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PRODUKTIVITI BURUH SUKU TAHUN KEEMPAT 2024

Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bertumbuh 1.4 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2024, mencatatkan RM44.2 setiap jam

PUTRAJAYA, 20 FEBRUARI 2025 – Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bertumbuh 1.4 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2024, mencatatkan RM44.2 setiap jam, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan dalam penerbitan **Statistik Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Keempat 2024** pada hari ini.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, “Ekonomi Malaysia berkembang 5.0 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2024 berbanding 5.4 peratus pada suku tahun ketiga 2024, manakala jumlah jam bekerja meningkat 3.5 peratus bagi mencatatkan 9.7 bilion jam (ST3 2024: 2.7%; 9.7 bilion jam).”

Selanjutnya, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menyatakan bahawa jumlah pekerja menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 2.7 peratus, mencatatkan 16.8 juta orang (ST3 2024: 2.9%; 16.7 juta orang) pada suku tahun keempat 2024, manakala produktiviti buruh per pekerja meningkat 2.2 peratus untuk merekodkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM25,647 seorang (ST3 2024: 2.4%; RM25,081 seorang).

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menambah, “**Prestasi sektoral** bagi produktiviti buruh yang dinyatakan sebagai nilai ditambah **per jam bekerja** pada suku ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan dalam sektor **Pembinaan** pada 18.7 peratus (ST3 2024: 20.0%), diikuti oleh sektor **Pembuatan** pada 2.4 peratus (ST3 2024: 3.4%) dan sektor **Perkhidmatan** pada 0.9 peratus (ST3 2024: 1.4%), manakala sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** dan sektor **Pertanian** masing-masing merosot pada negatif 2.7 peratus (ST3 2024: -5.7%) dan negatif 1.8 peratus (ST3 2024: 4.2%).”

Sementara itu, prestasi produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bagi sektor **Perkhidmatan** pada suku tahun keempat 2024 didorong oleh pertumbuhan dalam subsektor Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (7.6%), Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (6.1%), Kewangan dan insurans (3.2%), Perkhidmatan lain (1.7%), dan Maklumat dan komunikasi (0.7%), manakala tiga (3) subsektor menunjukkan pertumbuhan negatif iaitu Utiliti (-1.5%), Perdagangan borong dan runcit (-0.5%) dan Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (-0.5%).

Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bagi sektor **Pembuatan** turut merekodkan peningkatan pada ST4 2024 disebabkan oleh pengembangan dalam semua subsektornya, termasuk Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (6.6%), Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (5.1%), Minuman dan produk tembakau (4.3%), Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (1.8%), Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (1.3%) dan Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (0.4%); kecuali Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (-2.6%); dan Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (-1.5%).

Dalam pada itu, **prestasi sektoral** bagi produktiviti buruh yang diukur sebagai nilai ditambah per pekerja pada suku ini disumbangkan oleh pertumbuhan mampan dalam sektor **Pembinaan** pada 19.7 peratus (ST3 2024: 18.9%), diikuti oleh sektor **Pembuatan** pada 3.0 peratus (ST3 2024: 4.1%); dan sektor **Perkhidmatan** pada 1.8 peratus (ST3 2024: 1.3%), manakala sektor **Pertanian** dan sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** menunjukkan penurunan masing-masing pada negatif 1.7 peratus (ST3 2024: 3.0%) dan negatif 1.3 peratus (ST3 2024: -4.0%).

Pertumbuhan produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi sektor **Perkhidmatan** pada ST4 2024 adalah disebabkan oleh pengembangan dalam kebanyakan subsektornya, iaitu Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (6.1%), Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (5.7%), Kewangan dan insurans (3.7%); Perkhidmatan lain (2.9%), Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (1.3%), Maklumat dan komunikasi (1.2%) dan Perdagangan borong dan runcit (0.6%); kecuali Utiliti (-4.1%).

Sementara itu, prestasi produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi sektor **Pembuatan** pada suku tahun keempat 2024 didorong oleh pertumbuhan kebanyakan subsektornya, termasuk Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (6.6%), Minuman dan produk tembakau (4.9%), Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (4.3%), Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (3.1%), Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (2.4%), Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (0.9%) dan Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (0.7%); kecuali Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (-3.2%).

Mengulas lanjut mengenai prestasi keseluruhan produktiviti buruh bagi tahun 2024, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Prestasi produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bagi tahun 2024 meningkat 2.1 peratus

(2023: 0.1%) dengan nilai ditambah per jam bekerja sebanyak RM42.8 setiap jam (2023: RM41.9 setiap jam). Begitu juga produktiviti buruh per pekerja yang menunjukkan momentum positif pada 2.4 peratus (2023: 0.7%) untuk mencatatkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM99,137 seorang (2023: RM96,780 seorang). Semua sektor menunjukkan momentum positif yang stabil, kecuali sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** yang mengalami penurunan.”

Merumuskan kenyataan beliau, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Produktiviti buruh Malaysia berada pada kedudukan yang baik ke arah prospek yang positif pada tahun 2025 sejajar dengan prestasi pasaran buruh yang mampan dan ekonomi yang stabil sepanjang tahun walaupun berdepan cabaran dalam prospek ekonomi dan pembaharuan pasaran buruh.”

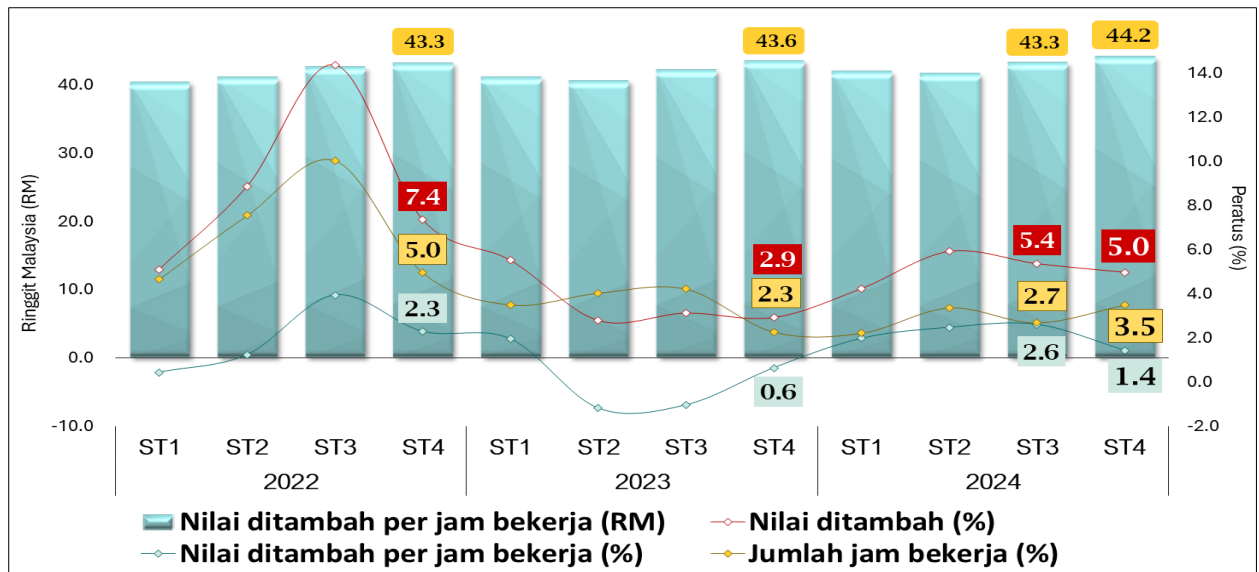
Data siri masa dan maklumat lanjut berkaitan pasaran buruh boleh diperolehi daripada portal *Malaysia Labour Market Interactive Data* (MyLMID). Untuk maklumat lanjut, sila layari <https://mbls.dosm.gov.my/mylmid/> atau imbas kod QR di bawah.



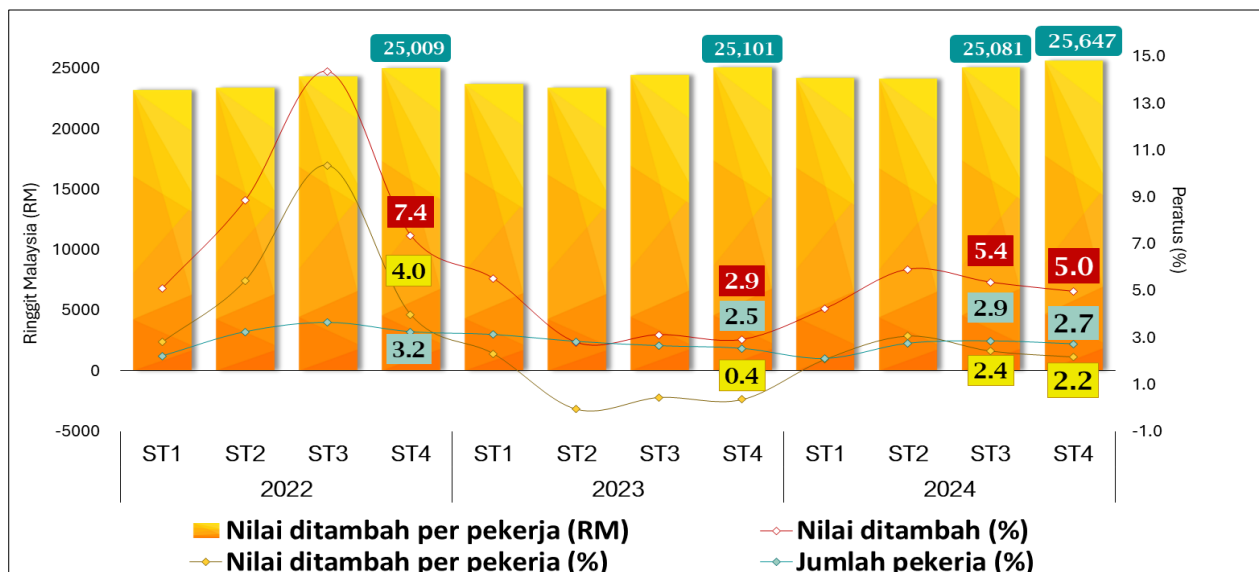
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

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

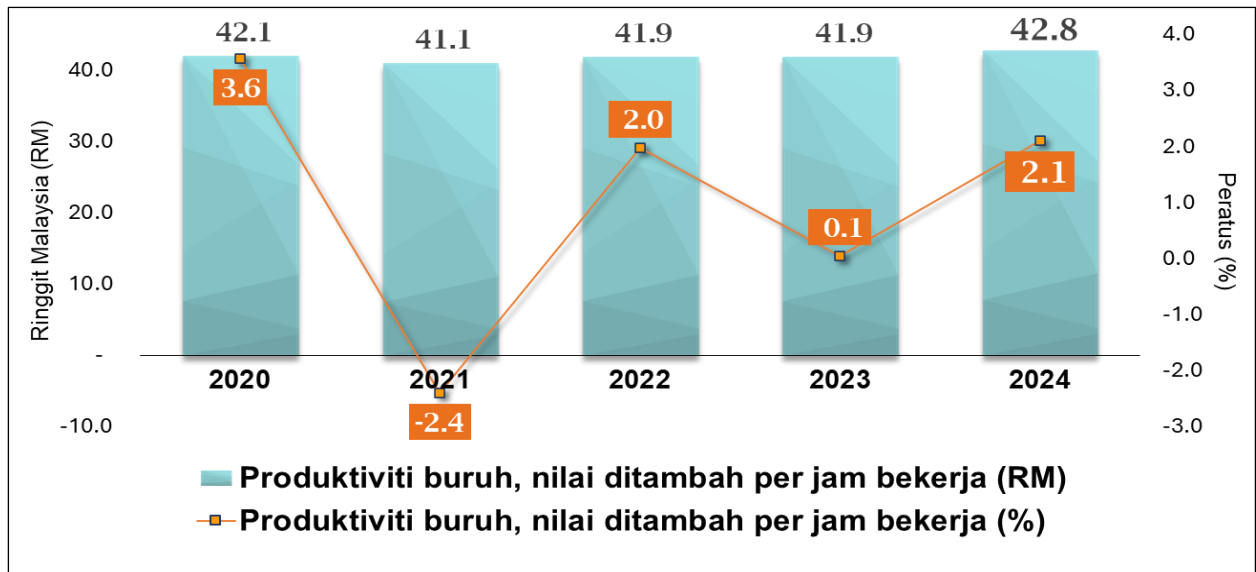
Carta 1: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja, ST1 2022 – ST4 2024



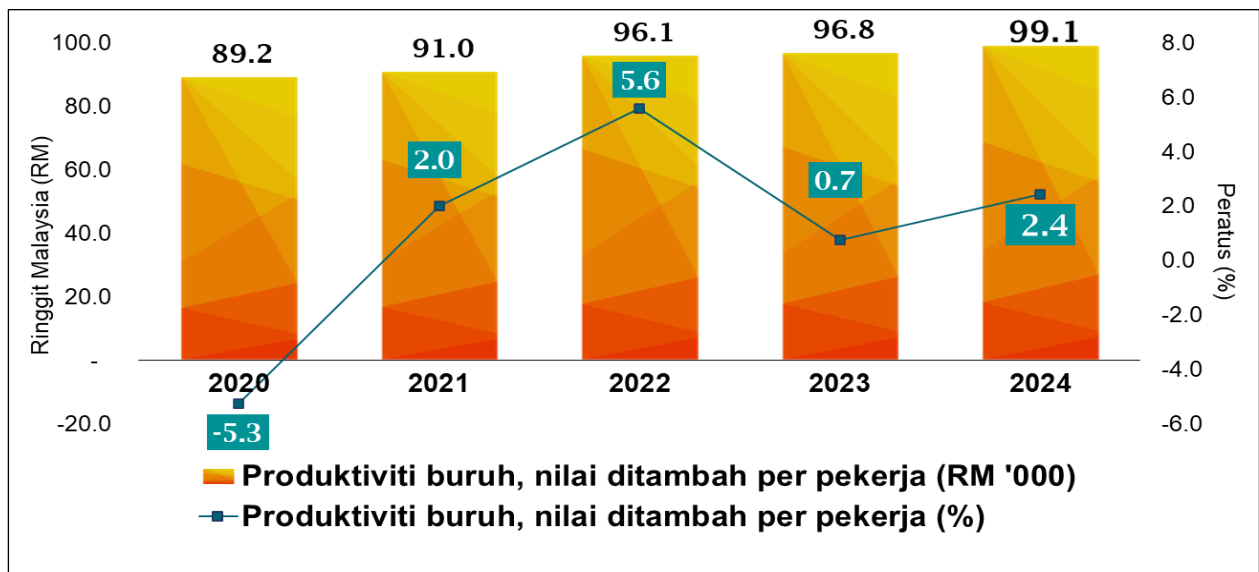
Carta 2: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per pekerja, ST1 2022 – ST4 2024



Carta 3: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja, 2020 – 2024



Carta 4: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per pekerja, 2020 – 2024



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LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY FOURTH QUARTER OF 2024

Labour productivity per hour worked grew 1.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024, registered RM44.2 per hour

PUTRAJAYA, FEBRUARY 20, 2025 – Labour productivity per hour worked grew 1.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024, registered RM44.2 per hour, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in the release of **Labour Productivity Statistics, Malaysia, Fourth Quarter of 2024**.

According to Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, “Malaysia's economy expanded 5.0 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024 as compared to 5.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2024, while the total hours worked increased 3.5 per cent to register 9.7 billion hours (Q3 2024: 2.7%, 9.7 billion hours).”

Adding to this, the Chief Statistician Malaysia stated that the total number of employment indicates a year-on-year growth of 2.7 per cent, registered 16.8 million persons (Q3 2024: 2.9%; 16.7 million persons) in the fourth quarter of 2024, while labour productivity per employment increased 2.2 per cent to record value added per employment at RM25,647 per person (Q3 2024: 2.4%; RM25,081 per person).

The Chief Statistician Malaysia added, “The **sectoral performance** for labour productivity expressed as value added **per hour worked** for this quarter was driven by the growth in the **Construction** sector at 18.7 per cent (Q3 2024: 20.0%), followed by the

Manufacturing sector at 2.4 per cent (Q3 2024: 3.4%) and the **Services** sector at 0.9 per cent (Q3 2024: 1.4%), while the **Mining and quarrying** sector and the **Agriculture sector** slumped at a negative 2.7 per cent (Q3 2024: -5.7%) and a negative 1.8 per cent (Q3 2024: 4.2%), respectively.”

Meanwhile, the performance in labour productivity per hour worked for the **Services** sector in the fourth quarter of 2024 was propelled by the growth in Transportation and storage (7.6%), Real estate and business services (6.1%), Finance and insurance (3.2%), Other services (1.7%), and Information and communication (0.7%), whereas three (3) subsectors demonstrated negative growth, namely Utilities (-1.5%), Wholesale and retail trade (-0.5%) and Food & beverages and accommodation (-0.5%).

Labour productivity per hour worked for **Manufacturing** sector also recorded an increase in Q4 2024 due to expansion across all of its subsectors, including Electrical, electronic and optical products (6.6%), Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (5.1%), Beverages and tobacco products (4.3%), Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (1.8%), Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (1.3%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic product (0.4%); except for Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-2.6%) and Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (-1.5%).

Simultaneously, the **sectoral performance** for labour productivity measured by **value added per employment** in this quarter was contributed by the sustainable growth in the **Construction** sector at 19.7 per cent (Q3 2024: 18.9%), followed by the **Manufacturing sector** at 3.0 per cent (Q3 2024: 4.1%) and the **Services** sector at 1.8 per cent (Q3 2024: 1.3%), while the **Agriculture** sector and the **Mining and quarrying** sector declined at a negative 1.7 per cent (Q3 2024: 3.0%) and a negative 1.3 per cent (Q3 2024: -4.0%), respectively.

The growth in the labour productivity per employment for the **Services** sector in Q4 2024 was due to expansion in most of its subsectors, namely Real estate and business services (6.1%), Transportation and storage (5.7%), Finance and insurance (3.7%), Other services (2.9%), Food & beverages and accommodation (1.3%), Information and communication (1.2%) and Wholesale and retail trade (0.6%); except for Utilities (-4.1%).

In the meantime, the performance in labour productivity per employment for the **Manufacturing** sector in the fourth quarter of 2024 was fuelled by the growth of most of its subsectors, including Electrical, electronic and optical products (6.6%), Beverages and tobacco products (4.9%), Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (4.3%), Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (3.1%), Non-metallic

mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (2.4%), Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (0.9%) and Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (0.7%); except for Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-3.2%).

Elaborating further on the overall performance of labour productivity for the year 2024, the Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The performance of labour productivity per hour worked for the year 2024 accelerated 2.1 per cent (2023: 0.1%) with value added per hour worked at RM42.8 per hour (2023: RM41.9 per hour). Likewise, labour productivity per employment demonstrated a positive momentum at 2.4 per cent (2023: 0.7%) to record value added per employment at RM99,137 per person (2023: RM96,780 per person). All sectors displayed stable positive momentum, except for the **Mining and quarrying** sector which experienced a decline".

Concluding his statement, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "Malaysia's labour productivity is well positioned towards a positive outlook in 2025 in line with sustained labour market and stable economic performance throughout the year despite challenges in economic prospects and labour market reforms."

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>

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

Chart 1: Labour productivity, value added per hour worked, Q1 2022 – Q4 2024

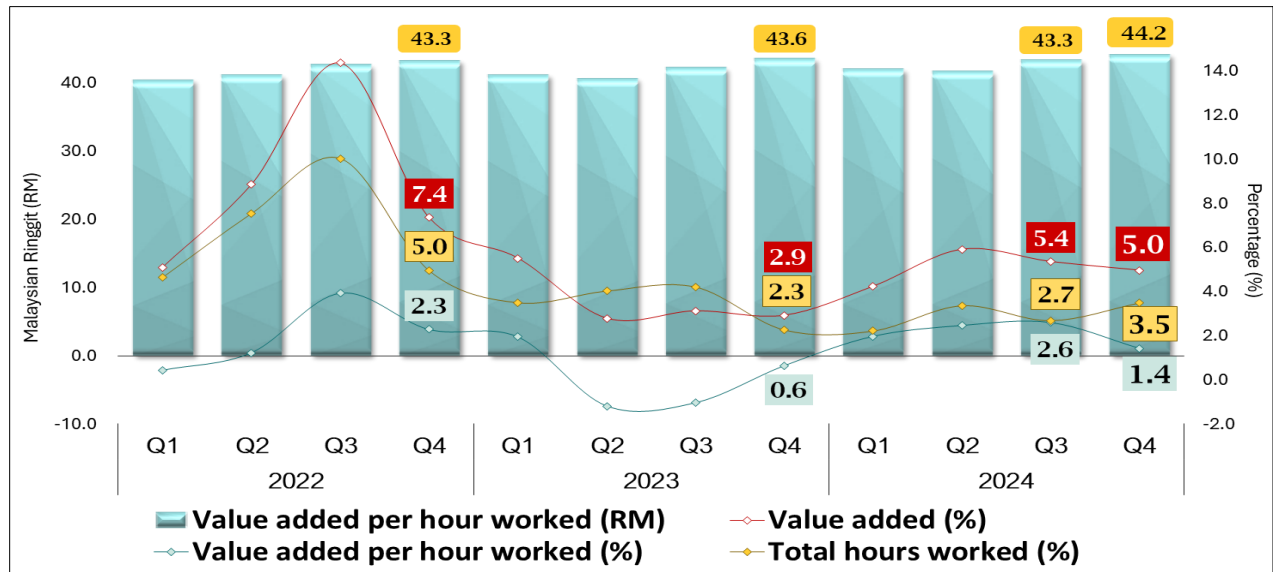


Chart 2: Labour productivity, value added per employment, Q1 2022 – Q4 2024

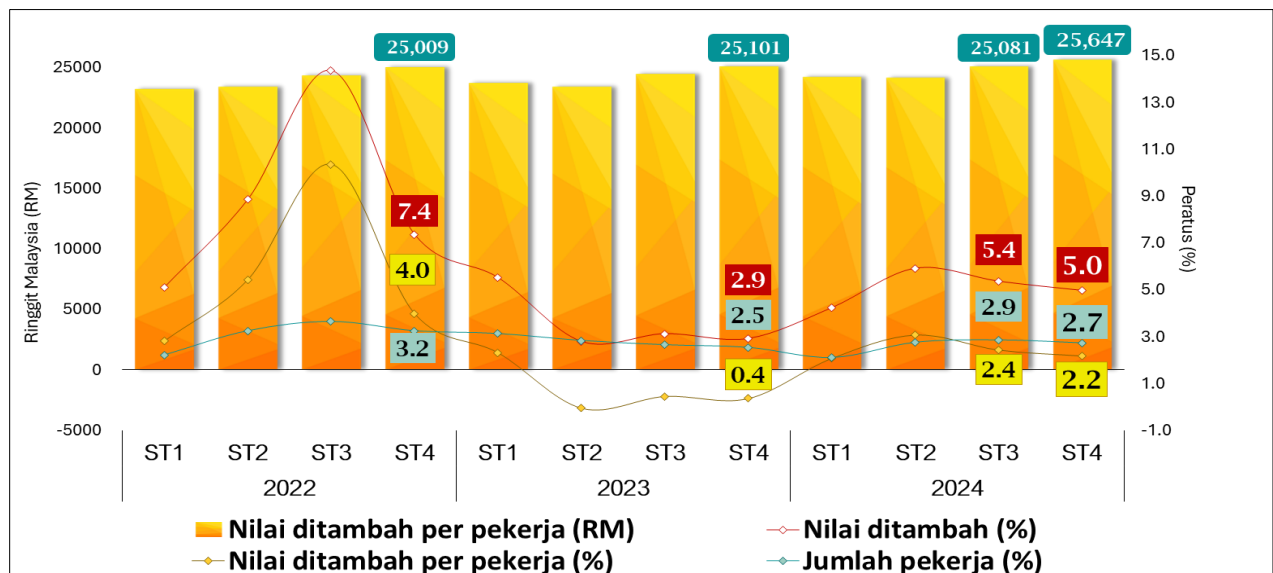


Chart 3: Labour productivity, value added per hour worked, 2020 – 2024

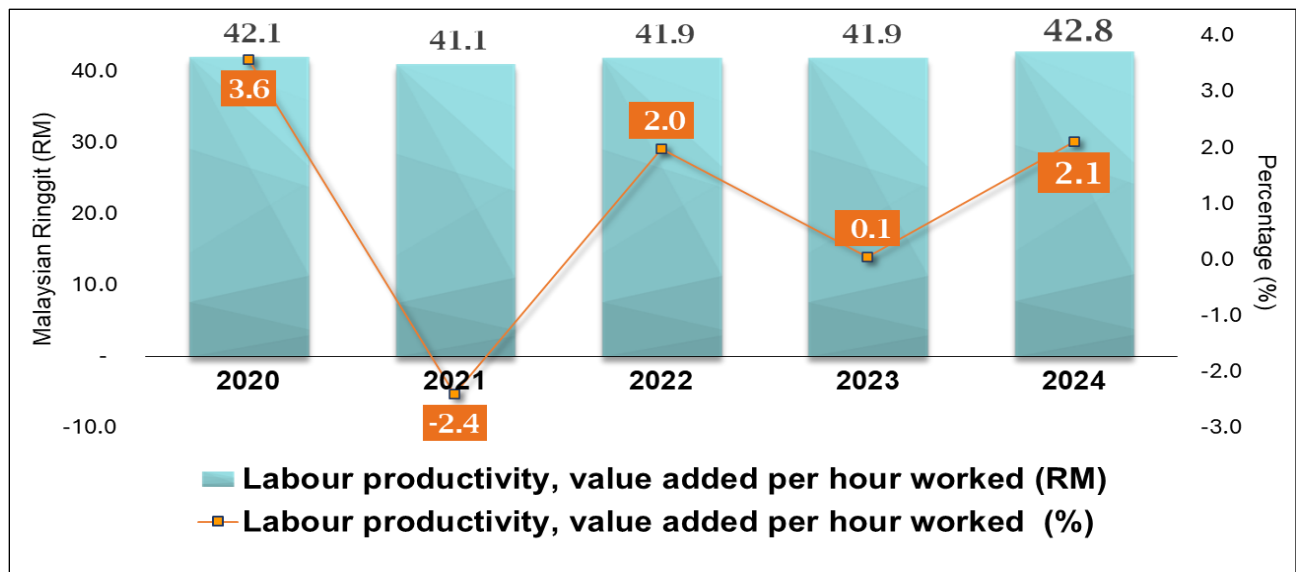
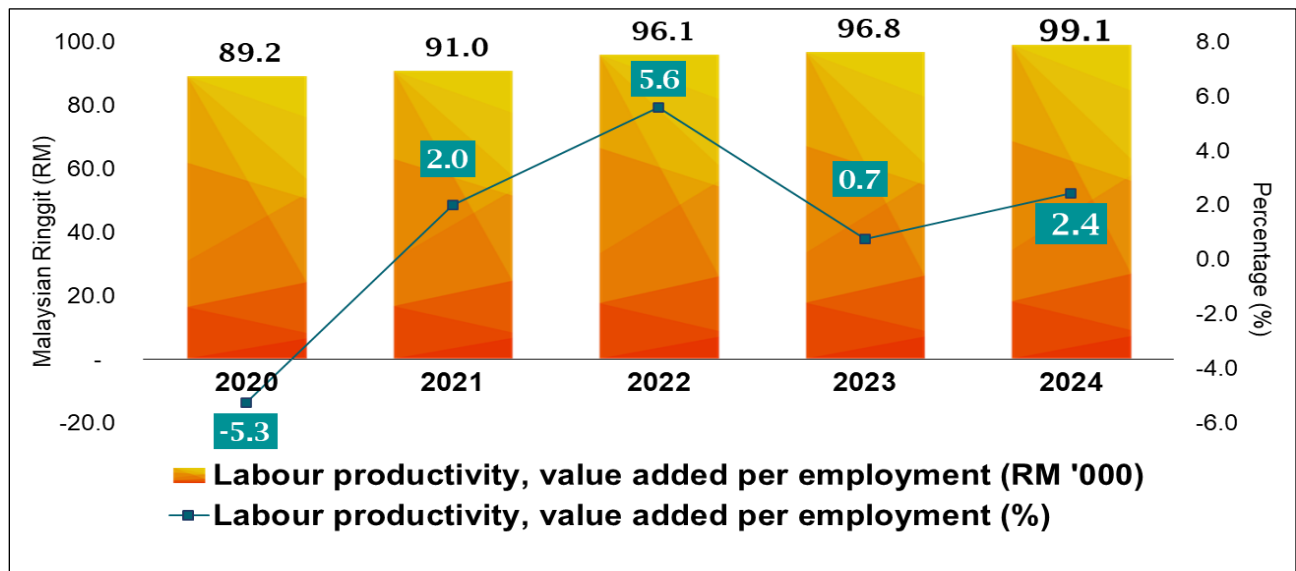


Chart 4: Labour productivity, value added per employment, 2020 – 2024



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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
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