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PRODUKTIVITI BURUH SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2025

Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bertumbuh 1.0 peratus pada suku tahun pertama 2025, mencatatkan RM42.5 setiap jam

PUTRAJAYA, 22 MEI 2025 – Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bertumbuh 1.0 peratus pada suku tahun pertama 2025, mencatatkan RM42.5 setiap jam, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan dalam penerbitan **Statistik Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2025** pada hari ini.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, “Ekonomi Malaysia berkembang 4.4 peratus pada suku tahun pertama 2025 berbanding 4.9 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2024, manakala jumlah jam bekerja meningkat 3.3 peratus bagi mencatatkan 9.8 bilion jam (ST4 2024: 3.5%; 9.7 bilion jam).”

Di samping itu, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menyatakan bahawa jumlah bilangan pekerja adalah 16.9 juta orang, menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 3.0 peratus pada suku tahun pertama 2025 (ST4 2024: 16.8 juta orang; 2.7%), manakala produktiviti buruh per pekerja meningkat 1.3 peratus untuk merekodkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM24,580 seorang (ST4 2024: 2.1%; RM25,635 seorang).

Mengulas mengenai **prestasi sektoral** bagi produktiviti buruh, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Produktiviti buruh yang diukur sebagai **nilai ditambah per jam bekerja** pada suku ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan dalam **sektor Pembinaan** pada 11.3 peratus (ST4 2024: 18.7%), diikuti oleh **sektor Pembuatan** pada 2.8 peratus (ST4 2024: 2.2%), **sektor Perkhidmatan** pada 0.5 peratus (ST4 2024: 0.9%) dan **sektor Pertanian** pada 0.1 peratus

(ST4 2024: -1.9%), manakala **sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** merosot pada negatif 0.9 peratus (ST4 2024: -2.4%).”

Walaupun produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja mencatatkan peningkatan kecil pada suku ini, **sektor Perkhidmatan** menunjukkan variasi prestasi bagi kebanyakan subsektor, iaitu Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (6.0%), Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (4.3%), Perkhidmatan lain (2.8%), Maklumat dan komunikasi (0.8%) dan Perdagangan borong dan runcit (0.6%). Namun begitu, tiga (3) subsektor lain menunjukkan pertumbuhan negatif, iaitu Utiliti (-6.3%), Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (-2.5%) dan Kewangan dan insurans (-0.4%).

Sementara itu, kebanyakan subsektor menunjukkan pertumbuhan dalam produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bagi sektor **Pembuatan** pada ST1 2025, termasuk Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (9.3%), Minuman dan produk tembakau (7.1%), Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (6.6%), Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (2.7%), Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (1.9%) dan Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (0.3%); kecuali Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (-6.1%) dan Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (-2.7%).

Dari segi **prestasi sektoral** bagi produktiviti buruh yang diukur sebagai **nilai ditambah per pekerja**, **sektor Pembinaan** memacu prestasi keseluruhan dengan mencatatkan peningkatan memberansangkan sebanyak 13.2 peratus (ST4 2024: 19.7%) pada suku ini, diikuti oleh **sektor Pembuatan** pada 2.2 peratus (ST4 2024: 2.8%); **sektor Perkhidmatan** pada 0.8 peratus (ST4 2024: 1.8%) dan **sektor Pertanian** pada 0.3 peratus (ST4 2024: -1.9%), manakala **sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** merosot pada negatif 3.2 peratus (ST4 2024: -1.1%).

Prestasi produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi sektor **Perkhidmatan** pada suku tahun pertama 2025 disumbangkan oleh enam (6) subsektor, iaitu Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (5.1%), Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (4.3%), Perkhidmatan lain (2.9%), Kewangan dan insurans (0.8%), Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (0.2%) dan Perdagangan borong dan runcit (0.1%); manakala dua (2) subsektor lain merosot iaitu Utiliti (-5.9%) dan Maklumat dan komunikasi (-0.1%).

Dalam pada itu, lima (5) subsektor mencatatkan peningkatan dalam produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi **sektor Pembuatan** pada suku ini, iaitu Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (6.4%), Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (6.3%), Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (1.1%), Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (1.0%) dan Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (0.9%). Sebaliknya, tiga (3) subsektor lain merosot, iaitu Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (-8.8%), Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (-0.6%) dan Minuman dan produk tembakau (-0.1%).

Mengakhiri kenyataan beliau, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Dengan dorongan pertumbuhan pasaran buruh yang mampan, aktiviti perniagaan yang berkembang pesat dan pengukuhan modal insan, produktiviti buruh Malaysia berada pada kedudukan yang baik untuk prospek positif yang berdaya tahan walaupun berdepan cabaran dalam pembaharuan pasaran buruh dan ketidaktentuan ekonomi. Justeru, kewujudan pelaksanaan strategik dan pembangunan tenaga kerja adalah penting dalam memastikan peningkatan kecekapan buruh.”

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.



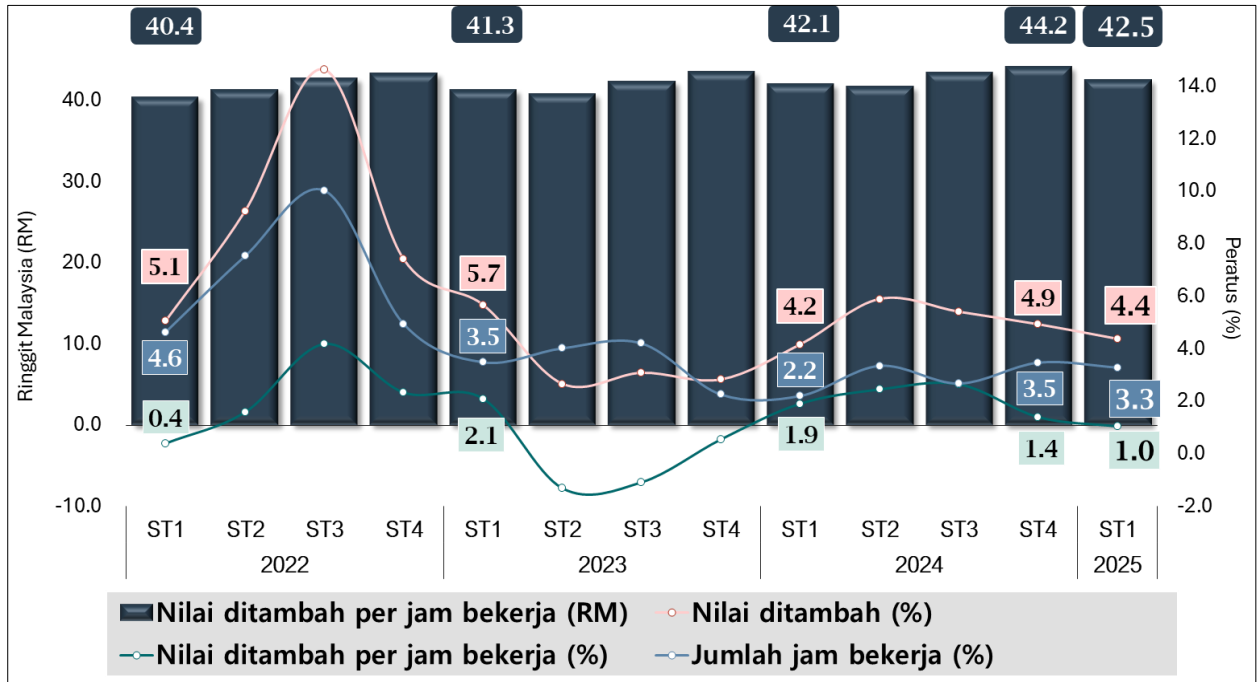
Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 198 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

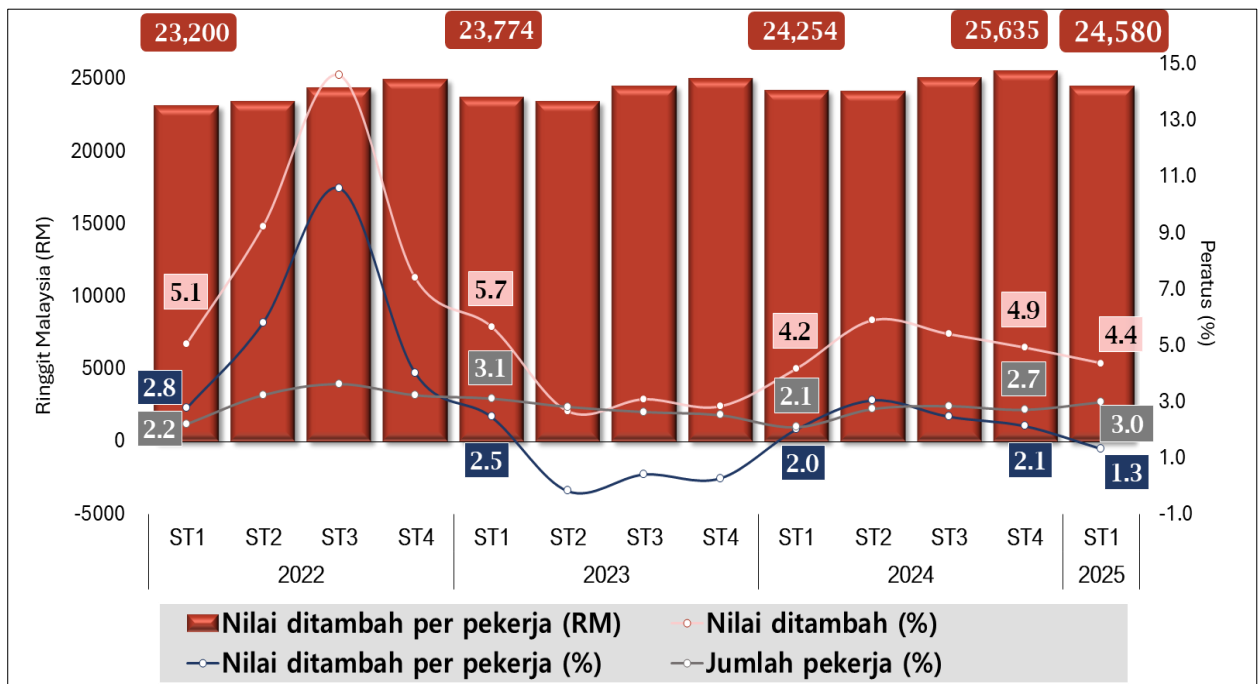
Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan.' Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema '*Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone*'.

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

**Carta 1: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja,
ST1 2022 – ST1 2025**



**Carta 2: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per pekerja,
ST1 2022 – ST1 2025**



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LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY FIRST QUARTER OF 2025

Labour productivity per hour worked grew 1.0 per cent in the first quarter of 2025, registering RM42.5 per hour

PUTRAJAYA, MAY 22, 2025 – Labour productivity per hour worked grew 1.0 per cent in the first quarter of 2025, registering RM42.5 per hour, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in the release of ***Labour Productivity Statistics, Malaysia, First Quarter of 2025***.

According to Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, “Malaysia's economy expanded 4.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2025 as compared to 4.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024, while the total hours worked increased 3.3 per cent to register 9.8 billion hours (Q4 2024: 3.5%; 9.7 billion hours).”

Adding to this, the Chief Statistician Malaysia stated that the total number of employed persons was 16.9 million, indicating a year-on-year growth of 3.0 per cent in the first quarter of 2025 (Q4 2024: 16.8 million person; 2.7%), while labour productivity per employment increased 1.3 per cent to record value added per employment at RM24,580 per person (Q4 2024: 2.1%; RM25,635 per person).

*Elaborating on the **sectoral performance** for labour productivity, the Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, “The labour productivity measured as*

value added per hour worked for this quarter was driven by the growth in the **Construction** sector at 11.3 per cent (Q4 2024: 18.7%), followed by the **Manufacturing** sector at 2.8 per cent (Q4 2024: 2.2%), the **Services** sector at 0.5 per cent (Q4 2024: 0.9%) and the **Agriculture sector** at 0.1 per cent (Q4 2024: -1.9%), while the **Mining and quarrying** sector slumped at a negative 0.9 per cent (Q4 2024: -2.4%).”

Despite the small increase in labour productivity per hour worked for this quarter, the **Services sector** demonstrated performance variation among subsectors, namely Real estate and business services (6.0%), Transportation and storage (4.3%), Other services (2.8%), Information and communication (0.8%) and Wholesale and retail trade (0.6%). However, three (3) other subsectors showed a negative growth, namely Utilities (-6.3%), Food & beverages and accommodation (-2.5%) and Finance and insurance (-0.4%).

In the meantime, most of subsectors experienced growth in labour productivity per hour worked for the **Manufacturing sector** in Q1 2025, including Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (9.3%), Beverages and tobacco products (7.1%), Electrical, electronic and optical products (6.6%), Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (2.7%), Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (1.9%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic product (0.3%); except for Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-6.1%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (-2.7%).

In terms of **sectoral performance** for labor productivity measured as **value added per employment**, the **Construction sector** drove the overall performance by posting an encouraging increase of 13.2 per cent (Q4 2024: 19.7%) during this quarter, followed by the **Manufacturing sector** at 2.2 per cent (Q4 2024: 2.8%), the **Services sector** at 0.8 per cent (Q4 2024: 1.8%) and the **Agriculture sector** at 0.3 per cent (Q4 2024: -1.9%), while the **Mining and quarrying sector** declined at a negative 3.2 per cent (Q4 2024: -1.1%).

The performance in labour productivity per employment for the **Services sector** in the first quarter of 2025 was attributed to the growth of six(6) subsectors, namely Real estate and business services (5.1%), Transportation and storage (4.3%), Other services (2.9%), Finance and insurance (0.8%), Food & beverages and accommodation (0.2%) and Wholesale and retail trade (0.1%); whereas two (2) other subsectors declined, namely Utilities (-5.9%) and Information and communication (-0.1%).

Meanwhile, five (5) subsectors recorded an increment in labour productivity per employment for the **Manufacturing sector** during this quarter, namely Electrical, electronic and optical products (6.4%), Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (6.3%), Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (1.1%),

Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (1.0%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (0.9%). On the other hand, three (3) other subsectors deteriorated, namely Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-8.8%), Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (-0.6%) and Beverages and tobacco products (-0.1%).

Concluding his statement, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, " Propelled by sustainable labour market growth, thriving business activity and strengthening human capital, Malaysia's labour productivity is well positioned for a resilient positive outlook despite challenges in labour market reforms and economic uncertainties. Thus, the existence of the strategic implementation and workforce development are crucial in ensuring the enhancement of labour efficiency."

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.



ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 198 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Chart 1: Labour productivity, value added per hour worked, Q1 2022 – Q1 2025

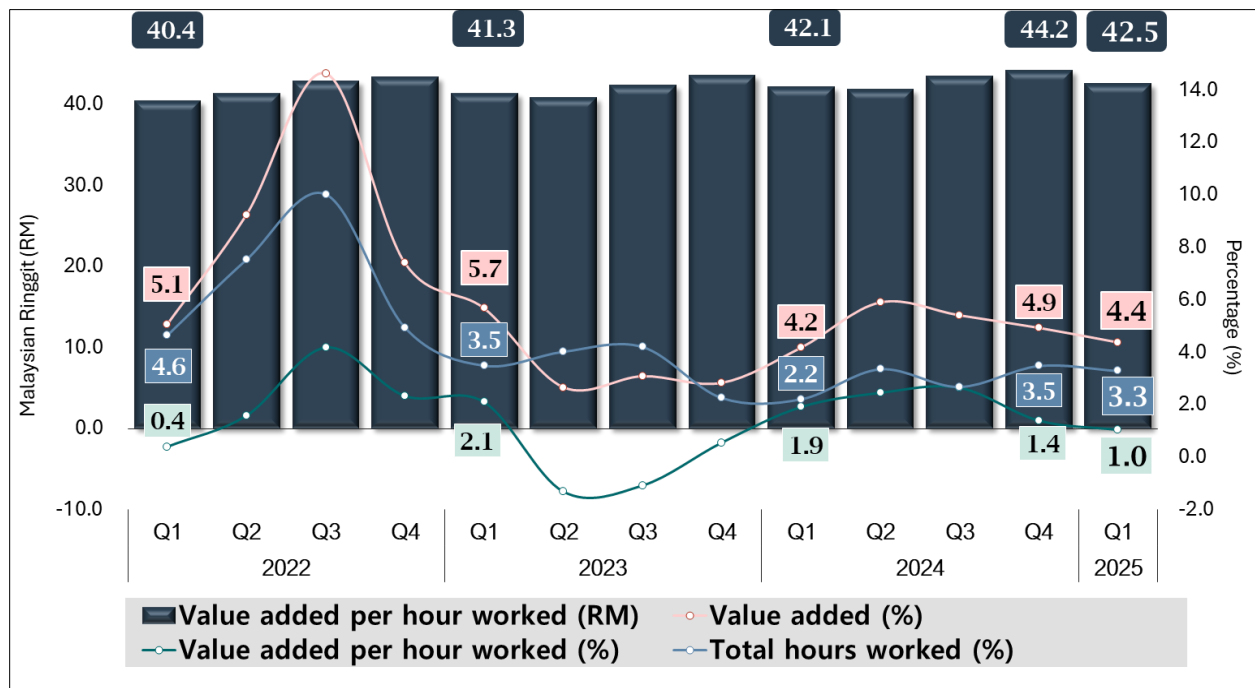
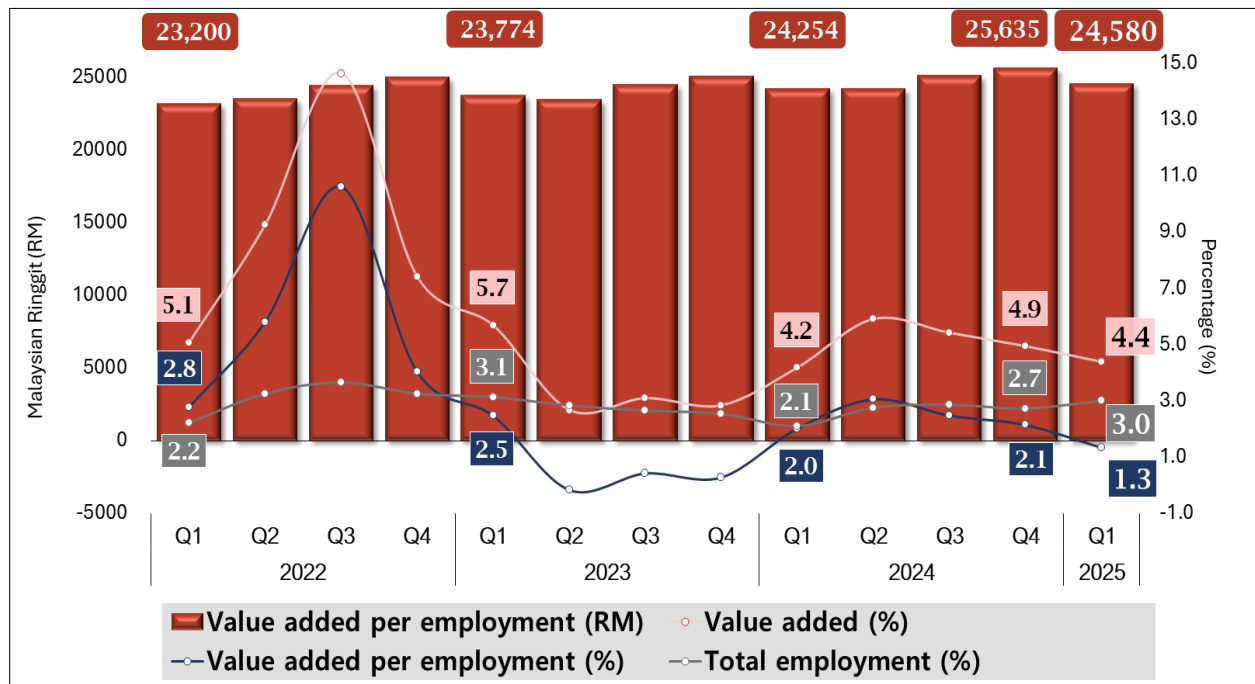


Chart 2: Labour productivity, value added per employment, Q1 2022 – Q1 2025



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