

MEDIA STATEMENT



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Block C6 & C7, Complex C,
Federal Government Administrative Centre, Precinct 1,
62514, Federal Territory of Putrajaya
Telephone No.: 03-80904681

STATE SOCIOECONOMIC REPORT 2024

All states recorded positive economic growth in 2024, supported by higher domestic tourism spending exceeding RM100 billion and strong trade performance reaching RM2.9 trillion

PUTRAJAYA, AUGUST 7 2025 – Today, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) released the **STATE SOCIOECONOMIC REPORT 2024**, presenting a detailed overview of socioeconomic landscape across Malaysia's 13 states and two (2) Federal Territories. Now in its 8th edition since its launch in 2017, the report integrates selected economic and social statistics to provide a holistic view of state-level development. Notably, all states recorded positive economic performance in 2024, reflecting broad-based growth across the country.

According to the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Malaysia's continued to demonstrate resilience with stable growth across key sectors and robust domestic demand, despite facing global uncertainties throughout 2024. The encouraging performance in 2024 was reflected in a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 5.1 per cent, with the economy valued at RM1.65 trillion. The Services sector, which is the largest contributor to the national economy recorded a growth of 5.3 per cent, driven by tourism-related industries, while the Manufacturing sector expanded by 4.2 per cent, supported by stronger global demand for Electrical and electronic (E&E) products."

Malaysia's robust economic growth was also reflected in the performance of all states, which recorded positive growth in 2024. Five (5) states demonstrated strong performance, surpassing the national growth of 5.1 per cent, namely Johor (6.4%), Selangor (6.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (6.2%), Pahang (5.7%) and W.P. Labuan (5.4%). Meanwhile, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak and Pulau Pinang remained the top-five contributors to Malaysia's economy, with a cumulative contribution of 68.2 per cent. In terms of GDP per capita, five (5) states remained above the national average of RM56,745, which were W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM136,364), W.P. Labuan (RM87,041), Pulau Pinang (RM76,030), Sarawak (RM73,444) and Selangor (RM65,913).

Despite of trade tensions throughout 2024 in placing pressure on supply chains and the global export market, Malaysia's exports increased by 5.8 per cent to RM1.5 trillion as compared to RM1.4 trillion in 2023. The strengthening in export was driven by E&E products, which recovered to 4.5 per cent, reversing the 3.0 per cent decline in the previous year. This aligns with growing global demand for E&E products, particularly in AI, smart automotive and data infrastructure. The notable achievement benefitted Pulau Pinang, Selangor and Johor which were Malaysia's top three E&E exporters as their E&E exports values rebounded in 2024, rising by 5.0 per cent, 11.9 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively, after contracting in 2023. Meanwhile, Malaysia's imports also rose by 13.1 per cent, reaching RM1.4 trillion in 2024, in line with the strengthening of domestic demand and investment. Selangor remained its position as the Malaysia's largest importer, contributing 26.0 per cent of total imports, followed by Johor (23.0%) and Pulau Pinang (21.4%). The higher value of exports as compared to imports resulted in a trade surplus of RM139.1 billion, while the value of trade surged by 9.2 per cent to RM2.9 trillion as compared to a contraction of 7.3 per cent in 2023.

Malaysia continues to emerge as a preferred investment destination, attracting both foreign and domestic investments across various strategic sectors. This reflects the investor confidence in the strength of the nation's economy as well as its long-term growth prospects. According to the Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA), Malaysia recorded its highest-ever approved investment value in 2024, standing at RM384.4 billion (2023: RM329.5 billion), marking a 16.7 per cent increase as compared to the previous year. The domestic investment amounted to RM213.1 billion, contributing

55.4 per cent, while foreign investment amounting to RM171.3 billion. The Services sector received the highest investment at RM255.8 billion (2023: RM168.4 billion), accounting for 66.5 per cent of total investments. Meanwhile, the Manufacturing and Primary sectors recorded an investment of RM120.5 billion and RM8.1 billion, respectively. Five (5) states with the highest investment were Selangor (RM101.9 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM89.2 billion), Johor (RM48.5 billion), Kedah (RM48.0 billion) and Pulau Pinang (RM32.0 billion). For Pulau Pinang, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka and Kedah, more than 50 per cent of the approved investments were directed towards the Manufacturing sector. This has the potential to strengthen the sector's growth prospects in these states. Additionally, MIDA also reported that the approved investments spanning 6,700 projects across key sectors will create more than 207,000 new jobs, reinforcing Malaysia's position as a premier investment destination. This has the potential to strengthen the sector's growth prospects in these states.

Malaysia remained a prominent and attractive tourist destination, recording 25.0 million tourist arrivals in 2024 (2023: 20.1 million), an increase of 24.2 per cent as compared to the previous year. During the same period, the domestic tourism sector also registered a substantial growth of 21.7 per cent, with 260.1 million visitors as compared to 213.7 million in 2023. Selangor was the most visited state by domestic tourists, attracting 34.5 million visitors, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Perak which received 27.0 million and 21.8 million visitors respectively. Meanwhile, the number of domestic tourists increased by 17.5 per cent, reaching 93.4 million compared to 79.6 million in 2023. Perak emerged as a popular tourist destination in 2024, with 10.2 million tourist arrivals, followed by Selangor (9.6 million), Pahang (9.53 million), Johor (9.48 million) and Kedah (6.9 million). The sharp growth in Malaysia's domestic tourism sector also contributed to a 25.7 per cent increase in domestic visitor expenditure, which reached RM106.7 billion (2023: RM84.9 billion). The upturn also positively influenced the tourism-related sectors particularly in Selangor, Johor and W.P. Kuala Lumpur, driving Services sector growth in these states to exceed the national growth of 5.3 per cent.

The encouraging investment performance in the Services sector and the surge of domestic tourism in 2024, stimulate a favourable trend in the national labour market. The tourism-related industries namely Wholesale and retail trade, as well as Food & beverage

and accommodation remained as the key contributors to employment in the Services sector, accounting for 28.5 per cent and 15.1 per cent of the sector's workforce, respectively. Within the same period, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) increased to a new record high of 70.6 per cent in 2024 (2023: 70.0%), with the highest LFPR recorded in W.P. Putrajaya (78.7%). Five (5) other states with LFPR above the national level (70.6%) were Selangor (77.9%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (75.4%), Pulau Pinang (72.0%), Johor (71.6%) and Sabah (70.9%). The unemployment rate also decreased to 3.2 per cent as compared to 3.4 per cent in 2023. Ten states recorded unemployment rates lower than the national average, led by W.P. Putrajaya (1.1%). This was followed by Melaka (1.6%), Pulau Pinang and Pahang (2.0%, respectively), Selangor and Johor (2.3%, respectively), Kedah (2.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (2.6%) as well as Terengganu and Negeri Sembilan (3.1%, respectively). Meanwhile, five (5) states exceeded the national average, with the highest unemployment rates were recorded in Sabah (7.6%), W.P. Labuan (6.5%) and Perlis (4.1%).

Along with the strengthening of Ringgit and the decline in global commodity prices, the government initiatives to regulate the prices of goods and services, as well as subsidies for certain items, to a certain extent has curbed Malaysia's inflation from rising further. Malaysia's inflation increased at a slower rate of 1.8 per cent in 2024 as compared to 2.5 per cent in the previous year. The slower increase in Malaysia's inflation was driven by a decline in the Information & Communication (-1.5%) and Clothing & Footwear (-0.3%). In addition, a slower increase also recorded in the Restaurants & accommodation services (3.1%), Food & beverages (2.0%), Health (1.8%), Education (1.5%), Transport (1.0%) and Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance (0.7%). Meanwhile, the Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, Recreation, Sports & Culture, Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco and Insurance & Financial Services group recorded a higher increase as compared to the previous year. Commenting on state-level inflation, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin stated, "All states except Pulau Pinang recorded a slower inflation rate, with W.P. Labuan registering the lowest inflation of 0.7 per cent. Meanwhile, four (4) states exceeded the national inflation rate (1.8%), namely Pulau Pinang (3.0%), Sarawak (2.4%), Pahang (2.4%) and Selangor (2.1%)."

Malaysia's population in 2024 is estimated at 34.1 million (2023: 33.4 million), an increase of 1.9 per cent as compared to the previous year. Selangor, Johor, Sabah, Perak and Sarawak remained as the five (5) states with the highest population, with a total of 20.4 million people, cumulatively accounting for 59.8 per cent of Malaysia's population. At the same time, three (3) states recorded population growth rates exceeding the national level of 1.9 per cent which were Sabah (4.0%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.0%) and Selangor (2.1%). Simultaneously, the lowest growth rates were recorded in Sarawak (0.6%), Perak (1.1%), Negeri Sembilan (1.2%) and W.P. Putrajaya (1.2%).

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) 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.








The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

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>.

Released by:

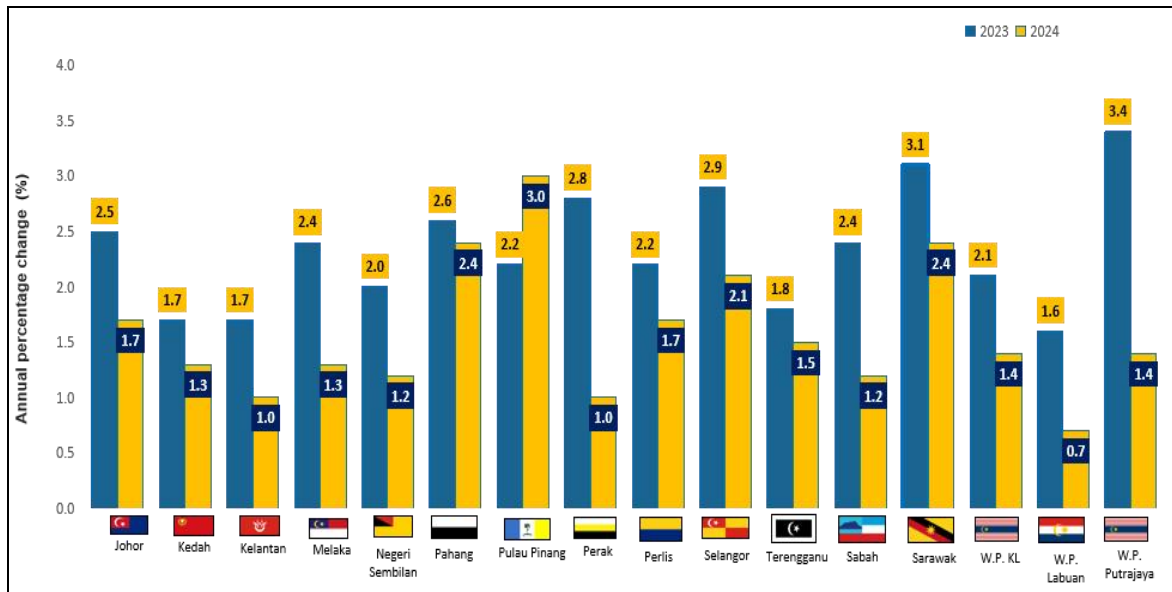
**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
7 AUGUST 2025**

Chart 1: Economic growth by state and economic activity, 2023- 2024

State	 Agriculture	 Mining & quarrying	 Manufacturing	 Construction	 Services	 GDP 2024	 GDP 2023
Johor	4.2	11.3	4.2	42.7	6.0	6.4	4.1
Selangor	6.6	11.8	5.1	13.2	6.3	6.3	5.4
W.P. KL*	..	2.9	4.3	21.1	5.5	6.2	3.8
Pahang	8.4	-3.9	3.5	12.9	4.9	5.7	5.1
W.P. Labuan	2.3	-	-0.7	5.3	6.4	5.4	1.8
Malaysia	3.1	0.9	4.2	17.5	5.3	5.1	3.5
Pulau Pinang	0.1	5.5	4.0	14.4	5.0	4.8	3.2
Negeri Sembilan	9.8	-5.2	3.9	9.1	4.3	4.6	1.9
Terengganu	3.9	13.6	3.9	17.5	4.0	4.5	2.2
Melaka	-1.0	6.6	3.8	30.6	4.8	4.44	2.8
Perak	3.6	-2.9	5.1	11.5	4.1	4.36	2.7
Kedah	4.0	-3.0	6.6	-11.1	3.8	4.2	1.7
Sarawak	0.5	4.1	1.3	18.7	4.9	3.9	1.3
Kelantan	2.8	8.2	2.2	20.7	3.4	3.6	2.6
Perlis	2.9	2.7	1.4	16.9	3.3	3.3	2.0
Sabah	-3.4	-5.0	1.2	18.8	4.2	1.1	1.4
SUPRA	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	2.9

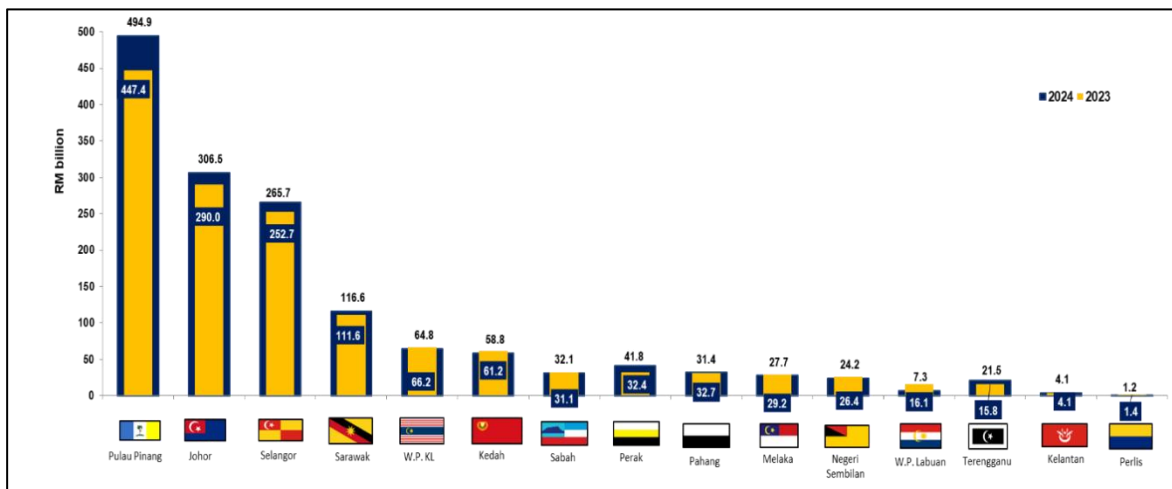
* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Chart 2: Inflation rate by state, 2023-2024



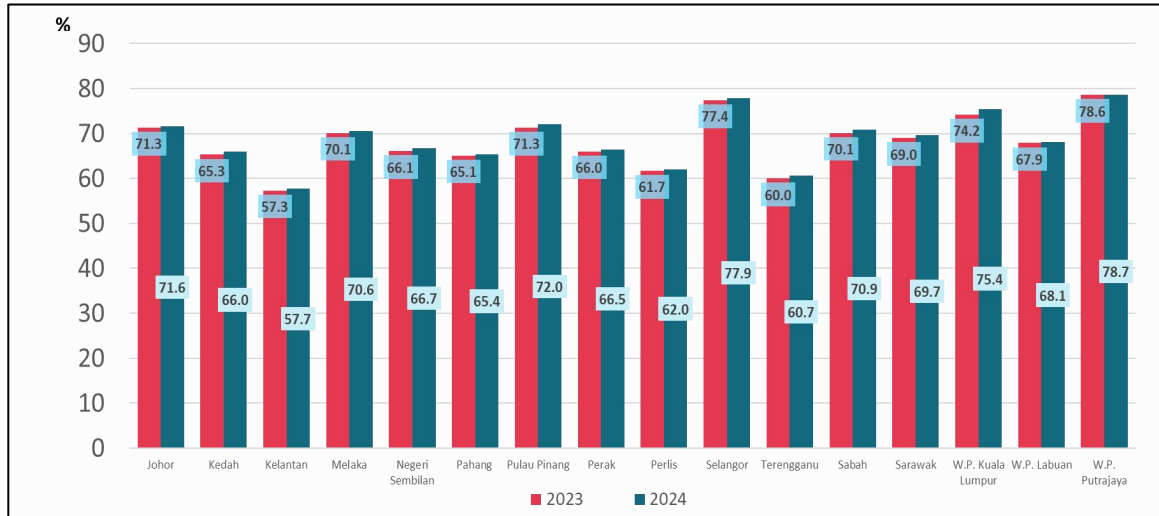
Inflation Rate, Malaysia: 1.8% (2023: 2.5%)

Chart 3: Merchandise export values by state, 2023-2024



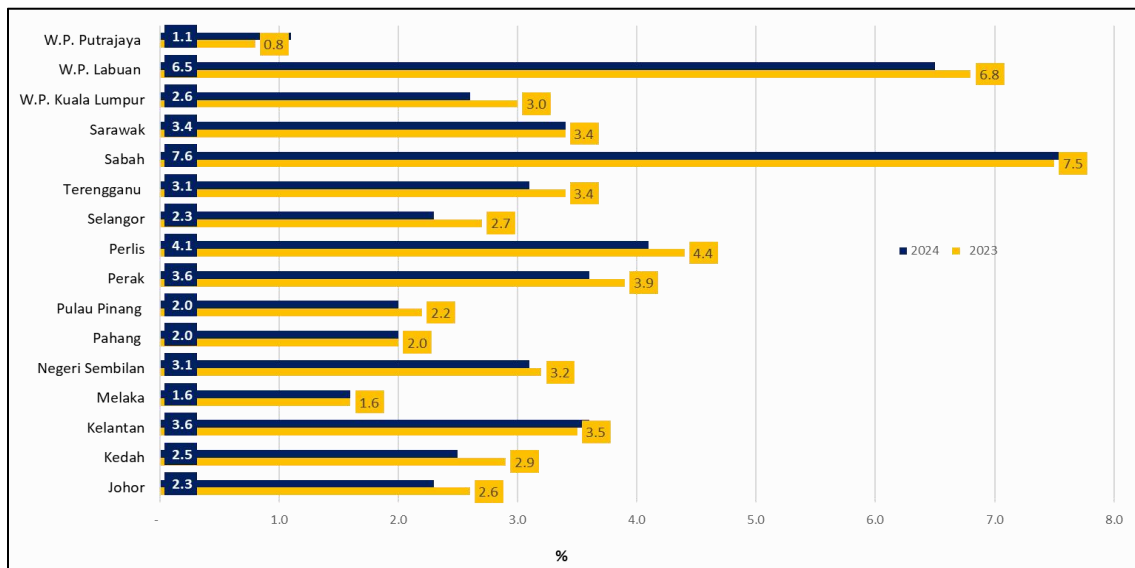
Export value Malaysia: RM1.5 trilion (2023: RM1.4 trilion)

Chart 4: Labour force participation rate by state, 2023-2024



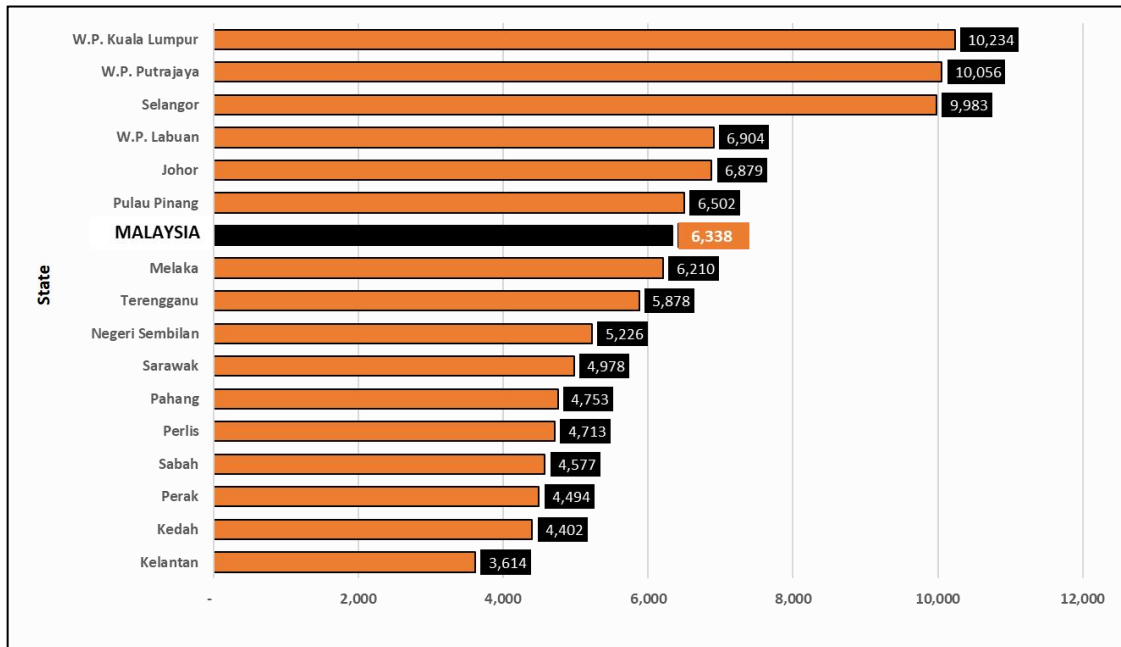
Labour force participation rate, Malaysia: 70.6% (2023: 70.0%)

Chart 5: Unemployment rate by state, 2023-2024



Unemployment rate, Malaysia: 3.2% (2023: 3.4%)

Chart 6: Median of monthly household gross income by state, 2022



Median of monthly household gross income, Malaysia: RM6,338 (2019: RM5,873)