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LAPORAN KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) DAERAH PENTADBIRAN 2015-2020

Daerah Petaling, Johor Bharu, Klang, Ulu Langat dan Bintulu merupakan penyumbang utama KDNK Malaysia dengan sumbangan 26.6 peratus pada tahun 2020

BUTTERWORTH, 2 NOVEMBER 2024 – Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) pada hari ini buat julung kalinya menerbitkan **KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) DAERAH PENTADBIRAN 2015-2020**. Laporan ini membentangkan prestasi ekonomi mengikut sektor bagi 156 daerah pentadbiran di Malaysia yang meliputi 89 daerah di Semenanjung Malaysia, 27 daerah di Sabah dan 40 daerah di Sarawak. Ia turut mengandungi indikator sosioekonomi terpilih di peringkat negeri dan daerah pentadbiran sebagai rujukan.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Lima daerah penyumbang utama KDNK adalah Petaling, Johor Bharu, Klang, Ulu Langat dan Bintulu yang menyumbang 34.8 peratus kepada keseluruhan KDNK bagi 156 daerah di Malaysia pada tahun 2020. Pada tempoh sama, purata KDNK per kapita bagi 156 daerah tersebut ialah RM36,265 dengan 29 daerah melebihi purata tersebut. Daerah Bintulu di Sarawak dan Barat Daya di Pulau Pinang merekodkan KDNK per kapita tertinggi masing-masing RM227,834 dan RM122,593."

Bagi pengelasan daerah mengikut julat KDNK, 31 daerah mencatatkan KDNK kurang daripada RM500 juta, iaitu masing-masing 25 daerah di Sarawak dan enam (6) di Sabah dengan daerah Kabong di Sarawak mencatatkan terendah iaitu RM59.5 juta. Nilai ekonomi daerah-daerah ini adalah selari dengan kepadatan penduduknya yang rendah, iaitu kurang daripada

100 orang bagi setiap km persegi. 25 daerah merekodkan KDNK antara RM500 juta hingga kurang dari RM1 bilion, manakala 86 daerah mempunyai KDNK antara RM1 bilion hingga kurang dari RM20 bilion pada tahun 2020. Sementara itu, 11 daerah iaitu Ulu Langat dan Gombak di Selangor, Bintulu dan Kuching di Sarawak, Kinta di Perak, Seremban di Negeri Sembilan, Barat Daya, Seberang Perai Tengah dan Timur Laut di Pulau Pinang, Melaka Tengah di Melaka dan Kuantan di Pahang menunjukkan nilai KDNK antara RM20 bilion hingga kurang dari RM50 bilion. Ini diikuti oleh julat antara RM50 bilion hingga kurang dari RM100 bilion, ditunjukkan oleh dua (2) daerah iaitu Johor Bahru (RM64.3 bilion) dan Klang (RM50.2 bilion). Petaling mencatatkan KDNK tertinggi melebihi RM100 bilion, dengan nilai RM165.7 bilion, mengatasi KDNK semua negeri kecuali W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM217.4 bilion).

Dalam konteks sektor ekonomi, 105 daerah didominasi oleh sektor Perkhidmatan, 38 oleh sektor Pertanian dan 13 oleh sektor Pembuatan. 10 daerah dengan nilai ditambah tertinggi dalam sektor Perkhidmatan ialah Petaling, Klang, Ulu Langat dan Gombak (Selangor), Johor Bahru (Johor), Kinta (Perak), Kuching (Sarawak), Timur Laut (Pulau Pinang), Kota Kinabalu (Sabah) dan Seremban (Negeri Sembilan). Sumbangan nilai ditambah daerah-daerah ini kepada sektor Perkhidmatan Malaysia ialah 40.1 peratus. Untuk sektor Pembuatan, daerah Petaling, Klang, Ulu Langat dan Gombak (Selangor), Johor Bahru (Johor), Kinta (Perak), Kuching (Sarawak), Timur Laut (Pulau Pinang), Kota Kinabalu (Sabah) dan Seremban (Negeri Sembilan), Kemaman (Terengganu) dan Melaka Tengah (Melaka) mencatatkan sumbangan 62.5 peratus kepada nilai ditambah sektor Pembuatan Malaysia. Manakala sektor Pertanian pula diterajui oleh daerah Kluang, Batu Pahat, Kota Tinggi dan Tangkak (Johor), Cameron Highlands dan Rompin (Pahang), Kinabatangan (Sabah), Alor Gajah (Melaka), Manjung (Perak) dan Bintulu (Sarawak) dengan sumbangan 22.7 peratus. Bagi sektor Pembinaan, daerah yang mencatatkan nilai ditambah melebihi RM1 bilion adalah Petaling, Sepang, Klang dan Ulu Langat (Selangor), Johor Bahru dan Kota Tinggi (Johor), Kinta (Perak), Kuching (Sarawak) dan Kota Kinabalu (Sabah). Sumbangan nilai KDNK daerah-daerah ini kepada sektor Pembinaan Malaysia ialah 43.6 peratus.

Penduduk di semua 156 daerah pada tahun 2020 dianggarkan seramai 29.98 juta orang. Petaling (Selangor) mempunyai penduduk teramai iaitu 2.3 juta orang. Ini diikuti oleh Johor Bahru, Johor (1.7 juta) dan tiga daerah lain di Selangor iaitu Ulu Langat (1.4 juta), Klang (1.1 juta) dan Gombak (942 ribu). Lima (5) daerah ini secara kumulatif mencatatkan jumlah penduduk seramai 7.4 juta orang, menyumbang 24.8 peratus kepada jumlah penduduk keseluruhan. Kepadatan penduduk tertinggi adalah di daerah Petaling, Selangor dengan 4,719 penduduk bagi setiap kilometer persegi, diikuti daerah Timur Laut, Pulau Pinang: 4,403; Seberang Perai Tengah, Pulau Pinang: 1,779; Klang, Selangor: 1,724; dan Putatan, Sabah:

1,702. Bilangan Tempat Kediaman dan Isi rumah tertinggi pula direkodkan oleh daerah Petaling (Selangor), Johor Bahru (Johor), Ulu Langat (Selangor), Klang (Selangor) dan Kinta (Perak) sementara saiz isi rumah terbesar terdapat di daerah Sri Aman, Sarawak (5.8); Semporna, Sabah (5.7); Kota Marudu, Sabah (5.7); Pitas, Sabah (5.4) dan Samarahan, Sarawak (5.3).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin seterusnya memaklumkan, "Petaling, Gombak, Klang, Ulu Langat dan Johor Bahru mempunyai bilangan tenaga buruh tertinggi, menyumbang 26.0 peratus kepada bilangan tenaga buruh di seluruh daerah. Sebanyak 50 daerah menunjukkan Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh atau KPTB melebihi paras nasional 68.4 peratus, dengan Petaling di Selangor, Beluran di Sabah, Klang di Selangor, Seberang Perai Selatan di Pulau Pinang dan Sepang di Selangor menunjukkan KPTB tertinggi masing-masing 76.9 peratus, 76.5 peratus, 76.4 peratus, 75.9 peratus dan 75.8 peratus." Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran terendah ditunjukkan oleh Jasin (Melaka) iaitu 1.6 peratus, diikuti Batu Pahat (Johor), Melaka Tengah (Melaka) dan Ulu Selangor (Selangor) masing-masing 2.1 peratus dan Muar (Johor), 2.3 peratus.

Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah Malaysia pada tahun 2022 adalah RM6,338. Sebanyak 20 daerah merekodkan nilai melebihi paras nasional, didahului oleh Sepang, Ulu Langat, Gombak, Kuala Langat dan Petaling di Selangor. Daerah-daerah lain adalah Bintulu (Sarawak), Johor Bharu (Johor), Klang (Selangor), Ulu Selangor (Selangor), Kuala Selangor (Selangor), Kulai (Johor), Barat Daya (Pulau Pinang), Kuala Nerus (Terengganu), Timur Laut (Pulau Pinang), Melaka Tengah (Melaka), Miri (Sarawak), Kemaman (Terengganu), Seremban (Negeri Sembilan), Dungun (Terengganu) dan Batu Pahat (Johor). Bagi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan penengah, daerah Sepang, Petaling, Ulu Langat, Klang dan Gombak (Selangor) turut merekodkan perbelanjaan tertinggi, melebihi purata Malaysia iaitu RM4,282. Ini diikuti oleh daerah Kulai (Johor), Johor Bharu (Johor), Kuala Langat (Selangor), Barat Daya (Pulau Pinang), Melaka Tengah (Melaka), Kuala Selangor (Selangor), Timur Laut (Pulau Pinang), Kuala Nerus (Terengganu), Dungun (Terengganu), Bintulu (Sarawak), Seremban (Negeri Sembilan), Alor Gajah (Melaka), Jasin (Melaka), Sabak Bernam (Selangor), Marang (Terengganu), Muar (Johor) dan Kuala Terengganu (Terengganu).

Dari perspektif kemiskinan, daerah Sepang (Selangor) merekodkan kadar kemiskinan mutlak terendah. Ini diikuti Kuala Langat (Selangor) dengan tiga (3) isi rumah miskin mutlak bagi setiap 1,000 isi rumah. Seterusnya adalah daerah Kulai (Johor), Ulu Langat (Selangor) dan Timur Laut (Pulau Pinang) masing-masing dengan empat (4), lima (5) dan tujuh (7) isi rumah miskin mutlak bagi setiap 1,000 isi rumah. Sebaliknya, daerah dengan isi rumah miskin mutlak tertinggi adalah Pitas, Tongod dan Kota Marudu di Sabah dengan 53, 51 dan 50 isi rumah

miskin mutlak bagi setiap 1,000 isi rumah. Seterusnya adalah Daerah Kecil Lojing di Kelantan (44) dan Beluran di Sabah (38).

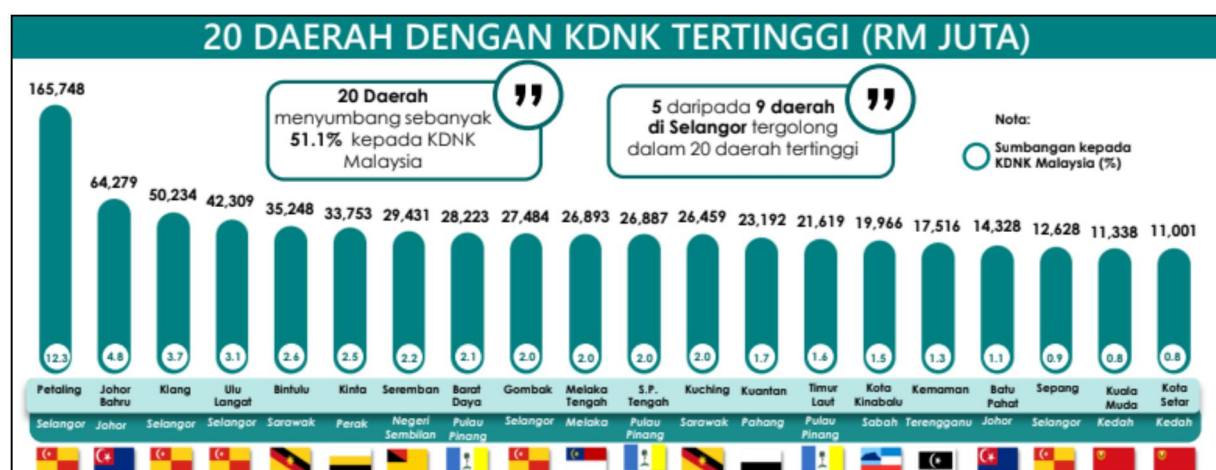
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”. DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke-75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

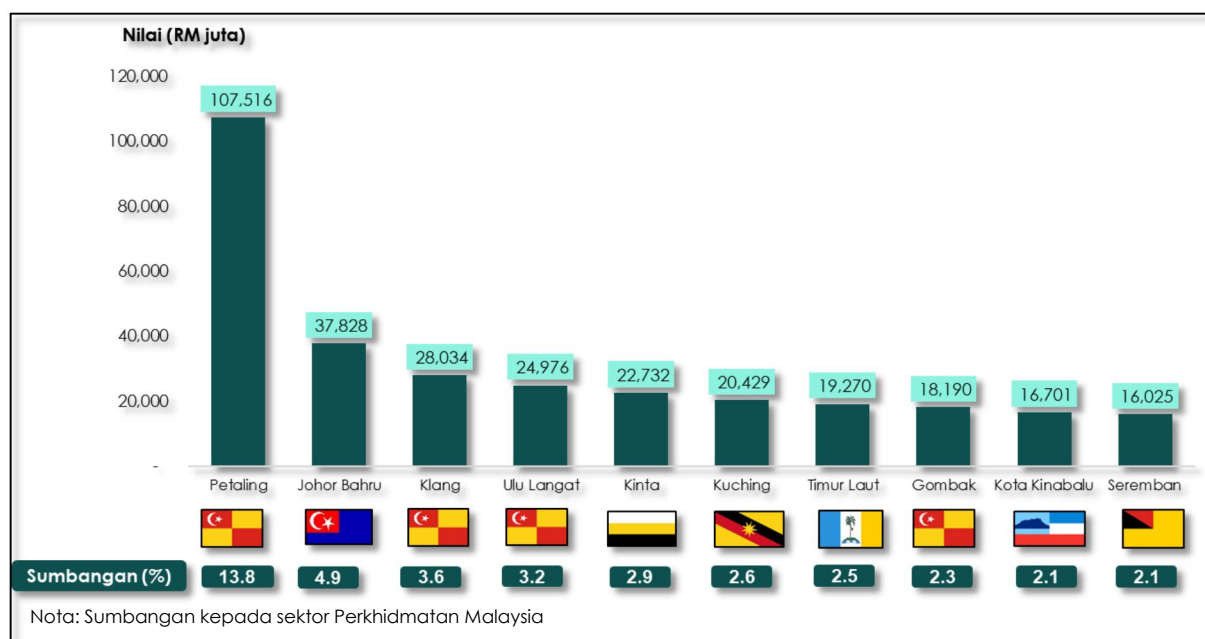
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2 NOVEMBER 2024

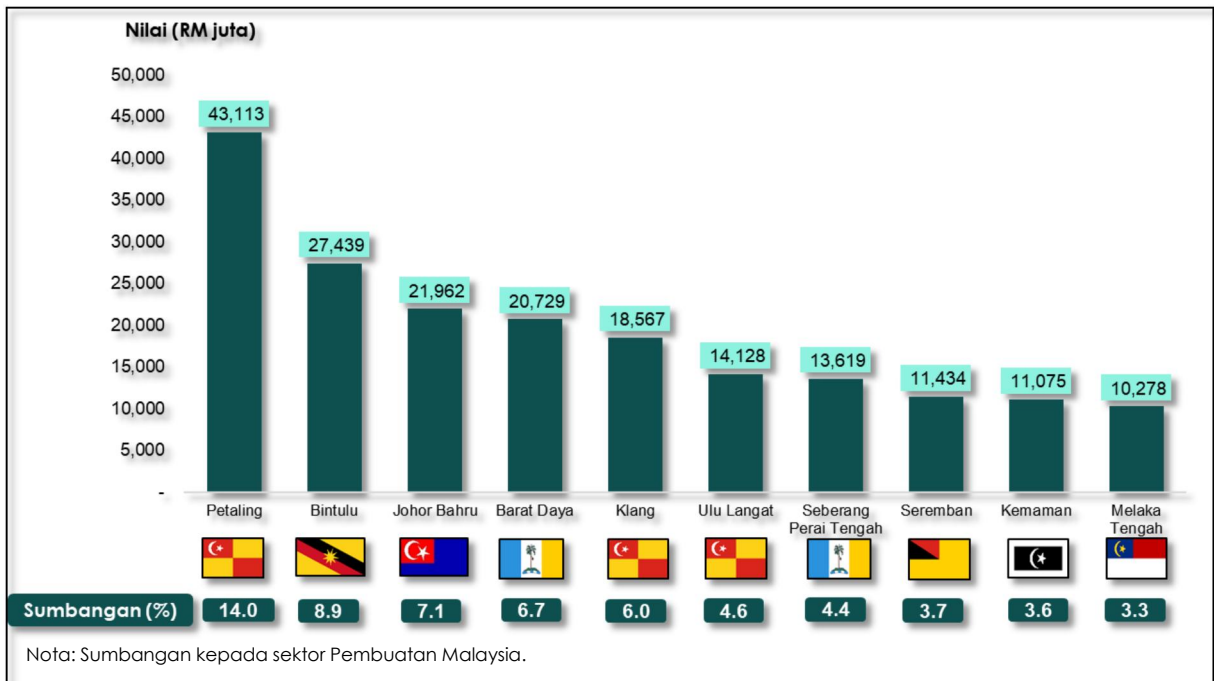
Carta 1: 20 daerah dengan nilai KDNK tertinggi, 2020



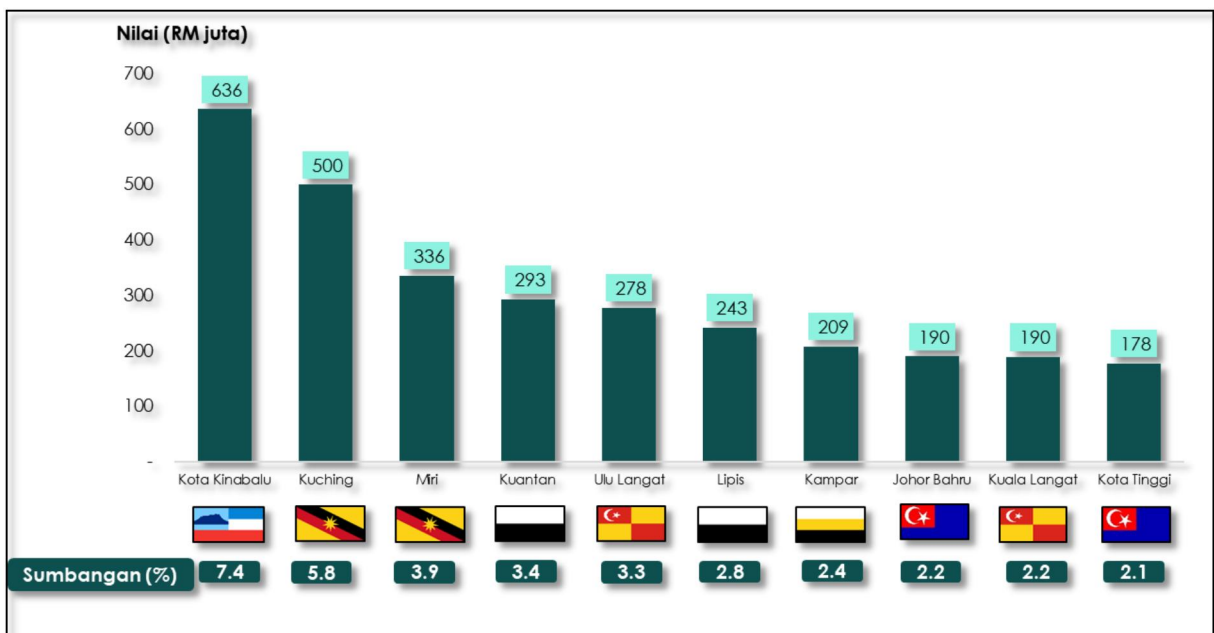
Carta 2: 10 daerah yang mempunyai nilai ditambah tertinggi sektor Perkhidmatan, 2020



Carta 3: 10 daerah yang mempunyai nilai ditambah tertinggi sektor Pembuatan, 2020

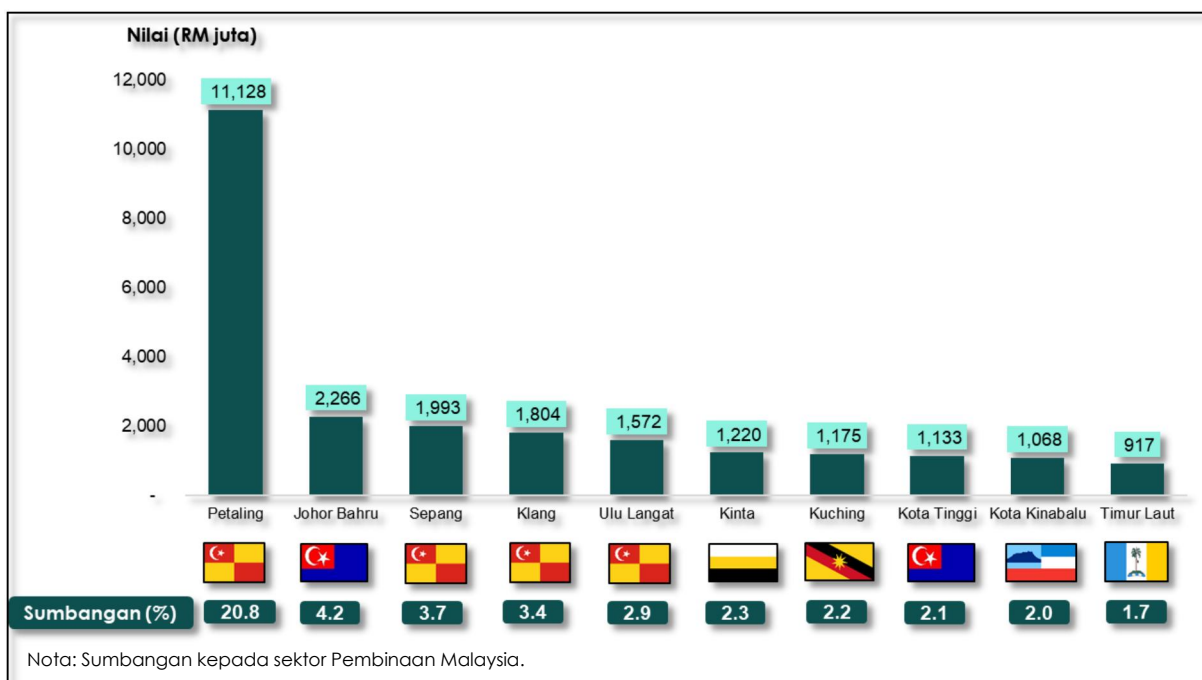


Carta 4: 10 daerah yang mempunyai nilai ditambah tertinggi sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian, 2020

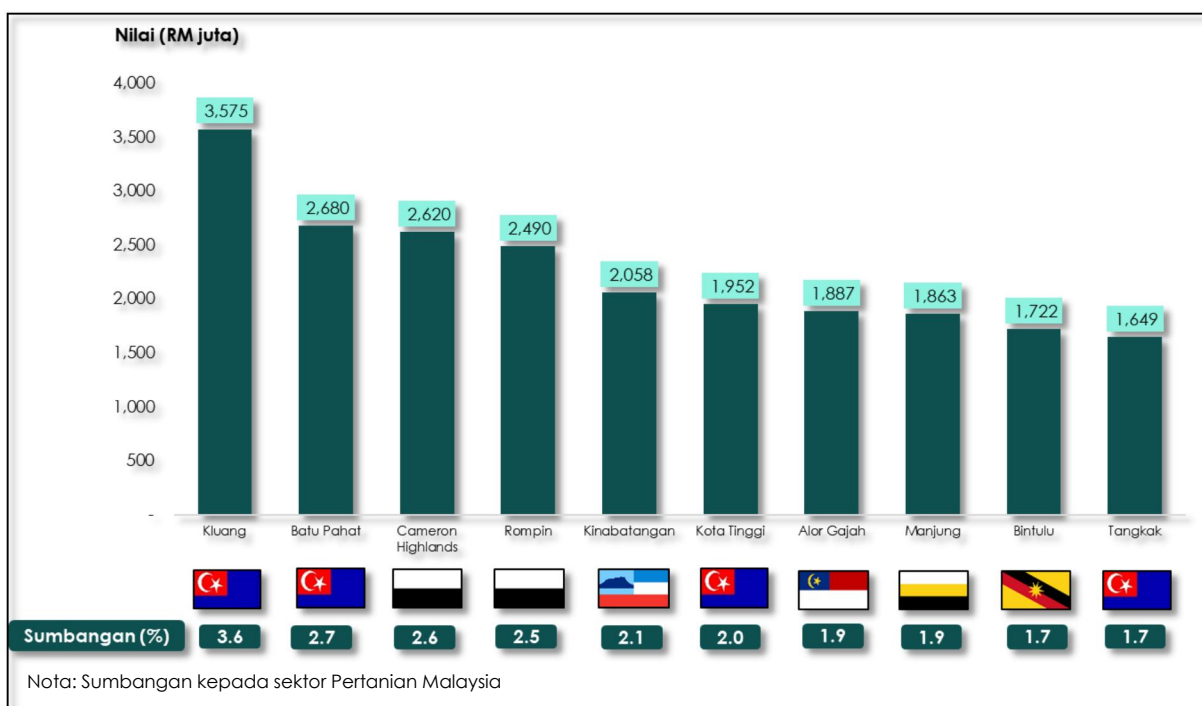


Nota: 1. Tidak termasuk aktiviti perlombongan minyak mentah dan kondensat serta gas asli.
 2. Sumbangan kepada sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian Malaysia

Carta 5: 10 daerah yang mempunyai nilai ditambah tertinggi sektor Pembinaan, 2020



Carta 6: 10 daerah yang mempunyai nilai ditambah tertinggi sektor Pertanian, 2020



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MEDIA STATEMENT GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 2015-2020

District of Petaling, Johor Bahru, Klang, Ulu Langat, and Bintulu were the main contributors to Malaysia's GDP, accounting for 26.6 per cent in 2020

BUTTERWORTH, NOVEMBER 2, 2024 - Today, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) published the inaugural report of **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 2015–2020**. This report presents the economic performance by sector for 156 administrative districts in Malaysia, covering 89 districts in Peninsular Malaysia, 27 districts in Sabah, and 40 districts in Sarawak. It also includes selected socioeconomic indicators at the state and administrative district levels for reference.

The Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin stated, "The five main districts contributed to the GDP were Petaling, Johor Bahru, Klang, Ulu Langat, and Bintulu, collectively accounting for 34.8 per cent of the total GDP across 156 districts in Malaysia for the year 2020. Within the same period, the average GDP per capita for all districts amounted to RM36,265 with 29 districts surpassed the average. Bintulu in Sarawak and Barat Daya in Pulau Pinang registered the highest GDP per capita values of RM227,834 and RM122,593 respectively."

In classifying districts by GDP range, 31 districts registered GDPs of less than RM500 million, comprising of 25 and six (6) districts in Sarawak and Sabah respectively, with Kabong in

Sarawak recorded the lowest at RM59.5 million. The economic value of these districts was in line with their low population density, which was less than 100 people per square kilometre. 25 districts recorded GDPs from RM500 million to less than RM1 billion, while 86 districts recorded GDPs between RM1 billion and less than RM20 billion in 2020. Additionally, 11 districts, namely Ulu Langat and Gombak in Selangor, Bintulu and Kuching in Sarawak, Kinta in Perak, Seremban in Negeri Sembilan, Barat Daya, Seberang Perai Tengah, and Timur Laut in Pulau Pinang, Melaka Tengah in Melaka, and Kuantan in Pahang demonstrated GDPs ranging from RM20 billion to less than RM50 billion. This was followed by range of RM50 billion to less than RM100 billion, registered by Johor Bahru (RM64.3 billion) and Klang (RM50.2 billion). Petaling recorded the highest GDP, exceeding RM100 billion, with a value of RM165.7 billion, surpassing the GDP of all states except for W.P. Kuala Lumpur, which stands at RM217.4 billion.

In the context of economic sectors, 105 districts were dominated by the Services sector, while 38 were led by Agriculture and 13 by Manufacturing sector. 10 districts with the highest value added in the Services sector were Petaling, Klang, Ulu Langat, and Gombak (Selangor), Johor Bahru (Johor), Kinta (Perak), Kuching (Sarawak), Timur Laut (Pulau Pinang), Kota Kinabalu (Sabah), and Seremban (Negeri Sembilan). Together, these districts contributed 40.1 per cent to Malaysia's Services sector. In the Manufacturing sector, Petaling, Klang and Ulu Langat (Selangor), Bintulu (Sarawak), Johor Bahru (Johor), Barat Daya and Seberang Perai Tengah (Penang), Seremban (Negeri Sembilan), Kemaman (Terengganu), and Melaka Tengah (Melaka) collectively accounted for 62.5 per cent of Malaysia's Manufacturing sector value added. While for the Agriculture sector, the leading districts were Kluang, Batu Pahat, Kota Tinggi and Tangkak (Johor), Cameron Highlands and Rompin (Pahang), Kinabatangan (Sabah), Alor Gajah (Melaka), Manjung (Perak), and Bintulu (Sarawak), contributing 22.7 per cent to the sector. In terms of Construction sector, districts reporting value added exceeding RM1 billion include Petaling, Sepang, Klang and Ulu Langat (Selangor), Johor Bahru and Kota Tinggi (Johor), Kinta (Perak), Kuching (Sarawak), and Kota Kinabalu (Sabah). These districts contributed 43.6 per cent to Malaysia's Construction sector GDP.

As of 2020, the estimated population across all 156 districts in Malaysia is approximately 29.98 million. Petaling (Selangor) has the highest population, totalling 2.3 million, followed by Johor Bahru in Johor (1.7 million) and three (3) other districts in Selangor, namely Ulu Langat (1.4 million), Klang (1.1 million), and Gombak (942 thousand). Collectively, these five (5) districts accounted for 7.4 million people, representing 24.8 per cent of the total population.

The highest population density was found in Petaling, Selangor with 4,719 population per square kilometre, followed by Timur Laut, Pulau Pinang: 4,403; Seberang Perai Tengah, Pulau Pinang: 1,779; Klang, Selangor: 1,724; and Putatan, Sabah: 1,702. The highest number of residential units and households was recorded in Petaling (Selangor), Johor Bahru (Johor), Ulu Langat (Selangor), Klang (Selangor), and Kinta (Perak). Meanwhile, the largest household sizes were observed in Sri Aman, Sarawak (5.8); Semporna, Sabah (5.7); Kota Marudu, Sabah (5.7); Pitas, Sabah (5.4); and Samarahan, Sarawak (5.3).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin further stated, "Petaling, Gombak, Klang, Ulu Langat, and Johor Bahru had the highest number of labour forces, collectively accounting for 26.0 per cent of the total labour force across all districts. A total of 50 districts have demonstrated a Labour Force Participation Rate or LFPR exceeding the national average of 68.4 per cent, with Petaling in Selangor, Beluran in Sabah, Klang in Selangor, Seberang Perai Selatan in Pulau Pinang, and Sepang in Selangor exhibiting the highest LFPRs at 76.9 per cent, 76.5 per cent, 76.4 per cent, 75.9 and 75.8 per cent, respectively." Meanwhile, the lowest unemployment rate was recorded in Jasin at 1.6 per cent, followed by Batu Pahat (Johor), Melaka Tengah (Melaka), and Ulu Selangor (Selangor) at 2.1 per cent respectively, and Muar (Johor) at 2.3 per cent.

The median monthly gross household income in Malaysia for 2022 was RM6,338. 20 districts recorded household incomes exceeding the national average, led by Sepang, Ulu Langat Gombak, Kuala Langat and Petaling in Selangor. Other districts surpassing this threshold include Bintulu (Sarawak), Johor Bahru (Johor), Klang (Selangor), Ulu Selangor (Selangor), Kuala Selangor (Selangor), Kulai (Johor), Barat Daya (Pulau Pinang), Kuala Nerus (Terengganu), Timur Laut (Pulau Pinang), Melaka Tengah (Melaka), Miri (Sarawak), Kemaman (Terengganu), Seremban (Negeri Sembilan), Dungun (Terengganu), and Batu Pahat (Johor). In terms of median monthly household expenditure, the highest spending was also recorded in Sepang, Petaling, Ulu Langat, Klang and Gombak (Selangor), all exceeding the Malaysia's average of RM4,282. Following these were Kulai (Johor), Johor Bahru (Johor), Kuala Langat (Selangor), Barat Daya (Pulau Pinang), Melaka Tengah (Melaka), Kuala Selangor (Selangor), Timur Laut (Pulau Pinang), Kuala Nerus (Terengganu), Dungun (Terengganu), Bintulu (Sarawak), Seremban (Negeri Sembilan), Alor Gajah (Melaka), Jasin (Melaka), Sabak Bernam (Selangor), Marang (Terengganu), Muar (Johor), and Kuala Terengganu (Terengganu).

From the perspective of the poverty, Sepang (Selangor) has the lowest rate of absolute poverty. This was followed by Kuala Langat (Selangor) with three (3) impoverished households for every 1,000 households. Next were Kulai (Johor), Ulu Langat (Selangor), and Timur Laut (Pulau Pinang), which recorded four (4), five (5), and seven (7) impoverished households for every 1,000 households, respectively. On the other hand, the districts with the highest rates of poverty were Pitas, Tongod, and Kota Marudu in Sabah, with 53, 51, and 50 impoverished households for every 1,000 households. Following these were Kecil Lojing in Kelantan (44) and Beluran in Sabah (38).

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th. MyStats Day theme is “Statistics is the Essence of Life”. DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
2 NOVEMBER 2024**

Chart 1: 20 districts with the highest GDP, 2020

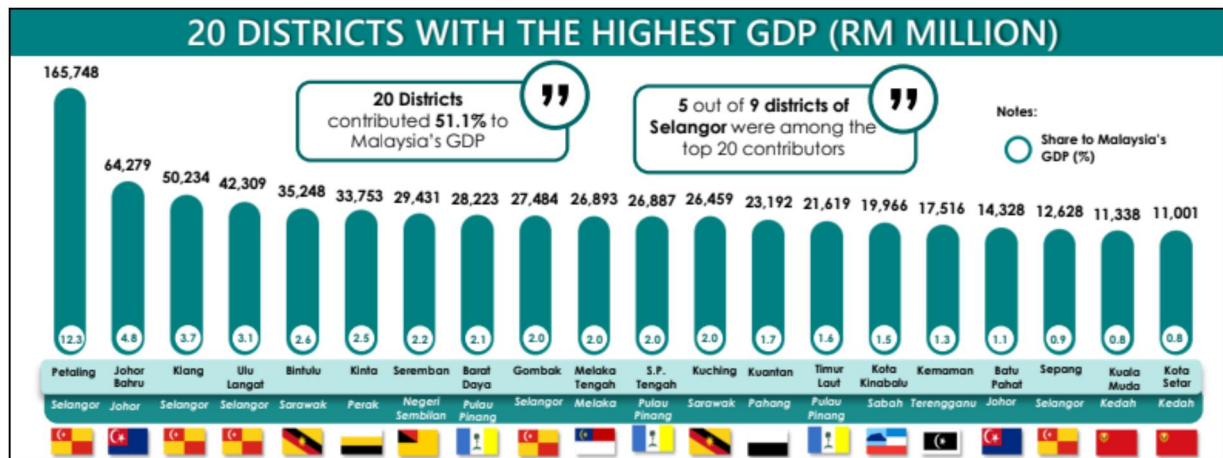


Chart 2: 10 districts with the highest value added in the Services sector, 2020

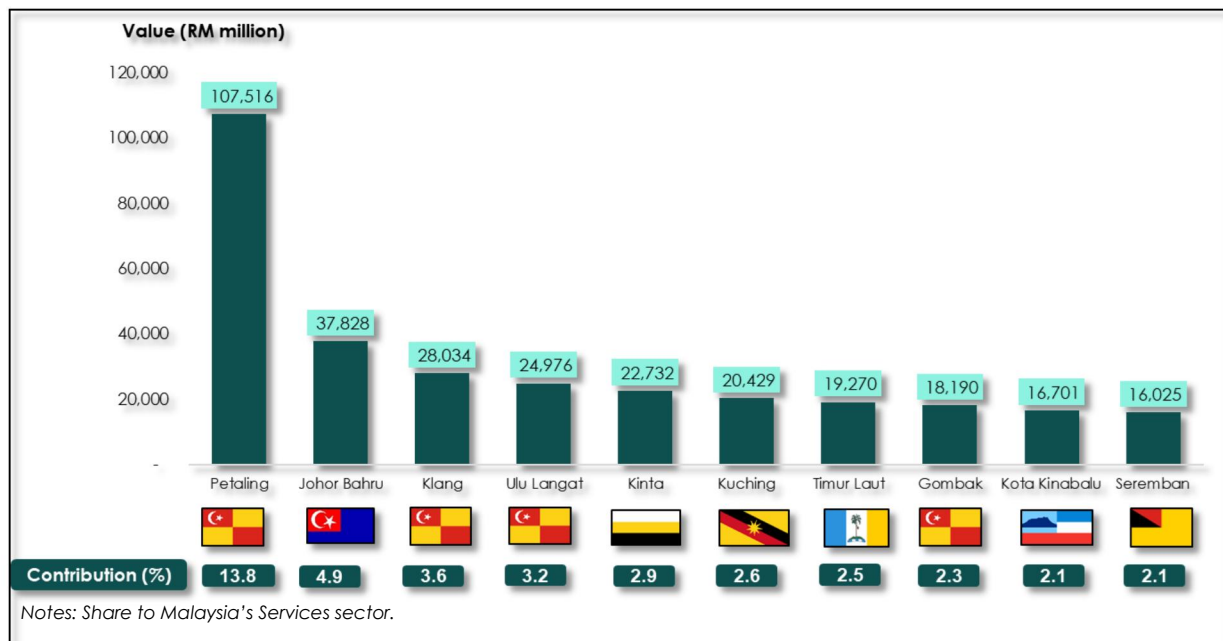


Chart 3: 10 districts with the highest value added in the Manufacturing sector, 2020

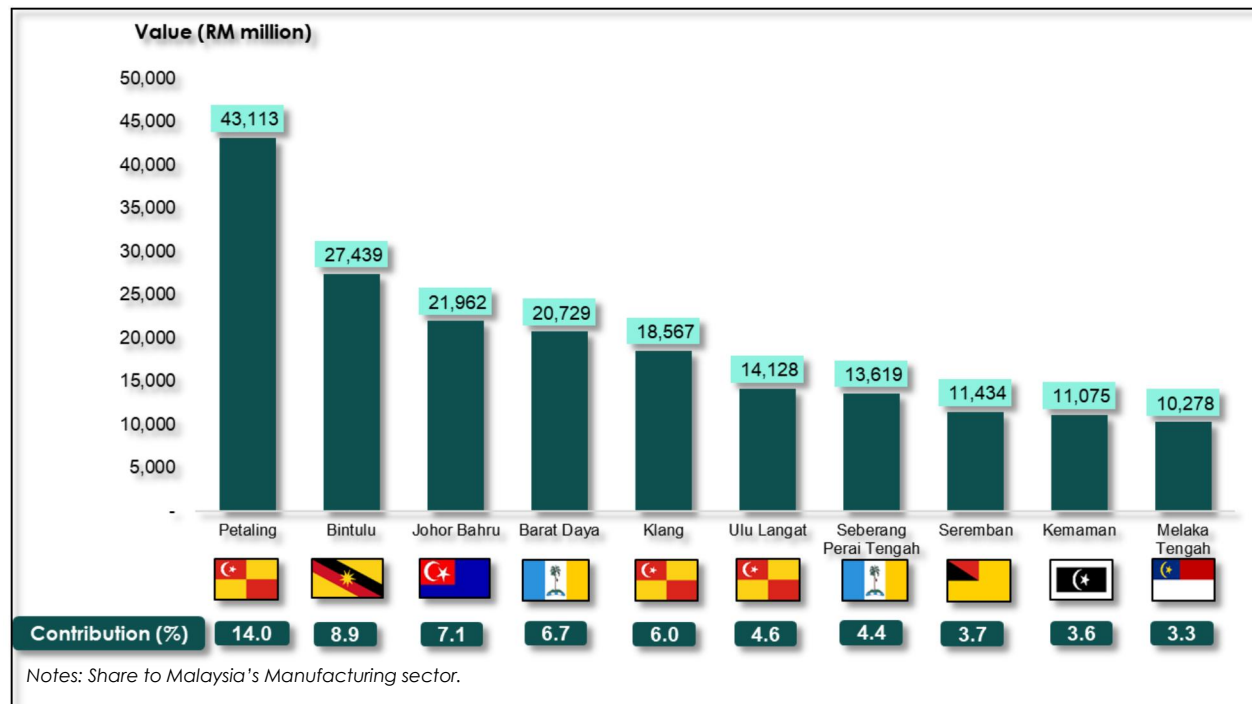


Chart 4: 10 districts with the highest value added in the Mining & quarrying sector, 2020

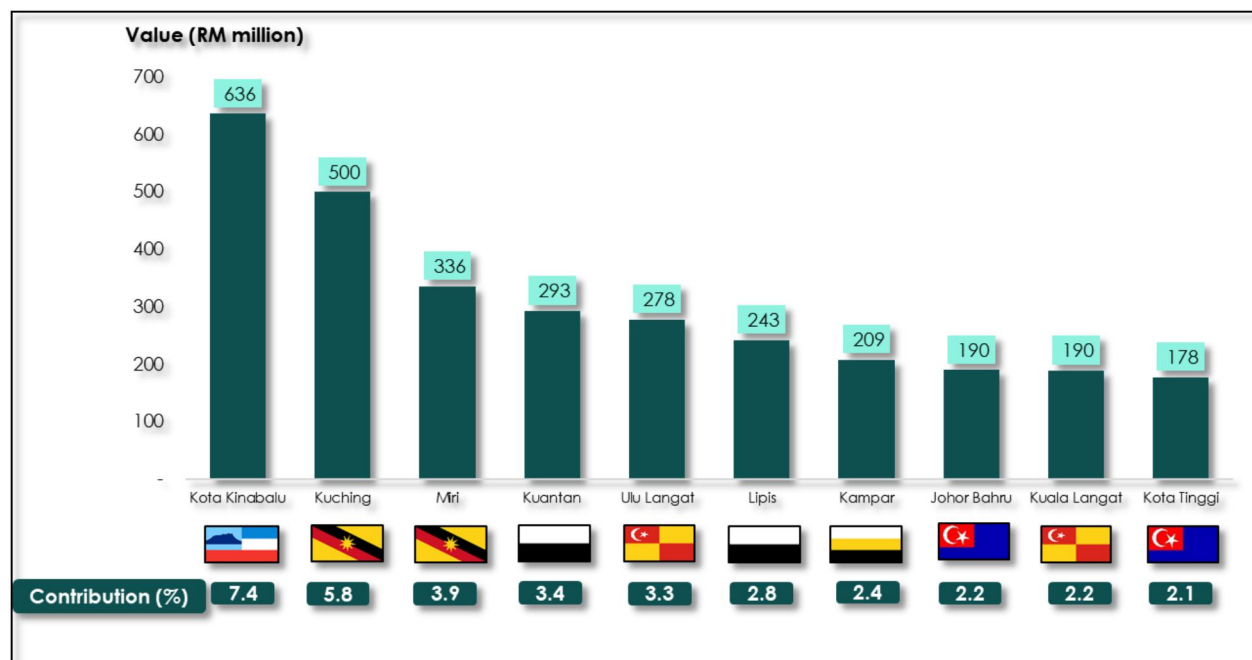


Chart 5: 10 districts with the highest value added in the Construction sector, 2020

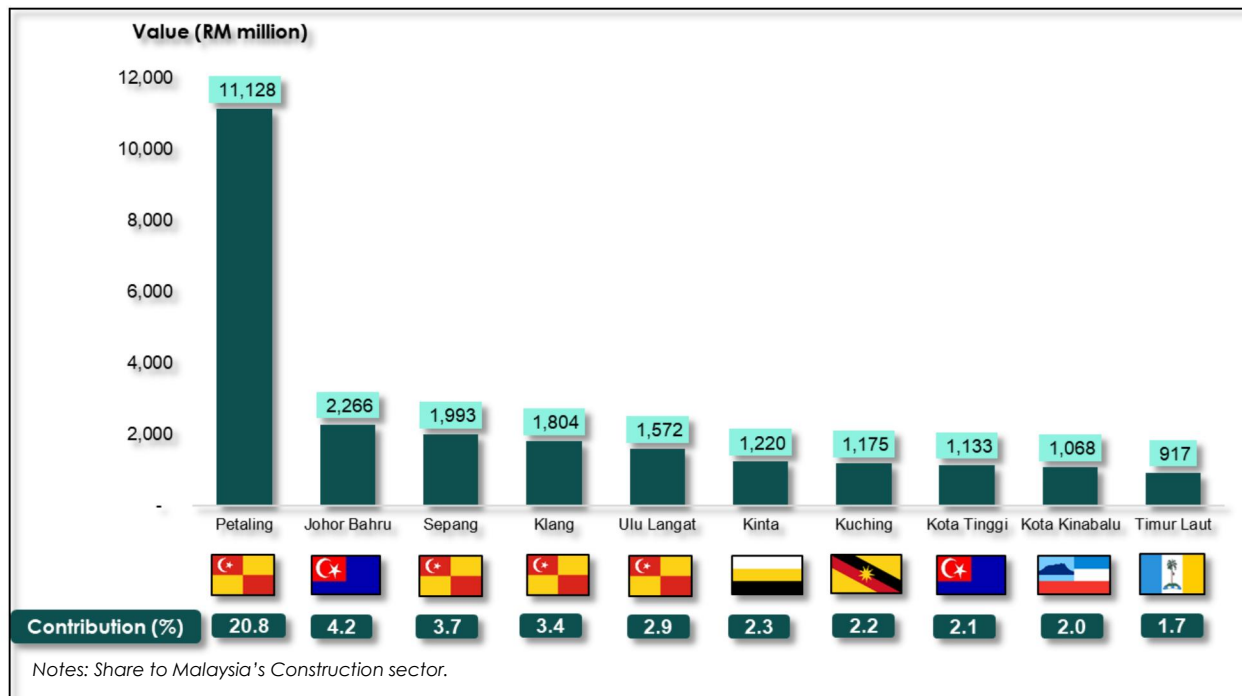


Chart 6: 10 districts with the highest value added in the Agriculture sector, 2020

