KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

LAPORAN KHAS IMPAK BANJIR DI MALAYSIA 2025

Malaysia merekodkan penurunan kerugian akibat banjir kepada RM636.9 juta pada tahun 2025, berbanding RM933.4 juta pada tahun 2024

PUTRAJAYA, 15 APRIL 2026 – Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah menerbitkan **Laporan Khas Impak Banjir di Malaysia 2025** yang bertujuan menilai kesan banjir sepanjang tempoh Januari hingga Disember 2025, melibatkan semua negeri yang terjejas. Laporan ini menghuraikan impak banjir secara komprehensif, termasuk analisis kajian kes di beberapa kawasan terpilih di negeri Pantai Timur serta penyediaan statistik sosioekonomi pada peringkat daerah.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd. Uzir Mahidin berkata "Kajian ini menilai jumlah kerugian dan kerosakan yang berpunca daripada kejadian banjir di Malaysia pada tahun 2025. Kerugian ini merangkumi nilai kerosakan terhadap harta benda seperti tempat kediaman, kenderaan, serta premis perniagaan dan perindustrian. Data pentadbiran daripada agensi kerajaan berkaitan turut digunakan bagi menilai kerosakan terhadap sektor pertanian serta aset & infrastruktur awam."

Ketua Perangkawan turut memaklumkan, dalam kaedah pengumpulan data, DOSM menjalankan temu bual bersemuka di kawasan terjejas menggunakan soal selidik, selain melakukan pemerhatian serta temu bual melalui telefon. Selain itu, DOSM juga menggunakan data pentadbiran daripada pelbagai agensi, termasuk Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara (NADMA), Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR), Kementerian Perladangan dan Komoditi (KPK), Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan (KPKM), Kementerian Pendidikan (KPM), Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran (JPS) dan Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah (KKDW). Pendekatan berasaskan pelbagai sumber ini membolehkan DOSM memperoleh data yang lebih komprehensif dan boleh dipercayai.

Dalam satu kenyataan hari ini, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menerangkan, "Secara keseluruhan, kerugian berkaitan banjir pada tahun 2025 menurun kepada RM636.9 juta (2024: RM933.4 juta), bersamaan 0.03 peratus daripada Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) nominal (2024: 0.05%). Aset awam dan infrastruktur mencatatkan kerugian tertinggi, meningkat kepada RM380.2 juta (2024: RM303.4 juta). Ini diikuti oleh tempat kediaman yang menurun kepada RM183.8 juta (2024: RM372.2 juta). Kerugian sektor pertanian juga menurun kepada RM52.6 juta (2024: RM185.2 juta), manakala premis perniagaan merekodkan kerugian sebanyak RM13.4 juta (2024: RM54.1 juta). Sementara itu, kerosakan kenderaan berjumlah RM6.8 juta (2024: RM17.3 juta) dan sektor pembuatan mencatatkan impak paling rendah iaitu RM0.1 juta (2024: RM1.2 juta)."

Bagi tempat kediaman, kerugian tertinggi adalah di Sarawak sebanyak RM32.6 juta, diikuti Sabah sebanyak RM27.7 juta dan Johor sebanyak RM26.2 juta. Di Sarawak, daerah yang paling terjejas ialah Bintulu (RM11.4 juta), diikuti Serian (RM4.3 juta) dan Selangau (RM4.1 juta). Di Sabah, Keningau mencatatkan kerugian tempat kediaman tertinggi sebanyak RM11.9 juta, diikuti Beaufort (RM7.4 juta) dan Kota Marudu (RM5.1 juta). Sementara itu, di Johor, Johor Bahru dan Kota Tinggi masing-masing merekodkan kerugian sebanyak RM14.4 juta dan RM3.0 juta, diikuti Pontian sebanyak RM2.96 juta.

Menurut Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, kerugian bagi premis perniagaan adalah lebih tinggi di Sarawak sebanyak RM2.7 juta, diikuti Johor (RM2.1 juta) dan Sabah (RM1.8 juta). Di Sarawak, Bintulu mencatatkan kerugian sebanyak RM1.6 juta, diikuti Serian (RM0.3 juta) dan Sibu (RM0.1 juta). Di Johor, Johor Bahru merekodkan RM1.0 juta, diikuti Batu Pahat (RM0.31 juta) dan Pontian (RM0.30 juta). Sementara itu, di Sabah, Beaufort mencatatkan RM0.6 juta, diikuti Keningau (RM0.5 juta) dan Kota Marudu (RM0.3 juta).

Sabah menyumbang kerugian kerosakan kenderaan sebanyak RM1.3 juta, diikuti Johor (RM0.9 juta) dan Sarawak (RM0.8 juta). Beaufort, Keningau dan Kota Marudu merupakan antara daerah di Sabah yang menyumbang masing-masing RM0.41 juta, RM0.34 juta dan RM0.30 juta. Di Johor, Johor Bahru, Batu Pahat dan Segamat masing-masing menyumbang RM0.6 juta, RM0.1 juta dan RM0.08 juta. Sementara itu, di Sarawak, Bintulu, Serian dan Sibu masing-masing menyumbang RM0.41 juta, RM0.11 juta dan RM0.07 juta.

Bagi sektor pembuatan, Terengganu mencatatkan kerugian sebanyak RM0.1 juta, dengan Kuala Terengganu mengalami impak tertinggi berjumlah RM0.04 juta, manakala Marang dan Kemaman masing-masing merekodkan RM0.03 juta dan RM0.01 juta.

Berdasarkan kajian kes yang dilakukan oleh DOSM, lebih daripada 51.2 peratus mangsa banjir telah mengambil inisiatif proaktif dengan menyimpan stok keperluan harian, bagi memastikan kelangsungan hidup mereka dalam situasi kecemasan. Tambahan pula, sebanyak 5.5 peratus daripada mangsa telah mencarum insurans sebagai langkah perlindungan kewangan untuk menghadapi kemungkinan kerosakan atau kerugian. Walau bagaimanapun, terdapat 22.5 peratus mangsa yang tidak membuat sebarang persediaan awal, yang berpotensi meningkatkan risiko kesukaran semasa dan selepas insiden banjir.

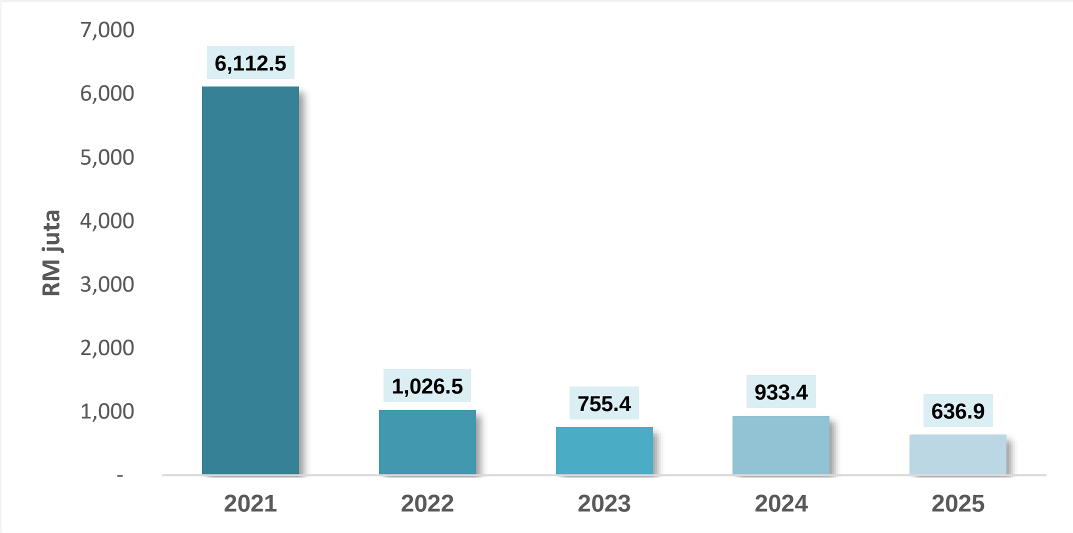
Kajian ini juga mendapati, kerosakan pada perabot menyumbang sebanyak 42.8 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan kerosakan yang ditanggung. Sementara itu, barangan isi rumah lain mewakili 29.4 peratus daripada kerosakan yang dicatatkan, manakala peralatan elektrik seperti mesin basuh, peti ais, dan televisyen pula menyumbang sebanyak 27.8 peratus. Secara keseluruhannya, dapatan ini menekankan kepentingan memperkukuh kesiapsiagaan, meningkatkan perlindungan kewangan, serta membina daya tahan isi rumah bagi mengurangkan impak kejadian banjir pada masa hadapan.

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.

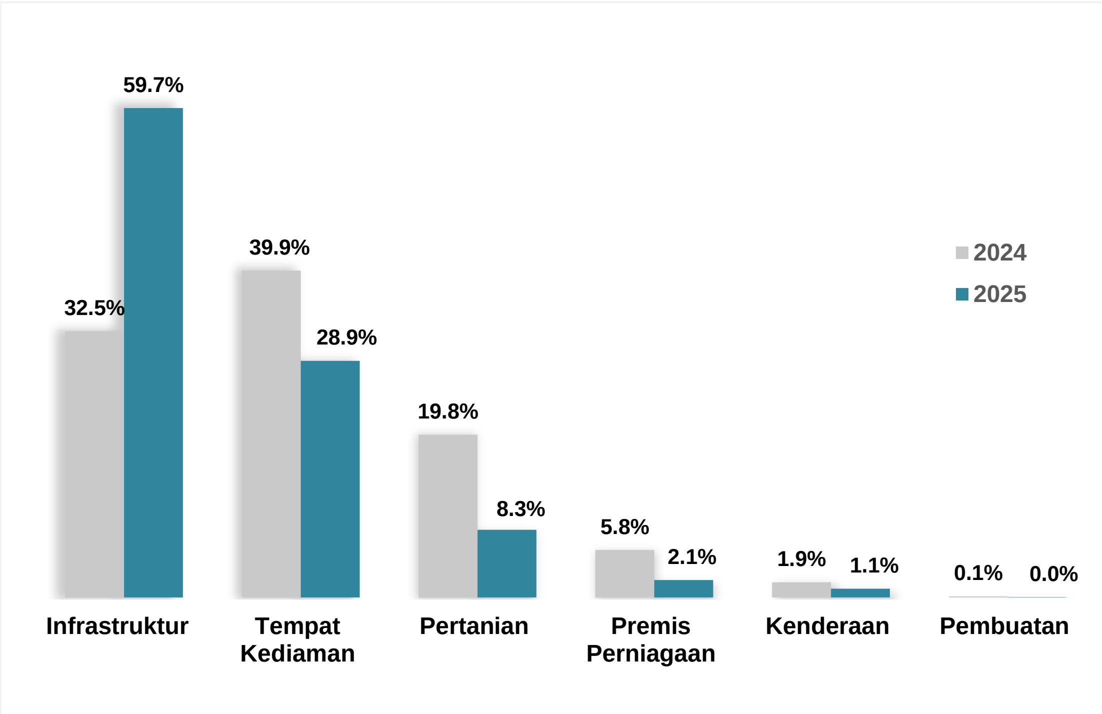
OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal https://open.dosm.gov.my.

Carta 1: Jumlah Kerugian Akibat Banjir di Malaysia, 2021-2025



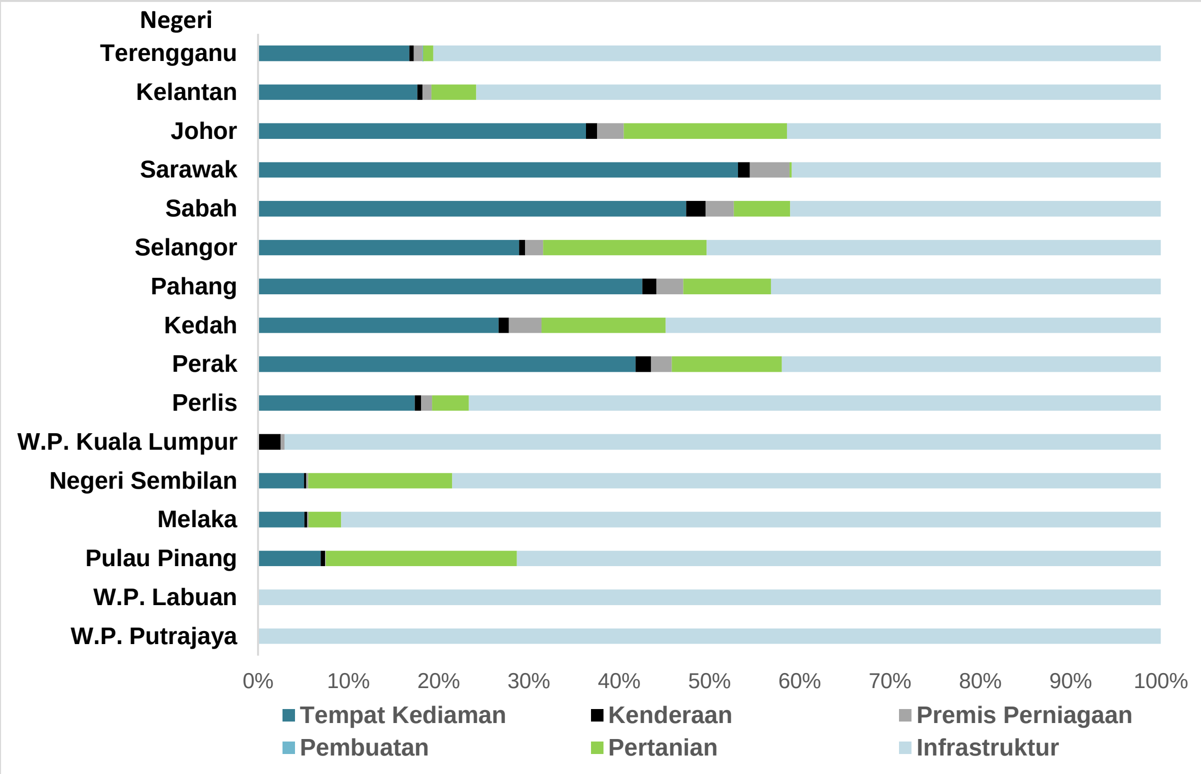
Sumber: DOSM, JKR, KPK, KPKM, KPM, JPS dan KKDW

Carta 2: Peratusan Jumlah Kerugian disebabkan Banjir mengikut Jenis Kerosakan di Malaysia, 2024 dan 2025



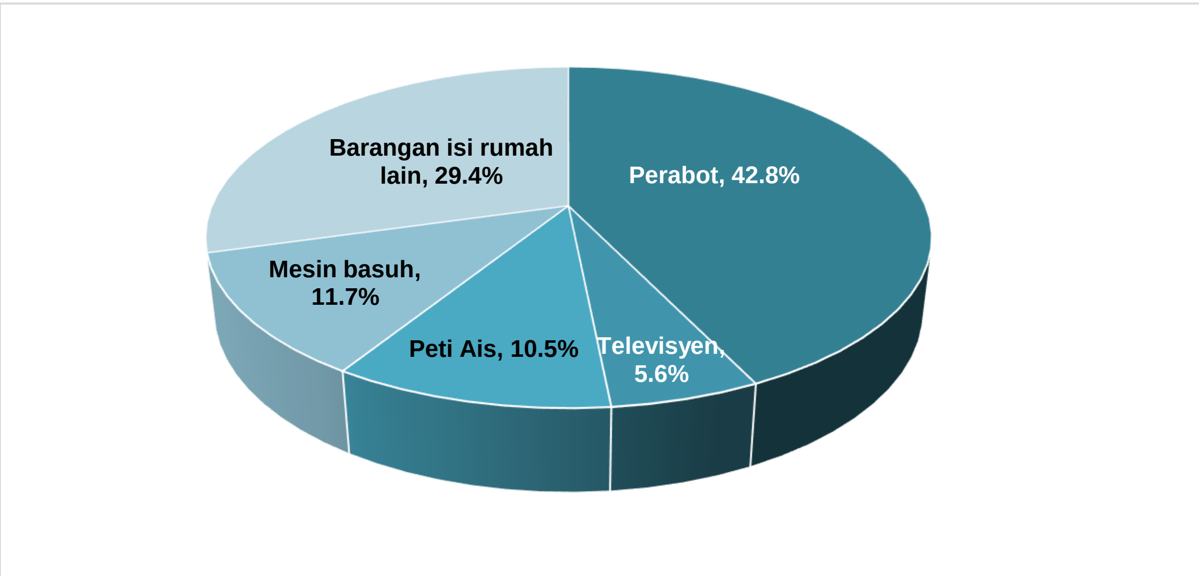
Sumber: DOSM, JKR, KPK, KPKM, KPM, JPS dan KKDW

Carta 3: Peratusan Kerugian disebabkan Banjir mengikut Jenis Kerosakan dan Negeri, Malaysia, 2025

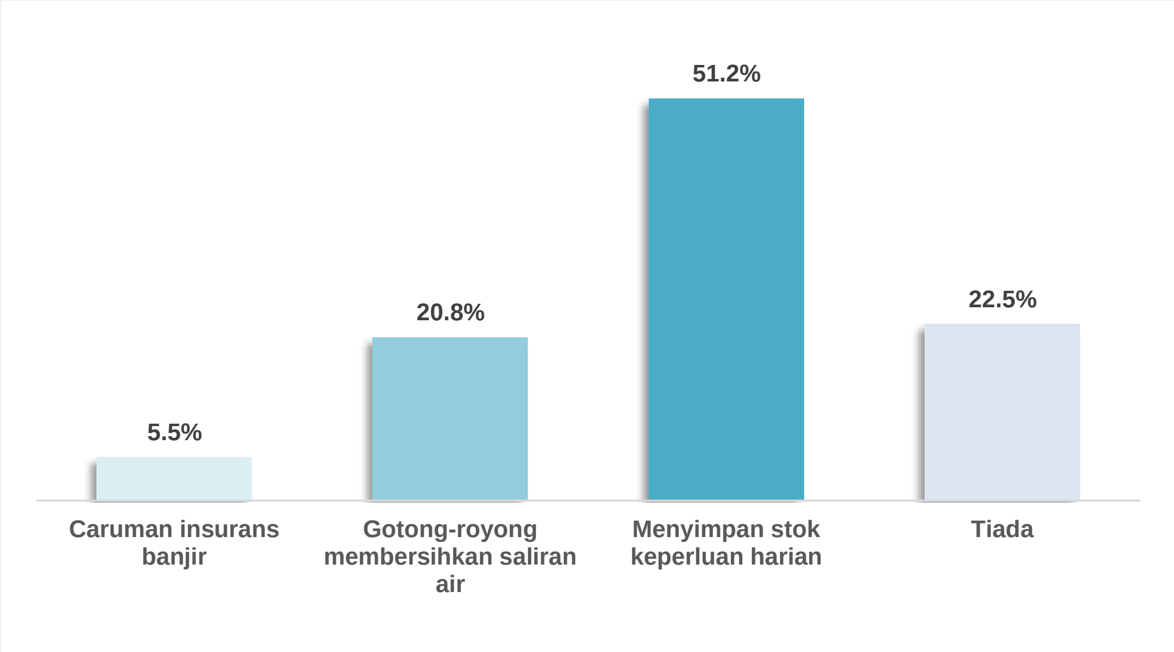


Sumber: DOSM, JKR, KPK, KPKM, KPM, JPS dan KKDW

Carta 4: Anggaran Kos Kerosakan Mengikut Kategori, 2025



Carta 5: Langkah-langkah Persediaan Menghadapi Banjir, 2025



Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
15 APRIL 2026

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

SPECIAL REPORT ON IMPACT OF FLOODS IN MALAYSIA 2025

Malaysia's Flood Losses Ease to RM636.9 million in 2025 from RM933.4 million in 2024

PUTRAJAYA, 15TH APRIL 2026 – The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) today released the **Special Report on the Impact of Floods in Malaysia, 2025**, aimed at assessing the effects of flooding from January to December 2025 across all affected states. The report provides a comprehensive analysis of flood impacts, incorporating case studies in selected areas of the East Coast, alongside the compilation of socioeconomic statistics at the district level.

Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "This study evaluates the total loss and damage caused by the floods in Malaysia in 2025. These losses include the value of damage to living quarters, vehicles, businesses, and industrial premises. Administrative data from relevant government agencies were also used to assess damage to the agricultural industry and public assets & infrastructure."

The Chief Statistician stated that, for data collection, DOSM conducted face-to-face interviews in affected areas using structured questionnaires, complemented by field observations and telephone interviews. In addition, DOSM utilised administrative data from various agencies, including the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA), Public Works Department (JKR), Ministry of Plantation and Commodities (KPK), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (KPKM), Ministry of Education (KPM), Department of Irrigation and Drainage (JPS), and Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKDW). This multi-source approach enabled the compilation of more comprehensive and reliable data.

In a statement today, the Chief Statistician explained that, "Overall flood-related losses in 2025 dropped to RM636.9 million (2024: RM933.4 million), equivalent to 0.03 per cent of the nominal Gross Domestic Product (2024: 0.05%). Public assets and infrastructure accounted for the highest losses, rising to RM380.2 million (2024: RM303.4 million). This was followed by living quarters which declined to RM183.8 million (2024: RM372.2 million). The agriculture sector's losses also declined to RM52.6 million (2024: RM185.2 million), while business premises recorded RM13.4 million (2024: RM54.1 million) in losses. Meanwhile, vehicle damages amounted to RM6.8 million (2024: RM17.3 million), and the manufacturing sector recorded the lowest impact at RM0.1 million (2024: RM1.2 million)."

For living quarters, the highest losses were in Sarawak at RM32.6 million, followed by Sabah at RM27.7 million and Johor at RM26.2 million. In Sarawak, the most affected districts were Bintulu (RM11.4 million), followed by Serian (RM4.3 million) and Selangau (RM4.1 million). In Sabah, Keningau recorded the highest living quarters losses at RM11.9 million, followed by Beaufort (RM7.4 million) and Kota Marudu (RM5.1 million). Meanwhile, in Johor, Johor Bahru and Kota Tinggi recorded losses of RM14.4 million and RM3.0 million respectively, followed by Pontian at RM2.96 million.

According to Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, losses to business premises were relatively higher in Sarawak at RM2.7 million, followed by Johor (RM2.1 million) and Sabah (RM1.8 million). Within Sarawak, Bintulu registered losses of RM1.6 million, followed by Serian (RM0.3 million) and Sibu (RM0.1 million). In Johor, Johor Bahru accounted for RM1.0 million, followed by Batu Pahat (RM0.31 million) and Pontian (RM0.30 million). Meanwhile, in Sabah, Beaufort registered RM0.6 million, followed by Keningau (RM0.5 million) and Kota Marudu (RM0.3 million).

Sabah contributed RM1.3 million in vehicle damage losses, followed by Johor (RM0.9 million) and Sarawak (RM0.8 million). Beaufort, Keningau and Kota Marudu were among the districts in Sabah contributing RM0.41 million, RM0.34 million and RM0.30 million, respectively. In Johor, Johor Bahru, Batu Pahat and Segamat contributed RM0.6 million, RM0.1 million and RM0.08 million, respectively. Meanwhile, in Sarawak, Bintulu, Serian and Sibu contributed RM0.41 million, RM0.11 million and RM0.07 million, respectively.

For the Manufacturing sector, Terengganu recorded losses amounting to RM0.1 million, with Kuala Terengganu experiencing the highest impact at RM0.04 million, while Marang and Kemaman recorded RM0.03 million and RM0.01 million, respectively.

Based on the case studies carried out by DOSM, more than 51.2 per cent of flood victims adopted proactive measures by maintaining reserves of daily necessities to ensure their survival during emergency situations. Additionally, 5.5 per cent of victims had insurance coverage as a form of financial protection against potential damage or losses. However, 22.5 per cent of victims made no prior preparations, which may increase their vulnerability during and after the flood.

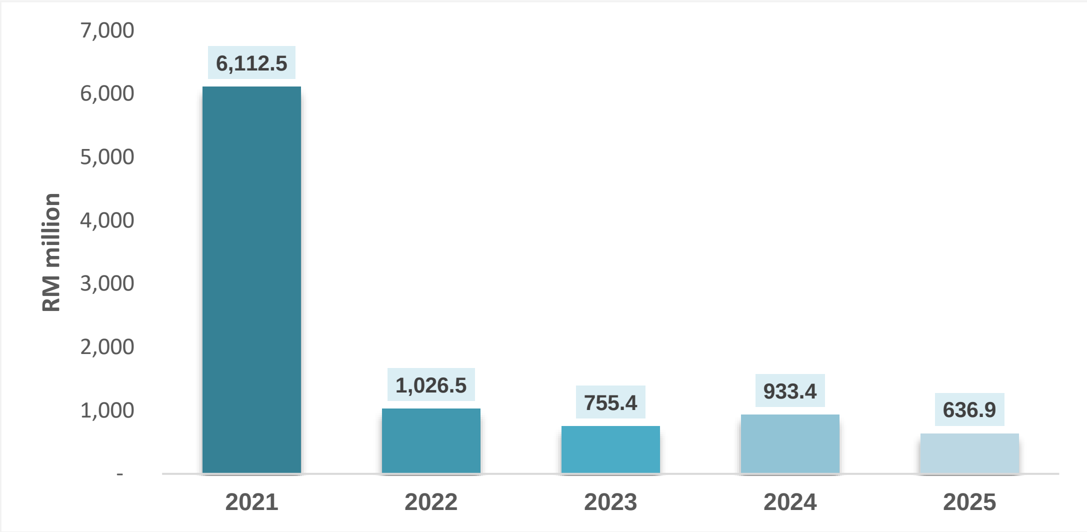
The study also found that damage to furniture accounted for 42.8 per cent of the total losses incurred. Meanwhile, other household items represented 29.4 per cent of the recorded damage, while electrical appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, and televisions contributed 27.8 per cent. Overall, the findings highlight the importance of strengthening preparedness, enhancing financial protection, and building household resilience to mitigate the impact of future flood events.

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.

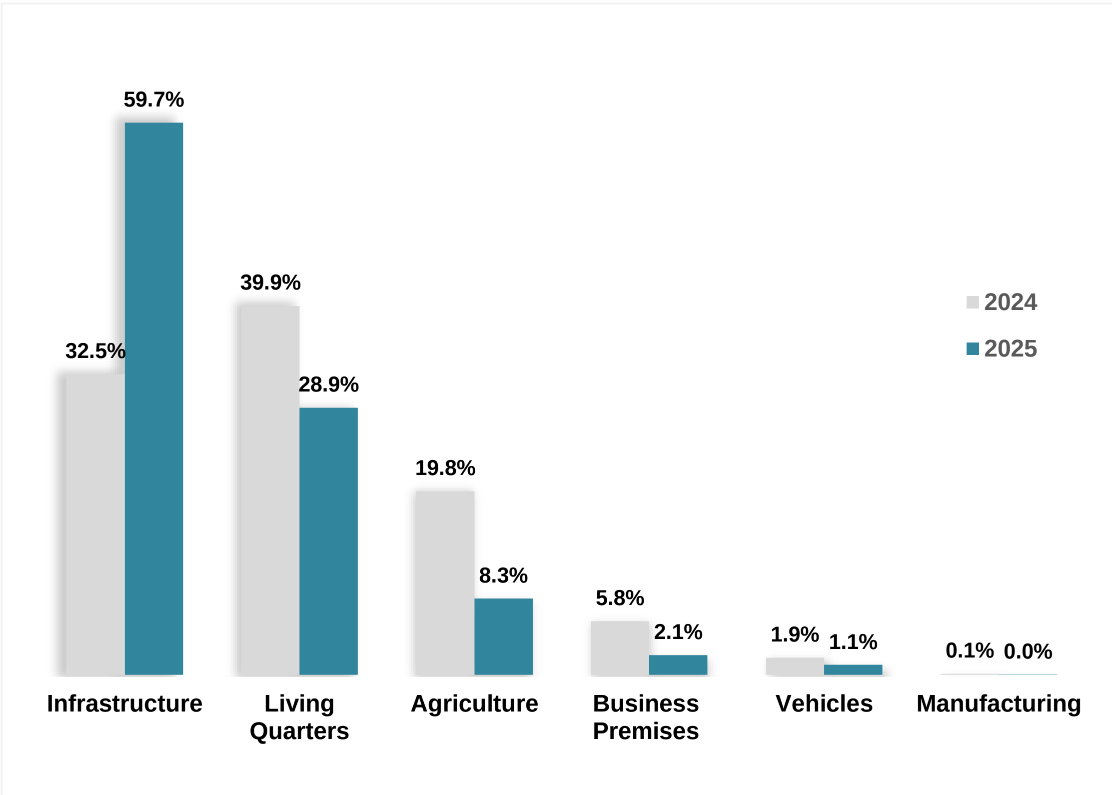
OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through https://open.dosm.gov.my.

Chart 1: Total Loss due to Floods in Malaysia, 2021-2025



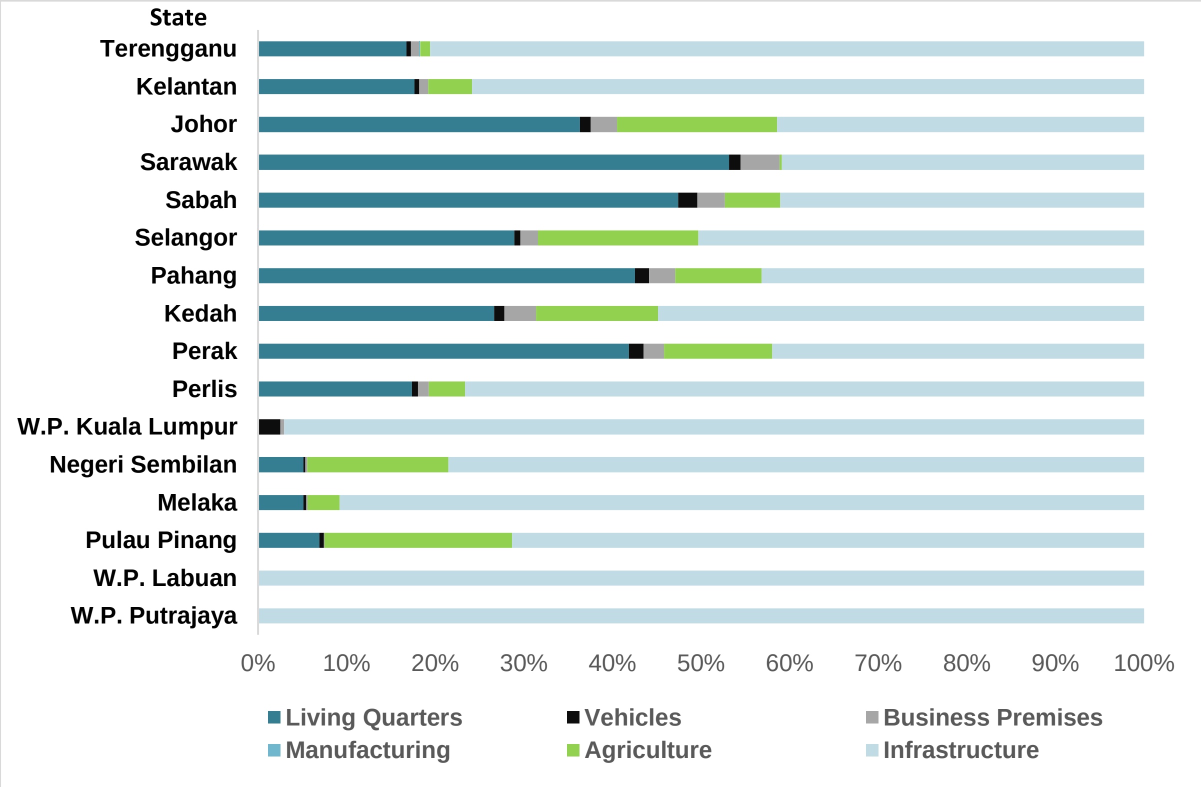
Source: DOSM, JKR, KPK, KPKM, KPM, JPS dan KKDW

Chart 2: Percentage of Total Losses Caused by Floods by Type of Damage in Malaysia, 2024 and 2025



Source: DOSM, JKR, KPK, KPKM, KPM, JPS dan KKDW

Chart 3: Percentage of Flood Losses by Type of Damage and State, Malaysia, 2025



Source: DOSM, JKR, KPK, KPKM, KPM, JPS dan KKDW

Chart 4: Estimated Cost of Damage by Category, 2025

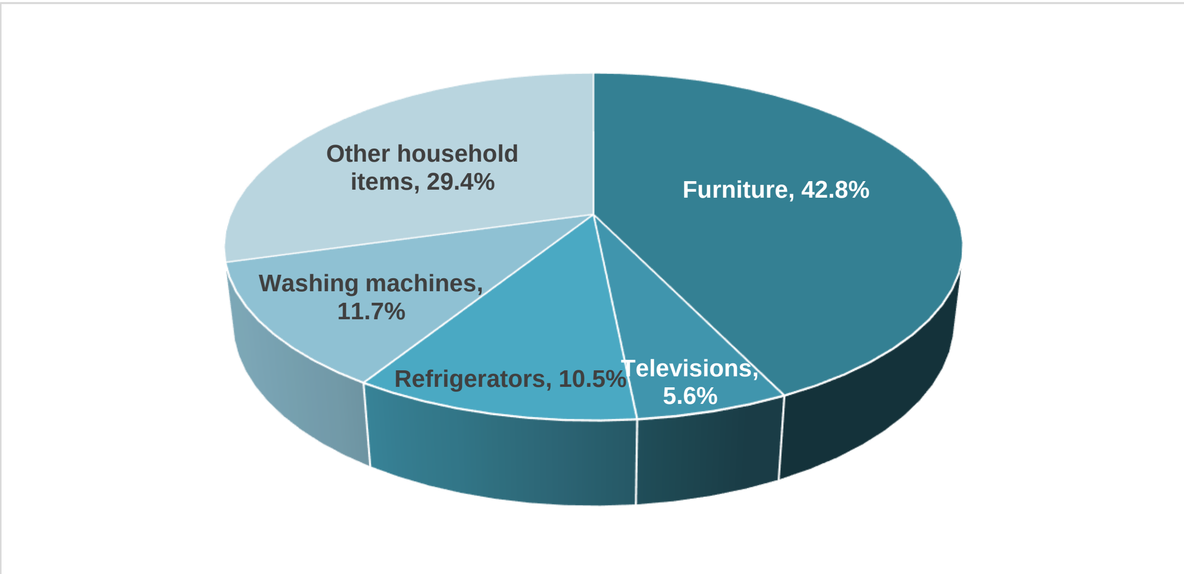
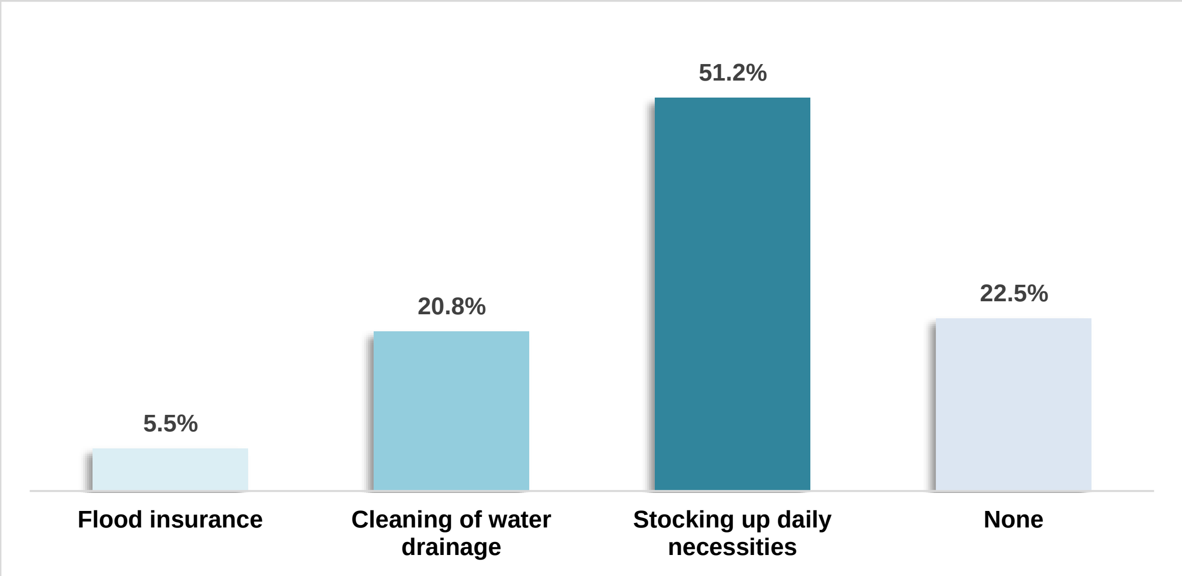


Chart 5: Flood Prevention and Preparedness, 2025



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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
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