MEDIA STATEMENT

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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.

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Chart 1: *20 districts with the highest GDP, 2020*

20 DISTRICTS WITH THE HIGHEST GDP (RM MILLION)

20 Districts contributed 51.1% to Malaysia's GDP

5 out of 9 districts of Selangor were among the top 20 contributors

Notes: ◯ Share to Malaysia's GDP (%)

District	GDP (RM Million)	Share (%)	State
Petaling	165,748	12.3	Selangor
Johor Bahru	64,279	4.8	Johor
Klang	50,234	3.7	Selangor
Ulu Langat	42,309	3.1	Selangor
Bintulu	35,248	2.6	Sarawak
Kinta	33,753	2.5	Perak
Seremban	29,431	2.2	Negeri Sembilan
Barat Daya	28,223	2.1	Pulau Pinang
Gombak	27,484	2.0	Selangor
Melaka Tengah	26,893	2.0	Melaka
S.P. Tengah	26,887	2.0	Pulau Pinang
Kuching	26,459	2.0	Sarawak
Kuantan	23,192	1.7	Pahang
Timur Laut	21,619	1.6	Pulau Pinang
Kota Kinabalu	19,966	1.5	Sabah
Kemaman	17,516	1.3	Terengganu
Batu Pahat	14,328	1.1	Johor
Sepang	12,628	0.9	Selangor
Kuala Muda	11,338	0.8	Kedah
Kota Setar	11,001	0.8	Kedah

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

Value (RM million)

District	Value (RM million)	Contribution (%)
Petaling	107,516	13.8
Johor Bahru	37,828	4.9
Klang	28,034	3.6
Ulu Langat	24,976	3.2
Kinta	22,732	2.9
Kuching	20,429	2.6
Timur Laut	19,270	2.5
Gombak	18,190	2.3
Kota Kinabalu	16,701	2.1
Seremban	16,025	2.1

Notes: Share to Malaysia's Services sector.
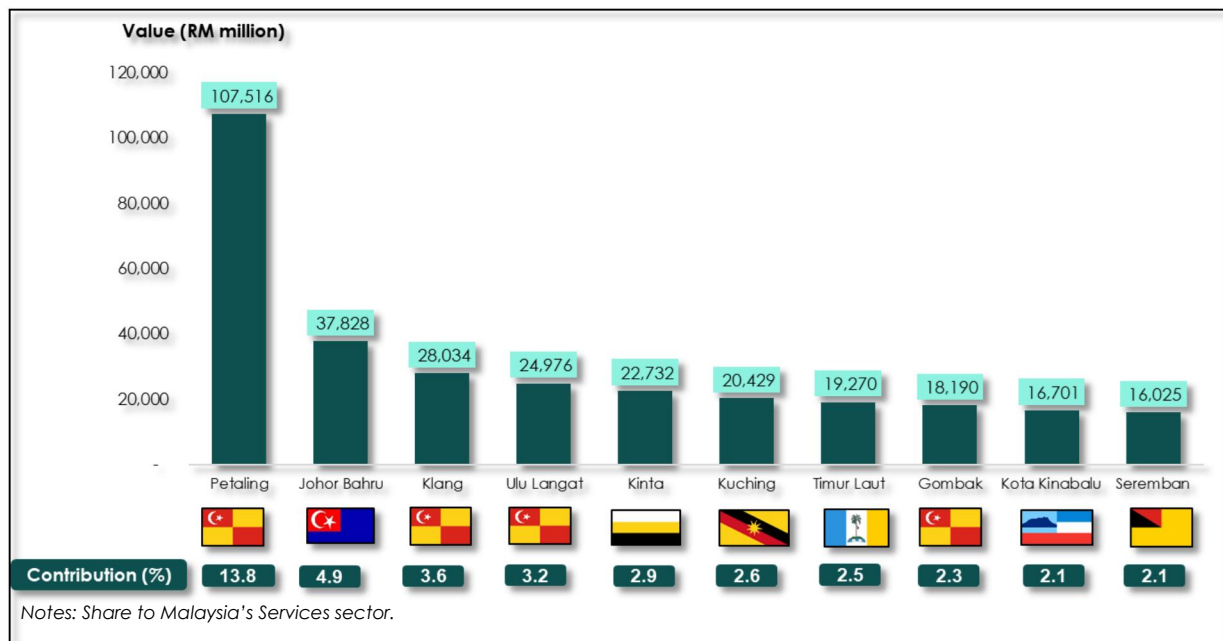
Chart 3: *10 districts with the highest value added in the Manufacturing sector, 2020*

Value (RM million)

District	Value	Contribution (%)
Petaling	43,113	14.0
Bintulu	27,439	8.9
Johor Bahru	21,962	7.1
Barat Daya	20,729	6.7
Klang	18,567	6.0
Ulu Langat	14,128	4.6
Seberang Perai Tengah	13,619	4.4
Seremban	11,434	3.7
Kemaman	11,075	3.6
Melaka Tengah	10,278	3.3

Notes: Share to Malaysia's Manufacturing sector.
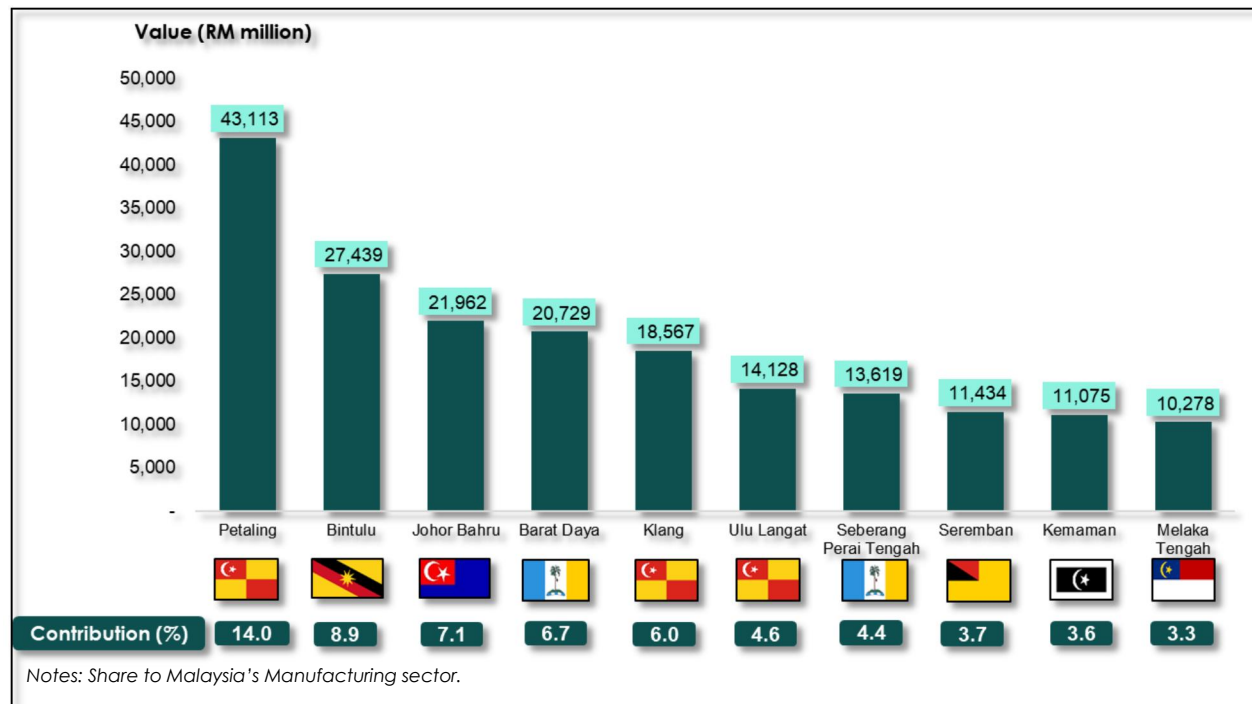
Chart 4: *10 districts with the highest value added in the Mining & quarrying sector, 2020*

Value (RM million)

District	Value	Contribution (%)
Kota Kinabalu	636	7.4
Kuching	500	5.8
Miri	336	3.9
Kuantan	293	3.4
Ulu Langat	278	3.3
Lipis	243	2.8
Kampar	209	2.4
Johor Bahru	190	2.2
Kuala Langat	190	2.2
Kota Tinggi	178	2.1

Notes: 1. Excludes crude oil and condensate as well as natural gas mining activities.
2. Share to Malaysia's Mining & quarrying sector.
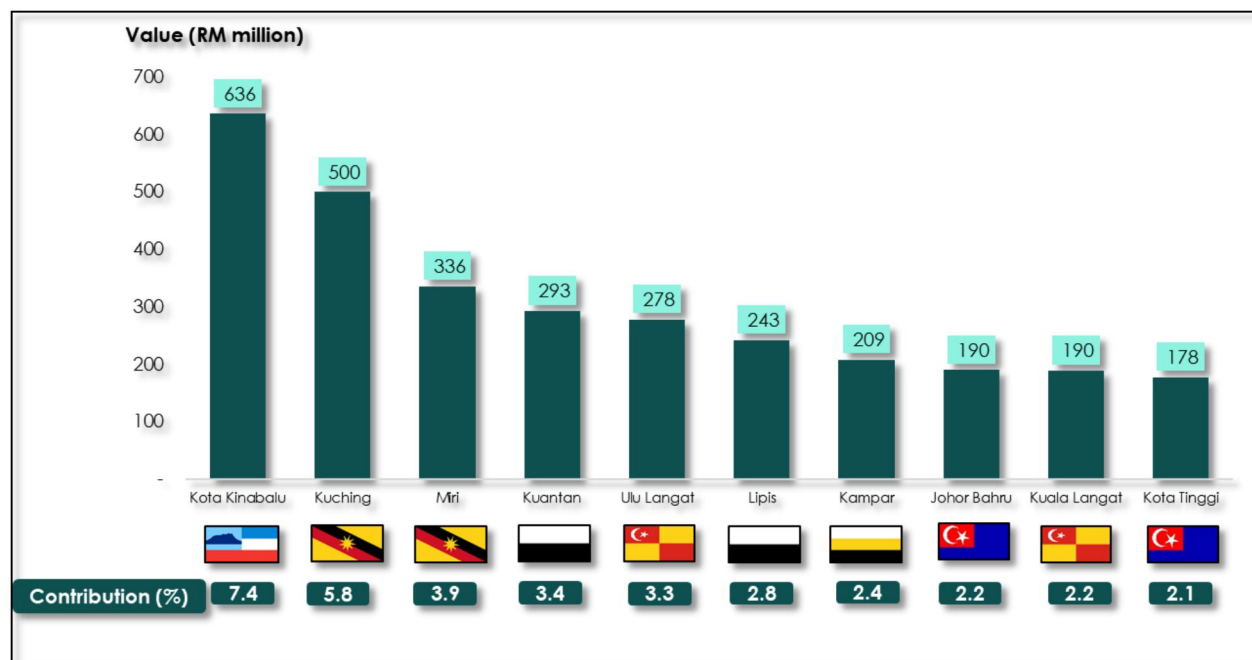
Chart 5: *10 districts with the highest value added in the Construction sector, 2020*

Value (RM million)

District	Value	Contribution (%)
Petaling	11,128	20.8
Johor Bahru	2,266	4.2
Sepang	1,993	3.7
Klang	1,804	3.4
Ulu Langat	1,572	2.9
Kinta	1,220	2.3
Kuching	1,175	2.2
Kota Tinggi	1,133	2.1
Kota Kinabalu	1,068	2.0
Timur Laut	917	1.7

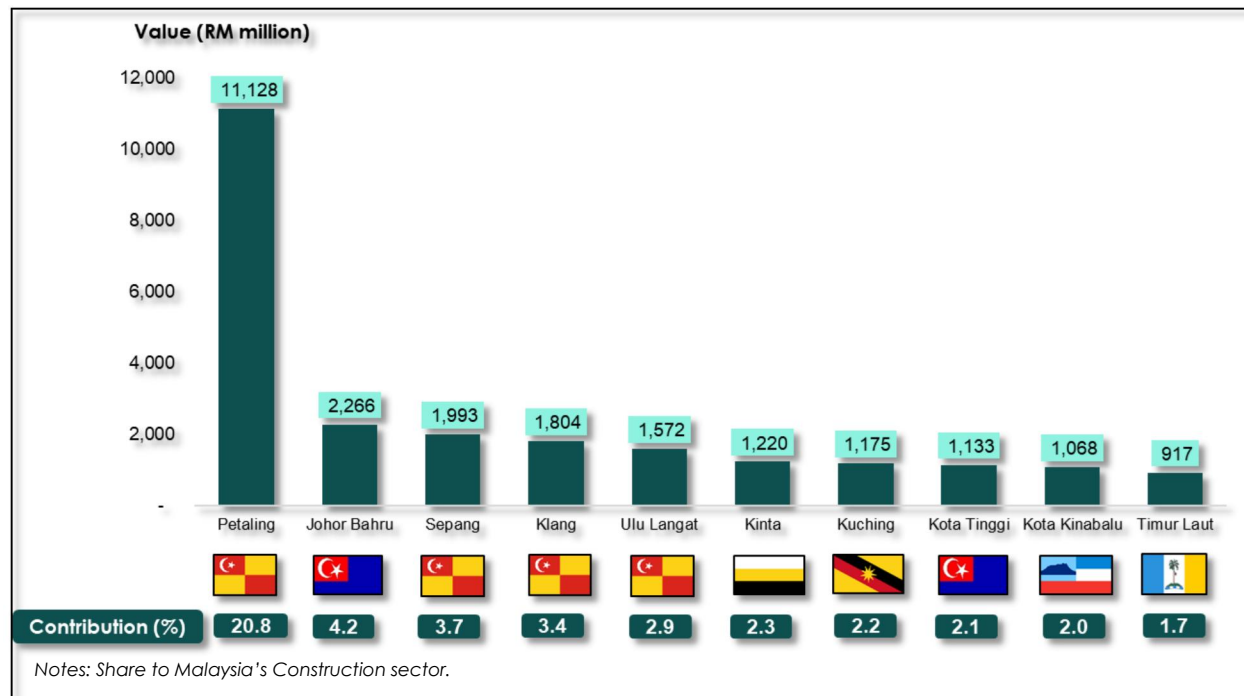Notes: Share to Malaysia's Construction sector.

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

Value (RM million)

District	Value	Contribution (%)
Kluang	3,575	3.6
Batu Pahat	2,680	2.7
Cameron Highlands	2,620	2.6
Rompin	2,490	2.5
Kinabatangan	2,058	2.1
Kota Tinggi	1,952	2.0
Alor Gajah	1,887	1.9
Manjung	1,863	1.9
Bintulu	1,722	1.7
Tangkak	1,649	1.7

Notes: Share to Malaysia's Agriculture sector.