



KENYATAAN MEDIA

BAGI PRODUKTIVITI BURUH, SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2021

Produktiviti buruh per pekerja bertambah baik pada ST1 2021 dengan penurunan marginal 0.4 peratus (ST4 2020: -2.9%)

PUTRAJAYA, 20 MEI 2021 - Produktiviti buruh per pekerja Malaysia bertambah baik dengan penurunan marginal 0.4 peratus pada ST1 2021 selepas mencatatkan negatif 2.9 peratus pada ST4 2020, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) hari ini melaporkan prestasi produktiviti buruh Malaysia. Statistik ini diterbitkan dalam laporan **PRODUKTIVITI BURUH, SUKU PERTAMA 2021** yang melaporkan statistik produktiviti buruh mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, yang diukur sebagai nilai ditambah per pekerja dan nilai ditambah per jam bekerja.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "**Produktiviti buruh per pekerja pada ST1 2021 bertambah baik dengan penurunan marginal 0.4 peratus (ST4 2020: -2.9%), kejatuhan paling kecil sejak produktiviti buruh negara mula menyusut pada ST1 2020. Pada suku ini, Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Malaysia menguncup 0.5 peratus (ST4 2020: -3.4%) manakala pekerja berkurang 0.04 peratus (ST4 2020: -0.6%) merekodkan sejumlah 15.2 juta orang. Justeru, nilai ditambah per pekerja pada ST1 2021 adalah sebanyak RM22,516 per pekerja (ST4 2020: RM23,604 per pekerja).**

Mengulas mengenai prestasi produktiviti buruh yang diukur mengikut nilai ditambah per jam bekerja, beliau berkata, "Pada suku ini, keadaan ekonomi masih dipengaruhi dengan usaha mengekang COVID-19 menerusi Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP), **jumlah jam bekerja terus berkurang sebanyak 0.9 peratus (ST4 2020: -2.7%) merekodkan 8.5 bilion jam bekerja (ST4 2020: 8.6 bilion jam). Berikutan itu, produktiviti buruh mengikut nilai ditambah per jam bekerja pulih 0.4 peratus (ST4 2020: -0.8%) dengan nilai RM40.2 per jam (ST1 2020: RM40.0 per jam). Pertumbuhan positif bagi produktiviti buruh mengikut nilai ditambah per jam bekerja pada suku ini berikutan penurunan yang lebih besar dalam jumlah jam bekerja berbanding penguncupan marginal nilai ditambah.**"

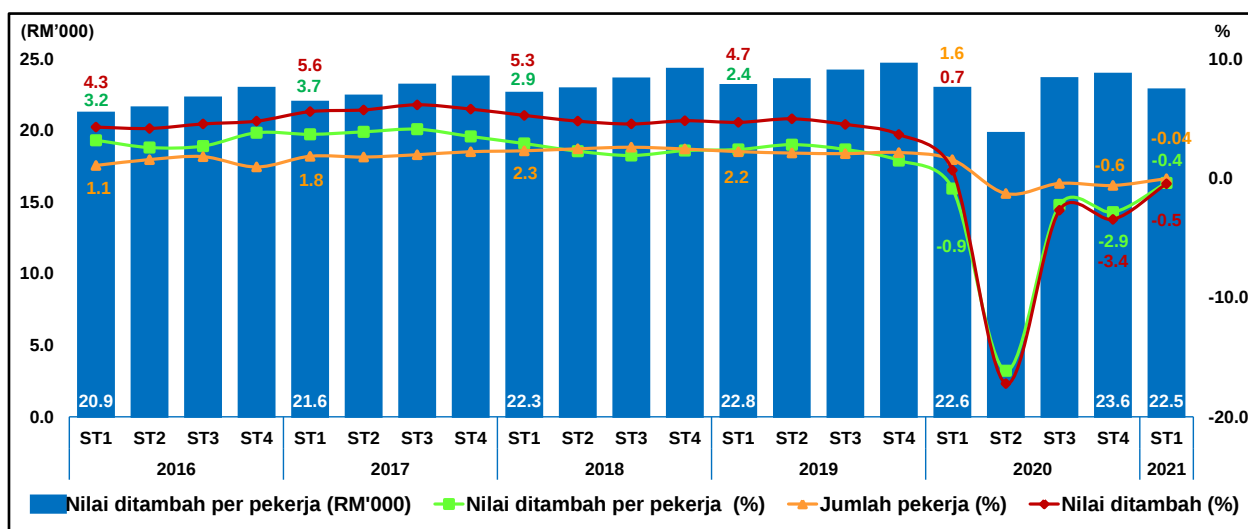
Mengikut sektor ekonomi, sektor Pembuatan terus mencatatkan peningkatan produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi tempoh tiga suku tahun berturut-turut, meningkat 5.9 peratus (ST4 2020: 3.2%). Pada suku ini, tiga subsektor Pembuatan merekodkan pertumbuhan dua digit iaitu Minuman & produk tembakau (15.6%), Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal (10.6%) dan Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan (10.3%). Produktiviti buruh bagi sektor Pertanian pula pulih kepada 1.6 peratus daripada negatif 0.7 peratus pada suku sebelumnya. Sementara itu, produktiviti buruh kekal menurun bagi lain-lain sektor iaitu Perkhidmatan (-2.6%), Perlombongan & Pengkuarian (-3.7%) dan Pembinaan (-8.2%). Di sektor Perkhidmatan, hampir kesemua subsektor mencatatkan pertumbuhan negatif bagi produktiviti buruh kecuali Kewangan & insurans (11.1%) dan Maklumat & komunikasi (2.8%).

Sementara bagi produktiviti buruh mengikut nilai ditambah per jam bekerja, sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan pertumbuhan tertinggi 8.5 peratus (ST4 2020: 6.0%), dengan empat subsektor merekodkan pertumbuhan dua digit iaitu Minuman & produk tembakau (22.8%), Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan (12.9%), Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan (12.8%) dan Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal (11.3%). Sektor Pertanian merekodkan pertumbuhan marginal 0.1 peratus pada ST1 2021 berbanding negatif 0.8 peratus pada ST4 2020. Sebaliknya, pada suku ini sektor Perkhidmatan merekodkan penurunan yang lebih perlahan 1.7 peratus (ST4 2020: -2.7%) dengan pertumbuhan tertinggi produktiviti buruh dicatatkan oleh Kewangan & insurans (9.7%), diikuti oleh Maklumat & komunikasi (4.7%) dan Perdagangan borong & runcit (1.0%). Begitu juga dengan produktiviti buruh sektor Perlombongan & Pengkuarian yang jatuh 2.1 peratus berbanding negatif 6.2 peratus pada ST4 2020. Sementara itu, sektor Pembinaan mengalami penurunan terbesar bagi produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja dengan kadar negatif 8.6 peratus berbanding negatif 6.7 peratus pada suku sebelumnya.

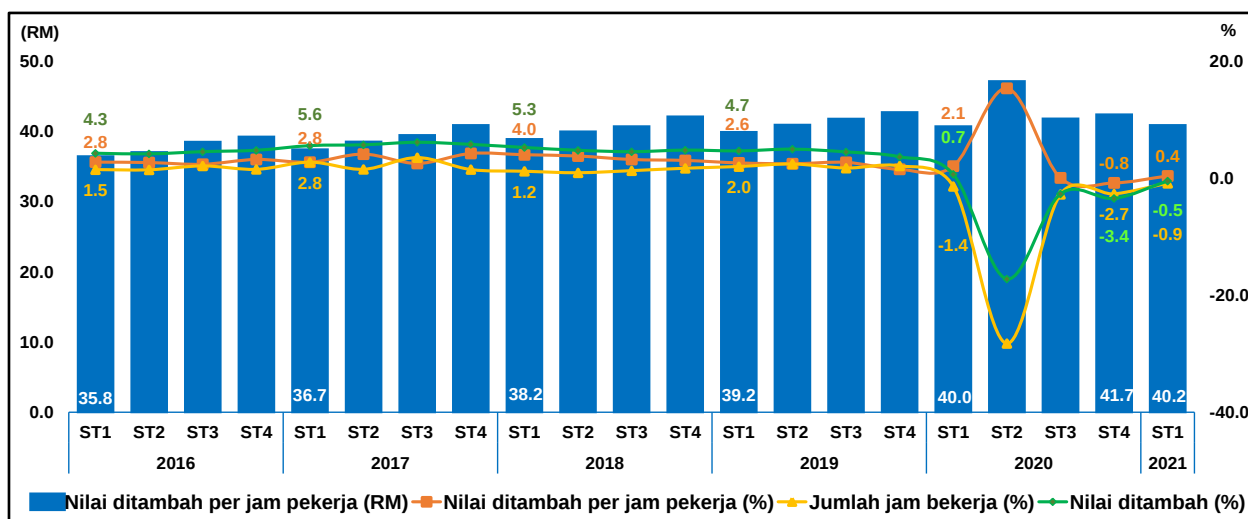
Merumuskan kenyataan beliau, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menekankan bahawa salah satu daripada kesan pandemik COVID-19 adalah dorongan mengadaptasi teknologi digital yang terbukti mampu menjadi penyelesaian praktikal. Semasa PKP, aktiviti ekonomi yang telah beralih kepada platform digital di mana pada masa kini, bekerja dari rumah, menghadiri kelas secara jarak jauh dan membeli-belah dalam talian telah menjadi norma. Krisis kesihatan juga telah mengubah operasi perniagaan dan seterusnya mendorong pengusaha untuk menyusun semula strategi perniagaan mereka. Berikutan itu, perniagaan perlu mempertimbangkan untuk mempercepatkan adaptasi pendigitalan dalam usaha meningkatkan daya tahan di samping mengoptimumkan proses perniagaan. Berhubung hal ini, infrastruktur teknikal yang mapan dan disokong oleh proses digitalisasi pintar merupakan komponen kritikal dalam mengekalkan produktiviti.

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) secara Bersemuka dan Dalam Talian (e-Census) sedang dilaksanakan di seluruh negara sehingga 30 Jun 2021. Semua penduduk Malaysia diseru untuk memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020 bagi memastikan tiada yang ketinggalan kerana data anda masa depan kita. Sila layari portal Banci Malaysia 2020 di www.mycensus.gov.my atau media sosial @MyCensus2020 untuk maklumat lanjut.

Carta 1: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per pekerja, ST116 - ST121



Carta 2: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja, ST116 - ST121



Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
20 MEI 2021



MEDIA STATEMENT

FOR LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, FIRST QUARTER OF 2021

Labour productivity per employment in Q1 2021 improved with a marginal decline of 0.4 per cent (Q4 2020: -2.9%)

PUTRAJAYA, 20 MAY 2021 - Malaysia's labour productivity per employment improved with a marginal decline of 0.4 per cent in Q1 2021 after registering negative 2.9 per cent in Q4 2020, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) reported today on the performance of Malaysia's labour productivity. The statistics is published in the report of **LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, FIRST QUARTER 2021** which presents statistics on labour productivity by economic activity, expressed as value added per employment and value added per hour worked.

According to the Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Labour productivity per employment in Q1 2021 improved with a marginal decline of 0.4 per cent (Q4 2020: -2.9%), the smallest decrease since the country's labour productivity began to decline in Q1 2020. During this quarter, Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product contracted 0.5 per cent (Q4 2020: -3.4%) while employment lessened by 0.04 per cent (Q4 2020: -0.6%) to record 15.2 million persons. Hence, value added per employment in Q1 2021 amounted to RM22,516 per person (Q4 2020: RM23,604 per person).

While elaborating on the labour productivity by value added per hour worked, he said, "In this quarter, with the economy still being influenced by COVID-19 containment measures mainly the Movement Control Order (MCO), total hours worked continued to drop by 0.9% (Q4 2020: -2.7%) recording a total of 8.5 billion hours worked (Q4 2020: 8.6 billion hours). As a result, labour productivity by value added per hour worked rebounded to 0.4 per cent (Q4 2020: -0.8%) with a level of RM40.2 per hour (Q1 2020: RM40.0 per hour). Positive growth in labour productivity by value added per hour worked during this quarter following larger decline in total hours worked as opposed to marginal contraction in value added."

From the economic sector point of view, Manufacturing sector continued to post an increase in labour productivity per employment for three consecutive quarters, rising by 5.9 per cent (Q4 2020: 3.2%). During this quarter, three Manufacturing sub-sectors recorded double digit growth namely Beverages & tobacco products (15.6%), Electrical, electronic & optical products (10.6%) and Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair (10.3%). Labour productivity for Agriculture sector turned around to 1.6 per cent from negative 0.7 per cent in the preceding quarter. In the meantime, labour productivity in other sectors namely Services (-2.6%), Mining & Quarrying (-3.7%) and Construction (-8.2%) remained decreased. In Services sector, almost all sub-sectors registered negative growth of labour productivity except for Finance & insurance (11.1%) and Information & communication (2.8%).

As for labour productivity by value added per hour worked, Manufacturing sector posted the highest growth of 8.5 per cent (Q4 2020: 6.0%), with four sub-sectors recording double digit growth which were Beverages & tobacco products (22.8%), Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair (12.9%), Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing (12.8%) and Electrical, electronic & optical products (11.3%). Agriculture sector recorded marginal growth of 0.1 per cent in Q1 2021 as compared to negative 0.8 per cent in Q4 2020. On the contrary, Services sector recorded a slower decline of 1.7 per cent in this quarter (Q4 2020: -2.7%) with the highest growth of labour productivity was posted by Finance & insurance (9.7%), followed by Information & communication (4.7%) and Wholesale & retail trade (1.0%). Similarly with labour productivity for Mining & Quarrying sector which declined 2.1 per cent as opposed to negative 6.2 per cent in Q4 2020. In the meantime, the Construction sector had the largest drop in labour productivity per hour worked with a negative rate of 8.6 per cent as against negative 6.7 per cent in the previous quarter.

Concluding his statement, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin highlighted that one of the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic was a push towards greater digital adoption as digital technologies prove to be a practical solutions. During MCO, the economic activity has shifted to digital platform whereby working from home, attending classes remotely and online shopping are now the norm. The health crisis has also changed the way businesses operate and subsequently forcing them to restrategise their business operation. Hence, businesses should consider accelerating adaptation of digitalisation in order to improve resilience while also optimising business processes. In this regards, strong technical infrastructures coupled with smart digital processes are critical components in maintaining productivity.

The Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) via face to face and online (e-Census) is being conducted nationwide until 30th June 2021. All Malaysian residents are urged to cooperate in realising the success of Malaysia Census 2020 to ensure that no one is left behind as your data is our future. Please visit the Malaysia Census 2020 portal at www.mycensus.gov.my or social media @MyCensus2020 for more info.

Chart 1: Labour productivity, value added per employment, Q116 - Q121

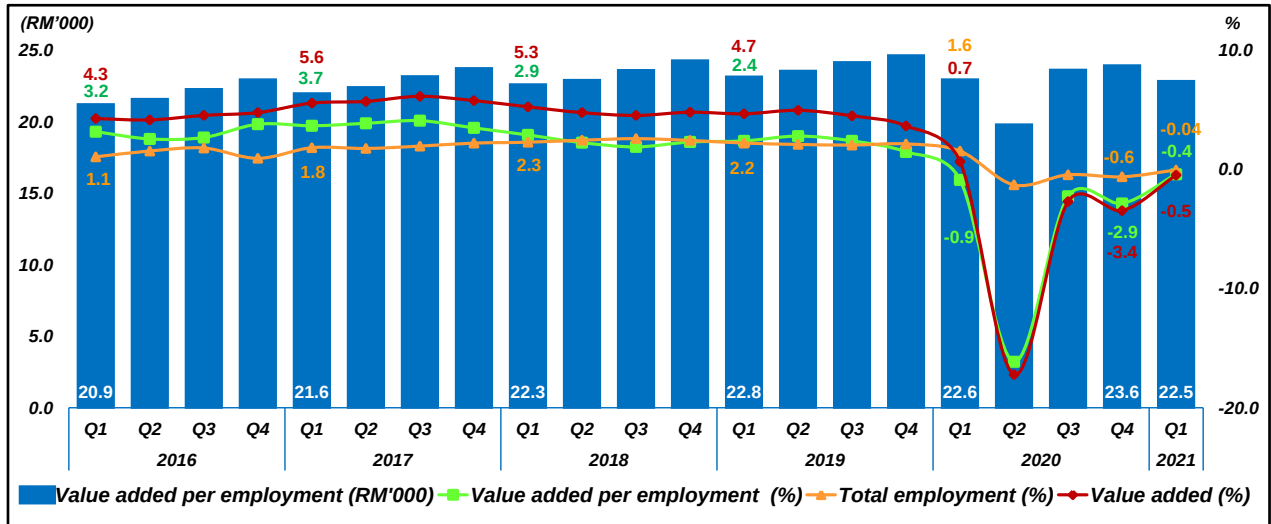
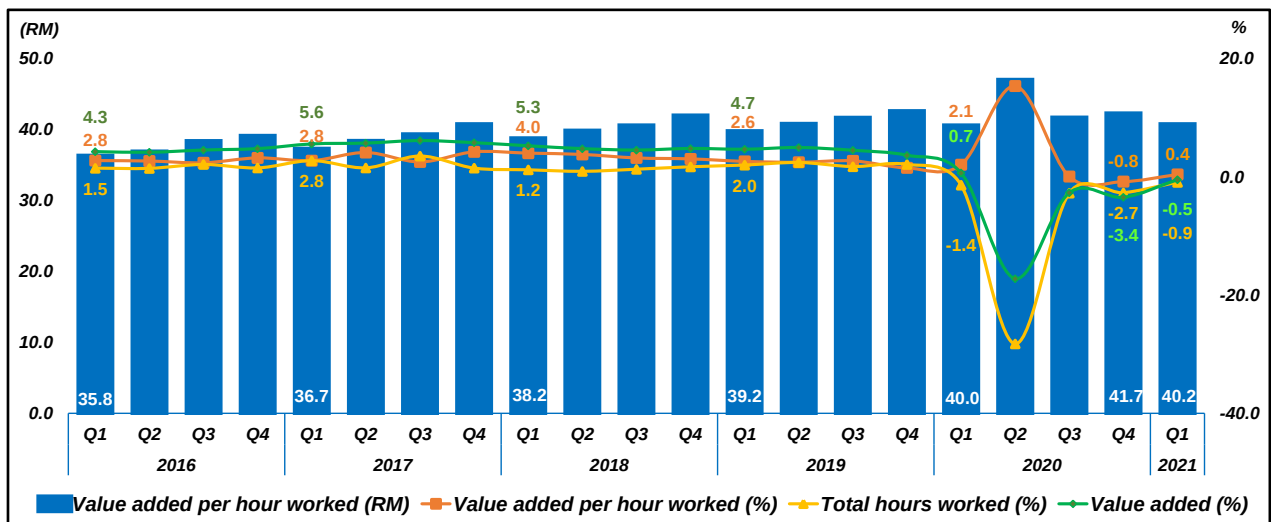


Chart 2: Labour productivity, value added per hour worked, Q116 - Q121



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THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
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