



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

PRODUKTIVITI BURUH, SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2024

Produktiviti buruh negara meningkat 1.9 peratus pada suku tahun pertama 2024 dengan nilai ditambah per jam bekerja pada RM42.0 per jam

PUTRAJAYA, 23 Mei 2024 – Produktiviti buruh Malaysia mencatat pertumbuhan 1.9 peratus dengan jumlah jam bekerja meningkat 2.2 peratus bagi merekodkan 9.5 bilion jam, sejajar dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi 4.2 peratus pada suku pertama 2024. Ini dilaporkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) hari ini dalam sebaran **Statistik Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2024**.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, jumlah bilangan pekerja yang dicatatkan ialah 16.4 juta orang, menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 2.1 peratus pada suku pertama 2024 (ST4 2023: 16.3 juta orang; 2.5%).

Mengulas lanjut mengenai prestasi produktiviti buruh negara, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Kedudukan ekonomi yang menggalakkan, disokong oleh keadaan pasaran buruh yang stabil dan kadar pengangguran yang rendah menyebabkan produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja pada suku tahun pertama 2024 meningkat 1.9 peratus, bagi merekodkan RM42.0 per jam (ST1 2023: RM41.2 per jam), **[Carta 1]** manakala produktiviti buruh per pekerja mencatatkan pertumbuhan 2.0 peratus kepada RM24,230 per pekerja (ST1 2023: RM23,744 per pekerja).” **[Carta 2]**

Dari segi **prestasi sektoral** bagi produktiviti buruh yang diukur sebagai nilai ditambah **per jam bekerja**, sektor **Pembinaan** memacu prestasi keseluruhan dengan mencatatkan peningkatan ketara sebanyak 12.5 peratus (ST4 2023: 2.6%), tahun ke tahun, diikuti oleh sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** pada 2.7 peratus (ST4 2023: 1.5%), sektor

Perkhidmatan pada 1.8 peratus (ST4 2023: 1.4%), dan sektor **Pertanian** pada 0.9 peratus (ST4 2023: 1.0%), manakala sektor **Pembuatan** menyusut pada negatif 0.3 peratus (ST4 2023: -2.8%).

Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja menunjukkan peningkatan bagi kesemua subsektor **Perkhidmatan**, iaitu Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (10.4%); Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (7.2%), Utiliti (6.8%); Perkhidmatan lain (2.5%); Perdagangan borong dan runcit (1.6%); dan Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (1.1%); kecuali Kewangan dan insurans (-9.0%); dan Maklumat dan komunikasi (-1.8%).

Sementara itu, empat subsektor menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif dalam produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bagi sektor **Pembuatan**, iaitu Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (6.1%); Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (3.1%); Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (2.8%); dan Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (2.3%); manakala empat subsektor lain yang merekodkan pertumbuhan negatif ialah Minuman dan produk tembakau (-9.3%); Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (-3.0%); Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (-2.9%); dan Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (-2.4%).

Dengan melihat kepada **prestasi sektoral** bagi produktiviti buruh yang dinyatakan sebagai nilai ditambah per pekerja, semua sektor menunjukkan peningkatan, diterajui oleh sektor **Pembinaan** pada 10.7 peratus (ST4 2023: 2.4%); tahun ke tahun, diikuti oleh sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** pada 5.7 peratus (ST4 2023: 3.2%); sektor **Perkhidmatan** pada 1.9 peratus (ST4 2023: 1.1%); sektor **Pertanian** pada 1.5 peratus (ST4 2023: 1.1%); dan sektor **Pembuatan** pada 0.2 peratus (ST4 2023: -3.2%).

Enam subsektor yang menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan positif dalam produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi sektor **Perkhidmatan** ialah Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (8.1%); Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (7.3%); Perkhidmatan lain (3.6%); Utiliti (3.6%); Perdagangan borong dan runcit (1.2%); dan Maklumat dan komunikasi (0.5%); manakala dua subsektor lain merosot iaitu Kewangan dan insurans (-1.3%); dan Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (-0.4%).

Pertumbuhan positif dalam produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi sektor **Pembuatan** disumbangkan oleh peningkatan dalam lima subsektor iaitu Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (5.1%); Minuman dan produk tembakau (4.7%); Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (2.3%); Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (0.9%); dan Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (0.8%); manakala tiga subsektor lain mencatatkan penurunan iaitu Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (-3.9%); Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (-0.7%); dan Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (-0.1%).

Merumuskan kenyataan beliau, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Produktiviti buruh dijangka mencatatkan prospek yang lebih baik memandangkan ekonomi Malaysia semakin pulih. Momentum positif pertumbuhan pasaran buruh dan aktiviti perniagaan yang berkembang pesat serta pengukuhan modal insan adalah antara faktor peningkatan produktiviti buruh.”

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.



Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (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>.

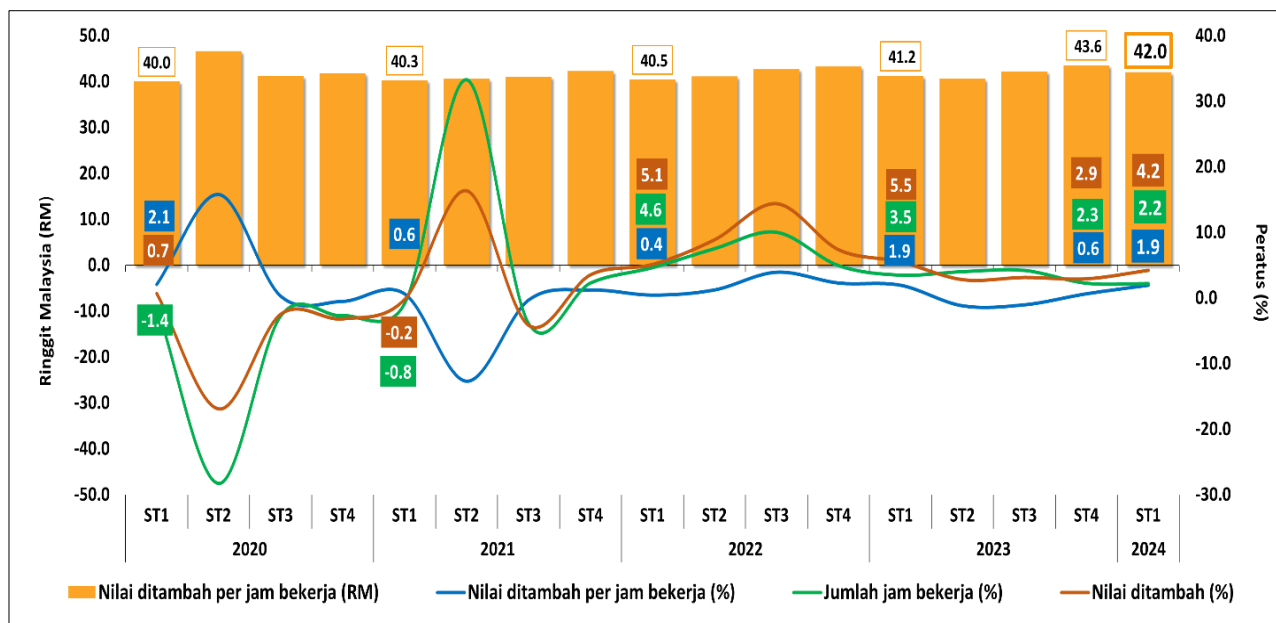
DOSM akan menjalankan Banci Pertanian pada tahun 2024. Mohon layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah “Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian.”

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”. DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke 75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

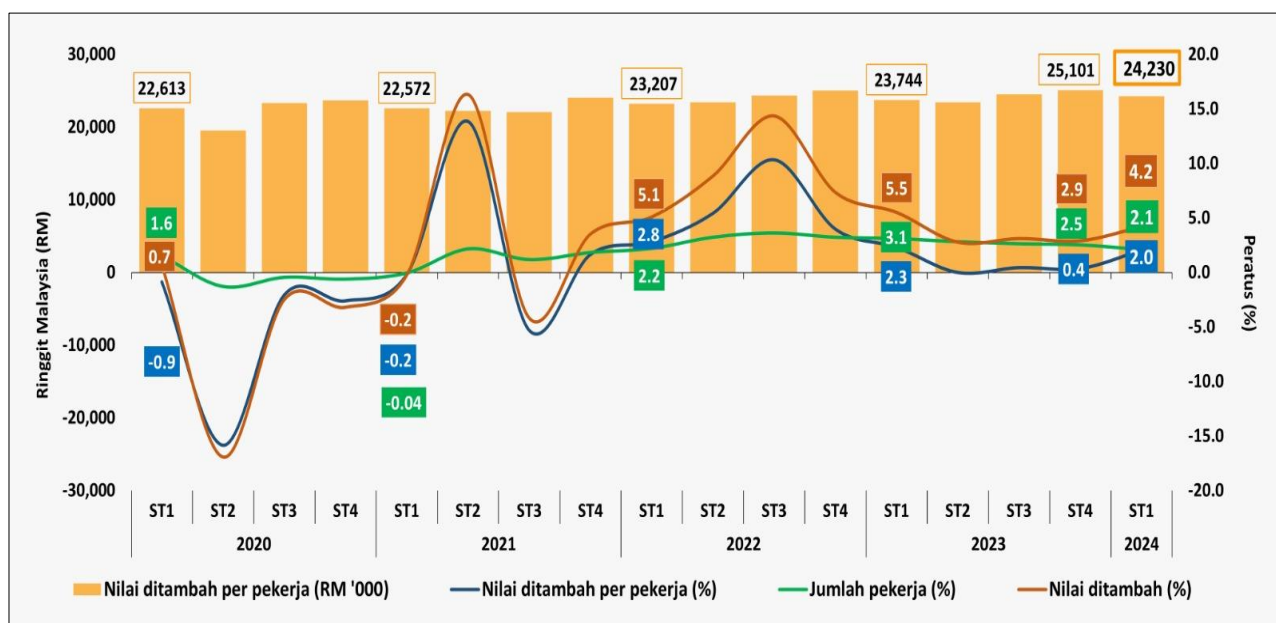
Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
23 MEI 2024**

Carta 1: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja, ST1 2020 – ST1 2024



Carta 2: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per pekerja, ST1 2020 – ST1 2024





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, FIRST QUARTER OF 2024

***National labour productivity increased 1.9 per cent in the first quarter of 2024
with value added per hour worked at RM42.0 per hour***

PUTRAJAYA, 23 May 2024 – Malaysia's labour productivity posted 1.9 per cent growth with total hours worked increased 2.2 per cent to register 9.5 billion hours, aligned with 4.2 per cent economic growth in the first quarter of 2024. This is reported by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) in today's release of **Labour Productivity Statistics, Malaysia, First Quarter of 2024**.

According to Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, the total number of employment registered was 16.4 million persons, indicating year-on-year growth of 2.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2024 (Q4 2023: 16.3 million persons; 2.5%).

Elaborating on the performance of national labour productivity, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The favourable economic position, supported by stable labour market conditions and low unemployment rates caused labour productivity per hour worked in the first quarter of 2024 to increase by 1.9 per cent, to record RM42.0 per hour (Q1 2023: RM41.2 per hour), **[Chart 1]** while labour productivity per employment posted 2.0 per cent growth to register RM24,230 per person (Q1 2023: RM23,744 per person)." **[Chart 2]**

In terms of **sectoral performance** for labour productivity measured as value added **per hour worked**, the **Construction** sector drove the overall performance by posting a significant increase of 12.5 per cent (Q4 2023: 2.6%), year-on-year, followed by the **Mining and quarrying sector** at 2.7 per cent (Q4 2023: 1.5%), the **Services** sector at

1.8 per cent (Q4 2023: 1.4%), and the **Agriculture sector** at 0.9 per cent (Q4 2023: 1.0%), while the **Manufacturing** sector shrunk at a negative 0.3 per cent (Q4 2023: -2.8%).

*Labour productivity per hour worked showed an increment across all the **Services** subsectors, namely Transportation and storage (10.4%); Real estate and business services (7.2%); Utilities (6.8%); Other services (2.5%); Wholesale and retail trade (1.6%); and Food & beverages and accommodation (1.1%); except for Finance and insurance (-9.0%); and Information and communication (-1.8%).*

*Meanwhile, four subsectors showed positive growth in labour productivity per hour worked for the **Manufacturing** sector, namely Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (6.1%); Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (3.1%); Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (2.8%); and Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (2.3%); whereas the other four subsectors that recorded negative growth were Beverages and tobacco products (-9.3%); Electrical, electronic and optical products (-3.0%); Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic product (-2.9%); and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (-2.4%).*

*By looking at the **sectoral performance** for labour productivity as expressed by **value added per employment**, all sectors showed an increase, led by the **Construction** sector at 10.7 per cent (Q4 2023: 2.4%), year-on-year, followed by the **Mining and quarrying** sector at 5.7 per cent (Q4 2023: 3.2%); the **Services** sector at 1.9 per cent (Q4 2023: 1.1%); the **Agriculture** sector at 1.5 per cent (Q4 2023: 1.1%); and the **Manufacturing sector** at 0.2 per cent (Q4 2023: -3.2%).*

*Six subsectors that contributed to the positive growth in labour productivity per employment for the **Services** sector were Transportation and storage (8.1%); Real estate and business services (7.3%); Other services (3.6%); Utilities (3.6%); Wholesale and retail trade (1.2%); and Information and communication (0.5%); while the other two subsectors recorded negative growth, namely Finance and insurance (-1.3%); Food & beverages and accommodation (-0.4%).*

The positive growth in labour productivity per employment for the **Manufacturing sector** attributed to an increase in its five subsectors, namely Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (5.1%); Beverages and tobacco products (4.7%); Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (2.3%); Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (0.9%); and Electrical, electronic and optical products (0.8%); while the other three subsectors recorded a decline, namely Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (-3.9%); Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (-0.7%); and Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (-0.1%).

Concluding his statement, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "Labour productivity is expected to post a better outlook as Malaysia's economy is recovering. The positive momentum of labour market growth and thriving business activities as well as strengthening human capital are among the factors for the enhancement of labour productivity."

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.



The Department of Statistics Malaysia (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>.

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 Agricultural 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”. DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
23 MAY 2024**

Chart 1: Labour productivity, value added per hour worked, Q1 2020 – Q1 2024

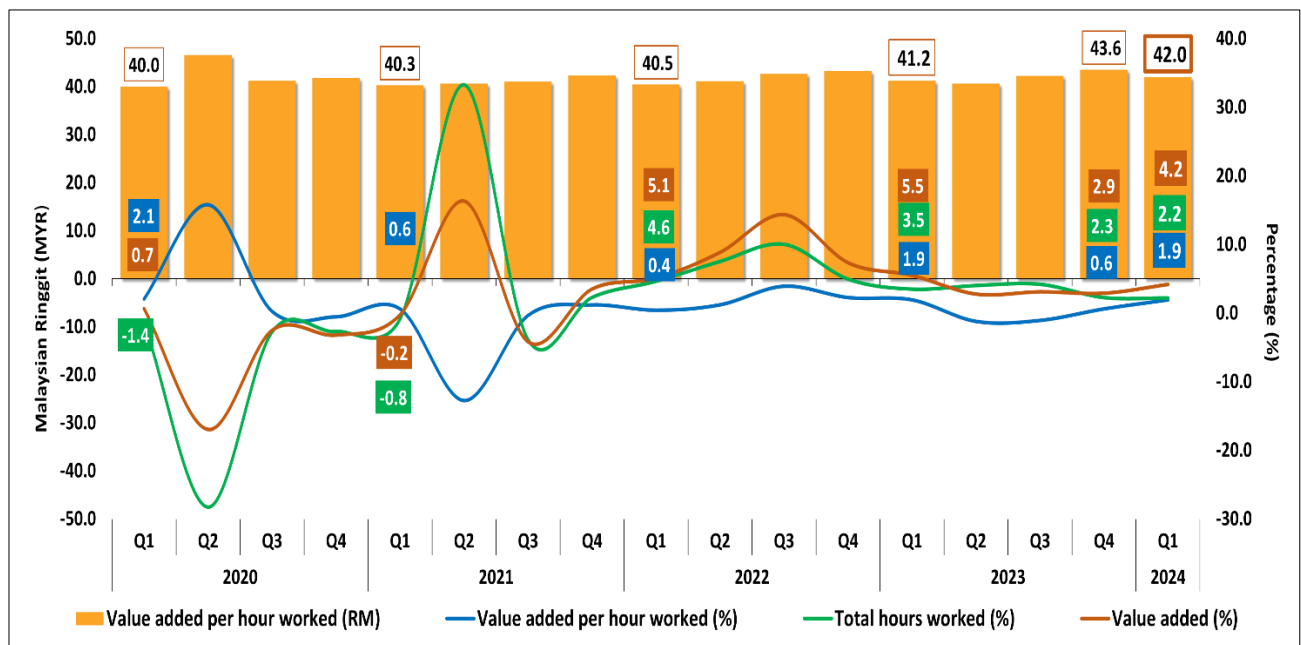


Chart 2: Labour productivity, value added per employment, Q1 2020 – Q1 2024

