



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA PRODUKTIVITI BURUH, SUKU KETIGA 2023

Produktiviti buruh negara mencatatkan RM42.2 per jam pada suku ketiga 2023, merosot 0.9 peratus

PUTRAJAYA, 23 November 2023 – Produktiviti buruh Malaysia yang diukur dari segi nilai ditambah per jam bekerja merosot 0.9 peratus pada suku ketiga 2023 dengan jumlah jam bekerja meningkat 4.2 peratus bagi merekodkan 9.4 bilion jam, seperti dilaporkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) hari ini dalam sebaran **Statistik Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, Suku Ketiga 2023**.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Ekonomi Malaysia meningkat 3.3 peratus pada suku ketiga 2023 selepas mencatatkan pertumbuhan 2.9 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya, manakala jumlah bilangan pekerjaan meningkat kepada 16.3 juta orang, menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 2.7 peratus (ST2 2023: 16.1 juta orang; 2.8%)."

Mengulas lanjut mengenai prestasi produktiviti buruh, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, " Dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pekerjaan yang lebih kukuh, produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja pada suku ketiga 2023 memulih sedikit kepada negatif 0.9 peratus, RM42.2 per jam (ST2 2023: -1.1%; RM40.6 per jam), **[Carta 1]** manakala produktiviti buruh seperti yang dinyatakan sebagai nilai ditambah bagi setiap pekerja meneruskan trend kenaikan iaitu dengan peningkatan 0.6 peratus kepada RM24,465 per pekerja (ST2 2023: 0.02%; RM23,408 per pekerja)." **[Carta 2]**

Melihat kepada **prestasi sektor** bagi produktiviti buruh yang diukur sebagai **nilai ditambah per jam bekerja**, sektor **Pembinaan** dan **Perkhidmatan** memacu prestasi keseluruhan dengan mencatatkan kenaikan masing-masing sebanyak 5.2 peratus (ST2 2023: 3.5%), dan 0.1 peratus (ST2 2023: 0.1%), tahun ke tahun, manakala tiga

sektor menunjukkan penurunan, iaitu, sektor **Pembuatan** pada negatif 4.5 peratus (ST2 2023: -3.9%), **sektor Pertanian** pada negatif 1.0 peratus (ST2 2023 :-2.8%), dan sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** pada negatif 0.4 peratus (ST2 2023: -6.7%).

Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bagi sektor **Perkhidmatan** disumbangkan oleh pertumbuhan positif bagi lima subsektor utama iaitu Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (6.9%); Perdagangan borong dan runcit (3.2%), Perkhidmatan lain (2.5%); Maklumat dan komunikasi (1.4%); dan Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (0.9%), manakala tiga subsektor lain merekodkan pertumbuhan negatif, iaitu Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (-5.2%); Kewangan dan insurans (-5.1%); dan Utiliti (-2.6%).

Sementara itu, majoriti subsektor utama bagi sektor **Pembuatan** menunjukkan pertumbuhan negatif bagi produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja, iaitu Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (-7.7%); Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (-6.4%); Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (-4.8%); Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan (-3.5%); Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (-2.0%), manakala tiga subsektor lain menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif, iaitu Minuman dan produk tembakau (5.6%); Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (2.8%); dan Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas (2.6%).

Dari segi **prestasi mengikut sektor** bagi produktiviti buruh yang dinyatakan sebagai nilai ditambah per pekerja, sektor **Pembinaan** dan sektor **Perkhidmatan** mencatatkan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun yang lebih ketara masing-masing sebanyak 5.7 peratus (ST2 2023: 5.2%) dan 1.8 peratus (ST2 2023: 1.0%). Sementara itu, sektor **Pertanian** menunjukkan pemulihan dengan pertumbuhan 0.2 peratus selepas merekodkan penurunan pada suku tahun sebelumnya (ST2 2023: -1.2%), manakala sektor **Pembuatan** dan sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** mencatatkan penurunan masing-masing sebanyak negatif 3.1 peratus (ST2 2023: -2.6%) dan negatif 0.5 peratus (ST2 2023: -3.0%).

Lima subsektor yang menunjukkan peningkatan dalam produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi sektor **Perkhidmatan** adalah Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (7.6%); Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (6.1%); Perkhidmatan lain (4.3%); Perdagangan borong dan runcit (3.5%); dan Utiliti (2.0%); manakala tiga subsektor merekodkan penurunan, iaitu

Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (-3.2%); Kewangan dan insurans (-2.4%) dan Maklumat dan komunikasi (-1.0%).

Melihat kepada sektor **Pembuatan**, terdapat tiga subsektor yang menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif bagi produktiviti buruh per pekerja, iaitu Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (3.9%), Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (2.3%); dan Minuman dan produk tembakau (0.4%); manakala terdapat lima subsektor mencatatkan pertumbuhan negatif iaitu Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (-5.2%); Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (-3.9%); Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (-3.0%); Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (-2.5%); dan Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (-1.0%).

Merumuskan kenyataan beliau, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Bagi mempertingkatkan produktiviti buruh, pelaburan pembangunan modal insan dengan menggabungkan kurikulum digital yang bertepatan dan pembangunan kemahiran serta dorongan pembelajaran sepanjang hayat adalah diperlukan. Untuk menyokong adaptasi inovasi dan teknologi, pekerja berkemahiran adalah sangat penting bagi membuka potensi pertumbuhan ekonomi. Segala usaha perlu dipergiat secara berterusan bagi melahirkan bakat berkualiti tinggi untuk mendokong aspirasi kerajaan Malaysia dalam menjadi negara maju dan inklusif.”

Data siri masa dan maklumat lanjut berkaitan pasaran buruh boleh diperolehi daripada portal *Malaysia Labour Market Interactive Data* (MyLMID). Untuk maklumat lanjut, sila layari <https://mbls.dosm.gov.my/mylmid/> atau imbas kod QR di bawah.



DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan menjalankan Banci Pertanian pada tahun 2024. Mohon layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah “Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian.”

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”.

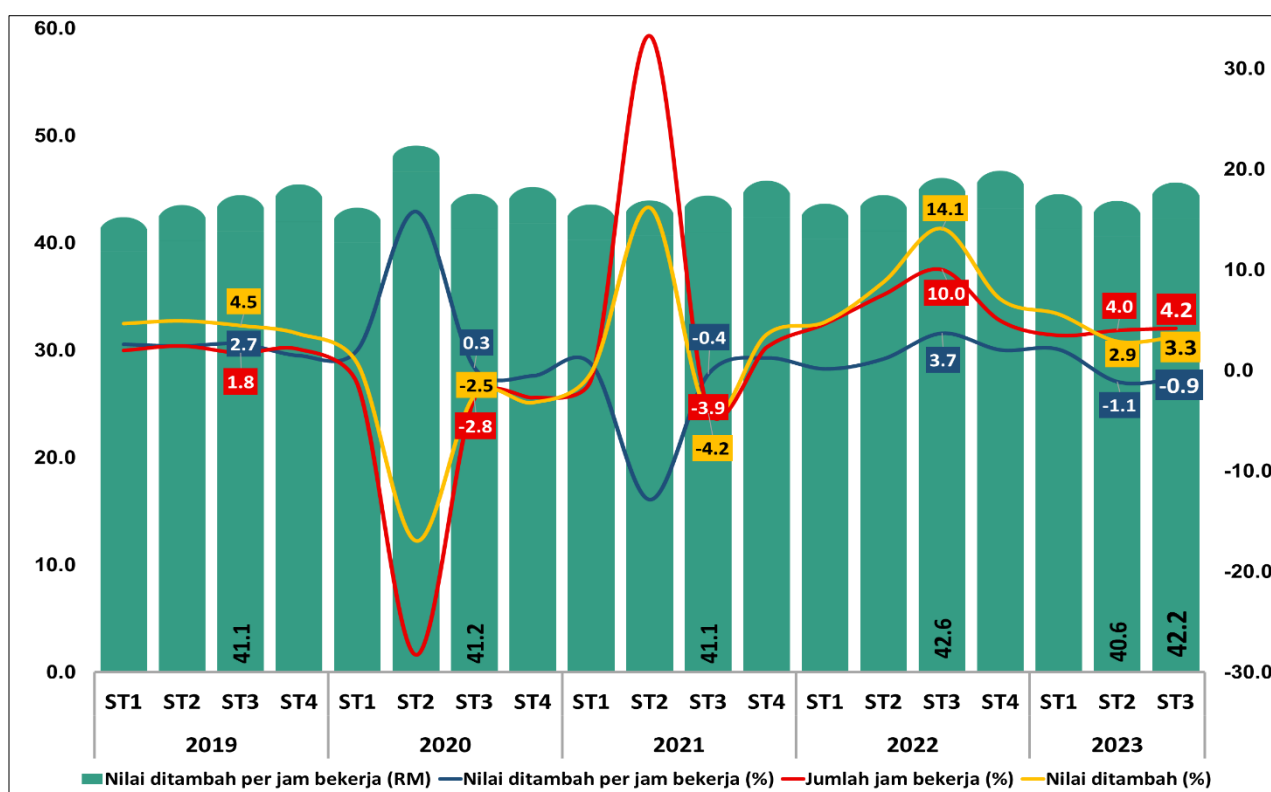
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PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA

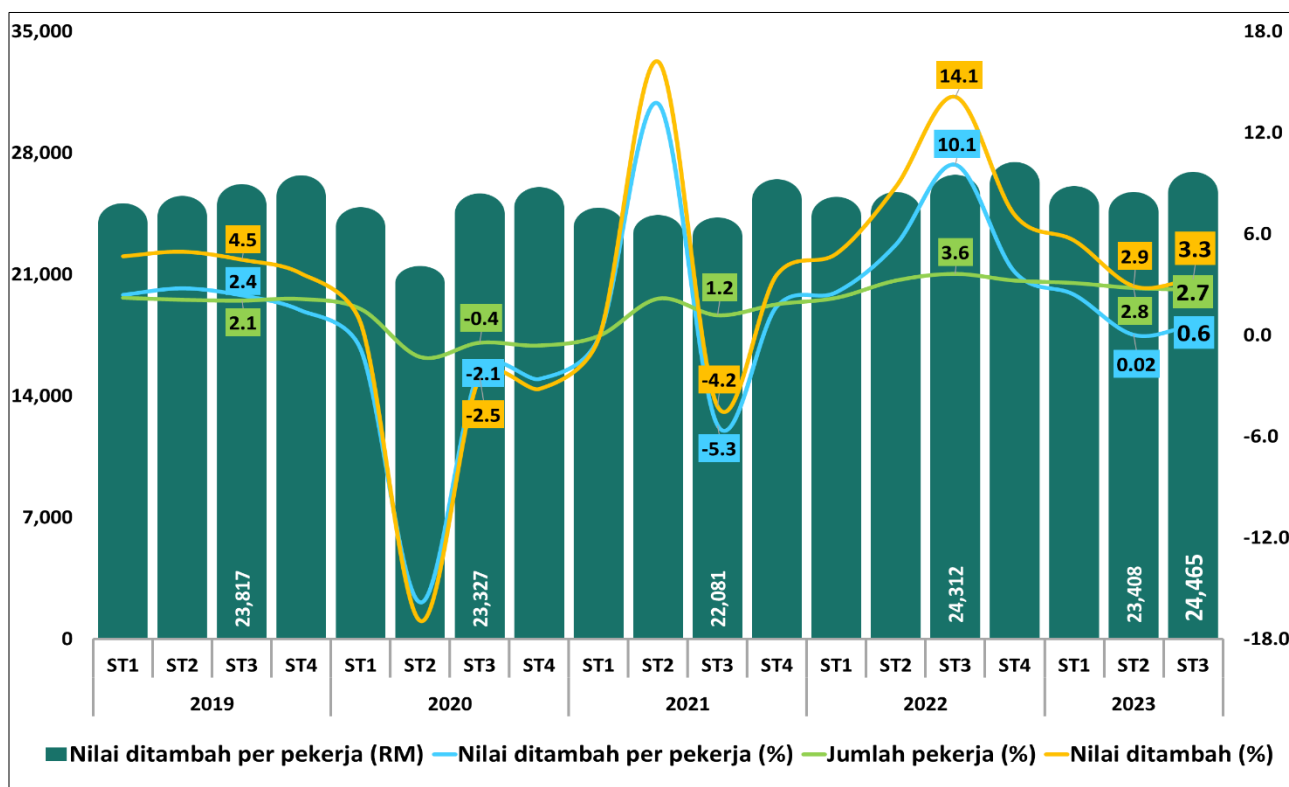
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

23 NOVEMBER 2023

Carta 1: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja, ST1 2019 - ST3 2023



Carta 2: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per pekerja, ST1 2019 - ST3 2023





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, THIRD QUARTER 2023

National labour productivity registered RM42.2 per hour in the third quarter of 2023, deteriorated 0.9 per cent

PUTRAJAYA, 23rd November 2023 – Malaysia's labour productivity measured as value added per hour worked deteriorated 0.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2023 with total hours worked rose 4.2 per cent to register 9.4 billion hours, as reported by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) in today's release of **Labour Productivity Statistics, Malaysia, Third Quarter of 2023**.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "Malaysia's economy rose 3.3 per cent in the third quarter of 2023 after recorded 2.9 per cent growth in the last quarter, while the total number of employment increased to 16.3 million persons, indicating a year-on-year growth of 2.7 per cent (Q2 2023: 16.1 million persons; 2.8%)."

Commenting further on the performance of labour productivity, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "With the stronger growth of economic and employment, labour productivity per hour worked in the third quarter of 2023 slightly improved to negative 0.9 per cent, RM42.2 per hour (Q2 2023: -1.1%; RM40.6 per hour), **[Chart 1]** while labour productivity as expressed by value added per employment continued its upward trend, with a 0.6 per cent increase, or equivalent to RM24,465 (Q2 2023: 0.02%; RM23,408 per person)." **[Chart 2]**

Looking at the **sectoral performance** for labour productivity measured as **valued added per hour worked**, **Construction** and **Services** sectors steered the overall performance by posting an increase of 5.2 per cent (Q2 2023: 3.5%) and 0.1 per cent (Q2 2023: 0.1%),

year-on-year, respectively, while three sectors showed decline, namely **Manufacturing** sector at negative 4.5 per cent (Q2 2023: -3.9%), **Agriculture** sector at negative 1.0 per cent (Q2 2023: -2.8%), and **Mining and quarrying** sector at negative 0.4 per cent (Q2 2023: -6.7%).

The labour productivity per hour worked for **Services** sector was attributed by positive growth of its five main sub-sectors, namely Transportation and storage (6.9%); Wholesale and retail trade (3.2%), Other services (2.5%); Information and communication (1.4%); and Real estate and business services (0.9%), while the other three sub-sectors recorded negative growth, namely Food & beverages and accommodation (-5.2%); Finance and insurance (-5.1%); and Utilities (-2.6%).

Meanwhile, the majority of the **Manufacturing** main sub-sectors demonstrated negative growth in labour productivity per hour worked, namely Electrical, electronic and optical products (-7.7%); Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (-6.4%); Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic product (-4.8%); Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (-3.5%); and Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-2.0%), whereas the other three sub-sectors showed positive growth, namely Beverages and tobacco products (5.6%); Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (2.8%); and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (2.6%).

In terms of the **sectoral performance** for labour productivity as expressed by **value added per employment**, **Construction** and **Services** sectors recorded significant year-on-year growth of 5.7 per cent (Q2 2023: 5.2%) and 1.8 per cent (Q2 2023: 1.0%), respectively, as well as the **Agriculture** sector showed a slight recovery of 0.2 per cent growth after a decline in the previous quarter (Q2 2023: -1.2%). On the other hand, **Manufacturing** and **Mining and quarrying** sectors recorded growth of negative 3.1 per cent (Q2 2023: -2.6%) and negative 0.5 per cent (Q2 2023: -3.0%), respectively.

Five sub-sectors which showed increments in labour productivity per employment for **Services** sector were Transportation and storage (7.6%); Real estate and business services (6.1%); Other services (4.3%); Wholesale and retail trade (3.5%); and Utilities

(2.0%); while three sub-sectors shrank, namely Food & beverages and accommodation (-3.2%); Finance and insurance (-2.4%) and Information and communication (-1.0%).

Emphasizing on the **Manufacturing** sector, there were three sub-sectors that demonstrated positive growth in labour productivity per employment, namely Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (3.9%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (2.3%); and Beverages and tobacco products (0.4%); while there were five sub-sectors recorded negative growth, namely Electrical, electronic and optical products (-5.2%); Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (-3.9%); Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (-3.0%); Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (-2.5%); and Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-1.0%).

Concluding his statement, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "In order to boost labour productivity, there is a need of investing in human capital development by incorporating the right digital curriculum and skills development, as well as foster a culture of lifelong learning. To facilitate innovation and technology adoption, skilled workers are crucial to unlock potential economic growth. All efforts need to be continuously intensified in producing high quality talent pool to support the Malaysian government's aspiration of becoming an advanced and inclusive country".

Time series statistics and more information on the labour market can be obtained from the Malaysia Labour Market Interactive Data (MyLMID) portal. For more information, please visit <https://mbls.dosm.gov.my/mylmid/> or scan the QR code below.



DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalog of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will conduct the Agricultural Census in 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agriculture Development."

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is “Statistics is the Essence of Life”.

Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

23RD NOVEMBER 2023

Chart 1: Labour productivity, value added per hour worked, Q1 2019 - Q3 2023

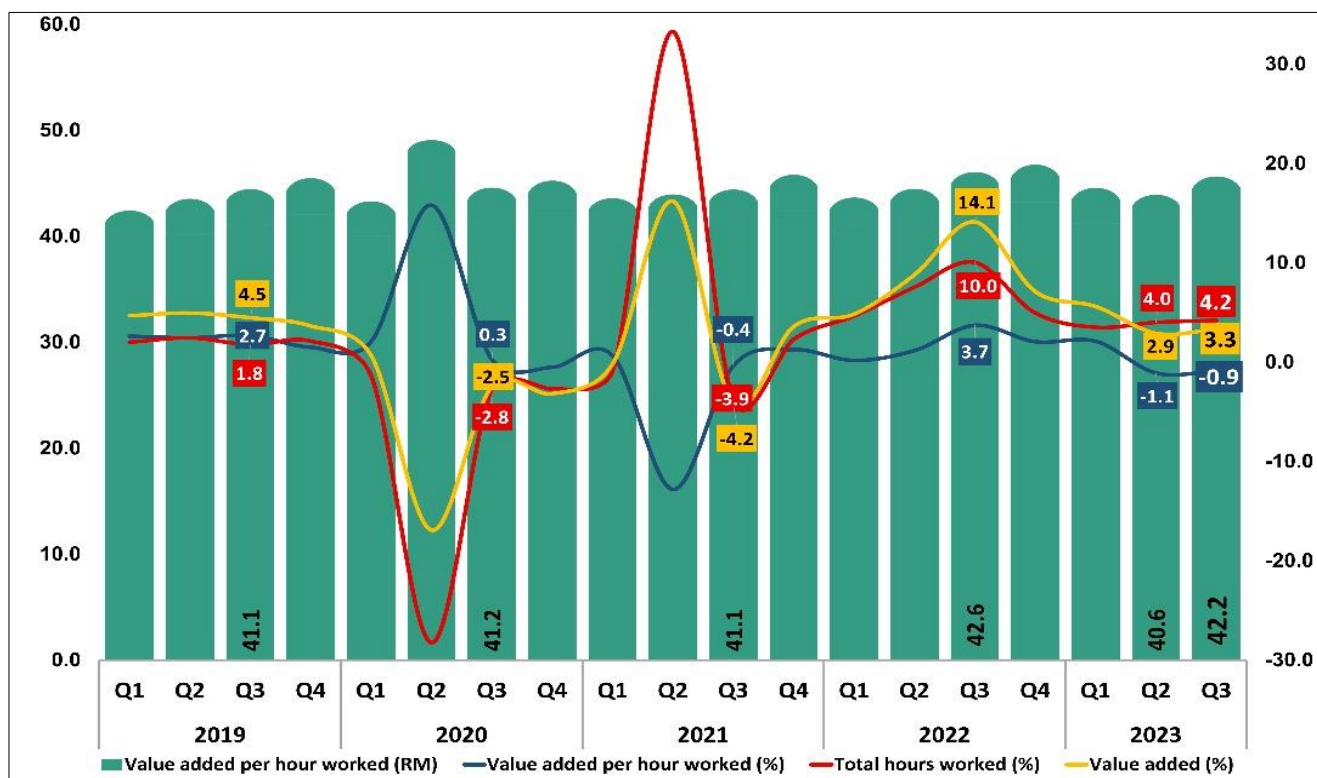


Chart 2: Labour productivity, value added per employment, Q1 2019 - Q3 2023

