MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY STATE, 2025

All states recorded positive economic growth in 2025, with Johor (8.0%), Pulau Pinang (7.3%), Selangor (6.3%) and Perak (5.7%), surpassing the national growth rate (5.2%)

PUTRAJAYA, 1ST JULY, 2026 – Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) released the **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY STATE, 2025** providing insights into sectoral perspectives and the economic contributions of each state to Malaysia's overall economic landscape. These statistics ensued the national GDP released on May 15, 2026. Malaysia's economy improved in 2025, with all states recording positive growth.

Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.2 per cent in 2025, sustaining the growth recorded in the preceding year, reaching a value added of RM1.74 trillion (2024: RM1.65 trillion). The expansion was underpinned by broad-based growth across all major economic sectors. The Services sector, which remained the largest contributor to the economy with a 59.5 per cent share, grew 5.4 per cent. The Manufacturing sector increased 4.5 per cent, while the Agriculture sector, the third largest contributor to the economy, recorded a 2.2 per cent increase. Meanwhile, the Mining & quarrying sector registered a moderate growth of 0.6 per cent as against 1.2 per cent in 2024. In contrast, the Construction sector continued to gain momentum, remaining the fastest-growing sector with a growth of 12.2 per cent (2024: 17.6%), driven by robust expansion across all segments.

Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin reported that all states recorded positive GDP growth in 2025, with Johor leading at 8.0 per cent. This was followed by Pulau Pinang 7.3 per cent, Selangor 6.3 per cent and Perak 5.7 per cent, all of which outperformed the national growth of 5.2 per cent. Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak and Pulau Pinang remained the largest contributors to Malaysia's economy, collectively accounting for 67.9 per cent.

Johor recorded the highest economic growth among all states in 2025, expanding by 8.0 per cent with its economy reaching RM171 billion, accounted for nearly 10 per cent of Malaysia's economy. The rapid development of data centre industry emerged as a key driver of Johor's economic growth, particularly across the Services, Manufacturing and Construction sectors. The Services sector grew strongly by 9.9 per cent (2024: 6.0%), supported by the Utilities, transportation & storage and ICT, which surged by 20.8 per cent. This remarkable performance reflected the rapid expansion of digital infrastructure following the growth of data centre industry, alongside the continued strengthening of logistics-related activities in the state. The Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector also expanded by 6.7 per cent, bolstered by stronger domestic and international tourism activities, which continued to stimulate consumer spending and demand for related services. The Manufacturing sector, which accounted for 28.0 per cent of Johor's economy, rose by 4.0 per cent, supported by its largest component, Electrical, electronic & optical products of 4.9 per cent, underpinned by stronger demand for electronic components, electrical equipment and high-technology digital solutions. Meanwhile, the Construction sector continued to record double-digit growth, expanding by 26.7 per cent, particularly in the Building construction segment, which accelerated to 47.4 per cent. The strong performance was primarily driven by increased non-residential building construction, particularly data centre facilities, further reinforcing Johor's position as the nation's digital economy hub.

Pulau Pinang emerged as the second-fastest growing state in 2025, with its economy expanding by 7.3 per cent to RM130.3 billion. This impressive performance was primarily fuelled by the Manufacturing sector, which advanced by 10.0 per cent (2024: 4.0%), particularly the Electrical, electronic & optical products, 12.7 per cent. Within the same period, E&E exports accelerated to 28.2 per cent (2024: 5.0%), reflecting sustained global demand for semiconductor and electronic products. These developments further reinforced Pulau Pinang's position as Malaysia's leading electrical and electronics (E&E) hub. Meanwhile, the Services sector also contributed to the state's economic expansion, growing by 4.1 per cent, supported by the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, as well as the Utilities, transportation & storage and ICT, which expanded by 5.6 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively. Similarly, **Kedah** also benefited from the continued strength of the Electrical, electronic & optical products which registered a growth of 4.8 per cent, together with the expansion of Non-metallic mineral products, basic metals and fabricated metal products of 7.5 per cent, propelled the Manufacturing sector to grow by 5.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the Services sector increased by 3.9 per cent, supported by the Government services (6.2%) as well as the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (3.5%), contributing to Kedah's economy expanding by 4.1 per cent in 2025.

Selangor remained the largest contributor to Malaysia's economy in 2025, accounting for 26.5 per cent of the national GDP with a value of RM460.1 billion. The state's economy expanded by 6.3 per cent, was primarily led by the continued strength of the Services and Manufacturing sectors. The Services sector, which constituted the largest share of Selangor's economy, grew by 6.0 per cent, boosted by the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, which increased by 6.3 per cent, reflecting resilient consumer demand and increased tourism-related activities. Meanwhile, the Utilities, transport & storage and ICT, recorded a growth of 6.7 per cent, stimulated by the rapid expansion of data centres, the continued advancement of the digital economy, and stronger logistics and supply chain activities. The performance reflected sustained consumer spending and robust tourism-related activities. The Manufacturing sector, the second-largest contributor with a share of 28.5 per cent, expanded by 4.1 per cent. It was supported by key industries, particularly Electrical, electronic & optical products by 8.9 per cent, alongside the Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which increased by 6.3 per cent.

Perak's economy expanded by 5.7 per cent, marking its strongest growth in more than a decade. This remarkable performance was propelled by the Manufacturing sector, which posted an impressive growth of 15.2 per cent. It was buoyed primarily by the Transport equipment and other manufacturing industry, which surged by 162.9 per cent, following the expansion of automotive manufacturing activities in the state. Within the same period, the Electrical, electronic & optical products and Vegetable & animal oils and fats and food processing products also increased, registering 10.9 per cent and 19.2 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, the Services sector continued to perform well, expanding by 3.4 per cent, mainly driven by the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, which grew by 3.8 per cent.

The economy of **W.P. Kuala Lumpur** expanded by 5.2 per cent in 2025, generating a GDP of RM265.1 billion. As the nation’s capital, it remained the second-largest contributor to Malaysia’s economy after Selangor. Growth was fuelled primarily by the Services sector, which accounted for more than 90 per cent of the territory’s economy and expanded by 5.2 per cent. It was strengthened by the expansion in Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector (5.0%), as well as the Finance & insurance, real estate and business services (5.3%). Meanwhile, the other two Federal Territories, **W.P. Putrajaya** and **W.P. Labuan**, recorded growth of 4.8 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively. Growth in W.P. Putrajaya was largely supported by the Services sector, which contributed 96.4 per cent to the economy and maintained its expansion at 5.0 per cent. The growth was boosted by Government services, 5.2 per cent and the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, 6.4 per cent. In contrast, W.P. Labuan, Malaysia’s principal offshore financial hub, recorded a slower economic growth of 1.7 per cent compared with 5.3 per cent in the preceding year. This was attributed to the Services sector, which accounted for 80.2 per cent of the territory’s GDP, expanded at a moderate pace of 2.1 per cent (2024: 6.3%), notably in the Finance & insurance, real estate and business services subsector of 1.0 per cent (2024: 7.9%), thereby moderating the overall economic growth of the territory.

Meanwhile, **Sabah’s** economy recorded a stronger growth of 5.1 per cent, compared to 1.2 per cent in 2024. The expansion was bolstered by the Services sector, which remained the largest contributor to Sabah’s GDP with a share of 52.1 per cent, growing by 4.5 per cent. This was supported by tourism-related activities, particularly the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, which expanded by 4.6 per cent, in line with a 20.4 per cent increase in tourist arrivals. The Mining & quarrying sector, accounting for 22.0 per cent of the state economy, rebounded by 4.9 per cent after contracting by 4.9 per cent in the previous year following the recovery in Crude oil and condensate production, which posted a growth of 5.0 per cent (2024: -7.9%). The Agriculture sector, the third-largest contributor to the state economy, also recovered to register a growth of 0.9 per cent (2024: -3.2%). The improvement was mainly underpinned by its key commodity, Oil palm, which grew by 4.3 per cent after declining by 6.1 per cent in 2024.

Nevertheless, contractions in the Fisheries and Forestry & logging subsectors moderated the overall growth of the sector. In tandem with the higher Oil palm production, the Manufacturing sector strengthened to 5.0 per cent, driven by increased production of Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products, particularly those involving palm oil, improving from 0.1 per cent to 6.8 per cent.

Sarawak's GDP amounted to RM153.5 billion in 2025, recording a growth of 3.6 per cent. The performance was led by the Services sector, which continued to expand strongly at 5.4 per cent, underpinned by the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector (6.0%), as well as the Utilities, transportation & storage and ICT (6.8%). The Agriculture sector also posted a commendable performance, growing by 4.3 per cent, due to higher Oil palm production, which increased by 7.2 per cent compared to 0.9 per cent in the previous year. In contrast, the Manufacturing sector, which accounted for 24.9 per cent of the state economy, registered a modest growth of 0.1 per cent, following a contraction in Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (0.5%), particularly Refined petroleum products (-0.7%). During the same period, the Mining & quarrying sector, the third-largest contributor to the state economy, expanded by 2.7 per cent (2024: 4.8%). The growth was mainly supported by Natural gas production, which accounted for 72.2 per cent of the sector's value added, moderated to 0.7 per cent.

DOSM further explained, "The position of the Agriculture sector as the second-largest contributor after the Services sector in Kelantan, Pahang and Perlis reflects its continued role in supporting the nation's food security, while exerting a broad influence on the economies of these states." **Kelantan's** economy expanded by 4.1 per cent to RM29.8 billion, buoyed by the continued strengthening of the Services and Agriculture sectors, which together accounted for more than 90 per cent of the state's economic structure. The Services sector grew by 4.0 per cent, supported by Government services as well as the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector. Meanwhile, the Agriculture sector, which accounted for 19.8 per cent of the state GDP, rose from 1.5 per cent to 3.6 per cent, driven by increased production of Oil palm and Vegetables**. Pahang's** economy expanded by 3.2 per cent compared to 5.8 per cent in the previous year. The Services sector continued to sustain its growth momentum, expanding by 5.0 per cent, buoyed by the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector (5.8%) as well as Other services (5.4%). Meanwhile, the Agriculture sector, the second-largest contributor to Pahang's economy with a share of 22.4 per cent, grew at a more moderate pace of 2.7 per cent (2024: 9.3%), following a moderation in Oil palm production to 4.6 per cent from 17.1 per cent in the preceding year. Similarly, **Perlis** recorded an economic growth of 2.0 per cent (2024: 3.2%), stimulated by a 3.1 per cent increase in the Services sector. However, the state's overall economic growth was moderated by a contraction in the Agriculture sector of 1.9 per cent (2024: 2.8%), particularly in the Marine fisheries and Livestock subsectors, which declined by 6.7 per cent and 4.7 per cent, respectively.

The Manufacturing sector remained the second-largest contributor to the economies of Melaka, Negeri Sembilan and Terengganu, accounting for more than 35 per cent of their respective state economies. **Melaka's** economy surpassed the RM50 billion mark for the first time, reaching RM50.3 billion in 2025 compared to RM48.8 billion in 2024, representing a growth of 3.0 per cent. The expansion was driven by the Services sector, which which posted a 4.8 per cent growth, particularly the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, which increased by 6.2 per cent. Nevertheless, overall economic growth was moderated by the Manufacturing sector, which expanded at a slower pace of 1.1 per cent (2024: 3.8%), following contractions in Transport equipment and other manufacturers as well as Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which declined by 6.2 per cent and 3.0 per cent, respectively. In **Negeri Sembilan**, GDP grew by 2.6 per cent compared to 4.6 per cent in the previous year. The growth was supported by the Services sector, which expanded by 3.0 per cent (2024: 4.6%), particularly Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector, recorded a growth of 4.7 per cent. The Manufacturing sector registered a moderate growth of 1.9 per cent (2024: 3.9%). While its largest contributing subsector, Electrical, electronic and optical products increased by 3.9 per cent, the Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products contracted by 3.9 per cent, particularly Refined petroleum products, which declined by 2.9 per cent. The Agriculture sector also recorded a slower growth of 1.2 per cent compared to a robust 8.5 per cent in 2024, largely due to a marginal decline of 0.1 per cent in Oil palm production, the state's key agricultural commodity. Similarly, **Terengganu's** economy expanded by 1.6 per cent, boosted by the Services sector (3.6%), particularly the Utilities, transportation & storage and ICT (3.5%), as well as the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (3.8%). In contrast, the Manufacturing sector contracted by 1.2 per cent, weighted down by the Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, the largest contributor to the sector (94.5%), which contracted by 1.6 per cent, particularly the chemical products (-0.9%). This, in turn, moderated the overall economic growth of Terengganu.

Turning to GDP per capita, the national figure rose from RM56,772 in 2024 to RM59,167. Six (6) states registered GDP per capita values exceeding the national average, namely W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM144,898), W.P. Putrajaya (RM126,359), W.P. Labuan (RM88,764), Pulau Pinang (RM80,584), Sarawak (RM73,757) and Selangor (RM70,362).

DOSM concluded, "Malaysia's economic for the year 2026 based on the Leading Index from January to April 2026, reflecting an optimistic economic growth outlook amid ongoing global uncertainties. Continued investment activities as well as demand related to digital technology and data centres are expected to remain as catalyst for the country's economic growth. This growth is further supported by the GDP performance for the first quarter of 2026, which recorded a growth rate of 5.4 per cent. Although slightly lower than the 6.2 per cent recorded in the fourth quarter of 2025, it remains stronger than the 4.4 per cent registered in the same quarter of the previous year. This favourable economic environment supported the stable growth in the national labour market, reflected by an increase in the Labour Force Participation Rate from 70.6 per cent in 2024 to 70.8 per cent in 2025, marking the highest level ever recorded. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate continued its downward trend in 2025, declining by 0.2 percentage points to 3.0 per cent as compared to 3.2 per cent in 2024". Nevertheless, Malaysia's economic landscape continues to face significant challenges arising from global economic uncertainty, including escalating geopolitical tensions, energy-related risks and changes in global trade policies, all of which may affect the country's economic growth momentum.

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: Annual percentage change of GDP, Malaysia, 1991-2025

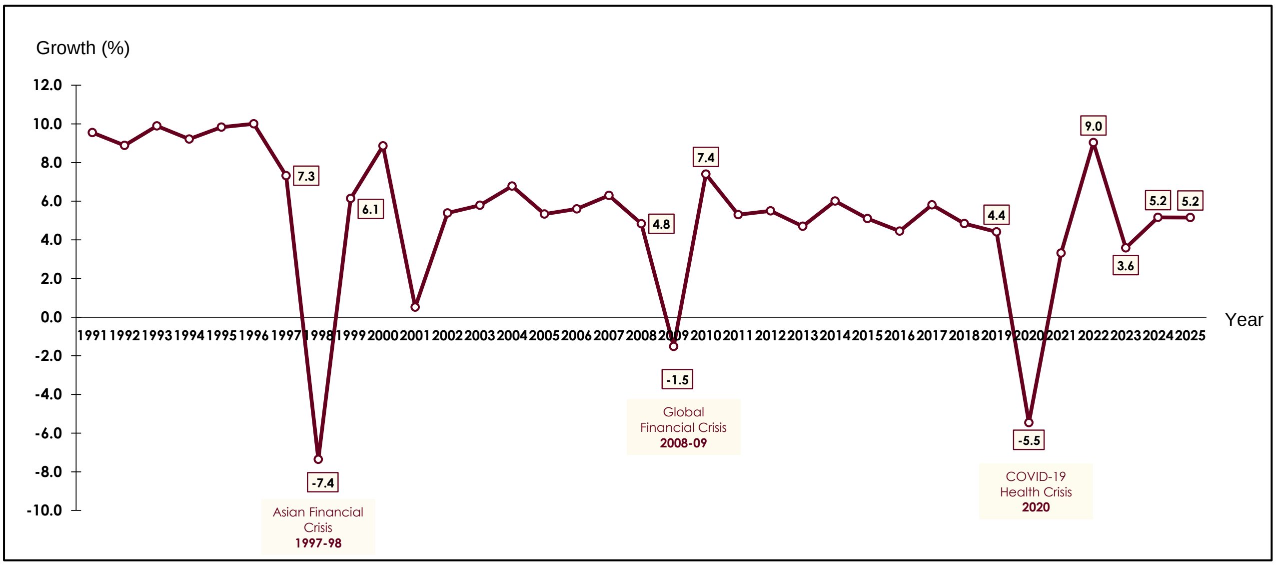


Chart 2: Economic growth by state and kind of economic activity, 2025

States	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	GDP 2025	GDP 2024
Johor	1.1	-2.6	4.0	26.7	9.9	8.0	6.5
Pulau Pinang	1.8	1.1	10.0	13.4	4.1	7.3	4.7
Selangor	4.0	6.8	4.1	16.0	6.0	6.3	6.4
Perak	1.2	7.9	15.2	8.1	3.4	5.7	4.8
WPKL	..	2.5	3.0	6.0	5.2	5.2	6.2
MALAYSIA	2.2	0.6	4.5	12.2	5.4	5.2	5.2
Sabah	0.9	4.9	5.0	28.3	4.5	5.1	1.2
W.P. Putrajaya	..	-	..	0.9	5.0	4.8	5.2
Kelantan	3.6	-1.8	9.3	8.3	4.0	4.1	3.3
Kedah	2.1	-1.9	5.0	-0.6	3.9	4.1	4.2
Sarawak	4.3	2.7	0.1	10.9	5.4	3.6	3.8
Pahang	2.7	-4.9	1.4	-5.3	5.0	3.2	5.8
Melaka	1.8	2.5	1.1	-4.9	4.8	3.0	4.2
Negeri Sembilan	1.2	6.9	1.9	1.2	3.0	2.6	4.6
Perlis	-1.9	2.7	4.2	-8.2	3.1	2.0	3.2
W.P. Labuan	-0.4	-	0.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	5.3
Terengganu	4.2	-2.2	-1.2	-5.8	3.6	1.6	4.5
SUPRA	-	-2.8	-	-	-	-2.8	0.9

Notes:
.. : not applicable
- : not available

Chart 3: Economic structure by state and kind of economic activity, 2025

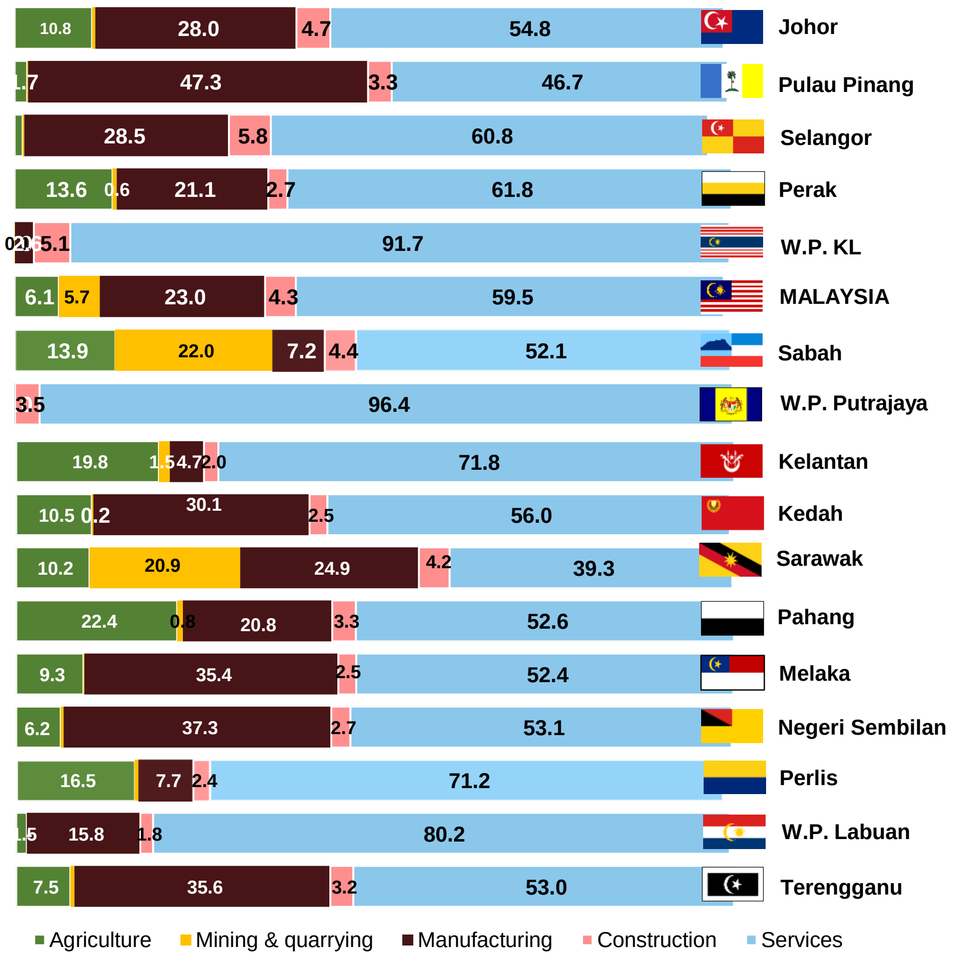


Table 1: GDP per capita (RM) by state, 2025

Per capita (RM)	2024	2025
Johor	44,828	48,031
Kedah	27,311	28,537
Kelantan	17,422	18,085
Melaka	54,587	55,580
Negeri Sembilan	54,039	55,406
Pahang	49,685	52,014
Pulau Pinang	76,107	80,584
Perak	39,057	41,960
Perlis	24,755	25,089
Selangor	66,076	70,362
Terengganu	32,518	32,657
Sabah	30,575	31,125
Sarawak	73,253	73,757
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	137,389	144,898
W.P. Labuan	87,020	88,764
W.P. Putrajaya	119,498	126,359
Malaysia	**56,772**	**59,167**

*At current prices

Chart 4: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to April 2026

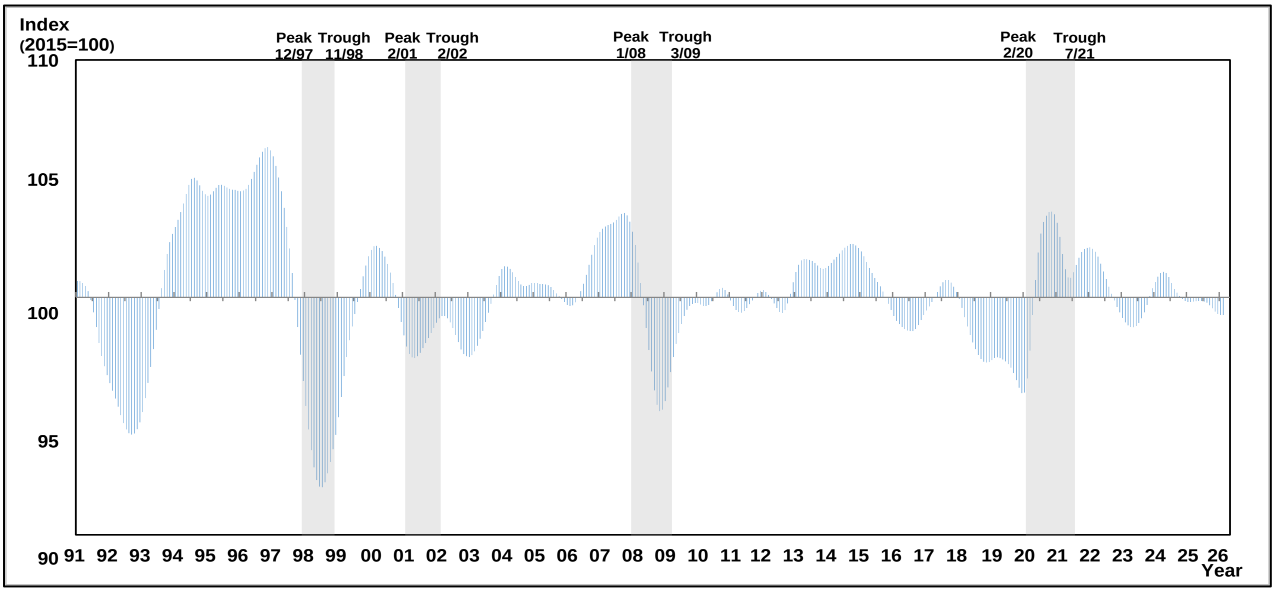
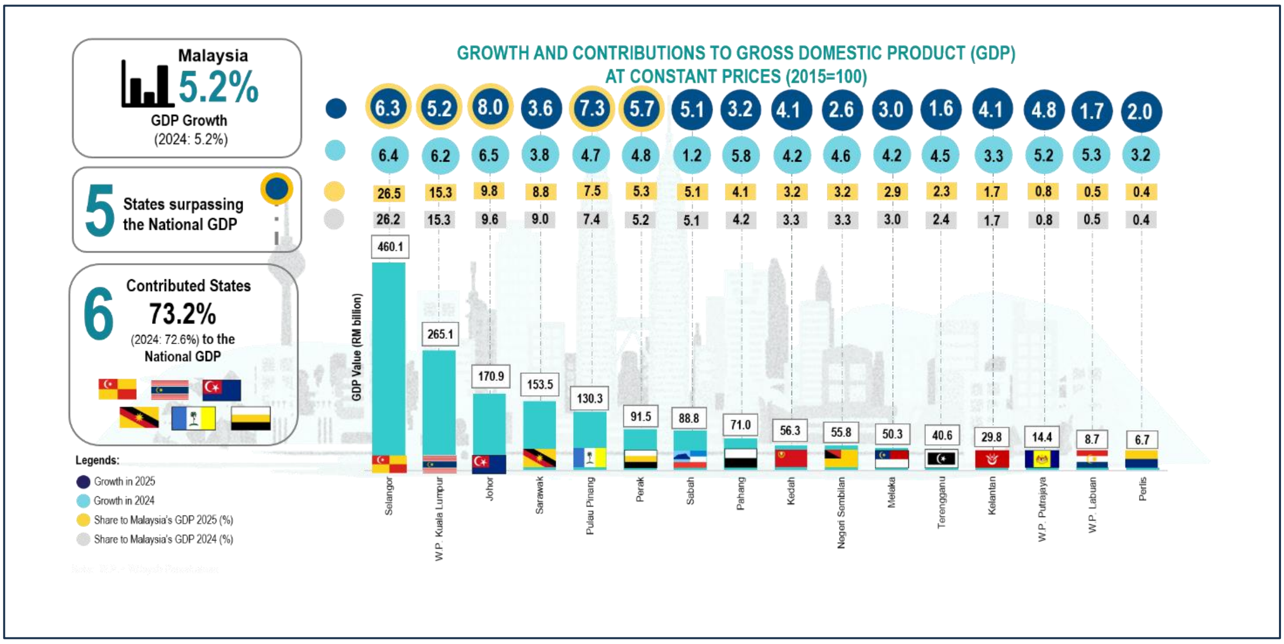
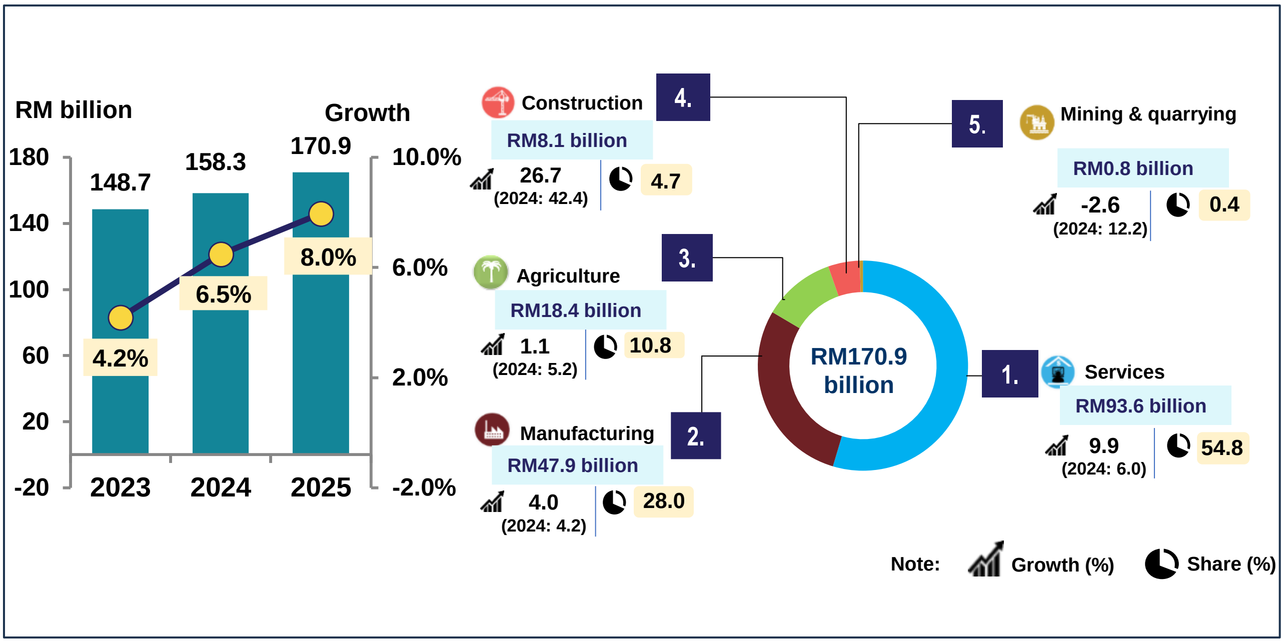


Chart 5: Growth and contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant Prices (2015=2010)



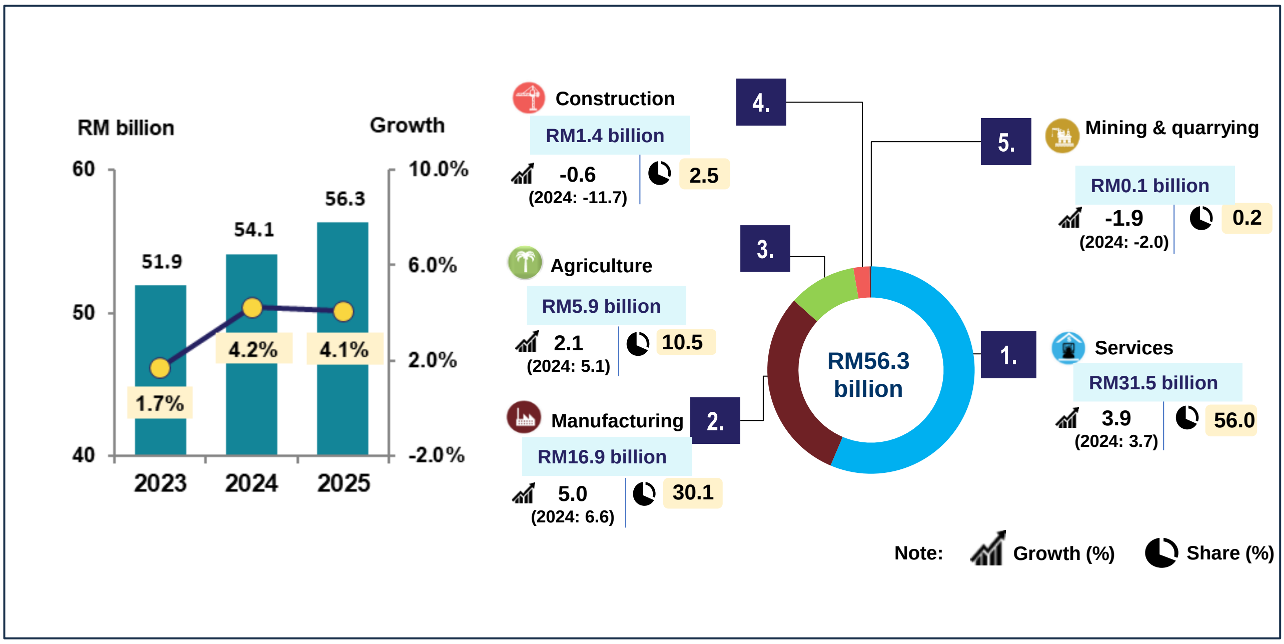
Johor

Chart 6: Johor's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



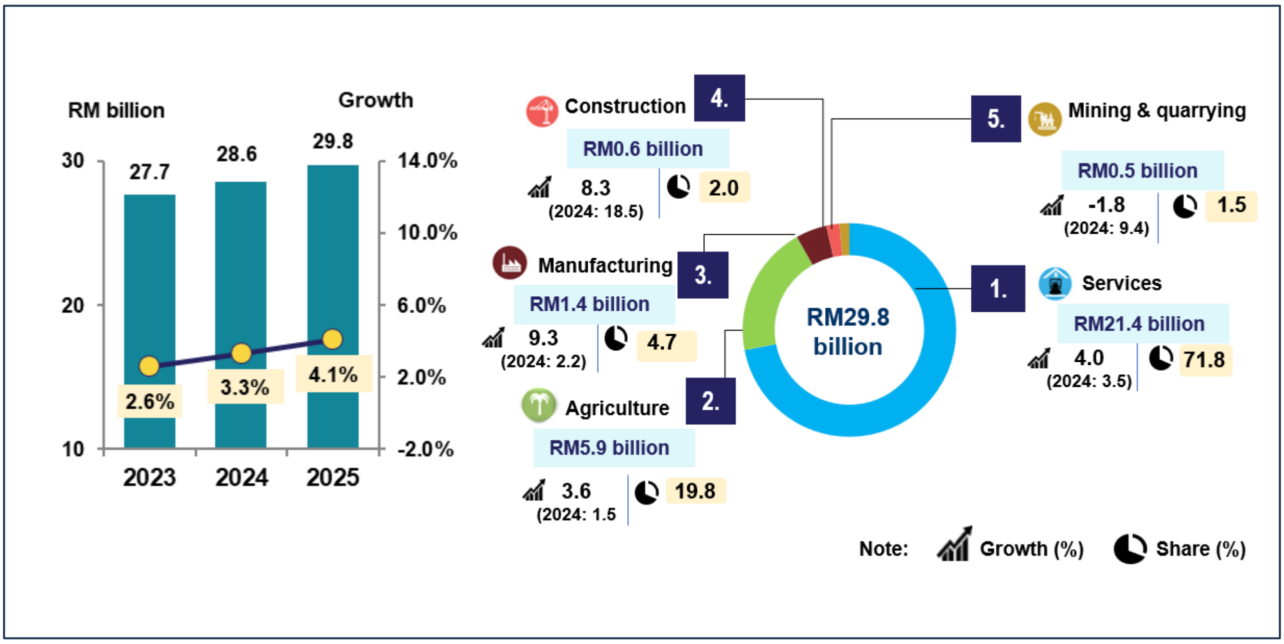
Kedah

Chart 7: Kedah's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



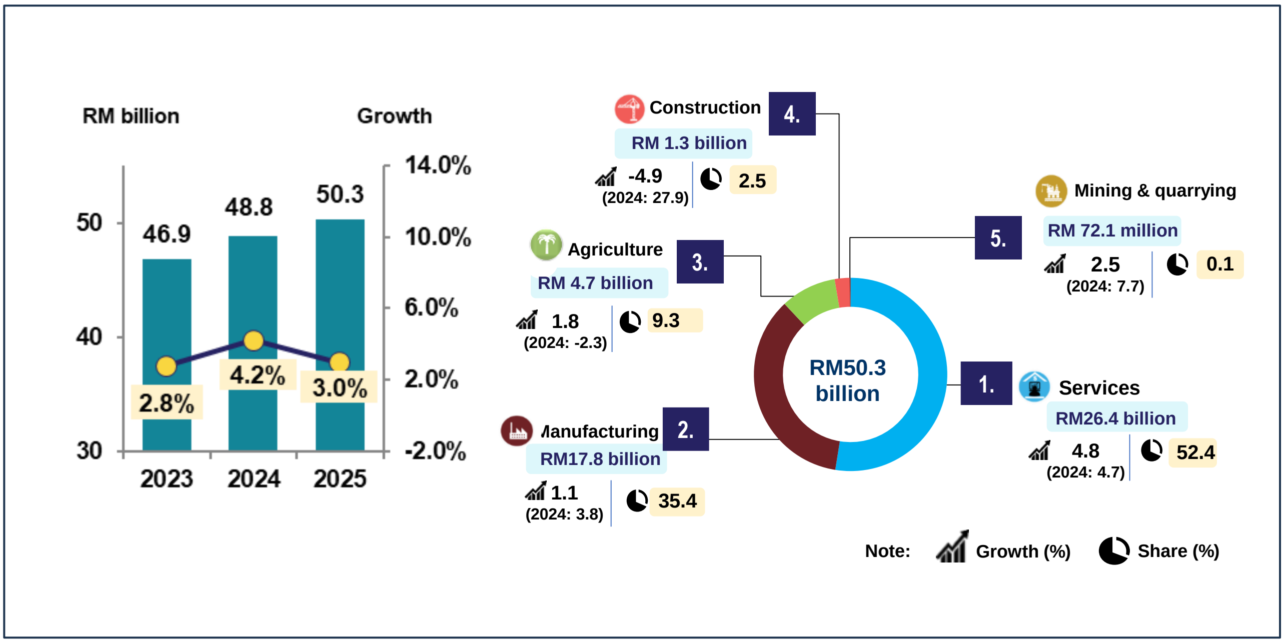
Kelantan

Chart 8: Kelantan's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



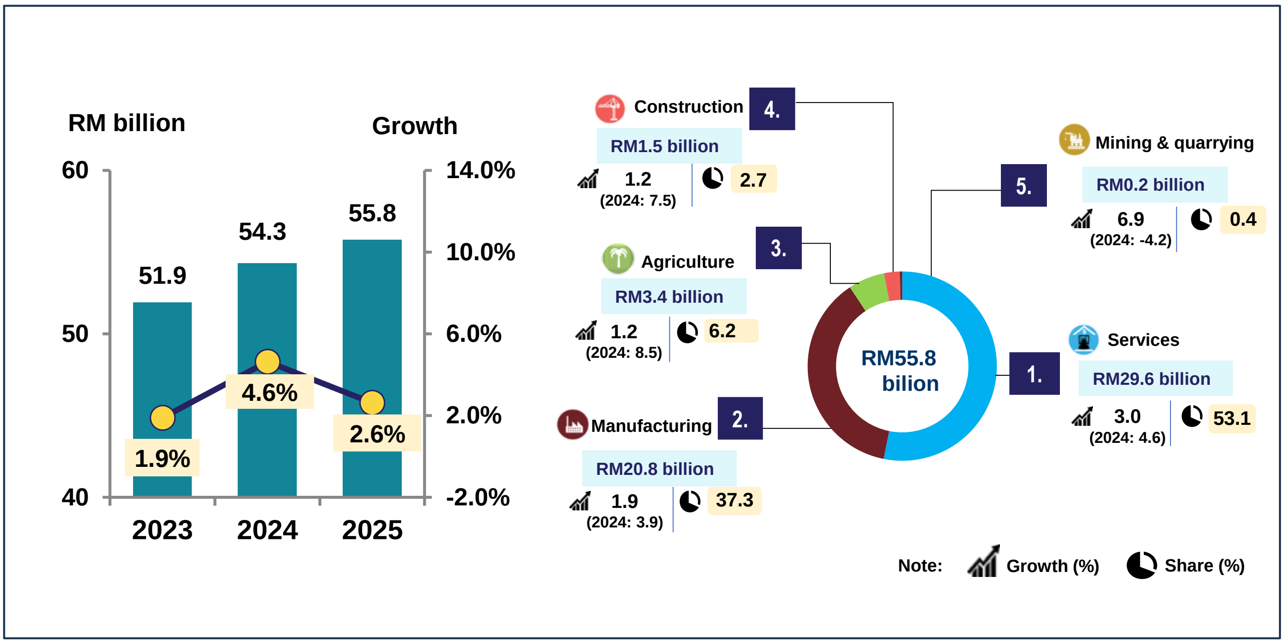
Melaka

Chart 9: Melaka's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



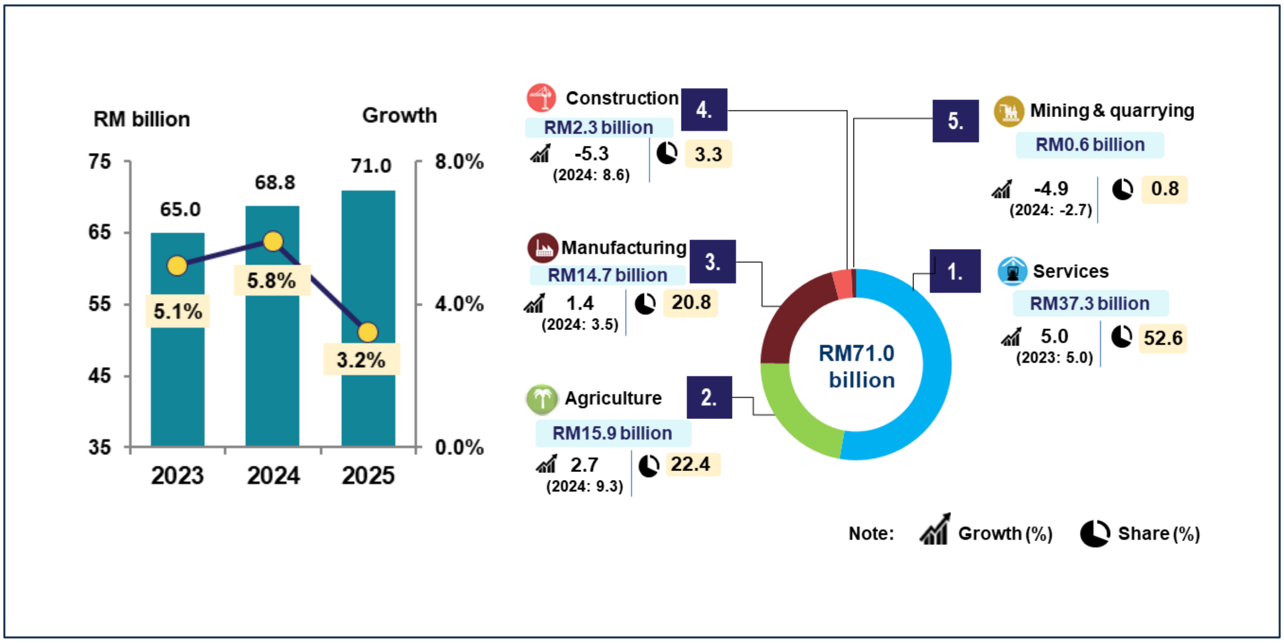
Negeri Sembilan

Chart 10: Negeri Sembilan's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



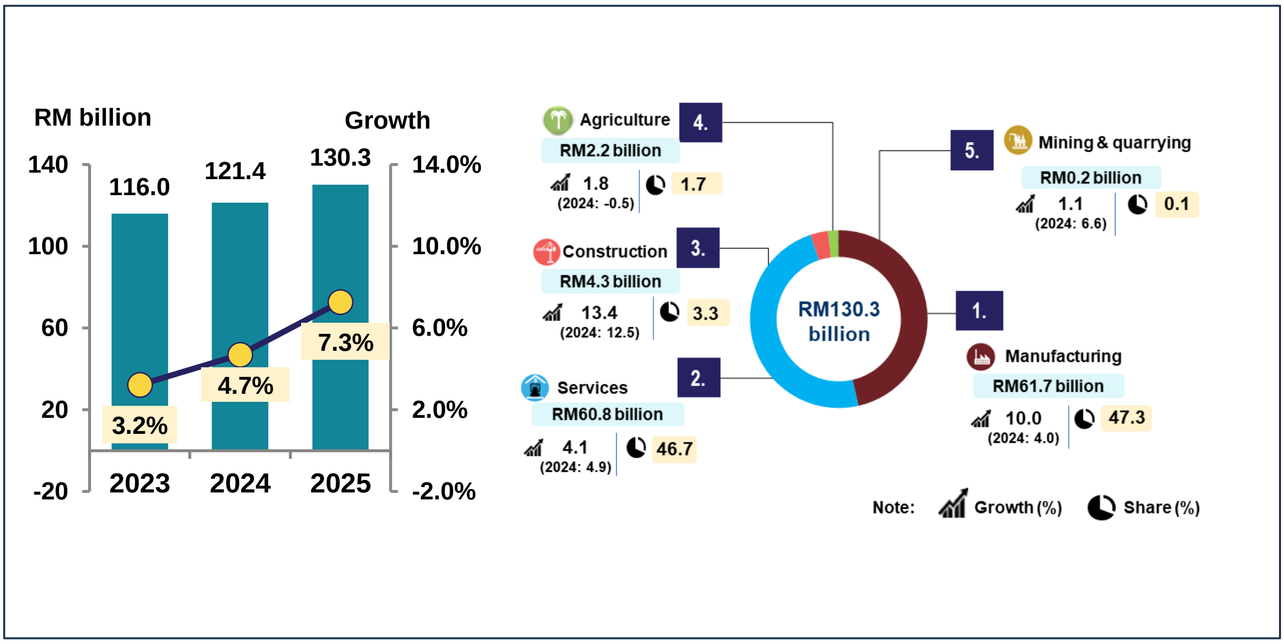
Pahang

Chart 11: Pahang's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



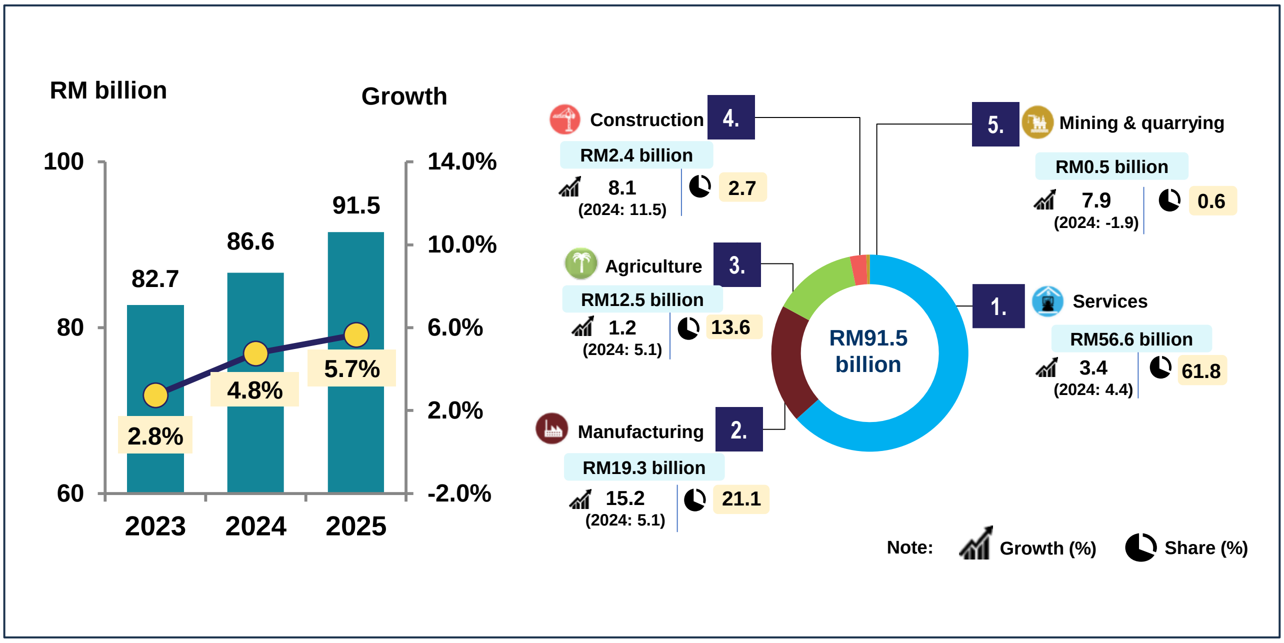
Pulau Pinang

Chart 12: Pulau Pinang's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



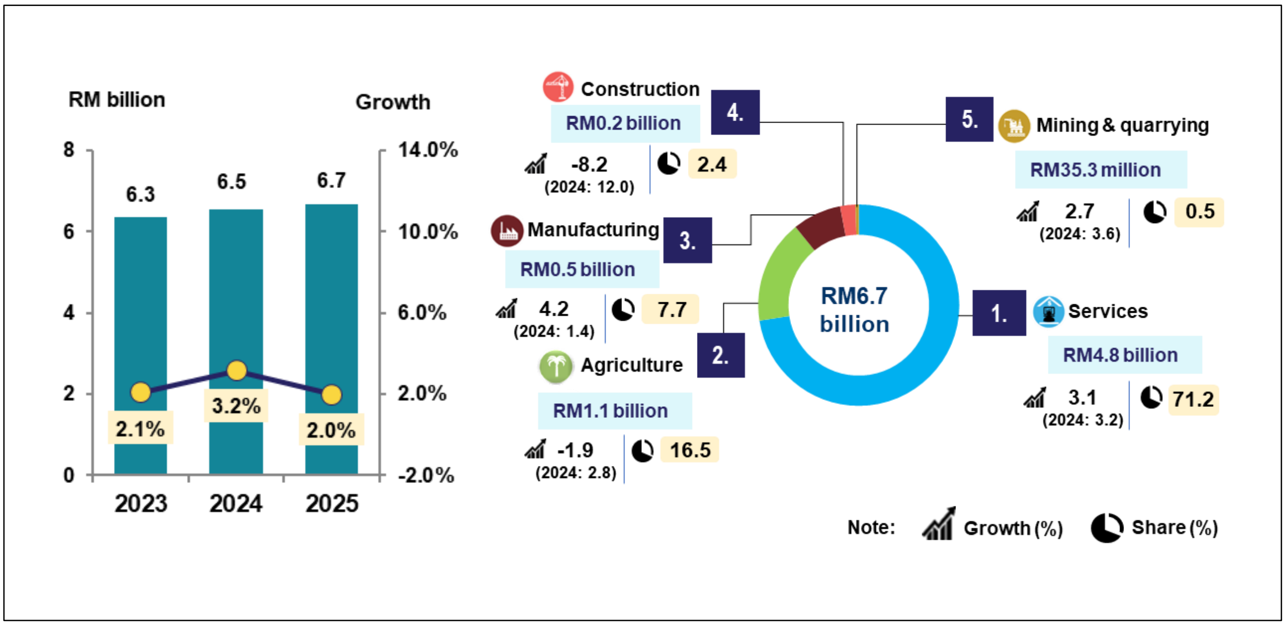
Perak

Chart 13: Perak's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



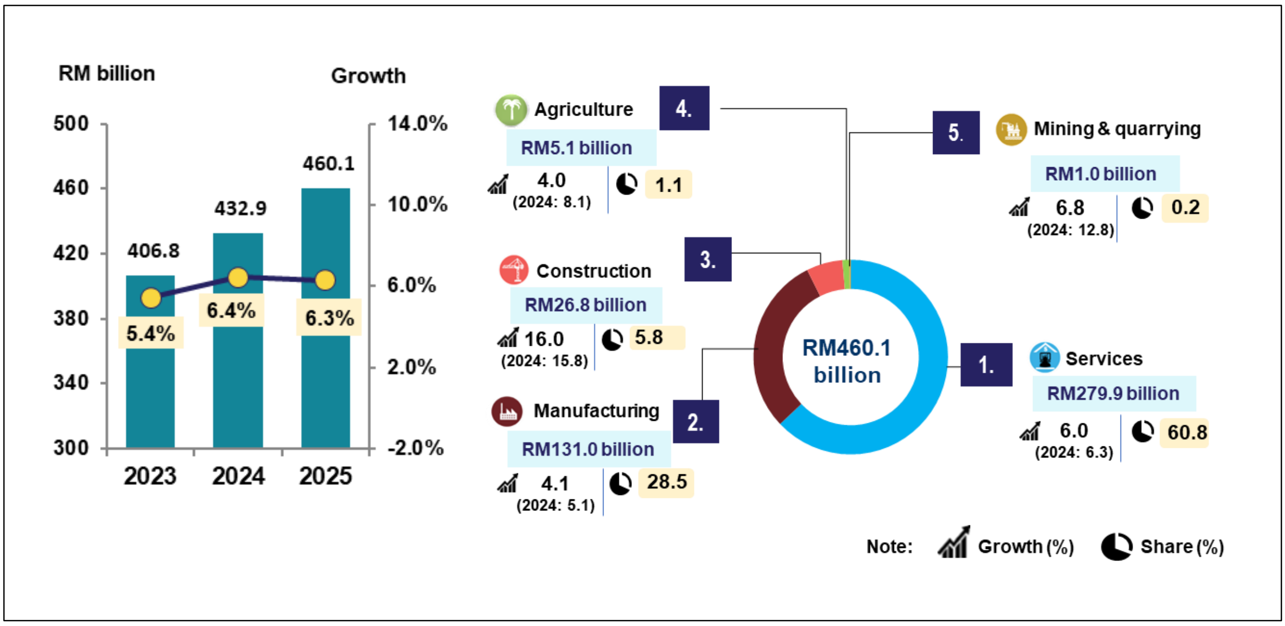
Perlis

Chart 14: Perlis's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



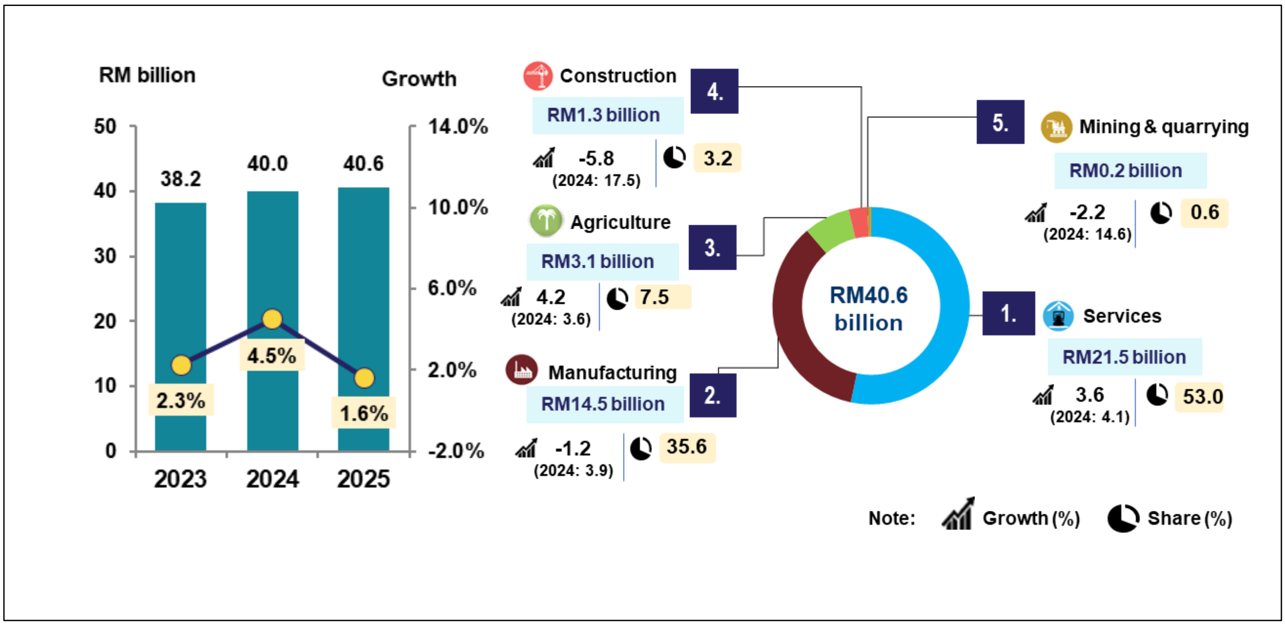
Selangor

Chart 15: Selangor's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



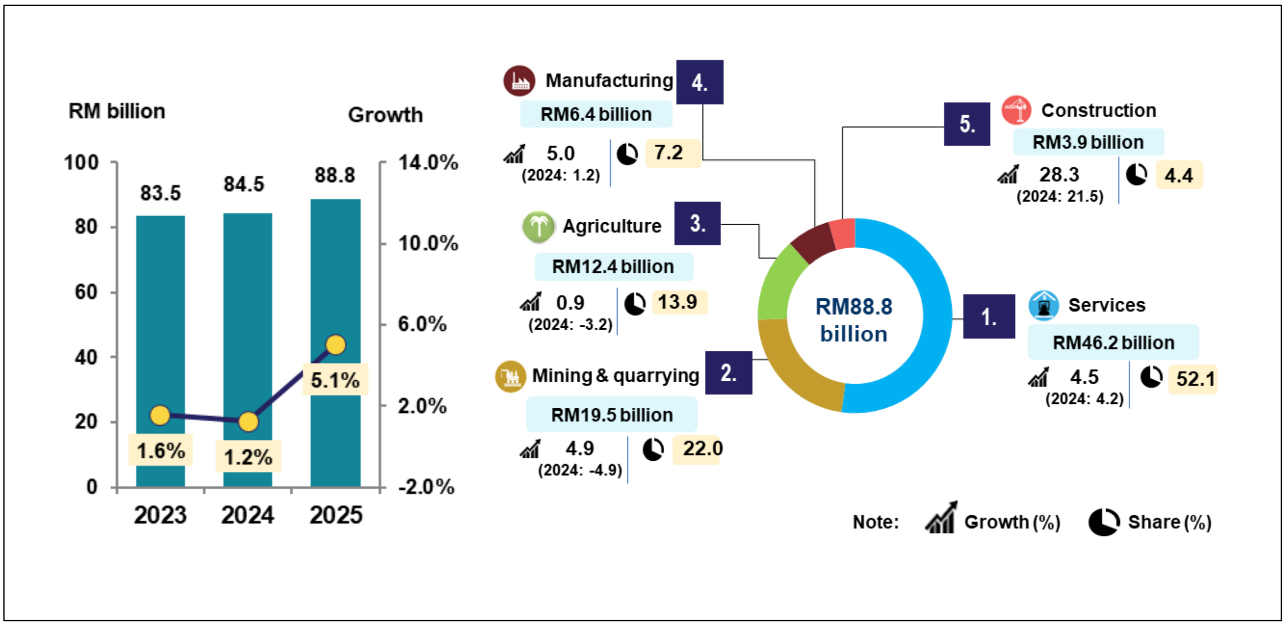
Terengganu

Chart 16: Terengganu's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



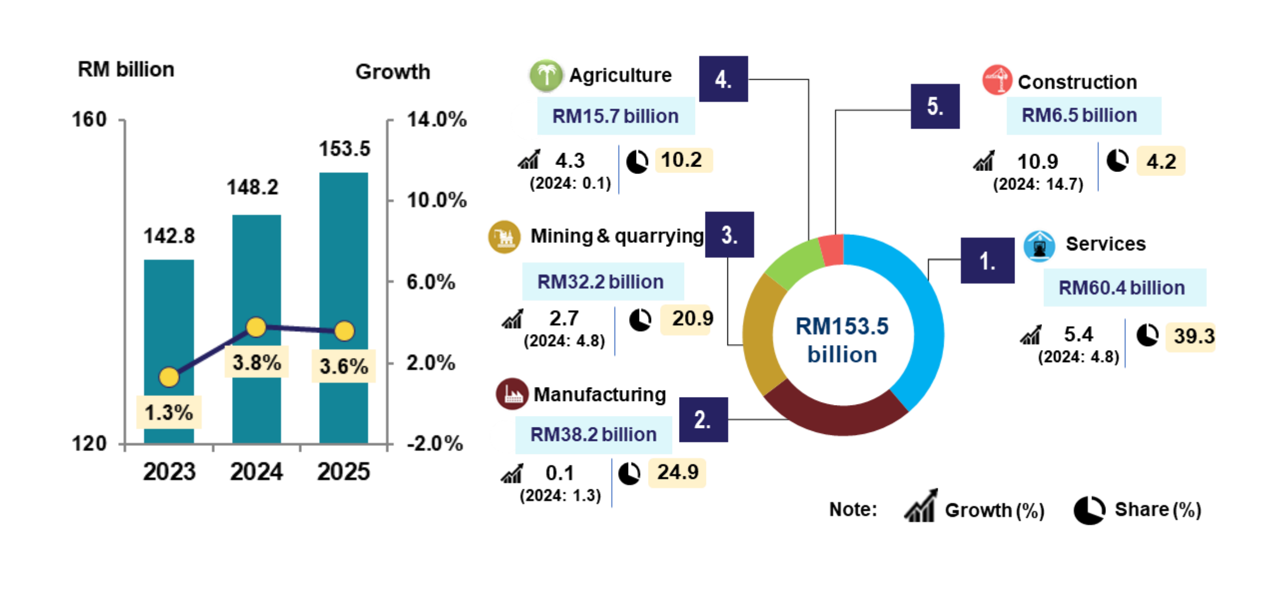
Sabah

Chart 17: Sabah's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



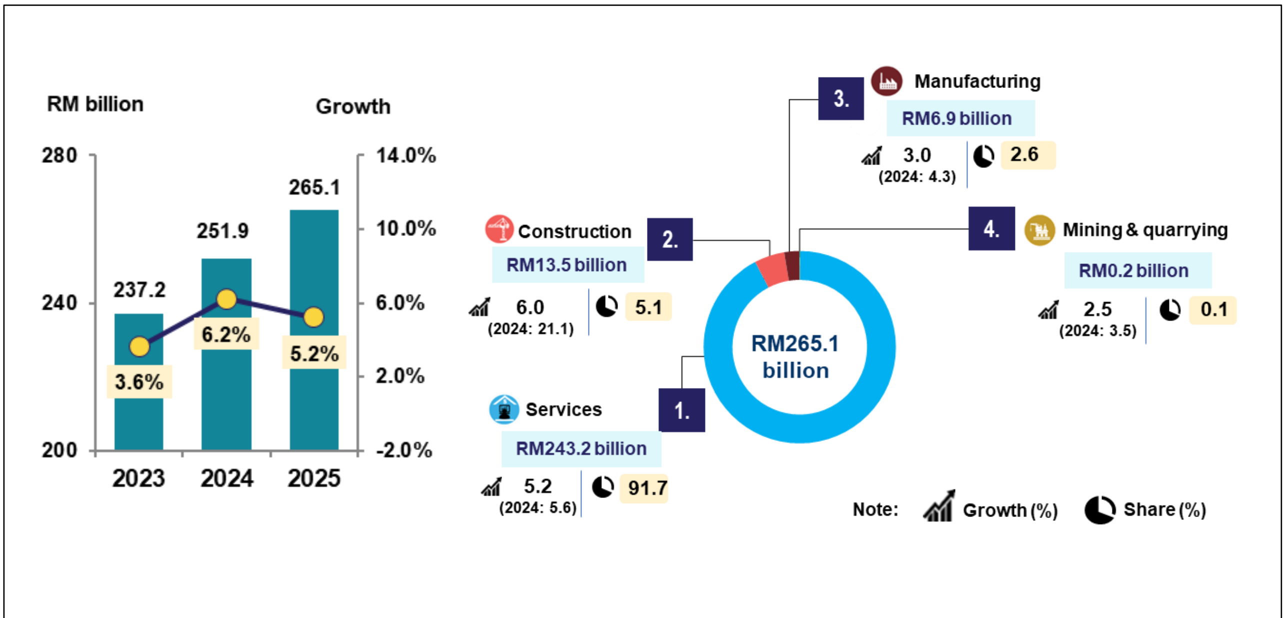
Sarawak

Chart 18: Sarawak's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



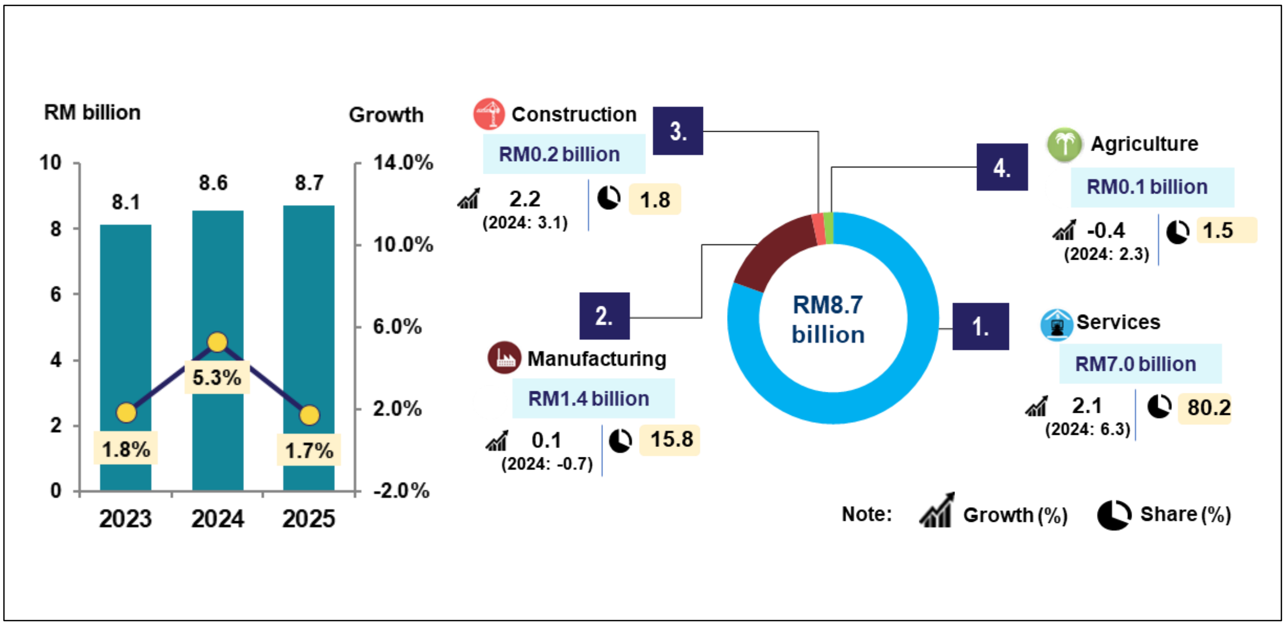
Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

Chart 19: Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



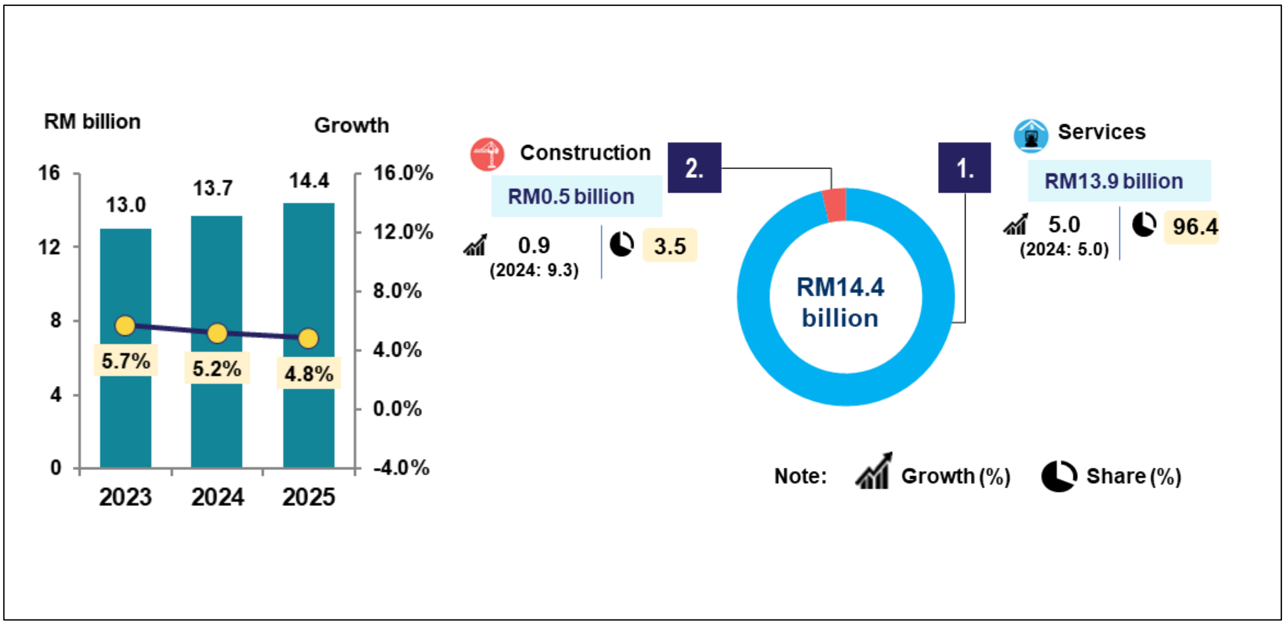
Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

Chart 20: Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya

Chart 21: Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya's GDP, contribution and growth by sector, 2025



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