



KENYATAAN MEDIA

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

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STATISTIK SEKTOR INFORMAL DAN PEKERJAAN INFORMAL, MALAYSIA, 2023

Pekerja informal Malaysia pada tahun 2023 mencecah seramai 3.45 juta orang, merangkumi 21.8 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga negara

PUTRAJAYA, 28 NOVEMBER 2024 – Pekerja informal Malaysia pada tahun 2023 mencecah seramai 3.45 juta orang, merangkumi 21.8 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga negara, lapor Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) pada hari ini dalam **Laporan Survei Sektor Informal dan Pekerjaan Informal, Malaysia, 2023**. Laporan ini membentangkan jumlah guna tenaga dalam sektor informal dan pekerjaan informal berdasarkan Survei Sektor Informal yang dilaksanakan oleh DOSM.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Susulan prestasi ekonomi Malaysia yang berdaya tahan pada 2023, ianya telah mendorong kepada kedudukan pasaran buruh yang kekal stabil, didorong oleh permintaan domestik yang kukuh, peningkatan aktiviti pelancongan, pemulihan projek infrastruktur, pelaburan langsung asing yang berterusan, dan potensi peningkatan perdagangan luar. Pemulihan pertumbuhan ekonomi Malaysia ini telah membuka pelbagai prospek dan meningkatkan penyertaan dalam pasaran buruh. Justeru, situasi ini turut menyumbang kepada peningkatan dalam bilangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal dan pekerjaan informal di Malaysia pada tahun 2023 berbanding tahun 2021."

Liputan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal merujuk kepada ahli isi rumah berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam dalam minggu rujukan sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri dan pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. Antara kriteria utama sektor informal merangkumi saiz pekerja kurang daripada sepuluh orang dan tidak berdaftar di bawah perundangan yang ditetapkan. Laporan ini menyediakan statistik mengikut ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi iaitu kumpulan umur, jantina, strata, negeri, pencapaian pendidikan, taraf pekerjaan, kategori pekerjaan dan industri. Berdasarkan panduan *Measuring Informality: A Statistical*

Manual on the Informal Sector and Informal Employment oleh International Labour Organization (ILO), aktiviti berkaitan pertanian dikecualikan dalam liputan Survei Sektor Informal. Walau bagaimanapun, sejak 2021, Survei Sektor Informal Malaysia telah meliputi data guna tenaga informal termasuk sektor Pertanian bagi memberikan gambaran yang lebih komprehensif.

Sementara itu, pekerja dalam pekerjaan informal merujuk kepada mana-mana pekerja yang tidak mempunyai akses kepada sekurang-kurangnya satu skim keselamatan sosial atau faedah pekerjaan. Skim keselamatan sosial dan faedah pekerjaan merujuk kepada: dana pencen; insurans kesihatan asas; insurans kecederaan; faedah hilang upaya; faedah kepada yang terselamat; cuti tahunan bergaji; cuti sakit bergaji; cuti bersalin berbayar; dan insurans pengangguran. Berdasarkan garis panduan *International Conference of Labour Statisticians* (ICLS), pekerjaan informal ditakrifkan sebagai penjumlahan bilangan pekerjaan informal, sama ada dijalankan dalam perusahaan sektor formal, perusahaan sektor informal atau isi rumah.

Selanjutnya, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa pada tahun 2023, jumlah pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian adalah berjumlah 3.45 juta orang, dengan peratus sumbangan sebanyak 53.2 peratus (1.83 juta orang) dalam sektor informal, diikuti oleh sektor formal iaitu pada 46.1 peratus (1.59 juta orang) dan isi rumah dengan 0.7 peratus (24.2 ribu orang). Sementara itu, bilangan pekerjaan informal bagi bukan pertanian yang merangkumi sektor formal dan informal serta isi rumah adalah sebanyak 2.84 juta orang. Pada tahun tersebut, pekerjaan informal tertumpu dalam sektor formal (51.9%) dengan 1.48 juta orang dan diikuti oleh sektor informal (47.2%) dengan 1.34 juta orang.

Selain itu, melihat dari segi taburan pekerjaan informal mengikut jantina termasuk pertanian, lelaki merangkumi komposisi terbesar dengan 61.0 peratus mencatatkan 2.10 juta orang, diikuti oleh perempuan dengan 39.0 peratus merekodkan 1.35 juta orang pada tahun 2023. Bagi sektor bukan pertanian pula, lelaki kekal mendominasi dengan 55.7 peratus dengan seramai 1.58 juta orang, diikuti oleh perempuan dengan 44.3 peratus merekodkan 1.26 juta orang. Sementara itu, pekerja informal di kawasan bandar meliputi peratus sumbangan terbesar iaitu sebanyak 74.9 peratus (2.58 juta orang) berbanding kawasan luar bandar (25.1%; 0.87 juta orang). Manakala, bagi sektor bukan pertanian, kawasan bandar merangkumi 83.2 peratus pekerja informal atau bersamaan dengan 2.37 juta orang manakala kawasan luar bandar dengan 16.8 peratus atau bersamaan 0.48 juta orang.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menyatakan bahawa guna tenaga dalam sektor informal bagi sektor bukan pertanian mencatatkan peningkatan iaitu sebanyak 4.2 peratus kepada 1.34 juta orang pada 2023 berbanding tahun 2021^r (-0.8%; 1.24 juta orang) dan 2019 (-4.8%; 1.26 juta orang). Pada masa yang sama, kedua-dua pekerja lelaki dan perempuan dalam sektor informal masing-masing naik sebanyak 0.5 peratus kepada 720.4 ribu orang (2021^r: 713.9 ribu orang) dan 9.1 peratus kepada 622.1 ribu orang (2021^r: 522.9 ribu orang), berbanding tahun

2021. Sementara itu, lelaki merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada guna tenaga dalam sektor informal termasuk pertanian dengan 62.5 peratus atau bersamaan dengan 1.15 juta orang dan perempuan merangkumi 37.5 peratus (687.3 ribu orang) pada tahun 2023.

Seterusnya, Ketua Perangkawan berkata, "Lebih 70.0 peratus daripada guna tenaga dalam sektor informal adalah dalam kategori bekerja sendiri dengan 1.34 juta orang, bertambah sebanyak 2.2 peratus daripada 1.28 juta orang yang direkodkan pada tahun 2021^r. Seterusnya, kategori pekerja menyumbang sebanyak 17.5 peratus (321.3 ribu orang), dengan sedikit peningkatan sebanyak 0.6 peratus (2021^r: 317.5 ribu orang). Pekerja dalam sektor ini terdiri daripada mereka yang bekerja sebagai pembina rumah, pengasuh, penjaja makanan, pembuat roti, pemotong rumput, buruh, pekerja pembinaan (bangunan), jurujual gerai tepi jalan, tukang jahit, jurujual pasar dan penghantar makanan dan minuman/barangan (penunggang p-hailing) dan pemandu e-hailing. Penjaja (makanan & minuman), *telemarketer* dan buruh ladang tanaman merupakan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tertinggi pada tahun 2023."

Mengulas lanjut mengenai guna tenaga dalam sektor informal, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa kebanyakan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tertumpu dalam sektor Perkhidmatan (50.3%). Seterusnya diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian dengan 30.9 peratus dan sektor Pembuatan (12.2%). Manakala, aktiviti Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal merangkumi 19.6 peratus daripada sektor Perkhidmatan, ini diikuti oleh aktiviti Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman (16.0%).

Sementara itu, sebahagian besar guna tenaga dalam sektor informal beroperasi di tempat kediaman (29.1%), diikuti di ladang, kebun, estet, bendang, laut dll. (berkaitan pertanian) dengan 26.8 peratus dan kilang/pejabat/bengkel/kedai/kiosk (berasingan daripada tempat kediaman) dengan 16.5 peratus. Melihat kepada guna tenaga mengikut strata, kawasan bandar mencatatkan peningkatan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal, manakala kawasan luar bandar merekodkan penurunan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal pada tahun 2023. Kawasan bandar mencatatkan kenaikan sebanyak 5.8 peratus kepada 1.27 juta orang (2021^r: 1.13 juta orang). Sebaliknya, guna tenaga dalam sektor informal di kawasan luar bandar berkurang sebanyak 10.0 peratus kepada 569.1 ribu orang (2021^r: 703.0 ribu orang).

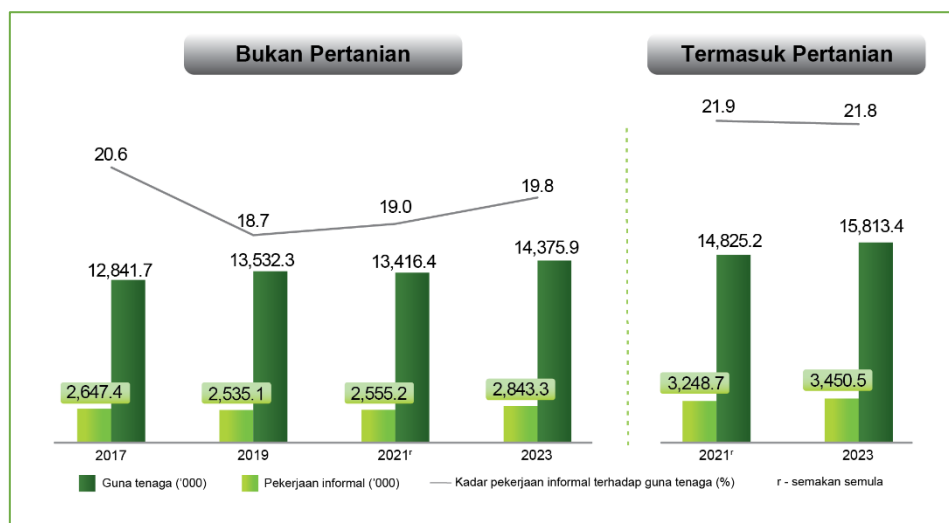
Dari segi sijil pendidikan tertinggi, majoriti guna tenaga dalam sektor informal adalah merupakan mereka yang mempunyai sijil SPM dan ke bawah, yang merangkumi 74.7 peratus atau 1.37 juta orang pada tahun 2023. Kumpulan ini merekodkan penurunan sebanyak 0.7 peratus berbanding 1.39 orang pada tahun 2021^r. Tiada sijil/tidak berkenaan berada di kedudukan kedua dengan 10.0 peratus dan Diploma (6.0%).

Mengakhiri kenyataan tersebut, Dato' Sri Dr Mohd Uzir Mahidin menekankan bahawa normalisasi aktiviti ekonomi pada 2023 memberi impak positif terhadap pasaran buruh Malaysia. Permintaan domestik yang stabil, peningkatan aktiviti pelancongan, pembangunan infrastruktur, aliran masuk FDI dan pemulihan perdagangan luar menyokong pertumbuhan guna tenaga. Faktor ini juga menggalakkan peralihan daripada pekerjaan informal kepada pekerjaan formal, seterusnya mencerminkan persekitaran pasaran buruh yang lebih baik.

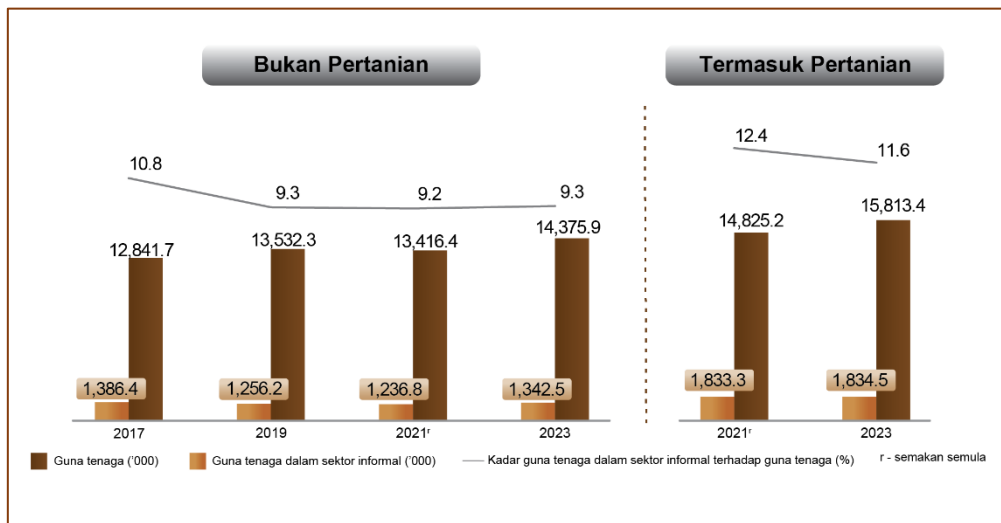
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

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

Carta 1: Pekerjaan informal, Malaysia, 2017-2023



Carta 2: Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal, Malaysia, 2017-2023



Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

28 NOVEMBER 2024



MEDIA STATEMENT

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STATISTICS ON INFORMAL SECTOR AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT, MALAYSIA, 2023

Malaysia's informal employment in 2023 reached 3.45 million, comprising 21.8 per cent of the country's total employment

PUTRAJAYA, NOVEMBER 28, 2024 – Malaysia's informal employment in 2023 reached 3.45 million, comprising 21.8 per cent of the country's total employment, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in the release on **Informal Sector and Informal Employment Report, Malaysia, 2023**. This report presents employment in the informal sector and informal employment based on the Informal Sector Survey conducted by DOSM.

According to the Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "As Malaysia's economic performance remained resilient in 2023, it has led to a stable labour market position, driven by strong domestic demand, increased tourism activities, recovery of infrastructure projects, continued foreign direct investment, and potential increase in external trade. The economic recovery has opened various prospects and increased participation in the labour market. Thus, this situation has also contributed to higher employment in the informal sector and informal employment in Malaysia in 2023 as compared to 2021."

Employment in the informal sector refers to household members aged 15 to 64 years working at least one hour during the reference week as employers, employees, own-account workers and unpaid family workers. The informal sector is characterised by enterprises with fewer than ten employees and those not registered under specific forms of national legislation. This report provides statistics according to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, namely age group, sex, strata, state, educational attainment, employment status, employment category and industry. According to the Measuring Informality Manual: A Statistical Manual on the Informal Sector and Informal Employment by the International Labour Organization (ILO), agricultural-related activities are excluded from the coverage of the Informal Sector

Survey. However, since 2021, Malaysia's Informal Sector Survey has included informal employment data for the Agriculture sector to provide a more comprehensive picture.

Meanwhile, a worker in informal employment refers to any worker who does not have access to at least one social security scheme or employment benefit. The social security schemes and employment benefits refer to: pension fund; basic health insurance; injury insurance; disability benefits; survivors' benefits; paid annual leave; paid sick leave; paid maternity leave; and unemployment insurance. Based on the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) guidelines, informal employment is defined as the total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises or households.

Furthermore, Dato' Sri Dr Mohd Uzir Mahidin stated that in 2023, the total informal employment including agriculture, amounted to 3.45 million persons with a percentage contribution of 53.2 per cent (1.83 million persons) in the informal sector, followed by the formal sector at 46.1 per cent (1.59 million persons) and households with 0.7 per cent (24.2 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the number of informal employments for non-agriculture covering the formal and informal sector as well as households was 2.84 million persons. During the year, informal employment was concentrated in the formal sector (51.9%) with 1.48 million persons and followed by the informal sector (47.2%) with 1.34 million persons.

Additionally, from the distribution of informal employment by sex including agriculture, males had the highest composition with 61.0 per cent, registering 2.10 million persons and followed by females with 39.0 per cent to record 1.35 million persons in 2023. For the non-agricultural, males remained dominant with 55.7 per cent at 1.58 million persons, followed by females with 44.3 per cent to record 1.26 million persons. In the meantime, informal employment in urban areas encompassed the largest percentage of contribution at 74.9 per cent (2.58 million persons) compared to rural areas (25.1%; 0.87 million persons). Meanwhile, for the non-agriculture sector, urban areas accounted for 83.2 per cent of informal employment or equivalent to 2.37 million persons, while rural areas had 16.8 per cent or equivalent to 0.48 million persons.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also stated that employment in the informal sector for non-agriculture recorded an increase of 4.2 per cent to 1.34 million persons in 2023 compared to 2021^r (-0.8%; 1.24 million persons) and 2019 (-4.8%; 1.26 million persons). On the same note, both male and female workers in the informal sector rose by 0.5 per cent to 720.4 thousand persons (2021^r: 713.9 thousand persons) and 9.1 per cent to 622.1 thousand persons (2021^r: 522.9 thousand persons), respectively, as compared to 2021. Conversely, males were the largest contributor to employment in the informal sector, including agriculture with 62.5 per cent or the equivalent of 1.15 million persons and females accounting for 37.5 per cent (687.3 thousand persons) in 2023.

Adding to this, the Chief Statistician of Malaysia said, “More than 70.0 per cent of the employment in the informal sector was in the own-account workers category with 1.34 million persons, edged up by 2.2 per cent from 1.28 million persons recorded in 2021^r. Next, the employees’ category contributed 17.5 per cent (321.3 thousand persons), with a slight increase of 0.6 per cent (2021^r: 317.5 thousand persons). Employees in this sector are those who work as house builders, babysitters, food hawkers, bakers, grass cutters, labourers, construction (building work), street stall salespersons, tailors, market salespersons, food and beverage delivery riders (p-hailing riders) and e-hailing drivers. Hawker (food & beverages), telemarketer and crop farm labourer were the highest employment in the informal sector in 2023.”

Commenting further on employment in the informal sector, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin stated that most employment in the informal sector was concentrated in the Services sector (50.3%). This was followed by the Agriculture sector with 30.9 per cent and the Manufacturing sector (12.2%). Meanwhile, Wholesale and retail trade activities; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles accounted for 19.6 per cent of the Services sector, followed by Food and beverage services activities (16.0%).

In the meantime, most employment in the informal sector operates at home (29.1%), followed by plantation, farms, estates, sea etc. (agricultural related) with 26.8 per cent and factory/office/workshop/shop/kiosk (independent from home) with 16.5 per cent. Looking at the employment by stratum, urban areas registered an increase in employment in the informal sector, while rural areas recorded a decrease in the informal sector in 2023. Urban areas posted an increase of 5.8 per cent to 1.27 million persons (2021^r: 1.13 million persons). On the other hand, employment in the informal sector in rural areas decreased by 10.0 per cent to 569.1 thousand persons (2021^r: 703.0 thousand persons).

In terms of the highest education certificates, the majority of employment in the informal sector was those with SPM certificates and equivalent, accounting for 74.7 per cent 1.37 million persons, in 2023. This group recorded a decrease of 0.7 per cent compared to 1.39 million persons in 2021^r. No certificate/not applicable was ranked second with 10.0 per cent and Diploma (6.0%).

Concluding the statement, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin emphasised that the normalisation of economic activities in 2023 positively impacted Malaysia's labour market. The stable domestic demand, increased tourism, infrastructure development, FDI inflows and external trade recovery supported employment growth. These factors also encouraged transitions from informal to formal employment, reflecting a healthier labour market environment.

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 each year. MyStats Day theme is “Statistics is the Essence of Life”. DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

Chart 1: Informal employment, Malaysia, 2017-2023

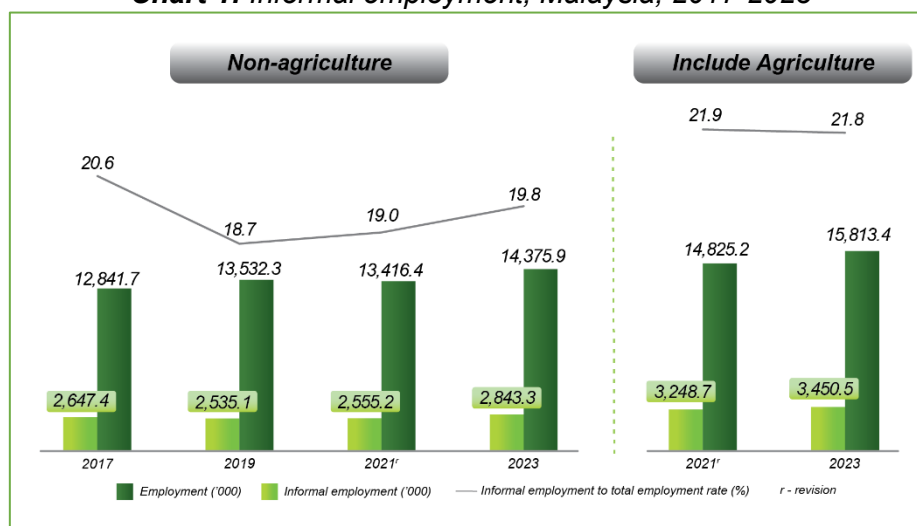
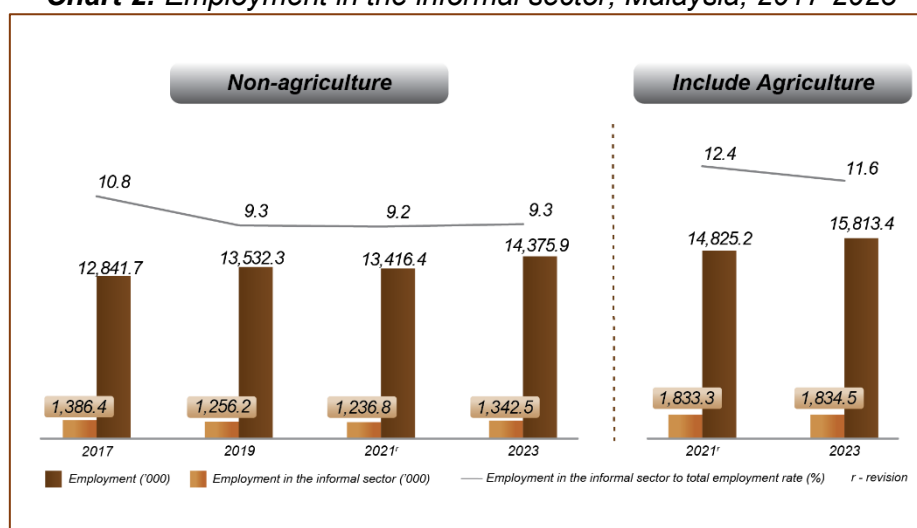


Chart 2: Employment in the informal sector, Malaysia, 2017-2023



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THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

28th NOVEMBER 2024