



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Keynote Address

BEYOND GDP FORUM 2026

MEASURING PROGRESS, CREATING IMPACT

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11 March 2026 | 9.20am – 9.55am |
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01

DOSM'S ROLE IN SHAPING MALAYSIA'S FUTURE

02

HIGH-LEVEL EXPERT GROUP (HLEG) BEYOND GDP

03

MALAYSIA'S FOCUS ON BEYOND GDP AND DEVELOPMENT

04

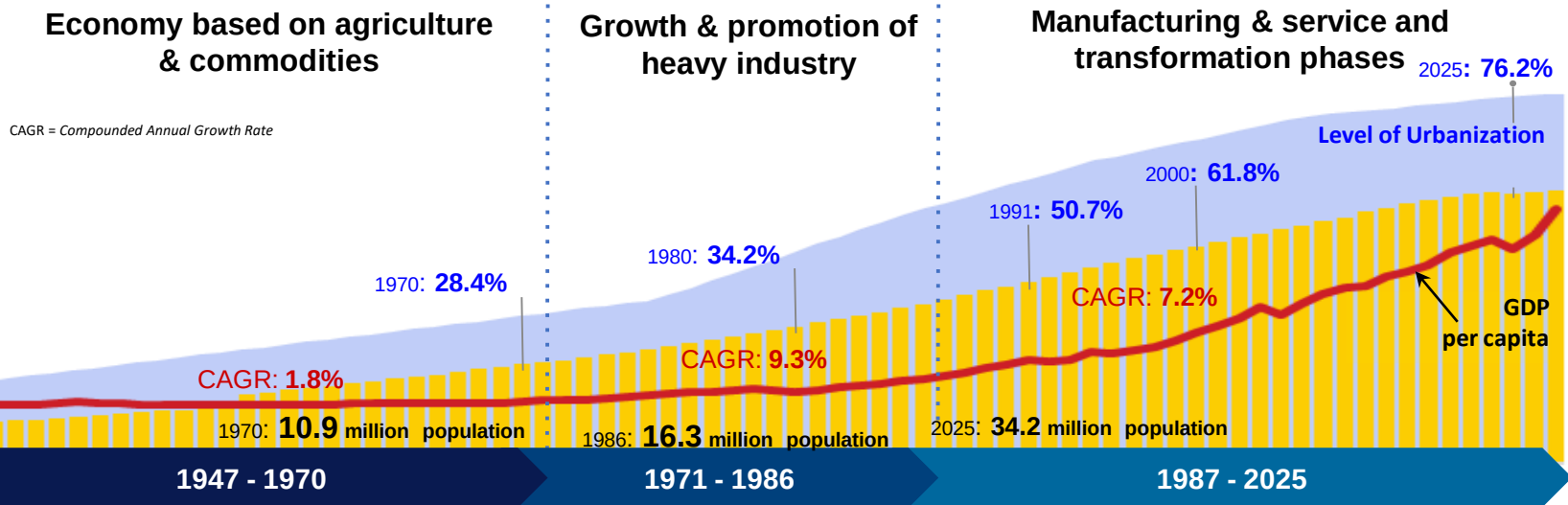
WAY FORWARD

05

STORYTELLING WITH STATISTICS

DOSM'S ROLE IN SHAPING MALAYSIA'S FUTURE

EVOLUTION OF NATIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC

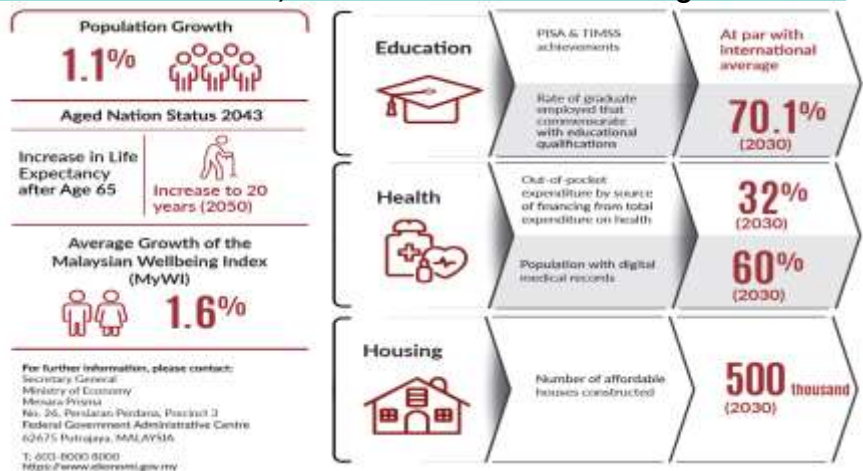


- | Period | Policy | Key Objectives |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1956 - 1970 | Post Independence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free trade Economic & rural development |
| 1971 - 1990 | The new economic policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate poverty Reorganize society and eliminate racial identification according to economic function |
| 1991 - 2000 | National Development Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balanced development |
| 2001 - 2010 | National Development Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a resilient & competitive nation |
| 2011 - 2020 | National Transformation Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Economic Model |
| | Vision of Shared Prosperity | |

The aspirations of the Thirteenth Plan is aligned with the aspiration of the Ekonomi MADANI



The Thirteenth Plan, 2026-2030 Performance Targets



POPULATION, 2025^p

34.23 million

17.96
million



16.27
million

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

RM51.5b



especially in the **Services** sector

Note: reference year 2024

DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD (DIA)



RM33.9b

Note: reference year 2024

KEY TRADING PARTNERS



CHINA

X: **RM187.8b**
M: **RM296.5b**



SINGAPORE

X: **RM230.9b**
M: **RM165.4b**



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

X: **RM198.9b**
M: **RM126.3b**

Note: X: export M: import

LABOUR MARKET AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Working Population
16.37
million



Labour Force
16.90
million

Note: reference year 2024



Outside Labour Force
7.02
million



Unemployment Rate
3.2 per cent
534.1 thousands

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP

RM1,650b

Note: reference year 2024

GDP per capita

RM56.7 thousands

Note: reference year 2024

EXTERNAL SECTOR



Trade Balance
RM159.5 billion



Export

RM1.5 trillion



Import

RM1.3 trillion

Note: Exports and Imports of Goods, data as at 2025

FUEL PRICE PER LITER

RON97: RM3.25

RON95: RM2.67

Note: Current Prices as at 5 Mac 2026

Crude Palm Oil

RM4,408/ton



Note: Current Prices as at 9 Mac 2026

EXCHANGE RATE

1 USD = 3.93 MYR

Note: Data as of 10 Mac 2026

INFLATION RATE

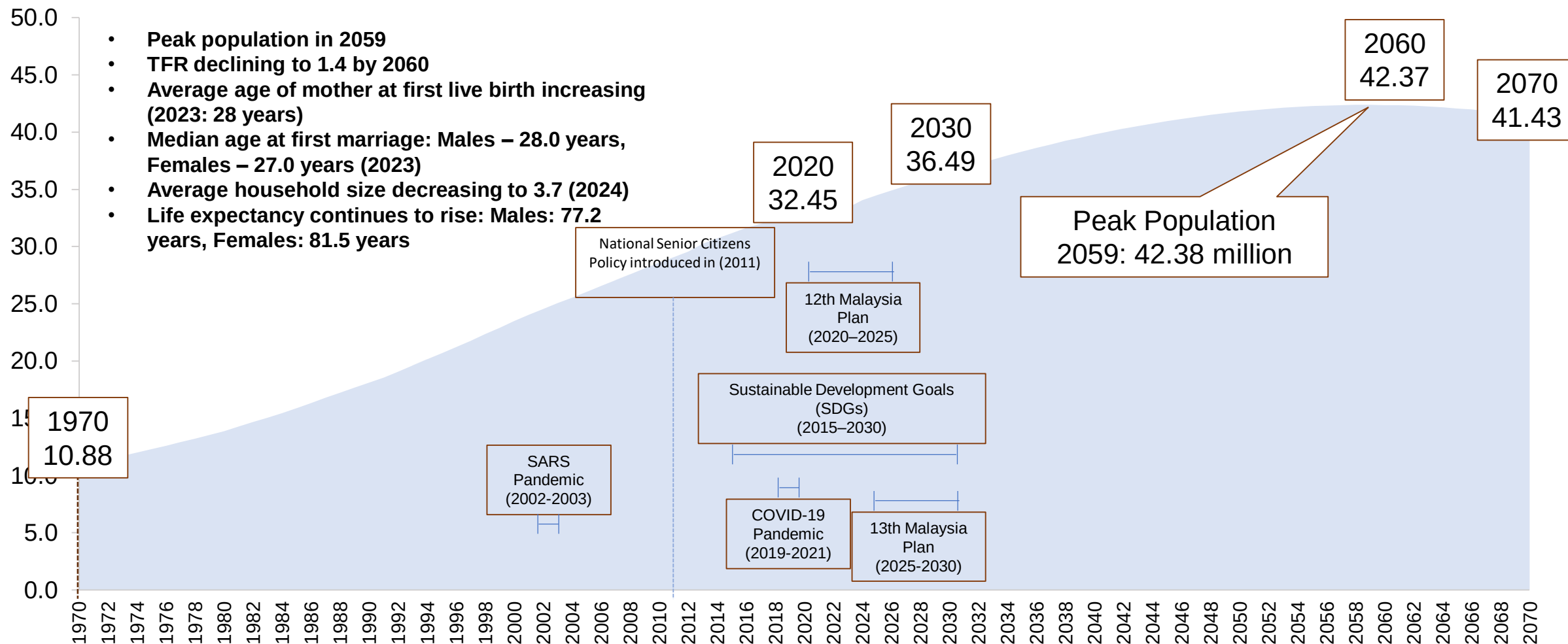
2024: 1.8%

2023: 2.5%

MALAYSIA'S POPULATION TO PEAK AT 42.38 MILLION IN 2059

Population (million)

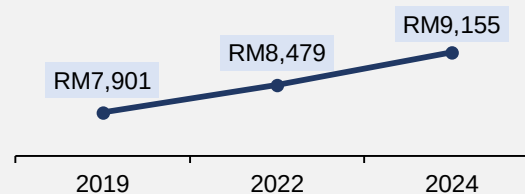
Malaysia Population, 1970-2070



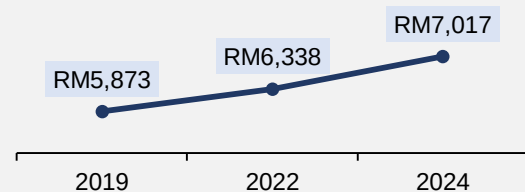
INSIGHTS INTO HOUSEHOLD WELLBEING AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITY IN MALAYSIA (2019-2024)

Income

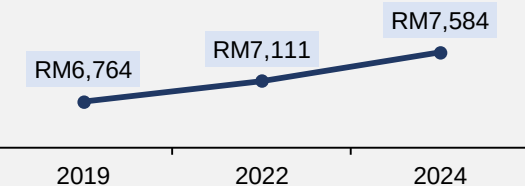
Mean Monthly Household Gross Income



Median Monthly Household Gross Income

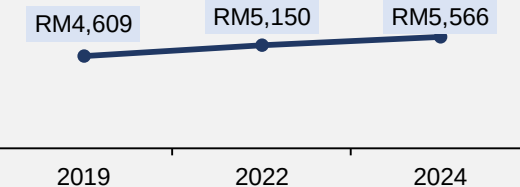


Mean Monthly Disposable Income

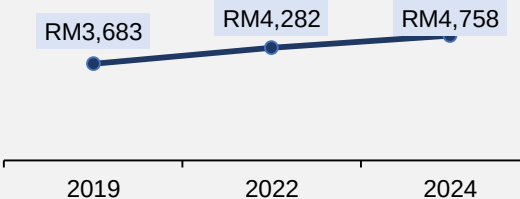


Expenditure

Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure

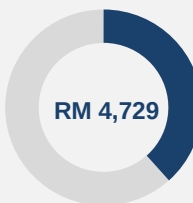


Median Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure



Basic Expenditure of Decent Living

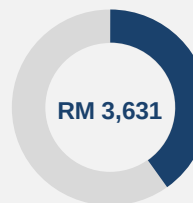
Mean Monthly



Mean Monthly (Urban)

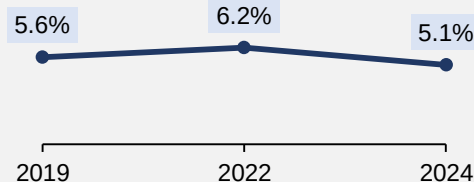


Mean Monthly (Rural)

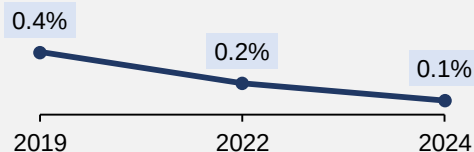


Poverty

Incidence of Absolute Poverty



Incidence of Hardcore Poverty

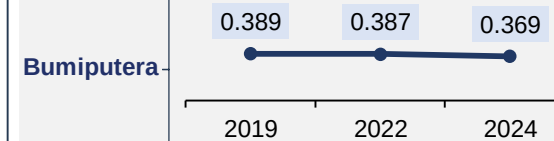


Inequality

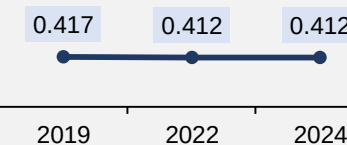
Gini Coefficient



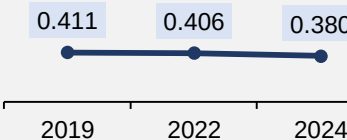
Gini Coefficient by Ethnic Group



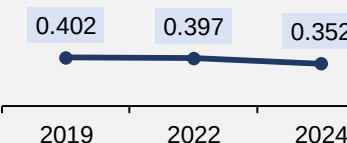
Chinese



Indians



Others

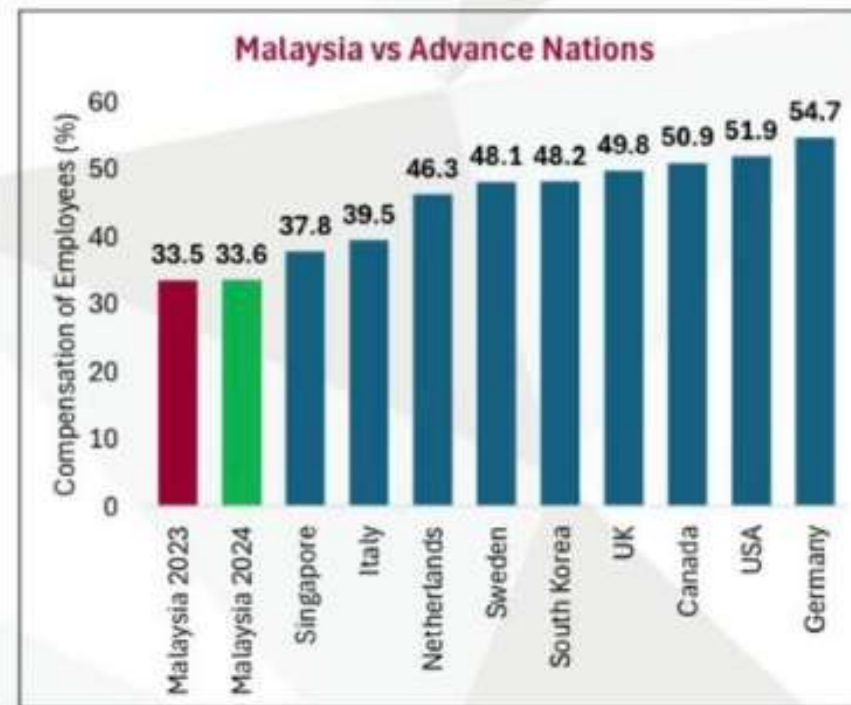


STRENGTHENING LABOUR INCOME SHARE TOWARDS THE 45% TARGET



Sasaran# 3: Peratusan pendapatan buruh mencapai 45% daripada jumlah keseluruhan pendapatan

Pencapaian terbaik ialah 37.4% (2020). Krisis Covid-19 menyebabkan CE jatuh ke 32.5%, hampir menyamai CE tahun 2011.



Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Q3 2025

“ The median wage of Malaysian citizens in the formal sector increased by 4.3 per cent to RM2,864 in September 2025. ”



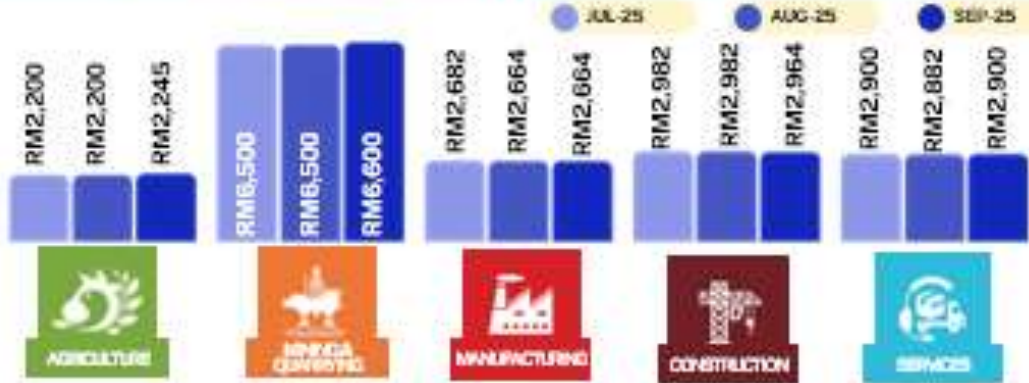
MEDIAN MONTHLY WAGE OF FORMAL EMPLOYEES BY DIMENSIONS

BY SEX

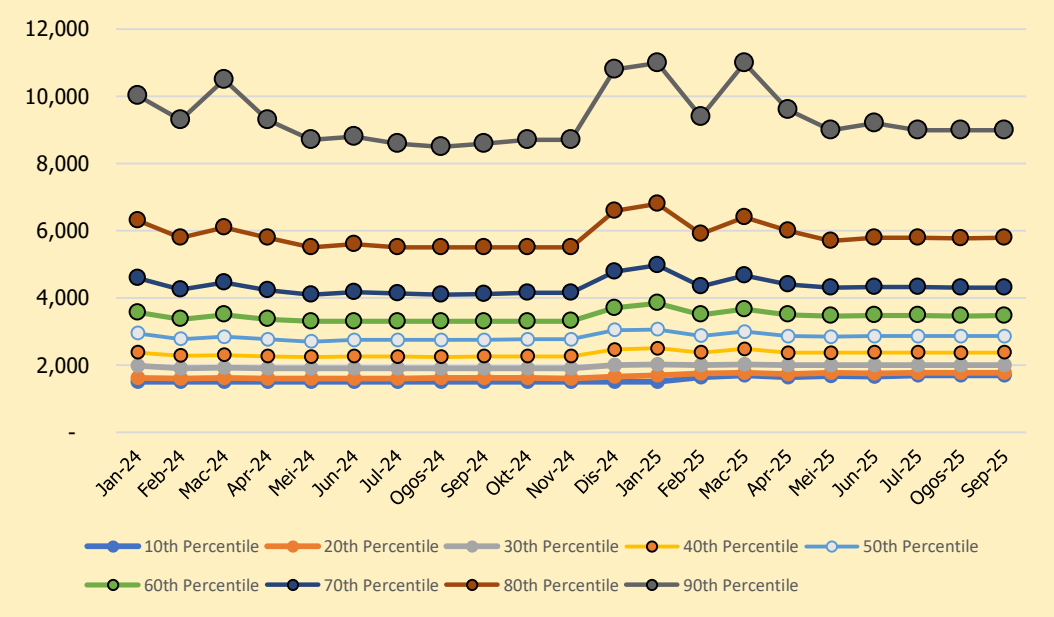
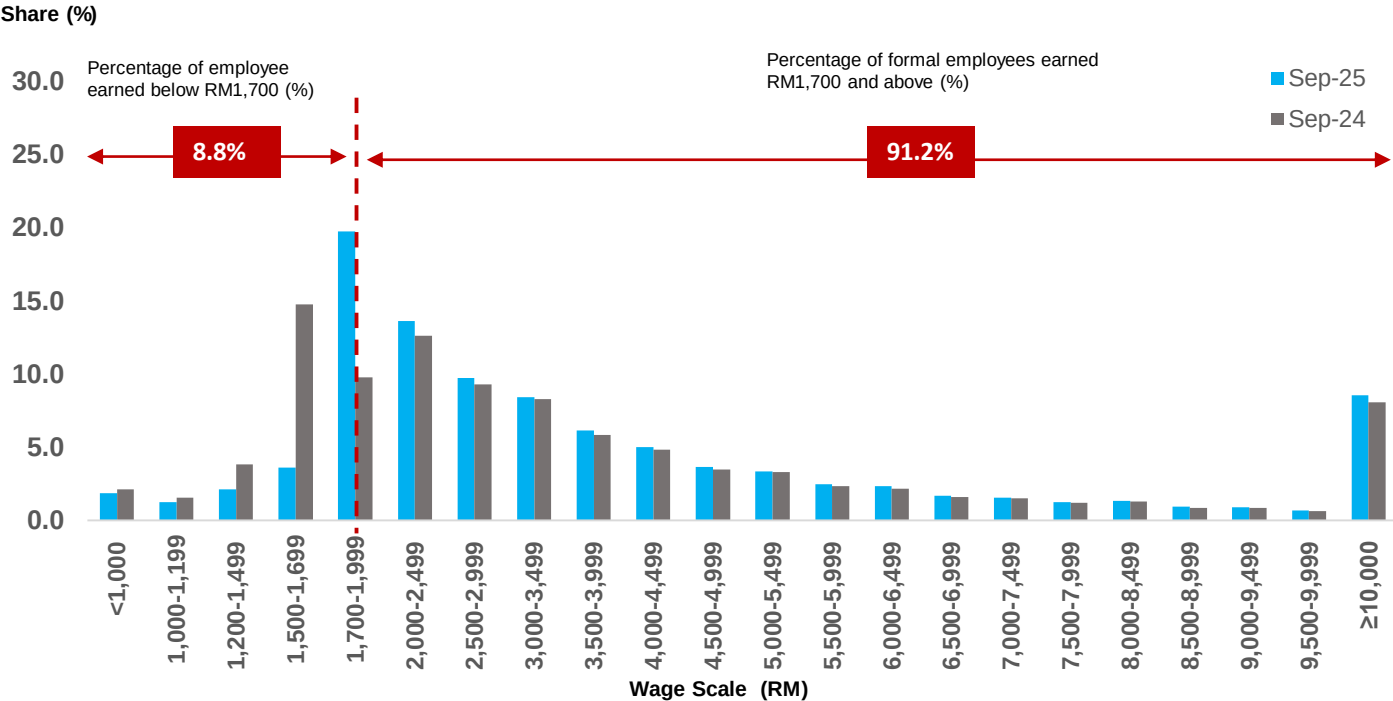


BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The Mining & quarrying sector recorded the highest median monthly wage (RM6,600), followed by Construction, Services, Manufacturing and Agriculture.



Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Q3 2025



Wage Scale (RM)	<1,000	1,000-1,199	1,200-1,499	1,500-1,699	1,700-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,499	3,500-3,999	4,000-4,499	4,500-4,999	5,000-5,499	5,500-5,999	6,000-6,499	6,500-6,999	7,000-7,499	7,500-7,999	8,000-8,499	8,500-8,999	9,000-9,499	9,500-9,999	≥10,000
SEPT 2025	1.9	1.2	2.1	3.6	19.7	13.6	9.7	8.4	6.1	5.0	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	8.6
SEPT 2024	2.1	1.5	3.8	14.8	9.7	12.6	9.3	8.3	5.8	4.8	3.5	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	8.1

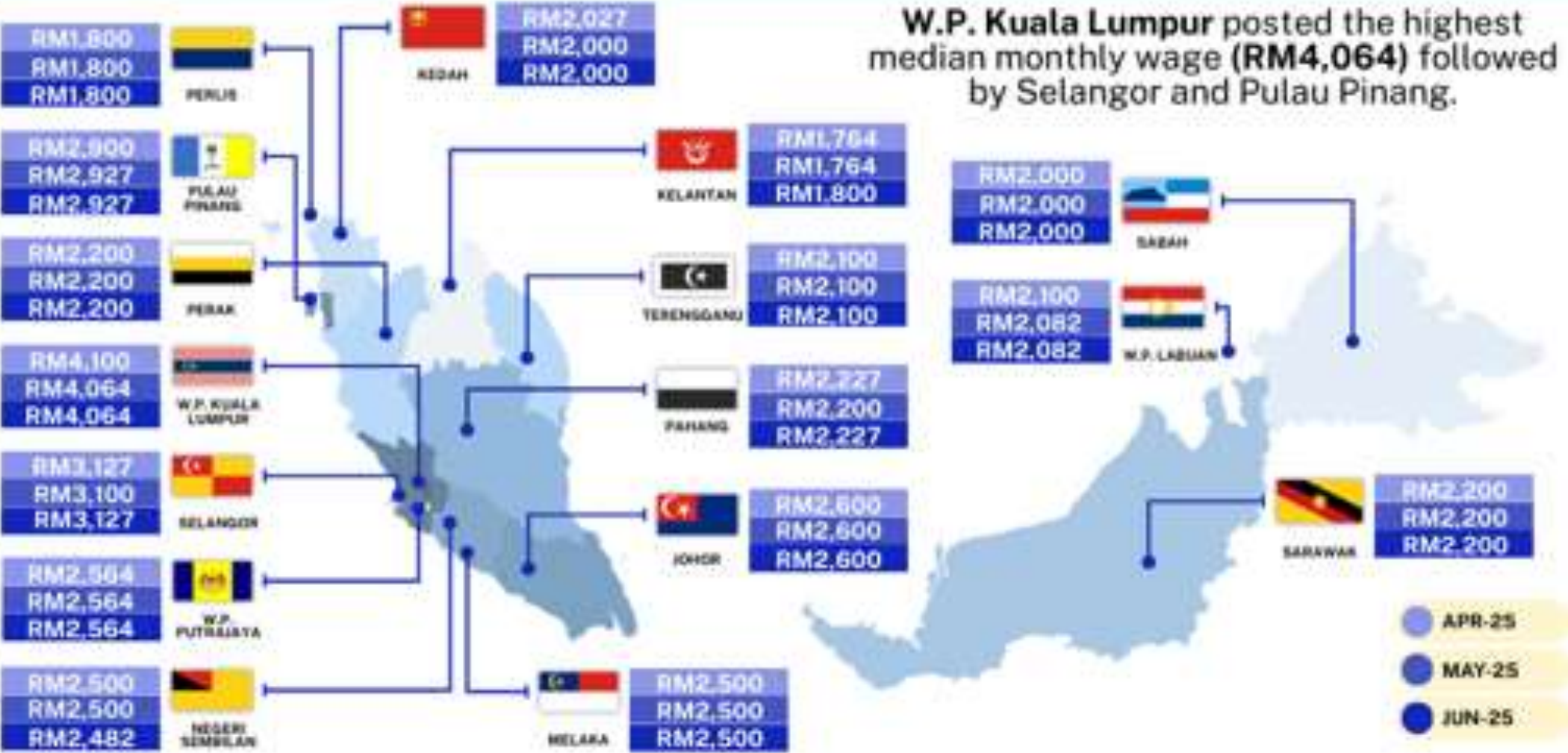
8.8% of formal employees earned below than RM1,700 in September 2025 (September 2024: 22.2%).

In September 2025, the top earners (90th Percentile) made up 5.3 times more than the formal employees at the bottom of the wage scale (10th Percentile).

Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Q3 2025

BY STATE AND REGION

W.P. Kuala Lumpur posted the highest median monthly wage (RM4,064) followed by Selangor and Pulau Pinang.



Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Q3 2025

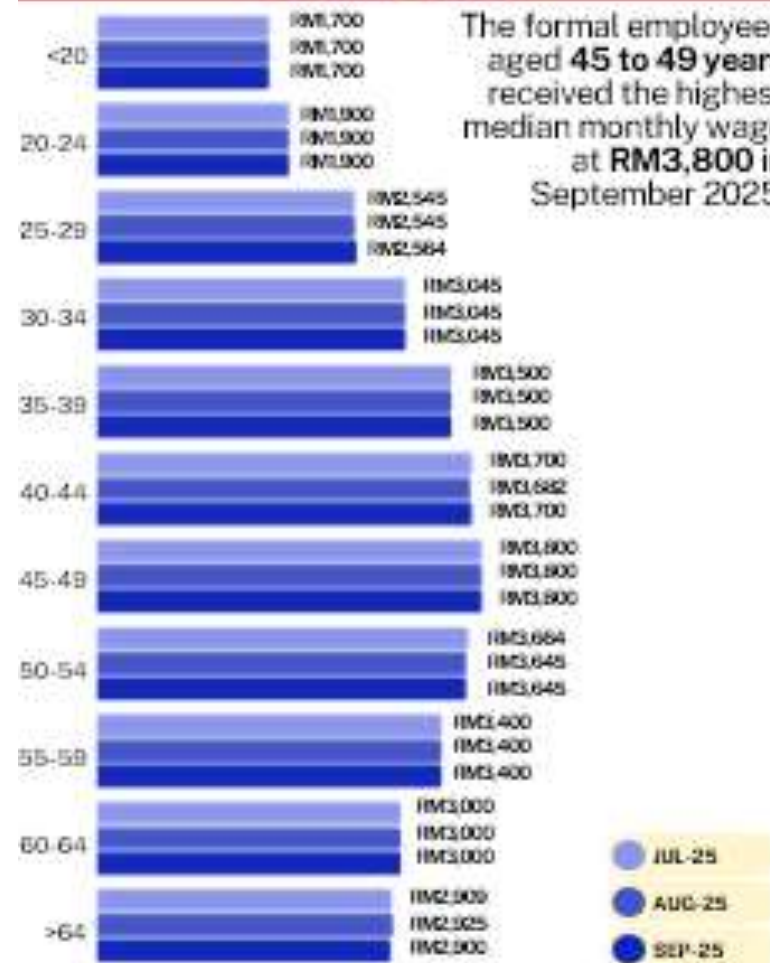
BY ETHNIC

Bumiputera formal employees recorded the median monthly wage of RM2,427, Chinese (RM4,475) and Indian (RM2,800) in September 2025.



BY AGE GROUP

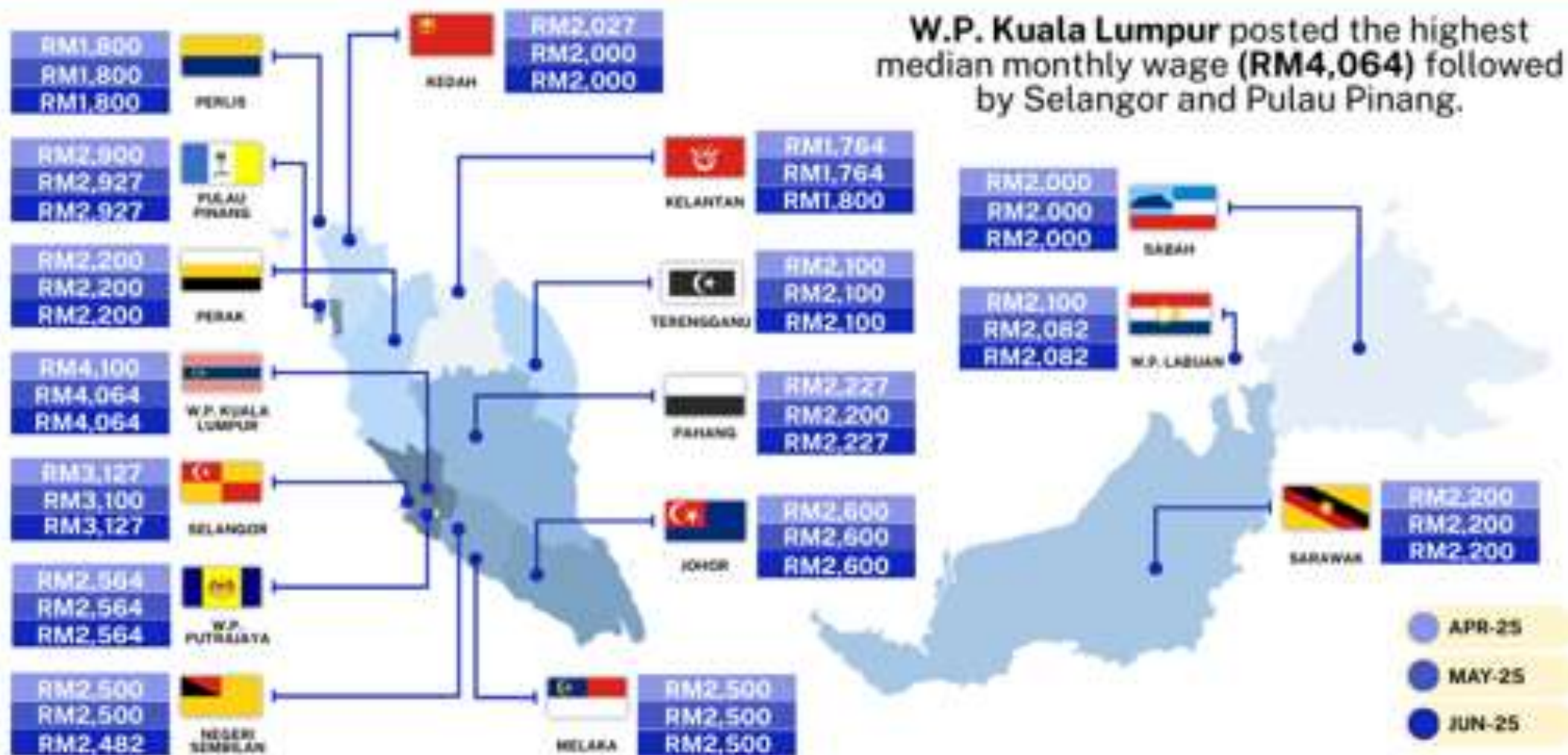
The formal employees aged 45 to 49 years received the highest median monthly wage at RM3,800 in September 2025.





BY STATE AND REGION

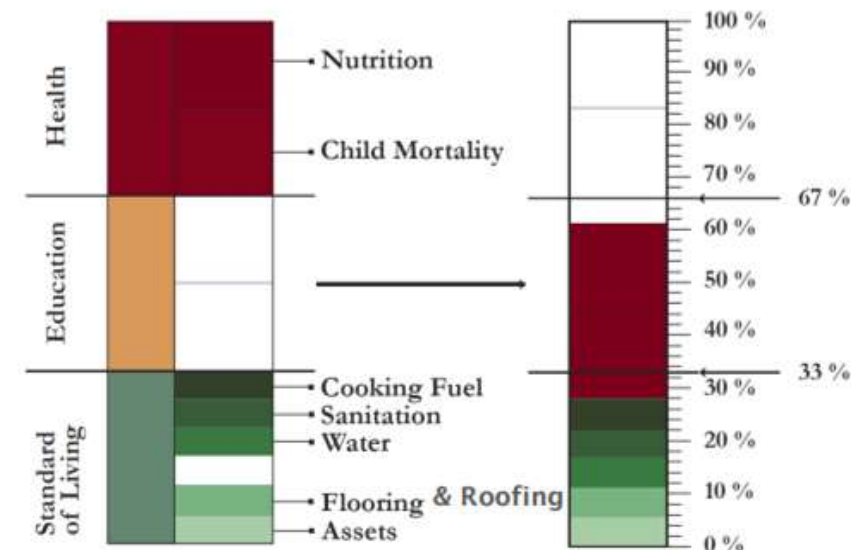
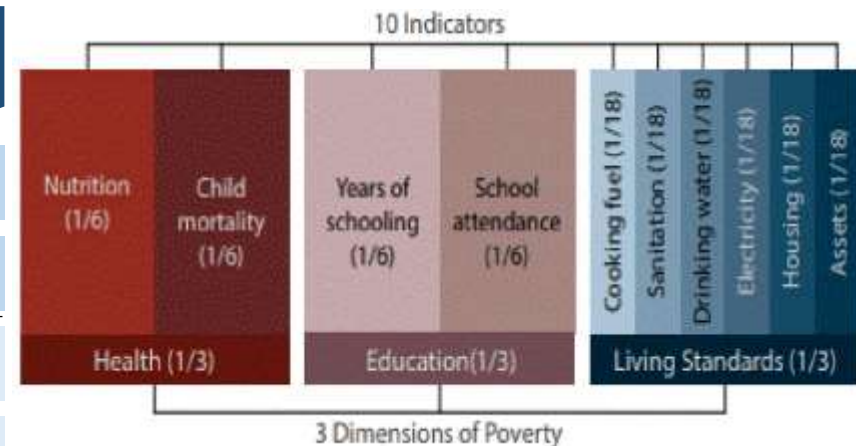
W.P. Kuala Lumpur posted the highest median monthly wage (**RM4,064**) followed by Selangor and Pulau Pinang.



GLOBAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

DIMENSIONS AND INDICATORS

Dimensions of Poverty	Indicator	Deprived if living in the household where...	Weight
Health	Nutrition	Any adult under 70 years of age or any child for whom there is nutritional information is undernourished.	1/6
	Child mortality	Any child under the age of 18 years has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.	1/6
Education	Years of schooling	Any adult under 70 years of age or any child for whom there is nutritional information is undernourished.	1/6
	School attendance	Any child under the age of 18 years has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.	1/6
Standard of living	Cooking Fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood, charcoal or coal.	1/18
	Sanitation	Any child under the age of 18 years has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.	1/18
	Drinking Water	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to SDG guidelines) or it is improved but shared with other households.	1/18
	Electricity	The household has no electricity.	1/18
	Housing	At least one of the three housing materials for roof, walls and floor are inadequate: the floor is of natural materials and/or the roof and/or walls are of natural or rudimentary materials.	1/18
	Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, television, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.	1/18



OPHI Summer School 2022

* Based on Alkire-Foster methodology and poverty cut-off $k=1/3$ or 33.3%

MALAYSIA MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

DIMENSIONS AND INDICATORS

3 Dimensions and 10 Indicators in Malaysia MPI

$$M = H \times A$$

M= Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

H= The incidence of multi-dimensional poor households

A= Average scores of poor households' multidimensional marginalization



Education 1/3

Schooling years
1/6

*13 to 60 years old that have less than 6 years of schooling

School attendance
1/6

*6 to 12 years old who did not attend schooling



Health 1/3

Access to health services
1/6

*distance to health services over 5 km

Access to clean water supply
1/6

*besides piped water at home and public water pipe



Living standard 1/3

Living quarters condition
1/18

Room crowdedness
1/18

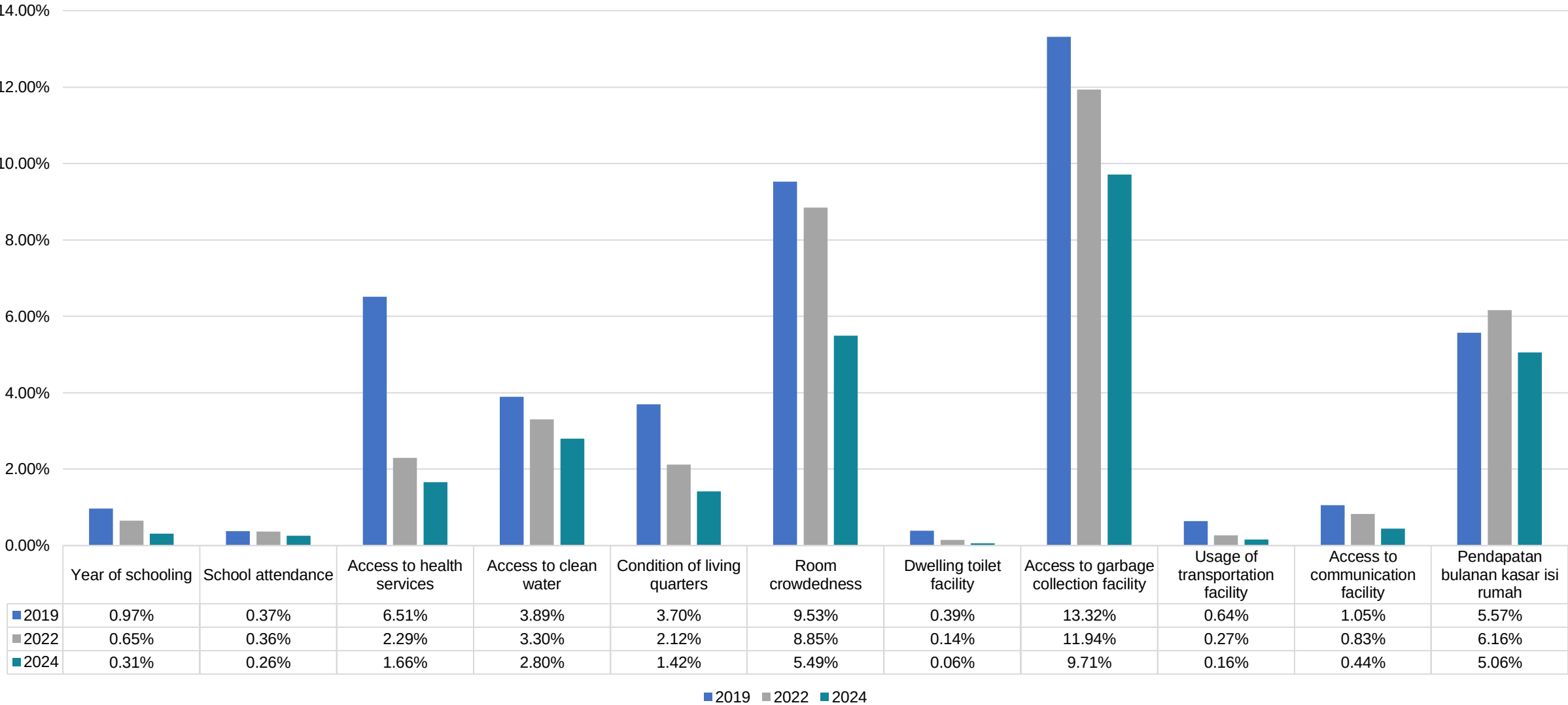
Dwelling toilet facility
1/18

Access to garbage collection
1/18

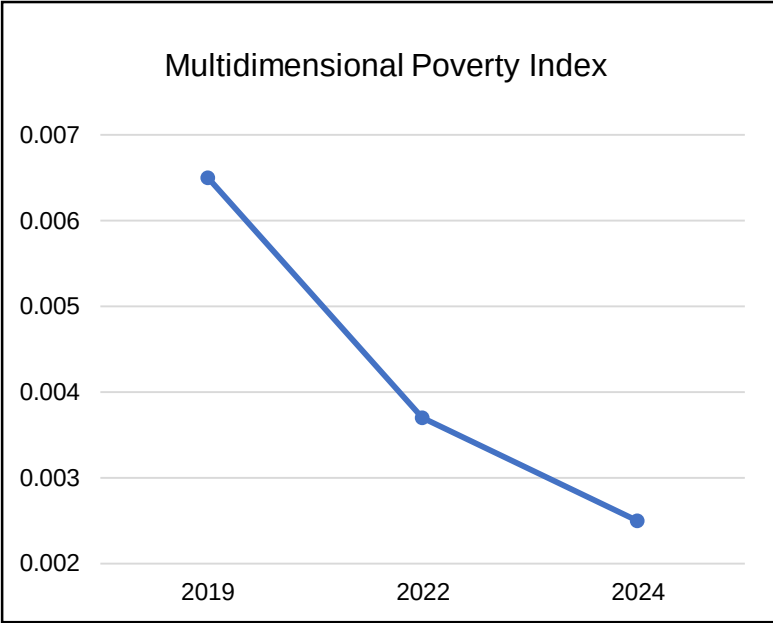
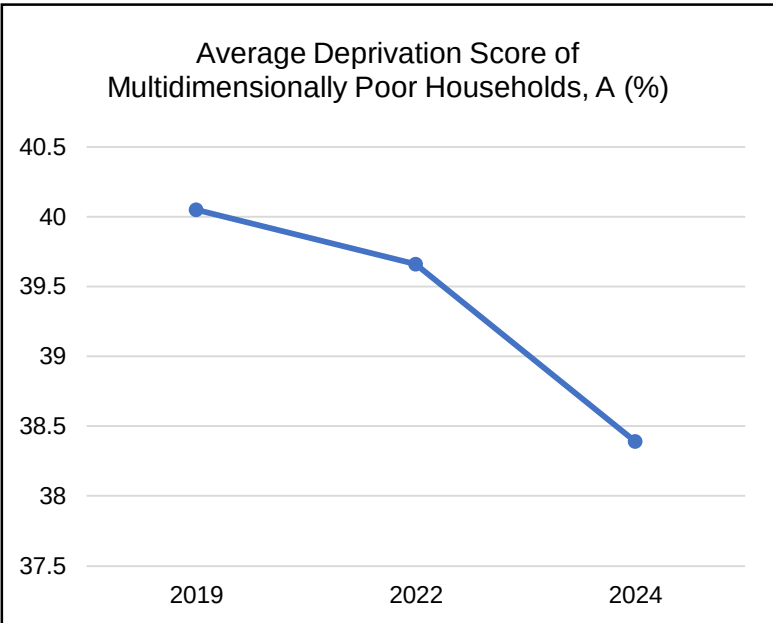
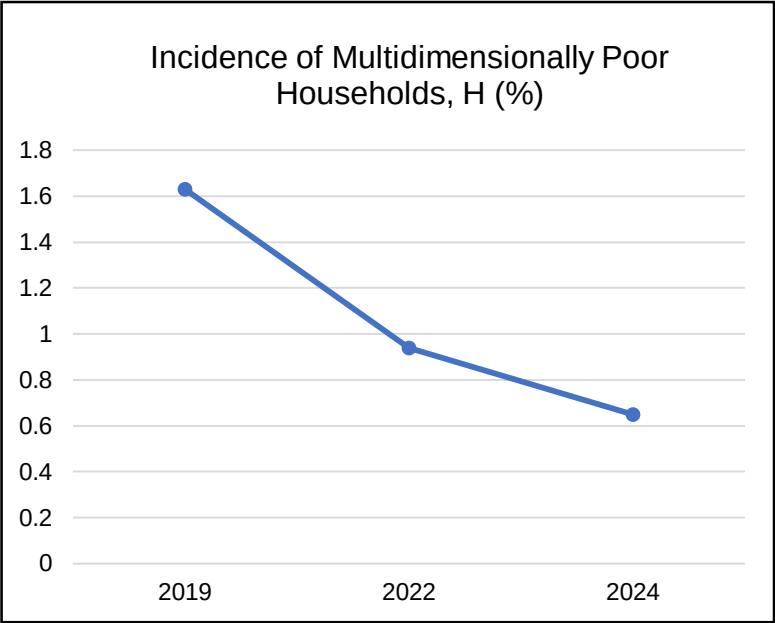
Usage of transportation facilities
1/18

Access to basic communication facility
1/18

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD DEPRIVATION BY INDICATOR, 2019 - 2024

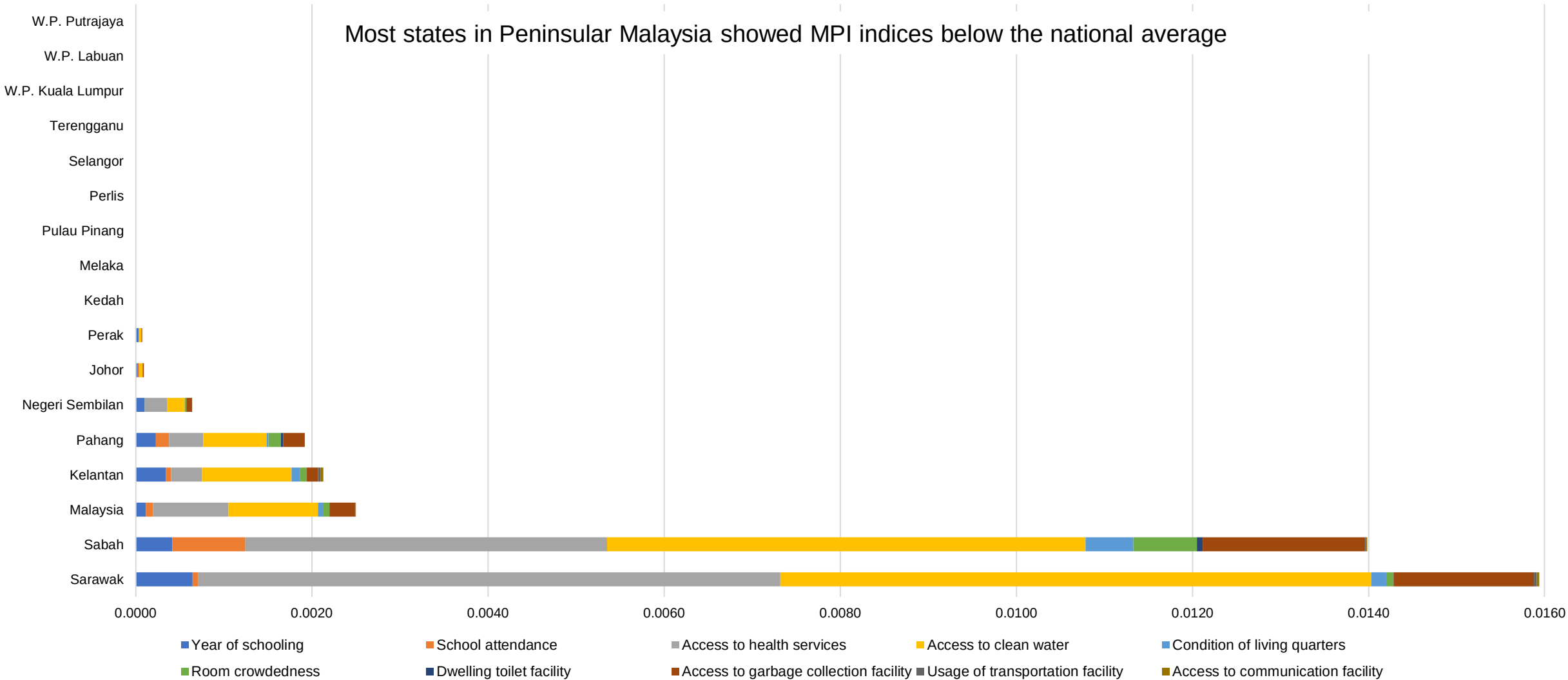


MALAYSIA MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX, 2019 - 2024

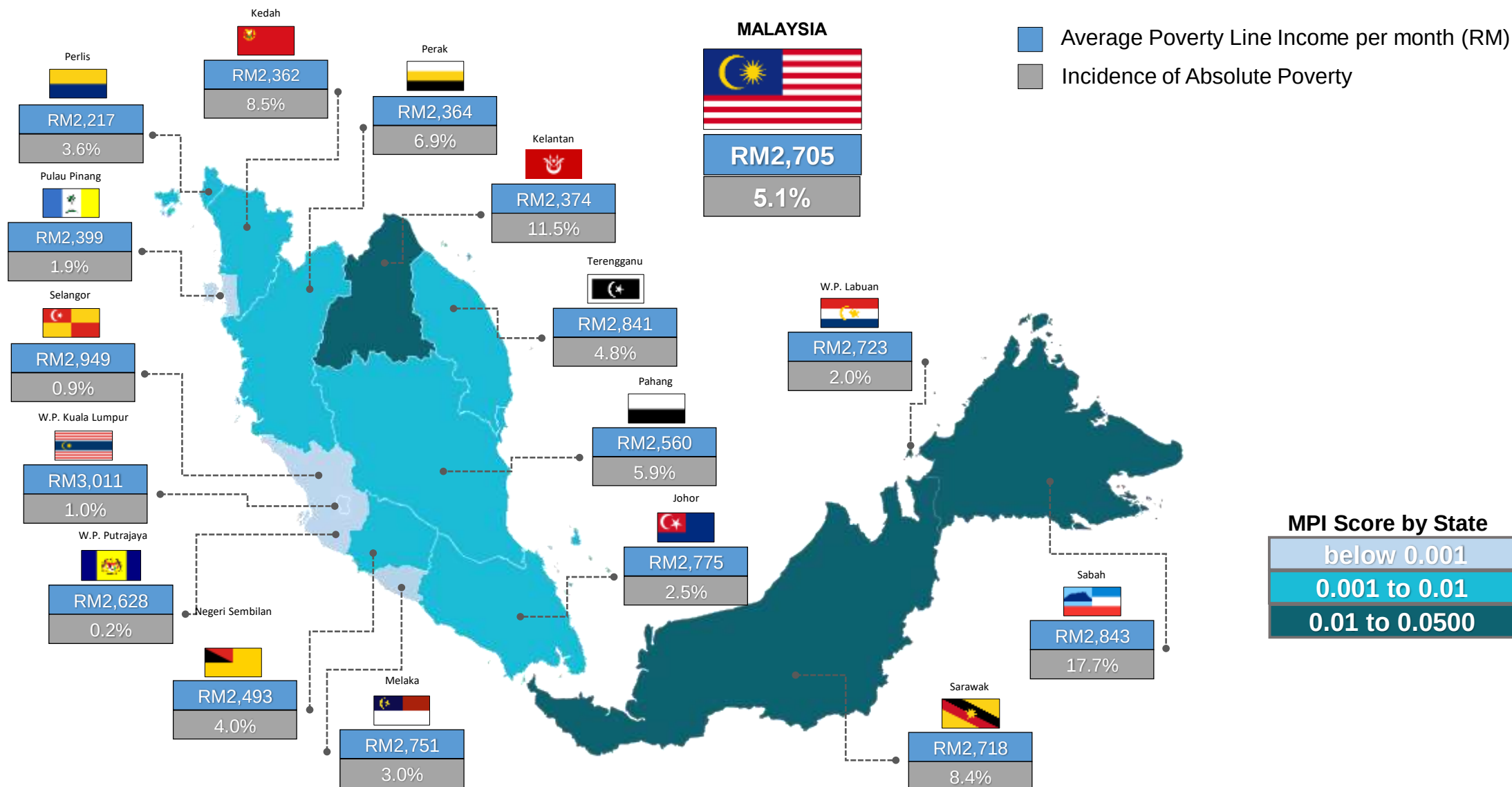


Poverty Cutoff	Incidence of Multidimensionally Poor Households, H (%)			Average Deprivation Score of Multidimensionally Poor Households, A (%)			Multidimensional Poverty Index		
	2019	2022	2024	2019	2022	2024	2019	2022	2024
K-value=0.33	1.63	0.94	0.65	40.05	39.66	38.39	0.0065	0.0037	0.0025

MPI BY INDICATOR COMPOSITION AND STATE, MALAYSIA 2024



STATE COMPARISONS IN MPI, PLI, AND ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE IN MALAYSIA, 2024



REGIONAL COMPARISON

Country (Year)

MPI (log scale)

0.01

0.1

1 Thailand (2022)

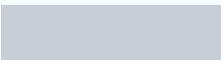
0.0018

2 Malaysia (2024)



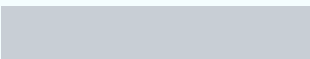
0.0025

3 Viet Nam (2020-2021)



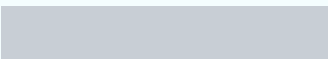
0.0077

4 Indonesia (2017)



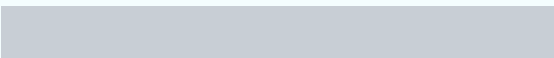
0.014

5 Philippines (2022)



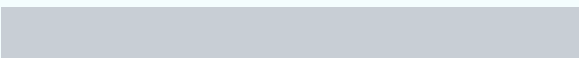
0.0158

6 Cambodia (2021-2022)



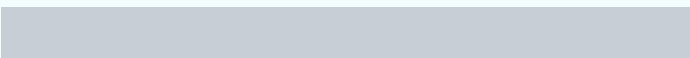
0.0704

7 Lao PDR (2023)



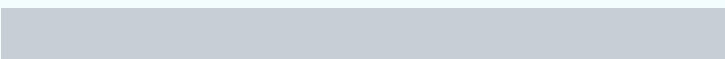
0.0825

8 Myanmar (2015-2016)



0.1758

9 Timor-Leste (2016)



0.2215

Malaysia ranks #2 (2024)
MPI 0.0025 | H 0.65% | A 38.39%

H = population in multidimensional poverty;
A = average intensity among the poor.

H (%)

A (%)

0.49

37.01

0.65

38.39

1.92

40.28

3.62

38.71

3.89

40.62

16.64

42.28

17.82

46.28

38.32

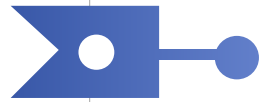
45.89

48.25

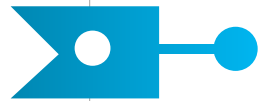
45.91

HIGH-LEVEL EXPERT GROUP (HLEG) BEYOND GDP

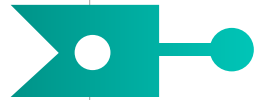
HIGH-LEVEL EXPERT GROUP (HLEG)



UN High-Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Beyond GDP was established in **May 2025**. Aims to develop a **small set of universally applicable, country-owned indicators**



Focuses on capturing the **multidimensional nature of sustainable development**



Recognizes that GDP measures **economic activity, not overall wellbeing** and highlights key gaps such as **inequality, environmental damage, violence, and lived experiences**.

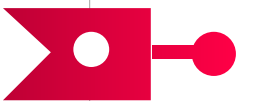


Seeks a **new compass for measuring progress**



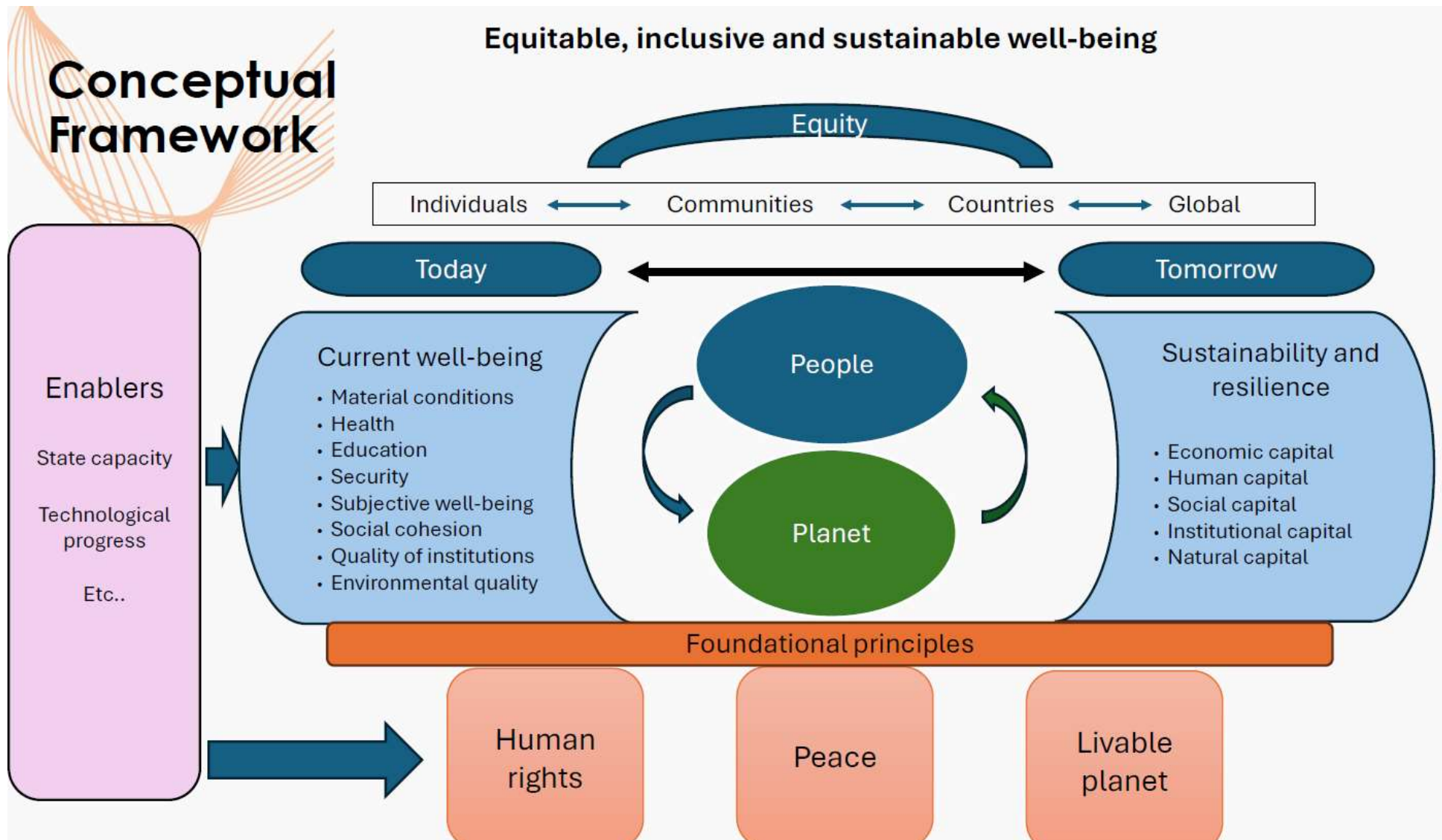
Vision includes:

- Making **invisible issues visible**
- Giving voice to **marginalized groups and future generations**
- Emphasizing the **interconnectedness of people and the planet**



Proposes to complement, not replace, GDP by building on existing frameworks and translating wellbeing concepts into practical, globally usable metrics.

EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE WELL-BEING CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



WELLBEING ADJUSTED GDP (WAGDP)

Adjusts GDP/cap for inequality and poverty as well as average shortfalls and deprivations in non-income dimensions; pass-through coefficient used to transform GDP into equivalized hh disposable income

$$WAGDP = GDP \times \frac{Eq\ hh\ income}{Pass-through^*} \times \frac{(1 - Gini)}{(1 - Gini^*)} \times e^{\alpha(PG^* - PG)} \times e^{\beta(MPI^* - MPI)} \times e^{\gamma(LE - LE^*)} \times \dots$$

Decerf, Fleurbeay and Lustig. "Wellbeing Adjusted GDP," forthcoming



WAGDP – HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE TO ILLUSTRATE

	Units	Ref.	Country A	Country B
		MIDDLE		
MATERIAL WELLBEING				
GDP pc	(\$/pers per year)		1000	1000
Equivalized hh disposable income	(\$/pers per year)	825	850	800
Pass-through rate			1,03	0,97
Gini inequality		0,35	0,4	0,3
Inequality adjustment			0,92	1,08
Poverty Gap ratio	(\$/pers per year)	0,085	0,1	0,07
Weight Poverty	(percent of income / (\$/pers per year))	1,5		
Poverty adjustment			0,98	1,02
MPI	(depriv score / pers per year)	0,13	0,14	0,12
Weight MPI	(percent of income / (depriv score / pers per year))	2,1		
MPI Adjustment			0,98	1,02
HEALTH				
Life Expectancy at birth	(years)	80	75	85
Weight LE (avg)	(percent of income / 1 year of LE)	0,03		
LE adjustment (avg)			0,86	1,16
Expected years of life lost up to 40 yrs at birth	(years)	3,5	5	2
Weight LE (deprivation)	(percent of income / year of life lost)	0,05		
LE adjustment (depriv)			0,93	1,08
PEACE, RIGHTS & GOVERNANCE				
Homicide rate	(homic/100 000 pers)	7,5	10	5
weight Homicide	(percent of income / (homic/100 000 pers))	0,015		
Homicide adjustment			0,96	1,04
WAGDP	(\$/pers per year)		700	1418

	Units	Ref.	Country A	Country B
		HIGH		
MATERIAL WELLBEING				
GDP pc	(\$/pers per year)		1000	1000
Equivalized hh disposable income	(\$/pers per year)	1000	850	800
Pass-through rate			0,85	0,8
Gini inequality		0	0,4	0,3
Inequality adjustment			0,6	0,7
Poverty Gap ratio	(\$/pers per year)	0	0,1	0,07
Weight Poverty	(percent of income / (\$/pers per year))	1,5		
Poverty adjustment			0,86	0,90
MPI	(depriv score / pers per year)	0	0,14	0,12
Weight MPI	(percent of income / (depriv score / pers per year))	2,1		
MPI Adjustment			0,75	0,78
HEALTH				
Life Expectancy at birth	(years)	87	75	85
Weight LE (avg)	(percent of income / 1 year of LE)	0,03		
LE adjustment (avg)			0,70	0,94
Expected years of life lost up to 40 yrs at birth	(years)	0	5	2
Weight LE (deprivation)	(percent of income / year of life lost)	0,05		
LE adjustment (depriv)			0,78	0,90
PEACE, RIGHTS & GOVERNANCE				
Homicide rate	(homic/100 000 pers)	0	10	5
weight Homicide	(percent of income / (homic/100 000 pers))	0,015		
Homicide adjustment			0,86	0,93
WAGDP	(\$/pers per year)		153	310

2025 SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNT (SNA): CONTRIBUTIONS TO BEYOND GDP MEASUREMENT

Some Key 2025 SNA Developments Relevant to Beyond GDP:

Net Measures

Explicit recognition that NDP and other net measures are analytically preferable to gross measures where consumption of fixed capital and depletion can be reliably estimated

Distributional Accounts

Guidance on household income, consumption and wealth distribution by population groups

Environmental Accounting

SEEA frameworks acknowledged as complementary macroeconomic statistical standards.

Natural Resources and the Asset Boundary

Strengthened treatment of natural resource assets, including clearer guidance on depletion and clarification of the asset boundary, with alignment to the SEEA framework.

Unpaid Household and Care Services

Expanded guidance on extended and thematic accounts for unpaid household and care services

MALAYSIA'S FOCUS ON DEVELOPMENT OF BEYOND GDP

NEW STRAITS TIMES BUSINESS TIMES
Measuring what truly matters beyond GDP

By **Professor Datuk Dr Ahmad Ibrahim** September 29, 2025 @ 7:21am

TheStar A matter of heart, not just policy

KUALA LUMPUR: The fight for a sustainable future must go beyond policies and pledges – it must be driven by courage, compassion and shared responsibility, says Datuk Seri Fadillah Yusof.

Malaysia Launches Three ASEAN Initiatives To Strengthen Inclusivity And Sustainability



Foreign Minister Datuk Seri Mohamad Hasan receives the "ASEAN Ahead: ASEAN Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Ecosystem Foresight 2035" report from Science, Technology and Innovation Minister Chang Lih Kang (left) during the launch of ASEAN Initiatives on Inclusivity and Sustainability, held ahead of the 47th ASEAN Summit and Related Summits at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre (KLCC) today.

 High GDP doesn't always mean country is better off, say experts

High GDP doesn't always mean country is better off, say experts

By **ZAKIAH KOYA**

KUALA LUMPUR: The government should not focus on the country's gross domestic product (GDP) alone to measure the nation's wellness but also measure the people's well-being holistically, say experts.

EDITORIAL | 01 October 2025

End GDP mania: how the world should really measure prosperity

The obsession with economic output as a measure of human development puts sustainability on the back burner. Researchers can now help to devise better indicators.

Beyond GDP: Economic growth without equity fails human development

Naman Mishra and Dr Swati Agrawal — October 9, 2025



Why do we need to go beyond GDP and why now

We need a **new policy paradigm and metrics to tackle today's challenges** and secure our future:

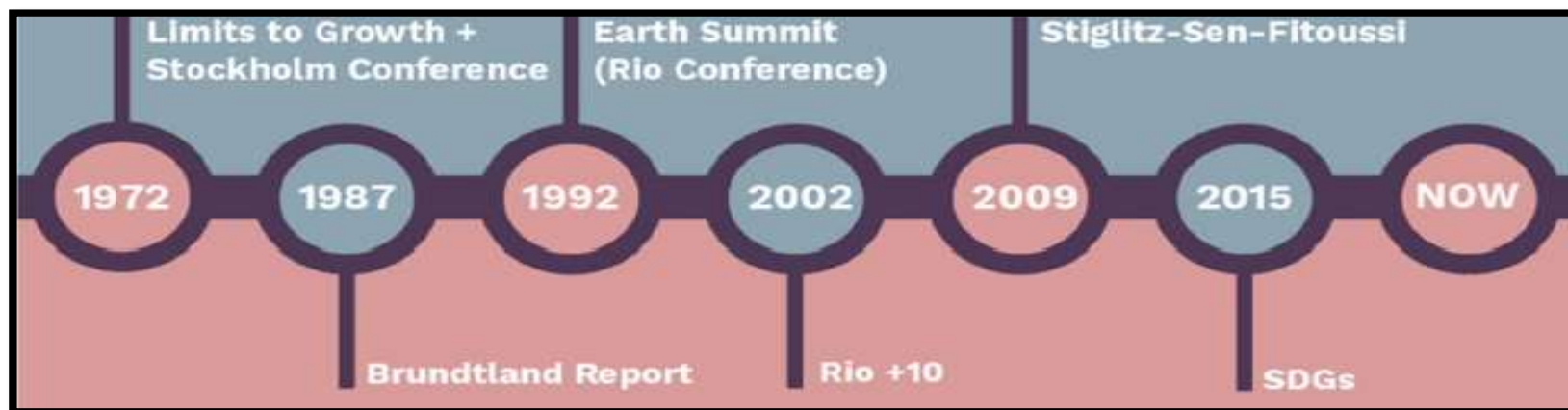
- Crises: climate change, environment, pandemic, conflict, inequalities-GDP alone is not enough
- Assess progress from environmental, social, digital, distributional and vulnerability aspects
- Go beyond income, beyond today, beyond averages
- Put people and the planet at the centre, be guided by balanced metrics, harness data revolution and new technologies

Source:

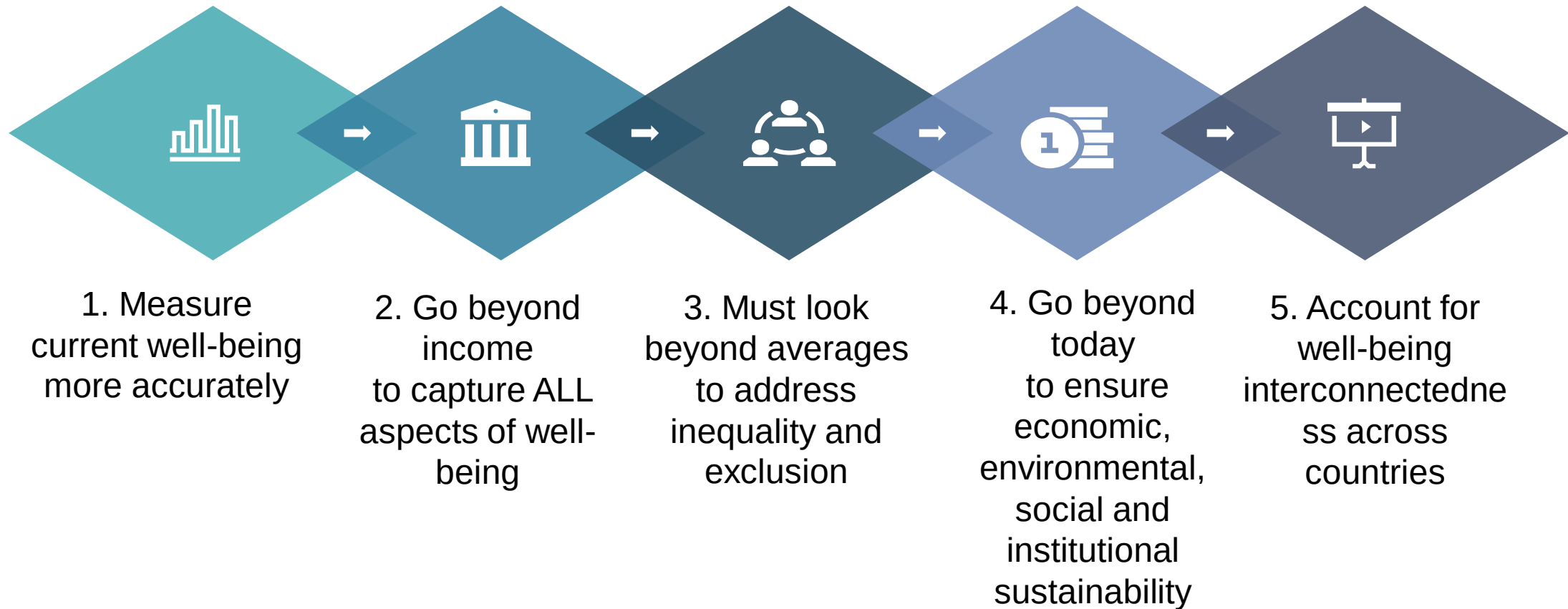
Beyond GDP 2023 Second Sprint Meeting

Presentation: Valuing What Counts by Anu Peltola, Senior Statistician, UNCTAD

BEYOND GDP DEVELOPMENT



Five Key Principles



Source:

‘Beyond GDP’: Measuring Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development for ASEAN 2025 by Rachael Beaven, 6 November 2025

THE OECD WELL-BEING FRAMEWORK AND SELECTED COUNTRIES PRACTISE

Current Well-Being

-  Income and Wealth
-  Work and Job Quality
-  Housing
-  Health
-  Knowledge and Skills
-  Environment Quality
-  Subjective Well-being
-  Safety
-  Work-life Balance
-  Social Connections
-  Civil Engagement

Inclusion



Sustainability

-  Natural Capital
-  Human Capital
-  Economic Capital
-  Social Capital



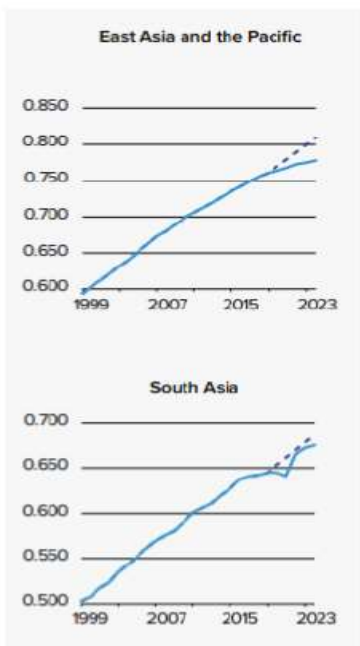
➤ Links with SDGS

Well-being Initiative	OECD Well-being Framework	Bhutan GNH Index (2022)	Philippines Quality of Life Index (2022)	Thailand Human Achievement Index (HAI) (2017)	Korea Quality of Life Indicators (2022)	Japan Cabinet Well-being dashboard (2022)
Dimensions of current well-being	income and wealth	living standards		income	income-consumption-wealth	household finances and assets
	work and job quality			employment	employment-wage	employment environment and wages
	housing	living standards	material living conditions	housing and living environment	housing	housing
	health	health	health status	health	health	health
	knowledge and skills	education	education and knowledge	education	education	education level and educational environment
	environmental quality	ecological diversity and resilience	environmental quality		environment	natural environment
	subjective well-being	psychological well-being			subjective well-being	satisfaction with the quality of life; enjoyment and fun of life
	safety	community vitality	safety and security		safety	personal safety
	work-life balance	time use	work-life balance; recreation		leisure	work and life
	social connections	community vitality	family and friends; community-connectedness	family and neighborhood life	family-community	social connections
	civic engagement	good governance	participation and governance	participation	civic engagement	politics, government and courts
	Additional dimensions	cultural identity, connection to culture, and cultural values	culture and religion, transport traffic and mobility	transportation and communication		ease of raising children, ease of taking care of family members

➤ Selected Countries' Practices

Human Development Index

Post 2020 slow down in human development progress has affected all regions

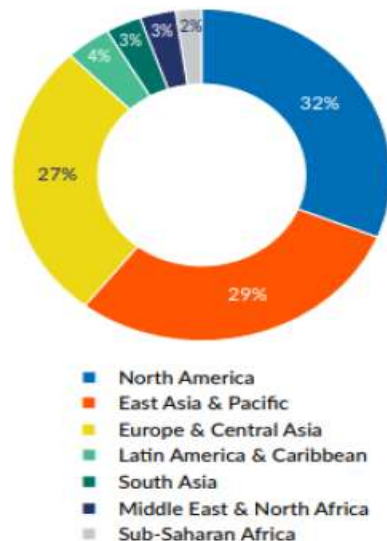


Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2025

Changing Wealth of Nations

88% of global wealth is concentrated in North America, Europe and Central Asia (mainly in EU), and East Asia and the Pacific (largely China & Japan).

Nominal wealth shares, by region, 2020



Source: World Bank, Changing Wealth of Nations, 2024

Measure of Well-Being

Measures societies progress across 11 domains



Source: OECD Measures of Well-Being

Mult-Dimensional Vulnerability Index

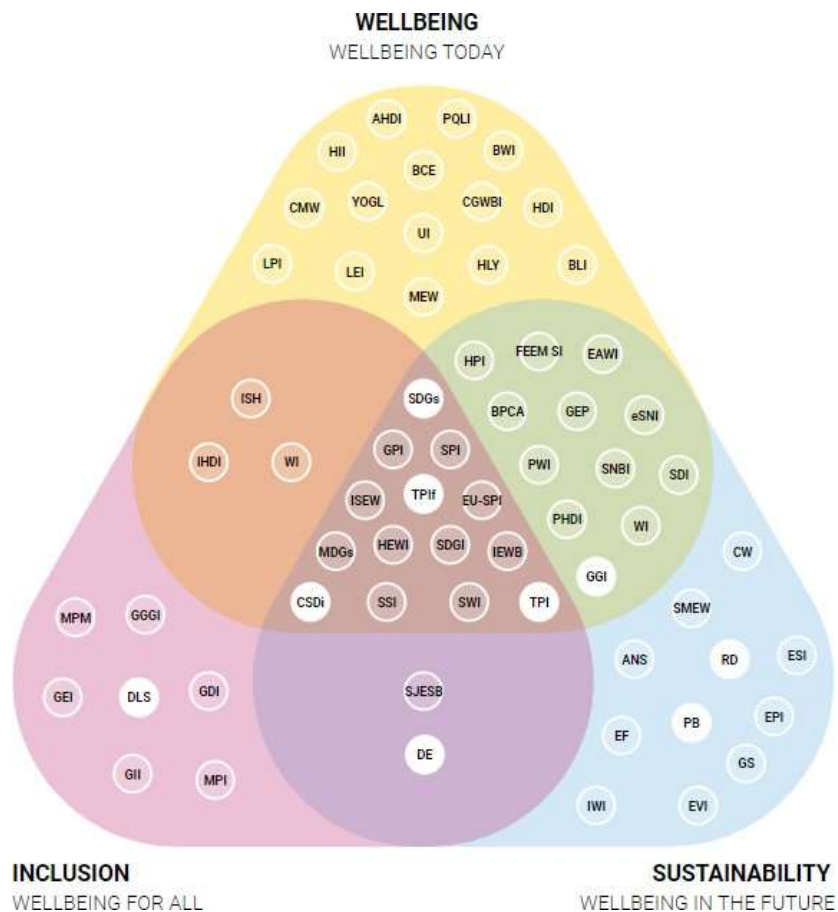
Considers structural vulnerability and structural resilience



Source: OHRLLS

Source:

'Beyond GDP': Measuring Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development for ASEAN 2025 by Rachael Beaven, 6 November 2025



Source: Leiden University

<https://beyond-gdp.world/wise-database/wise-metrics>

WISE = Wellbeing, Inclusion and Sustainability

The three corners of the triangle distinguish three dimensions of Beyond-GDP:

1. **Wellbeing** relates to today's wellbeing
2. **Inclusion** relates to the distribution of wellbeing, both within countries and between countries
3. **Sustainability** relates to the wellbeing of the future

These dimensions are based on the Brundtland and the Stiglitz/Sen/Fitoussi reports.

Beyond-GDP metrics are plotted in the WISE triangle according to the dimensions they cover which comprised 64 indicators. The metrics in the corners cover wellbeing (yellow), Inclusion (pink) and sustainability (blue). The orange, green and purple areas show metrics that cover two dimensions and the middle triangle covers all three.

DEVELOPED A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO MEASURING NATIONAL PROGRESS

MYWI

The **Malaysia Well-being Index (MyWI)** measures multidimensional well-being across economic, social and environmental domains, offering a broader view of quality of life beyond income and output indicators



MHI

The **Malaysia Happiness Index (MHI)** captures subjective well-being, including life satisfaction, perceptions and self-reported happiness.



MHDI

The **Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI)** adapts the UNDP Human Development Index to Malaysia's context, focusing on health, education and income dimensions.



MGGI

The **Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI)** in particular highlights Malaysia's progress in education and health outcomes while identifying gaps in economic participation and political empowerment.

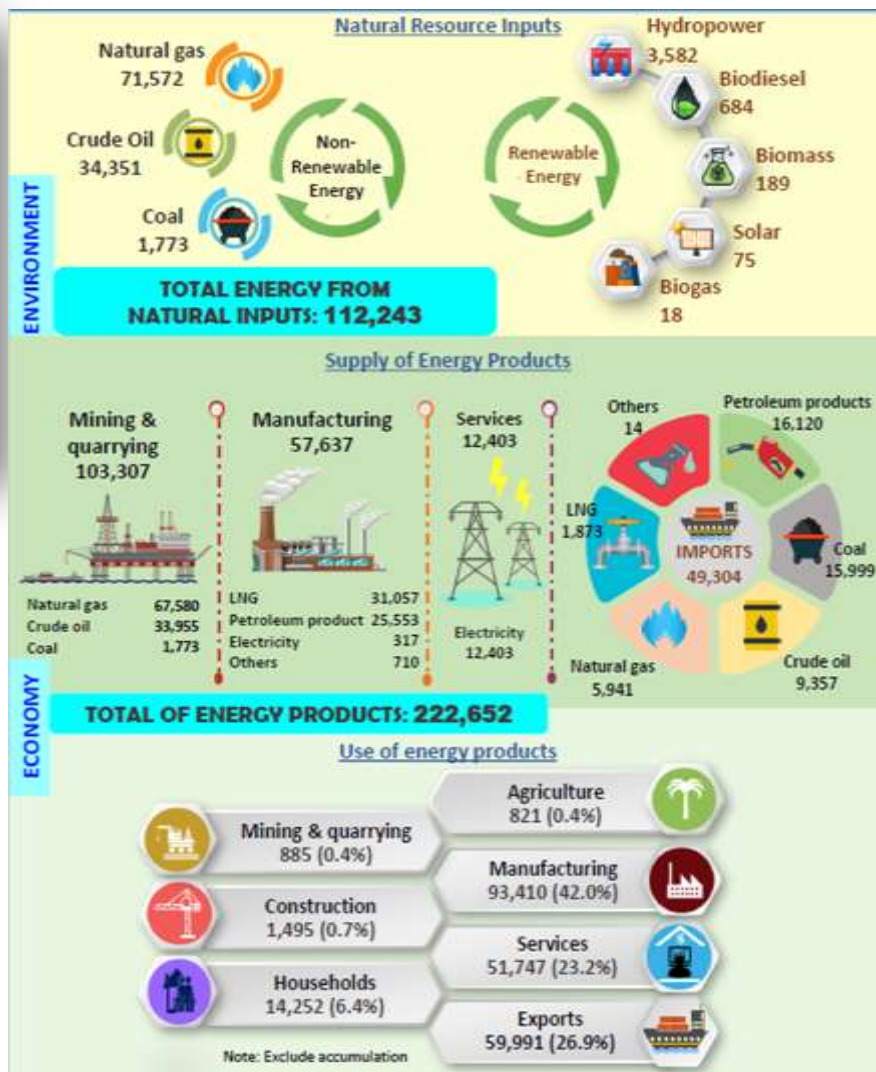


MPI

The **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** measures poverty across multiple fundamental dimensions, including education, health, and living standards, moving beyond traditional income-based assessments

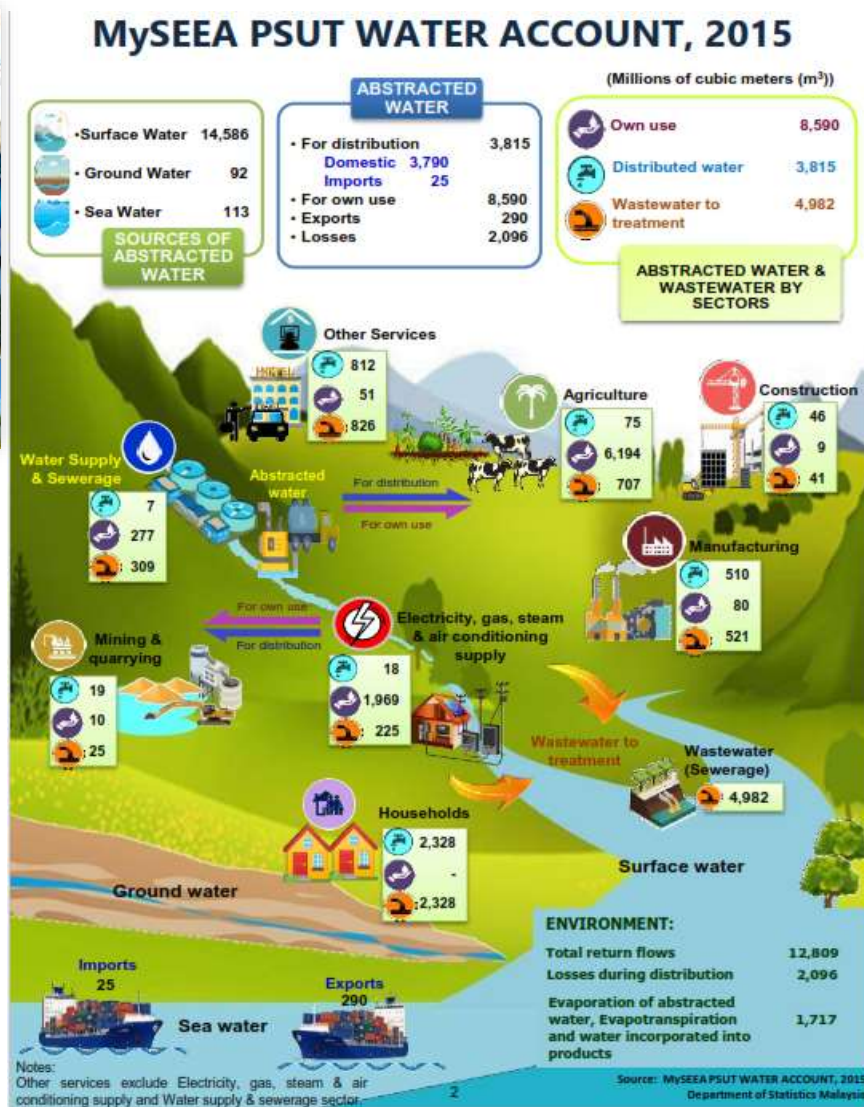
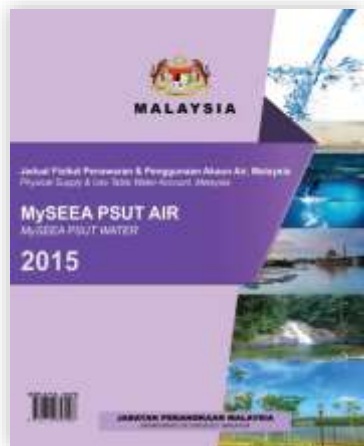


System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA PSUT ENERGY)



- 1. Introduction:** Overview of the relationship between the economy and the environment and vice versa relate to Energy;
- 2. Manual :** SEEA Central Framework, SEEA PSUT Energy (UNSD), Physical Energy Flow Account (PEFA) and International Recommendation of Energy Statistics (IRES).
- 3. Frequency:** Every 5 years
- 4. Coverage:** National
- 5. Indicator interpretation:** Supply and Use of Energy
- 6. Component:** Input for environment (non-renewable resources) and renewable resources
- 7. Other input:** Data available by Main Economy Sector

System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA PSUT WATER)

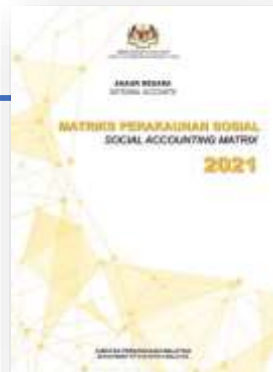


- 1. Introduction:** Overview of the relationship between the economy and the environment and vice versa relate to Water;
- 2. Manual :** SEEA Central Framework, SEEA PSUT Water (UNSD) and International Recommendation of Water Statistics (IRWS).
- 3. Frequency:** Every 5 years
- 4. Coverage:** National
- 5. Indicator interpretation:** Supply and Use of Water
- 6. Component:** Input for environment (Source Abstracted Water from Surface, Ground and SEEA Water for Own Use, Distribution and Export/Import)
- 7. Other input:** Data available by Main Economy Sector

ECONOMIC MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

Social Accounting Matrix

Captures the flow of economic transactions in Malaysia, providing a broader view of the economy's structure, linkages and income distribution beyond traditional national accounts



Tourism Satellite Account

Measures the economic contribution of tourism in Malaysia, providing a broader view of its impact on GDP, employment and consumption beyond traditional economic indicators.



ICT Satellite Account

Measures the economic contribution of Malaysia's information and communication technology sector, providing a broader view of its impact on growth, employment and innovation beyond traditional economic indicators



Cultural and Creative Satellite Account

Measures the economic impact of Malaysia's cultural and creative industries, providing a broader view of their contribution to growth, employment and innovation beyond traditional GDP and output indicators



Regional Tourism Satellite Account

Tracks the economic value generated by tourism within Malaysia's regions, offering a detailed view of local tourism's role in driving income, employment and regional development beyond national aggregates



TOWARDS BEYOND GDP (WISE FRAMEWORK)

WELLBEING

Malaysian Well-Being Index (MyWI)

score (100 as base year)

2024: 120.6
2023: 119.4

Percentage change
↑ 1.0%



Highest 2024
Sabah: 118.4

Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI)

score (0 to 1)

2024: 0.826
2023: 0.819

Percentage change
↑ 0.9%



Highest 2024
W.P. Kuala Lumpur: 0.899
Notes: Include W.P. Putrajaya

Malaysia Happiness Index (MHI)

score (0 to 1)

2024: 7.60
2021: 6.48

Percentage change
↑ 17.3%



Highest 2024
Terengganu: 8.64

Crime index ratio

Per 100,000 population

2024: 164
2023: 149

Percentage change
↑ 10.1%



Highest 2024
W.P. Kuala Lumpur: 372
Notes: Include W.P. Putrajaya

INCLUSION

Multidimensional Poverty Index

0 = no poverty

2024: 0.0025
2022: 0.0037

Percentage change
↓ 32.4%



Highest 2024
Sabah: 0.0159

Gini coefficient

0 = no poverty

2024: 0.390
2022: 0.404

Percentage change
↓ 3.5%



Highest 2024 score
Sabah: 0.389

Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI)

score (0 to 1)

2024: 0.708
2023: 0.705

Percentage change
↓ 0.3%



Highest 2024
W.P Putrajaya: 0.774

Life expectancy at Birth

years

2025^e: 75.3
2024^p: 74.9

Percentage change
↑ 0.4 years



Highest 2025^p
Selangor: 78.0 years

Notes: ^p Preliminary
^e Estimates

Persons with Disabilities (PWD)

Cumulative number of registered persons

2024: 805,509
2023: 736,607

Percentage change
↑ 9.4%



Highest 2024
Selangor: 136,828

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

indicators availability

2024: 205 (84.0%)
2023: 196 (81.3%)

Percentage change
↑ 2.7%



100% availability
Goal 4: Quality Education
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Energy)

kilo tonne of oil equivalent (ktoe)

Total energy from natural inputs
112,243 (2015)

Total of energy products
222,652 (2015)

System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Energy)

Millions of cubic meters (m³)

Total abstracted water from natural resources
14,791 (2015)

Children

Children (0 to <18 years)

2025^p: 9.03 million
2024: 9.14 million

Annual Population Growth Rate
↓ 1.27%



Highest 2025^p
W.P. Putrajaya: 39.9%

Notes: ^p Preliminary

Orang Asli

population

2025^p: 227,900
2020: 213,461

Average Annual Growth Rate
↑ 1.2%



Highest 2025
Pahang: 82,824

TOWARDS BEYOND GDP (HLEG FRAMEWORK)

EQUITABLE

Gini coefficient *0 = no poverty*

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Percentage change
↓ 3.5%

 Highest 2022 score
Sabah: 0.389

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Total energy from natural inputs
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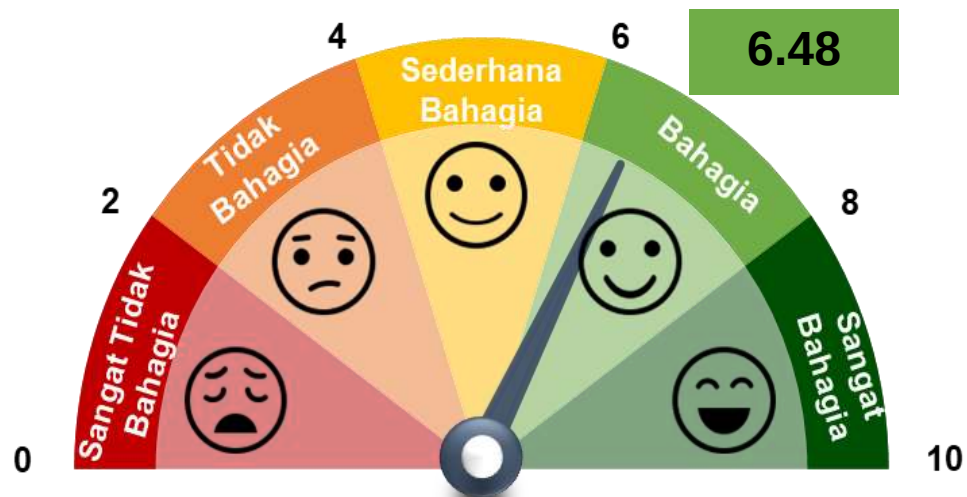
Total of energy products
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System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Energy) *Millions of cubic meters (m³)*

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MHI 2024 FINDINGS

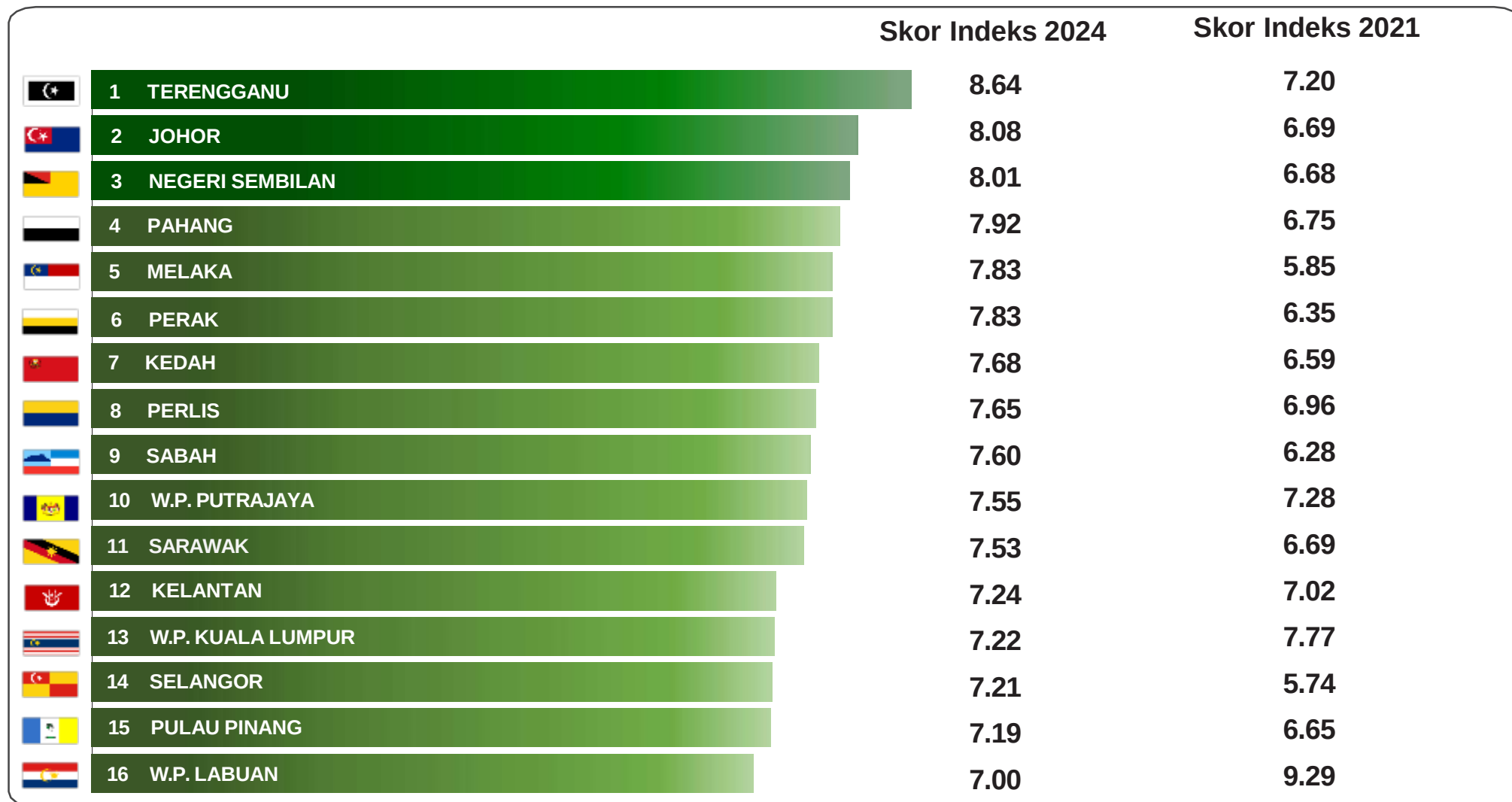
SKOR INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA 2021



SKOR INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA 2024



MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX SCORE BY STATE, 2024 AND 2021



*Susunan mengikut skor tertinggi 2024

FINDINGS OF THE MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX (MHI) BY DISTRICT, 2024

TAHUN 2024 MERUPAKAN TERBITAN KALI PERTAMA MENGIKUT DAERAH

10 Daerah Pentadbiran dengan Indeks Kebahagiaan Tertinggi

Bil.	Negeri	NGDP	Daerah	Skor Indeks
1	Johor	0105	Kluang	9.83
2	Pahang	0103	Raub	9.52
3	Johor	0607	Mersing	9.50
4	Terengganu	1105	Marang	9.49
5	Pahang	0605	Lipis	9.15
6	Sabah	1208	Ranau	9.13
7	Terengganu	1107	Setiu	9.06
8	Terengganu	1108	Kuala Nerus	9.03
9	Sabah	1223	Kunak	8.97
10	Terengganu	1103	Kemaman	8.79

10 Daerah Pentadbiran dengan Indeks Kebahagiaan Terendah

Bil.	Negeri	NGDP	Daerah	Skor Indeks
1	Sarawak	1331	Selangau	5.67
2	Sarawak	1322	Song	5.97
3	Sarawak	1337	Bukit Mabong	6.12
4	Sarawak	1321	Kapit	6.34
5	Sabah	1226	Telupid	6.43
6	Selangor	1003	Kuala Langat	6.43
7	Sabah	1206	Beluran	6.49
8	Sabah	1222	Tambunan	6.64
9	Sabah	1219	Tenom	6.66
10	Sabah	1213	Kudat	6.69

MHI FINDINGS BY DISTRICT, 2024

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MHI Findings by District, 2024 (cont.)

SKOR INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN

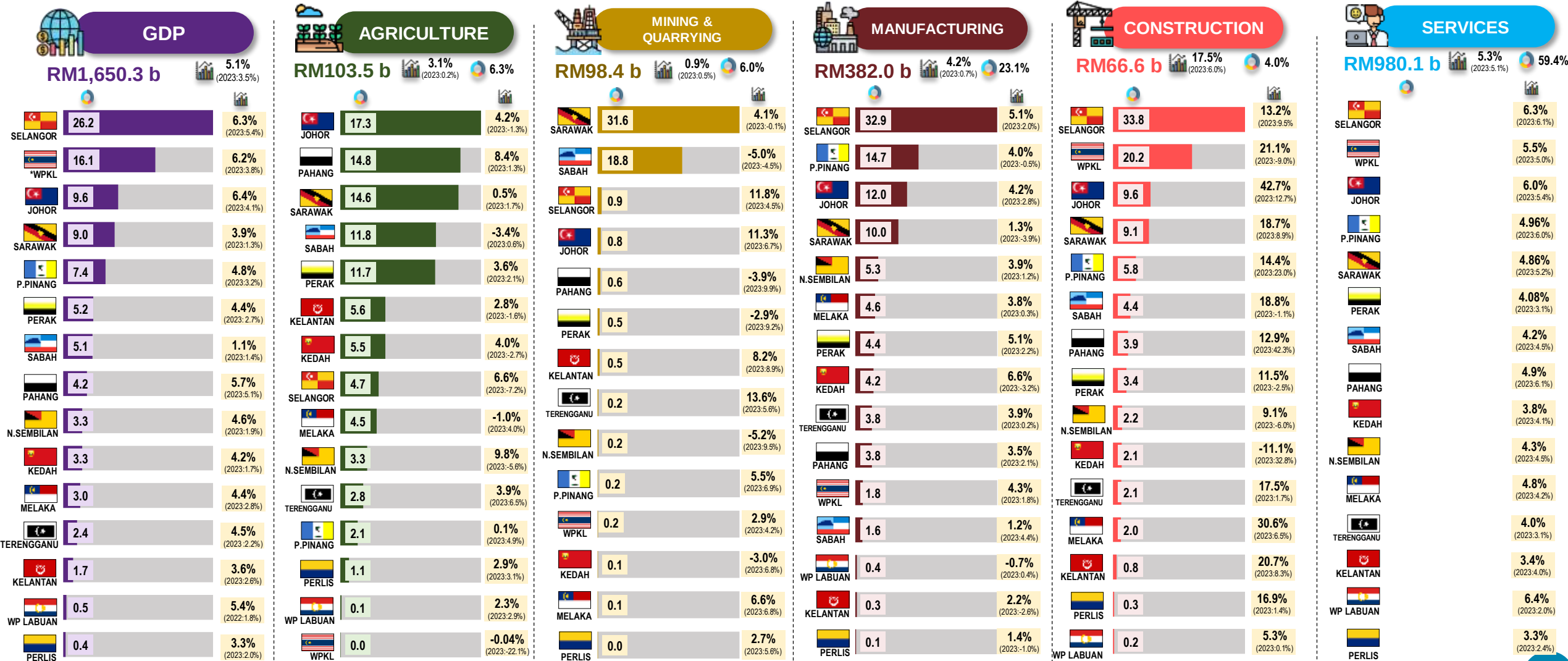
Data Daerah untuk Terengganu dan Selangor

Negeri	NGDP	Daerah Pentadbiran	Skor Indeks
Terengganu 	1101	Besut	7.79
	1102	Dungun	8.32
	1103	Kemaman	8.79
	1104	Kuala Terengganu	8.56
	1105	Marang	9.49
	1106	Hulu Terengganu	8.43
	1107	Setiu	9.06
	1108	Kuala Nerus	9.03

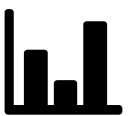
Negeri	NGDP	Daerah Pentadbiran	Skor Indeks
Selangor 	1001	Gombak	7.38
	1002	Klang	7.39
	1003	Kuala Langat	6.43
	1004	Kuala Selangor	6.98
	1005	Petaling	7.27
	1006	Sabak Bernam	7.42
	1007	Sepang	7.19
	1008	Ulu Langat	7.06
	1009	Ulu Selangor	7.28

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE BY STATES, 2023-2024

Malaysia's economy driven by Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak and Pulau Pinang



GDP BY STATE AND TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ANNUAL GROWTH & PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION



Malaysia
5.1%
GDP growth
(2023: 3.5%)

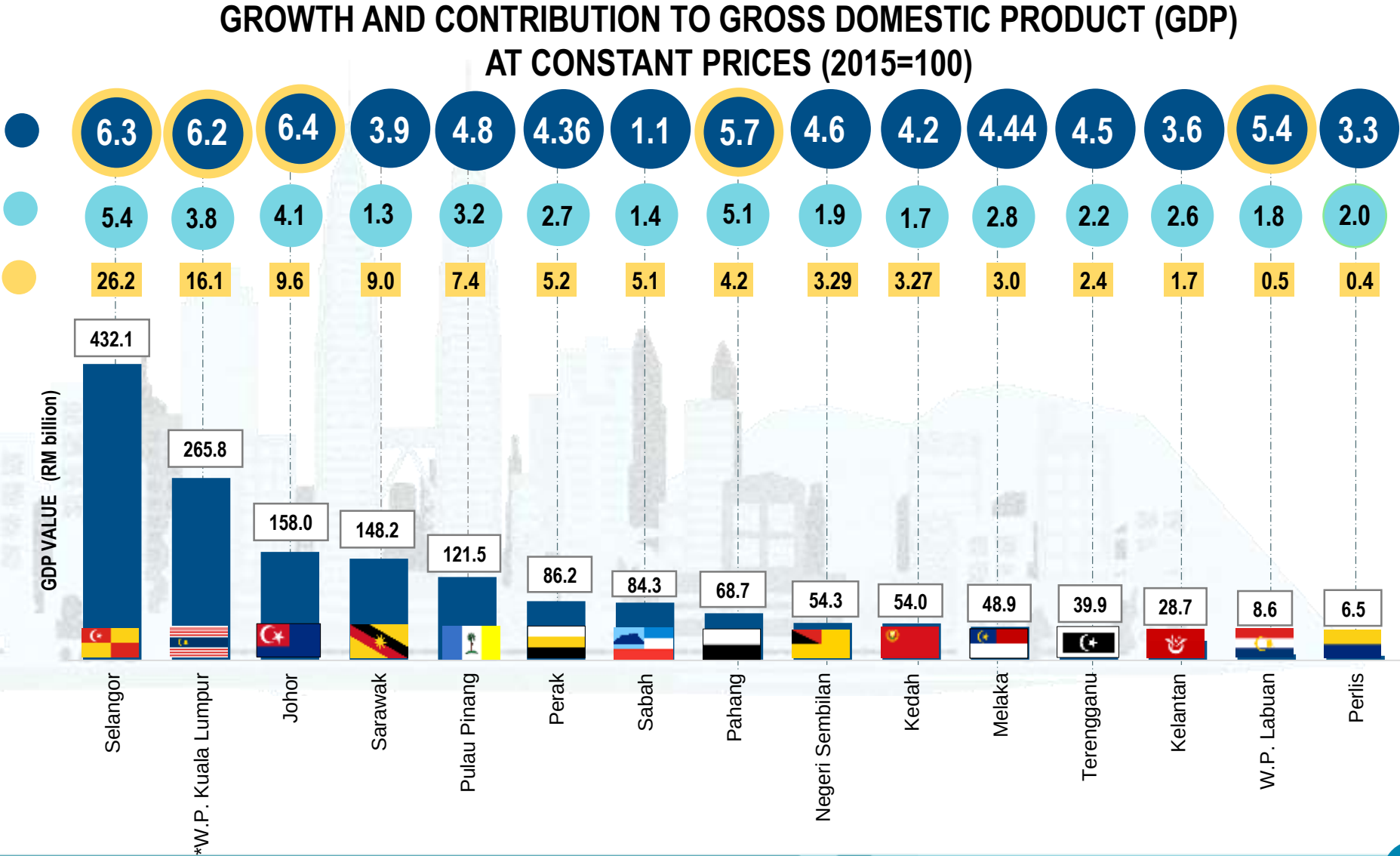
5 States surpassing the National GDP

6 States contributed **73.4%**
(2023: 73.0%) to the National GDP



Legend:

- Growth in 2024
- Growth in 2023
- Share to Malaysia's GDP (%)



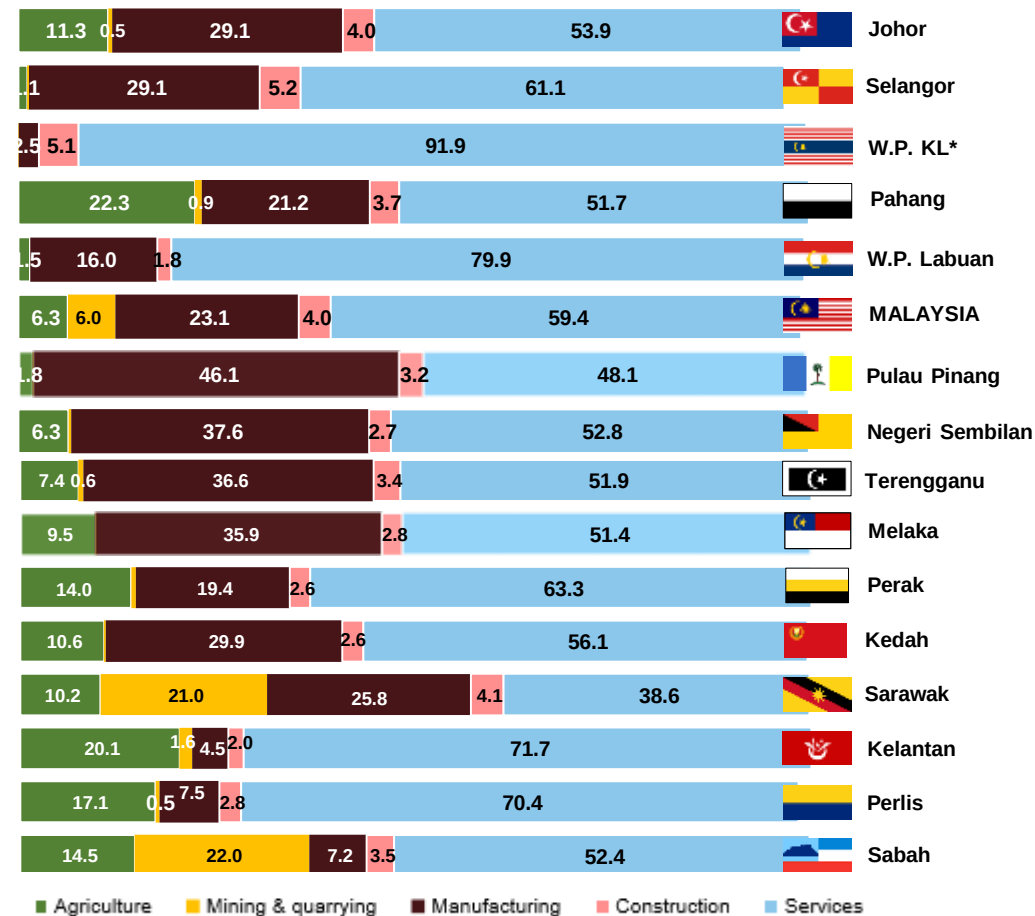
Notes: *Includes W.P. Putrajaya W.P. = Wilayah Persekutuan

GDP PERFORMANCE BY STATES, 2024

Economic growth by state and kind of economic activity, 2024 (%)

States	 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*	-0.04	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

Percentage share by state and kind of economic activity, 2024 (%)



* Includes W.P. Putrajaya



SNAPSHOT, 2020



1

Petaling, Selangor mencatatkan **KDNK** sebanyak **RM165.7 bilion**, mengatasi KDNK negeri-negeri lain di Malaysia kecuali **Selangor** dan **W.P. Kuala Lumpur**

2

 **37.4%**

disumbangkan oleh **10 daerah KDNK tertinggi**

(Petaling, Johor Bahru, Klang, Ulu Langat, Bintulu, Kinta, Seremban, Barat Daya, Gombak, Melaka Tengah)
Nota: Tidak termasuk W.P & Perlis

3

120 daerah merekodkan nilai KDNK di **bawah** nilai purata **RM6.6 bilion***
*Nilai purata dikira menggunakan 156 daerah

4

Bagan Datuk, Perak penyumbang terbesar **perikanan marin** di  **Malaysia** **7.5%**



5



5 daerah

(Kinabatangan, Rompin, Kluang, Lahad Datu dan Beluran) merupakan penyumbang tertinggi kepada **pengeluaran kelapa sawit** di Malaysia  **21.5%**

6

Kemaman, Terengganu penyumbang utama kepada **Bahan kimia & produk kimia dan produk farmaseutikal** Malaysia  **27.5%**



7

Cameron Highlands, Pahang merupakan **pengeluar utama sayur-sayuran** di Malaysia  **20.4%**



8

Bintulu, Sarawak penyumbang utama kepada **petroleum bertapis** Malaysia  **71.2%**



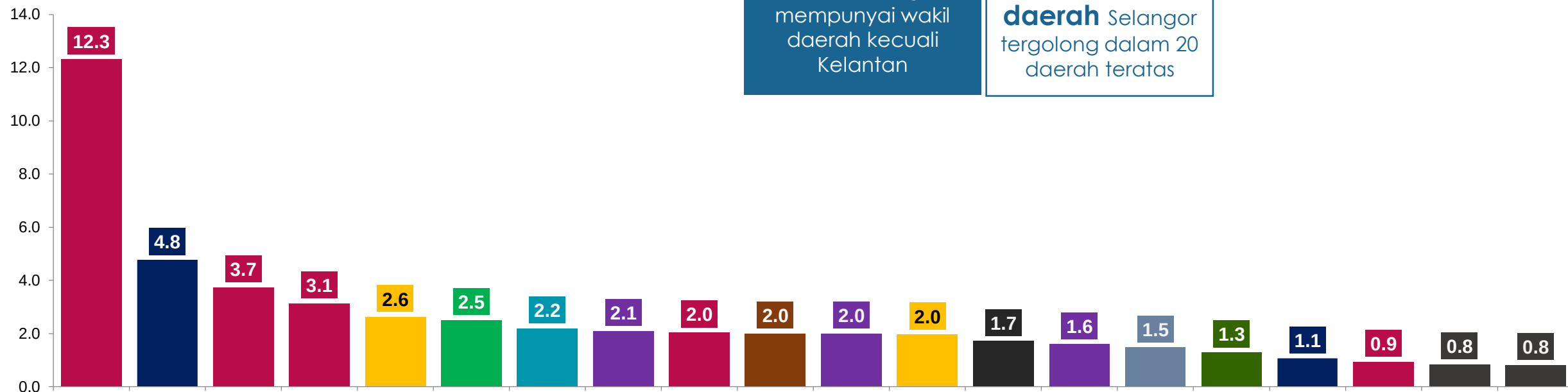
9

Barat Daya, Pulau Pinang merupakan pengeluar utama **produk elektrik dan elektronik**  **21.4%**



20 DAERAH DENGAN KDNK TERTINGGI, 2020

Sumbangan (%)



Semua negeri mempunyai wakil daerah kecuali Kelantan

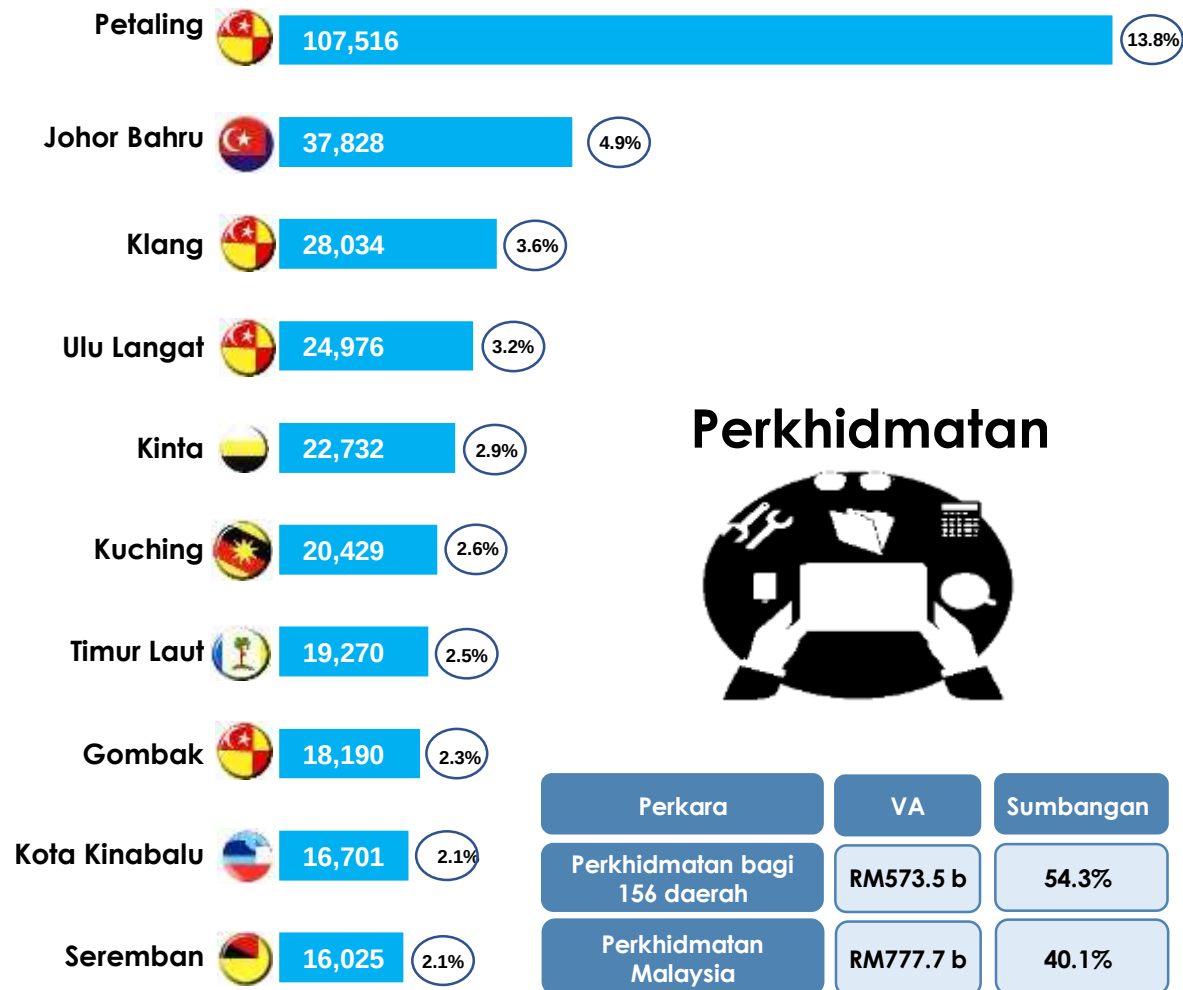
5 daripada **9** daerah Selangor tergolong dalam 20 daerah teratas

KDNK ¹ (RM billion)	165.7	64.3	50.2	42.3	35.2	33.8	29.4	28.2	27.5	26.9	26.9	26.5	23.2	21.6	20.0	17.5	14.3	12.6	11.3	11.0
DAERAH	Petaling	Johor Bahru	Klang	Ulu Langat	Bintulu	Kinta	Seremban	Barat Daya	Gombak	Melaka Tengah	S.P. Tengah	Kuching	Kuantan	Timur Laut	Kota Kinabalu	Kemaman	Batu Pahat	Selangor	Kuala Muda	Kota Setar
NEGERI	Selangor	Johor	Selangor	Selangor	Sarawak	Perak	Negeri Sembilan	Pulau Pinang	Selangor	Melaka	Pulau Pinang	Sarawak	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Sabah	Terengganu	Johor	Selangor	Kedah	Kedah
PENDUDUK ('000)	2,298.1	1,711.2	1,088.9	1,400.5	178.6	888.8	692.3	237.7	597.1	942.4	423.0	609.2	548.0	556.6	500.4	215.6	495.3	325.2	545.0	337.7
SUMBANGAN PENDUDUK (%)	7.1	5.3	3.4	4.3	0.6	2.7	2.1	0.7	1.8	2.9	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.0

Nota: Pada harga malar

10 DAERAH PENYUMBANG UTAMA MENGIKUT AKTIVITI EKONOMI, 2020

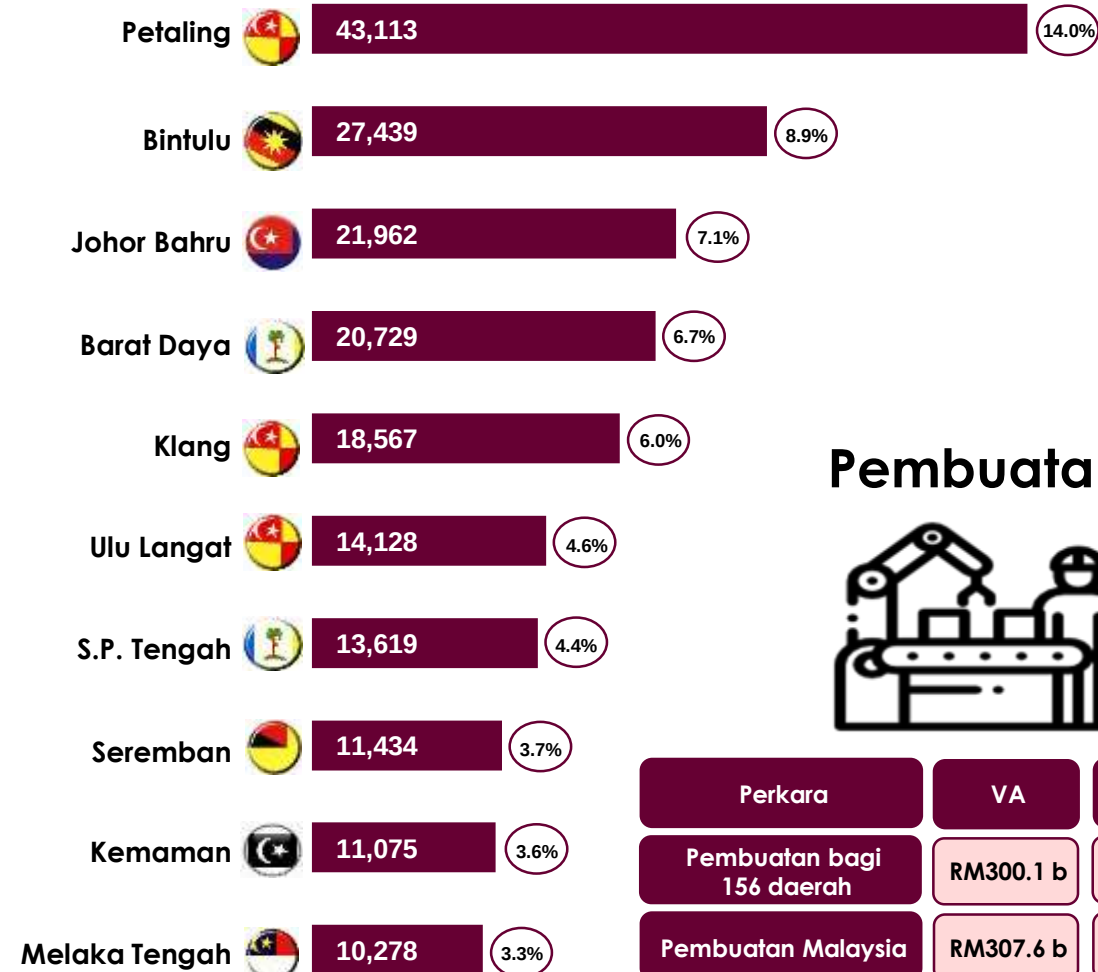
RM juta



Perkhidmatan



RM juta



Pembuatan



10 DAERAH PENYUMBANG UTAMA MENGIKUT AKTIVITI EKONOMI, 2020 (samb.)

RM juta

Petaling  11,128 20.8%

Johor Bahru  2,266 4.2%

Selangor  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%

Pembinaan



Perkara	VA	Sumbangan
Pembinaan bagi 156 daerah	RM39.7 billion	61.1%
Pembinaan Malaysia	RM53.6 billion	45.3%

RM juta

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%

Pertanian



Perkara	VA	Sumbangan
Pertanian bagi 156 daerah	RM97.9 billion	23.0%
Pertanian Malaysia	RM99.1 billion	22.7%

RM juta

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%

Perlombongan & pengkuarian lain



Perkara	VA	Sumbangan
Perlombongan & pengkuarian lain bagi 156 daerah	RM5.5 billion	55.5%
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Malaysia	RM8.6 billion	35.7%

Tidak termasuk subsektor petroleum mentah dan gas asli

Nota:  Sumbangan kepada Malaysia

CITIZEN GENERATED DATA (CGD) A COMPLEMENT TO BEYOND GDP

BEYOND GDP

Measures development beyond economic growth focusing on



social well-being



environmental sustainability



inclusion

strengthened by



WHY CGD MATTERS?



Fills gaps in official DOSM statistics



Brings community voices into development indicators



Ensures vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples) are represented

ACTIONS FOR CSOS/NGOS



Produce quality CGD (community surveys, social audits, citizen science)



Follow DOSM's concepts & frameworks to ensure data validity and integration



Establish data-sharing platforms with DOSM



Focus on underrepresented groups and issues



Support APPGPM-SDG in policy advocacy

PRACTICAL CGD IN MALAYSIA & SUCCESS FACTORS

EXAMPLES OF CITIZEN GENERATED DATA (CGD)

Poverty & Cost of Living



Survey food prices at small shops



Audit rent and utility costs in low-cost flats

Hidden Expenditures



Childcare costs in unregistered centers



Basic medicine costs at pharmacies

Coping Strategies



Household debts at local shops



Reliance on instant noodles or NGO food aid

Daily Quality of Life



Commuting time and transport costs



Mobile internet costs for schoolchildren

Urban–Rural Gaps



Price comparisons of essentials between cities and small towns



Access to clinics (travel time + transport cost).

Note: CGD is produced outside official statistical systems (not collected by NSOs), but complements official statistics

CHALLENGES

Harmonizing methodologies and adhering to DOSM frameworks

Building trust and legitimacy of citizen data

Ensuring sustainable funding and resources

SUCCESS FACTOR

Strong collaboration between DOSM and NGO

Political support through APPGPM-SDG

Open data platforms for public and academic use

Long-term commitment to measuring citizens' well-being



KEY CHALLENGES



Strengthening Data Integration

Strengthening data integration across multiple sources to create a cohesive measurement framework



Improving Subnational Data

Improving subnational data availability to capture regional variations and local development patterns



Addressing Emerging Gaps

Addressing gaps in emerging areas such as informal activities and environmental assets



Ensuring Robust Methodologies

Ensuring that methodologies remain robust, practical and internationally comparable



Enhancing Stakeholder Understanding

Enhancing understanding among stakeholders that progress is inherently multidimensional and that no single indicator alone can fully capture the complexity of development

WAY FORWARD

WAY FOWARD

STRATEGIC NATIONAL DIRECTIONS

1. **Malaysia will embark with the recommendation from High-Level Expert Group** to ensure that our national frameworks are aligned with global standards.
2. **Enhance indicator systems** by expanding theme disaggregation and increasing data granularity to capture diverse population needs on equitable, inclusive and sustainable wellbeing.
3. **Leverage Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)** as key partners in integrating citizen-generated data to complement traditional GDP measures.
4. **Capacity building** for data producers as well as policy makers to support greater uptake of beyond GDP.
5. **Advance local and international cooperation**

A REALISTIC FRAMEWORK FOR PROGRESS



A wellbeing-based approach — encompassing health, education, income, emotional wellbeing, inequality, and the environment — offers a fairer and more comprehensive picture of people's lives.

Looking ahead, we must integrate all these metrics into national policymaking.



Most importantly, development must be inclusive — involving all regions, communities, and segments of society. Only then can we achieve progress that is truly merinl.

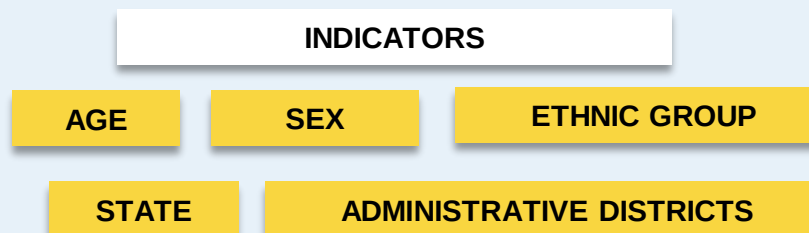
STORYTELLING WITH STATISTICS

MAKING BEYOND-GDP REAL: PRACTICAL TOOLS MALAYSIANS CAN USE TODAY



LIFE EXPECTANCY CALCULATOR

Life Expectancy Calculator is an interactive tool designed to help users estimate average life expectancy based on inputs such as sex, ethnicity and state.



LIFE EXPECTANCY CALCULATOR
CAN BE ACCESSED FROM:



WEB
VERSION



MOBILE
VERSION



<http://kalkulator.dosm.gov.my/lifeexpectancy>

TaniStats

TaniStats Portal

The digital gateway to agricultural statistics, driving data driven agriculture.



TaniFacts



myAgroPrice



myFoodStats



myAgroChain



TableFlex



<https://tanistats.dosm.gov.my/>

MyPAKW



MyPAKW calculates the basic cost of a decent living based on two main factors; location and demographic characteristics, such as age, gender, and household size.

Number of Household

Locality

Administrative Districts

State

Gender of Household Member

Example of output:



Download on the
Google Play



Download on the
App Store



<https://mypakw.dosm.gov.my>

"STATISTICS BLOOM IN HARMONY"

Doesn't matter far or near
Strength in numbers
we don't live in fear

Birds of feather flock together
Statistics our form of adour
We, will always live it up

Prechorus

So let us live in solidarity
And in the world arena we'll succeed
It is statistics that will come to be
The reason we will bloom in harmony



**VIDEO "STATISTICS
BLOOM IN HARMONY"**

[https://bit.ly/STATISTICS
BLOOMINHARMONY](https://bit.ly/STATISTICS_BLOOMINHARMONY)

Chorus

Everybody undivided
Data's where our hearts reside in
There will always be a bind

Just like fire that ignites
That's how brightly lit our dreams are
We'll reach higher than the stars

Sending love to one another
Leaving no one in a slumber
We will stand with unity

Mustering our courage while
Embracing our disparities
We'll achieve our victory

One dream with unity
One love with harmony

THANK YOU

