



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA KDNK MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2022

EKONOMI SEMUA NEGERI BERTUMBUH LEBIH BAIK BERBANDING 2021

PUTRAJAYA, 27 JUN 2023 – Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menerbitkan **Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) mengikut negeri bagi tahun 2022** 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 12 Mei 2023. Tahun 2022 menyaksikan semua negeri merekodkan pertumbuhan ekonomi memberangsangkan berbanding tahun sebelumnya dengan empat (4) negeri bertumbuh melebihi pertumbuhan nasional.

Menurut DOSM, “Di sebalik ketidaktentuan ekonomi global, konflik geopolitik dan gangguan rantai bekalan makanan, Malaysia terus berada pada trajektorinya apabila semua sektor berkembang positif berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Pembukaan semula sempadan antarabangsa negara pada 1 April 2022 telah mempercepat pemulihan prestasi semua sektor ekonomi khususnya industri berkaitan pelancongan. Prestasi ini dapat dimanifestasikan melalui pertumbuhan KDNK sebanyak 8.7 peratus pada tahun 2022 dengan nilai ditambah berjumlah RM1.5 trilion, sekali gus melepasi nilai KDNK pra-pandemik 2019 iaitu RM1.4 trilion. Sektor Perkhidmatan yang mendominasi ekonomi negara mengukuh 10.9 peratus berbanding tahun 2021, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan yang meningkat 8.1 peratus. Pada tempoh sama, sektor Pertanian memulih 0.1 peratus, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian bertumbuh 2.6 peratus manakala sektor Pembinaan melantun kepada 5.0 peratus.”

Empat (4) negeri mengatasi pertumbuhan di peringkat nasional iaitu Pulau Pinang (13.1%), Selangor (11.9%), Pahang (10.8%) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.2%). Prestasi ekonomi Pulau Pinang yang memberangsangkan dipacu oleh sektor Pembuatan yang merupakan pemacu utama ekonomi negeri ini berkembang kukuh 15.9 peratus (2021: 12.4%). Pengembangan ini disokong oleh Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal ekoran daripada peningkatan permintaan semikonduktor di peringkat global. Manakala bagi Selangor, Pahang dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur, pemacu ekonomi negeri-negeri ini adalah sektor Perkhidmatan yang bertumbuh pesat didorong oleh industri berkait pelancongan iaitu subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan. Selangor, juga terus mengekalkan kedudukannya sebagai peneraju ekonomi negara apabila sektor Pembuatannya turut mengukuh 9.0 peratus disokong

Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (13.6%) serta Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (16.6%).

DOSM juga melaporkan, “KDNK Melaka meningkat 8.6 peratus, disokong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan. Inisiatif Kerajaan melanjutkan pengecualian cukai jualan ke atas semua kenderaan penumpang sehingga 30 Jun 2022 serta pembukaan semula sektor ekonomi telah mendorong permintaan terhadap kenderaan penumpang dan komersial. Menurut Persatuan Automotif Malaysia, jumlah pengeluaran industri kenderaan baharu turut berkembang 45.8 peratus pada tahun 2022. Senario ini memberi kelebihan kepada Melaka sebagai salah satu pengeluar utama automotif negara yang mempamerkan peningkatan 18.4 peratus dalam subsektor Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan, sekali gus memacu sektor Pembuatan negeri ini kepada 6.8 peratus.”

Pembukaan semua aktiviti ekonomi serta pertumbuhan dalam industri berkait pelancongan turut membantu melonjakkan pemulihan di Johor dengan peningkatan 8.2 peratus diikuti Kedah (7.2%), Negeri Sembilan (6.4%) dan Perak (4.3%). Selain itu, sektor Pembuatan yang merupakan penyumbang kedua terbesar di negeri-negeri tersebut turut berkembang disokong oleh Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal. Perlis dan Kelantan turut merekodkan peningkatan nilai KDNK masing-masing 5.7 peratus dan 4.3 peratus disokong oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan serta Perkhidmatan Kerajaan. Bagi negeri Kelantan, walaupun Sektor Pertanian menyusut 4.9 peratus, kejatuhan ini diimbangi oleh lonjakan 19.7 peratus dalam Sektor Pembinaan yang melibatkan projek mega berkait infrastruktur.

Pada tempoh sama, ekonomi Sabah berkembang 3.7 peratus dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang meningkat 8.6 peratus didorong oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang memulih 10.4 peratus (2021: -0.4%). Walau bagaimanapun, kejatuhan komoditi utamanya iaitu Minyak mentah dan kondensat mempengaruhi penyusutan 1.3 peratus dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian. Begitu juga, kejatuhan pengeluaran kelapa sawit turut menjejaskan prestasi Sektor Pembuatan terutamanya Produk minyak & lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan pemprosesan makanan. Sementara itu, ekonomi negeri Terengganu berkembang 5.9 peratus dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan. Terengganu, yang merupakan salah satu destinasi pelancongan negara menunjukkan sektor Perkhidmatan yang memberangsangkan (6.0%), dipacu industri berkait pelancongan iaitu Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan. Sebagai Hab Wilayah Ekonomi Pantai Timur untuk bio-ekonomi dan kimia khas, prestasi bagi Produk kimia & bahan kimia terus mengukuh 11.3 peratus (2021: 12.8%), seterusnya memacu sektor Pembuatannya kepada 8.2 peratus, melebihi paras nasional 8.1 peratus.

Pengukuhan ekonomi Sarawak kepada 6.5 peratus juga dipengaruhi oleh sektor Perkhidmatan sebanyak 9.6 peratus, didorong kenaikan aktiviti pengangkutan berikutan peningkatan perjalanan domestik dan antarabangsa. Seiring dengan kerancakan semula aktiviti ekonomi, permintaan terhadap bahan api global turut meningkat. Ini memberi

kelebihan kepada sektor Pembuatan negeri Sarawak yang berorientasikan produk petroleum bertapis. Ini dapat dilihat melalui prestasi Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik yang meningkat 6.1 peratus, seterusnya memacu pertumbuhan sektor Pembuatan Sarawak kepada 5.6 peratus. W.P. Labuan juga berkembang 4.0 peratus (2021: 0.5%) dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan (4.6%) menerusi aktiviti Kewangan dan insurans yang merupakan penggerak utama ekonomi wilayah ini.

Dari perspektif prestasi KDNK per kapita, semua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan berbanding tahun 2021. Lima (5) negeri merekodkan nilai KDNK per kapita melebihi paras nasional iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM127,199), W.P. Labuan (RM85,560), Sarawak (RM80,857), Pulau Pinang (RM69,684) dan Selangor (RM59,908).

DOSM merumuskan bahawa, “Prospek ekonomi Malaysia tahun 2023 dijangka berkembang sederhana dengan mengambil kira ketidakpastian lanskap ekonomi global. Indeks Pelopor bagi April 2023 turut menggambarkan prestasi ekonomi akan bertumbuh perlahan pada beberapa bulan ke hadapan disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam semua komponen indeks tersebut. Ini dapat dilihat melalui KDNK suku pertama tahun 2023 yang turut menunjukkan pertumbuhan perlahan 5.6 peratus berbanding 7.1 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Walaupun berdepan dengan persekitaran ekonomi yang tidak menentu, pasaran buruh sebaliknya terus mengukuh dengan peningkatan Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh daripada 69.5 peratus pada suku keempat tahun 2022 kepada 69.8 peratus suku pertama tahun 2023. Kadar Pengangguran juga menyusut kepada 3.5 peratus pada suku pertama 2023 berbanding 3.6 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya.”

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah platform perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

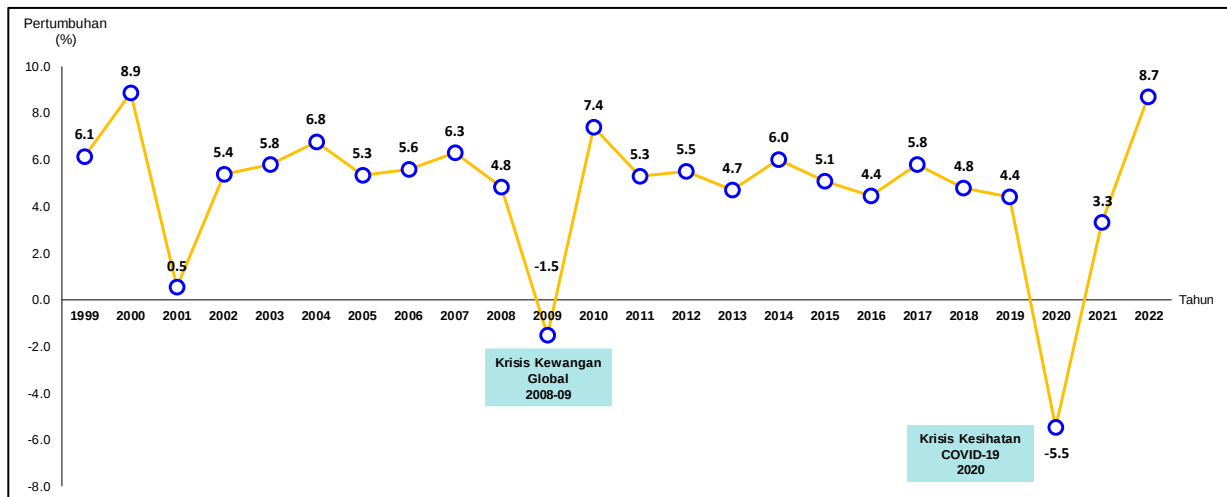
Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “*Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust*”.

DOSM akan mengeluarkan Anggaran KDNK Awalan bermula pada suku tahun kedua 2023. Anggaran awalan ini merupakan inisiatif yang dilaksanakan oleh DOSM untuk memberikan gambaran prestasi ekonomi empat (4) minggu awal sebelum KDNK Suku Tahunan dikeluarkan.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
27 JUN 2023

Carta 1: Perubahan peratusan tahunan KDNK, Malaysia, 1999-2022

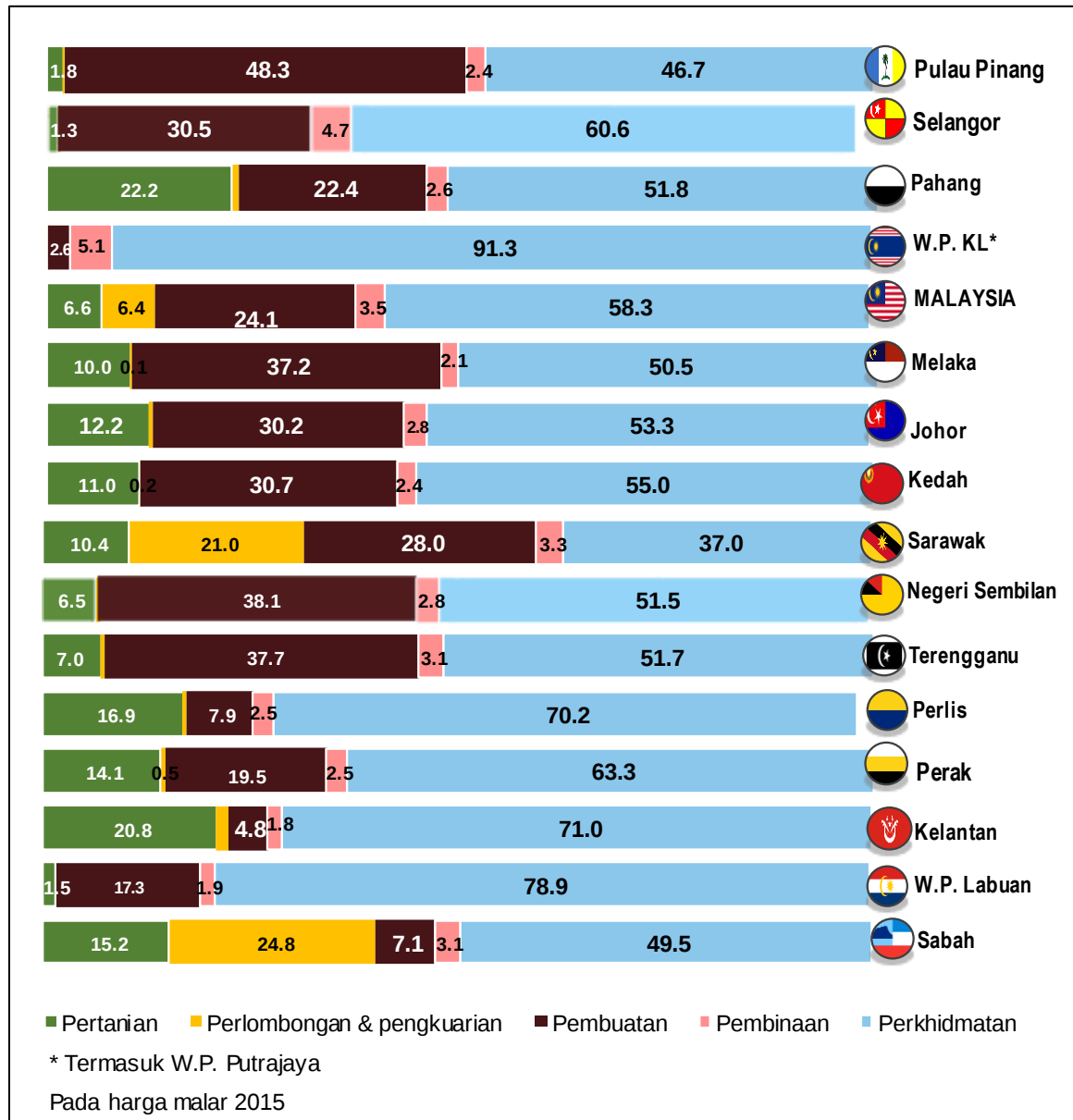


Carta 2: Pertumbuhan ekonomi mengikut negeri dan aktiviti ekonomi, 2022

Negeri	Pertanian	Perlomongan & pengkvarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan	KDNK 2022	KDNK 2021
Pulau Pinang	3.4	7.9	15.9	7.9	11.3	13.1	6.9
Selangor	-1.6	9.7	9.0	4.1	13.6	11.9	5.3
Pahang	4.9	9.7	5.8	-1.0	16.8	10.8	0.9
W.P. KL*	4.1	7.7	5.3	2.0	10.7	9.2	1.0
MALAYSIA	0.1	2.6	8.1	5.0	10.9	8.7	3.3
Melaka	-0.7	7.6	6.8	5.0	12.2	8.6	2.1
Johor	1.9	7.5	5.5	15.9	10.8	8.2	2.5
Kedah	-0.9	7.8	8.1	18.3	8.1	7.2	3.2
Sarawak	0.7	5.7	5.6	4.0	9.6	6.5	3.1
Negeri Sembilan	-0.6	7.9	8.0	5.7	7.6	6.4	3.1
Terengganu	-4.7	8.1	8.2	3.4	6.0	5.9	3.7
Perlis	2.2	7.2	4.5	1.1	5.7	5.7	1.4
Perak	-3.9	8.9	1.0	6.1	7.2	4.3	3.6
Kelantan	-4.9	8.4	3.1	19.7	6.8	4.3	2.4
W.P. Labuan	3.6	-	1.7	3.2	4.6	4.0	0.5
Sabah	-0.2	-1.3	-2.5	6.2	8.6	3.7	1.5
SUPRA	-	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	2.9

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Carta 3: Struktur ekonomi mengikut negeri dan aktiviti ekonomi, 2022

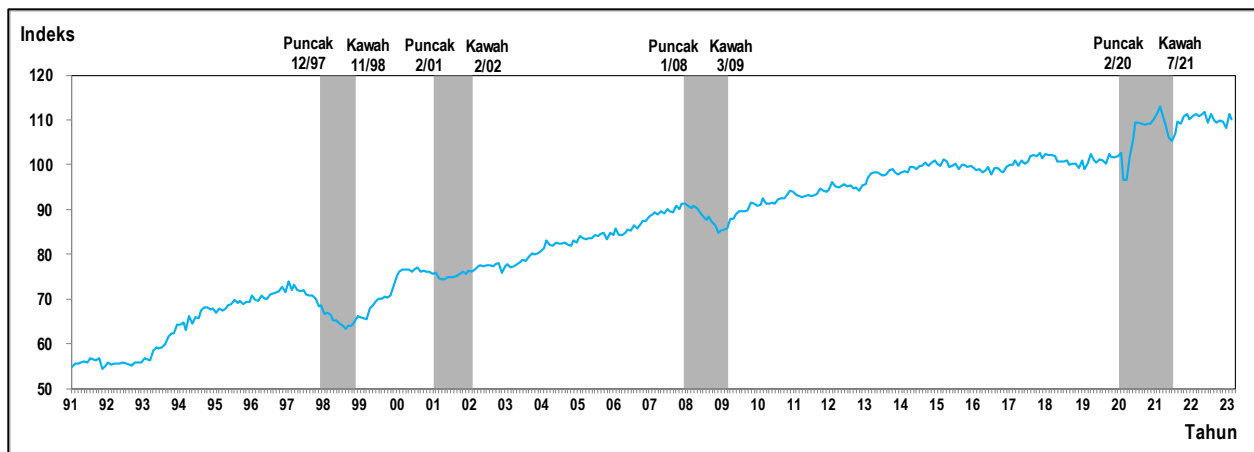


Jadual 1: KDNK per kapita (RM) mengikut negeri, 2022

Per kapita (RM)	2021	2022
Johor	36,505	41,058
Kedah	23,597	25,967
Kelantan	15,598	16,567
Melaka	44,679	50,407
Negeri Sembilan	44,552	49,804
Pahang	41,335	47,177
Pulau Pinang	59,733	69,684
Perak	34,399	36,924
Perlis	21,522	23,126
Selangor	51,980	59,908
Terengganu	30,966	32,199
Sabah	30,022	36,020
Sarawak	66,027	80,857
W.P. KL*	112,084	127,199
WP Labuan	81,652	85,560
Malaysia	47,547	54,863

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Pada harga semasa

Carta 4: Indeks Pelopor (2015=100) dan Kitaran Perniagaan (Kawasan Berlorek Kelabu), Januari 1991 hingga April 2023





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

GDP BY STATE, 2022

THE ECONOMY OF ALL STATES GREW FASTER THAN IN 2021

PUTRAJAYA, 27th JUNE 2023 – Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) released the **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state for the year 2022**. This report presents the findings from a sectoral perspective and highlights the economic composition of Malaysia's states, which established the country's economic standing. These statistics are a continuation of the national GDP release on 12th May 2023. In 2022, all states recorded encouraging economic performance, with four (4) states exceeding the national growth rate.

According to DOSM, “Despite global economic uncertainty, geopolitical conflicts and disruptions in food supply chains, Malaysia remained on its trajectory with positive growth in all sectors compared to the previous year. The reopening of Malaysia’s international borders on April 1, 2022, has accelerated the recovery in all economic sectors, particularly the tourism-related industry. This performance has culminated in an 8.7 per cent GDP growth in 2022, with a value added amounting to RM1.5 trillion, surpassing the pre-pandemic value in 2019 of RM1.4 trillion. The Services sector, which dominated the national economy, strengthened by 10.9 per cent as compared to 2021, followed by the Manufacturing sector, which rose by 8.1 per cent. During the same period, the Agriculture sector recovered by 0.1 per cent, the Mining and quarrying sector grew by 2.6 per cent while the Construction sector rebounded to 5.0 per cent.”

Four (4) states that outperformed the national growth were Pulau Pinang (13.1%), Selangor (11.9%), Pahang (10.8%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.2%). Pulau Pinang achieved impressive growth, ignited by its key economic driver, the Manufacturing sector, which accelerated by 15.9 per cent (2021: 12.4%). This was backed by Electrical, electronic and optical products following increased global demand for semiconductors. While Selangor, Pahang and W.P. Kuala Lumpur were driven by the Services sector, which experienced rapid growth in tourism-related subsector, including the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation. Selangor continued to uphold its position as the largest economy, with the Manufacturing sector also strengthening by 9.0 per cent, supported by Electrical, electronic and optical products (13.6%) as well as Transportation equipment, other manufacturing and repair (16.6%).

DOSM also reported, “Melaka’s GDP increased by 8.6 per cent, supported by the Services and Manufacturing sectors. The government’s initiative to extend the sales tax exemption on all passenger vehicles until June 30, 2022, along with the reopening of the economic sector, has led to an increase in demand for both passenger and commercial vehicles. According to the Malaysian Automotive Association, the total industry production of new vehicles surged by 45.8 per cent in 2022. This scenario benefitted Melaka as one of the major automotive-producing states, which showcased a solid performance of 18.4 per cent in the Transportation equipment, other manufacturing and repair subsector, thus further fostering Melaka’s Manufacturing sector to 6.8 per cent.”

The resumption of all economic activities and the thriving tourism-related industry further catalysed the recovery in Johor, which increased by 8.2 per cent, followed by Kedah (7.2%), Negeri Sembilan (6.4%), and Perak (4.3%). In addition, the Manufacturing sector, which is the second largest contributor in these states, has thrived following rises in Electrical, electronic and optical products. Perlis and Kelantan experienced respective GDP growth of 5.7 per cent and 4.3 per cent, owing to the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage, accommodation and Government services subsectors. Although Kelantan’s Agriculture sector experienced a decline of 4.9 per cent, this was offset by a 19.7 per cent surge in the Construction sector, attributed to mega infrastructure projects.

In the same period, Sabah’s economy rose by 3.7 per cent, upheld by the Services sector, which expanded by 8.6 per cent, fueled by the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, which recovered by 10.4 per cent (2021: -0.4%). However, the decline in its main commodities, namely Crude oil and condensate, influenced the 1.3 per cent contraction in the Mining & quarrying sector. Likewise, the drop in oil palm production further compromised the Manufacturing sector, particularly Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing. In the meantime, Terengganu’s economy saw a 5.9 per cent upturn, buoyed by the Services and Manufacturing sectors. Terengganu, one of Malaysia’s tourism destinations, exhibited remarkable performance in the Services sector (6.0%), prompted by the tourism-related subsector, which was Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation. As the Hub of the East Coast Economic Region for the bio-economy and special chemicals, the performance of Chemicals & chemical products continued to strengthen at 11.3 per cent (2021: 12.8%), further propelling its Manufacturing sector to 8.2 per cent, exceeding the national growth of 8.1 per cent.

The strengthening of Sarawak’s economy to 6.5 per cent was influenced by the 9.6 per cent growth in the Services sector. This was aided by a spike in transportation activities in tandem with the rise in domestic and international travel. Along with the resurgence of economic activities, the global demand for fuel has soared, providing advantages for Sarawak’s Manufacturing sector, which was oriented towards refined petroleum products. This was observed in the improved performance of Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 6.1 per cent, further driving the growth of Sarawak’s manufacturing sector to 5.6 per cent. Additionally, W.P. Labuan has

flourished by 4.0 per cent (2021: 0.5%), fostered by the Services sector (4.6%) through Financial and insurance activities, its leading economic force.

In terms of GDP per capita, all states recorded improved performance as against 2021. Five (5) states exceeded the national GDP per capita, which were W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM127,199), W.P. Labuan (RM85,560), Sarawak (RM80,857), Pulau Pinang (RM69,684) and Selangor (RM59,908).

DOSM concluded, “The Malaysian economic outlook in 2023 is projected to experience moderate growth, given the prevailing uncertainties in the global economic landscape. The Leading Index for April 2023 projected the economic performance to grow gradually in the coming months, attributable to a downturn in all index components. This is observed in the GDP of the first quarter of 2023, indicating slow growth of 5.6 per cent compared to 7.1 per cent in the previous quarter. Despite facing an uncertain economic climate, the labour market, in contrast, continues to strengthen. The Labour Force Participation Rate in the first quarter of 2023 increased to 69.8 per cent, compared to 69.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2022. Similarly, the Unemployment Rate dropped to 3.5 per cent in the first quarter of 2023 compared to 3.6 per cent in the previous quarter.”

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation to facilitate users in analysing various data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing platform and accessible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is “Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust”.

DOSM will release the Advance GDP Estimates beginning in the second quarter of 2023. These advance estimates are an initiative by DOSM to provide an overview of the economic performance four (4) weeks prior to the release of Quarterly.

Released by:

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
27th JUNE 2023

Chart 1: GDP annual percentage change, Malaysia, 1999-2022

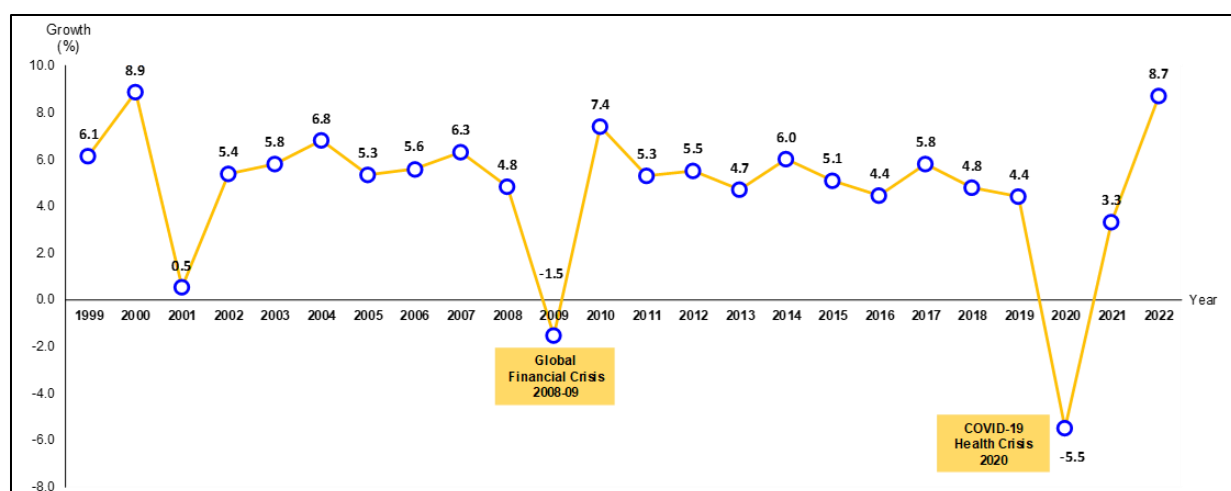
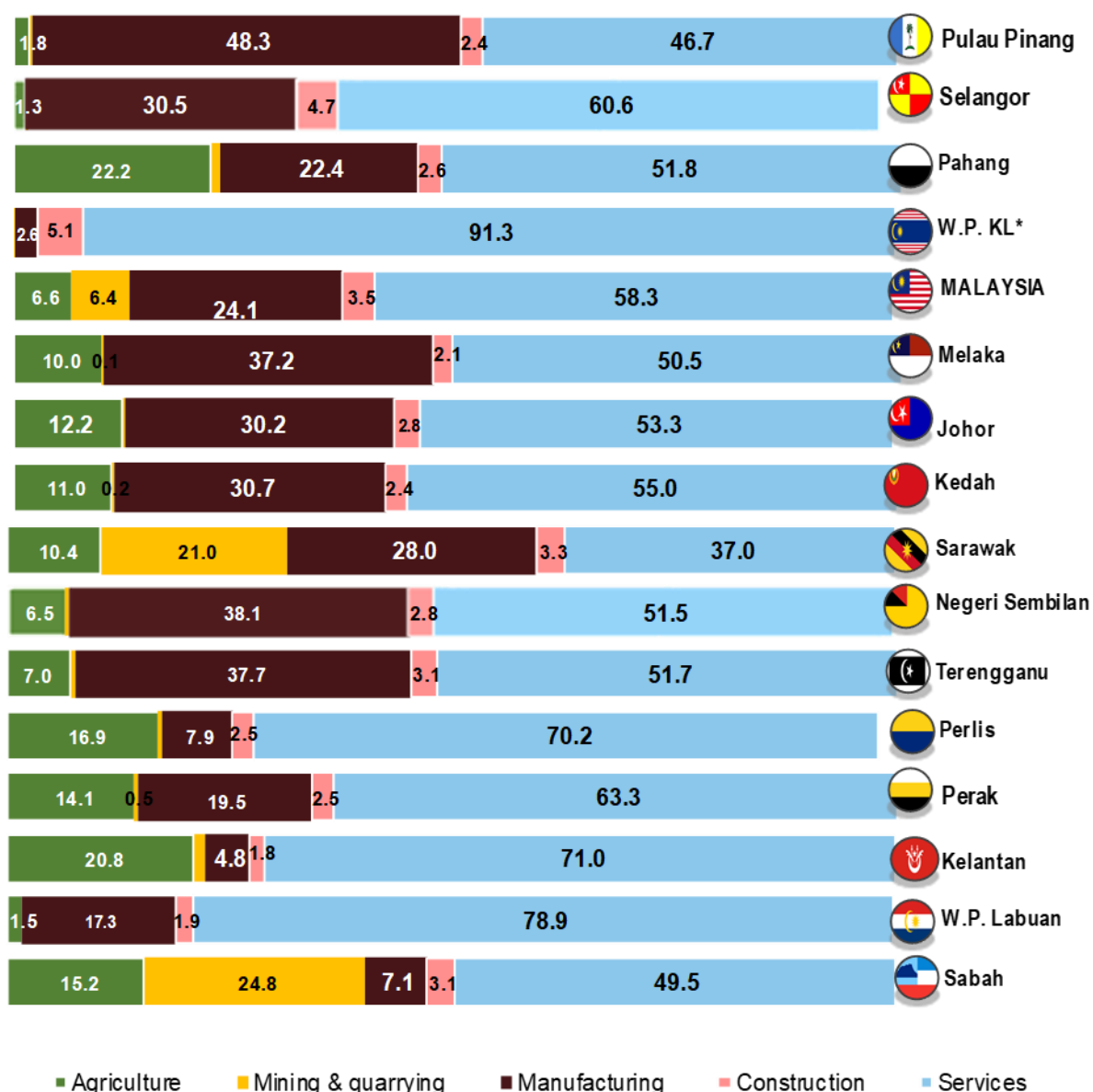


Chart 2: GDP growth by state and kind of economic activity, 2022

State	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	GDP 2022	GDP 2021
Pulau Pinang	3.4	7.9	15.9	7.9	11.3	13.1	6.9
Selangor	-1.6	9.7	9.0	4.1	13.6	11.9	5.3
Pahang	4.9	9.7	5.8	-1.0	16.8	10.8	0.9
W.P. KL*	4.1	7.7	5.3	2.0	10.7	9.2	1.0
MALAYSIA	0.1	2.6	8.1	5.0	10.9	8.7	3.3
Melaka	-0.7	7.6	6.8	5.0	12.2	8.6	2.1
Johor	1.9	7.5	5.5	15.9	10.8	8.2	2.5
Kedah	-0.9	7.8	8.1	18.3	8.1	7.2	3.2
Sarawak	0.7	5.7	5.6	4.0	9.6	6.5	3.1
Negeri Sembilan	-0.6	7.9	8.0	5.7	7.6	6.4	3.1
Terengganu	-4.7	8.1	8.2	3.4	6.0	5.9	3.7
Perlis	2.2	7.2	4.5	1.1	5.7	5.7	1.4
Perak	-3.9	8.9	1.0	6.1	7.2	4.3	3.6
Kelantan	-4.9	8.4	3.1	19.7	6.8	4.3	2.4
W.P. Labuan	3.6	-	1.7	3.2	4.6	4.0	0.5
Sabah	-0.2	-1.3	-2.5	6.2	8.6	3.7	1.5
SUPRA	-	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	2.9

* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Chart 3: Economic structure by state and kind of economic activity, 2022



* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

At constant prices 2015

Table 1: GDP per capita (RM) by state, 2022

Per capita (RM)	2021	2022
Johor	36,505	41,058
Kedah	23,597	25,967
Kelantan	15,598	16,567
Melaka	44,679	50,407
Negeri Sembilan	44,552	49,804
Pahang	41,335	47,177
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W.P. KL*	112,084	127,199
WP Labuan	81,652	85,560
Malaysia	47,547	54,863

* Includes W.P. Putrajaya
At current prices

Chart 4: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to April 2023

