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KENYATAAN MEDIA

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JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

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PRODUKTIVITI BURUH SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2024

Produktiviti buruh negara meningkat 2.4 peratus pada suku tahun kedua 2024, mencatatkan RM41.7 per jam

PUTRAJAYA, 22 OGOS 2024 – Produktiviti buruh Malaysia yang diukur mengikut nilai ditambah per jam bekerja meningkat 2.4 peratus dengan jumlah jam bekerja meningkat 3.4 peratus bagi merekodkan 9.6 bilion jam, sejajar dengan pengukuhan ekonomi 5.9 peratus pada suku tahun kedua 2024. Ini dilaporkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) hari ini dalam sebaran **Statistik Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Kedua 2024**.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Ekonomi Malaysia mengukuh pada 5.9 peratus pada suku tahun kedua 2024, menunjukkan peningkatan yang kukuh daripada kadar pertumbuhan 4.2 peratus pada suku sebelumnya. Jumlah bilangan pekerja meningkat kepada 16.6 juta orang, menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 2.8 peratus (ST1 2024: 16.4 juta orang; 2.1%)."

Mengulas lanjut mengenai prestasi produktiviti buruh negara, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Dari segi nilai, produktiviti buruh

per jam bekerja pada suku tahun kedua 2024 ialah RM41.7 per jam (ST1 2024: RM42.1 per jam), manakala produktiviti buruh per pekerja merekodkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 3.1 peratus bagi mencatatkan nilai RM24,151 per pekerja (ST1 2024: 2.1%; RM24,236 per pekerja).”

Beliau menambah, “Dari segi **prestasi sektoral** bagi produktiviti buruh yang dinyatakan sebagai nilai ditambah **per jam bekerja**, sektor **Pembinaan** memacu prestasi keseluruhan dengan mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif 19.9 peratus (ST1 2024: 12.5%), diikuti oleh sektor **Pertanian** pada 6.3 peratus (ST1 2024: 1.0%), sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** pada 4.0 peratus (ST1 2024: 2.7%), sektor **Pembuatan** pada 3.0 peratus (ST1 2024: -0.3%); dan sektor **Perkhidmatan** pada 0.7 peratus (ST1 2024: 1.9%).

Empat subsektor menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif dalam produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bagi sektor **Perkhidmatan**, iaitu Kewangan dan insurans (8.0%); Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (7.1%); Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (3.4%); dan Perdagangan borong dan runcit (1.3%), manakala empat subsektor lain yang merekodkan pertumbuhan negatif ialah Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (-2.5%); Utiliti (-1.3%); Maklumat dan komunikasi (-0.9%); dan Perkhidmatan lain (-0.7%).

Pertumbuhan positif dalam produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bagi sektor **Pembuatan** disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam semua subsektornya, iaitu Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (8.6%); Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (5.8%); Minuman dan produk tembakau (5.7%); Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (5.5%); Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (3.9%); Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (2.6%); kecuali Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (-1.1%); dan Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (-0.1%).

Memperincikan **prestasi sektoral** bagi produktiviti buruh yang dinyatakan sebagai nilai ditambah per pekerja, semua sektor menunjukkan peningkatan, diterajui oleh sektor **Pembinaan** pada 16.3 peratus (ST1 2024: 10.7%), diikuti oleh sektor **Pertanian** pada 6.0 peratus (ST1 2024: 1.7%); sektor **Pembuatan** pada 3.1 peratus

(ST1 2024: 0.2%); sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** pada 2.5 peratus (ST1 2024: 5.7%); dan sektor **Perkhidmatan** pada 2.2 peratus (ST1 2024: 2.0%).

Pengembangan dalam produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi sektor **Perkhidmatan** disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam enam subsektornya, iaitu Kewangan dan insurans (7.5%); Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (6.2%); Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (5.8%); Perkhidmatan lain (2.9%); Perdagangan borong dan runcit (1.2%); dan Maklumat dan komunikasi (0.4%), manakala dua subsektor lain merekodkan pertumbuhan negatif, iaitu Utiliti (-2.8%); dan Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (-1.1%).

Peningkatan ketara dalam produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi sektor **Pembuatan** didorong oleh pertumbuhan positif dalam semua subsektor, terutamanya Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (6.3%); diikuti oleh Minuman dan produk tembakau (4.0%); Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (3.9%); Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (3.8%); Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (3.0%); Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (2.6%); Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (2.4%); dan Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (1.6%).

Merumuskan kenyataan beliau, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Produktiviti buruh dijangka mencatatkan unjuran yang lebih baik pada suku akan datang memandangkan prestasi ekonomi Malaysia semakin bertambah baik disokong oleh prestasi positif dalam pasaran buruh dan aktiviti perniagaan yang semakin berkembang.”

Data siri masa dan maklumat lanjut berkaitan pasaran buruh boleh diperoleh 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>.

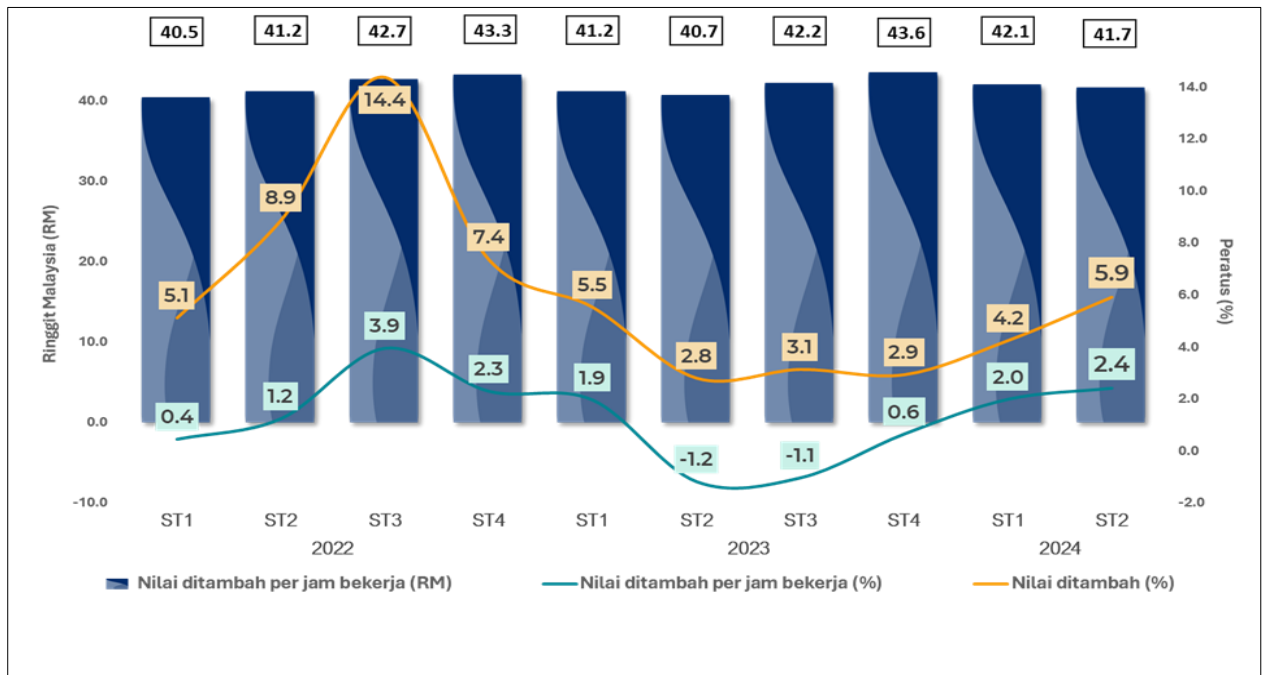
DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Pertanian 2024. Sila layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah “Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian.”

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.

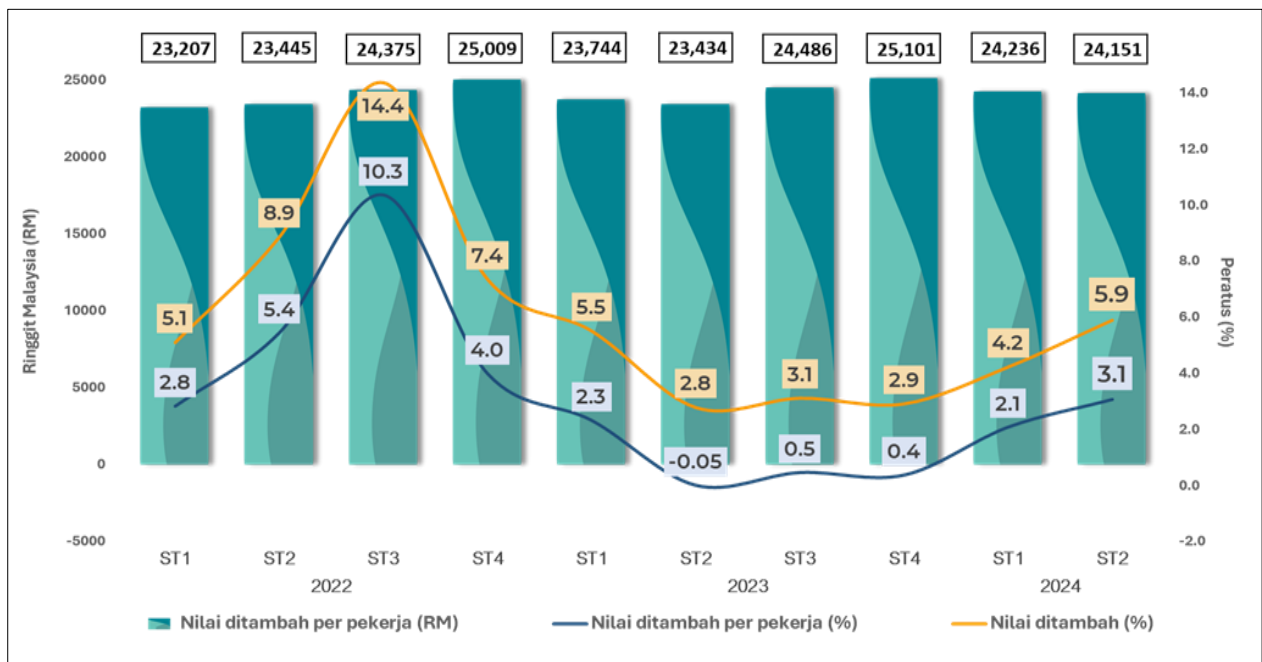
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PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
22 OGOS 2024

**Carta 1: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja,
ST1 2020 – ST2 2024**



**Carta 2: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per pekerja,
ST1 2020 – ST2 2024**



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LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY SECOND QUARTER OF 2024

***National labour productivity grew 2.4 per cent in the second
quarter of 2024, registered RM41.7 per hour***

PUTRAJAYA, AUGUST 22, 2024 – Malaysia's labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked grew 2.4 per cent with total hours worked increased 3.4 per cent to register 9.6 billion hours, as the economy strengthened at 5.9 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. This is reported by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) in today's release of ***Labour Productivity Statistics, Malaysia, Second Quarter of 2024***.

According to Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Malaysia's economy strengthened at 5.9 per cent in the second quarter of 2024, showing a robust increase from the previous quarter's growth rate of 4.2 per cent. The number of employment increased to 16.6 million persons, indicating year-on-year growth of 2.8 per cent (Q1 2024: 16.4 million persons; 2.1%)."

Commenting further on the performance of labour productivity, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "In terms of value, labour productivity per hour worked in the second quarter of 2024 was RM41.7 per hour (Q1 2024: RM42.1 per hour), while labour productivity per employment recorded 3.1 per cent growth to register RM24,151 per person (Q1 2024: 2.1%; RM24,236 per person)."

He added that, "In terms of **sectoral performance** for labour productivity expressed as value added **per hour worked**, the **Construction** sector has driven the overall performance by posting a positive growth of 19.9 per cent (Q1 2024: 12.5%), followed by the **Agriculture sector** at 6.3 per cent (Q1 2024: 1.0%), **Mining and quarrying sector** at 4.0 per cent (Q1 2024: 2.7%), the **Manufacturing** sector at 3.0 per cent (Q1 2024: -0.3%), and the **Services** sector at 0.7 per cent (Q1 2024: 1.9%).

Four subsectors showed positive growth in labour productivity per hour worked for the **Services** sector, namely Finance and insurance (8.0%); Transportation and storage (7.1%); Real estate and business services (3.4%); and Wholesale and retail trade (1.3%), whereas the other four subsectors that recorded negative growth were Food & beverages and accommodation (-2.5%); Utilities (-1.3%); Information and communication (-0.9%); and Other services (-0.7%).

The positive growth in labour productivity per hour worked for **Manufacturing** sector was attributed to an increment across all of its subsectors, namely Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (8.6%); Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (5.8%); Beverages and tobacco products (5.7%); Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (5.5%); Electrical, electronic and optical products (3.9%); Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (2.6%); except for Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic product (-1.1%); and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (-0.1%).

*Detailing on the **sectoral performance** for labour productivity as measured by **value added per employment**, all sectors showed an increase, steered by the **Construction** sector at 16.3 per cent (Q1 2024: 10.7%), followed by the **Agriculture** sector at 6.0 per cent (Q1 2024: 1.7%); the **Manufacturing sector** at 3.1 per cent (Q1 2024: 0.2%), **Mining and quarrying** sector at 2.5 per cent (Q1 2024: 5.7%); and the **Services** sector at 2.2 per cent (Q1 2024: 2.0%).*

*The expansion in the labour productivity per employment for the **Services** sector was due to increment in six of its subsectors, namely Finance and insurance (7.5%); Real estate and business services (6.2%); Transportation and storage (5.8%); Other services (2.9%); Wholesale and retail trade (1.2%); and Information and communication (0.4%), while the other two subsectors recorded negative growth, namely Utilities (-2.8%); and Food & beverages and accommodation (-1.1%).*

*The significant increase in labour productivity per employment for the **Manufacturing sector** was driven by positive growth in all subsectors, particularly in Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (6.3%); followed by Beverages and tobacco products (4.0%); Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (3.9%); Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (3.8%); Electrical, electronic and optical products (3.0%); Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (2.6%); Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (2.4%); and Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (1.6%).*

Concluding his statement, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "Labour productivity is expected to post a better outlook in the coming quarters as Malaysia's economic performance is getting better supported by the positive performance in the labour market and growing business activities."

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 data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM is conducting the Agriculture Census 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
22 AUGUST 2024**

Chart 1: Labour productivity, value added per hour worked, Q1 2020 – Q2 2024

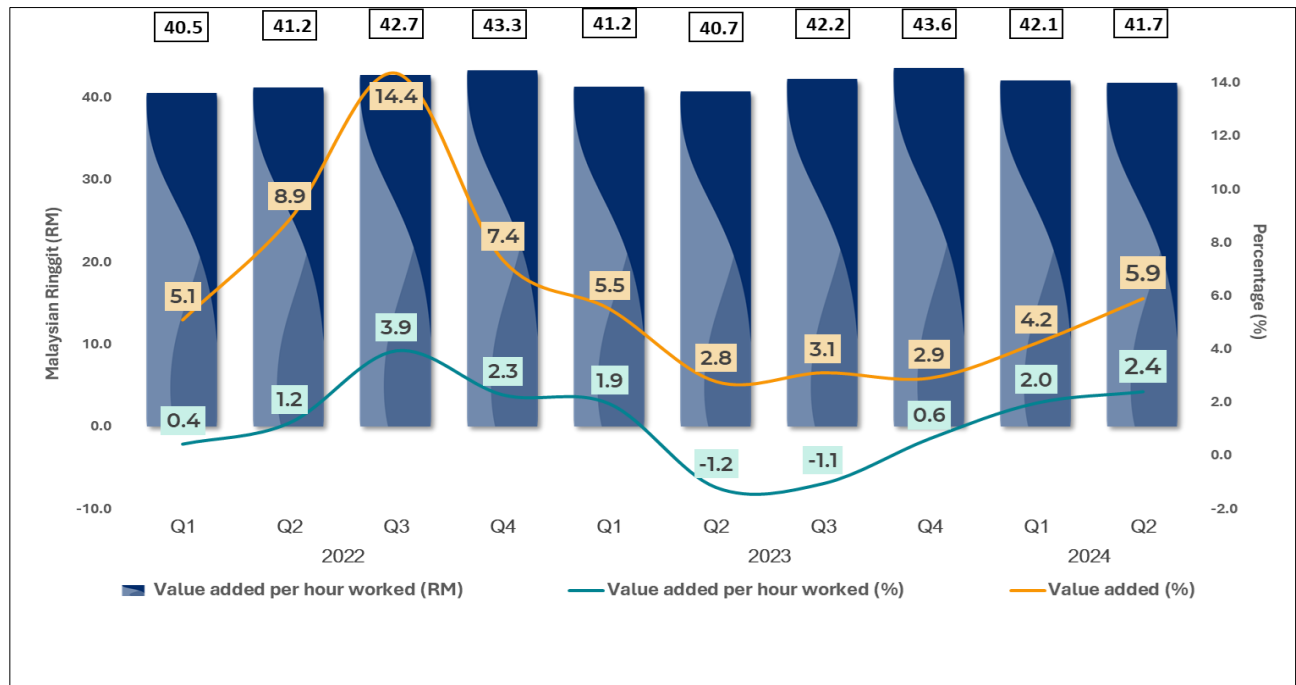


Chart 2: Labour productivity, value added per employment, Q1 2020 – Q2 2024

