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KENYATAAN MEDIA

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

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PRODUKTIVITI BURUH SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2025

Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bertumbuh 3.4 peratus pada suku tahun kedua 2025, mencatatkan RM43.2 setiap jam

PUTRAJAYA, 21 OGOS 2025 – Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bertumbuh 3.4 peratus pada suku tahun kedua 2025, mencatatkan RM43.2 setiap jam, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan dalam penerbitan **Statistik Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Kedua 2025** pada hari ini.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Ekonomi Malaysia berkembang 4.4 peratus pada suku tahun kedua 2025, mengekalkan kadar pertumbuhan sama yang dicatatkan pada suku sebelumnya, manakala jumlah jam bekerja meningkat sebanyak 1.0 peratus kepada 9.7 bilion jam (ST1 2025: 2.1%; 9.7 bilion jam)."

Mengulas lanjut, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menyatakan, "Produktiviti buruh per pekerja meningkat 2.8 peratus pada suku tahun kedua 2025, dengan nilai ditambah per pekerja mencecah RM24,887 seorang (ST1 2025: 2.5%; RM24,866 seorang), disokong oleh peningkatan 1.6 peratus jumlah pekerja kepada 16.8 juta orang (ST1 2025: 1.8%; 16.7 juta orang)."

Beliau menambah, "**Prestasi sektoral** bagi produktiviti buruh yang dinyatakan sebagai **nilai ditambah per jam bekerja** pada suku ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan dalam **sektor Pembinaan**, yang terus meningkat pada 9.3 peratus (ST1 2025: 11.3%), diikuti oleh **sektor Pembuatan** pada 3.7 peratus (ST1 2025: 3.8%), **sektor Perkhidmatan** pada 3.6 peratus (ST1 2025: 2.0%) dan **sektor Pertanian** pada 3.5 peratus (ST1 2025: 0.4%), manakala

sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian terus menguncup pada negatif 4.6 peratus (ST1 2025: -0.9%).”

Pertumbuhan dalam produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja untuk **sektor Perkhidmatan** pada ST2 2025 adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan bagi kebanyakan subsektornya, termasuk Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (9.1%), Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (7.1%), Perkhidmatan lain (6.7%), Perdagangan borong dan runcit (3.5%), Maklumat dan komunikasi (3.3%), Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (2.3%) dan Kewangan dan insurans (0.6%), kecuali Utiliti yang merosot pada negatif 0.4 peratus.

Pada suku ini, **sektor Pembuatan** menunjukkan variasi pertumbuhan dalam produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bagi kebanyakan subsektornya, termasuk Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (13.9%), Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (5.4%), Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (5.1%), Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (1.4%) dan Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (0.3%). Walau bagaimanapun, pertumbuhan negatif dicatatkan oleh Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (-2.2%), Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (-1.9%) dan Minuman dan produk tembakau (-0.3%).

Dalam konteks **prestasi sektoral** bagi produktiviti buruh yang diukur sebagai **nilai ditambah per pekerja**, **sektor Pembinaan** memacu prestasi keseluruhan dengan peningkatan berterusan sebanyak 11.0 peratus (ST1 2025: 13.2%) dicatat pada suku ini, diikuti oleh **sektor Perkhidmatan** pada 2.9 peratus (ST1 2025: 2.4%), **sektor Pembuatan** pada 2.8 peratus (ST1 2025: 3.2%) dan **sektor Pertanian** pada 2.3 peratus (ST1 2025: 0.6%), manakala **sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** merosot pada negatif 5.8 peratus (ST1 2025: -3.2%).

Prestasi produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi **sektor Perkhidmatan** pada suku tahun kedua 2025 disumbangkan oleh pertumbuhan dalam kesemua subsektornya, kecuali Utiliti yang merosot pada negatif 1.9 peratus. Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan memacu prestasi keseluruhan dengan mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 6.8 peratus, diikuti oleh Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (6.6%), Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (5.3%), Perkhidmatan lain (4.3%), Perdagangan borong dan runcit (2.3%), Kewangan dan insurans (1.2%) dan Maklumat dan komunikasi (0.8%).

Sementara itu, produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi **sektor Pembuatan** berkembang pada suku ini, didorong oleh pertumbuhan dalam kebanyakan subsektor. Peningkatan ketara direkodkan bagi Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (9.5%), Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (6.1%), Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (2.4%), Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (1.7%), Minuman dan produk tembakau (1.2%) dan

Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (0.04%). Sebaliknya, dua (2) subsektor merosot: Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (-2.6%) dan Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (-0.4%).

Mengakhiri kenyataan beliau, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Dengan dorongan keadaan ekonomi yang stabil dan pasaran buruh yang mampan, produktiviti buruh Malaysia berada pada kedudukan yang baik untuk prospek positif yang berdaya tahan walaupun berdepan cabaran dalam ketidaktentuan ekonomi dan pembaharuan pasaran buruh. Justeru, pelaburan berterusan dalam pembangunan kemahiran termasuk transformasi digital, komunikasi dan analitik akan menjadi kunci dalam mengekalkan peningkatan kecekapan buruh.”

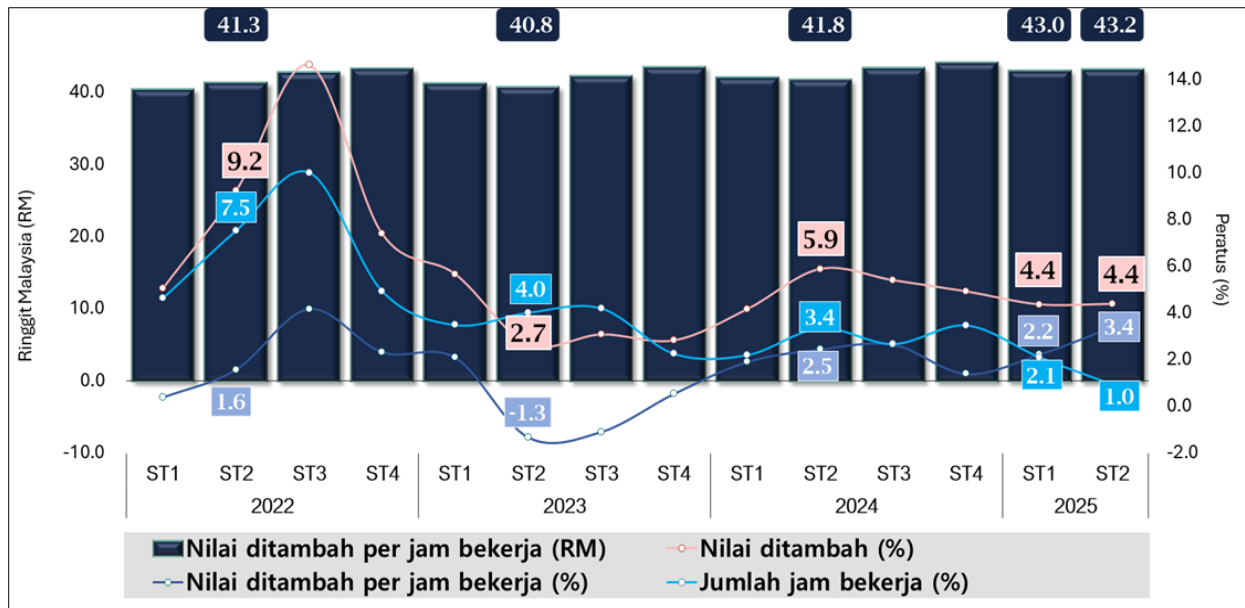
Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

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 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

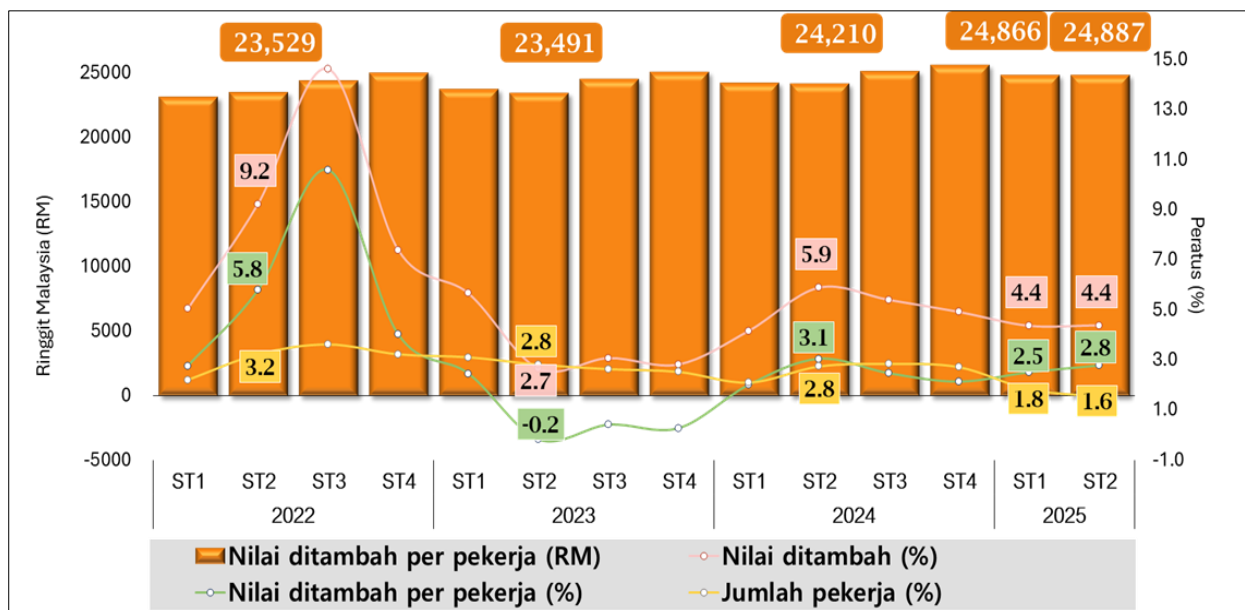
Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan'. Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema '*Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone*'.

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 – ST2 2025



Carta 2: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per pekerja, ST1 2022 – ST2 2025



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LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY SECOND QUARTER OF 2025

Labour productivity per hour worked grew 3.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, registering RM43.2 per hour

PUTRAJAYA, AUGUST 21, 2025 – Labour productivity per hour worked grew 3.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, registering RM43.2 per hour, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in the release of **Labour Productivity Statistics, Malaysia, Second Quarter of 2025**.

According to Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, “Malaysia's economy grew 4.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, maintaining the same growth rate recorded in the previous quarter, while the total hours worked increased by 1.0 per cent to 9.7 billion hours (Q1 2025: 2.1%; 9.7 billion hours).”

Commenting further, the Chief Statistician Malaysia stated, “Labour productivity per employment rose 2.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, with value added per employment reaching RM24,887 per person (Q1 2025: 2.5%; RM24,866 per person), supported by a 1.6 per cent increase in total employment to 16.8 million persons (Q1 2025: 1.8%; 16.7 million persons).”

*He added, “The **sectoral performance** for labour productivity expressed as **value added per hour worked** for this quarter was attributed to the growth in the **Construction sector**,*

which continued to increase at 9.3 per cent (Q1 2025: 11.3%), followed by the **Manufacturing sector** at 3.7 per cent (Q1 2025: 3.8%), the **Services sector** at 3.6 per cent (Q1 2025: 2.0%) and the **Agriculture sector** at 3.5 per cent (Q1 2025: 0.4%), while the **Mining and quarrying sector** continued contraction at a negative 4.6 per cent (Q1 2025: -0.9%).”

The growth in the labour productivity per hour worked for the **Services sector** in Q2 2025 was due to increment across all of its subsectors, including Real estate and business services (9.1%), Transportation and storage (7.1%), Other services (6.7%), Wholesale and retail trade (3.5%), Information and communication (3.3%), Food & beverages and accommodation (2.3%) and Finance and insurance (0.6%), except for Utilities which declined at a negative 0.4 per cent.

During this quarter, the **Manufacturing sector** demonstrated growth variation in labour productivity per hour worked across most of its subsectors, including Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (13.9%), Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic product (5.4%), Electrical, electronic and optical products (5.1%), Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (1.4%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (0.3%). However, the negative growth was registered by Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (-2.2%), Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-1.9%) and Beverages and tobacco products (-0.3%).

In the context of the **sectoral performance** for labour productivity measured by **value added per employment**, the **Construction sector** steered the overall performance by posting a continued increase of 11.0 per cent (Q1 2025: 13.2%) during this quarter, followed by the **Services sector** at 2.9 per cent (Q1 2025: 2.4%), the **Manufacturing sector** at 2.8 per cent (Q1 2025: 3.2%) and the **Agriculture sector** at 2.3 per cent (Q1 2025: 0.6%), while the **Mining and quarrying sector** declined at a negative 5.8 per cent (Q1 2025: -3.2%).

The performance in labour productivity per employment for the **Services sector** in the second quarter of 2025 was attributed to the expansion across all subsectors, except for Utilities which declined at a negative 0.9 per cent. Real estate and business services drove the overall performance by posting a growth of 6.8 per cent, followed by Transportation and storage (6.6%), Food & beverages and accommodation (5.3%), Other services (4.3%), Wholesale and retail trade (2.3%), Finance and insurance (1.2%) and Information and communication (0.8%).

In the meantime, labour productivity per employment in the **Manufacturing sector** expanded this quarter, driven by growth across most subsectors. Notable increases were

recorded in Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (9.5%), Electrical, electronic and optical products (6.1%), Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (2.4%), Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (1.7%), Beverages and tobacco products (1.2%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (0.04%). In contrast, two (2) subsectors declined: Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-2.6%) and Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (-0.4%).

Concluding his statement, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, " With the propel of stable economic and sustainable labour market conditions, Malaysia's labour productivity is well positioned for a resilient positive outlook despite challenges in economic uncertainties and labour market reforms. Thus, continued investment in skills development including digital transformation, communications and analytics will be key in sustaining the enhancement of labour efficiency."

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 197 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 – Q2 2025

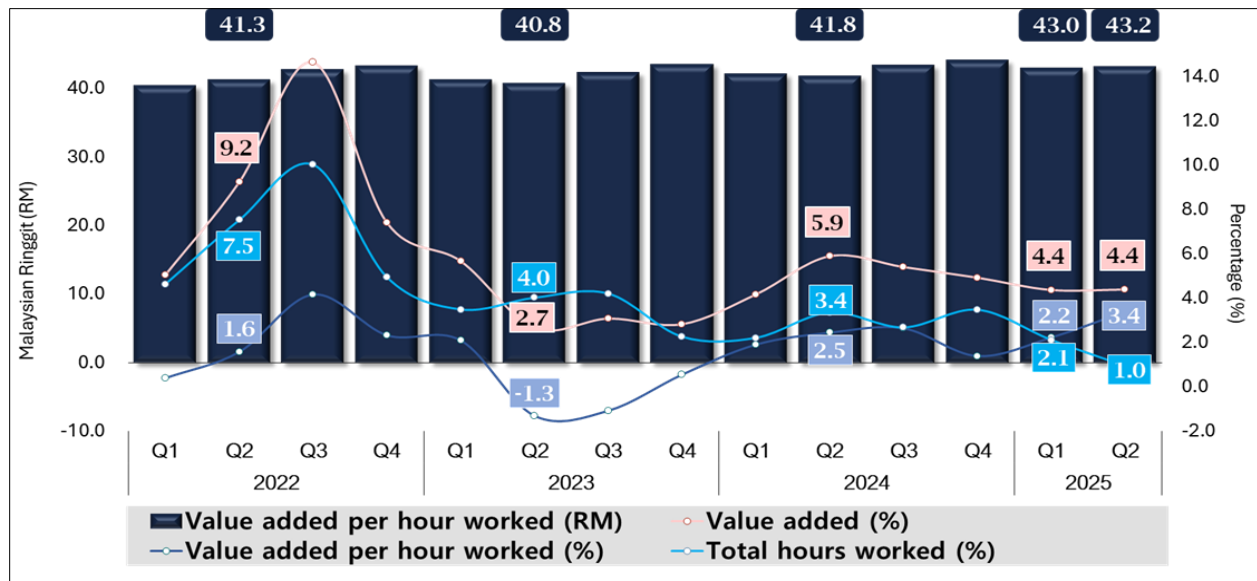
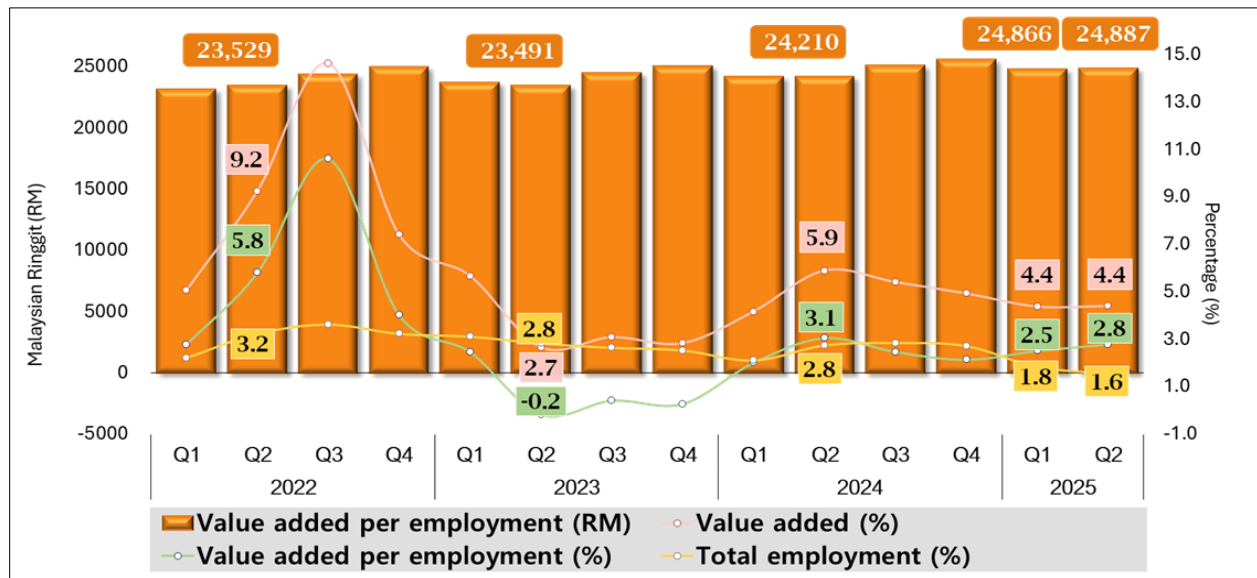


Chart 2: Labour productivity, value added per employment, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



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