melaka (RM45,893) dan Negeri Sembilan (RM43,859).

Dato' Sri Dr Mohd Uzir Mahidin merumuskan "Dari sudut prospek ekonomi tahun 2021, meskipun pelaksanaan PKP dijangka berterusan, keseimbangan antara kepentingan kesihatan dan pemulihan ekonomi & perniagaan dapat dilaksanakan menerusi pembukaan lebih banyak aktiviti perniagaan dengan pematuhan kepada prosedur operasi standard yang ketat. Berdasarkan Indeks Pelopor pada April 2021, prestasi ekonomi Malaysia dijangka menggalakkan sekiranya pandemik mereda, sejajar dengan pengukuhan permintaan global apabila kelonggaran ekonomi telah dilaksanakan oleh beberapa negara. Di samping itu, penyertaan rakyat dalam Program Imunisasi COVID-19 Kebangsaan juga dijangka akan meningkatkan keyakinan perniagaan dalam pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan dalam negara di samping menarik minat pelabur asing. Merujuk kepada Jawatankuasa Khas Jaminan Akses Bekalan Vaksin COVID-19 (JKJAV), sehingga 27 Jun 2021, lebih 5 juta populasi Malaysia telah menerima vaksin. Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur menerajui bilangan yang telah divaksinasi iaitu 932,659 diikuti Sarawak dengan 953,982. Antara negeri-negeri yang turut mencatatkan bilangan penerima yang tinggi adalah Selangor (851,118), Johor (430,145), Sabah (372,421), Perak (304,672), Pulau Pinang (265,670), Kedah (224,536) sementara Kelantan dan Pahang masing-masing merekodkan 203,288 dan 197,704 penerima.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
29 JUN 2021

Carta 1: KDNK Malaysia, 1960 - 2020

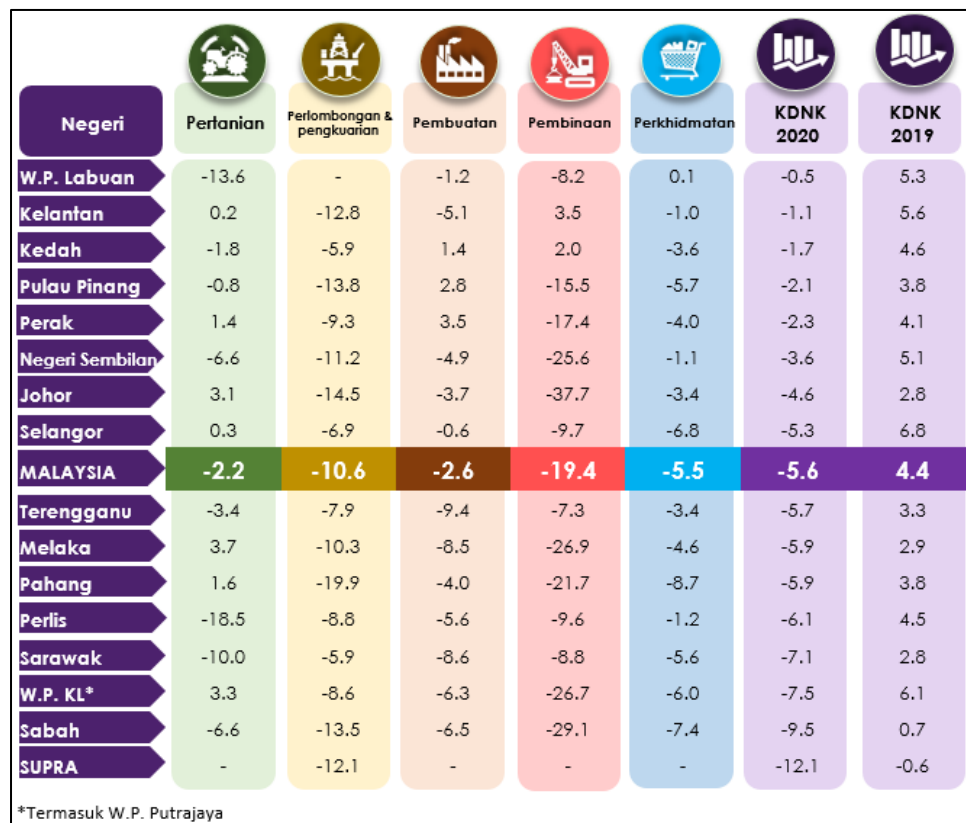


Jadual 1: Perbezaan nilai KDNK mengikut negeri, 2019-2020 (RM Juta)

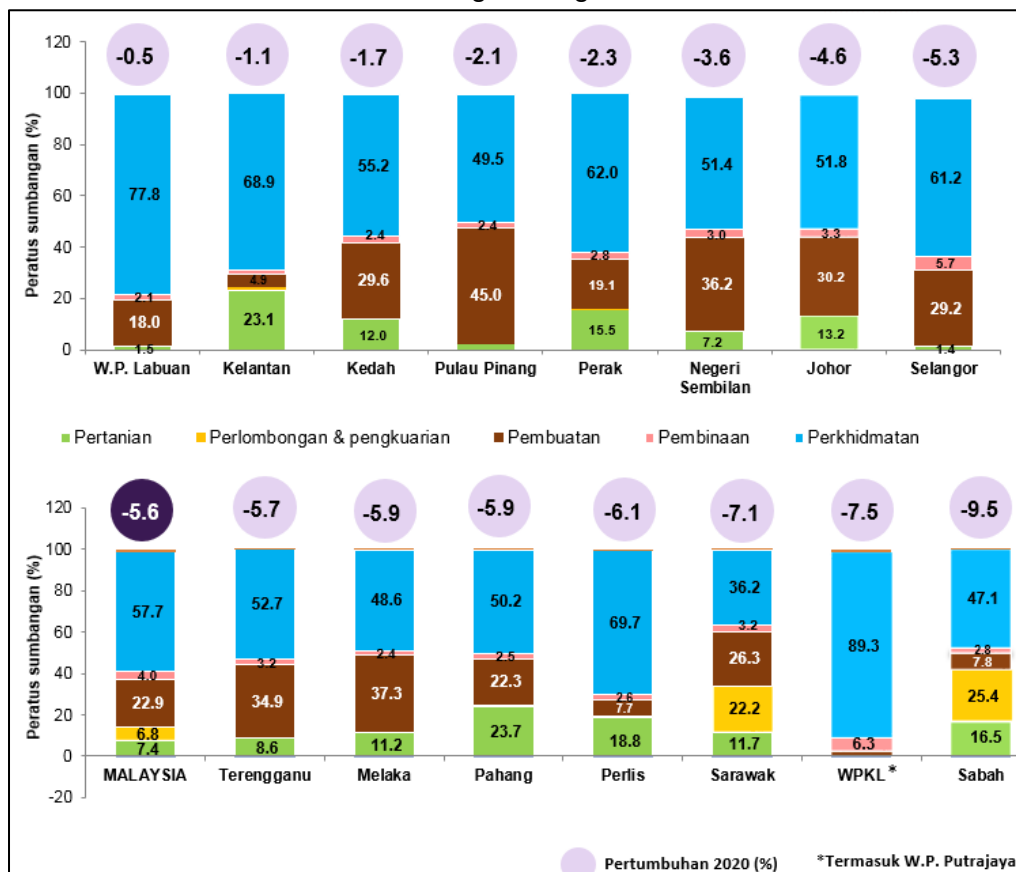
	Negeri	2019 ^e	2020 ^p	Perbezaan	Sumbangan (%)
1	Selangor	345,147	326,841	(18,306)	22.8
2	W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	233,889	216,362	(17,527)	21.8
3	Johor	134,240	128,034	(6,206)	7.7
4	Sarawak	136,758	127,116	(9,642)	12.0
5	Pulau Pinang	94,666	92,631	(2,035)	2.5
6	Sabah	85,647	77,506	(8,140)	10.1
7	Perak	75,999	74,242	(1,757)	2.2
8	Pahang	58,448	54,984	(3,464)	4.3
9	Negeri Sembilan	48,033	46,309	(1,724)	2.1
10	Kedah	46,852	46,041	(811)	1.0
11	Melaka	43,590	41,029	(2,561)	3.2
12	Supra	45,771	40,241	(5,530)	6.9
13	Terengganu	36,004	33,955	(2,049)	2.5
14	Kelantan	25,490	25,221	(269)	0.3
15	W.P. Labuan	7,625	7,590	(36)	0.0
16	Perlis	6,152	5,779	(374)	0.5
	Malaysia	1,424,310	1,343,880	(80,430)	100.0

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Carta 2: Pertumbuhan ekonomi mengikut negeri dan aktiviti ekonomi, 2020



Carta 3: Struktur ekonomi mengikut negeri dan aktiviti ekonomi, 2020

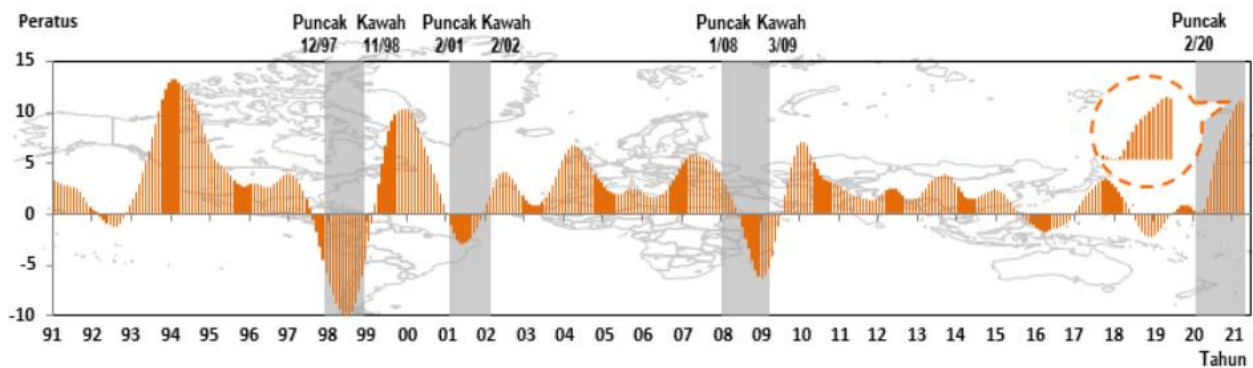


Jadual 2: KDNK Per Kapita Mengikut Negeri, 2019-2020 (RM)

	Negeri	2019 ^e	2020 ^p
1	Johor	37,387	35,923
2	Kedah	22,384	22,140
3	Kelantan	14,346	14,083
4	Melaka	49,119	45,893
5	Negeri Sembilan	45,391	43,859
6	Pahang	36,568	36,107
7	Pulau Pinang	55,215	54,718
8	Perak	31,716	31,456
9	Perlis	25,521	23,582
10	Selangor	55,052	51,966
11	Terengganu	30,936	26,910
12	Sabah	25,375	21,484
13	Sarawak	53,552	48,597
14	W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	129,724	120,600
15	W.P. Labuan	77,817	76,792
	Malaysia	46,526	43,378

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Carta 3: Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan bagi Indeks Pelopor (Terlicin) dan Kitaran Perniagaan (Kawasan Berlorek Kelabu), Januari 1991 hingga April 2021





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

MEDIA STATEMENT GDP BY STATE, 2020

EIGHT STATES RECORDED BETTER GROWTHS COMPARED TO 5.6 PER CENT CONTRACTION OF NATIONAL GDP

PUTRAJAYA, 29th JUNE 2021 – Economic performance of all states including the Federal Territories recorded a negative growth in 2020, however, eight states grew at a better pace than the 5.6 percent contraction of the national GDP. Today, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) published the **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State for year 2020**, which is a subsequent to the release of Malaysia's GDP on 11th May 2021. This statistic provides detail findings from sectoral perspective as well as economic composition at the state level which contributes to the national performance in year 2020.

According to Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician of Malaysia, "In general, Malaysia's economic growth in 2020 was the second lowest after the 1998 financial crisis". The national GDP in 2020 contracted by 5.6 per cent as compared to positive 4.4 per cent in the preceding year, where all economic activities posted a negative growth. The COVID-19 pandemic clearly brought an impact to almost all economic activities in the country. Various phases of Movement Control Order (MCO) starting on 18th March 2020 have been enforced to curb the spread of COVID-19 which caused the temporary closures of certain economic sectors and reduced operating hours. Thus, the unemployment rate in 2020 reached to 4.5 per cent as compared to 3.3 per cent in 2019.

Commenting further on the country's economic position in year 2020, the Chief Statistician of Malaysia said, "National GDP experienced a reduction of RM80.4 billion as compared to 2019. At the state level, Selangor recorded the highest contraction of RM18.3 billion, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM17.5 billion), Sarawak (RM9.6 billion) and Sabah (RM8.1 billion). The total contribution of these four states amounted to 66.7 per cent of the national reduction value. In overall, few states faced deeper impact as compared to other states which were able to cushion the negative magnitude at the national level due to their economic structure.

Various economic stimulus packages and initiatives have been announced by the government including state governments in assisting business survivals, relieving business environmental pressures and accelerating the revival of the labour market.

The different composition of economic activities has led to the distinctive characteristics in each state and carried different impacts on the economic growth. From sectoral perspective, a contraction in the production of oil palm, rubber and logging subsector has affected to the downward momentum in Agriculture sector particularly those states with high dependency on these commodities. For the Manufacturing sector, the states which concentrated on the production of electrical, electronic and optical as well as rubber product (particularly rubber glove) were seen to gain advantage as compared to the other states. Deterioration in the value of workdone for various construction projects especially in civil engineering segment has influenced to a negative performance in Construction sector. On the other hand, the states with significant contribution in tourism related industries were severely affected by the movement restrictions order and close border policy which contributed to the decline of international and domestic tourists arrivals.

Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also highlighted, "Even though the COVID-19 pandemic brought a negative impact to the performance of state's economy, 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 terms of performance, all thirteen states including two Federal Territories posted a negative growth in 2020. On the bright side, eight states registered better magnitude than 5.6 percent contraction of 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%)".

Financial and insurance activities which sustained a favourable growth and dominated W.P. Labuan's economy has supported the overall performance to reach at a marginal negative growth. Positive growths in Construction and performance of Services sectors which was not merely affected due to a significant contribution of Government Services led Kedah and Kelantan to a better position than the other states. Continuous positive growth of electrical, electronic and optical products in the Manufacturing sector coupled with a robust demand in rubber glove products cushioned the decline in overall performance of Pulau Pinang, Perak and Selangor. Services sector in Negeri Sembilan were aided by a sturdy growth in utility subsector which stood as a second largest contributor of the sector. This subsector also fuelled the Services sector in Johor besides positive growth in Agriculture sector attributed by oil palm activities and eventually mitigated the overall contraction in Johor's economy.

Meanwhile, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said "A downward GDP growth in Terengganu (-5.7%), Melaka (-5.9%) and Pahang (-5.9%) were largely due to both Services and Manufacturing sectors. Perlis fell to a negative 6.1 per cent resulted from the sluggish performance in Agriculture while Services sector slacken overall

momentum of W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-7.5%). A lethargic production in Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors affected the overall commodity-based states namely Sarawak (-7.1%) and Sabah (-9.5%).

Commenting further on the state's economic position by main activities, the performance of Services sector which contributed more than 50 per cent to the overall economy of almost all states was affected particularly in accommodation, wholesale & retail, food & beverages, transport, real estate and business services. In addition, a series of Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) followed by Restricted Movement Control Order (RMCO) in some locations in W.P. Kuala Lumpur and selected districts at Sabah and Selangor in the fourth quarter 2020 has brought significant impact to the Services sector of these states. The decline rate recorded by this sector in Sabah was 7.4 per cent, Selangor (-6.8%) while W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-6.0%).

For Manufacturing sector, deceleration of refined petroleum production has dragged down Sarawak performance to a negative 8.6 per cent and Melaka (-8.5%). A contraction in chemicals and chemical product was primarily reflected in the performance of Terengganu and Pahang with a negative growth of 9.4 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively. The performance of this subsector was also owing to the slow down of Manufacturing sector in Johor (-3.7%) and Selangor (-0.6%). In addition, motor vehicle and transport equipment subsector which is dominated by Selangor, Melaka and Pahang has also weighed down the overall performance of the Manufacturing sector in these three states in 2020.

He also mentioned "Several states were able to record positive growth in Agriculture sector despite a significant decrease experienced in both Sarawak and Sabah. Those states were Melaka which grew 3.7 per cent, Johor 3.1. per cent, Pahang 1.6 per cent, Perak 1.4 per cent, Selangor 0.3 per cent and Kelantan 0.2 per cent. Crops activity which propelled by oil palm and vegetables were amongst the main impetus to the positive growth of Agriculture sector in these states". On the contrary, almost all states recorded negative growths in Construction sector primarily due to a decline in construction workdone following the MCO enforcement. These has caused the performance of civil engineering, non residential and residential buildings segments especially in Johor which fell 37.7 per cent, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-26.7%) and Selangor (-9.7%). However, construction of mega projects as well as the execution of new projects were seen to be able to offset the momentum of shortfall for several states.

Sluggish production of crude petroleum and natural gas plummeted a negative performance of Mining and quarrying sector in Sabah and Sarawak with a growth of negative 13.5 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively. The downward performance was consistent with a double-digit contraction in exports of crude petroleum. Total contribution of these two states to the entire sector at the national level amounted to 52.1 per cent in 2020.

In terms of GDP Per Capita, all thirteen states and two Federal Territories recorded a decline as compared to 2019. Seven states surpassed national GDP Per Capita value (RM43,378) namely W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM120,600), W.P. Labuan (RM76,792), Pulau Pinang (RM54,718), Selangor (RM51,966), Sarawak (RM48,597), Melaka (RM45,893) and Negeri Sembilan (RM43,859).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin concluded, "For economic prospects in year 2021, although the implementation of MCO is expected to be continuously enforced, a balance between health priority and economic & business recovery can be executed through the opening of more business activities with adherence to stricter standard operating procedures. Based on April 2021 Leading Index, Malaysia's economic performance is anticipated as favourable if pandemic eases, in line with the strengthening of global demand when relaxation of economy was implemented in some countries. On the other hand, people's participation in the National COVID-19 Immunisation Programme is also expected to lift up the business confidence in the domestic production of goods and services as well as to attract foreign investors. Referring to the Special Committee for Ensuring Access to COVID-19 Vaccine Supply (JKJAV), as of 27th June 2021, more than 5 million of our population have been vaccinated. W.P. Kuala Lumpur topped the list with 932,659 followed by Sarawak 953,982. Among the states with high vaccine recipients were Selangor (851,118), Johor (430,145), Sabah (372,421), Perak (304,672), Pulau Pinang (265,670), Kedah (224,536) while Kelantan and Pahang recorded 203,288 and 197,704 persons respectively.

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**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
29th JUNE 2021**

Chart 1: Malaysia's GDP, 1960 - 2020

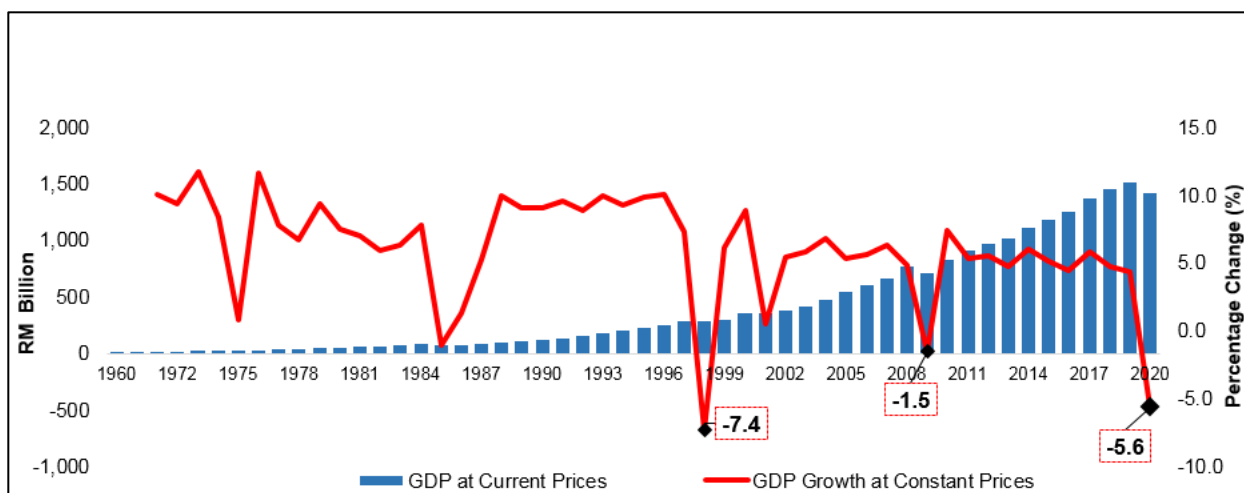
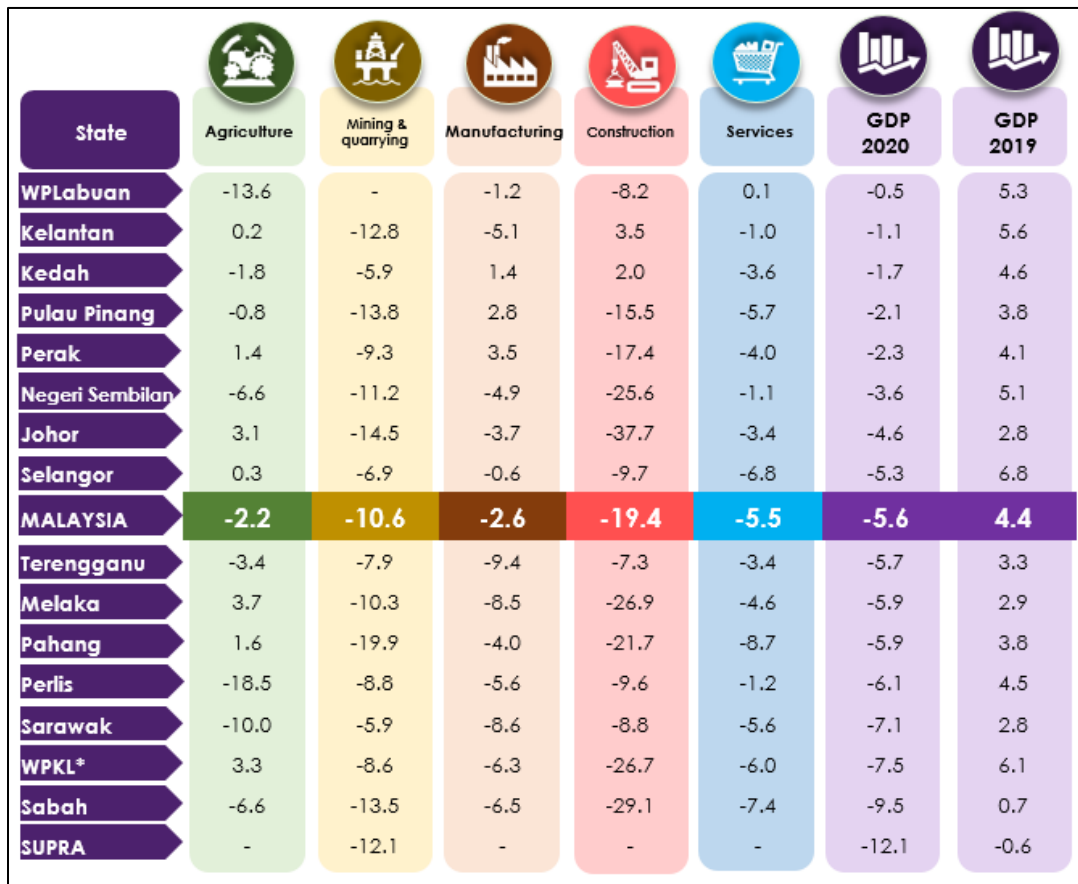


Table 1: Difference of GDP value by state, 2019-2020 (RM Million)

	State	2019 ^e	2020 ^p	Difference	Share (%)
1	Selangor	345,147	326,841	(18,306)	22.8
2	W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	233,889	216,362	(17,527)	21.8
3	Johor	134,240	128,034	(6,206)	7.7
4	Sarawak	136,758	127,116	(9,642)	12.0
5	Pulau Pinang	94,666	92,631	(2,035)	2.5
6	Sabah	85,647	77,506	(8,140)	10.1
7	Perak	75,999	74,242	(1,757)	2.2
8	Pahang	58,448	54,984	(3,464)	4.3
9	Negeri Sembilan	48,033	46,309	(1,724)	2.1
10	Kedah	46,852	46,041	(811)	1.0
11	Melaka	43,590	41,029	(2,561)	3.2
12	SUPRA	45,771	40,241	(5,530)	6.9
13	Terengganu	36,004	33,955	(2,049)	2.5
14	Kelantan	25,490	25,221	(269)	0.3
15	W.P. Labuan	7,625	7,590	(36)	0.0
16	Perlis	6,152	5,779	(374)	0.5
	Malaysia	1,424,310	1,343,880	(80,430)	100.0

* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Chart 2: Economic growth by state and economic activity, 2020



* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Chart 3: Economic structure by state and economic activity, 2020

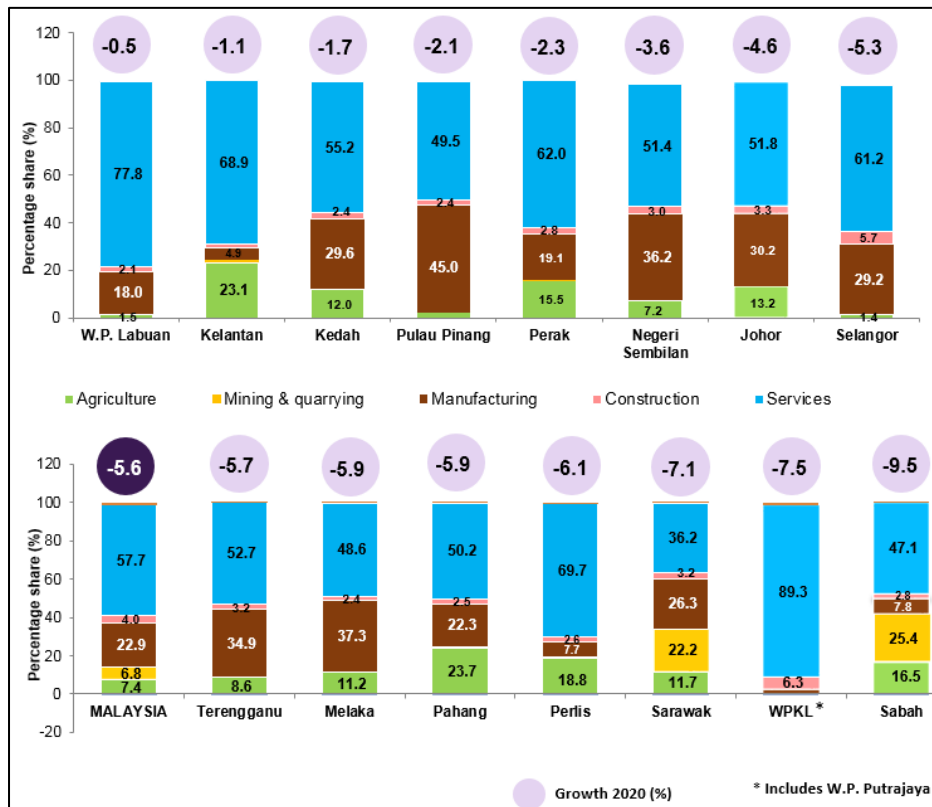


Table 2 : GDP Per Capita By State, 2019-2020 (RM)

	State	2019 ^e	2020 ^p
1	Johor	37,387	35,923
2	Kedah	22,384	22,140
3	Kelantan	14,346	14,083
4	Melaka	49,119	45,893
5	Negeri Sembilan	45,391	43,859
6	Pahang	36,568	36,107
7	Pulau Pinang	55,215	54,718
8	Perak	31,716	31,456
9	Perlis	25,521	23,582
10	Selangor	55,052	51,966
11	Terengganu	30,936	26,910
12	Sabah	25,375	21,484
13	Sarawak	53,552	48,597
14	W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	129,724	120,600
15	W.P. Labuan	77,817	76,792
	Malaysia	46,526	43,378

* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Chart 4: Annual growth rate of Leading Index (Smoothed) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to April 2021

