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PRODUKTIVITI BURUH MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2024

Produktiviti buruh mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif di kebanyakan negeri pada 2024, dengan Pahang, Johor, W.P Kuala Lumpur, Melaka, Selangor dan Sarawak melepasi 2.4 peratus pertumbuhan negara

PUTRAJAYA, 30 OKTOBER 2025 – Produktiviti buruh mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif di kebanyakan negeri pada 2024, dengan Pahang, Johor, W.P Kuala Lumpur, Melaka, Selangor dan Sarawak melepasi 2.4 peratus pertumbuhan negara, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan dalam penerbitan **Produktiviti Buruh mengikut Negeri, 2024** pada hari ini.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, “Produktiviti buruh Malaysia meningkat 2.4 peratus pada tahun 2024, merekodkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM99,265 seorang (2023: 0.7%; RM96,914 seorang) sejajar pertumbuhan 5.1 peratus ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 2024 (2023: 3.5%). Sementara itu, jumlah pekerja meningkat kepada 16.6 juta orang, menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 2.6 peratus pada tahun 2024 (2023: 16.2 juta; 2.8%).”

Mengulas lanjut, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menyatakan, “Kebanyakan negeri mencatatkan pertumbuhan memberangsangkan pada tahun 2024, dengan enam negeri mengatasi kadar pertumbuhan negara, didahului oleh Pahang dengan pengembangan 4.9 peratus (2023: 2.8%), diikuti oleh Johor yang meningkat sebanyak 4.3 peratus (2023: 2.1%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur pada 3.0 peratus (2023: 0.8%), Melaka pada 2.8 peratus (2023: 0.8%), Selangor pada 2.8 peratus (2023: 1.9%) dan Sarawak pada 2.7 peratus (2023: -1.2%).”

Pahang merekodkan produktiviti buruh tertinggi pada tahun 2024 dengan peningkatan 4.9 peratus, mencatatkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM106,316 seorang (2023: 2.8%; RM101,313 seorang). Peningkatan ini disokong oleh pertumbuhan dalam sektor Pembinaan yang berkembang pada 15.9 peratus (2023: 47.5%), diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian pada 12.8 peratus (2023: -0.1%) dan sektor Perkhidmatan pada 1.4 peratus (2023: 2.8%). Sebaliknya, sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian dan sektor Pembuatan masing-masing merekodkan penurunan sebanyak 2.3 peratus (2023: 9.3%) dan 0.9 peratus (2023: -2.2%).

Di **Johor**, produktiviti buruh meningkat 4.3 peratus (2023: 2.1%), mencatatkan nilai ditambah bagi setiap pekerja sebanyak RM80,156 seorang (2023: RM76,843 seorang). Pertumbuhan dipacu oleh pengembangan ketara dalam sektor Pembinaan yang bertumbuh pada 53.5 peratus (2023: 17.9%), diikuti oleh sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian pada 10.5 peratus (2023: 5.7%), sektor Pertanian pada 3.8 peratus (2023: 2.3%), sektor Pembuatan pada 3.4 peratus (2023: 0.7%) dan Perkhidmatan pada 1.4 peratus (2023: 1.0%).

Produktiviti buruh **W.P. Kuala Lumpur** meningkat 3.0 peratus (2023: 0.8%), merekodkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM100,223 seorang (2023: RM97,328 seorang). Pertumbuhan dicatatkan dalam semua sektor, diterajui oleh sektor Pembinaan yang melonjak sebanyak 19.1 peratus (2023: -10.4%), diikuti oleh sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian pada 3.0 peratus (2023: 3.6%), sektor Pembuatan pada 2.2 peratus (2023: 1.4%), Perkhidmatan pada 2.1 peratus (2023: 1.8%) dan Pertanian pada 0.1 peratus (2023: 0.3%).

Di **Melaka**, produktiviti buruh bertumbuh 2.8 peratus (2023: 0.8%), merekodkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM109,928 seorang (2023: RM106,897 seorang). Peningkatan disokong oleh pertumbuhan dalam semua sektor, diterajui oleh sektor Pembinaan yang berkembang sebanyak 23.3 peratus (2023: 6.6%), diikuti oleh Pertanian pada 8.2 peratus (2023: 6.4%), Perlombongan dan pengkuarian pada 4.1 peratus (2023: 4.0%), Pembuatan pada 2.6 peratus (2023: 0.3%) dan Perkhidmatan pada 2.3 peratus (2023: 0.8%).

Pada tahun 2024, produktiviti buruh **Selangor** berkembang 2.8 peratus (2023: 1.9%), merekodkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM102,991 seorang (2023: RM100,194 seorang). Pertumbuhan ini disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam produktiviti buruh bagi semua sektor, kecuali sektor Pertanian yang menurun sebanyak 7.5 peratus (2023: -13.5%). Sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian memacu prestasi keseluruhan dengan pertumbuhan 11.6 peratus (2023: 4.0%), diikuti oleh sektor Pembinaan pada 9.3 peratus (2023: 7.1%), sektor Pembuatan pada 4.2 peratus (2023: -0.8%) dan sektor Perkhidmatan pada 2.5 peratus (2023: 2.5%).

Produktiviti buruh **Sarawak** berkembang sebanyak 2.7 peratus pada tahun 2024 (2023: -1.2%), mencatatkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM129,525 seorang (2023: RM126,125 seorang). Peningkatan didorong oleh pertumbuhan dalam semua sektor, diterajui oleh Pembinaan 14.7 peratus (2023: 5.5%), diikuti oleh Pertanian 3.9 peratus (2023: 0.5%), Perlombongan dan pengkuarian 2.6 peratus (2023: 0.8%), Perkhidmatan 1.6 peratus (2023: 2.0%) dan Pembuatan 1.4 peratus (2023: -6.0%).

Beliau menambah, “Dalam konteks **prestasi sektoral**, **sektor Pembinaan** memacu prestasi keseluruhan dengan mencatatkan peningkatan ketara sebanyak 16.4 peratus pada tahun 2024 (2023: 4.9%), diikuti oleh **sektor Pembuatan** pada 2.6 peratus (2023: -2.1%), **sektor Pertanian** pada 2.2 peratus (2023: -0.4%), **sektor Perkhidmatan** pada 1.8 peratus (2023: 1.6%) dan **sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** pada 0.7 peratus (2023: 0.1%).”

Pada tahun 2024, produktiviti buruh bagi **sektor Pembinaan** meningkat 16.4 peratus, merekodkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM47,223 seorang (2023: 4.9%; RM40,555 seorang). Pertumbuhan didorong oleh prestasi kukuh di empat belas negeri, iaitu Johor (53.5%), Perlis (28.1%), Melaka (23.3%), Kelantan (20.5%), Sabah (20.3%), W.P Kuala Lumpur (19.1%), Terengganu (18.4%), Pahang (15.9%), Sarawak (14.7%), Pulau Pinang (11.7%), Perak (11.5%), Selangor (9.3%) dan Negeri Sembilan (7.9%). Sebaliknya, penurunan dicatatkan di Kedah (-15.5%) dan W.P. Labuan (-2.6%).

Dalam **sektor Pembuatan**, produktiviti buruh meningkat 2.6 peratus (2023: -2.1%), merekodkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM134,532 seorang (2023: RM131,147 seorang). Peningkatan ini disokong oleh pertumbuhan positif oleh beberapa negeri, iaitu Terengganu (4.6%), Selangor (4.2%), Perak (3.8%), Johor (3.4%), Kedah (3.1%), Melaka (2.6%), W.P Kuala Lumpur (2.2%), W.P. Labuan (2.2%), Perlis (2.1%), Negeri Sembilan (1.7%), Sarawak (1.4%), Pulau Pinang (1.3%) dan Kelantan (0.4%). Sebaliknya, penurunan dicatatkan di Sabah (-5.0%) dan Pahang (-0.9%).

Produktiviti buruh bagi **sektor Pertanian** meningkat 2.2 peratus, merekodkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM54,762 seorang (2023: -0.4%; RM53,584 seorang). Kebanyakan negeri mencatatkan pertumbuhan, terutamanya Pahang (12.8%), Kedah (8.4%), Melaka (8.2%), Terengganu (5.9%), Pulau Pinang (5.7%), Kelantan (4.0%), Sarawak (3.9%), Johor (3.8%), Perak (2.1%) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (0.1%). Bagaimanapun, beberapa negeri mencatatkan penurunan, iaitu Perlis (-19.9%), Selangor (-7.5%), Sabah (-6.0%), W.P. Labuan (-2.8%) dan Negeri Sembilan (-1.7%).

Dalam **sektor Perkhidmatan**, produktiviti buruh bertumbuh 1.8 peratus, merekodkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM94,152 seorang (2023: 1.6%; RM92,504 seorang). Pertumbuhan direkodkan di hampir kesemua negeri, diterajui oleh

W.P. Labuan (2.6%), diikuti oleh Selangor (2.5%), Melaka (2.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (2.1%), Negeri Sembilan (1.7%), Sarawak (1.6%), Pulau Pinang (1.5%), Pahang (1.4%), Johor (1.4%), Perak (1.2%), Sabah (1.1%), Kedah (0.8%) dan Kelantan (0.01%). Sementara itu, penurunan direkodkan di Perlis (-1.0%) dan Terengganu (-0.3%).

Produktiviti buruh dalam **sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** meningkat 0.7 peratus, mencatatkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM1,287,906 seorang (2023: 0.1%; RM1,278,721 seorang). Sektor ini menunjukkan variasi yang ketara di kebanyakan negeri, dengan peningkatan di Selangor (11.6%), Johor (10.5%), Terengganu (10.1%), Kelantan (6.7%), Melaka (4.1%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.0%), Sarawak (2.6%), Perlis (2.1%), Pulau Pinang (2.1%) dan Supra (1.1%). Sementara itu, penurunan dicatatkan di Negeri Sembilan (-5.9%), Kedah (-4.7%), Sabah (-3.3%), Pahang (-2.3%) dan Perak (-1.7%).

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

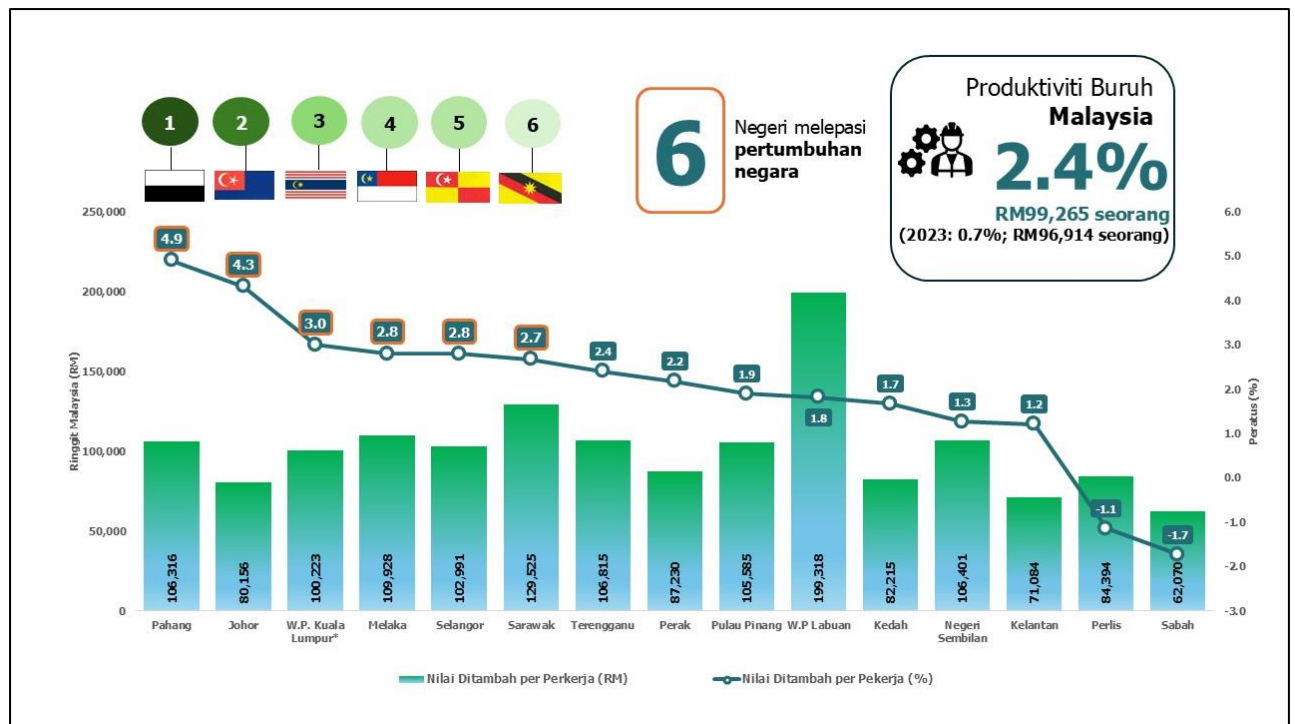
Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

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.

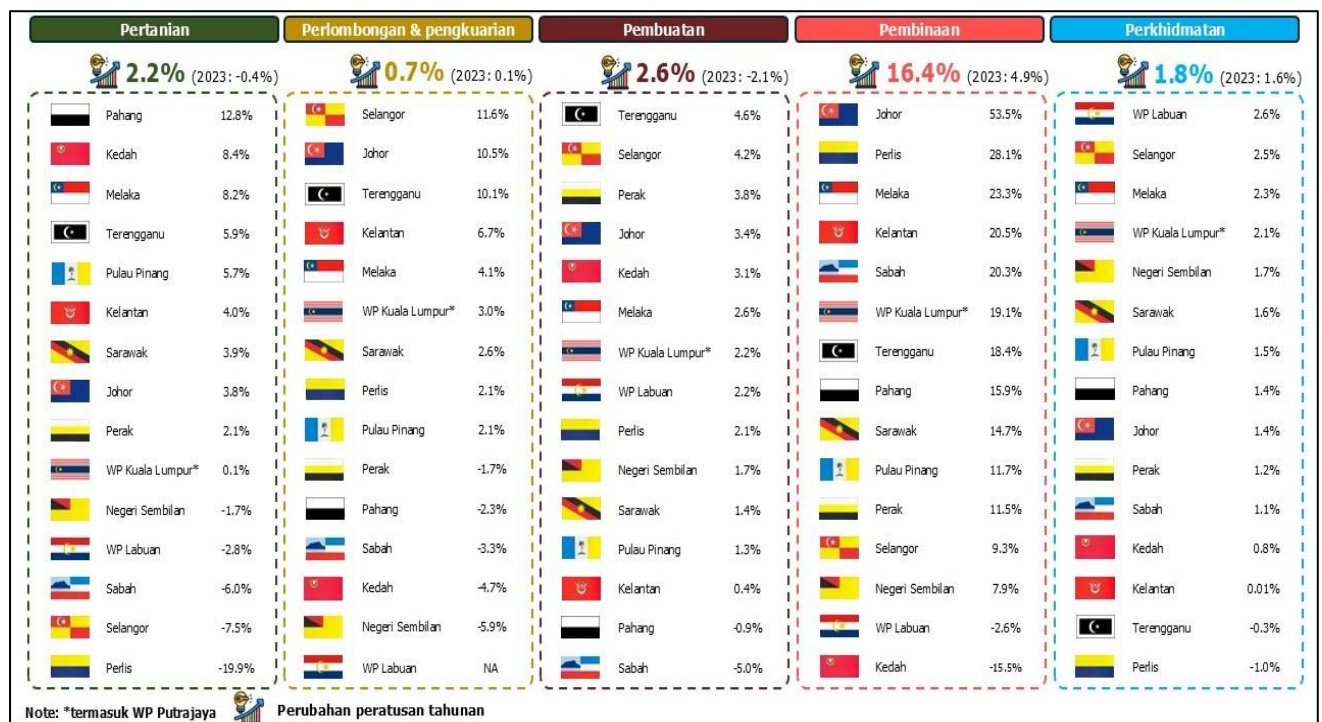
Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan.' Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Sedunia Keempat telah disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

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: Prestasi Produktiviti Buruh Mengikut Negeri, 2024



Carta 2: Prestasi Produktiviti Buruh Mengikut Sektor, 2024



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LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY BY STATE, 2024

Labour productivity recorded positive growth across most states in 2024, with Pahang, Johor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Melaka, Selangor and Sarawak surpassing the national growth of 2.4 per cent

PUTRAJAYA, OCTOBER 30, 2025 – Labour productivity recorded positive growth across most states in 2024, with Pahang, Johor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Melaka, Selangor and Sarawak surpassing the national growth of 2.4 per cent, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in the release of ***Labour Productivity by State, 2024***.

According to Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, “Malaysia's labour productivity rose 2.4 per cent in 2024, recording value added per employment of RM99,265 per person (2023: 0.7%; RM96,914 per person) as Malaysia's economy grew 5.1 per cent in 2024 (2023: 3.5%). Meanwhile, total employment increased to 16.6 million persons, indicating year-on-year growth of 2.6 percent in 2024 (2023: 16.2 million; 2.8%).”

Commenting further, the Chief Statistician Malaysia stated, “Most states recorded encouraging growth in 2024, with six states outpacing the national growth rate, led by Pahang with an expansion of 4.9 per cent (2023: 2.8%), followed by Johor which increased by 4.3 per cent (2023: 2.1%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur at 3.0 per cent (2023: 0.8%), Melaka at 2.8 per cent (2023: 0.8%), Selangor at 2.8 per cent (2023: 1.9%) and Sarawak at 2.7 percent (2023: -1.2%).”

Pahang recorded the highest labour productivity in 2024 with an increase of 4.9 per cent, registering value added per employment of RM106,316 per person (2023: 2.8%; RM101,313 per person). The improvement was mainly supported by growth in the Construction sector which expanded by 15.9 per cent (2023: 47.5%), followed by the Agriculture sector at 12.8 per cent (2023: -0.1%) and the Services sector at 1.4 per cent (2023: 2.8%). In contrast, the Mining and quarrying and Manufacturing sectors recorded declines of 2.3 per cent (2023: 9.3%) and 0.9 per cent (2023: -2.2%), respectively.

In **Johor**, labour productivity increased by 4.3 per cent (2023: 2.1%), registering value added per employment of RM80,156 per person (2023: RM76,843 per person). Growth was driven by a significant expansion in the Construction sector, which grew by 53.5 per cent (2023: 17.9%), followed by the Mining and quarrying sector at 10.5 per cent (2023: 5.7%), Agriculture sector at 3.8 per cent (2023: 2.3%), Manufacturing sector at 3.4 per cent (2023: 0.7%) and Services at 1.4 per cent (2023: 1.0%).

W.P. Kuala Lumpur's labour productivity increased by 3.0 per cent (2023: 0.8%) in 2024, recording value added per employment of RM100,223 per person (2023: RM97,328 per person). Growth was recorded across all sectors, led by the Construction sector which surged by 19.1 per cent (2023: -10.4%), followed by the Mining and quarrying sector at 3.0 per cent (2023: 3.6%), Manufacturing sector at 2.2 per cent (2023: 1.4%), Services at 2.1 per cent (2023: 1.8%) and Agriculture at 0.1 per cent (2023: 0.3%).

In **Melaka**, labour productivity grew by 2.8 per cent (2023: 0.8%), recording value added per employment of RM109,928 per person (2023: RM106,897 per person). The improvement was supported by growth across all sectors, led by Construction which expanded by 23.3 per cent (2023: 6.6%), followed by Agriculture 8.2 per cent (2023: 6.4%), Mining and quarrying sector 4.1 per cent (2023: 4.0%), Manufacturing at 2.6 per cent (2023: 0.3%) and Services at 2.3 per cent (2023: 0.8%).

Selangor's labour productivity expanded by 2.8 per cent (2023: 1.9%), recording value added per employment of RM102,991 per person (2023: RM100,194 per person). The improvement was mainly driven by increases across most sectors, except for Agriculture which declined by 7.5 per cent (2023: -13.5%). The Mining and quarrying sector led the overall performance with a growth of 11.6 per cent (2023: 4.0%), followed by the Construction at 9.3 per cent (2023: 7.1%), Manufacturing at 4.2 per cent (2023: -0.8%) and Services at 2.5 per cent (2023: 2.5%).

Sarawak's labour productivity expanded by 2.7 per cent in 2024 (2023: -1.2%), registering value added per employment of RM129,525 per person (2023: RM126,125 per person). The improvement was mainly supported by growth across all sectors, led by

Construction 14.7 per cent (2023: 5.5%), followed by Agriculture 3.9 per cent (2023: 0.5%), Mining and quarrying 2.6 per cent (2023: 0.8%), the Services 1.6 per cent (2023: 2.0%) and Manufacturing sector at 1.4 per cent (2023: -6.0%).

He added, “In the context of the **sectoral performance**, the **Construction sector** steered overall performance by posting a significant increase of 16.4 per cent in 2024 (2023: 4.9%), followed by **the Manufacturing sector** at 2.6 per cent (2023: -2.1%), **the Agriculture sector** at 2.2 per cent (2023: -0.4%), **the Services sector** at 1.8 per cent (2023: 1.6%) and **the Mining and quarrying sector** at 0.7 per cent (2023: 0.1%).

In 2024, labour productivity in **the Construction sector** increased by 16.4 per cent, recording a value added per employment of RM47,223 per person (2023: 4.9%; RM40,555 per person). Growth was driven by strong performances across fourteen states, namely Johor (53.5%), Perlis (28.1%), Melaka (23.3%), Kelantan (20.5%), Sabah (20.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (19.1%), Terengganu (18.4%), Pahang (15.9%), Sarawak (14.7%), Pulau Pinang (11.7%), Perak (11.5%), Selangor (9.3%) and Negeri Sembilan (7.9%). In contrast, declines were recorded in Kedah (-15.5%) and W.P. Labuan (-2.6%).

In **the Manufacturing sector**, labour productivity increased by 2.6 per cent (2023: -2.1%), recording a value added per employment of RM134,532 per person (2023: RM131,147 per person). The improvement was supported by positive growth across several states, notably Terengganu (4.6%), Selangor (4.2%), Perak (3.8%), Johor (3.4%), Kedah (3.1%), Melaka (2.6%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (2.2%), W.P. Labuan (2.2%), Perlis (2.1%), Negeri Sembilan (1.7%), Sarawak (1.4%), Pulau Pinang (1.3%) and Kelantan (0.4%). Conversely, declines were recorded in Sabah (-5.0%) and Pahang (-0.9%).

Labour productivity in **the Agriculture sector** increased by 2.2 per cent, recording value added per employment of RM54,762 per person (2023: -0.4%; RM53,584 per person). Most states registered growth, particularly Pahang (12.8%), Kedah (8.4%), Melaka (8.2%), Terengganu (5.9%), Pulau Pinang (5.7%), Kelantan (4.0%), Sarawak (3.9%), Johor (3.8%), Perak (2.1%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (0.1%). However, several states recorded decline in labour productivity for this sector, namely Perlis (-19.9%), Selangor (-7.5%), Sabah (-6.0%), W.P. Labuan (-2.8%) and Negeri Sembilan (-1.7%).

In **the Services sector**, labour productivity grew by 1.8 per cent, recording value added per employment of RM94,152 per person (2023: 1.6%; RM92,504 per person). Growth was recorded across almost all states, led by W.P. Labuan (2.6%), followed by Selangor (2.5%), Melaka (2.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (2.1%), Negeri Sembilan (1.7%), Sarawak (1.6%), Pulau Pinang (1.5%), Pahang (1.4%), Johor

(1.4%), Perak (1.2%), Sabah (1.1%), Kedah (0.8%) and Kelantan (0.01%). Meanwhile, declines were recorded in Perlis (-1.0%) and Terengganu (-0.3%).

Labour productivity in **the Mining and quarrying sector** increased by 0.7 per cent, registering value added per employment of RM1,287,906 per person (2023: 0.1%; RM1,278,721 per person). This sector displayed notable variation across states, with increases in Selangor (11.6%), Johor (10.5%), Terengganu (10.1%), Kelantan (6.7%), Melaka (4.1%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.0%), Sarawak (2.6%), Perlis (2.1%), Pulau Pinang (2.1%) and Supra (1.1%). Meanwhile, declines were recorded in Negeri Sembilan (-5.9%), Kedah (-4.7%), Sabah (-3.3%), Pahang (-2.3%) and Perak (-1.7%).

Concluding his statement, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "With sustainable labour market conditions and a stable economy, Malaysia's labour productivity is well positioned for a resilient and positive outlook despite challenges in labour market reforms and economic uncertainties. Continued investment in skills development, particularly in empowering the workforce through training and education, digital transformation, communications and analytics, will be key to sustaining the enhancement of labour efficiency across Malaysian states."

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 has, for the first time, successfully secured the top position 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 was 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 Performances by States, 2024

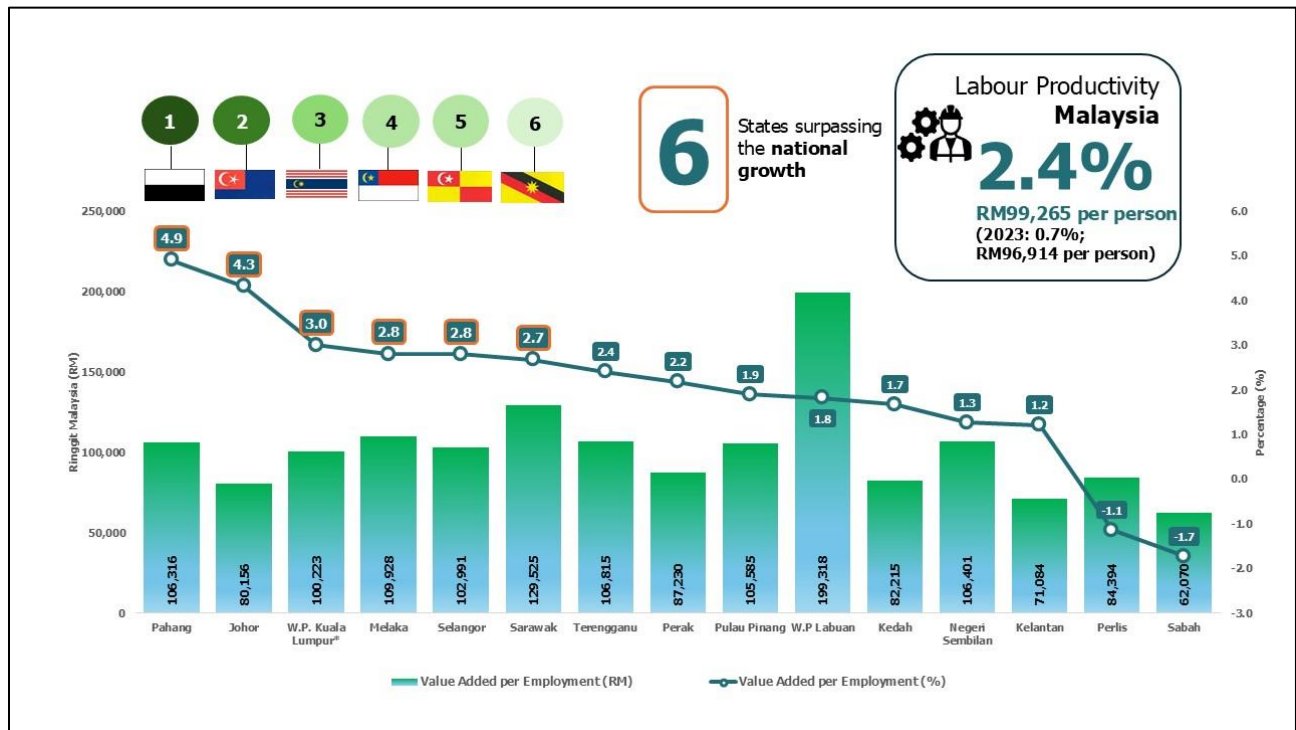
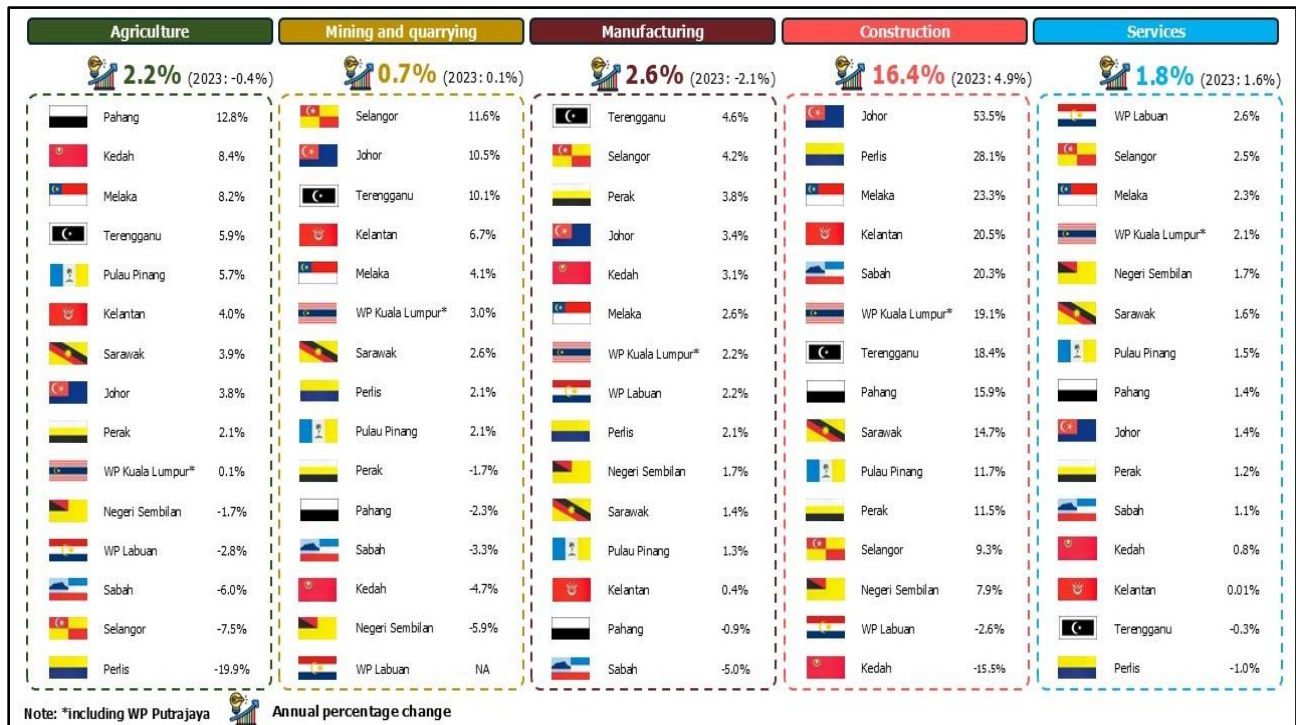


Chart 2: Labour Productivity Performances by Sector, 2024



Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
30 OCTOBER 2025**