

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKES FOR A POOR STATE TO CATCH-UP TO A RICHER STATE IN MALAYSIA? A NOTE

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present paper is to address the question whether the less developed states, namely; Kedah, Kelantan, Pahang, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak and Terengganu are catching-up with the more richer state of Selangor. In this study, we determine the time required for the less developed states to converge to the level of economic development of a richer state, Selangor. In terms of real GDP, the less developed states will take longer to converge to the state of Selangor, however, in terms of per capita real GDP, the less developed states can converge at a faster rate to the level of economic development of Selangor if these states can grow more than double than the growth in Selangor. In this respect, the state government has an important role to play in enhancing growth by continuously providing stable economic environment for investment and other productive economic activities. This will ensure full convergence can take place at a faster rate in the future.

Keywords: Income disparity; Convergence; Time to convergence; Sates GDP, Malaysia

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the important issues in the economic agenda of many countries is equitable and sustains economic growth. Despite different countries having different perceptions of what equitable is and how best to achieve it, there is a general consensus that extreme inequality of income, wealth or opportunity is unfair and those efforts should be made to raise the income of the poorest members

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of the society. Accordingly, to achieve both development and equity at the same time, policies and strategies are continuously being formulated and implemented across the globe. In Malaysia, regional income disparity has been a never ending story. For the last forty years narrowing the regional income gap has been a daunting task faced by the Malaysian government.

Malaysia comprises of a federation of thirteen states and three Federal Territories. The thirteen states in the Federation are Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, Terengganu, Penang, Perak, Pahang, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Johor, Sabah and Sarawak while the Federal Territories are Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya in West Malaysia and Labuan in East Malaysia. These states can be categorized into two, namely; the more developed states and the less developed states. The more developed states are Johor, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Perak, Penang and Selangor; while the less developed states comprises of Kedah, Kelantan, Pahang, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak and Terengganu. The Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya are categorized as more developed states, while the Federal Territory of Labuan is classified as less developed states. Between these states the income gap has been widening.

Arief (1982) argues that regional disparity do not benefit the population by depriving better socio-economic conditions. Sundaram and Hui (2014) show that less developed states have higher unemployment rates and lower wages than the developed states. Therefore, poor states are most likely to have more inequality and social problems since fewer people participate in the earning process. The existence of disparities for example in per capita income does not only indicate that there are states where the average household is less wealthy and has fewer resources to spend on consumption, but more than that, income disparities are also go hand-in-hand with social disparities.

Aslam and Hassan (2003) assert that the government effort to promote development through the various programs (for example, the Five-Years Malaysia Plans), in the less developed regions has failed. Mohit (2009) found that the regional disparities in income and employment in Malaysia was due to unequal economic growth among the states. The unfair treatment of the Malaysian government relative to the less developed states leads to the unequal growth among the states (see also Sundaram and Hui, 2014). Mohit (2009: 42) concludes that the “federal government development expenditure and private investments in different states of Malaysia have not been proportionate to their shares of national population and this partially explains the reason for the growth of regional imbalances in the country despite that the national economy has undergone transformation”.

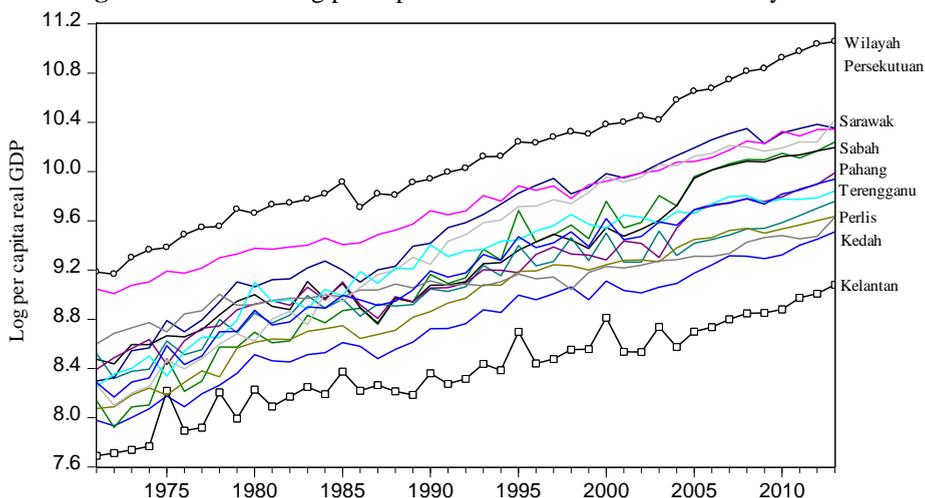
Another reason for regional disparity is due to the disproportionate inflows of capital investment to the states. Ghani (2014) reveals that foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows was more focused on developed states in particular, Selangor, Johor, Penang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan and Melaka, and this bias towards the developed states hamper economic growth in the less developed states. Furthermore, Ghani (2014) argues that since Malaysia adopts the model of fiscal federalism, the states in Malaysia are heavily dependent on the fiscal transfers from the federal government to meet their budgetary needs. To meet their obligations to the society in their respective states, over the years due to their limited revenue and continuous increase in expenditure has led the states to experience widening deficits, and ultimately widening income among states. On the other hand, Abdullah et al. (2015) agree that the NEP was successful in reducing poverty and inequality at the national level, but it was not successful at reducing regional inequality. They also found out that

regional inequality rose gradually after the 1997-Asian financial crisis and the 2008-global economic crisis.

Figure 1 and Table 1 show some interesting observations on the performance of the fourteen states in Malaysia for the period 1970-2010. Figure 1 shows the trends in log per capita real GDP for all fourteen states in Malaysia. On one extreme we have Wilayah Persekutuan being having highest income per capita while on the extreme we have Kelantan being the lowest income per capita. All other states show upward trends in per capita income, and moving together over time.

Results on ranking states by their real GDP and per capita real GDP for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 are presented in Table 1. In Panel A, we can observe that the state of Selangor has been the richest state in Malaysia for the last four decades. This is followed by Wilayah Persekutuan, and surprisingly Sarawak is in the third place. Sarawak has been the third richest state in Malaysia for the last decade or more. On the other hand, Panel B suggests that in terms of per capita income, the state of Selangor is second to Wilayah Persekutuan, except in the year 2000 that Selangor ranked fourth after Penang and Sarawak. Among the developed states, Perak has been falling behind for the last thirty years, and become the fifth poorest states in Malaysia. Other interesting observations are the states of Sabah and Sarawak. Sabah has been the third richest state in 1970; however, for the last decades or more, Sabah has been lagging behind and placing her as the third poorest state in Malaysia. Sarawak on the other hand, has an amazing economic performance, catching-up and position herself as the fourth richest state in Malaysia after Wilayah Persekutuan, Selangor and Penang.

Figure 1: Trends in log per capita real GDP for all states in Malaysia



Nevertheless, our main concern is whether the less developed states in Malaysia showing any convergence with the more developed states for the last forty years? Economics convergence usually refers to a process in which national economies display increasing similarities in the patterns of their performance and eventually lead to similar living standards across regions. In the case of persistently large (or widening) gaps between poor and rich regions, there could be a need for economic policy measures to stimulate a catch-up process. Thus, the purpose of the present study is to determine how long will it takes for a less developed state to catch-up with a more developed state such as Selangor? In other words, for example, how many years does it takes for Kelantan to achieve Selangor's present level of economic development?

The remaining sections of the paper are organized as follows. Section 2 illustrates on determining the time required for convergence, section 3 discusses the main findings while section 4 contains our conclusion.

2. TIME REQUIRED FOR CONVERGENCE WITH SELANGOR

As demonstrate in Figures 1 and 2, we observed that the less developed states exhibit (visually) catching-up and/or convergence with the richer state of Selangor. Our question is: what is the length of time needed for the less developed states to converge to the economy of Selangor. In other words, how long will it takes for the less developed states to catch-up with Selangor (in terms of both real GDP and per capita real GDP)?

To assess the convergence period between the less developed states and Selangor, we follow Iancu (2007) by specifying the following relationship (see also Bowman and Felipe, 2001; Hsiao and Hsiao, 2004),

$$y_j^0(1+r_j)^t = y_i^0(1+r_i)^t \quad (1)$$

Equation (1) suggests that at time t the economic development between the less developed states, j will equals the economic development of Selangor, i , given their respective initial level of GDP (y_j^0, y_i^0); when the less developed states are able to achieve annual average economic growth rate (r_j) much higher than those achieved by the state of Selangor (r_i), that is, $r_j > r_i$. Transforming both sides of the above equations into logarithm and rearranging the terms, we can assess the period of time (t) when the convergence of the GDP (real GDP and per capita GDP) of the two states is achieved,

$$t = \frac{\log y_i - \log y_j}{\log(1+r_j) - \log(1+r_i)} \quad (2)$$

Equation (2) calculates the period of time (in years) when each of the developed states can catch-up with Selangor.

Table 1: States' Ranking by Real GDP and Per Capita Real GDP, 1970-2010

| States | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Panel A: Ranking by real GDP: | | | | | |
| Less developed states: | | | | | |
| Kedah | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| Kelantan | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Pahang | 10 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Perlis | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Sabah | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Sarawak | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Terengganu | 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| Developed states: | | | | | |
| Johor | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Melaka | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 |
| Perak | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Penang | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Selangor | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wilayah Persekutuan | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Panel B: Ranking by per capita real GDP: | | | | | |
| Less developed states: | | | | | |
| Kedah | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Kelantan | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Pahang | 9 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| Perlis | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Sabah | 3 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 12 |
| Sarawak | 7 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Terengganu | 8 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 9 |
| Developed states: | | | | | |
| Johor | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Melaka | 11 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| Perak | 5 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 10 |
| Penang | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Selangor | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Wilayah Persekutuan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Notes: Authors' calculation.

Sources: Five Year Malaysia Plans and Department of Statistics Malaysia, various issues.

2.1 Sources of Data

The data used in this study are annual observations on states per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in constant 2005 prices. The sample covers the period 1970 to 2013. Data for states GDP at constant 2005 prices are collected from the various issues of the Five-Year Malaysia Plans (Government of Malaysia, 1971, 1973, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006) and Department

of Statistics Malaysia. A complete range of time-series data for states per capita real GDP were interpolated using information on time, time-squared and one-year lagged Malaysia's per capita real GDP. These states are Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, Terengganu, Penang, Perak, Pahang, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Johor, Sabah, Sarawak and Wilayah Persekutuan. In Appendix A we present the Malaysia's states real GDP per capita for the year 1970 to 2013 used in the analysis. In this study, throughout the analysis all variables were transformed into natural logarithm.

3. THE RESULTS

Panel A in Table 2 illustrates the time required for convergence in real GDP; while in Panel B is the time required for the less developed states to converge with Selangor in per capita real GDP. In this study we simulated alternatives annual average growth rates for the less developed states, with $r_{vj}=3\%$; $r_{vj}=4\%$; $r_{vj}=5\%$; $r_{vj}=6\%$; and $r_{vj}=7\%$; while assuming the economic growth of Selangor to be sustained at 5.2% in real GDP and 2.1% in per capita real GDP.

Table 2: Time required for convergence for less developed states to Selangor

| States | Initial GDP 2013 (RM million) | Average growth 2009- 2013 (%) | Number of years (<i>t</i>) to achieve the convergence using alternative annual average growth rates for the less developed states | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|------|------|------|------|
| | | | 3% | 4% | 5% | 6% | 7% |
| Panel A: Time to convergence in real GDP | | | | | | | |
| Kedah | 27,129 | 5.1 | - | - | - | 16.0 | 7.5 |
| Kelantan | 14,707 | 5.6 | - | - | - | 21.2 | 10.0 |
| Pahang | 34,285 | 5.4 | - | - | - | 14.1 | 6.6 |
| Perlis | 3,672 | 2.5 | - | - | - | 33.0 | 15.5 |
| Sabah | 53166 | 6.5 | - | - | - | 10.3 | 4.8 |
| Sarawak | 87,824 | 6.4 | - | - | - | 6.1 | 2.8 |
| Terengganu | 21,170 | 2.8 | - | - | - | 18.1 | 8.5 |
| Selangor | 179,682 | 5.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Panel B: Time to convergence in per capita real GDP | | | | | | | |
| Kedah | 13,480 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Kelantan | 8,780 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Pahang | 21,814 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Perlis | 15,289 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Sabah | 15,205 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Sarawak | 33,530 | 4.8 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Terengganu | 18,818 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Selangor | 31,059 | 2.1 | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: Authors' calculations

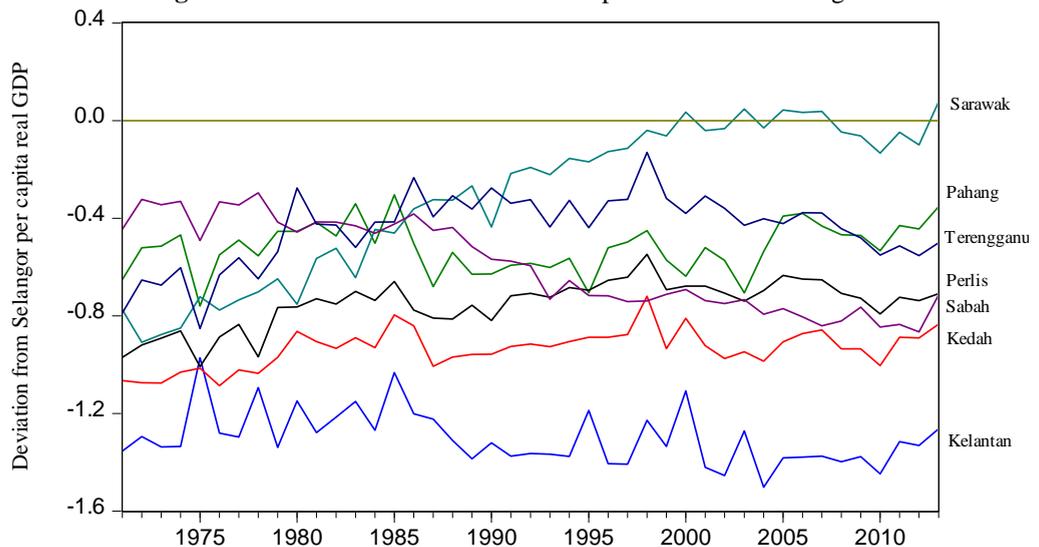
Interestingly as presented in Panel A, while Perlis takes 33 years to catch-up with Selangor, Sarawak only takes about 6 years to be at par with the state of Selangor, if both states be able to sustain an average annual growth rate of 6%. On the other hand, if each of the less developed states can sustain an average annual growth rate of 7%, the less developed states can shorten the time period for convergence to the state of Selangor by one-half compared to an average annual growth rate of 6%. For example, with a 6% average annual growth rate it will take Kelantan 21 years to reach the economy of Selangor; but with an average annual growth rate of 7%, Kelantan will be able to converge to the economy of Selangor in 10 years, that is the catch-up rate has been shortened by one-half. The same conclusion can be reach for other less developed states.

On the other hand, in Panel B, in terms of per capita real GDP, with a 3% average annual growth rate, Kedah will converge to the same level of economic development as Selangor in per capita real GDP in 3 years; while Sabah will take about more than 4 years to reach the per capita real GDP of the state of Selangor. However, the state of Sarawak has reached convergence or surpassed Selangor as shown by the negative figure of -0.3. This fact can be observed in Figure 2, as the per capita real GDP for Sarawak has surpassed the per capita real GDP of Selangor (horizontal line) since 1999. The results for convergence in Panel B suggest that it will be much faster for the less developed states to catch-up with the richer state of Selangor in terms of per capita real GDP than real GDP. Further, for the less developed states to catch-up with the state of Selangor with less than one year; Kedah needs an average annual growth rate of 7%; Pahang 4%; Perlis and Sabah 6%; Terengganu 5%; while Kelantan probably needs between 8-10% average annual growth rates; when given that Selangor's average annual growth rate sustained at 2.1% for the whole period.

4. CONCLUSION

The last forty years has made the state of Selangor the richest state in Malaysia in terms of gross domestic product. Selangor has benefited from the strategies and policies of the Malaysia's five-year plans and has able to attract investors to invest in the states. Unfortunately, many other states in Malaysia are lagging behind in particular the less developed states of Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Pahang, Sabah and Terengganu; except for the state of Sarawak which has shown an amazing catching-up to Selangor.

In the present study, we investigate the time required for the less developed states to converge to the level of economic development of Selangor. In terms of real GDP, the less developed states will take longer to converge to the state of Selangor, however, in terms of per capita real GDP, the less developed states can converge at a faster rate to the level of economic development of Selangor if these states can grow more than double than the growth in Selangor. In this respect, the state government has an important role to play in enhancing growth by continuously providing stable economic environment for investment and other productive economic activities. This will ensure full convergence can take place at a faster rate in the future.

Figure 2: Income deviation of less developed states from Selangor

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APPENDIX

Appendix A: Malaysia's states real GDP per capita (2005=100) 1970 - 2013

| | Johor | Kedah | Kelantan | Melaka | Negeri Sembilan | Perak | Pahang | Perlis | Penang | Selangor | Sabah | Sarawak | Terengganu | Wilayah Persekutuan |
|------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|---------------------|
| 1970 | 3214.9 | 2813.3 | 1781 | 3171.7 | 4250.1 | 4209.7 | 3656.6 | 2928.4 | 3825.5 | 6337.4 | 4816.7 | 3742.7 | 3661.9 | 7244.8 |
| 1971 | 3964.3 | 2917.5 | 2185 | 3421.5 | 4786.1 | 5016.7 | 4413.5 | 3208.8 | 4015.2 | 8467.6 | 5427.9 | 3897.8 | 3847.6 | 9729.9 |
| 1972 | 3524.1 | 2787.8 | 2236 | 2752.7 | 4609.7 | 4103.7 | 4845.3 | 3256.7 | 4118.8 | 8165.7 | 5909.8 | 3291.9 | 4247.9 | 9553.1 |
| 1973 | 3975.2 | 2982 | 2294.5 | 3249.2 | 5394.1 | 4339.9 | 5222.7 | 3583.5 | 5139.1 | 8738.1 | 6186 | 3636 | 4451.9 | 10933.7 |
| 1974 | 4115.5 | 3205.4 | 2362.9 | 3302.8 | 5398.7 | 4419.7 | 5619.8 | 3793.3 | 5254.9 | 8986.2 | 6453.3 | 3841.8 | 4915.7 | 11652.6 |
| 1975 | 5345.7 | 3551.1 | 3707.8 | 4813.6 | 5795.9 | 5551.9 | 4585.9 | 3577.6 | 6562.1 | 9801.4 | 5991.2 | 4759.5 | 4178.6 | 11866 |
| 1976 | 4591.2 | 3254 | 2678.2 | 3688.1 | 5744.3 | 4973.2 | 5562.9 | 3971.9 | 5985.2 | 9643.4 | 6913.9 | 4436.4 | 5119.8 | 13174.4 |
| 1977 | 4922.4 | 3618.3 | 2748.8 | 4015.4 | 6083.1 | 5180.4 | 6161.2 | 4358 | 6591.9 | 10051.6 | 7110.4 | 4821.9 | 5728.2 | 13986.8 |
| 1978 | 5985.5 | 3881.8 | 3659.9 | 5297 | 6864.1 | 6611.3 | 6278.7 | 4152.3 | 7637.3 | 10931.1 | 8126.3 | 5415.6 | 5711.5 | 14090.8 |
| 1979 | 6011.6 | 4271.1 | 2955.1 | 5284.5 | 7678.2 | 5945.9 | 7160.6 | 5244 | 8980.8 | 11275 | 7431.8 | 5894.5 | 6584.4 | 16191.3 |
| 1980 | 7134.8 | 4974.9 | 3740.6 | 5970.6 | 8100.8 | 6979.3 | 7494.8 | 5498.3 | 8638.9 | 11802.4 | 7470.6 | 5558.1 | 8953.7 | 15688.3 |
| 1981 | 6330.7 | 4733.3 | 3260.3 | 5473 | 7361.1 | 6428.2 | 7712.7 | 5641.6 | 9143 | 11712.3 | 7732.1 | 6653 | 7663.1 | 16808.6 |
| 1982 | 6486.2 | 4687.2 | 3535.2 | 5568.8 | 7166.8 | 6851.1 | 7434 | 5621.6 | 9203.3 | 11924.8 | 7864.4 | 7064.6 | 7771.5 | 17057.4 |
| 1983 | 7327 | 4968.3 | 3825.9 | 6849.7 | 9018.1 | 8036.3 | 8595.2 | 6003.4 | 10069.6 | 12092.7 | 7852.8 | 6350 | 7191.3 | 17575.4 |
| 1984 | 7263.6 | 5054.1 | 3603.2 | 6442.8 | 7846.4 | 7245.3 | 7757.7 | 6136.3 | 10641.5 | 12820.2 | 8078.6 | 8202.6 | 8449.9 | 18334.7 |
| 1985 | 8045.9 | 5487.8 | 4333.1 | 7103.5 | 8884.2 | 7805.5 | 8979.4 | 6288.3 | 9892.4 | 12167 | 7961 | 7674.7 | 8029.1 | 20209.4 |
| 1986 | 7757.3 | 5318.8 | 3708.3 | 7260.5 | 7287.3 | 6801.5 | 7452.2 | 5673.3 | 8971 | 12331.2 | 8411.6 | 8591.9 | 9758.7 | 16456.4 |
| 1987 | 7411.3 | 4814.4 | 3878.4 | 6362.7 | 6435.7 | 7503.5 | 6675.6 | 5864.3 | 9911.3 | 13177.9 | 8400.5 | 9526 | 8882.7 | 18385.8 |
| 1988 | 7673.6 | 5189.3 | 3690 | 7862 | 7866.7 | 7372.2 | 7967 | 6065.3 | 10198.4 | 13682.7 | 8825.1 | 9872.2 | 10049.7 | 18176.1 |
| 1989 | 8403.6 | 5503.9 | 3588 | 7628 | 7631.6 | 7465.6 | 7643.9 | 6735.9 | 11993.5 | 14350.7 | 8558.2 | 10983.2 | 9982.5 | 20115.2 |
| 1990 | 9814.1 | 6142.8 | 4274.4 | 9541.1 | 8746.8 | 8480.8 | 8538.5 | 7057.8 | 12286.9 | 16007 | 9064.2 | 10351.1 | 12140.1 | 20716.5 |

| | Johor | Kedah | Kelantan | Melaka | Negeri Sembilan | Perak | Pahang | Pertis | Penang | Selangor | Sabah | Sarawak | Terengganu | Wilayah Persekutuan |
|------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|---------------------|
| 1991 | 9342.9 | 6152.7 | 3921.8 | 8862.9 | 8759.4 | 8310.8 | 8573.2 | 7567.5 | 13965.9 | 15517.7 | 8721.2 | 12486.9 | 11053.9 | 21895 |
| 1992 | 9662.9 | 6396.7 | 4084.6 | 9285.9 | 9000.5 | 8633.4 | 8902.5 | 7865.5 | 14533.9 | 15975.6 | 8814.6 | 13187.1 | 11554.8 | 22595.4 |
| 1993 | 11217.5 | 7162.4 | 4609.6 | 11714 | 10413.2 | 10262.8 | 9909.1 | 8772.4 | 15530.4 | 18098.4 | 8702.4 | 14503.8 | 11705.3 | 24830.4 |
| 1994 | 10703.2 | 7008 | 4379.1 | 10742.8 | 10508.4 | 9441.2 | 9862.7 | 8742.1 | 16900.8 | 17336.7 | 8999.9 | 14847.9 | 12495.4 | 24903 |
| 1995 | 12968 | 8069.8 | 5982.4 | 16030.3 | 11610 | 12085.9 | 9674.9 | 9788.2 | 18476.3 | 19609.6 | 9571.3 | 16564.6 | 12637.1 | 28005.6 |
| 1996 | 11860.3 | 7776.2 | 4632.9 | 12425.4 | 12424.1 | 10223.9 | 11217.3 | 9814.5 | 19655.7 | 18891.8 | 9213 | 16634.2 | 13596.3 | 27736.5 |
| 1997 | 12346.7 | 8156.3 | 4800.1 | 13159.8 | 13223.4 | 10609.5 | 11926.9 | 10320.2 | 20807.6 | 19611.2 | 9340.1 | 17501.3 | 14192 | 29128.4 |
| 1998 | 13481.2 | 8610.9 | 5182.8 | 14247.2 | 12638.2 | 12862.2 | 11268.9 | 10225.9 | 18376.6 | 17693.1 | 8447.8 | 16999.1 | 15533.7 | 30396.2 |
| 1999 | 11973.2 | 7764.9 | 5202.6 | 12765.8 | 11781.4 | 10682.9 | 11174.5 | 9884.4 | 19351.9 | 19773.9 | 9699 | 18559.6 | 14370.2 | 29799 |
| 2000 | 15024.6 | 9040.2 | 6713.2 | 17302.8 | 13974.3 | 13359.7 | 10744.3 | 10313.9 | 21651.6 | 20326.1 | 10167.6 | 21032.8 | 13891.7 | 32243.6 |
| 2001 | 12645.7 | 8375.3 | 5087.9 | 13934.5 | 13016.4 | 10538.5 | 12515.4 | 10695.6 | 20918.9 | 21068.3 | 10072.8 | 20214.9 | 15463.2 | 32802.1 |
| 2002 | 13004.5 | 8205.9 | 5080.7 | 14580.8 | 13774.5 | 10535.5 | 12274.7 | 10732.3 | 21770.3 | 21767.1 | 10287.1 | 21064.7 | 15186.9 | 34520.1 |
| 2003 | 14608.5 | 8604.3 | 6221.3 | 18125.2 | 14791.7 | 13575.8 | 10954.6 | 10586.3 | 23471.5 | 22186.4 | 10653.5 | 23261.7 | 14439.9 | 33479.1 |
| 2004 | 14232.6 | 8872.6 | 5293.1 | 16663 | 16689.3 | 11119.5 | 13912.4 | 11852.3 | 25059.1 | 23782.9 | 10753.7 | 23075.7 | 15906.5 | 39346.6 |
| 2005 | 16141.5 | 9647.2 | 5998.3 | 21106.6 | 20856 | 12290.8 | 16160.5 | 12672.6 | 26678.9 | 23898.4 | 11060.8 | 24950.3 | 15670.1 | 42249.8 |
| 2006 | 16646.3 | 10307.3 | 6212.9 | 22291.5 | 22287.3 | 12676.6 | 16864.5 | 12882.8 | 28504.5 | 24677.9 | 11043 | 25506.8 | 16917.8 | 43196.6 |
| 2007 | 17119 | 11109.2 | 6628.7 | 23470.3 | 23190.2 | 13138.7 | 17013.8 | 13648.9 | 29962.4 | 26212 | 11300.7 | 27212.6 | 17951.5 | 46385.6 |
| 2008 | 17633.6 | 11057.3 | 6961.4 | 24271.8 | 23917.7 | 13803.8 | 17656.3 | 13883 | 31209.3 | 28186.8 | 12401.4 | 26887.1 | 18094.7 | 49659.4 |
| 2009 | 16906.2 | 10857.6 | 6977.4 | 24254.2 | 23796.9 | 13881.2 | 17276.3 | 13358.6 | 27611.4 | 27662.1 | 12873.3 | 25972.6 | 17107.5 | 50840.5 |
| 2010 | 18354.8 | 11184.1 | 7178.1 | 25520.4 | 24885.8 | 14533.8 | 17907.2 | 13819.2 | 30159.1 | 30521.5 | 13098.4 | 26709.4 | 17593.3 | 55490.1 |

| | Johor | Kedah | Kelantan | Melaka | Negeri Sembilan | Perak | Pahang | Perlis | Penang | Selangor | Sabah | Sarawak | Terengganu | Wilayah Persekutuan |
|------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|---------------------|
| 2011 | 18931.5 | 12102.1 | 7889.2 | 24582.3 | 25212 | 15389.9 | 19116.5 | 14252 | 31247.3 | 29392.2 | 12752.7 | 28015.7 | 17579.2 | 58491.3 |
| 2012 | 19900.8 | 12687.8 | 8166.1 | 26050.8 | 26035.1 | 16330.3 | 19829.8 | 14790.8 | 32310.2 | 30927.3 | 13003.8 | 27994.9 | 17787.7 | 62020.5 |
| 2013 | 20705.5 | 13480.4 | 8779.7 | 28021.9 | 26799.9 | 17296.6 | 21814 | 15288.9 | 31361.8 | 31058.9 | 15205.1 | 33529.8 | 18818.1 | 63285.1 |