



**KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

PRODUKTIVITI BURUH MENGIKUT NEGERI 2024

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY BY STATE 2024

Pemakluman

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 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>.

Announcement

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 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>.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA**

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“Sumber : Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan ini memaparkan statistik tahunan produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri di Malaysia bagi tahun 2024 dan diterbitkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) secara tahunan buat julung kalinya. Konsep produktiviti buruh yang digunakan merujuk kepada nisbah antara nilai ditambah dan input, iaitu pekerja. Statistik ini disusun berdasarkan konsep dan panduan yang digariskan dalam ***System of National Accounts 2008, The United Nations dan The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Manual: Measuring Productivity***.

Data tahunan yang dibentangkan dalam penerbitan ini bermula dari tahun 2015 hingga 2024. Anggaran nilai ditambah pada harga malar dinilai pada harga asas 2015 selaras dengan pengasasan semula Statistik Akaun Negara.

Statistik ini disusun mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, selaras dengan usaha merangka inisiatif produktiviti di peringkat negeri seperti yang terkandung dalam dokumen Rancangan Malaysia Ketiga Belas (RMKe-13) di mana inisiatif ini bertujuan memastikan pertumbuhan produktiviti yang seimbang dan mengurangkan jurang antara negeri. Maklumat yang dihasilkan boleh dijadikan petunjuk utama dalam mengukur produktiviti negeri bagi pembentukan, pelaksanaan dan pemantauan polisi serta prestasi ekonomi. Statistik ini juga menjadi rujukan penyelidik, ahli akademik, organisasi sektor swasta dan individu.

Terdapat tiga bahagian dalam penerbitan ini. Bahagian pertama memaparkan ringkasan penemuan utama statistik produktiviti buruh. Jadual perangkaan terperinci dipaparkan di bahagian kedua. Manakala, aspek teknikal seperti skop dan liputan, konsep dan definisi serta pemboleh ubah utama yang digunakan disediakan di bahagian ketiga bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak yang terlibat dalam menjayakan penerbitan ini. Sebarang pandangan dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan laporan ini pada masa hadapan amatlah dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Oktober 2025



PREFACE

*This publication presents annual statistics on labour productivity by state in Malaysia for the year 2024 and published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) annually for the first time. The concept of labour productivity used refers to the ratio of value added and employment. These statistics are compiled based on the concepts and guidelines outlined in the **System of National Accounts 2008, The United Nations** and **The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Manual: Measuring Productivity**.*

The annual data presented in this publication covers the years from 2015 to 2024. The value added estimates in constant prices are expressed in 2015 prices in tandem with the rebasing of National Accounts Statistics.

The information is produced according to economic activities, in line with efforts to formulate productivity initiatives at the state level as contained in the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan Document (RMKe-13), where this initiative aims to ensure balanced productivity growth and reduce gaps between states. The statistics provided can be used as a key indicator in measuring state productivity for the formulation, implementation and monitoring policy as well as performance of the economy. The statistics also serve as an essential reference to analysts, economists, academicians, private sector organisations and individuals.

This publication is divided into three sections. The first section presents the summary of findings of the statistics on labour productivity. Detailed statistical tables are provided in the second section. Meanwhile, technical aspects such as scope and coverage, concepts and definitions as well as key variables used are described in the third section to facilitate users' understanding of the published statistics.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia gratefully acknowledges all parties involved in the success of this publication. Any views and suggestions towards improving this publication in the future are greatly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

October 2025



Kata Pengantar

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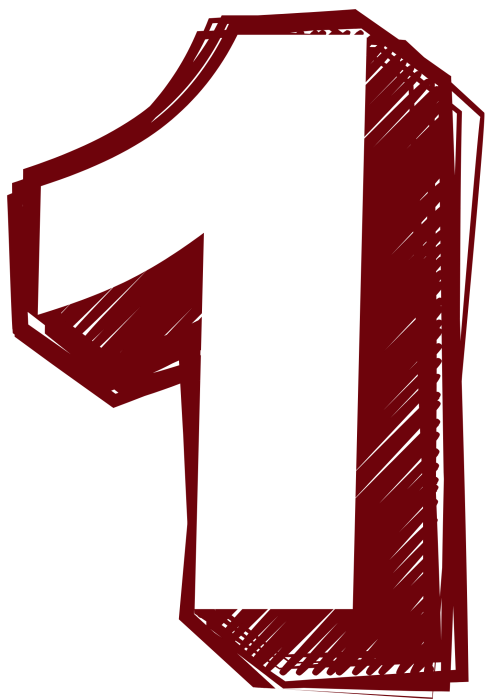
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RINGKASAN PENEMUAN



Summary of Findings



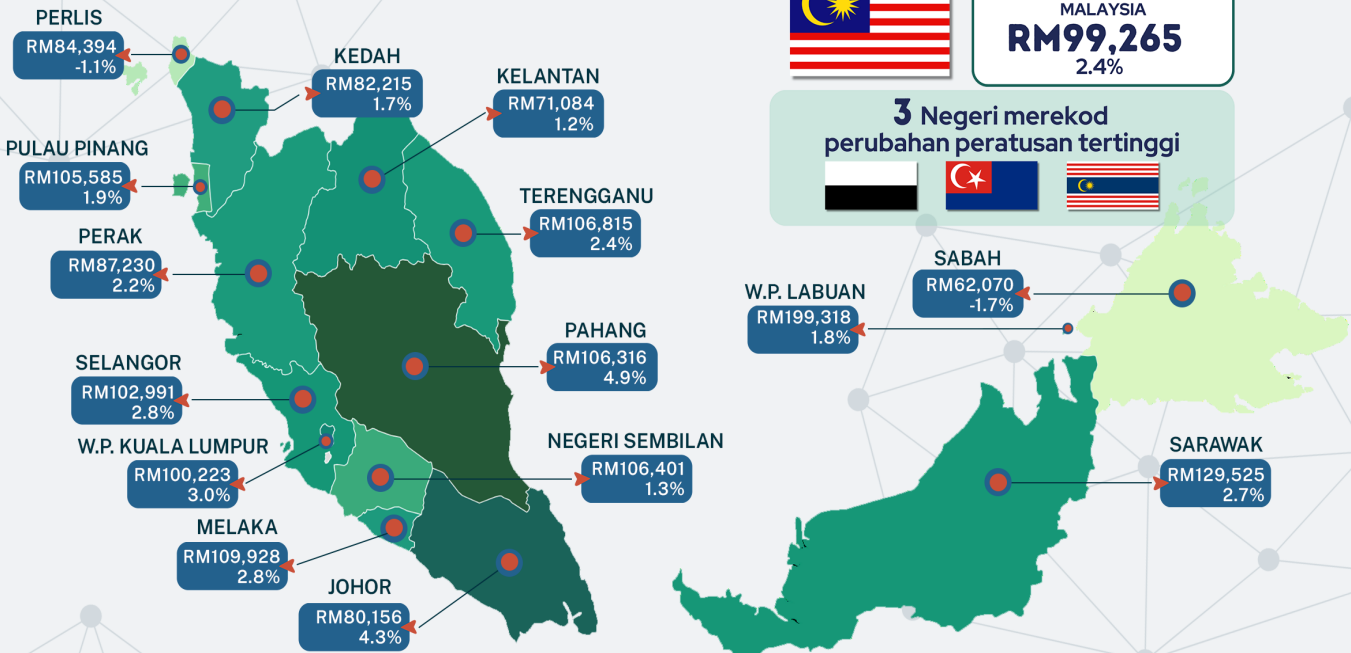
KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

PRODUKTIVITI BURUH MENGIKUT NEGERI 2024



PRODUKTIVITI BURUH
MALAYSIA
RM99,265
2.4%

3 Negeri merekod
perubahan peratusan tertinggi



	PERTANIAN		PERLOMBONGAN & PENGKUIARIAN		PEMBUATAN		PEMBINAAN		PERKHIDMATAN	
	Malaysia	2.2%	Malaysia	0.7%	Malaysia	2.6%	Malaysia	16.4%	Malaysia	1.8%
JOHOR	RM87,387	3.8%	RM147,978	10.5%	RM80,209	3.4%	RM40,252	53.5%	RM82,753	1.4%
KEDAH	RM83,222	8.4%	RM203,838	-4.7%	RM105,839	3.1%	RM32,618	-15.5%	RM77,362	0.8%
KELANTAN	RM101,651	4.0%	RM197,641	6.7%	RM47,312	0.4%	RM19,055	20.5%	RM71,493	0.01%
MELAKA	RM162,981	8.2%	RM119,982	4.1%	RM174,896	2.6%	RM44,618	23.3%	RM88,291	2.3%
NEGERI SEMBILAN	RM59,001	-1.7%	RM116,865	-5.9%	RM179,345	1.7%	RM27,824	7.9%	RM101,232	1.7%
PAHANG	RM77,670	12.8%	RM85,002	-2.3%	RM204,895	-0.9%	RM53,907	15.9%	RM109,962	1.4%
PULAU PINANG	RM85,707	5.7%	RM81,613	2.1%	RM138,488	1.3%	RM42,637	11.7%	RM93,105	1.5%
PERAK	RM78,585	2.1%	RM102,832	-1.7%	RM93,427	3.8%	RM28,970	11.5%	RM95,252	1.2%
PERLIS	RM176,005	-19.9%	RM142,904	2.1%	RM75,664	2.1%	RM36,644	28.1%	RM77,351	-1.0%
SELANGOR	RM41,953	-7.5%	RM64,933	11.6%	RM147,111	4.2%	RM60,682	9.3%	RM92,966	2.5%
TERENGGANU	RM40,907	5.9%	RM110,528	10.1%	RM432,012	4.6%	RM33,033	18.4%	RM92,291	-0.3%
SABAH	RM20,135	-6.0%	RM4,105,589	-3.3%	RM72,947	-5.0%	RM35,869	20.3%	RM76,038	1.1%
SARAWAK	RM51,282	3.9%	RM2,860,267	2.6%	RM314,419	1.4%	RM51,802	14.7%	RM95,315	1.6%
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR ¹	RM27,749	0.1%	RM13,945	3.0%	RM59,116	2.2%	RM52,076	19.1%	RM107,614	2.1%
W.P. LABUAN	RM229,460	-2.8%	-	-	RM416,966	2.2%	RM47,062	-2.6%	RM191,199	2.6%
SUPRA	-	-	RM5,145,472	1.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-

%:Merujuk kepada perubahan peratusan tahunan W.P.: Wilayah Persekutuan ¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Supra state merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang merangkumi pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri
Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh Mengikut Negeri 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



@StatsMalaysia





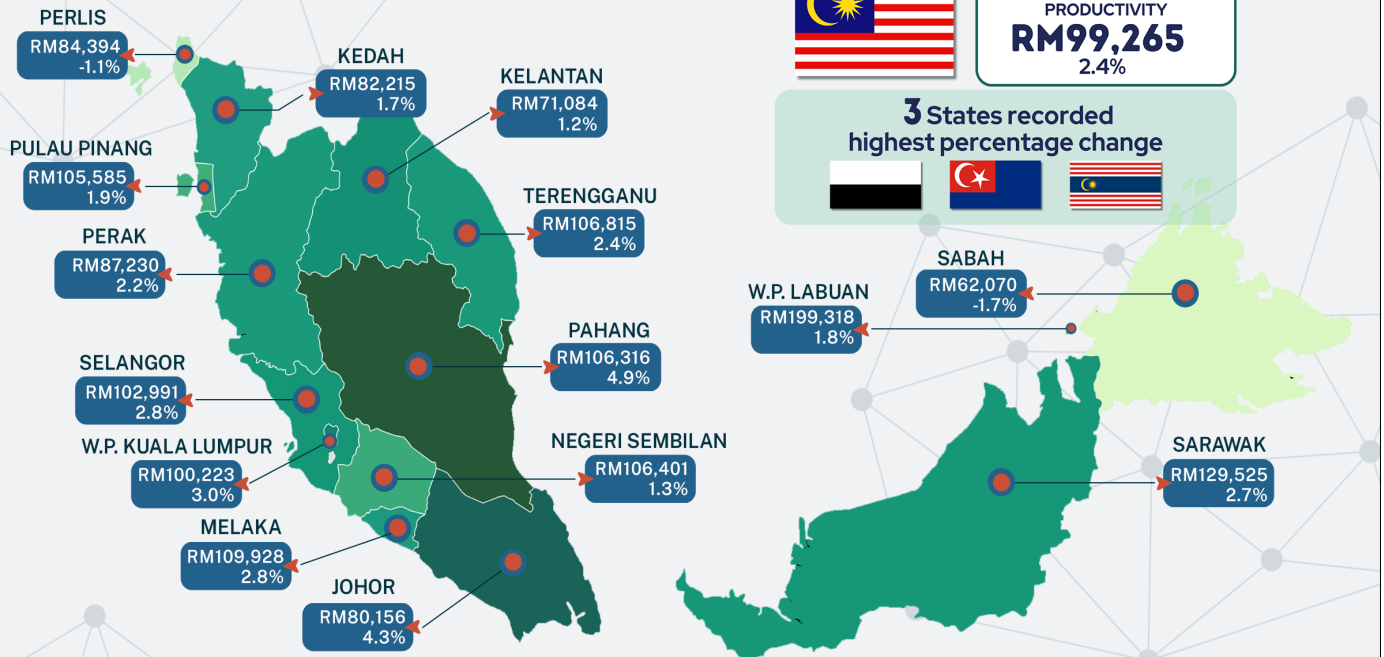
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY BY STATE 2024



MALAYSIA LABOUR
PRODUCTIVITY
RM99,265
2.4%

**3 States recorded
highest percentage change**



	AGRICULTURE		MINING & QUARRYING		MANUFACTURING		CONSTRUCTION		SERVICES	
	Malaysia	2.2%	Malaysia	0.7%	Malaysia	2.6%	Malaysia	16.4%	Malaysia	1.8%
JOHOR	RM87,387	3.8%	RM147,978	10.5%	RM80,209	3.4%	RM40,252	53.5%	RM82,753	1.4%
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MELAKA	RM162,981	8.2%	RM119,982	4.1%	RM174,896	2.6%	RM44,618	23.3%	RM88,291	2.3%
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PAHANG	RM77,670	12.8%	RM85,002	-2.3%	RM204,895	-0.9%	RM53,907	15.9%	RM109,962	1.4%
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SABAH	RM20,135	-6.0%	RM4,105,589	-3.3%	RM72,947	-5.0%	RM35,869	20.3%	RM76,038	1.1%
SARAWAK	RM51,282	3.9%	RM2,860,267	2.6%	RM314,419	1.4%	RM51,802	14.7%	RM95,315	1.6%
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W.P. LABUAN	RM229,460	-2.8%	-	-	RM416,966	2.2%	RM47,062	-2.6%	RM191,199	2.6%
SUPRA	-	-	RM5,145,472	1.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-

%Refers to annual percentage change W.P.: Wilayah Putrajaya ¹ Includes W.P. Putrajaya
Supra state covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state
Source: Labour Productivity By State 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



@StatsMalaysia



PRODUKTIVITI BURUH MALAYSIA, 2024

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). Jumlah pekerja meningkat kepada 16.6 juta orang, menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 2.6 peratus pada tahun 2024 (2023: 16.2 juta orang; 2.8%). Sementara itu, ekonomi Malaysia bertumbuh 5.1 peratus pada 2024, mencecah nilai ditambah RM1,650,305 juta (2023: 3.5%; RM1,570,142 juta).

Pahang merekodkan **produktiviti buruh tertinggi**, meningkat sebanyak **4.9 peratus** (2023: 2.8%) untuk mencatatkan **nilai ditambah bagi setiap pekerja sebanyak RM106,316 seorang** (2023: RM101,313 seorang), diikuti oleh **Johor** yang meningkat sebanyak **4.3 peratus**, merekodkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak **RM80,156 seorang** (2023: 2.1%; RM76,843 seorang). **W.P. Kuala Lumpur** mencatatkan peningkatan **3.0 peratus** dengan nilai **RM100,223 seorang** (2023: 0.8%; RM97,328 seorang), manakala **Melaka** dan **Selangor** kedua-duanya berkembang **2.8 peratus**, merekodkan nilai ditambah per pekerja masing-masing sebanyak **RM109,928 seorang** (2023: 0.8%; RM106,897 seorang) dan **RM102,991 seorang** (2023: 1.9%; RM100,194 seorang). **Sarawak** merekodkan peningkatan **2.7 peratus**, mencatatkan nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak **RM129,525 seorang** (2023: -1.2%; RM126,125 seorang).

Sebaliknya, **Sabah** dan **Perlis** merekodkan **produktiviti buruh terendah** pada tahun 2024, masing-masing menurun sebanyak **1.7 peratus** (2023: -1.5%) dan **1.1 peratus** (2023: -0.7%), dengan nilai ditambah per pekerja **RM62,070 seorang** (2023: RM63,151 seorang) dan **RM84,394 seorang** (2023: RM85,369 seorang) [Paparan 1].

Produktiviti Buruh per Pekerja															
MALAYSIA		RM99,265	2.4%	RM96,914	0.7%	2.2%	-0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	2.6%	-2.1%	16.4%	4.9%	1.8%	1.6%
JOHOR		RM80,156	4.3%	RM76,843	2.1%	3.8%	2.3%	10.5%	5.7%	3.4%	0.7%	53.5%	17.9%	1.4%	1.0%
KEDAH		RM82,215	1.7%	RM80,861	-0.8%	8.4%	2.6%	-4.7%	4.6%	3.1%	-6.7%	-15.5%	24.8%	0.8%	1.0%
KELANTAN		RM71,084	1.2%	RM70,251	0.2%	4.0%	-2.4%	6.7%	7.0%	0.4%	-4.2%	20.5%	8.7%	0.01%	0.8%
MELAKA		RM109,928	2.8%	RM106,897	0.8%	8.2%	6.4%	4.1%	4.0%	2.6%	0.3%	23.3%	6.6%	2.3%	0.8%
NEGERI SEMBILAN		RM106,401	1.3%	RM105,068	-0.7%	-1.7%	-6.2%	-5.9%	8.5%	1.7%	-3.0%	7.9%	-5.8%	1.7%	1.6%
PAHANG		RM106,316	4.9%	RM101,313	2.8%	12.8%	-0.1%	-2.3%	9.3%	-0.9%	-2.2%	15.9%	47.5%	1.4%	2.8%
PULAU PINANG		RM105,585	1.9%	RM103,616	-0.8%	5.7%	-5.2%	2.1%	3.0%	1.3%	-5.1%	11.7%	19.6%	1.5%	2.5%
PERAK		RM87,230	2.2%	RM85,351	0.9%	2.1%	5.2%	-1.7%	8.5%	3.8%	0.04%	11.5%	-5.0%	1.2%	0.2%
PERLIS		RM84,394	-1.1%	RM85,369	-0.7%	-19.9%	13.1%	2.1%	4.7%	2.1%	-0.02%	28.1%	6.5%	-1.0%	-2.5%
SELANGOR		RM102,991	2.8%	RM100,194	1.9%	-7.5%	-13.5%	11.6%	4.0%	4.2%	-0.8%	9.3%	7.1%	2.5%	2.5%
TERENGGANU		RM106,815	2.4%	RM104,309	-0.3%	5.9%	5.4%	10.1%	2.0%	4.6%	-3.2%	18.4%	3.1%	-0.3%	-0.5%
SABAH		RM62,070	-1.7%	RM63,151	-1.5%	-6.0%	-1.5%	-3.3%	-3.1%	-5.0%	0.5%	20.3%	-5.0%	1.1%	0.9%
SARAWAK		RM129,525	2.7%	RM126,125	-1.2%	3.9%	0.5%	2.6%	0.8%	1.4%	-6.0%	14.7%	5.5%	1.6%	2.0%
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR ¹		RM100,223	3.0%	RM97,328	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	3.0%	3.6%	2.2%	1.4%	19.1%	-10.4%	2.1%	1.8%
W.P. LABUAN		RM199,318	1.8%	RM195,772	-1.2%	-2.8%	13.5%	—	—	2.2%	-1.0%	-2.6%	1.4%	2.6%	-1.7%
SUPRA ²		RM5,145,472	1.1%	RM5,090,711	2.2%	—	—	1.1%	2.2%	—	—	—	—	—	—
 2024	 2023	%	perubahan peratusan tahunan	RM	nilai ditambah dalam ringgit Malaysia	¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya ² Supra state merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri									

2024 2023 % perubahan peratusan tahunan RM nilai ditambah dalam ringgit Malaysia ¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya ² Supra state merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri

PRESTASI PRODUKTIVITI BURUH MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2024



Johor

Johor, **produktiviti buruh Johor meningkat 4.3 peratus** (2023: 2.1%), mencatatkan **nilai ditambah bagi setiap pekerja sebanyak RM80,156 seorang** (2023: RM76,843 seorang). Pertumbuhan ini 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%), **Pertanian** pada **3.8 peratus** (2023: 2.3%), **Pembuatan** pada **3.4 peratus** (2023: 0.7%) dan **Perkhidmatan** pada **1.4 peratus** (2023: 1.0%).



Kedah

Pada 2024, **produktiviti buruh Kedah bertumbuh sebanyak 1.7 peratus** (2023: -0.8%), merekodkan **nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM82,215 seorang** (2023: RM80,861 seorang). **Sektor Pertanian** menunjukkan prestasi kukuh dengan pertumbuhan **8.4 peratus** (2023: 2.6%), diikuti oleh **Pembuatan** pada **3.1 peratus** (2023: -6.7%) dan **Perkhidmatan** pada **0.8 peratus** (2023: 1.0%). Sebaliknya, **sektor Pembinaan** dan **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** masing-masing mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak **15.5 peratus** (2023: 24.8%) dan **4.7 peratus** (2023: 4.6%).



Kelantan

Pada tahun 2024, **produktiviti buruh Kelantan berkembang 1.2 peratus** (2023: 0.2%), mencatatkan **nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM71,084 seorang** (2023: RM70,251 seorang). Peningkatan ini disokong oleh **pengembangan dalam semua sektor**. **Sektor Pembinaan** memacu prestasi keseluruhan, mencatatkan pertumbuhan kukuh sebanyak **20.5 peratus** (2023: 8.7%), diikuti oleh **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** pada **6.7 peratus** (2023: 7.0%), **Pertanian** pada **4.0 peratus** (2023: -2.4%), **sektor Pembuatan** pada **0.4 peratus** (2023: -4.2%) dan **sektor Perkhidmatan** pada **0.01 peratus** (2023: 0.8%).



Melaka

Melaka, **produktiviti buruh Melaka bertumbuh 2.8 peratus** (2023: 0.8%), merekodkan **nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM109,928 seorang** (2023: RM106,897 seorang). Peningkatan ini 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%).



Negeri Sembilan

Produktiviti buruh bagi Negeri Sembilan berkembang 1.3 peratus (2023: -0.7%), merekodkan **nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM106,401 seorang** (2023: RM105,068 seorang). Peningkatan ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan dalam **sektor Pembinaan** pada **7.9 peratus** (2023: -5.8%), **Pembuatan** pada **1.7 peratus** (2023: 1.6%) dan **Perkhidmatan** pada **1.7 peratus** (2023: -3.0%). Sementara itu, **sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** dan **Pertanian** masing-masing mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak **5.9 peratus** (2023: 8.5%) dan **1.7 peratus** (2023: -6.2%).



Pahang

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



Pulau Pinang

Pada 2024, **produktiviti buruh Pulau Pinang meningkat 1.9 peratus** (2023: -0.8%), mencatatkan **nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM105,585 seorang** (2023: RM103,616 seorang). Peningkatan ini disokong oleh **pertumbuhan positif dalam semua sektor**, dengan **sektor Pembinaan** berkembang sebanyak **11.7 peratus** (2023: 19.6%), diikuti oleh **Pertanian** pada **5.7 peratus** (2023: -5.2%), **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** pada **2.1 peratus** (2023: 3.0%), **Perkhidmatan** pada **1.5 peratus** (2023: 2.5%) dan **Pembuatan** pada **1.3 peratus** (2023: -5.1%).



Perak

Pada 2024, **produktiviti buruh Perak meningkat 2.2 peratus** (2023: 0.9%), merekodkan **nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM87,230 seorang** (2023: RM85,351 seorang). Peningkatan dalam produktiviti buruh dipacu oleh pertumbuhan dalam empat sektor, iaitu **sektor Pembinaan (11.5%; 2023: -5.0%)**, **Pembuatan (3.8%; 2023: 0.04%)**, **Pertanian (2.1%; 2023: 5.2%)** dan **Perkhidmatan (1.2%; 2023: 0.2%)**. Sebaliknya, **sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak **1.7 peratus** (2023: 8.5%).



Perlis

Produktiviti buruh Perlis menyusut sebanyak 1.1 peratus (2023: -0.7%), mencatatkan **nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM84,394 seorang** (2023: RM85,369 seorang). Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh prestasi lemah dalam **sektor Pertanian** dan **Perkhidmatan** yang masing-masing merosot **19.9 peratus** (2023: 13.7%) dan **1.0 peratus** (2023: -2.5%). Sebaliknya, **sektor Pembinaan**, **Pembuatan** dan **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** merekodkan pertumbuhan positif, masing-masing sebanyak **28.1 peratus** (2023: 6.5%), **2.1 peratus** (2023: -0.02%) dan **2.1 peratus** (2023: 4.7%).



Selangor

Pada 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 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 **Pembinaan** pada **9.3 peratus** (2023: 7.1%), **Pembuatan** pada **4.2 peratus** (2023: -0.8%) dan **Perkhidmatan** pada **2.5 peratus** (2023: 2.5%).



Terengganu

Produktiviti buruh Terengganu meningkat 2.4 peratus (2023: -0.3%), merekodkan **nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM106,815 seorang** (2023: RM104,309 seorang). Peningkatan didorong oleh pertumbuhan dalam semua sektor, kecuali **sektor Perkhidmatan** yang merekodkan penurunan marginal **0.3 peratus** (2023: -0.5%). **Sektor Pembinaan** memacu prestasi keseluruhan, mencatatkan prestasi kukuh sebanyak **18.4 peratus** (2023: 3.1%), diikuti oleh **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** pada **10.1 peratus** (2023: 2.0%), **Pertanian** pada **5.9 peratus** (2023: 5.4%) dan **Pembuatan** pada **4.6 peratus** (2023: -3.2%).



Sabah

Pada tahun 2024, **produktiviti buruh Sabah menyusut 1.7 peratus** (2023: -1.5%), mencatatkan **nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM62,070 seorang** (2023: RM63,151 seorang). Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh prestasi lemah dalam tiga sektor, iaitu **sektor Pertanian** (**-6.0%**; 2023: -1.5%), **Pembuatan** (**-5.0%**; 2023: 0.5%) dan **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** (**-3.3%**; 2023: -3.1%). Sebaliknya, **sektor Pembinaan** dan **Perkhidmatan** merekodkan pertumbuhan positif, masing-masing sebanyak **20.3 peratus** (2023: -5.0%) dan **1.1 peratus** (2023: 0.9%).



Sarawak

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



W.P. Kuala Lumpur

Produktiviti buruh bagi 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 **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** pada **3.0 peratus** (2023: 3.6%), **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%).



W.P. Labuan

Pada tahun 2024, **produktiviti buruh W.P. Labuan bertumbuh 1.8 peratus** (2023: -1.2%), merekodkan **nilai ditambah per pekerja sebanyak RM199,318 seorang** (2023: RM195,772 seorang). Peningkatan disokong oleh produktiviti yang lebih tinggi dalam **sektor Perkhidmatan** dan **sektor Pembuatan** yang masing-masing meningkat sebanyak **2.6 peratus** (2023: -1.7%) dan **2.2 peratus** (-1.0%). Sebaliknya, **sektor Pertanian** dan **Pembinaan** masing-masing merosot sebanyak **2.8 peratus** (2023: 13.5%) dan **2.6 peratus** (2023: 1.4%).

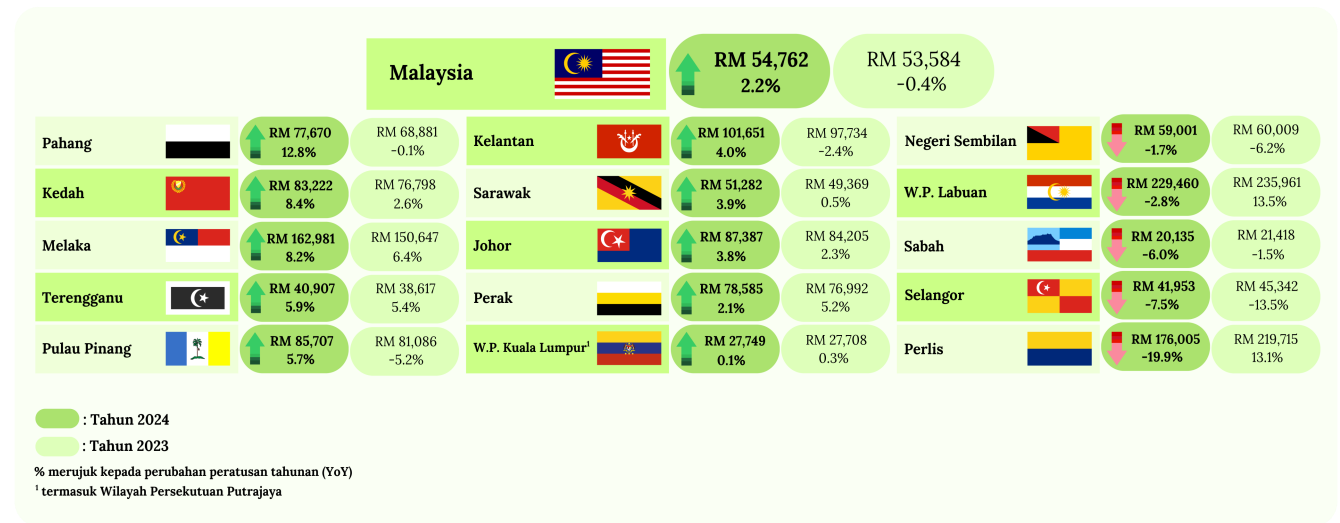
PRESTASI PRODUKTIVITI BURUH MENGIKUT SEKTOR, 2024



Pertanian

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%)**.

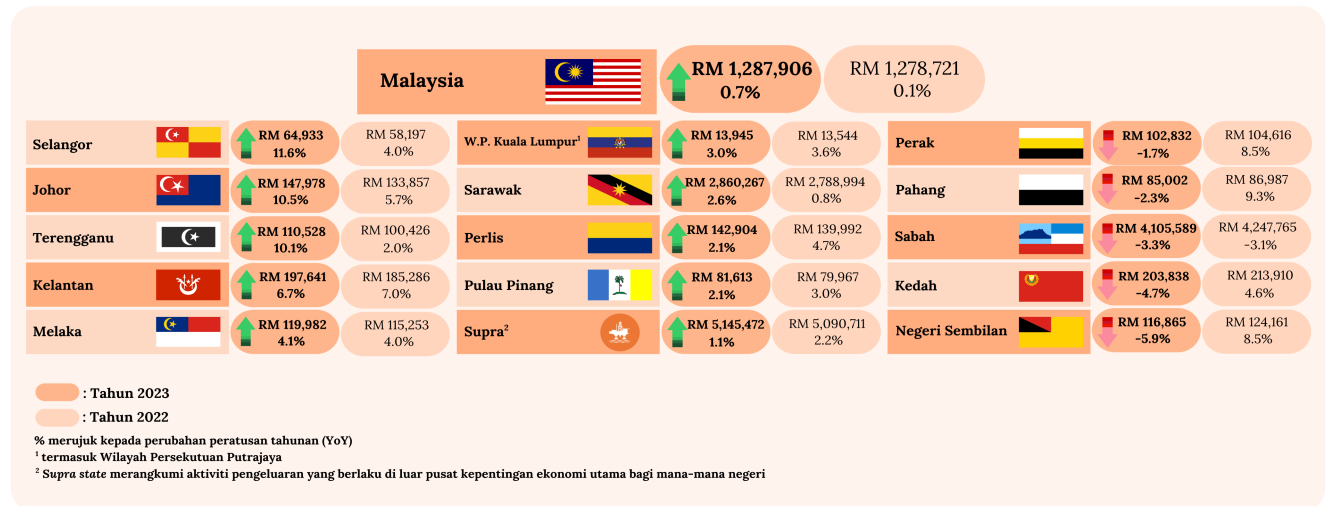
Walau bagaimanapun, beberapa negeri mencatatkan penurunan produktiviti buruh bagi sektor ini, iaitu **Perlis (-19.9%)**, **Selangor (-7.5%)**, **Sabah (-6.0%)**, **W.P. Labuan (-2.8%)** dan **Negeri Sembilan (-1.7%)** [Paparan 2].



Perlombongan dan pengkuarian

Produktiviti buruh bagi 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 prestasi yang ketara di kebanyakan negeri, dengan peningkatan ketara dicatatkan 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 produktiviti buruh bagi sektor ini dicatatkan di **Negeri Sembilan (-5.9%)**, **Kedah (-4.7%)**, **Sabah (-3.3%)**, **Pahang (-2.3%)** dan **Perak (-1.7%)** [Paparan 3].

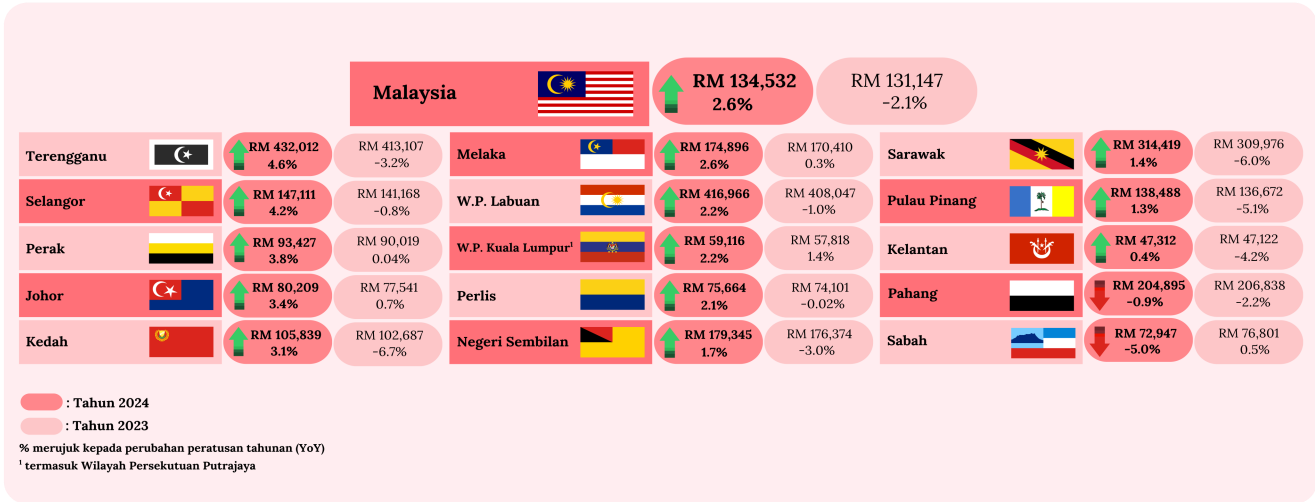




Pembuatan

Produktiviti buruh bagi sektor Pembuatan 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%).

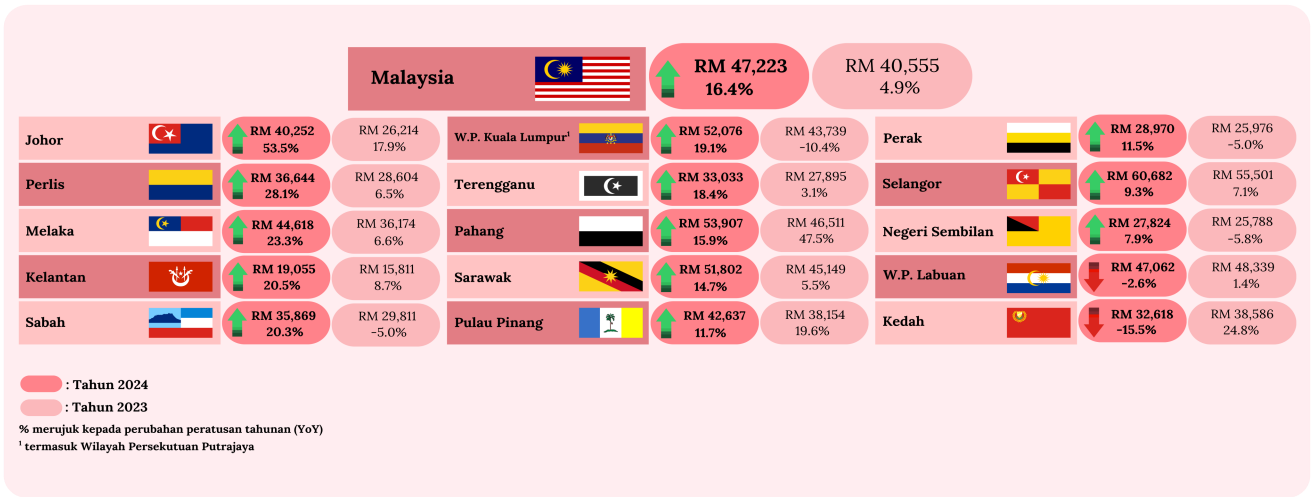
Sebaliknya, penurunan dalam produktiviti buruh bagi sektor ini dicatatkan di Sabah (-5.0%) dan Pahang (-0.9%) [Paparan 4].



Pembinaan

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 ini 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 produktiviti buruh bagi sektor ini dicatatkan di Kedah (-15.5%) dan W.P. Labuan (-2.6%) [Paparan 5].





Perkhidmatan

Produktiviti buruh bagi sektor Perkhidmatan 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 produktiviti buruh bagi sektor ini dicatatkan di Perlis (-1.0%) dan Terengganu (-0.3%) [Paparan 6].



MALAYSIA'S LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, 2024

Malaysia's labour productivity rose by 2.4 per cent in 2024, recording value added per employment at RM99,265 per person (2023: 0.7%; RM96,914 per person). Total employment increased to 16.6 million persons, indicating a year-on-year growth of 2.6 per cent in 2024 (2023: 16.2 million; 2.8%). Meanwhile, Malaysia's economy grew 5.1 per cent in 2024, reaching value added of RM1,650,305 million (2023: 3.5%; RM1,570,142 million).

Pahang recorded the highest labour productivity, increasing by 4.9 per cent (2023: 2.8%) to register a value added per employment of RM106,316 per person (2023: RM101,313 per person), followed by Johor, which rose by 4.3 per cent, recording RM80,156 per person (2023: 2.1%; RM76,843 per person). W.P. Kuala Lumpur registered a 3.0 per cent increase with RM100,223 per person (2023: 0.8%; RM97,328 per person), while Melaka and Selangor both grew by 2.8 per cent, recording value added per employment of RM109,928 (2023: 0.8%; RM106,897 per person) and RM102,991 per person (2023: 1.9%; RM100,194 per person), respectively. Sarawak recorded an increase of 2.7 per cent, registering a value added per employment of RM129,525 per person (2023: -1.2%; RM126,125 per person).

In contrast, Sabah and Perlis recorded the lowest labour productivity in 2024, declining by 1.7 per cent (2023: -1.5%) and 1.1 per cent (2023: -0.7%), with value added per employment of RM62,070 per person (2023: RM63,151 per person) and RM84,394 per person (2023: RM85,369 per person), respectively [Exhibit 1].

Labour Productivity per Employment															
MALAYSIA		RM99,265	2.4%	RM96,914	0.7%	2.2%	-0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	2.6%	-2.1%	16.4%	4.9%	1.8%	1.6%
JOHOR		RM80,156	4.3%	RM76,843	2.1%	3.8%	2.3%	10.5%	5.7%	3.4%	0.7%	53.5%	17.9%	1.4%	1.0%
KEDAH		RM82,215	1.7%	RM80,861	-0.8%	8.4%	2.6%	-4.7%	4.6%	3.1%	-6.7%	-15.5%	24.8%	0.8%	1.0%
KELANTAN		RM71,084	1.2%	RM70,251	0.2%	4.0%	-2.4%	6.7%	7.0%	0.4%	-4.2%	20.5%	8.7%	0.01%	0.8%
MELAKA		RM109,928	2.8%	RM106,897	0.8%	8.2%	6.4%	4.1%	4.0%	2.6%	0.3%	23.3%	6.6%	2.3%	0.8%
NEGERI SEMBILAN		RM106,401	1.3%	RM105,068	-0.7%	-1.7%	-6.2%	-5.9%	8.5%	1.7%	-3.0%	7.9%	-5.8%	1.7%	1.6%
PAHANG		RM106,316	4.9%	RM101,313	2.8%	12.8%	-0.1%	-2.3%	9.3%	-0.9%	-2.2%	15.9%	47.5%	1.4%	2.8%
PULAU PINANG		RM105,585	1.9%	RM103,616	-0.8%	5.7%	-5.2%	2.1%	3.0%	1.3%	-5.1%	11.7%	19.6%	1.5%	2.5%
PERAK		RM87,230	2.2%	RM85,351	0.9%	2.1%	5.2%	-1.7%	8.5%	3.8%	0.04%	11.5%	-5.0%	1.2%	0.2%
PERLIS		RM84,394	-1.1%	RM85,369	-0.7%	-19.9%	13.1%	2.1%	4.7%	2.1%	-0.02%	28.1%	6.5%	-1.0%	-2.5%
SELANGOR		RM102,991	2.8%	RM100,194	1.9%	-7.5%	-13.5%	11.6%	4.0%	4.2%	-0.8%	9.3%	7.1%	2.5%	2.5%
TERENGGANU		RM106,815	2.4%	RM104,309	-0.3%	5.9%	5.4%	10.1%	2.0%	4.6%	-3.2%	18.4%	3.1%	-0.3%	-0.5%
SABAH		RM62,070	-1.7%	RM63,151	-1.5%	-6.0%	-1.5%	-3.3%	-3.1%	-5.0%	0.5%	20.3%	-5.0%	1.1%	0.9%
SARAWAK		RM129,525	2.7%	RM126,125	-1.2%	3.9%	0.5%	2.6%	0.8%	1.4%	-6.0%	14.7%	5.5%	1.6%	2.0%
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR ¹		RM100,223	3.0%	RM97,328	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	3.0%	3.6%	2.2%	1.4%	19.1%	-10.4%	2.1%	1.8%
W.P. LABUAN		RM199,318	1.8%	RM195,772	-1.2%	-2.8%	13.5%	—	—	2.2%	-1.0%	-2.6%	1.4%	2.6%	-1.7%
SUPRA ²		RM5,145,472	1.1%	RM5,090,711	2.2%	—	—	1.1%	2.2%	—	—	—	—	—	—
		% annual percentage change	RM value added in Malaysian ringgit	¹ Includes W.P. Putrajaya ² Supra state covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state											

2024 2023 % annual percentage change RM value added in Malaysian ringgit ¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya ² Supra state covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY PERFORMANCES BY STATE, 2024



Johor

In **Johor**, labour productivity **increased 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 **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 sector at 1.4 per cent** (2023: 1.0%).



Kedah

In 2024, **Kedah's labour productivity per employment grew by 1.7 per cent** (2023: -0.8%), recording a **value added per employment of RM82,215 per person** (2023: RM80,861 per person). The **Agriculture sector** demonstrated strong performance with growth of **8.4 per cent** (2023: 2.6%), followed by the **Manufacturing at 3.1 per cent** (2023: -6.7%) and the **Services at 0.8 per cent** (2023: 1.0%). In contrast, the **Construction** and the **Mining and quarrying sector** recorded declines of **15.5 per cent** (2023: 24.8%) and **4.7 per cent** (2023: 4.6%), respectively.



Kelantan

In 2024, **Kelantan's labour productivity expanded by 1.2 per cent** (2023: 0.2%), recording **value added per employment of RM71,084 per person** (2023: RM70,251 per person). This improvement was mainly supported by **broad-based expansion across all sectors**. The **Construction sector** led the overall performance, posting a strong growth of **20.5 per cent** (2023: 8.7%), followed by the **Mining and quarrying at 6.7 per cent** (2023: 7.0%), **Agriculture at 4.0 per cent** (2023: -2.4%), **Manufacturing at 0.4 per cent** (2023: -4.2%) and the **Services at 0.01 per cent** (2023: 0.8%).



Melaka

In **Melaka**, labour productivity **grew 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 the **Construction** which grew by **23.3 per cent** (2023: 6.6%), followed by **Agriculture 8.2 per cent** (2023: 6.4%), the **Mining and quarrying 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%).



Negeri Sembilan

Negeri Sembilan's labour productivity expanded by 1.3 per cent (2023: -0.7%), recording **value added per employment of RM106,401 per person** (2023: RM105,068 per person) in 2024. This improvement was driven by growth in the **Construction sector at 7.9 per cent** (2023: -5.8%), **Manufacturing at 1.7 per cent** (2023: -3.0%) and **Services at 1.7 per cent** (2023: 1.6%). Meanwhile, the **Mining and quarrying** and **Agriculture sector** recorded declines of **5.9 per cent** (2023: 8.5%) and **1.7 per cent** (2023: -6.2%), respectively.



Pahang

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



Pulau Pinang

In 2024, **Pulau Pinang's labour productivity increased by 1.9 per cent** (2023: -0.8%), registering a **value added per employment of RM105,585 per person** (2023: RM103,616 per person). The improvement was supported by **positive growth across all sectors**, with the **Construction sector** expanding by **11.7 per cent** (2023: 19.6%), followed by **Agriculture** at **5.7 per cent** (2023: -5.2%), **Mining and quarrying** at **2.1 per cent** (2023: 3.0%), **Services** at **1.5 per cent** (2023: 2.5%), and the **Manufacturing** at **1.3 per cent** (2023: -5.1%).



Perak

In 2024, **Perak's labour productivity increased by 2.2 per cent** (2023: 0.9%), recording a **value added per employment of RM87,230 per person** (2023: RM85,351 per person). The improvement in labour productivity was driven by growth across four sectors, namely the **Construction sector (11.5%; 2023: -5.0%)**, **Manufacturing (3.8%; 2023: 0.04%)**, **Agriculture (2.1%; 2023: 5.2%)** and **Services (1.2%; 2023: 0.2%)**. In contrast, the **Mining and quarrying sector** recorded a decline of **1.7 per cent** (2023: 8.5%).



Perlis

Labour productivity for Perlis declined by 1.1 per cent (2023: -0.7%), recording **value added per employment of RM84,394 per person** (2023: RM85,369 per person). The decline was mainly attributed to weak performance in the **Agriculture** and the **Services sector** which contracted by **19.9 per cent** (2023: 13.7%) and **1.0 per cent** (2023: -2.5%), respectively. In contrast, the **Construction, Manufacturing, and Mining and quarrying sector** recorded growth of **28.1 per cent** (2023: 6.5%), **2.1 per cent** (2023: -0.02%), and **2.1 per cent** (2023: 4.7%), respectively.



Selangor

In 2024, **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 in labour productivity across most sectors, except for the **Agriculture sector** 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 **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%).



Terengganu

Terengganu's labour productivity for this year increased by 2.4 per cent (2023: -0.3%), recording **value added per employment of RM106,815 per person** (2023: RM104,309 per person). The improvement was supported by growth across all sectors, except for the **Services sector** which recorded a marginal decline of **0.3 per cent** (2023: -0.5%). The **Construction sector** led the overall performance, posting a strong growth of **18.4 per cent** (2023: 3.1%), followed by the **Mining and quarrying** at **10.1 per cent** (2023: 2.0%), **Agriculture** at **5.9 per cent** (2023: 5.4%), and **Manufacturing** at **4.6 per cent** (2023: -3.2%).



Sabah

In 2024, **Sabah's labour productivity declined by 1.7 per cent** (2023: -1.5%), registering **value added per employment of RM62,070 per person** (2023: RM63,151 per person). The decline was mainly attributed to weak performance in three sectors, namely the **Agriculture (-6.0%; 2023: -1.5%)**, **Manufacturing (-5.0%; 2023: 0.5%)**, and **Mining and quarrying sectors (-3.3%; 2023: -3.1%)**. In contrast, the **Construction** and the **Services sectors** recorded positive growth of **20.3 per cent** (2023: -5.0%) and **1.1 per cent** (2023: 0.9%), respectively.



Sarawak

Sarawak's labour productivity expanded 2.7 per cent in 2024 (2023: -1.2%) registering **value added per employment of RM129,525 per person** (2023: RM126,125 per person) in 2024. The improvement was mainly supported by **growth across all sectors**, led by **Construction 14.7 per cent** (2023: 5.5%), followed by **Agriculture at 3.9 per cent** (2023: 0.5%), **Mining and quarrying at 2.6 per cent** (2023: 0.8%), **Services at 1.6 per cent** (2023: 2.0%) and the **Manufacturing sector at 1.4 per cent** (2023: -6.0%).



W.P. Kuala Lumpur

W.P. Kuala Lumpur's labour productivity increased at 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 **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 the **Agriculture at 0.1 per cent** (2023: 0.3%).



W.P. Labuan

In 2024, **W.P. Labuan's labour productivity grew by 1.8 per cent** (2023: -1.2%), recording **value added per employment of RM199,318 per person** (2023: RM195,772 per person). The improvement was supported by higher productivity in the **Services** and the **Manufacturing sectors** which increased by **2.6 per cent** (2023: -1.7%) and **2.2 per cent** (2023: -1.0%), respectively. In contrast, the **Agriculture** and the **Construction sectors** declined by **2.8 per cent** (2023: 13.5%) and **2.6 per cent** (2023: 1.4%), respectively.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY PERFORMANCES BY SECTOR, 2024

Agriculture

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%)**.

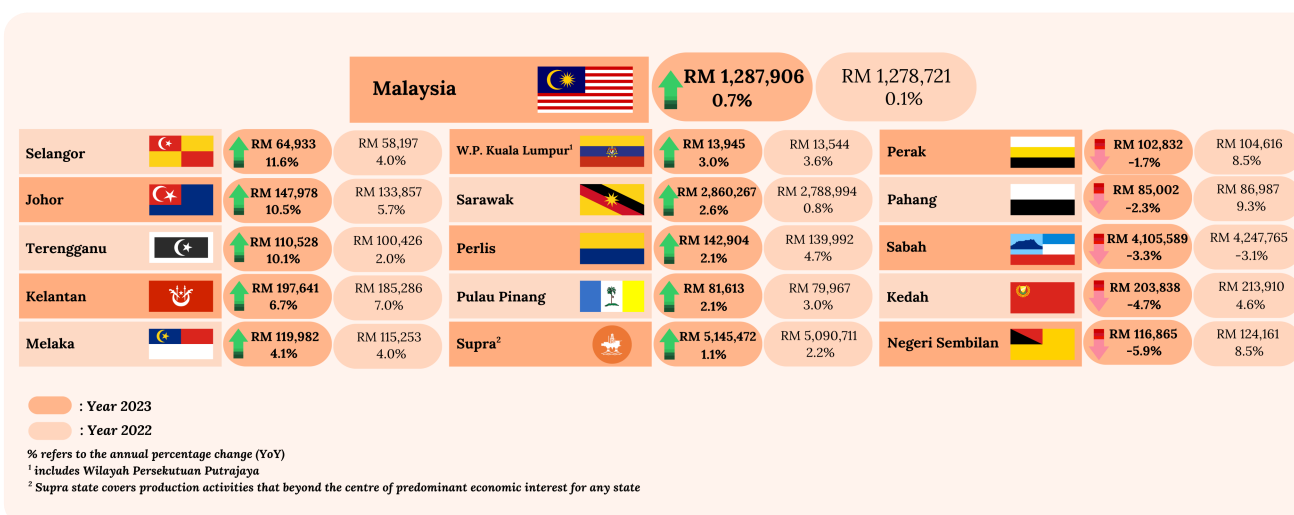
However, several states recorded declines, namely **Perlis (-19.9%)**, **Selangor (-7.5%)**, **Sabah (-6.0%)**, **W.P. Labuan (-2.8%)**, and **Negeri Sembilan (-1.7%)** [Exhibit 2].



Mining and quarrying

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%)** [Exhibit 3].

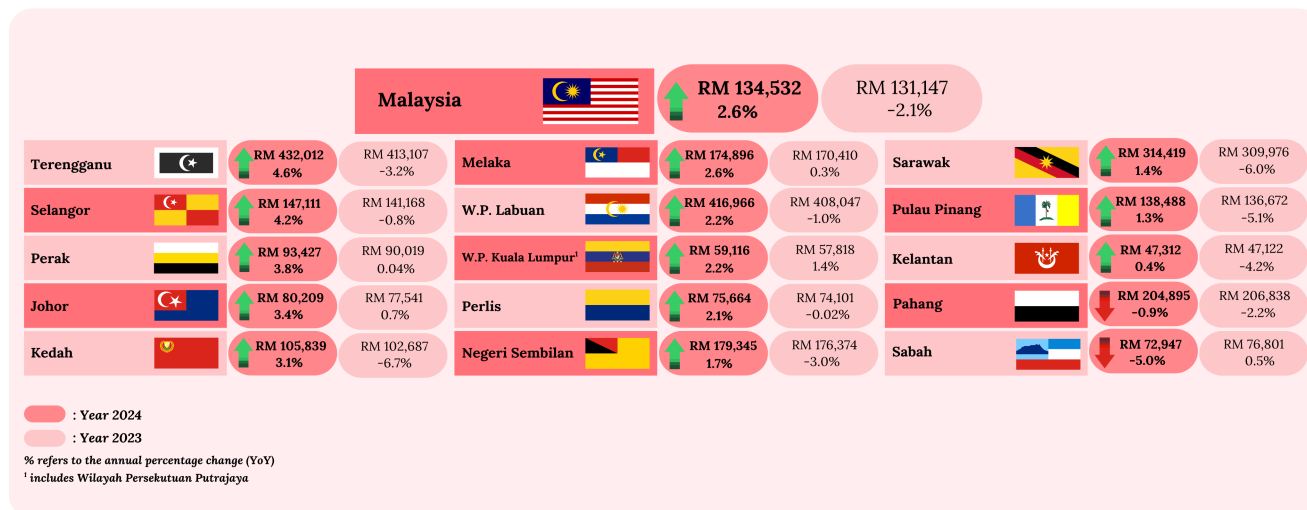




Manufacturing

In the **Manufacturing sector**, labour productivity increased by **2.6 per cent** (2023: -2.1%), recording **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%)**.

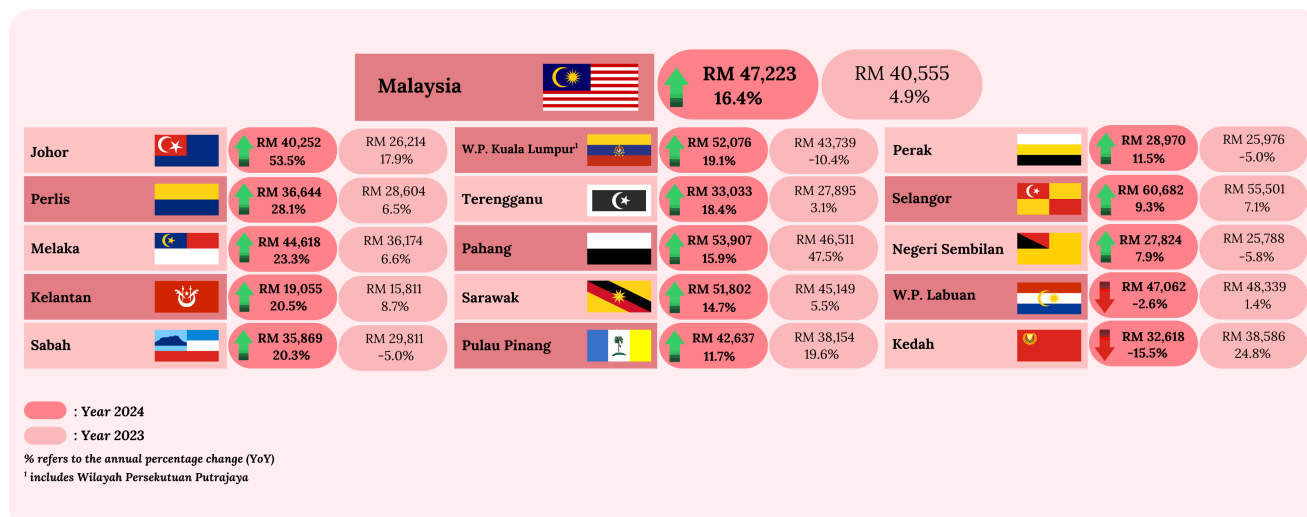
Conversely, declines were recorded in **Sabah (-5.0%)** and **Pahang (-0.9%)** [Exhibit 4].



Construction

In 2024, labour productivity for the **Construction sector** increased **16.4 per cent** to reach **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%)** [Exhibit 5].



Services

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%)** [Exhibit 6].

		Malaysia		RM 94,152 1.8%		RM 92,504 1.6%					
W.P. Labuan		 RM 191,199 2.6%	RM 186,266 -1.7%	Sarawak		 RM 95,315 1.6%	RM 93,818 2.0%	Sabah		 RM 76,038 1.1%	RM 75,233 0.9%
Selangor		 RM 92,966 2.5%	RM 90,711 2.5%	Pulau Pinang		 RM 93,105 1.5%	RM 91,690 2.5%	Kedah		 RM 77,362 0.8%	RM 76,783 1.0%
Melaka		 RM 88,291 2.3%	RM 86,312 0.8%	Johor		 RM 82,753 1.4%	RM 81,649 1.0%	Kelantan		 RM 71,493 0.01%	RM 71,488 0.8%
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹		 RM 107,614 2.1%	RM 105,404 1.8%	Pahang		 RM 109,962 1.4%	RM 108,460 2.8%	Terengganu		 RM 92,291 -0.3%	RM 92,566 -0.5%
Negeri Sembilan		 RM 101,232 1.7%	RM 99,580 1.6%	Perak		 RM 95,252 1.2%	RM 94,142 0.2%	Perlis		 RM 77,351 -1.0%	RM 78,141 -2.5%

: Year 2024

: Year 2023

% refers to the annual percentage change (YoY)

¹ includes Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya

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JADUAL



Tables

1 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja, 2015-2024

Labour productivity by state, value added per employment, 2015-2024

		(RM)									
Negeri State		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Johor	64,380	68,373	71,092	73,401	74,178	70,038	71,085	75,287	76,843	80,156
2.	Kedah	72,536	74,086	75,554	76,259	77,667	76,833	78,505	81,473	80,861	82,215
3.	Kelantan	60,074	63,017	63,348	63,849	66,634	66,994	68,527	70,144	70,251	71,084
4.	Melaka	94,703	97,214	103,495	104,887	105,673	99,792	100,707	106,010	106,897	109,928
5.	Negeri Sembilan	93,001	95,859	98,952	100,365	104,234	99,563	102,317	105,843	105,068	106,401
6.	Pahang	83,872	87,016	92,193	92,595	95,137	89,562	89,875	98,518	101,313	106,316
7.	Pulau Pinang	87,488	90,306	93,111	94,508	95,582	91,716	95,723	104,450	103,616	105,585
8.	Perak	73,497	76,226	78,982	81,567	83,543	80,417	82,443	84,595	85,351	87,230
9.	Perlis	88,281	89,267	90,965	89,657	92,371	83,577	82,620	85,935	85,369	84,394
10.	Selangor	80,126	82,040	86,004	89,267	93,168	87,544	90,683	98,279	100,194	102,991
11.	Terengganu	98,385	100,438	104,188	103,939	104,274	98,467	101,253	104,590	104,309	106,815
12.	Sabah	58,652	62,029	65,880	66,317	65,170	63,337	63,433	64,106	63,151	62,070
13.	Sarawak	119,390	121,188	124,056	125,500	125,862	120,649	122,272	127,628	126,125	129,525
14.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	83,198	85,782	90,768	94,656	98,169	91,050	91,179	96,515	97,328	100,223
15.	W.P. Labuan	171,921	178,508	187,153	192,996	199,185	198,719	197,679	198,069	195,772	199,318
16.	Supra ²	5,406,507	5,437,656	4,989,519	5,283,622	5,387,421	4,828,707	4,807,642	4,980,234	5,090,711	5,145,472
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		84,114	86,694	89,964	92,083	94,138	89,179	90,968	96,211	96,914	99,265

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

² Supra state merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang berlaku di luar pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri

² Supra state covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state

2 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja, 2016-2024:**Peratusan perubahan tahunan***Labour productivity by state, value added per employment, 2016-2024: Annual percentage change*

		(%)								
Negeri State		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Johor	6.2	4.0	3.2	1.1	-5.6	1.5	5.9	2.1	4.3
2.	Kedah	2.1	2.0	0.9	1.8	-1.1	2.2	3.8	-0.8	1.7
3.	Kelantan	4.9	0.5	0.8	4.4	0.5	2.3	2.4	0.2	1.2
4.	Melaka	2.7	6.5	1.3	0.7	-5.6	0.9	5.3	0.8	2.8
5.	Negeri Sembilan	3.1	3.2	1.4	3.9	-4.5	2.8	3.4	-0.7	1.3
6.	Pahang	3.7	5.9	0.4	2.7	-5.9	0.3	9.6	2.8	4.9
7.	Pulau Pinang	3.2	3.1	1.5	1.1	-4.0	4.4	9.1	-0.8	1.9
8.	Perak	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.4	-3.7	2.5	2.6	0.9	2.2
9.	Perlis	1.1	1.9	-1.4	3.0	-9.5	-1.1	4.0	-0.7	-1.1
10.	Selangor	2.4	4.8	3.8	4.4	-6.0	3.6	8.4	1.9	2.8
11.	Terengganu	2.1	3.7	-0.2	0.3	-5.6	2.8	3.3	-0.3	2.4
12.	Sabah	5.8	6.2	0.7	-1.7	-2.8	0.2	1.1	-1.5	-1.7
13.	Sarawak	1.5	2.4	1.2	0.3	-4.1	1.3	4.4	-1.2	2.7
14.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	3.1	5.8	4.3	3.7	-7.3	0.1	5.9	0.8	3.0
15.	W.P. Labuan	3.8	4.8	3.1	3.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	-1.2	1.8
16.	Supra ²	0.6	-8.2	5.9	2.0	-10.4	-0.4	3.6	2.2	1.1
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		3.1	3.8	2.4	2.2	-5.3	2.0	5.8	0.7	2.4

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya² Supra state merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang berlaku di luar pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri² Supra state covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state

3 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut sektor utama, 2015-2024

Labour productivity by state, value added per employment by main sector, 2015-2024

3.1 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut sektor pertanian, 2015-2024

Labour productivity by state, value added per employment by agriculture sector, 2015-2024



Pertanian Agriculture

		(RM)									
Negeri State		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Johor	80,617	86,705	86,285	83,837	81,992	80,150	78,061	82,338	84,205	87,387
2.	Kedah	71,922	71,267	70,466	66,684	66,962	67,657	76,711	74,848	76,798	83,222
3.	Kelantan	80,685	93,819	83,421	82,501	90,423	91,146	97,474	100,135	97,734	101,651
4.	Melaka	129,330	138,380	151,378	150,455	144,339	136,201	139,724	141,579	150,647	162,981
5.	Negeri Sembilan	55,343	56,760	61,967	59,273	64,984	57,904	64,035	63,997	60,009	59,001
6.	Pahang	58,651	59,340	63,832	62,187	64,449	63,702	63,435	68,917	68,881	77,670
7.	Pulau Pinang	128,777	124,097	116,536	99,689	100,235	89,072	79,218	85,554	81,086	85,707
8.	Perak	69,512	72,408	76,865	78,131	78,858	70,469	72,531	73,166	76,992	78,585
9.	Perlis	218,063	224,440	272,267	214,676	292,647	169,068	142,139	194,283	219,715	176,005
10.	Selangor	42,634	44,033	45,771	45,752	49,364	43,924	46,559	52,399	45,342	41,953
11.	Terengganu	39,931	40,084	42,602	40,591	41,831	38,439	37,641	36,624	38,617	40,907
12.	Sabah	23,732	22,284	22,759	23,234	22,608	23,091	22,274	21,749	21,418	20,135
13.	Sarawak	57,727	58,006	56,757	58,451	55,996	52,189	48,605	49,126	49,369	51,282
14.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	27,748	27,758	27,872	27,927	27,927	28,011	27,925	27,623	27,708	27,749
15.	W.P. Labuan	157,363	140,160	271,071	200,796	217,218	215,209	271,083	207,918	235,961	229,460
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		51,984	52,940	54,102	54,040	54,225	53,116	52,756	53,826	53,584	54,762

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

¹ include sW.P. Putrajaya

3.2 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut sektor perlombongan dan pengkuarian, 2015-2024

Labour productivity by state, value added per employment by mining and quarrying sector, 2015-2024



Perlombongan dan pengkuarian

Mining and quarrying

		(RM)									
Negeri State		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Johor	92,144	113,701	123,451	141,725	161,808	133,358	116,512	126,594	133,857	147,978
2.	Kedah	161,412	189,135	201,533	220,753	237,519	213,282	190,131	204,572	213,910	203,838
3.	Kelantan	106,264	121,930	133,047	167,144	192,001	159,079	159,297	173,114	185,286	197,641
4.	Melaka	90,555	109,333	108,674	123,468	132,631	115,757	103,893	110,841	115,253	119,982
5.	Negeri Sembilan	91,003	112,135	116,062	126,548	133,303	114,975	105,021	114,464	124,161	116,865
6.	Pahang	125,143	104,726	84,635	90,028	104,242	85,401	70,509	79,619	86,987	85,002
7.	Pulau Pinang	83,431	90,394	87,421	97,273	103,190	82,695	73,400	77,634	79,967	81,613
8.	Perak	76,541	89,389	89,821	98,400	107,365	92,627	86,182	96,402	104,616	102,832
9.	Perlis	133,679	123,341	125,985	141,524	144,660	133,010	123,686	133,728	139,992	142,904
10.	Selangor	33,579	44,862	45,733	51,848	60,658	54,573	50,312	55,940	58,197	64,933
11.	Terengganu	88,918	97,028	96,632	104,534	111,200	96,369	92,708	98,498	100,426	110,528
12.	Sabah	3,824,519	4,424,802	4,768,084	4,882,716	4,796,912	4,294,723	4,286,748	4,381,405	4,247,765	4,105,589
13.	Sarawak	2,641,324	2,655,350	2,602,110	2,729,397	2,820,342	2,692,421	2,605,328	2,767,073	2,788,994	2,860,267
14.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	11,705	12,352	12,431	13,263	13,678	12,837	12,407	13,074	13,544	13,945
15.	W.P. Labuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Supra ²	5,406,507	5,437,656	4,989,519	5,283,622	5,387,421	4,828,707	4,807,642	4,980,234	5,090,711	5,145,472
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		1,303,562	1,380,564	1,313,956	1,367,042	1,363,562	1,259,637	1,249,966	1,277,878	1,278,721	1,287,906

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

² Supra state merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang berlaku di luar pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri

² Supra state covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state

3.3 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut sektor pembuatan, 2015-2024

Labour productivity by state, value added per employment by manufacturing sector, 2015-2024



Pembuatan Manufacturing

		(RM)									
	Negeri State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Johor	65,341	68,578	72,444	74,790	76,843	73,514	75,812	76,984	77,541	80,209
2.	Kedah	98,114	102,136	103,169	102,265	103,855	105,515	108,111	110,025	102,687	105,839
3.	Kelantan	43,878	45,985	50,166	50,041	49,632	48,326	49,709	49,210	47,122	47,312
4.	Melaka	151,028	155,460	161,976	165,378	167,813	161,522	164,798	169,974	170,410	174,896
5.	Negeri Sembilan	182,388	185,880	183,424	183,931	182,894	170,905	177,832	181,905	176,374	179,345
6.	Pahang	199,939	206,754	209,574	211,510	217,596	208,744	214,636	211,447	206,838	204,895
7.	Pulau Pinang	110,411	116,448	119,493	121,846	121,617	119,138	129,788	144,039	136,672	138,488
8.	Perak	70,902	75,249	80,033	81,885	83,059	86,746	92,694	89,987	90,019	93,427
9.	Perlis	67,829	67,789	70,369	72,214	71,674	69,648	74,930	74,114	74,101	75,664
10.	Selangor	105,944	109,042	114,883	119,855	124,107	123,136	135,156	142,265	141,168	147,111
11.	Terengganu	390,952	422,244	428,953	439,028	427,402	386,188	408,506	426,584	413,107	432,012
12.	Sabah	79,964	75,625	81,732	82,486	80,043	78,385	75,421	76,388	76,801	72,947
13.	Sarawak	283,085	297,719	302,683	300,486	306,817	293,907	321,352	329,638	309,976	314,419
14.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	54,309	55,223	55,546	55,569	56,033	55,266	56,041	57,037	57,818	59,116
15.	W.P. Labuan	372,360	404,144	411,960	434,397	445,539	448,881	427,390	412,249	408,047	416,966
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		110,305	114,548	119,011	121,860	123,881	120,550	128,618	133,937	131,147	134,532

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

3.4 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut sektor pembinaan, 2015-2024*Labour productivity by state, value added per employment by construction sector, 2015-2024***Pembinaan**
Construction

		(RM)									
	Negeri State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Johor	27,250	35,899	34,743	39,899	31,456	20,594	18,618	22,226	26,214	40,252
2.	Kedah	22,899	26,055	23,767	25,670	27,897	29,248	24,393	30,912	38,586	32,618
3.	Kelantan	14,964	18,313	16,786	10,373	12,700	14,003	13,918	14,547	15,811	19,055
4.	Melaka	35,238	37,237	62,252	54,185	49,332	36,221	32,331	33,929	36,174	44,618
5.	Negeri Sembilan	24,335	26,729	31,036	34,208	34,384	26,320	25,230	27,365	25,788	27,824
6.	Pahang	31,114	41,504	50,170	38,572	29,524	24,830	30,230	31,531	46,511	53,907
7.	Pulau Pinang	34,026	35,796	32,442	30,166	31,086	27,084	29,452	31,914	38,154	42,637
8.	Perak	31,556	34,275	26,583	28,152	31,514	26,648	24,852	27,346	25,976	28,970
9.	Perlis	24,881	28,020	17,135	21,932	25,872	25,045	25,806	26,866	28,604	36,644
10.	Selangor	44,417	43,792	47,419	49,651	56,670	52,950	49,875	51,803	55,501	60,682
11.	Terengganu	19,777	20,886	29,292	26,064	26,405	25,874	25,808	27,057	27,895	33,033
12.	Sabah	27,068	26,867	25,913	31,324	33,091	28,020	30,201	31,381	29,811	35,869
13.	Sarawak	34,171	31,978	37,558	37,550	38,033	37,079	40,899	42,787	45,149	51,802
14.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	54,459	60,618	66,931	69,422	74,709	55,632	49,208	48,831	43,739	52,076
15.	W.P. Labuan	42,197	35,693	38,283	44,415	52,846	47,986	44,562	47,684	48,339	47,062
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		36,496	39,714	42,422	43,859	45,421	38,322	36,696	38,668	40,555	47,223

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

3.5 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut sektor perkhidmatan, 2015-2024

Labour productivity by state, value added per employment by services sector, 2015-2024



Perkhidmatan Services

		(RM)									
	Negeri State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Johor	70,948	72,087	75,000	76,977	78,890	75,046	75,604	80,826	81,649	82,753
2.	Kedah	68,105	69,154	71,670	73,776	75,248	72,655	73,007	76,046	76,783	77,362
3.	Kelantan	61,483	62,825	64,481	66,022	67,564	67,829	68,807	70,916	71,488	71,493
4.	Melaka	73,597	74,997	77,761	79,953	82,385	78,390	79,153	85,587	86,312	88,291
5.	Negeri Sembilan	82,099	83,756	86,696	89,258	94,510	92,978	94,212	97,992	99,580	101,232
6.	Pahang	91,704	93,363	98,097	101,429	104,263	95,683	93,712	105,548	108,460	109,962
7.	Pulau Pinang	79,171	80,956	84,109	86,478	88,485	82,986	83,689	89,490	91,690	93,105
8.	Perak	82,807	84,392	87,351	90,825	92,660	89,375	90,671	93,965	94,142	95,252
9.	Perlis	84,196	83,950	84,263	83,682	83,500	80,371	80,010	80,135	78,141	77,351
10.	Selangor	76,045	77,607	81,096	84,470	87,280	80,476	81,236	88,538	90,711	92,966
11.	Terengganu	93,426	90,710	92,511	92,735	94,159	91,817	91,760	93,072	92,566	92,291
12.	Sabah	69,027	69,609	72,445	73,473	74,666	71,117	71,649	74,593	75,233	76,038
13.	Sarawak	78,810	81,422	85,045	87,531	89,823	85,932	87,184	91,969	93,818	95,315
14.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	87,641	89,792	94,400	98,707	101,957	95,697	96,535	103,591	105,404	107,614
15.	W.P. Labuan	163,347	169,277	174,701	181,131	189,024	188,571	188,078	189,394	186,266	191,199
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		79,095	80,645	84,102	87,050	89,568	84,480	85,150	91,002	92,504	94,152

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

4 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut sektor utama, 2016-2024:**Peratusan perubahan tahunan***Labour productivity by state, value added per employment by main sector, 2016-2024:**Annual percentage change***4.1 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut sektor pertanian, 2015-2024:****Peratusan perubahan tahunan***Labour productivity by state, value added per employment by sector, 2015-2024: Annual percentage change***Pertanian***Agriculture*

		(%)								
Negeri		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Johor	7.6	-0.5	-2.8	-2.2	-2.2	-2.6	5.5	2.3	3.8
2.	Kedah	-0.9	-1.1	-5.4	0.4	1.0	13.4	-2.4	2.6	8.4
3.	Kelantan	16.3	-11.1	-1.1	9.6	0.8	6.9	2.7	-2.4	4.0
4.	Melaka	7.0	9.4	-0.6	-4.1	-5.6	2.6	1.3	6.4	8.2
5.	Negeri Sembilan	2.6	9.2	-4.3	9.6	-10.9	10.6	-0.1	-6.2	-1.7
6.	Pahang	1.2	7.6	-2.6	3.6	-1.2	-0.4	8.6	-0.1	12.8
7.	Pulau Pinang	-3.6	-6.1	-14.5	0.5	-11.1	-11.1	8.0	-5.2	5.7
8.	Perak	4.2	6.2	1.6	0.9	-10.6	2.9	0.9	5.2	2.1
9.	Perlis	2.9	21.3	-21.2	36.3	-42.2	-15.9	36.7	13.1	-19.9
10.	Selangor	3.3	3.9	-0.04	7.9	-11.0	6.0	12.5	-13.5	-7.5
11.	Terengganu	0.4	6.3	-4.7	3.1	-8.1	-2.1	-2.7	5.4	5.9
12.	Sabah	-6.1	2.1	2.1	-2.7	2.1	-3.5	-2.4	-1.5	-6.0
13.	Sarawak	0.5	-2.2	3.0	-4.2	-6.8	-6.9	1.1	0.5	3.9
14.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	0.04	0.4	0.2	0.003	0.3	-0.3	-1.1	0.3	0.1
15.	W.P. Labuan	-10.9	93.4	-25.9	8.2	-0.9	26.0	-23.3	13.5	-2.8
Produktiviti buruh <i>Labour productivity</i>		1.8	2.2	-0.1	0.3	-2.0	-0.7	2.0	-0.4	2.2

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

4.2 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut sektor perlombongan dan pengkuarian, 2016-2024: Peratusan perubahan tahunan

Labour productivity by state, value added per employment by mining and quarrying sector, 2016-2024:

Annual percentage change



Perlombongan dan pengkuarian

Mining and quarrying

		(%)								
	Negeri State	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Johor	23.4	8.6	14.8	14.2	-17.6	-12.6	8.7	5.7	10.5
2.	Kedah	17.2	6.6	9.5	7.6	-10.2	-10.9	7.6	4.6	-4.7
3.	Kelantan	14.7	9.1	25.6	14.9	-17.1	0.1	8.7	7.0	6.7
4.	Melaka	20.7	-0.6	13.6	7.4	-12.7	-10.2	6.7	4.0	4.1
5.	Negeri Sembilan	23.2	3.5	9.0	5.3	-13.7	-8.7	9.0	8.5	-5.9
6.	Pahang	-16.3	-19.2	6.4	15.8	-18.1	-17.4	12.9	9.3	-2.3
7.	Pulau Pinang	8.3	-3.3	11.3	6.1	-19.9	-11.2	5.8	3.0	2.1
8.	Perak	16.8	0.5	9.6	9.1	-13.7	-7.0	11.9	8.5	-1.7
9.	Perlis	-7.7	2.1	12.3	2.2	-8.1	-7.0	8.1	4.7	2.1
10.	Selangor	33.6	1.9	13.4	17.0	-10.0	-7.8	11.2	4.0	11.6
11.	Terengganu	9.1	-0.4	8.2	6.4	-13.3	-3.8	6.2	2.0	10.1
12.	Sabah	15.7	7.8	2.4	-1.8	-10.5	-0.2	2.2	-3.1	-3.3
13.	Sarawak	0.5	-2.0	4.9	3.3	-4.5	-3.2	6.2	0.8	2.6
14.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	5.5	0.6	6.7	3.1	-6.1	-3.4	5.4	3.6	3.0
15.	W.P. Labuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Supra ²	0.6	-8.2	5.9	2.0	-10.4	-0.4	3.6	2.2	1.1
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		5.9	-4.8	4.0	-0.3	-7.6	-0.8	2.2	0.1	0.7

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

² Supra state merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang berlaku di luar pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri

² Supra state covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state

4.3 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut sektor pembuatan, 2016-2024:**Peratusan perubahan tahunan***Labour productivity by state, value added per employment by manufacturing sector, 2016-2024:**Annual percentage change***Pembuatan***Manufacturing*

		(%)								
	Negeri State	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Johor	5.0	5.6	3.2	2.7	-4.3	3.1	1.5	0.7	3.4
2.	Kedah	4.1	1.0	-0.9	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.8	-6.7	3.1
3.	Kelantan	4.8	9.1	-0.3	-0.8	-2.6	2.9	-1.0	-4.2	0.4
4.	Melaka	2.9	4.2	2.1	1.5	-3.7	2.0	3.1	0.3	2.6
5.	Negeri Sembilan	1.9	-1.3	0.3	-0.6	-6.6	4.1	2.3	-3.0	1.7
6.	Pahang	3.4	1.4	0.9	2.9	-4.1	2.8	-1.5	-2.2	-0.9
7.	Pulau Pinang	5.5	2.6	2.0	-0.2	-2.0	8.9	11.0	-5.1	1.3
8.	Perak	6.1	6.4	2.3	1.4	4.4	6.9	-2.9	0.04	3.8
9.	Perlis	-0.1	3.8	2.6	-0.7	-2.8	7.6	-1.1	-0.02	2.1
10.	Selangor	2.9	5.4	4.3	3.5	-0.8	9.8	5.3	-0.8	4.2
11.	Terengganu	8.0	1.6	2.3	-2.6	-9.6	5.8	4.4	-3.2	4.6
12.	Sabah	-5.4	8.1	0.9	-3.0	-2.1	-3.8	1.3	0.5	-5.0
13.	Sarawak	5.2	1.7	-0.7	2.1	-4.2	9.3	2.6	-6.0	1.4
14.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	1.7	0.6	0.04	0.8	-1.4	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.2
15.	W.P. Labuan	8.5	1.9	5.4	2.6	0.8	-4.8	-3.5	-1.0	2.2
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		3.8	3.9	2.4	1.7	-2.7	6.7	4.1	-2.1	2.6

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

4.4 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut sektor pembinaan, 2016-2024:**Peratusan perubahan tahunan***Labour productivity by state, value added per employment by construction sector, 2016-2024:**Annual percentage change***Pembinaan**
Construction

		(%)								
	Negeri State	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Johor	31.7	-3.2	14.8	-21.2	-34.5	-9.6	19.4	17.9	53.5
2.	Kedah	13.8	-8.8	8.0	8.7	4.8	-16.6	26.7	24.8	-15.5
3.	Kelantan	22.4	-8.3	-38.2	22.4	10.3	-0.6	4.5	8.7	20.5
4.	Melaka	5.7	67.2	-13.0	-9.0	-26.6	-10.7	4.9	6.6	23.3
5.	Negeri Sembilan	9.8	16.1	10.2	0.5	-23.5	-4.1	8.5	-5.8	7.9
6.	Pahang	33.4	20.9	-23.1	-23.5	-15.9	21.8	4.3	47.5	15.9
7.	Pulau Pinang	5.2	-9.4	-7.0	3.0	-12.9	8.7	8.4	19.6	11.7
8.	Perak	8.6	-22.4	5.9	11.9	-15.4	-6.7	10.0	-5.0	11.5
9.	Perlis	12.6	-38.8	28.0	18.0	-3.2	3.0	4.1	6.5	28.1
10.	Selangor	-1.4	8.3	4.7	14.1	-6.6	-5.8	3.9	7.1	9.3
11.	Terengganu	5.6	40.2	-11.0	1.3	-2.0	-0.3	4.8	3.1	18.4
12.	Sabah	-0.7	-3.5	20.9	5.6	-15.3	7.8	3.9	-5.0	20.3
13.	Sarawak	-6.4	17.4	-0.02	1.3	-2.5	10.3	4.6	5.5	14.7
14.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	11.3	10.4	3.7	7.6	-25.5	-11.5	-0.8	-10.4	19.1
15.	W.P. Labuan	-15.4	7.3	16.0	19.0	-9.2	-7.1	7.0	1.4	-2.6
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		8.8	6.8	3.4	3.6	-15.6	-4.2	5.4	4.9	16.4

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

4.5 Produktiviti buruh mengikut negeri, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut sektor perkhidmatan, 2016-2024: Peratusan perubahan tahunan

Labour productivity by state, value added per employment by services sector, 2016-2024:

Annual percentage change



Perkhidmatan Services

		(%)								
	Negeri State	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Johor	1.6	4.0	2.6	2.5	-4.9	0.7	6.9	1.0	1.4
2.	Kedah	1.5	3.6	2.9	2.0	-3.4	0.5	4.2	1.0	0.8
3.	Kelantan	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	0.4	1.4	3.1	0.8	0.01
4.	Melaka	1.9	3.7	2.8	3.0	-4.8	1.0	8.1	0.8	2.3
5.	Negeri Sembilan	2.0	3.5	3.0	5.9	-1.6	1.3	4.0	1.6	1.7
6.	Pahang	1.8	5.1	3.4	2.8	-8.2	-2.1	12.6	2.8	1.4
7.	Pulau Pinang	2.3	3.9	2.8	2.3	-6.2	0.8	6.9	2.5	1.5
8.	Perak	1.9	3.5	4.0	2.0	-3.5	1.5	3.6	0.2	1.2
9.	Perlis	-0.3	0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-3.7	-0.4	0.2	-2.5	-1.0
10.	Selangor	2.1	4.5	4.2	3.3	-7.8	0.9	9.0	2.5	2.5
11.	Terengganu	-2.9	2.0	0.2	1.5	-2.5	-0.1	1.4	-0.5	-0.3
12.	Sabah	0.8	4.1	1.4	1.6	-4.8	0.7	4.1	0.9	1.1
13.	Sarawak	3.3	4.4	2.9	2.6	-4.3	1.5	5.5	2.0	1.6
14.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2.5	5.1	4.6	3.3	-6.1	0.9	7.3	1.8	2.1
15.	W.P. Labuan	3.6	3.2	3.7	4.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.7	-1.7	2.6
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		2.0	4.3	3.5	2.9	-5.7	0.8	6.9	1.6	1.8

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

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NOTA TEKNIKAL



Technical Notes

PENGENALAN

Statistik Produktiviti Buruh mengikut Negeri diterbitkan secara tahunan bagi tempoh tahun 2015 sehingga 2024. Di Malaysia, tahap produktiviti buruh adalah berbeza mengikut negeri disebabkan oleh faktor struktur ekonomi, kemahiran tenaga kerja dan perbezaan industri berteknologi tinggi. Oleh itu, penerbitan ini merupakan wahana penting bagi memahami perbezaan produktiviti buruh di setiap negeri. Penerbitan ini juga menyediakan statistik nilai dan perubahan peratusan tahunan bagi setiap sektor utama mengikut negeri.

SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

Penyusunan statistik produktiviti buruh meliputi lima sektor utama iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan dan pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan, dan Perkhidmatan berdasarkan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Ver.1.0, selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4* yang diterbitkan oleh United Nations.

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Produktiviti buruh merupakan kecekapan dan keberkesanan setiap pekerja untuk menjana nilai ditambah atau output keseluruhan. Ringkasnya, produktiviti buruh juga boleh didefinisikan sebagai nisbah output (barangan dan perkhidmatan) kepada input (pekerja).

Nilai Ditambah

Nilai ditambah merujuk kepada perbezaan antara output dan penggunaan perantaraan. Output adalah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan. Ini termasuk pengeluaran untuk pasaran, pengeluaran untuk kegunaan sendiri dan pengeluaran bukan pasaran (perkhidmatan kerajaan dan NPISHs). Pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan tidak semestinya untuk dijual atau perolehan oleh pertubuhan. Sementara itu, penggunaan perantaraan adalah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan (sebagai input) dalam proses pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan tidak termasuk gaji dan upah, susut nilai daripada modal dan faedah bersih yang dibayar.

Nilai ditambah barangan dan perkhidmatan dalam aktiviti ekonomi hampir menyamai dengan keuntungan perniagaan, gaji dan upah, susut nilai dan cukai tidak langsung; campur faedah yang dibayar dan tolak faedah yang diterima.

Pekerja

Pekerja mestilah bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga (sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji). Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika:

- Tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, tiada upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, perusahaan ladang atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja.

- Tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula.
- Bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan bentuk kerja atau disebabkan kurang kerja, tetapi berkeupayaan serta sanggup menerima tambahan bilangan jam bekerja. Kumpulan ini merupakan guna tenaga tidak penuh.

Produktiviti Buruh Per Pekerja

Produktiviti buruh per pekerja ditakrifkan sebagai nisbah output (barangan dan perkhidmatan) kepada input (pekerja). Ukuran ini menggambarkan jumlah output yang dihasilkan oleh setiap orang yang bekerja sepenuh masa, separuh masa, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya satu jam dalam seminggu. Pekerja merujuk kepada keseluruhan pekerja pada akhir tempoh rujukan.

Analisis statistik Produktiviti Buruh Mengikut Negeri adalah secara tahunan, keseluruhan negeri dan pecahan mengikut sektor utama dari tahun 2015 hingga 2024 berdasarkan kaedah produktiviti buruh seperti berikut:

$$\text{Produktiviti Buruh Tahunan Mengikut Negeri} = \frac{\text{Nilai Ditambah Negeri}}{\text{Pekerja Negeri}}$$

$$\text{Produktiviti Buruh Tahunan Negeri Mengikut Sektor} = \frac{\text{Nilai Ditambah Negeri mengikut Sektor}}{\text{Pekerja Negeri mengikut Sektor}}$$

Supra State

Berdasarkan 2008 SNA, terdapat tiga jenis unit institusi iaitu yang mempunyai pusat kepentingan ekonomi dan kebanyakan aktiviti adalah di dalam lingkungan satu wilayah; unit pelbagai wilayah dengan pusat kepentingannya di beberapa wilayah tetapi bukan seluruh negara; dan unit yang beroperasi pada peringkat nasional, iaitu pusat kepentingannya tidak boleh dikaitkan dengan kedudukan geografi (*Supra State*).

Supra State pada peringkat negeri adalah bersamaan dengan organisasi luar wilayah pada peringkat nasional. Di Malaysia, *Supra State* merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

INTRODUCTION

Labour Productivity Statistics by State is published annually from the period 2015 to 2024. In Malaysia, labour productivity levels vary from state to state due to economic structural factors, workforce skills and differences in high-tech industries. Therefore, this publication is important to understand the differences in labour productivity in each state. This publication also provides statistics on the value and annual percentage change of each sector by state.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The compilation of labour productivity statistics comprises five main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Services based on the Malaysian Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver.1.0 in line with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4 published by the United Nations.

CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

The concept of labour productivity refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added or overall output. Labour productivity can be defined as output ratio (goods and services) to input (employment and total hours worked).

Value Added

Value added refers to the difference between output and intermediate consumption. Output is the value of goods and services produced. This includes market production, production for own final use, and non-market production (government services and NPISHs). Production of goods and services are not necessarily for sale or turnover of establishments. Meanwhile, intermediate consumption is the value of goods and services consumed (as input) in the production process of goods and services excluding salaries and wages, depreciation of capital and net interest paid.

Value added goods and services by economic activity is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salaries and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus, interest paid and less interest received.

Employment

Employment refers to all persons who, at any time during the reference week, worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain (as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker). They are also considered as employed if they:

- Did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm enterprise or other family enterprise to return to.*
- Were temporarily laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to work.*

- Were employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and were able and willing to accept additional hours of work. This group is underemployed.

Labour Productivity per Employment

Labour productivity per employment is measured as the ratio of output (goods and services) to input (employment). It reflects the amount of output produced by each employee in full-time, part-time, self-employed or unpaid family worker for at least one hour within a week. Employment refers to the overall number of employees at the end of the reference period.

The statistical analysis of Labour Productivity by State is based on annual, overall productivity by states, and breakdown by key sectors from 2015 to 2024 based on the labour productivity method as follows:

$$\text{Labour Productivity by Sector} = \frac{\text{Value Added State}}{\text{Employment State}}$$

$$\text{Annual Labour Productivity State by Sector} = \frac{\text{Value Added State by Sector}}{\text{Employment State by Sector}}$$

Supra State

The 2008 SNA has identified three types of institutional units, e.g. those with centre of interest in and most of its activities confined to one region; multi-regional units with centre of interest in more than one region, but does not relate to the entire country; and units functioning at a national dimension – whose centre of interest cannot be attached to geographical domains of the country (Supra State).

Supra state territory at the state level is equivalent to extra-territorial organizations at the national level. In the case of Malaysia, Supra State covers production activities that are beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state.

**PENERBITAN INI BOLEH JUGA DIPEROLEH DI JABATAN PERANGKAAAN NEGERI SEPERTI BERIKUT:
THIS PUBLICATION IS ALSO AVAILABLE AT THE FOLLOWING STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS:**

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