

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

- Labour productivity refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added or overall output.
- Productivity can be measured by various methods depending on the requirements and availability of data, namely, Single Factor Productivity and Multifactor Productivity.
- Labour productivity estimation is measured using Single Factor Productivity method. This method is based on information of value added per employment and value added per hour worked by economic activity.
- Labour productivity statistics comprises five main sectors, including Agriculture, Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services.

OBJECTIVES

- Analyze micro-macro links, such as the industry contribution to economy-wide labour productivity and economic growth.
- From a policy perspective, value added based labour productivity is important as a reference statistic in wage bargaining.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY PER EMPLOYMENT

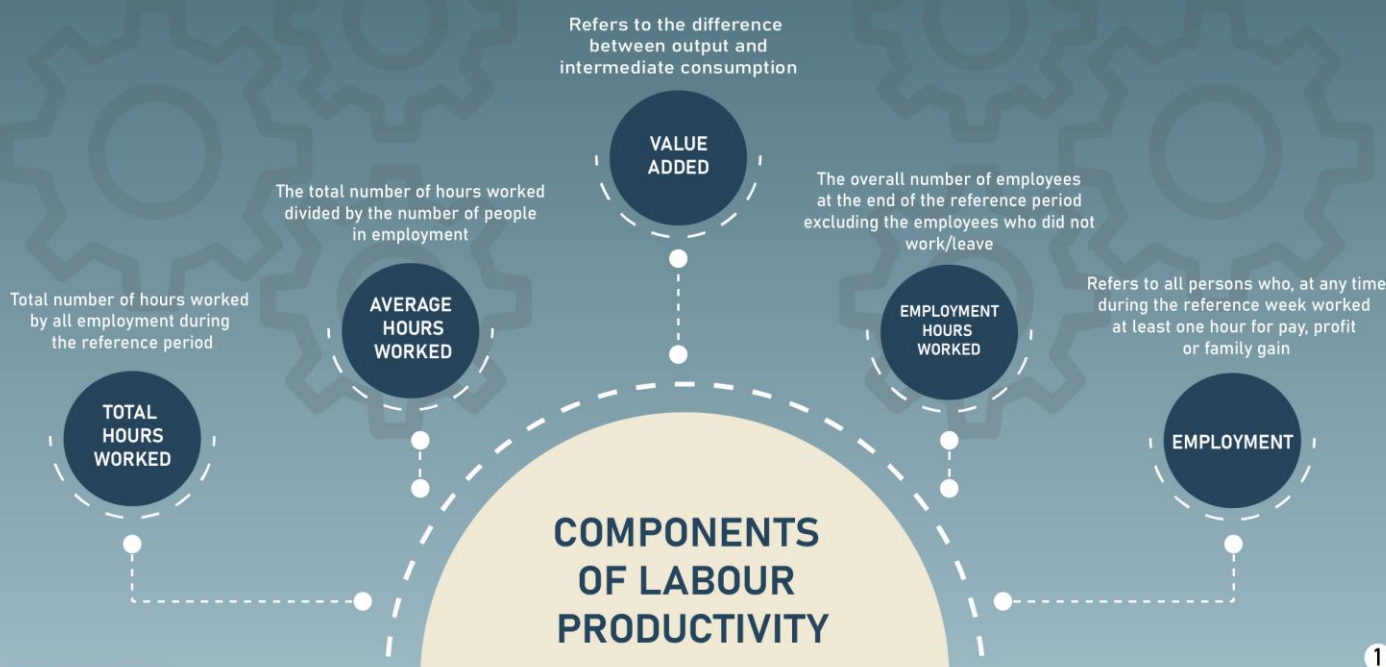
Measured as the ratio of output (goods and services) to input (employment) which reflects the amount of output produced each employee who worked for at least one hour within a week

$$\text{Labour productivity per employment} = \frac{\text{Value added}}{\text{Total employment}}$$

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY PER HOUR WORKED

Defined as the ratio of output (goods and services) to input (total hours worked) which reflects the amount of output produced within an hour based on the category of employee who worked for at least one hour within a week

$$\text{Labour productivity per hour worked} = \frac{\text{Value added}}{\text{Total hours worked}}$$



LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

2024

Economic Activity

Labour productivity
per employment (YoY, %)

Labour productivity
per hour worked (YoY, %)

Agriculture

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4

1.7

6.2

3.0

-1.7

Mining & quarrying

5.7

2.5

-4.0

-1.3

Manufacturing

0.2

3.1

4.1

3.0

Vegetable and animal oils & fats
and food processing

-3.9

2.6

5.5

4.3

Beverages and tobacco products

4.7

4.0

7.4

4.9

Textiles, wearing apparel and
leather products

-0.1

2.4

3.2

0.7

Wood products, furniture, paper
products and printing

0.9

3.8

5.8

3.1

Petroleum, chemical, rubber and
plastic products

-0.7

1.6

2.0

0.9

Non-metallic mineral products, basic
metal and fabricated metal products

5.1

6.3

6.5

2.4

Electrical, electronic and optical
products

0.8

3.0

5.7

6.6

Transport equipment, other
manufacturing and repair

2.3

3.9

-0.3

-3.2

Construction

10.7

16.3

18.9

19.7

Services

2.0

2.2

1.3

1.8

Utilities

3.6

-2.8

-2.7

-4.1

Wholesale and retail trade

1.2

1.2

0.4

0.6

Food & beverages and
accommodation

-0.4

-1.1

-0.8

1.3

Transport and storage

8.1

5.8

5.5

5.7

Information and communication

0.5

0.4

0.6

1.2

Finance and insurance

-0.7

7.5

1.5

3.7

Real estate and bussiness services

7.3

6.2

6.4

6.1

Other services

3.6

2.9

3.2

2.9

TOTAL

2.1

3.1

2.4

2.2

1.0

6.0

4.2

-1.8

2.7

3.7

-5.7

-2.7

-0.3

2.9

3.4

2.4

-2.4

-0.3

4.3

1.8

-9.3

5.7

-2.3

4.3

3.1

5.7

-0.02

-1.5

2.3

5.7

9.3

5.1

-2.9

-1.1

-1.1

0.4

6.1

8.3

7.7

1.3

-3.0

4.0

5.5

6.6

2.8

2.6

-2.5

-2.6

12.5

19.1

20.0

18.7

1.9

0.9

1.4

0.9

6.8

-1.6

-1.2

-1.5

1.6

1.8

-0.3

-0.5

1.1

-2.2

1.1

-0.5

10.4

7.4

7.6

7.6

-1.8

-1.0

-0.5

0.7

-8.4

8.3

-1.6

3.2

7.2

3.4

7.6

6.1

2.5

-0.8

2.5

1.7

2.0

2.5

2.6

1.4

YoY% : Refers to the annual percentages from the same quarter of the previous year

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20 October

2016 - 2030