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PRODUKTIVITI BURUH SUKU TAHUN KETIGA 2024

Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja meningkat 2.6 peratus pada suku tahun ketiga 2024, mencatatkan RM43.3 per jam

PUTRAJAYA, 20 NOVEMBER 2024 – Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja pada suku tahun ketiga 2024 meningkat 2.6 peratus dengan nilai ditambah per jam bekerja sebanyak RM43.3 setiap jam. Ini dilaporkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) hari ini dalam sebaran **Statistik Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Ketiga 2024**.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, “Ekonomi Malaysia bertumbuh 5.3 peratus pada suku tahun ketiga 2024, setelah berkembang 5.9 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya, manakala jumlah jam bekerja meningkat 2.7 peratus bagi mencatatkan 9.7 bilion jam (ST2 2024: 3.4%; 9.6 bilion jam).”

Mengulas lanjut mengenai prestasi produktiviti buruh negara, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Jumlah bilangan pekerja pada suku tahun ketiga 2024 meningkat kepada 16.7 juta orang, menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 2.9 peratus (ST2 2024: 16.6 juta orang; 2.8%), manakala produktiviti buruh per pekerja meningkat 2.4 peratus untuk merekodkan nilai

ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM25,077 seorang (ST2 2024: 3.1%; RM24,154 seorang).”

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menambah, “**Prestasi sektoral** bagi produktiviti buruh yang dinyatakan sebagai nilai ditambah **per jam bekerja** pada suku ini adalah disumbangkan oleh pertumbuhan dalam sektor **Pembinaan**, yang terus meningkat pada 20.1 peratus (ST2 2024: 19.1%), diikuti oleh sektor **Pertanian** pada 4.1 peratus (ST2 2024: 6.0%), sektor **Pembuatan** pada 3.4 peratus (ST2 2024: 2.9%); dan sektor **Perkhidmatan** pada 1.4 peratus (ST2 2024: 0.9%), manakala sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** merosot pada negatif 5.7 peratus (ST2 2024: 3.7%).”

Pertumbuhan dalam produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bagi sektor **Perkhidmatan** disumbangkan oleh subsektor Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (7.6%); Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (7.6%); Perkhidmatan lain (2.4%); dan Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (1.1%), manakala empat subsektor lain merekodkan pertumbuhan negatif iaitu Kewangan dan insurans (-1.6%); Utiliti (-1.2%); Maklumat dan komunikasi (-0.5%); dan Perdagangan borong dan runcit (-0.3%).

Sementara itu, pertumbuhan dalam produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja bagi sektor **Pembuatan** disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam empat subsektornya, iaitu Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (9.3%); Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (7.7%); Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (5.5%); dan Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (4.3%), manakala empat subsektor lain merekodkan pertumbuhan negatif iaitu Minuman dan produk tembakau (-2.3%); Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (-2.3%); Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (-1.1%); dan Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (-0.02%).

Dalam konteks **prestasi sektoral** bagi produktiviti buruh yang dinyatakan sebagai nilai ditambah per pekerja, sektor **Pembinaan** memacu prestasi keseluruhan dengan mencatatkan pertumbuhan mampan pada 18.9 peratus (ST2 2024: 16.3%), diikuti oleh sektor **Pembuatan** pada 4.1 peratus (ST2 2024: 3.1%); sektor **Pertanian** pada 2.9 peratus (ST2 2024: 6.2%); dan sektor **Perkhidmatan** pada 1.2 peratus

(ST2 2024: 2.2%), manakala sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** menunjukkan penurunan pada negatif 4.0 peratus (ST2 2024: 2.5%).

Pertumbuhan positif dalam produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi sektor **Perkhidmatan** adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam kebanyakan subsektornya, iaitu Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (6.4%); Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan (5.5%); Perkhidmatan lain (3.1%); Kewangan dan insurans (1.5%); Maklumat dan komunikasi (0.6%), Perdagangan borong dan runcit (0.4%); kecuali Utiliti (-2.7%); dan Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (-0.8%).

Dalam pada itu, pertumbuhan produktiviti buruh per pekerja bagi sektor **Pembuatan** disumbangkan oleh pertumbuhan positif dalam semua subsektornya, termasuk Minuman dan produk tembakau (7.4%); Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka (6.5%); Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan (5.8%); Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (5.7%); Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan (5.5%); Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit (3.2%); Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (2.0%), kecuali Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan (-0.2%).

Merumuskan kenyataan beliau, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Sejajar dengan prospek pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pasaran buruh yang menggalakkan, produktiviti buruh Malaysia dijangka mencatatkan pertumbuhan mampan yang berterusan pada masa hadapan, meskipun dalam persekitaran global yang mencabar.”

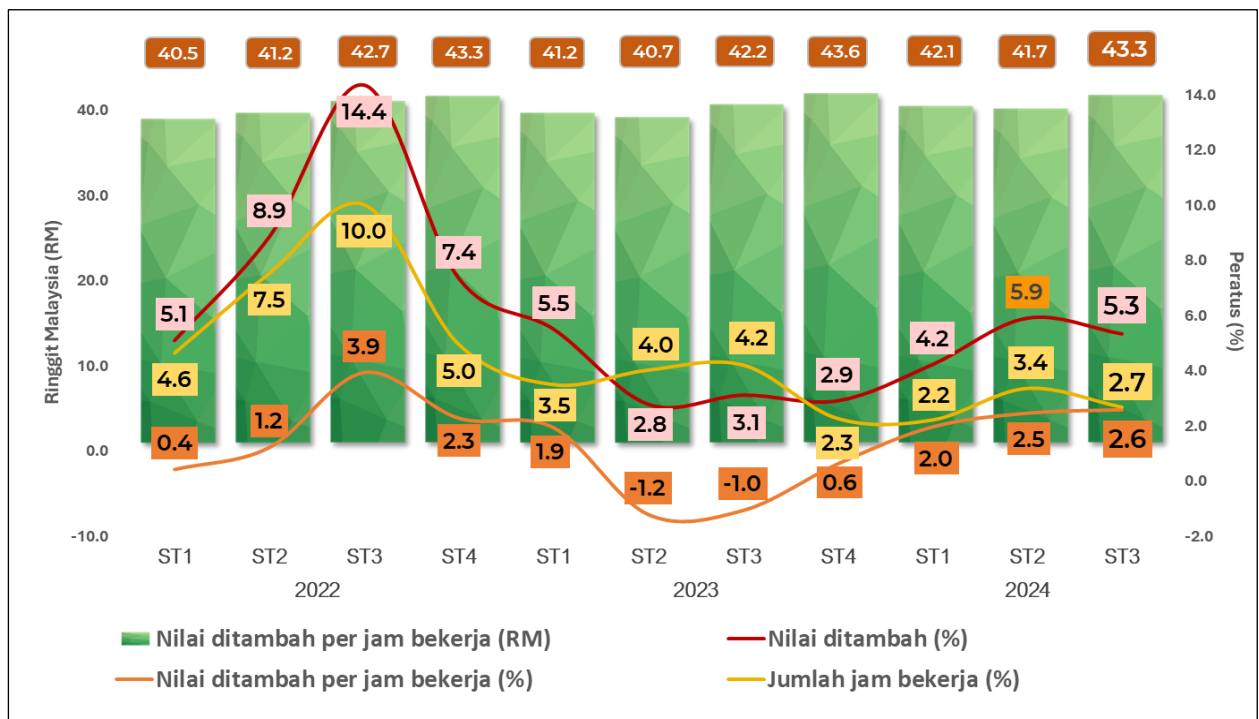
Data siri masa dan maklumat lanjut berkaitan pasaran buruh boleh diperolehi daripada portal *Malaysia Labour Market Interactive Data* (MyLMID). Untuk maklumat lanjut, sila layari <https://mbls.dosm.gov.my/mylmid/> atau imbas kod QR di bawah.



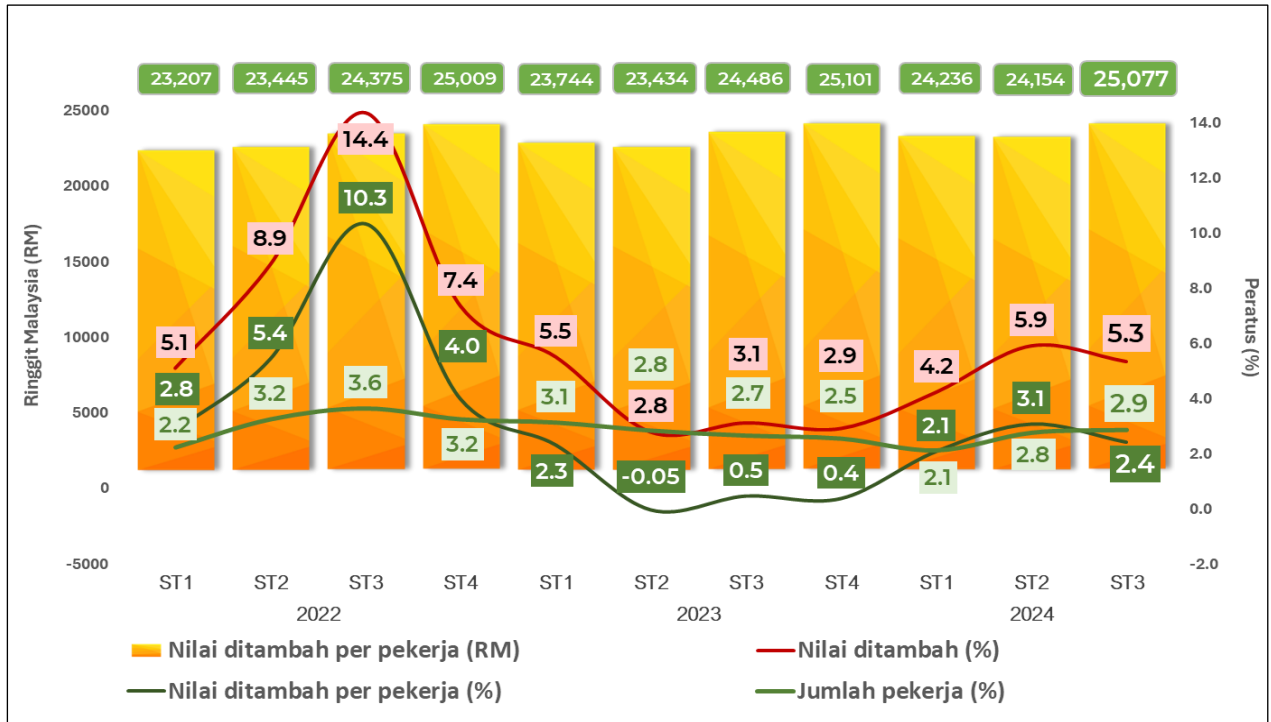
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”. DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke-75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

Carta 1: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja, ST1 2022 – ST3 2024



**Carta 2: Produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per pekerja,
ST1 2022 – ST3 2024**



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LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY THIRD QUARTER OF 2024

Labour productivity per hour worked grew 2.6 per cent in the third quarter of 2024, registered RM43.3 per hour

PUTRAJAYA, NOVEMBER 20, 2024 – Labour productivity per hour worked in the third quarter of 2024 increased 2.6 per cent with value added per hour worked at RM 43.3 per hour. This is reported by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) in today's release of **Labour Productivity Statistics, Malaysia, Third Quarter of 2024**.

According to Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Malaysia's economy grew 5.3 per cent in the third quarter of 2024, following an expansion of 5.9 per cent in the previous quarter, while the total hours worked increased 2.7 per cent to register 9.7 billion hours (Q2 2024: 3.4%, 9.6 billion hours)."

Elaborating on the performance of national labour productivity, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The number of employment in the third quarter of 2024 increased to 16.7 million persons, indicating year-on-year growth of 2.9 per cent (Q2 2024: 16.6 million persons; 2.8%), while labour productivity

per employment increased 2.4 per cent to record value added per employment at RM25,077 per person (Q2 2024: 3.1%; RM24,154 per person).”

The Chief Statistician Malaysia 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 20.1 per cent (Q2 2024: 19.1%), followed by the **Agriculture sector** at 4.1 per cent (Q2 2024: 6.0%), the **Manufacturing** sector at 3.4 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.9%) and the **Services** sector at 1.4 per cent (Q2 2024: 0.9%), while the **Mining and quarrying** sector declined at negative 5.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 3.7%).”

The growth in labour productivity per hour worked for the **Services** sector was contributed by the subsector of Real estate and business services (7.6%), Transportation and storage (7.6%), Other services (2.4%); and Food & beverages and accommodation (1.1%), while the other four subsectors recorded negative growth, namely Finance and insurance (-1.6%); Utilities (-1.2%); Information and communication (-0.5%); and Wholesale and retail trade (-0.3%).

Meanwhile, the growth in labour productivity per hour worked for **Manufacturing** sector was attributed to an increment in four of its subsectors, namely Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (9.3%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (7.7%); Electrical, electronic and optical products (5.5%); and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (4.3%), while the other four subsectors recorded negative growth, namely Beverages and tobacco products (-2.3%); Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-2.3%); Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic product (-1.1%); and Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (-0.02%).

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 sustainable growth of 18.9 per cent (Q2 2024: 16.3%), followed by the

Manufacturing sector at 4.1 per cent (Q2 2024: 3.1%), the **Agriculture** sector at 2.9 per cent (Q2 2024: 6.2%); and the **Services** sector at 1.2 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.2%), while the **Mining and quarrying** sector showed a decline at negative 4.0 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.5%).

The positive growth in the labour productivity per employment for the **Services** sector was due to increment in most of its subsectors, namely Real estate and business services (6.4%); Transportation and storage (5.5%); Other services (3.1%); Finance and insurance (1.5%); Information and communication (0.6%); Wholesale and retail trade (0.4%), except for Utilities (-2.7%); and Food & beverages and accommodation (-0.8%).

In the meantime, the expansion in labour productivity per employment for the **Manufacturing** sector was contributed by positive growth across all of its subsectors, including Beverages and tobacco products (7.4%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (6.5%); Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (5.8%); Electrical, electronic and optical products (5.7%); Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (5.5%); Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (3.2%); Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (2.0%), except for Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-0.2%).

Concluding his statement, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, " In line with the favourable economic and labour market growth prospects, Malaysia's labour productivity is expected to record sustainable growth in the future, despite the challenging global environment."

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". DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

Chart 1: Labour productivity, value added per hour worked, Q1 2022 – Q3 2024

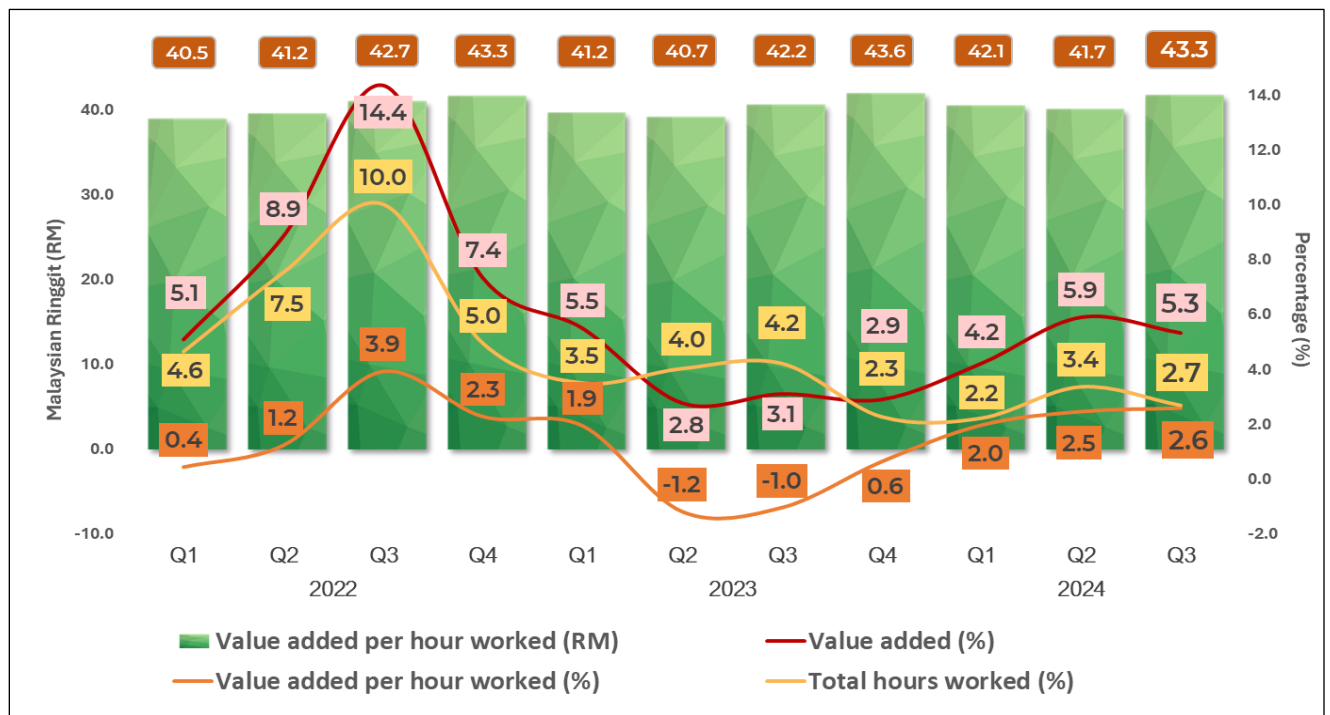
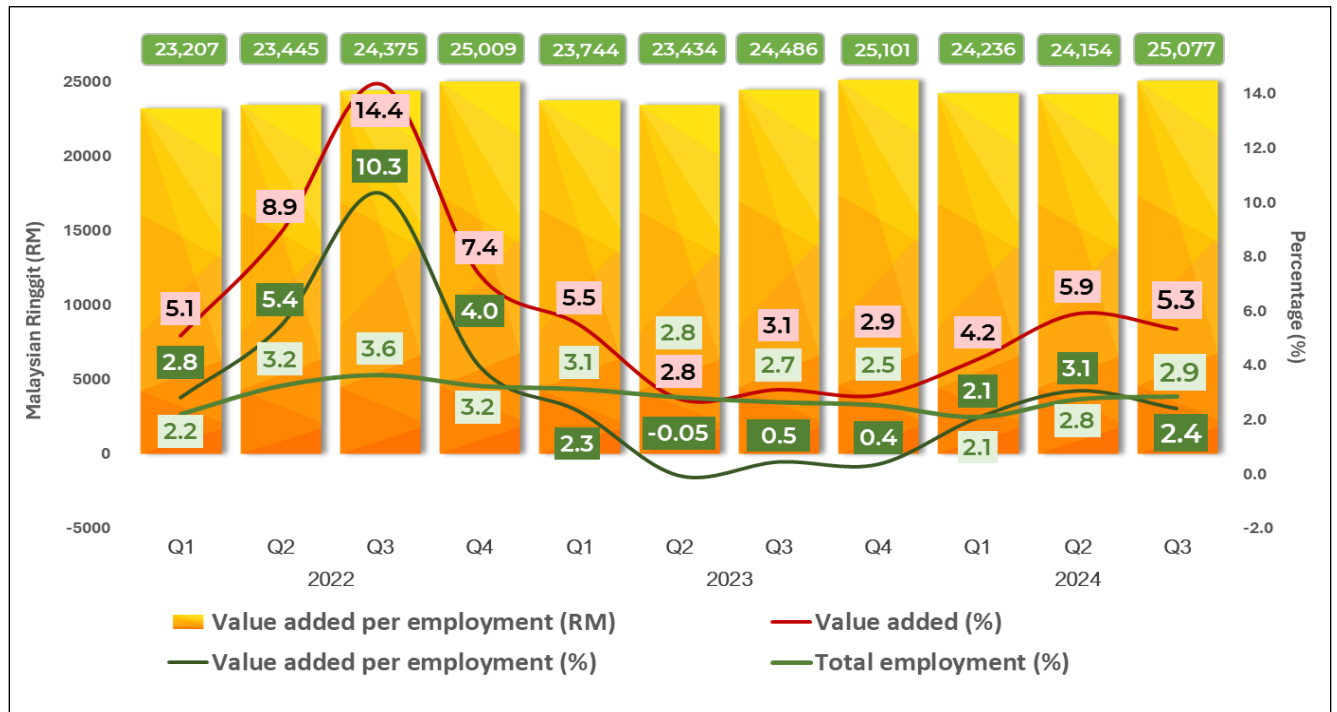


Chart 2: Labour productivity, value added per employment, Q1 2022 – Q3 2024



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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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