

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

LAPORAN SURVEI SEKTOR INFORMAL DAN PEKERJAAN INFORMAL

INFORMAL SECTOR AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT SURVEY REPORT

MALAYSIA 2025

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan **Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026)** dengan tema “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari **5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026**. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertubuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

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Announcement

*The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the **Economic Census 2026 (BE2026)**, with themed “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. The sixth Economic Census, will be carried out from **5th January to 31st October 2026**. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive and structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation’s economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.*

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Survei Sektor Informal dan Pekerjaan Informal membentangkan statistik guna tenaga tahunan dalam sektor informal dan pekerjaan informal bersumberkan Survei Sektor Informal 2025. Penyusunan statistik ini adalah berpandukan kepada garis panduan dan syor daripada *International Labour Organization* (ILO) dengan merujuk kepada *Measuring Informality: A Statistical Manual on the Informal Sector and Informal Employment* dan amalan terbaik organisasi statistik negara lain.

Statistik guna tenaga dalam sektor informal diperincikan mengikut ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi antaranya jantina, kumpulan umur, strata, pencapaian pendidikan, kategori pekerjaan, aktiviti ekonomi dan negeri. Statistik guna tenaga dalam sektor informal dan pekerjaan informal merupakan maklumat penting yang digunakan sebagai input untuk menganalisis pasaran buruh, menggubal dasar serta merancang, melaksana dan memantau program berkaitan pembangunan sumber manusia. Statistik ini juga menjadi rujukan penting kepada penyelidik, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta dan individu yang menjalankan kajian berkaitan sektor informal dan pekerjaan informal.

Penerbitan ini terbahagi kepada empat bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama membentangkan ringkasan penemuan pekerjaan informal dan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal. Manakala, bahagian kedua memaparkan jadual statistik terperinci meliputi statistik pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian dan pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian. Seterusnya, diikuti dengan jadual ralat piawai relatif pada bahagian ketiga. Aspek teknikal seperti objektif survei, kaedah pengumpulan data, skop dan liputan, serta konsep dan definisi, disediakan di bahagian terakhir bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada responden dan semua pihak yang terlibat dalam pelaksanaan survei dan penyediaan penerbitan ini. Pandangan dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amat dihargai

SITI ASIAH AHMAD

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

September 2026

PREFACE

The Informal Sector and Informal Employment Survey Report presents annual employment statistics in the informal sector and informal employment based on the Informal Sector Survey 2025. The compilation of these statistics published are based on the guidelines and recommendations from the International Labour Organization (ILO) with reference to Measuring Informality: A Statistical Manual on the Informal Sector and Informal Employment and best practices of other national statistical offices.

Employment statistics in the informal sector are presented according to demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as sex, age group, strata, educational attainment, occupational and economic activities. The employment statistics in the informal sector and informal employment are important information which were used as an input for labour market analysis, policy formulation as well as planning, implementing and monitoring programmes related to human resource development. These statistics also serve as an essential reference to researchers, economists, academicians, the private sector and individuals conducting research related to informal sector and informal employment.

This publication is divided into four main parts. The first part presents the summary findings on informal employment and employment in the informal sector. Meanwhile, the second part displays detailed statistics tables covering informal employment include agriculture and informal employment exclude agriculture. Next, followed by relative standard error tables in the third part. Technical aspects such as objective of the survey, method of data collection, coverage and scope, as well as the concepts and definitions are provided in the last part to facilitate and assist users' understanding of the published statistics.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) gratefully acknowledges the utmost appreciation towards the respondents and all parties involved in the survey and preparation of this publication. Feedbacks and suggestions towards the improvement of future publications are highly appreciated.

SITI ASIAH AHMAD

Chief Statistician Malaysia

September 2026

KANDUNGAN

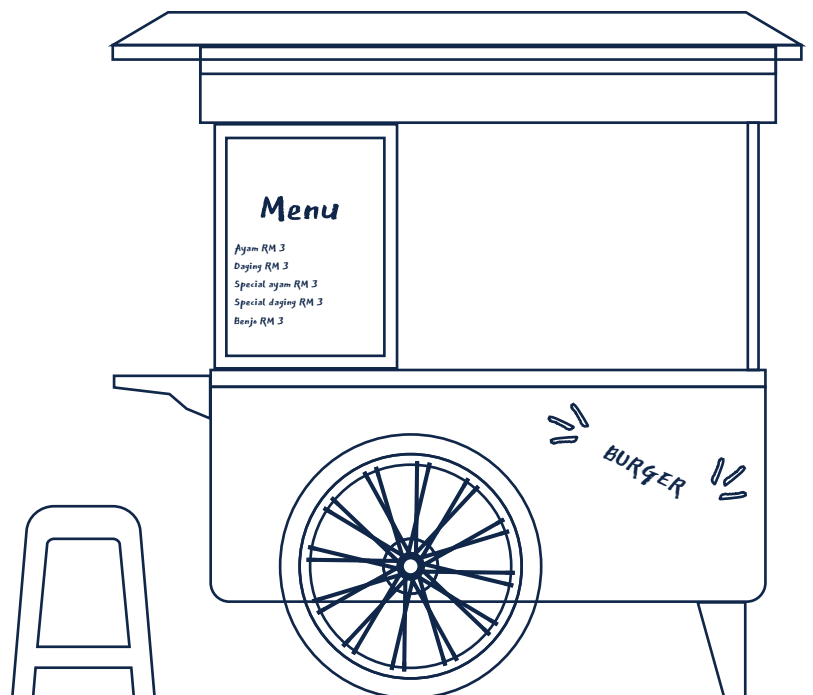
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Informal employment include agriculture

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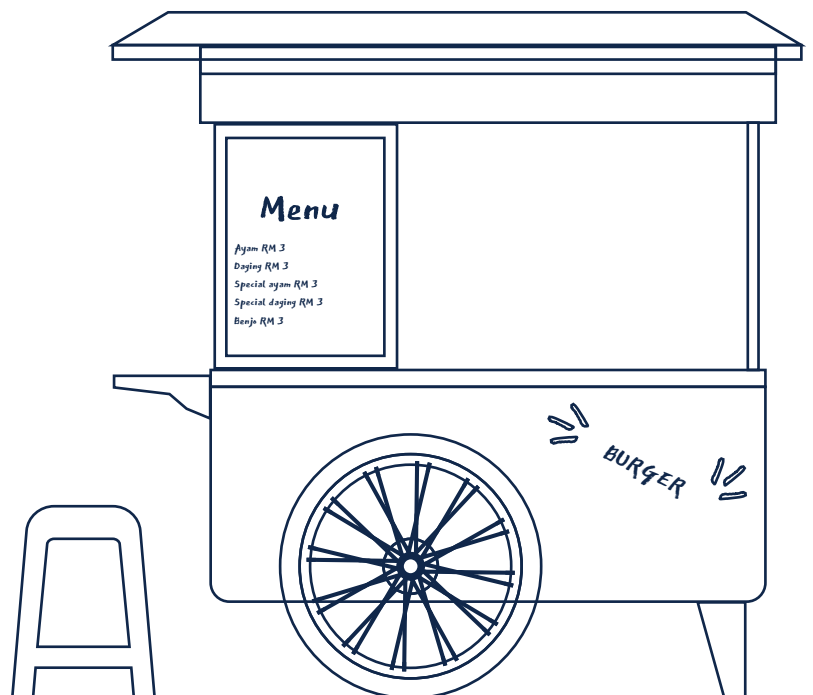
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PART A: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS



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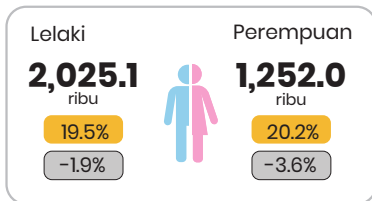
PEKERJAAN INFORMAL

**3.28 JUTA
ORANG**

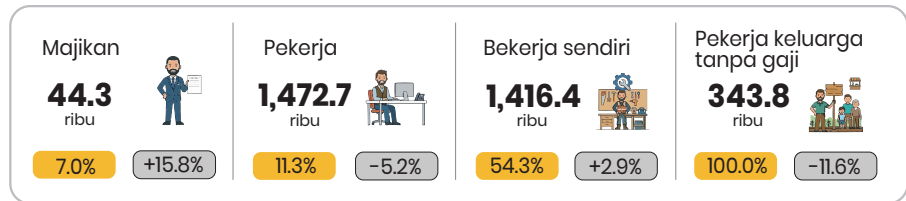


PEKERJAAN INFORMAL

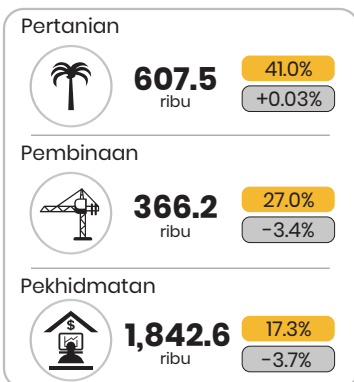
JANTINA



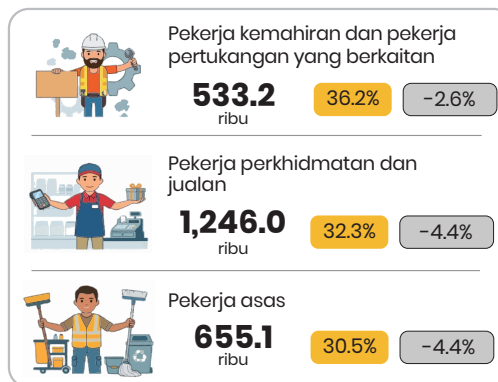
TARAF PEKERJAAN



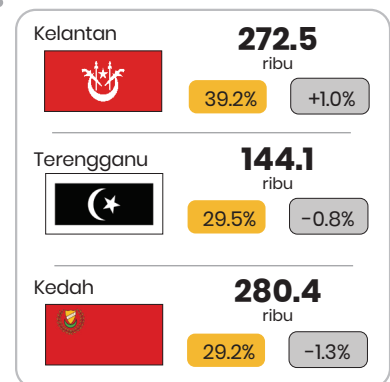
AKTIVITI EKONOMI *



KATEGORI PEKERJAAN *



NEGERI *



@StatsMalaysia

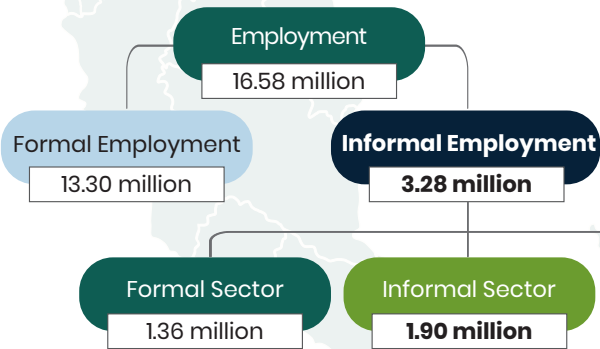
● Kadar pekerjaan informal terhadap keseluruhan guna tenaga (%)
○ Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan kompaun CAGR (%)
* 3 Kedudukan teratas kadar pekerjaan informal terhadap keseluruhan guna tenaga

Sumber: Survei Sektor Informal, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, 2025

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

3.28 MILLION PERSONS

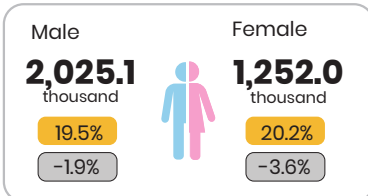


EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

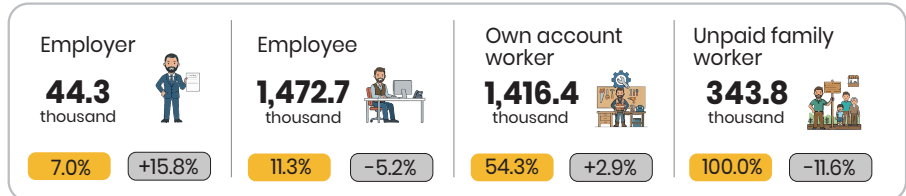
1.90 MILLION PERSONS

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

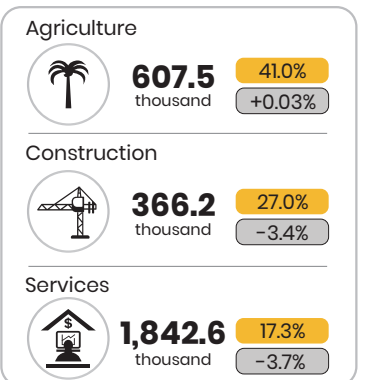
SEX



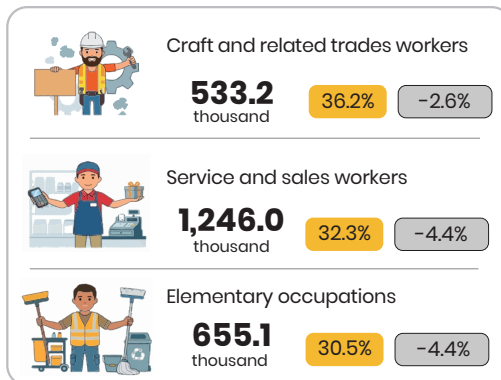
EMPLOYMENT STATUS



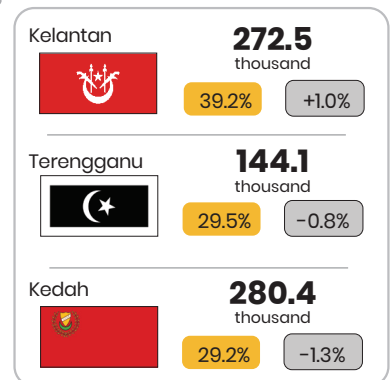
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES*



OCCUPATION CATEGORY*



STATE*



@StatsMalaysia

● Informal employment rate to total employment (%)

○ Compound annual growth rate CAGR (%)

* Top 3 informal employment rate to total employment

Source : Informal Sector Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

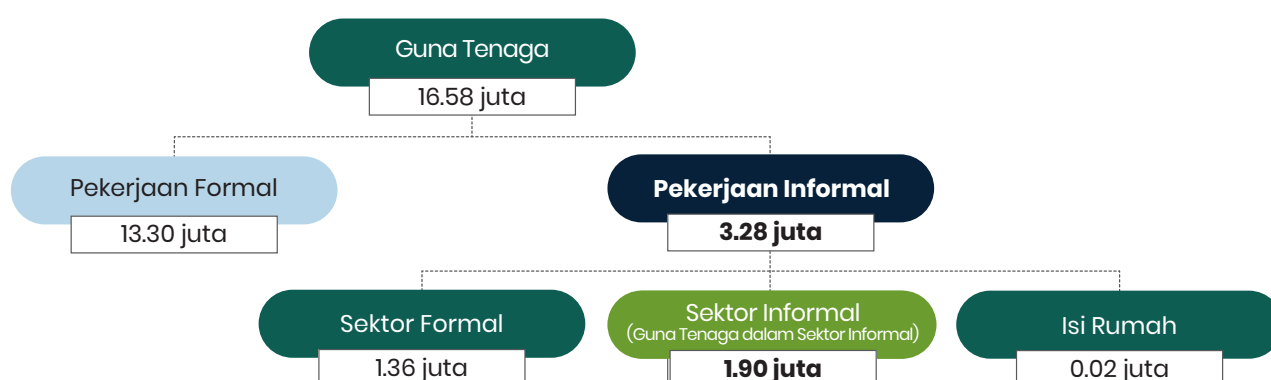
1. PENGENALAN

Laporan Survei Sektor Informal dan Pekerjaan Informal 2025 ini memaparkan statistik guna tenaga mengikut ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi terpilih iaitu jantina, kumpulan umur, pencapaian pendidikan, taraf pekerjaan, kategori pekerjaan, aktiviti ekonomi dan negeri. Statistik ini diperolehi daripada Survei Sektor Informal yang merupakan salah satu modul dalam Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB), telah dilaksanakan dari Januari hingga Disember 2025. Laporan ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan saiz pekerjaan informal dan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal di Malaysia.

2. RANGKA KERJA PEKERJAAN INFORMAL, MALAYSIA

Rangka kerja pekerjaan informal merangkumi maklumat ahli isi rumah berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun. Bilangan guna tenaga terdiri daripada dua kategori iaitu pekerjaan formal dan informal. Manakala, pekerjaan informal merangkumi daripada tiga unit pengeluaran iaitu sektor formal dan informal serta isi rumah **[Paparan 1]**.

Paparan 1: Rangka Kerja Pekerjaan Informal, Malaysia

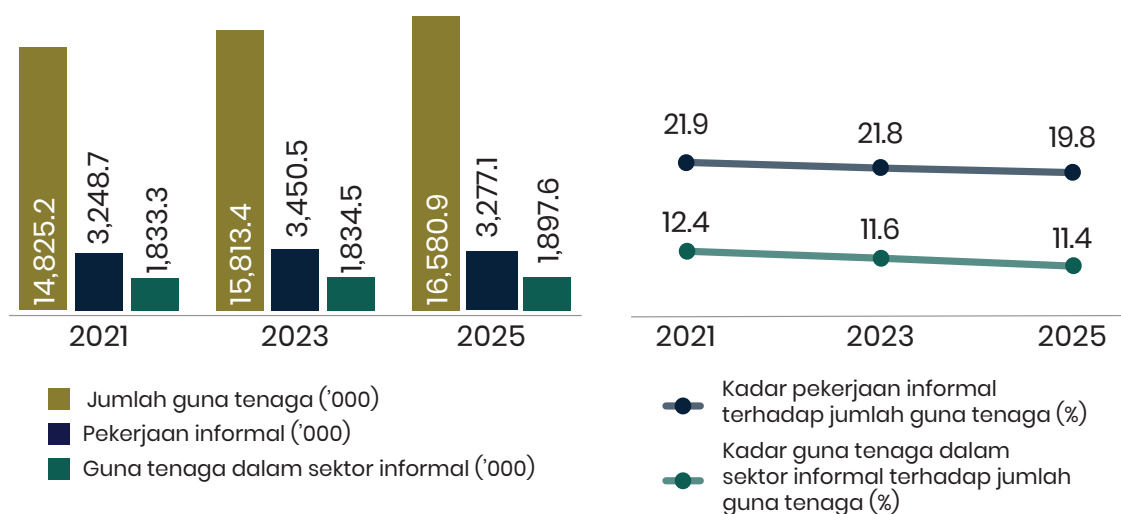


3. PEKERJAAN INFORMAL DAN GUNA TENAGA DALAM SEKTOR INFORMAL

Guna tenaga di Malaysia pada tahun 2025 mencapai 16,580.9 ribu orang (2023: 15,813.4 ribu orang). Dalam tempoh yang sama, bilangan pekerjaan informal (PI) mencatatkan penurunan kepada 3,277.1 ribu orang (2023: 3,450.5 ribu orang). Justeru, kadar pekerjaan informal terhadap keseluruhan guna tenaga merekodkan penurunan daripada 21.8 peratus kepada 19.8 peratus.

Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal (GTSI) menunjukkan trend peningkatan sederhana merekodkan 1,897.6 ribu orang, manakala kadar terhadap keseluruhan guna tenaga mencatatkan penurunan 11.4 peratus pada tahun 2025 (2023: 1,834.5 ribu orang; 11.6%) **[Carta 1]**.

Carta 1: Bilangan dan kadar pekerjaan informal dan guna tenaga sektor informal, Malaysia, 2021, 2023 dan 2025

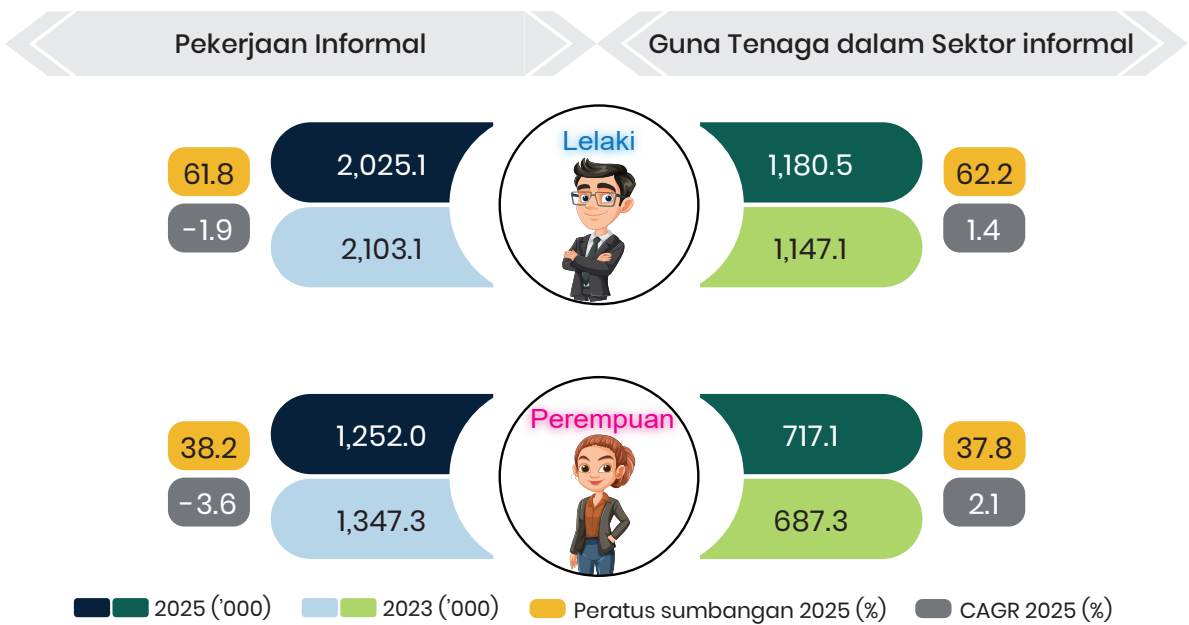


4. PEKERJAAN INFORMAL DAN GUNA TENAGA DALAM SEKTOR INFORMAL MENGIKUT JANTINA

Lelaki kekal menjadi komposisi utama dalam PI yang mencatatkan 2,025.1 ribu orang (61.8%), diikuti oleh perempuan 1,252.0 ribu orang (38.2%). Berdasarkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan kompaun (CAGR), bilangan lelaki dan perempuan dalam PI masing-masing merekodkan penurunan sebanyak 1.9 peratus dan 3.6 peratus pada tahun 2025 berbanding tahun 2023.

Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal bagi lelaki mencatatkan 1,180.5 ribu orang dengan sumbangan sebanyak 62.2 peratus pada tahun 2025 (2023: 1,147.1 ribu orang; 62.5%). Bagi tempoh yang sama, GTSI bagi perempuan pula merekodkan 717.1 ribu orang atau bersamaan 37.8 peratus (2023: 687.3 orang; 37.5%) **[Paparan 2]**.

Paparan 2: Pekerjaan informal dan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2025

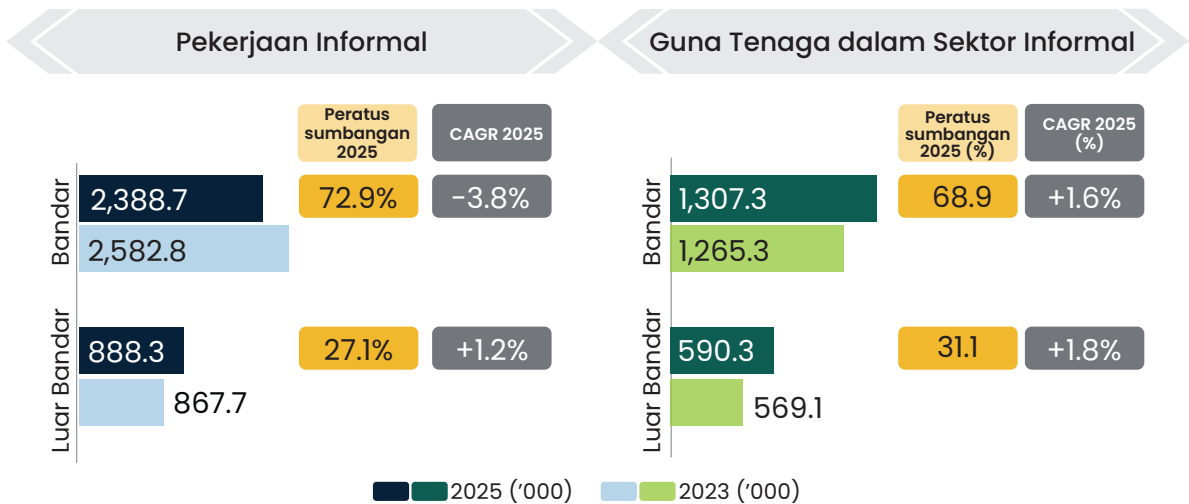


5. PEKERJAAN INFORMAL DAN GUNA TENAGA DALAM SEKTOR INFORMAL MENGIKUT STRATA

Pekerjaan informal tertumpu di kawasan bandar dengan 72.9 peratus bersamaan dengan 2,388.7 ribu orang pada tahun 2025 menunjukkan penurunan 3.8 peratus berbanding tahun 2023 (2,582.8 ribu orang). Manakala, baki 27.1 peratus bilangan PI di kawasan luar bandar meningkat sebanyak 1.2 peratus kepada 888.3 ribu orang (2023: 867.7 ribu orang).

Bilangan GTSI pada tempoh yang sama di kawasan bandar menunjukkan peningkatan 1.6 peratus kepada 1,307.3 ribu orang (2023: 1,265.3 ribu orang) dengan mencatatkan 68.9 peratus. Sementara itu, 31.1 peratus GTSI di kawasan luar bandar juga meningkat 1.8 peratus kepada 590.3 ribu orang (2023: 569.1 ribu orang) [Carta 2].

Carta 2: Pekerjaan informal dan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2025

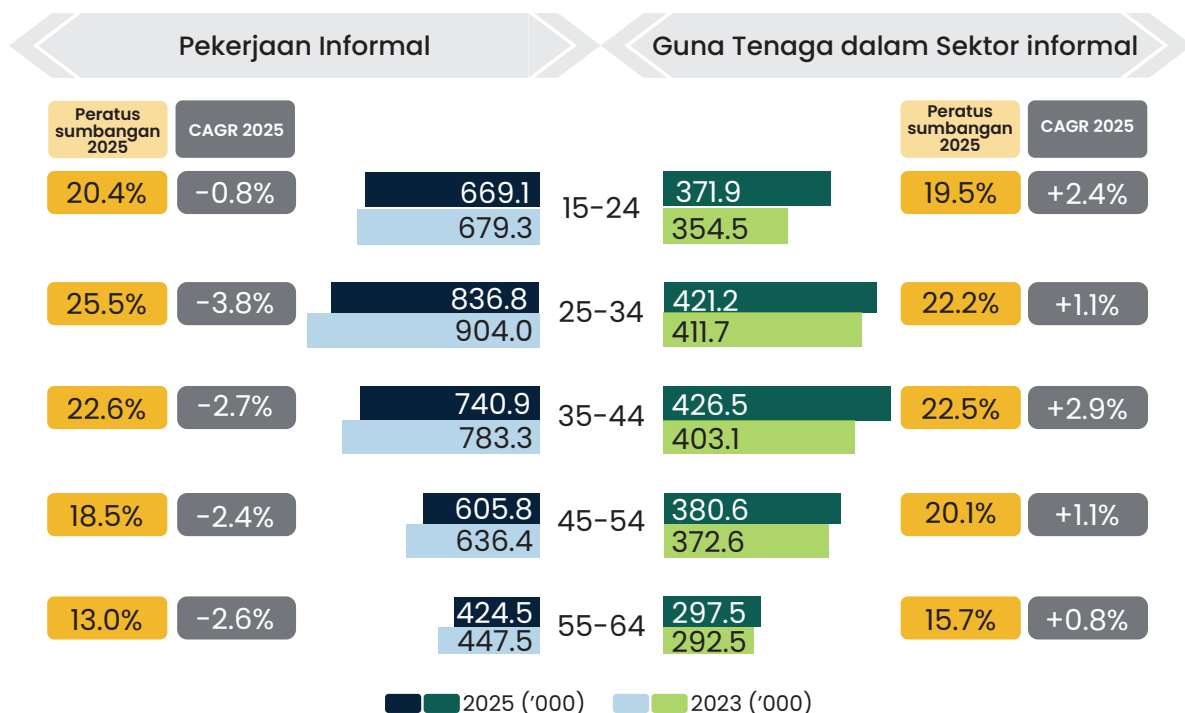


6. PEKERJAAN INFORMAL DAN GUNA TENAGA DALAM SEKTOR INFORMAL MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR

Kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun mencatatkan bilangan PI tertinggi iaitu 836.8 ribu orang pada tahun 2025. Jumlah ini merekodkan penurunan sebanyak 3.8 peratus (2023: 904.0 ribu orang). Manakala, kumpulan umur 55 hingga 64 tahun mencatatkan bilangan PI terendah iaitu 424.5 ribu orang, dengan penurunan 23.0 ribu orang berbanding pada tahun 2023 (447.5 ribu orang).

Berdasarkan kumpulan umur, GTSI merekodkan bilangan tertinggi adalah kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun iaitu 426.5 ribu orang berbanding tahun 2023 (403.1 ribu orang). Sementara itu, kumpulan umur 55 hingga 64 tahun menunjukkan jumlah GTSI terendah (297.5 ribu orang) pada tahun 2025, dengan penurunan sebanyak 0.8 peratus (2023: 292.5 ribu orang) [Carta 3].

Carta 3: Pekerjaan informal dan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2025

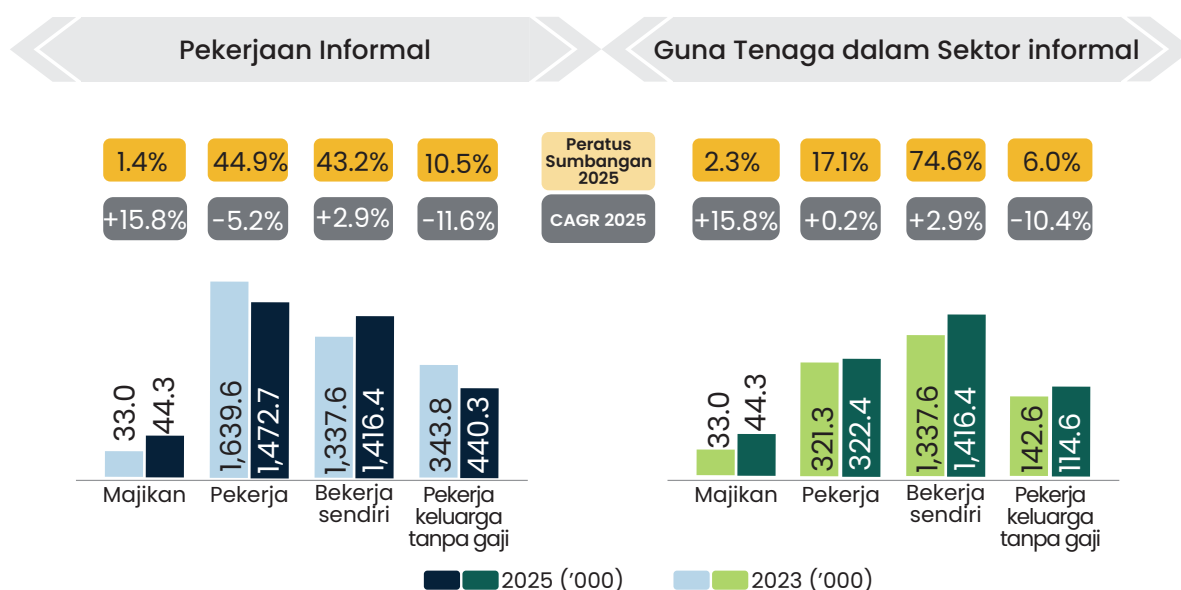


7. PEKERJAAN INFORMAL DAN GUNA TENAGA DALAM SEKTOR INFORMAL MENGIKUT TARAF PEKERJAAN

Berdasarkan taraf pekerjaan, pekerja menyumbang kepada komposisi terbesar dalam PI iaitu 44.9 peratus (1,472.7 ribu orang). Ini diikuti oleh bekerja sendiri (43.2%; 1,416.4 ribu orang), pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji (10.5%; 343.8 ribu orang) dan majikan (1.4%; 44.3 ribu orang).

Komposisi terbesar bagi GTSI pula adalah bekerja sendiri dengan sumbangan 74.6 peratus (1,416.4 ribu orang). Seterusnya diikuti oleh pekerja (17.0%; 322.4 ribu orang), pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji (6.0%; 114.6 ribu orang) dan majikan (2.3%; 44.3 ribu orang) [Carta 4].

Carta 4: Pekerjaan informal dan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2025

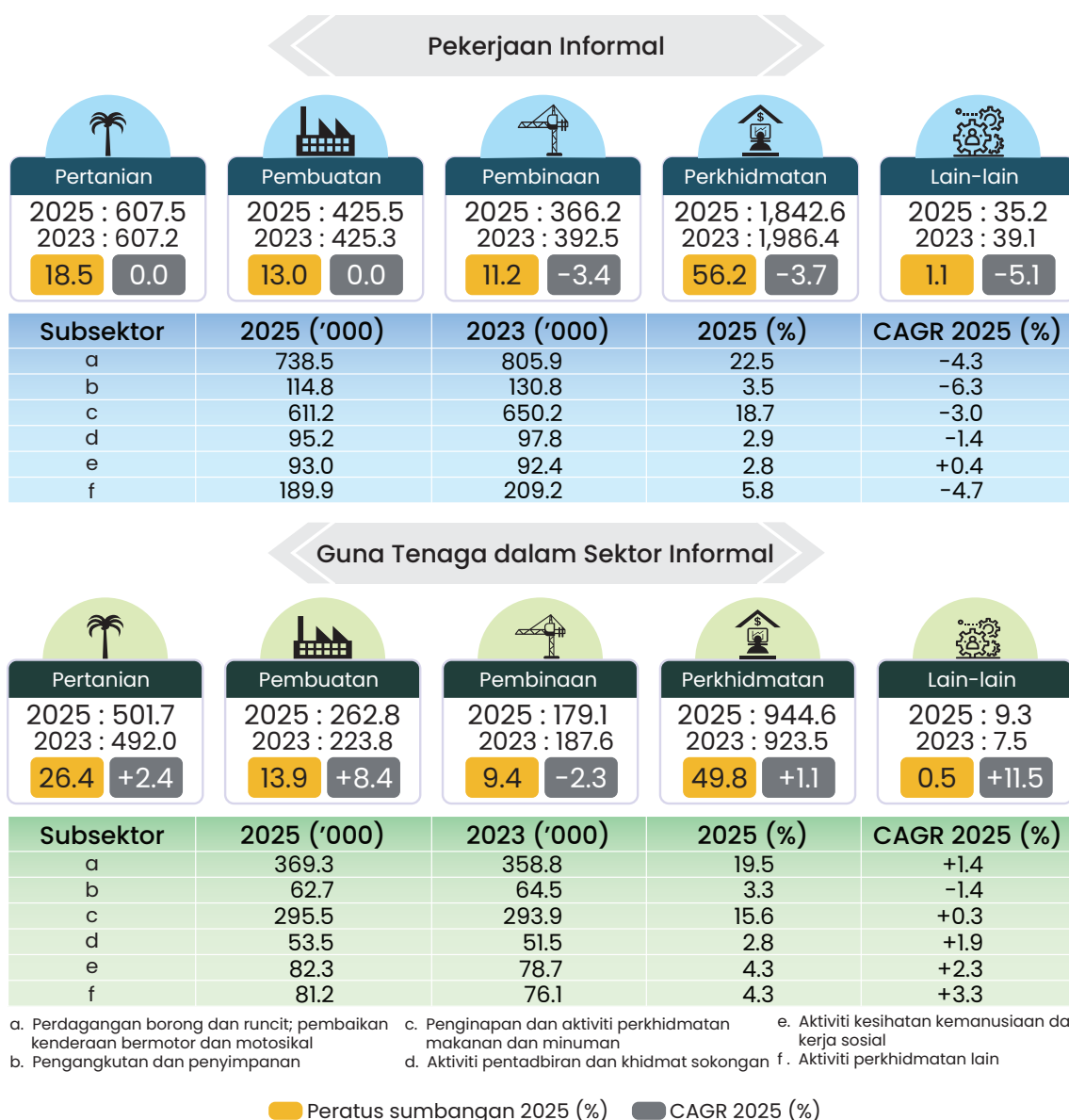


8. PEKERJAAN INFORMAL DAN GUNA TENAGA DALAM SEKTOR INFORMAL MENGIKUT AKTIVITI EKONOMI

Berdasarkan perincian PI mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, sektor Perkhidmatan mendominasi dengan sumbangan 56.2 peratus (1,842.6 ribu orang), diikuti oleh Pertanian (18.5%; 607.5 ribu orang) dan Pembuatan (13.0%; 425.5 ribu orang). Penyumbang utama bagi sektor Perkhidmatan ialah subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal (22.5; 738.5 ribu orang), diikuti oleh subsektor Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman (18.7%; 611.2 ribu orang).

Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal juga tertumpu pada sektor Perkhidmatan dengan sumbangan 49.8 peratus (944.6 ribu orang) yang didominasi oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal (19.5%; 369.3 ribu orang). Manakala, Pertanian berada di kedudukan kedua dengan 26.4 peratus (501.6 ribu orang), diikuti oleh Pembuatan (13.9%; 262.8 ribu orang) dan Pembinaan (9.4%; 179.1 ribu orang). Secara keseluruhan semua sektor merekodkan kadar CAGR yang positif kecuali sektor Pembinaan **[Paparan 3]**.

Paparan 3: Pekerjaan informal dan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2025

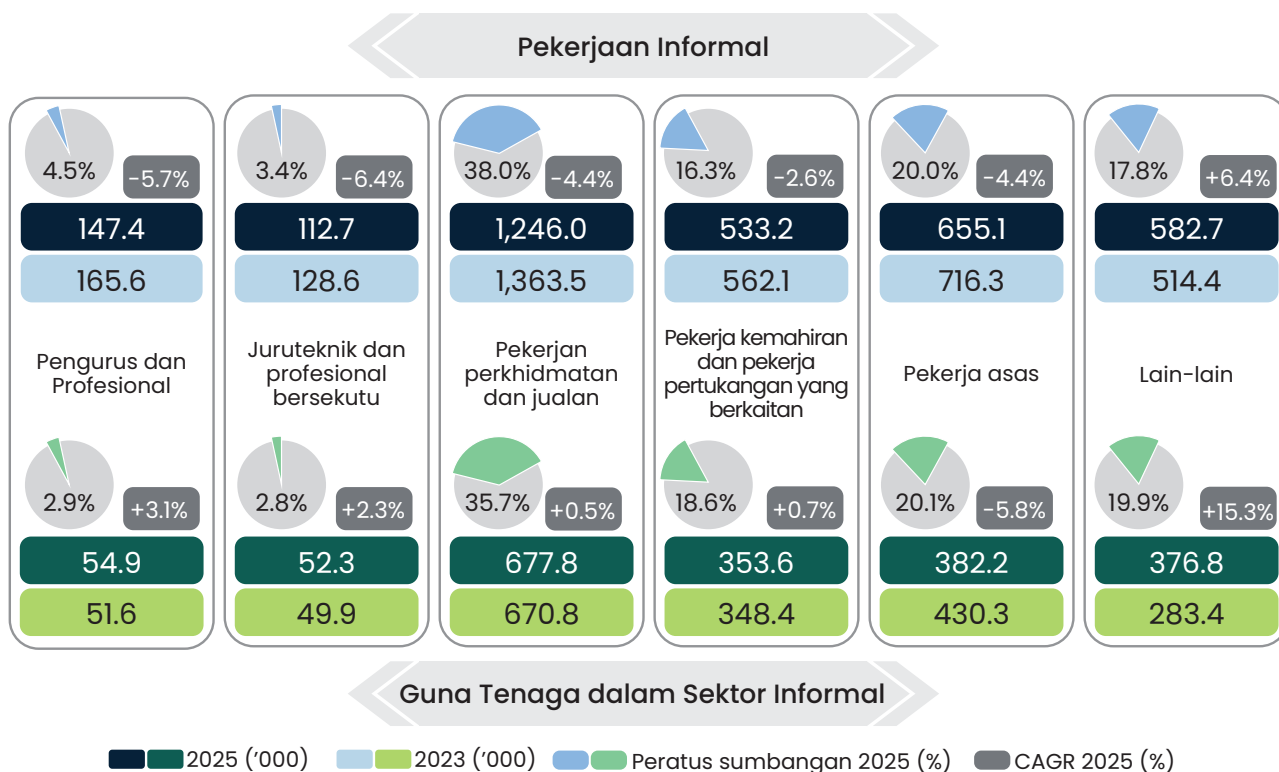


9. PEKERJAAN INFORMAL DAN GUNA TENAGA DALAM SEKTOR INFORMAL MENGIKUT KATEGORI PEKERJAAN

Mengikut kategori pekerjaan, pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan menyumbang peratusan terbesar 38.0 peratus dalam PI (1,246.0 ribu orang). Ini diikuti oleh pekerja asas (20.0%; 655.1 ribu orang) serta pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan (16.3%; 533.2 ribu orang).

Trend yang sama juga dilihat pada GTSI, dengan pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan merekodkan bilangan terbesar iaitu 35.7 peratus (677.8 ribu orang). Pekerja asas menduduki tempat kedua dengan 20.1 peratus (382.2 ribu orang). Manakala, juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu merekodkan bahagian terkecil iaitu 2.8 peratus (52.3 ribu orang) [Paparan 4].

Paparan 4: Pekerjaan informal dan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut kategori pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2025

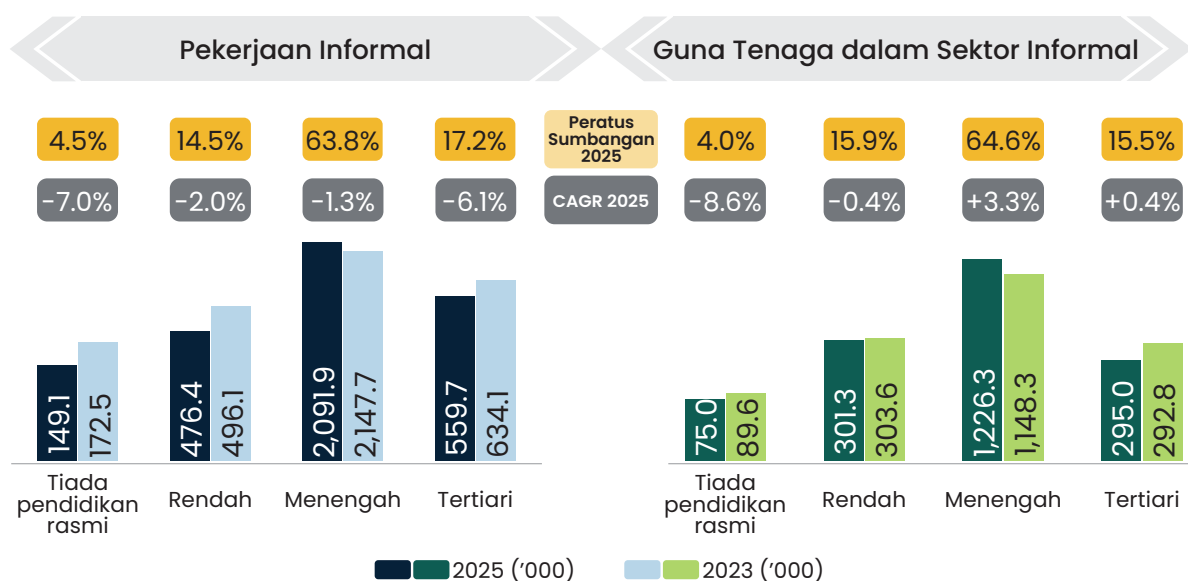


10. PEKERJAAN INFORMAL DAN GUNA TENAGA DALAM SEKTOR INFORMAL MENGIKUT PENCAPAIAN PENDIDIKAN

Golongan berpendidikan menengah dalam PI merupakan penyumbang utama dengan 63.8 peratus (2,091.9 ribu orang) disusuli oleh golongan berpendidikan tertiar 17.2 peratus (559.7 ribu orang) dan pendidikan rendah 14.5 peratus (476.4 ribu orang).

Penyumbang utama GTSI adalah golongan berpendidikan menengah 64.6 peratus manakala, golongan berpendidikan rendah 15.9 peratus dan pendidikan tertiar 15.5 peratus. Kategori tiada pendidikan rasmi kekal mencatatkan peratusan terendah iaitu 4.0 peratus pada tahun 2025 [Carta 5].

Carta 5: Pekerjaan informal dan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2025

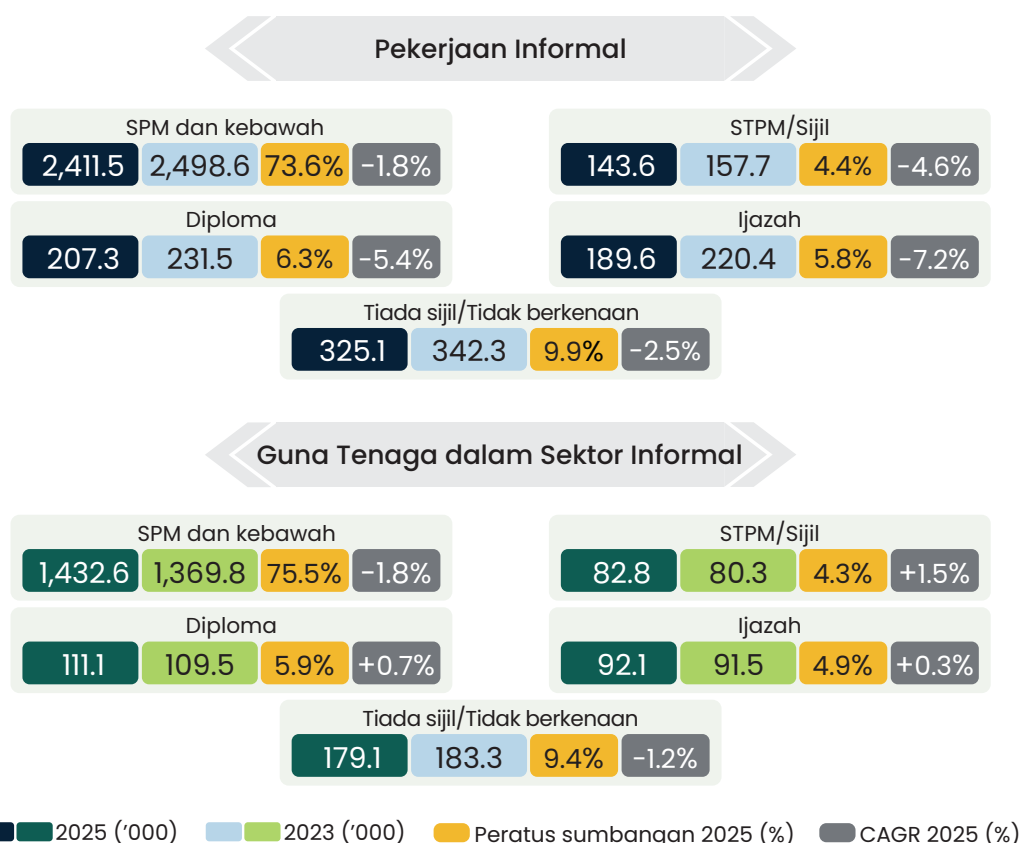


11. PEKERJAAN INFORMAL DAN GUNA TENAGA DALAM SEKTOR INFORMAL MENGIKUT SIJIL TERTINGGI DIPEROLEH

Majoriti golongan yang mempunyai SPM dan ke bawah merupakan penyumbang utama PI 73.6 peratus (2,411.5 ribu orang). Seterusnya, golongan yang tiada sijil/tidak berkenaan dan pemegang Diploma masing-masing mencatatkan 9.9 peratus (325.1 ribu orang) dan 6.3 peratus (207.3 ribu orang).

Golongan SPM dan ke bawah juga mencatatkan sumbangan terbesar dalam GTSI 75.5 peratus (1,432.6 ribu orang) diikuti oleh golongan tiada sijil/tidak berkenaan (9.4%; 179.1 ribu orang) dan Diploma (5.9%; 111.1 ribu orang) **[Paparan 5]**.

Paparan 5: Pekerja informal dan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut sijil tertinggi diperoleh, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2025

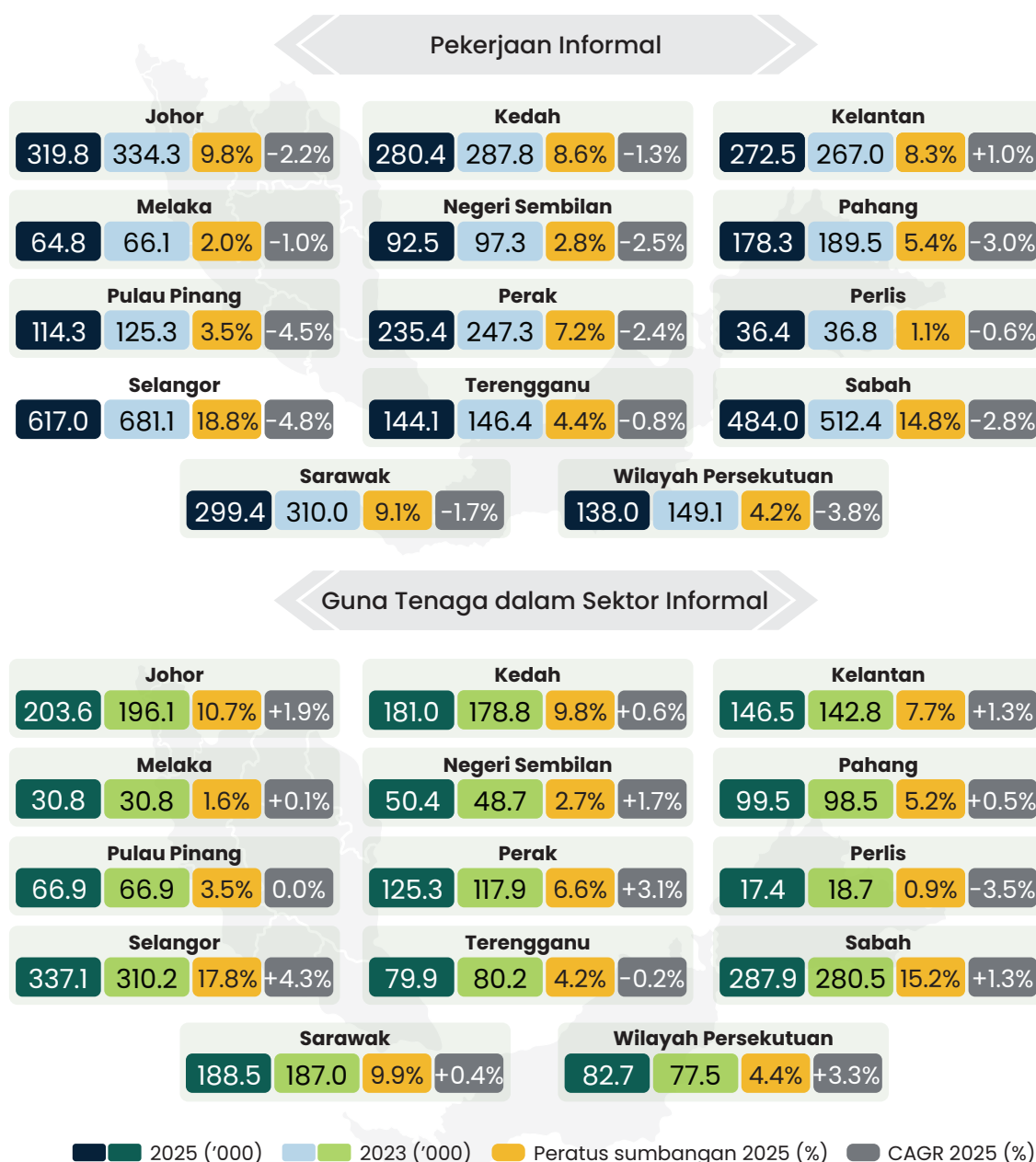


12. PEKERJAAN INFORMAL DAN GUNA TENAGA DALAM SEKTOR INFORMAL MENGIKUT NEGERI

Komposisi negeri menunjukkan Selangor merekodkan peratusan tertinggi PI dengan 18.8 peratus (617.0 ribu orang), diikuti Sabah (14.8%; 484.0 ribu orang) dan Johor (9.8%; 319.8 ribu orang). Namun, jika dilihat kadar PI terhadap keseluruhan guna tenaga di peringkat negeri, tiga negeri yang merekodkan kadar tertinggi adalah Kelantan (39.2%), Terengganu (29.5%) dan Kedah (29.2%).

Negeri Selangor juga merupakan penyumbang tertinggi GTSI dengan 17.8 peratus (337.1 ribu orang), diikuti oleh Sabah (15.2%; 287.9 ribu orang) dan Johor (10.7%; 203.6 ribu orang). Manakala, kadar GTSI terhadap keseluruhan guna tenaga di peringkat negeri, Kelantan merekodkan kadar tertinggi dengan 21.1 peratus diikuti oleh Kedah (18.8%) dan Sabah (16.6%) **[Paparan 6]**.

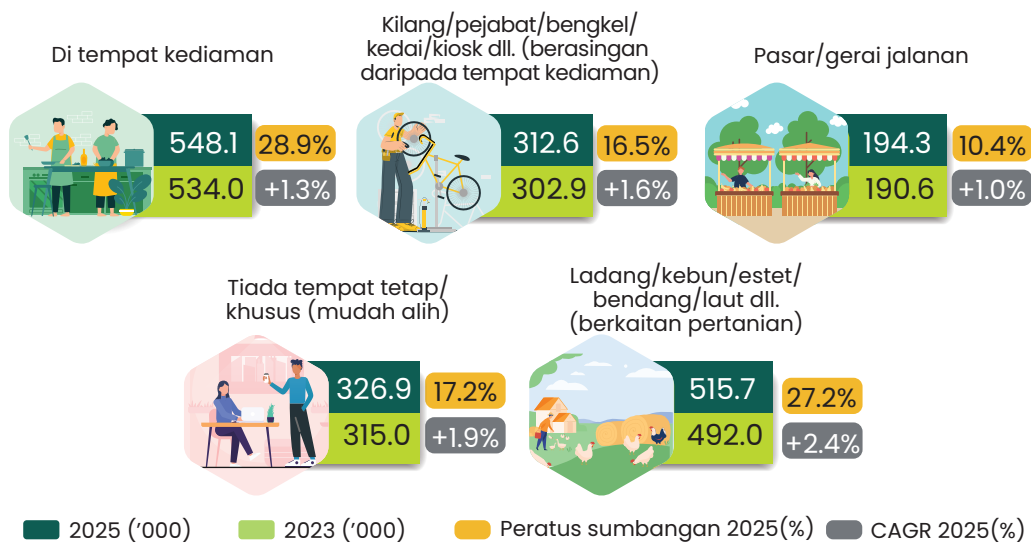
Paparan 6: Pekerjaan informal dan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2025



13. GUNA TENAGA DALAM SEKTOR INFORMAL MENGIKUT JENIS TEMPAT KERJA

Majoriti GTSI beroperasi di tempat kediaman dengan jumlah 548.1 ribu orang (28.9%) diikuti oleh operasi di ladang/ kebun/ estet/ bendang/ laut dll. (berkaitan pertanian) sebanyak 515.7 ribu orang (27.2%) dan kategori tiada tempat tetap/ khusus (mudah alih) dengan 326.9 ribu orang (17.2%) [Paparan 7].

Paparan 7: Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut jenis tempat kerja, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2025



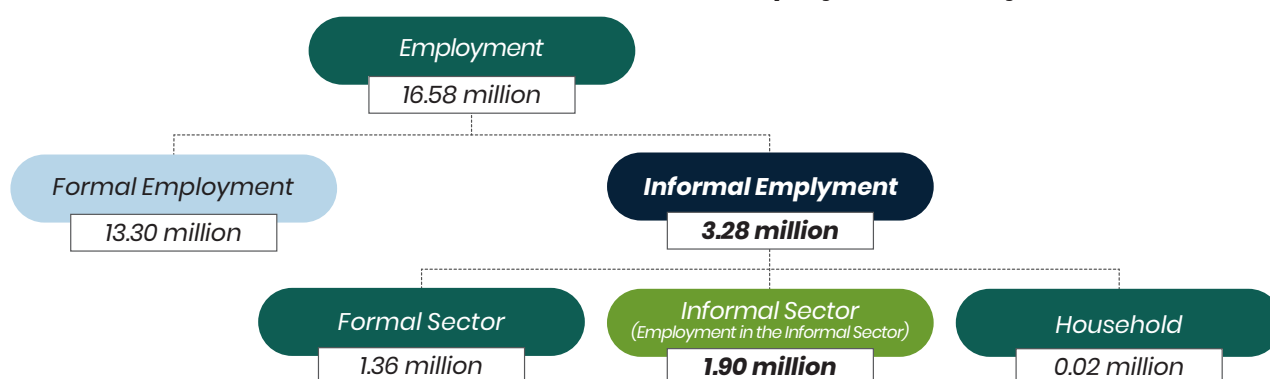
1. INTRODUCTION

This Informal Sector and Informal Employment Survey Report 2025 presents employment statistics according to the selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, educational attainment, status in employment, occupation, economic activities category and states. These statistics were derived from Informal Sector Survey, which is one of the modules in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), conducted from January to December 2025. Objective of this report is to estimate the size of informal employment and employment in the informal sector.

2. FRAMEWORKS OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT, MALAYSIA

The framework of informal employment encompasses information on household members aged 15 to 64 years. The number of employment consists of two categories which are formal and informal employment. Meanwhile, informal employment encompasses three production units namely formal and informal sector as well as household [Exhibit 1].

Exhibit 1: Framework of informal employment, Malaysia

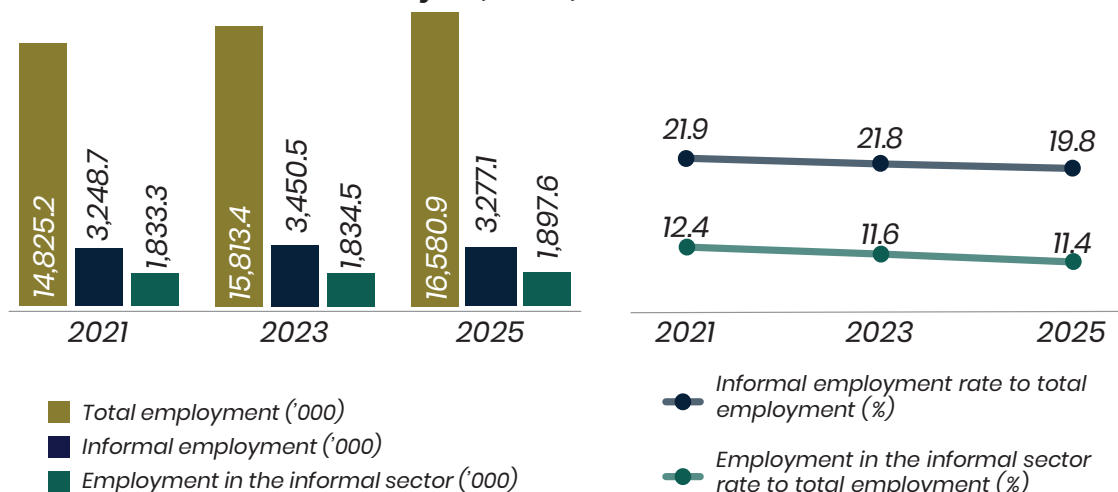


3. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

Malaysia's employment in 2025 reached 16,580.9 thousand persons (2023: 15,813.4 thousand persons). During the same period, the number of informal employment (IE) recorded a decline to 3,277.1 thousand persons (2023: 3,450.5 thousand persons). Consequently, the informal employment rate to total employment recorded a drop from 21.8 per cent to 19.8 per cent.

Employment in the informal sector (EIS) showed a moderate upward trend to 1,897.6 thousand persons, whereas the rate to total employment recorded a decrease to 11.4 per cent in 2025 (2023: 1,834.5 thousand persons; 11.6%) [Chart 1].

Chart 1: Number and rate of informal employment and employment in the informal sector, Malaysia, 2021, 2023 and 2025

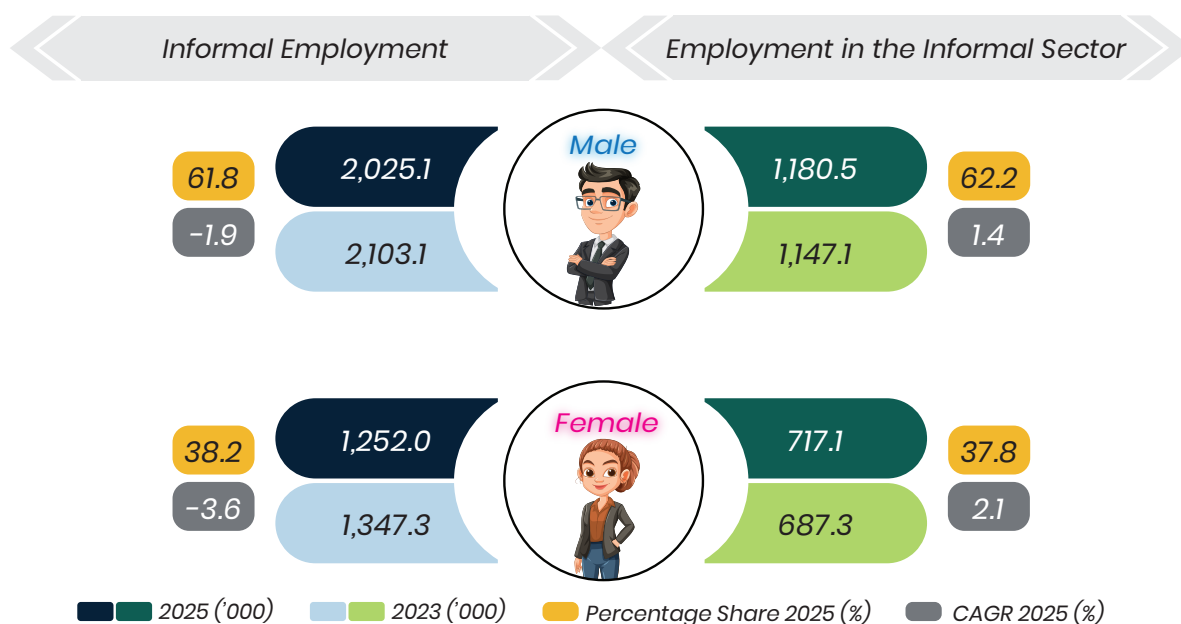


4. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY SEX

Males remain the primary composition in IE, recording 2,025.1 thousand persons (61.8%), followed by females 1,252.0 thousand persons (38.2%). Based on the compound annual growth rate (CAGR), the number of males and females in IE recorded decreases of 1.9 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively in 2025 compared to 2023.

Employment in the informal sector for males recorded 1,180.5 thousand persons with contribution of 62.2 per cent in 2025 (2023: 1,147.1 thousand persons; 62.5%). For the same period, EIS for females recorded 717.1 thousand persons, equivalent to 37.8 per cent (2023: 687.3 thousand persons; 37.5%) [Exhibit 2].

Exhibit 2: Informal employment and employment in the informal sector by sex, Malaysia, 2023 and 2025

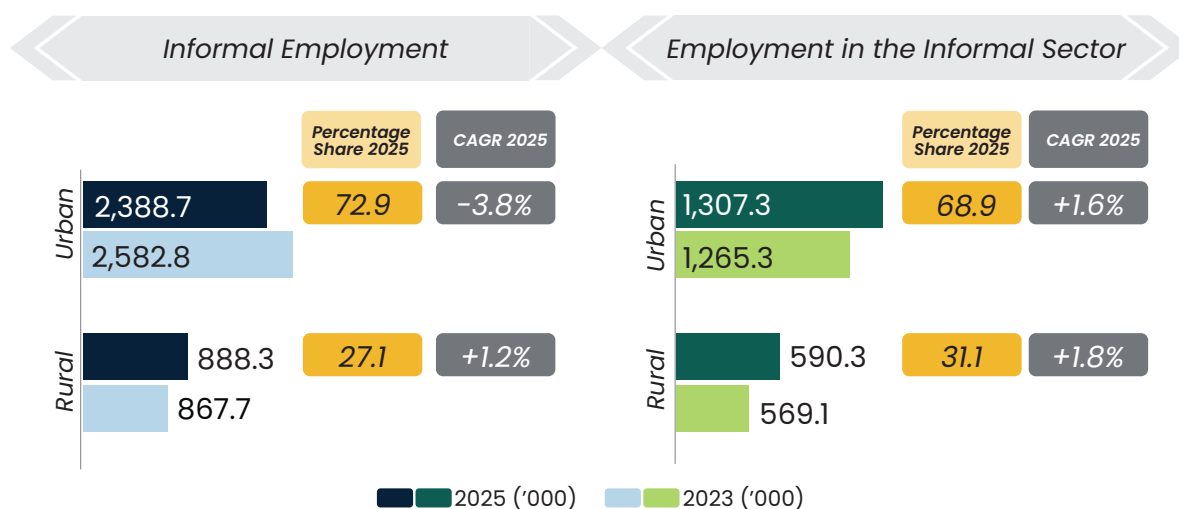


5. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY STRATA

Informal employment centered in urban areas at 72.9 per cent, equivalent to 2,388.7 thousand persons in 2025, showing a decrease of 3.8 per cent compared to 2023 (2,582.8 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the remaining 27.1 per cent of IE in rural areas increased by 1.2 per cent to 888.3 thousand persons (2023: 867.7 thousand persons).

The number of EIS during the same period in urban areas showed an increment 1.6 per cent to 1,307.3 thousand persons (2023: 1,265.3 thousand persons), accounting for 68.9 per cent. Meanwhile, 31.1 per cent of EIS in rural areas also increased by 1.8 per cent to 590.3 thousand persons (2023: 569.1 thousand persons) [Chart 2].

Chart 2: Informal employment and employment in the informal sector by strata, Malaysia, 2023 and 2025

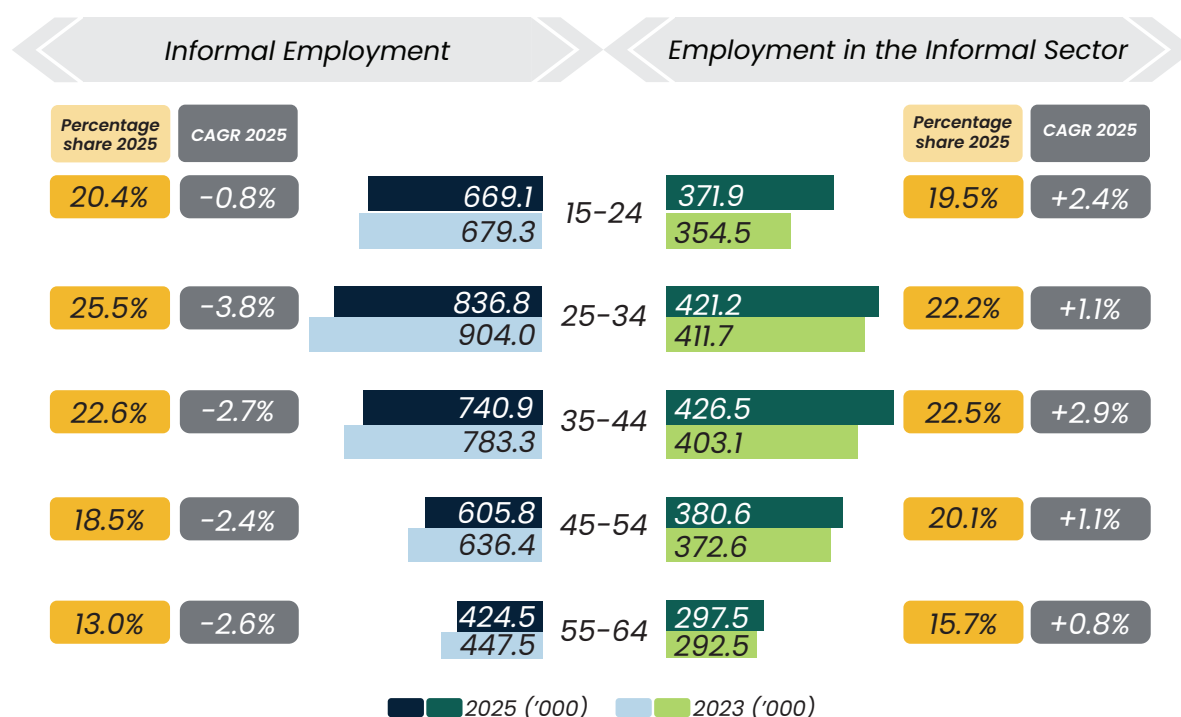


6. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY AGE GROUP

The age group of 25 to 34 years recorded the highest numbers of IE with 836.8 thousand persons in 2025. This figure reflects a decrease of 3.8 per cent (2023: 904.0 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the age group of 55 to 64 years recorded the lowest number of IE at 424.5 thousand persons, dropping by 23.0 thousand persons compared to 2023 (447.5 thousand persons).

Based on age group, the highest number of EIS recorded in 35 to 44 years with 426.5 thousand persons compared to 2023 (403.1 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the age group of 55 to 64 years showed the lowest total EIS (297.5 thousand persons) in 2025, a decrease of 0.8 per cent (2023: 292.5 thousand persons) [Chart 3].

Chart 3: Informal employment and employment in the informal sector by age group, Malaysia, 2023 and 2025

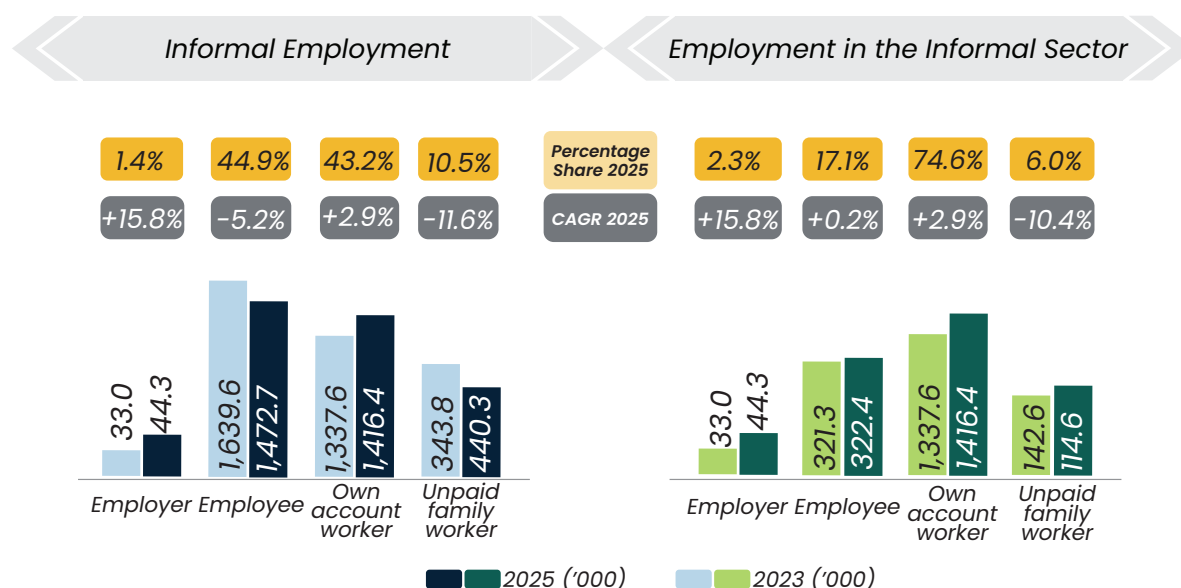


7. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

Based on status in employment, the employees accounted the largest composition of IE at 44.9 per cent (1,472.7 thousand persons). This was followed by the own account workers (43.2%; 1,416.4 thousand persons), unpaid family workers (10.5%; 343.8 thousand persons) and employers (1.4%; 44.3 thousand persons).

The largest composition for EIS was own account workers, contributing 74.6 per cent (1,416.4 thousand persons). This was followed by employees (17.0%; 322.4 thousand persons), unpaid family workers (6.0%; 114.6 thousand persons) and employers (2.3%; 44.3 thousand persons) [Chart 4].

Chart 4: Informal employment and employment in the informal sector by status in employment, Malaysia, 2023 and 2025

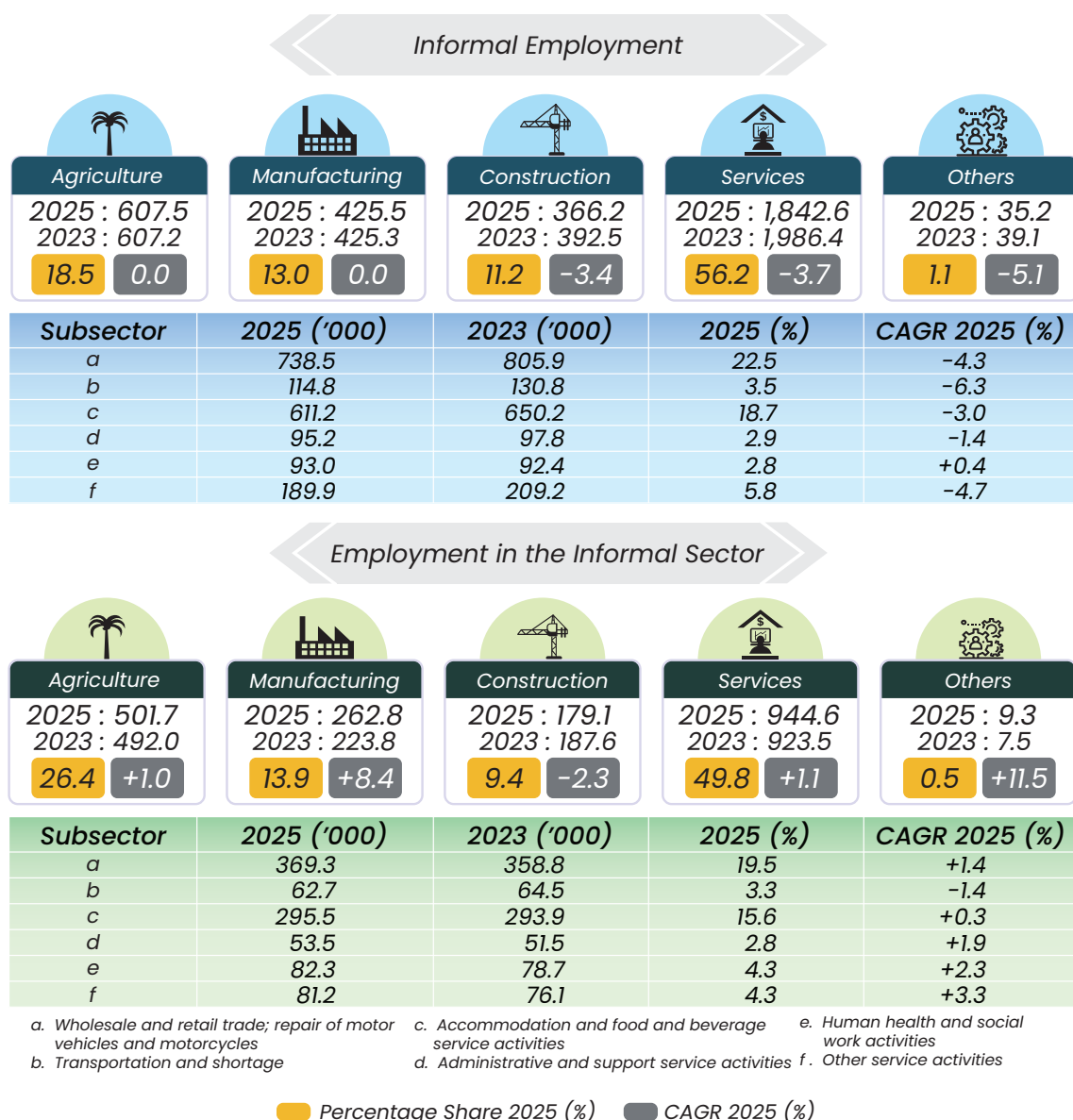


8. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Based on distribution of IE by economic activity, the Services sector dominated with a contribution of 56.2 per cent (1,842.6 thousand persons), followed by the Agriculture (18.5%; 607.5 thousand persons) and Manufacturing (13.0%; 425.5 thousand persons). The main contributor to the Services sector was the Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles subsector (22.5%; 738.5 thousand persons), followed by the Accommodation and food and beverage service activities subsector (18.7%; 611.2 thousand persons).

Employment in the informal sector was also concentrated in the Services sector with a contribution of 49.8 per cent (944.6 thousand persons), dominated by the Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles subsector (19.5%; 369.3 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the Agriculture ranked second at 26.4 per cent (501.6 thousand persons), followed by Manufacturing (13.9%; 262.8 thousand persons) and Construction (9.4%; 179.1 thousand persons). Overall, all sectors recorded positive CAGR rates except for the Construction sector [Exhibit 3].

Exhibit 3: Informal employment and employment in the informal sector by economic activities, Malaysia, 2023 and 2025

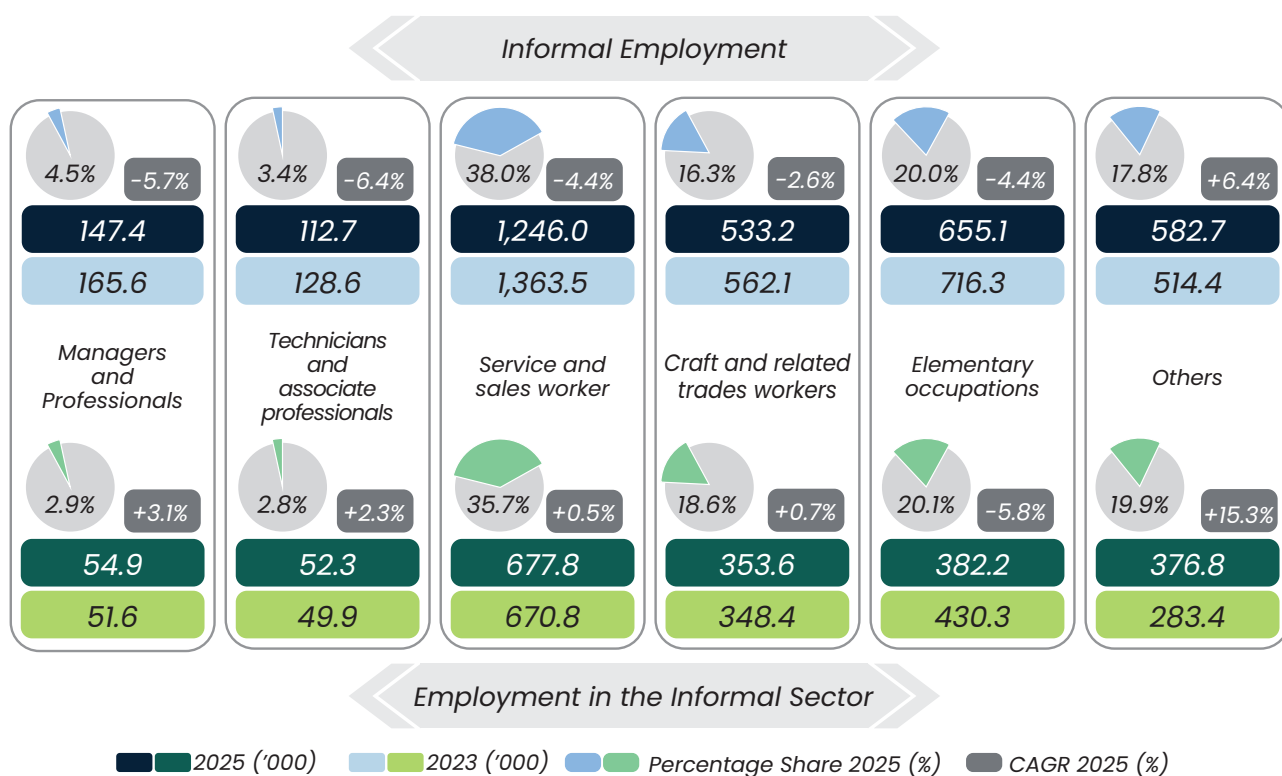


9. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY CATEGORY OF OCCUPATION

According to category of occupation, service and sales workers contributed the largest percentage in IE at 38.0 per cent (1,246.0 thousand persons). This was followed by elementary occupations (20.0%; 655.1 thousand persons) as well as craft and related trades workers (16.3%; 533.2 thousand persons).

A similar trend was seen in EIS, with service and sales workers recording the largest number at 35.7 per cent (677.8 thousand persons). Elementary occupations ranked second at 20.1 per cent (382.2 thousand persons). Meanwhile, technicians and associate professionals recorded the smallest share at 2.8 per cent (52.3 thousand persons) [Exhibit 4].

Exhibit 4: Informal employment and employment in the informal sector by category of occupation, Malaysia, 2023 and 2025

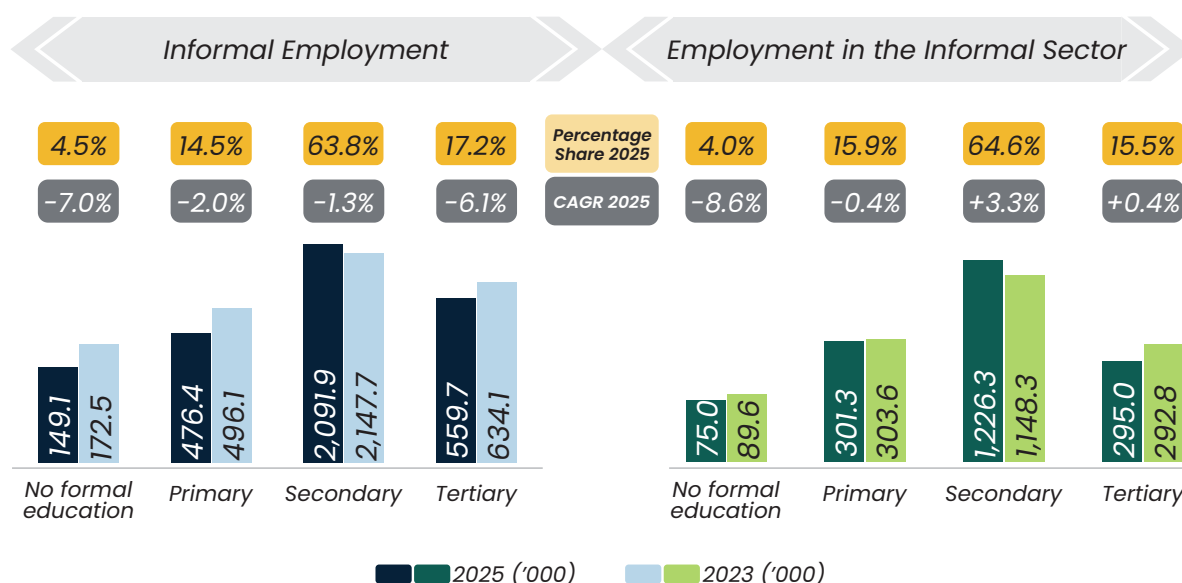


10. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Those with a secondary education were the primary contributors to IE at 63.8 per cent (2,091.9 thousand persons), followed by those with tertiary education 17.2 per cent (559.7 thousand persons) and primary education 14.5 per cent (476.4 thousand persons).

The main contributors to EIS were also those with secondary education at 64.6 per cent, while the primary education accounted for 15.9 per cent and tertiary education 15.5 per cent. The category with no formal education continued to record the lowest percentage at 4.0 per cent in 2025 [Chart 5].

Chart 5: Informal employment and employment in the informal sector by educational attainment, Malaysia, 2023 and 2025

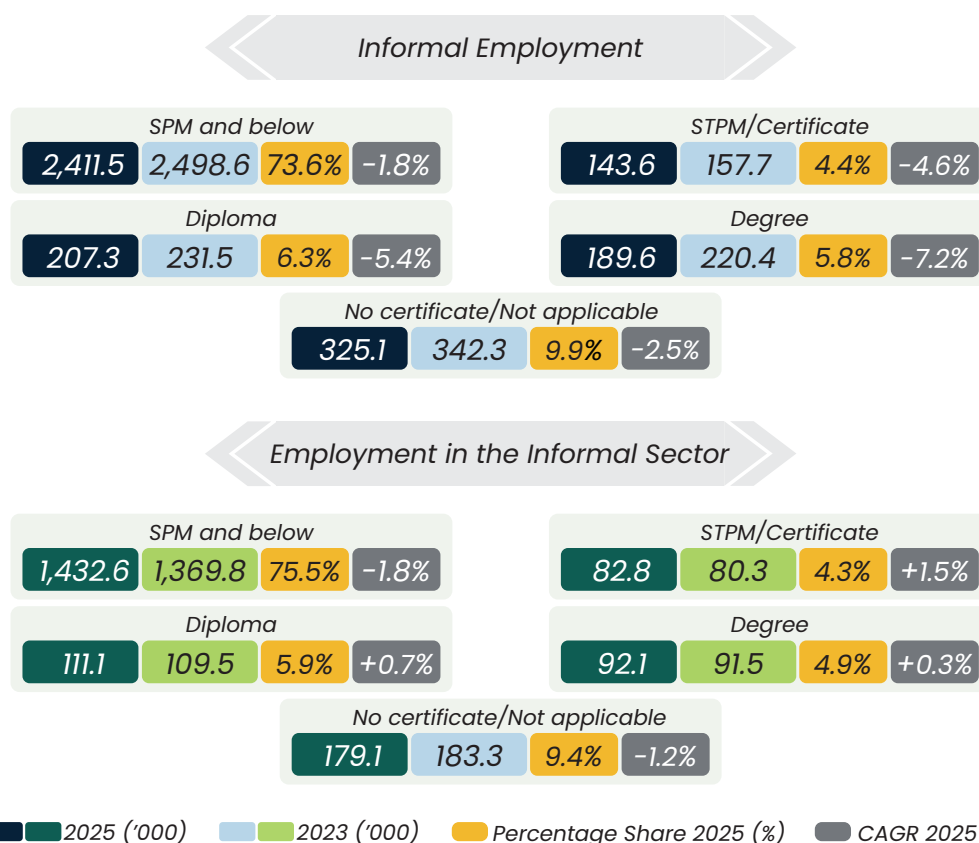


11. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY HIGHEST CERTIFICATE OBTAINED

Majority of individual with SPM and below were the main contributors to IE at 73.6 per cent (2,411.5 thousand persons). Furthermore, those with no certificate/not applicable and Diploma holders recorded 9.9 per cent (325.1 thousand persons) and 6.3 per cent (207.3 thousand persons) respectively.

The SPM and below group also recorded the largest contribution to EIS at 75.5 per cent (1,432.6 thousand persons), followed by those with no certificate/not applicable (9.4%; 179.1 thousand persons) and Diploma holders (5.9%; 111.1 thousand persons) **[Exhibit 5]**.

Exhibit 5: Informal employment and employment in the informal sector by highest certificate obtained, Malaysia, 2023 and 2025



12. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY STATE

State composition shows that Selangor recorded the highest percentage of IE at 18.8 per cent (617.0 thousand persons), followed by Sabah (14.8%; 484.0 thousand persons) and Johor (9.8%; 319.8 thousand persons). However, regarding IE rate to total employment by state level, the three states recording the highest rates were Kelantan (39.2%), Terengganu (29.5%) and Kedah (29.2%).

Selangor also the highest contributor to EIS at 17.8 per cent (337.1 thousand persons), followed by Sabah (15.2%; 287.9 thousand persons) and Johor (10.7%; 203.6 thousand persons). Meanwhile, for the EIS rate to total employment by state level, Kelantan recorded the highest rate at 21.1 per cent, followed by Kedah (18.8%) and Sabah (16.6%) [Exhibit 6].

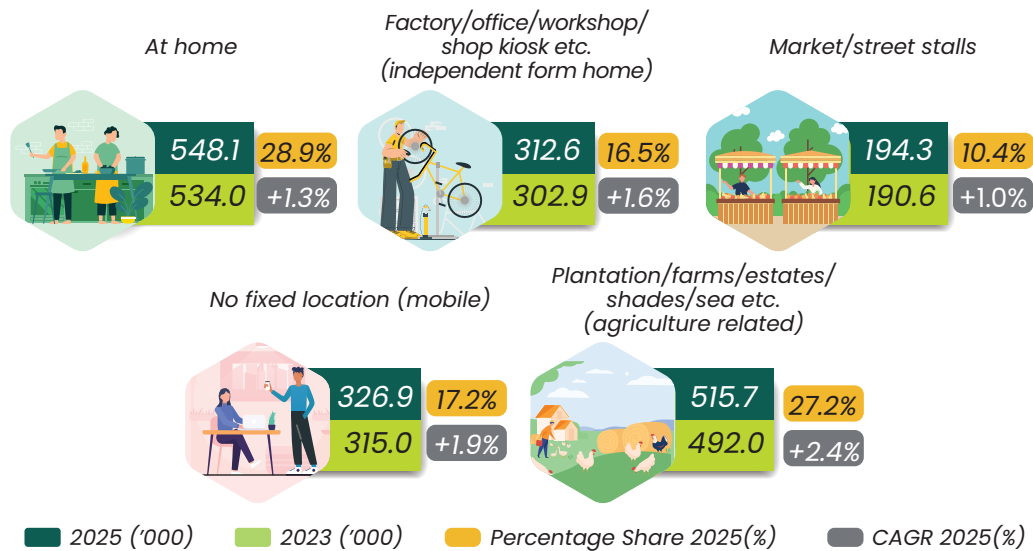
Exhibit 6: Informal employment and employment in the informal sector by state, Malaysia, 2023 and 2025



13. EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY TYPE OF WORKPLACE

The majority of EIS operated at home, totaling 548.1 thousand persons (28.9%), followed by operations at plantation/ farms/ estates/ shades/ sea etc. (agriculture related) with 515.7 thousand persons (27.2%) and the category with no fixed location (mobile) at 326.9 thousand persons (17.2%) [Exhibit 7].

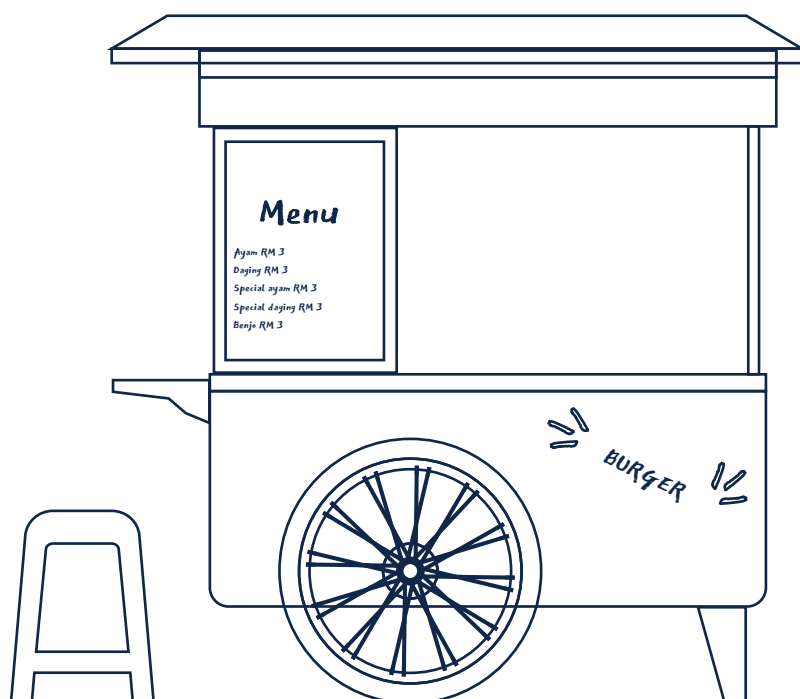
Exhibit 7: Employment in the informal sector by type of workplace, Malaysia, 2023 and 2025



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BAHAGIAN B: JADUAL STATISTIK

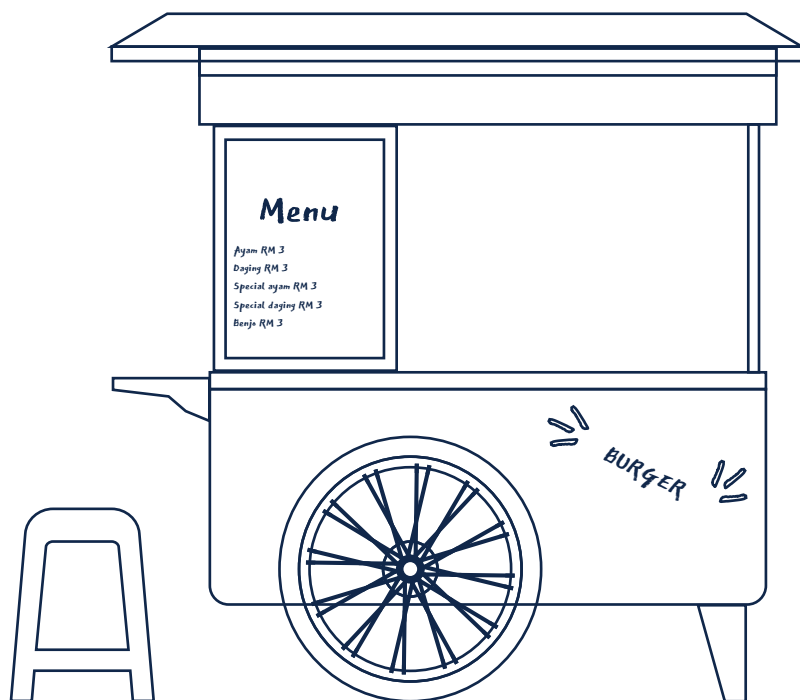
PART B: STATISTICAL TABLES



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BAHAGIAN B1: PEKERJAAN INFORMAL TERMASUK SEKTOR PERTANIAN

*PART B1:
INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT
INCLUDE AGRICULTURE SECTOR*



1.1

Statistik utama guna tenaga termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut jantina, 2021, 2023 dan 2025

Principal statistics of employment include agriculture for production units by sex, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Guna Tenaga <i>Employment</i>	14,825.2	15,813.4	16,580.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	9,194.6	9,849.5	10,387.3	62.0	62.3	62.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	5,630.6	5,963.8	6,193.6	38.0	37.7	37.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pekerjaan formal <i>Formal employment</i>	11,576.4	12,362.9	13,303.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.1	78.2	80.2
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	7,150.9	7,746.4	8,362.2	61.8	62.7	62.9	77.8	78.6	80.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	4,425.5	4,616.5	4,941.6	38.2	37.3	37.1	78.6	77.4	79.8
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	11,556.1	12,290.6	13,208.2	99.8	99.4	99.3	77.9	77.7	79.7
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	7,150.0	7,744.2	8,332.0	61.9	63.0	63.1	77.8	78.6	80.2
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	4,406.1	4,546.4	4,876.2	38.1	37.0	36.9	78.3	76.2	78.7
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	72.3	95.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.6
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	3,248.7	3,450.5	3,277.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	21.8	19.8
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	2,043.7	2,103.1	2,025.1	62.9	61.0	61.8	22.2	21.4	19.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	1,205.0	1,347.3	1,252.0	37.1	39.0	38.2	21.4	22.6	20.2
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,395.1	1,591.9	1,361.2	42.9	46.1	41.5	9.4	10.1	8.2
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	832.8	955.4	839.4	59.7	60.0	61.7	9.1	9.7	8.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	562.3	636.4	521.7	40.3	40.0	38.3	10.0	10.7	8.4
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,833.3	1,834.5	1,897.6	56.4	53.2	57.9	12.4	11.6	11.4
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	1,210.8	1,147.1	1,180.5	66.0	62.5	62.2	13.2	11.6	11.4
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	622.6	687.3	717.1	34.0	37.5	37.8	11.1	11.5	11.6
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1

1.2

Pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut taraf pekerjaan, 2021, 2023 dan 2025
Informal employment include agriculture for production units by status in employment, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	3,248.7	3,450.5	3,277.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	21.8	19.8
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	36.9	33.0	44.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	7.3	5.7	7.0
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	1,463.9	1,639.6	1,472.7	45.1	47.4	44.9	12.5	13.2	11.3
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	1,281.5	1,337.6	1,416.4	39.4	38.8	43.2	59.4	56.3	54.3
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	466.4	440.3	343.8	14.4	12.8	10.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,395.1	1,591.9	1,361.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	10.1	8.2
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	1,126.1	1,294.2	1,132.0	80.7	81.3	83.2	9.6	10.4	8.7
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	269.0	297.7	229.2	19.3	18.7	16.8	57.7	67.6	66.7
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,833.3	1,834.5	1,897.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.4	11.6	11.4
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	36.9	33.0	44.3	2.0	1.8	2.3	7.3	5.7	7.0
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	317.5	321.3	322.4	17.3	17.5	17.1	2.7	2.6	2.5
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	1,281.5	1,337.6	1,416.4	69.9	72.9	74.6	59.4	56.3	54.3
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	197.4	142.6	114.6	10.8	7.8	6.0	42.3	32.4	33.3
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.1

1.3

Pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut strata, 2021, 2023 dan 2025 Informal employment include agriculture for production units by strata, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal Informal employment	3,248.7	3,450.5	3,277.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	21.8	19.8
Bandar Urban	2,257.0	2,582.8	2,388.7	69.5	74.9	72.9	18.7	19.7	18.5
Luar bandar Rural	991.7	867.7	888.3	30.5	25.1	27.1	35.6	31.8	24.4
1. Sektor formal Formal sector	1,395.1	1,591.9	1,361.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	10.1	8.2
Bandar Urban	1,112.0	1,299.9	1,064.8	79.7	81.7	78.2	9.2	9.9	8.2
Luar bandar Rural	283.1	292.0	296.4	20.3	18.3	21.8	10.2	10.7	8.2
2. Sektor informal Informal sector	1,833.3	1,834.5	1,897.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.4	11.6	11.4
Bandar Urban	1,130.3	1,265.3	1,307.3	61.7	69.0	68.9	9.4	9.7	10.1
Luar bandar Rural	703.0	569.1	590.3	38.3	31.0	31.1	25.3	20.8	16.2
3. Isi rumah Households	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.1

1.4

Pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2021, 2023 dan 2025 Informal employment include agriculture for production units by economic activities, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal Informal employment	3,248.7	3,450.5	3,277.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	21.8	19.8
Pertanian Agriculture	693.6	607.2	607.5	21.3	17.6	18.5	49.2	42.2	41.0
Pembuatan Manufacturing	373.1	425.3	425.5	11.5	12.3	13.0	15.1	16.4	15.8
Pembinaan Construction	344.2	392.5	366.2	10.6	11.4	11.2	29.5	30.6	27.0
Perkhidmatan Services	1,803.3	1,986.4	1,842.6	55.5	57.6	56.2	19.0	19.6	17.3
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	723.8	805.9	738.5	22.3	23.4	22.5	26.5	26.9	23.8
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	121.5	130.8	114.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	17.5	17.8	15.1
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman Accommodation and food and beverage service activities	596.9	650.2	611.2	18.4	18.8	18.7	41.2	40.8	36.3

1.4

Pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2021, 2023 dan 2025 (samb.)
Informal employment include agriculture for production units by economic activities, 2021, 2023 and 2025 (cont'd)

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	101.9	97.8	95.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	12.7	11.0	10.7
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work activities</i>	76.4	92.4	93.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	12.7	14.7	13.3
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain <i>Other service activities</i>	182.7	209.2	189.9	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.3	5.4
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	34.6	39.1	35.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	12.0	11.0	9.0
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,395.1	1,591.9	1,361.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	10.1	8.2
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	97.1	115.3	105.8	7.0	7.2	7.8	6.9	8.0	7.1
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	152.8	201.5	162.7	10.9	12.6	12.0	6.2	7.8	6.0
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	171.8	204.9	187.1	12.3	12.9	13.7	14.7	15.9	13.8
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	965.2	1,062.8	898.1	69.2	66.8	66.0	10.2	10.5	8.4
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>	413.1	447.1	369.3	29.6	28.1	27.1	15.1	14.9	11.9
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	52.0	66.3	52.1	3.7	4.2	3.8	7.5	9.0	6.8
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>	330.5	356.3	315.6	23.7	22.4	23.2	22.8	22.4	18.8
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	45.1	46.3	41.7	3.2	2.9	3.1	5.6	5.2	4.7
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work activities</i>	12.1	13.7	10.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.0	2.2	1.5
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain <i>Other service activities</i>	112.5	133.1	108.7	8.1	8.4	8.0	3.5	4.0	3.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	8.3	7.4	7.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.1	1.9

1.4

Pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2021, 2023 dan 2025 (samb.)
Informal employment include agriculture for production units by economic activities, 2021, 2023 and 2025 (cont'd)

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
2. Sektor informal Informal sector	1,833.3	1,834.5	1,897.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.4	11.6	11.4
Pertanian Agriculture	596.5	492.0	501.7	32.6	26.9	26.4	42.3	34.2	33.9
Pembuatan Manufacturing	220.3	223.8	262.8	12.0	12.2	13.9	8.9	8.6	9.7
Pembinaan Construction	172.5	187.6	179.1	9.4	10.2	9.4	14.8	14.6	13.2
Perkhidmatan Services	838.1	923.5	944.6	45.7	50.3	49.8	8.8	9.1	8.9
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	310.8	358.8	369.3	17.0	19.6	19.5	11.4	12.0	11.9
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	69.5	64.5	62.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	10.0	8.8	8.2
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman Accommodation and food and beverage service activities	266.4	293.9	295.5	14.5	16.0	15.6	18.4	18.5	17.6
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan Administrative and support service activities	56.8	51.5	53.5	3.1	2.8	2.8	7.1	5.8	6.0
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial Human health and social work activities	64.3	78.7	82.3	3.5	4.3	4.3	10.7	12.6	11.8
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain Other service activities	70.3	76.1	81.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
Lain-lain Others	6.0	7.5	9.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.1	2.1	2.4
3. Isi rumah Households	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.1

1.5

Pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut kategori pekerjaan, 2021, 2023 dan 2025
Informal employment include agriculture for production units by category of occupation, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	3,248.7	3,450.5	3,277.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	21.8	19.8
Pengurus dan Profesional <i>Managers and Professionals</i>	124.5	165.6	147.4	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.5	5.7	4.9
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	103.9	128.6	112.7	3.2	3.7	3.4	5.6	6.7	5.7
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	1,173.4	1,363.5	1,246.0	36.1	39.5	38.0	34.1	36.4	32.3
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	638.1	562.1	533.2	19.6	16.3	16.3	50.7	40.1	36.2
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	432.9	716.3	655.1	13.3	20.8	20.0	24.3	36.6	30.5
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	776.0	514.4	582.7	23.9	14.9	17.8	20.8	13.2	14.2
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,395.1	1,591.9	1,361.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	10.1	8.2
Pengurus dan Profesional <i>Managers and Professionals</i>	92.6	114.0	92.5	6.7	7.2	6.8	3.4	3.9	3.1
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	60.0	78.7	60.4	4.3	4.9	4.4	3.2	4.1	3.0
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	638.1	692.3	567.3	45.7	43.5	41.7	18.6	18.5	14.7
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	202.3	213.7	179.6	14.5	13.4	13.2	16.1	15.2	12.2
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	211.2	262.2	255.7	15.1	16.5	18.8	11.9	13.4	11.9
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	190.8	231.1	205.6	13.7	14.5	15.1	5.1	5.9	5.0
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,833.3	1,834.5	1,897.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.4	11.6	11.4
Pengurus dan Profesional <i>Managers and Professionals</i>	31.9	51.6	54.9	1.7	2.8	2.9	1.2	1.8	1.8
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	43.9	49.9	52.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	535.1	670.8	677.8	29.2	36.6	35.7	15.6	17.9	17.6
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	435.9	348.4	353.6	23.8	19.0	18.6	34.6	24.8	24.0
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	201.4	430.3	382.2	11.0	23.5	20.1	11.3	22.0	17.8
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	585.1	283.4	376.8	31.9	15.4	19.9	15.7	7.3	9.2
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.1

1.6

Pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut kumpulan umur, 2021, 2023 dan 2025
Informal employment include agriculture for production units by age group, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	3,248.7	3,450.5	3,277.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	21.8	19.8
15 - 24	519.6	679.3	669.1	16.0	19.7	20.4	22.9	28.3	26.2
25 - 34	881.0	904.0	836.8	27.1	26.2	25.5	19.1	18.6	16.6
35 - 44	803.5	783.3	740.9	24.7	22.7	22.6	19.1	17.4	16.2
45 - 54	623.3	636.4	605.8	19.2	18.4	18.5	24.4	23.2	20.2
55 - 64	421.4	447.5	424.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	35.2	34.1	30.2
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,395.1	1,591.9	1,361.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	10.1	8.2
15 - 24	301.2	317.1	290.5	21.6	19.9	21.3	13.3	13.2	11.4
25 - 34	435.2	481.8	410.8	31.2	30.3	30.2	9.5	9.9	8.1
35 - 44	332.5	376.8	310.5	23.8	23.7	22.8	7.9	8.4	6.8
45 - 54	199.1	262.3	222.9	14.3	16.4	16.4	7.8	9.5	7.4
55 - 64	127.1	153.9	126.5	9.1	9.7	9.3	10.6	11.7	9.0
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,833.3	1,834.5	1,897.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.4	11.6	11.4
15 - 24	214.2	354.5	371.9	11.6	19.3	19.5	9.4	14.8	14.6
25 - 34	439.2	411.7	421.2	24.0	22.4	22.2	9.5	8.5	8.3
35 - 44	465.2	403.1	426.5	25.4	22.0	22.5	11.1	9.0	9.3
45 - 54	420.9	372.6	380.6	23.0	20.4	20.1	16.5	13.6	12.7
55 - 64	293.8	292.5	297.5	16.0	15.9	15.7	24.6	22.3	21.2
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.1

1.7

Pekerjaan Informal termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, 2021, 2023 dan 2025
Informal employment include agriculture for production units by educational attainment, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	3,248.7	3,450.5	3,277.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	21.8	19.8
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	178.9	172.5	149.1	5.5	5.0	4.5	43.0	45.6	49.8
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	491.6	496.1	476.4	15.2	14.4	14.5	44.2	39.1	33.6
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	2,014.9	2,147.7	2,091.9	62.0	62.2	63.8	24.7	25.1	23.0
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	563.3	634.1	559.7	17.3	18.4	17.2	10.9	11.3	9.7
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,395.1	1,591.9	1,361.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	10.1	8.2
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	56.4	75.9	68.5	4.0	4.8	5.0	13.6	20.1	22.9
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	136.6	183.5	169.0	9.8	11.5	12.4	12.3	14.5	11.9
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	860.7	991.5	859.5	61.7	62.3	63.1	10.6	11.6	9.5
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	341.3	341.0	264.2	24.5	21.4	19.5	6.6	6.1	4.6
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,833.3	1,834.5	1,897.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.4	11.6	11.4
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	116.3	89.8	75.0	6.3	4.9	4.0	28.0	23.7	25.1
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	351.1	303.6	301.3	19.2	16.5	15.9	31.6	23.9	21.2
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	1,143.9	1,148.3	1,226.3	62.4	62.6	64.6	14.0	13.4	13.5
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	222.0	292.8	295.0	12.1	16.0	15.5	4.3	5.2	5.1
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.1

1.8

Pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut sijil tertinggi diperoleh, 2021, 2023 dan 2025
Informal employment include agriculture for production units by highest certificate obtained, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	3,248.7	3,450.5	3,277.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	21.8	19.8
SPM dan ke bawah <i>SPM and below</i>	2,353.0	2,498.6	2,411.5	72.4	72.4	73.6	26.2	26.4	24.2
STPM/Sijil <i>STPM/Certificate</i>	168.0	157.7	143.6	5.2	4.6	4.4	22.6	18.2	13.7
Diploma	161.8	231.5	207.3	5.0	6.7	6.3	9.2	13.0	10.6
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	210.4	220.4	189.6	6.5	6.4	5.8	8.4	7.7	6.9
Tiada sijil/Tidak berkenaan <i>No certificate/Not applicable</i>	355.5	342.3	325.1	10.9	9.9	9.9	41.8	40.5	38.4
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,395.1	1,591.9	1,361.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	10.1	8.2
SPM dan ke bawah <i>SPM and below</i>	951.6	1,118.4	969.9	68.2	70.2	71.3	10.6	11.8	9.7
STPM/Sijil <i>STPM/Certificate</i>	86.7	77.4	60.7	6.2	4.9	4.4	11.7	8.9	5.8
Diploma	97.4	121.8	96.1	7.0	7.7	7.1	5.5	6.9	4.9
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	140.2	128.7	97.2	10.1	8.1	7.1	5.6	4.5	3.6
Tiada sijil/Tidak berkenaan <i>No certificate/Not applicable</i>	119.2	145.6	137.2	8.5	9.1	10.1	14.0	17.2	16.2
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,833.3	1,834.5	1,897.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.4	11.6	11.4
SPM dan ke bawah <i>SPM and below</i>	1,388.6	1,369.8	1,432.6	75.7	74.6	75.5	15.5	14.5	14.3
STPM/Sijil <i>STPM/Certificate</i>	81.4	80.3	82.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	11.0	9.3	7.9
Diploma	64.4	109.5	111.1	3.5	6.0	5.9	3.6	6.2	5.7
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	70.2	91.5	92.1	3.8	5.0	4.9	2.8	3.2	3.4
Tiada sijil/Tidak berkenaan <i>No certificate/Not applicable</i>	228.8	183.3	179.1	12.5	10.0	9.4	26.9	21.7	21.1
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.1

1.9

Pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut negeri, 2021, 2023 dan 2025

Informal employment include agriculture for production units by state, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	3,248.7	3,450.5	3,277.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	21.8	19.8
Johor	341.2	334.3	319.8	10.5	9.8	9.8	17.8	16.6	15.1
Kedah	230.7	287.8	280.4	7.1	8.3	8.6	26.2	31.0	29.2
Kelantan	238.2	267.0	272.5	7.3	7.7	8.3	38.5	40.4	39.2
Melaka	71.2	66.1	64.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	15.2	13.2	12.4
Negeri Sembilan	90.8	97.3	92.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	18.0	18.1	16.7
Pahang	190.2	189.5	178.3	5.9	5.5	5.4	28.3	26.3	23.7
Pulau Pinang	115.2	125.3	114.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	13.5	13.8	12.2
Perak	258.8	247.3	235.4	8.0	7.2	7.2	24.5	22.4	20.4
Perlis	33.4	36.8	36.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	28.5	29.5	28.2
Selangor	663.3	681.1	617.0	20.4	19.7	18.8	18.2	17.7	15.2
Terengganu	162.7	146.4	144.1	5.0	4.3	4.4	37.1	31.7	29.5
Sabah	442.6	512.4	484.0	13.6	14.8	14.8	30.1	31.6	28.0
Sarawak	284.3	310.0	299.4	8.8	9.0	9.1	25.8	26.0	24.6
Wilayah Persekutuan ¹	126.1	149.1	138.0	3.9	4.3	4.2	11.6	12.6	10.8
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,395.1	1,591.9	1,361.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	10.1	8.2
Johor	162.1	136.2	114.7	11.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	6.7	5.4
Kedah	88.2	108.8	99.1	6.3	6.8	7.3	10.0	11.7	10.3
Kelantan	104.7	124.1	125.8	7.5	7.8	9.2	16.9	18.8	18.1
Melaka	39.9	35.2	32.1	2.9	2.2	2.4	8.5	7.0	6.2
Negeri Sembilan	48.6	47.5	42.0	3.5	3.0	3.1	9.6	8.9	7.6
Pahang	66.5	91.0	78.8	4.8	5.7	5.8	9.9	12.6	10.5
Pulau Pinang	47.4	56.8	46.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	5.5	6.3	5.0
Perak	118.6	129.0	109.0	8.5	8.1	8.0	11.2	11.7	9.5
Perlis	15.3	18.0	18.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	13.1	14.4	14.7
Selangor	325.0	370.4	279.1	23.3	23.3	20.5	8.9	9.6	6.9
Terengganu	71.9	66.0	64.2	5.2	4.1	4.7	16.4	14.3	13.2
Sabah	157.0	215.3	186.7	11.3	13.5	13.7	10.7	13.3	10.8
Sarawak	90.6	122.5	109.7	6.5	7.7	8.1	8.2	10.3	9.0
Wilayah Persekutuan ¹	59.3	71.0	54.6	4.2	4.5	4.0	5.5	6.0	4.3

¹Bilangan pekerjaan informal dalam sektor informal termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.
Number of informal employment in the informal sector include W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya.

1.9

Pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut negeri, 2021, 2023 dan 2025 (samb.)
Informal employment include agriculture for production units by state, 2021, 2023 and 2025 (cont'd)

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
2. Sektor informal Informal sector	1,833.3	1,834.5	1,897.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.4	11.6	11.4
Johor	177.8	196.1	203.6	9.7	10.7	10.7	9.3	9.7	9.6
Kedah	141.2	178.8	181.0	7.6	9.7	9.6	16.0	19.3	18.8
Kelantan	133.4	142.8	146.5	7.3	7.8	7.7	21.6	21.6	21.1
Melaka	30.3	30.8	30.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	6.5	6.2	5.9
Negeri Sembilan	41.4	48.7	50.4	2.3	2.7	2.7	8.2	9.1	9.1
Pahang	123.6	98.5	99.5	6.7	5.4	5.2	18.4	13.7	13.2
Pulau Pinang	66.3	66.9	66.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	7.8	7.4	7.1
Perak	139.0	117.9	125.3	7.6	6.4	6.6	13.2	10.7	10.9
Perlis	17.8	18.7	17.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	15.2	15.0	13.5
Selangor	337.5	310.2	337.1	18.4	16.9	17.8	9.3	8.0	8.3
Terengganu	90.7	80.2	79.9	4.9	4.4	4.2	20.7	17.3	16.4
Sabah	277.8	280.5	287.9	15.2	15.3	15.2	18.9	17.3	16.6
Sarawak	192.7	187.0	188.5	10.5	10.2	9.9	17.5	15.7	15.5
Wilayah Persekutuan ¹	63.8	77.5	82.7	3.5	4.2	4.4	5.9	6.6	6.5
3. Isi rumah Households	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.1

¹Bilangan pekerjaan informal termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.
Number of informal employment include W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya.

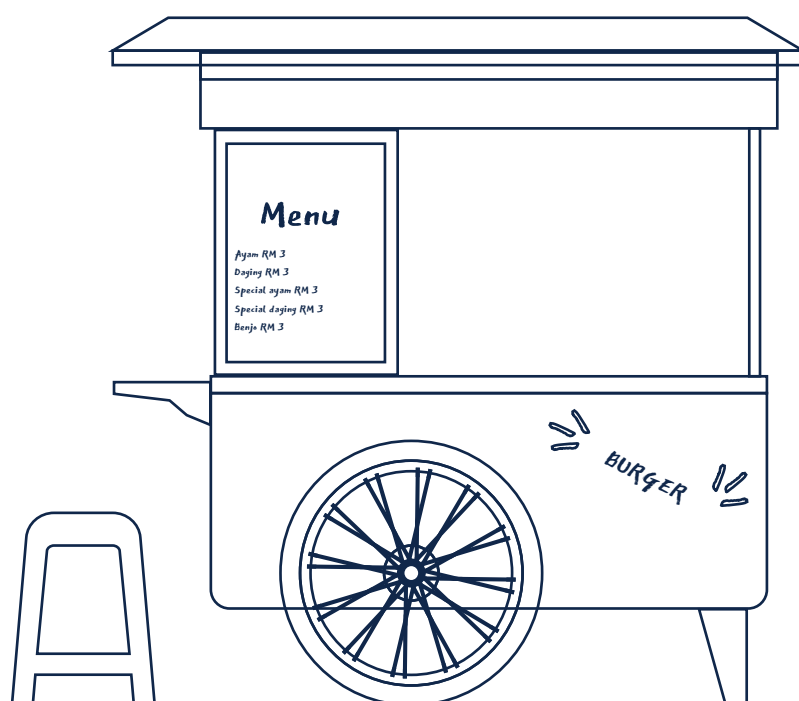
1.10

Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal termasuk pertanian mengikut jenis tempat kerja, 2021, 2023 dan 2025
Employment in the informal sector for include agriculture by type of workplace, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)		
	2023	2023	2025	2023	2023	2025
Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal termasuk pertanian Employment in the informal sector include agriculture	1,833.3	1,834.5	1,897.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Di tempat kediaman At home	457.3	534.0	548.8	24.9	29.1	28.9
Kilang/pejabat/bengkel/kedai/kiosk dll. (berasingan daripada tempat kediaman) Factory/office/workshop/shop/kiosk etc (independent from home)	177.6	302.9	325.0	9.7	16.5	17.1
Pasar/gerai jalanan Market/street stalls	342.0	190.6	194.8	18.7	10.4	10.4
Tiada tempat tetap/khusus (mudah alih) No fixed location (mobile)	259.9	315.0	327.2	14.2	17.2	17.2
Ladang/kebun/estet/bendang/laut dll. (berkaitan pertanian) Plantation/farm/estates/shades/sea etc (agricultural related)	596.5	492.0	501.7	32.5	26.8	26.4

BAHAGIAN B2: PEKERJAAN INFORMAL TIDAK TERMASUK SEKTOR PERTANIAN

*PART B2:
INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT
EXCLUDE AGRICULTURE SECTOR*



2.1

Statistik utama guna tenaga tidak termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut jantina, 2021, 2023 dan 2025
Principal statistics of employment exclude agriculture for production units by sex, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Guna Tenaga <i>Employment</i>	13,416.4	14,375.9	15,100.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	8,023.1	8,653.7	9,131.4	59.8	60.2	60.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	5,393.4	5,722.3	5,969.1	40.2	39.8	39.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pekerjaan formal <i>Formal employment</i>	10,861.3	11,532.7	12,431.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.0	80.2	82.3
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	6,555.8	7,070.3	7,616.3	60.4	61.3	61.3	81.7	81.7	83.4
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	4,305.5	4,462.4	4,814.7	39.6	38.7	38.7	79.8	78.0	80.7
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	10,840.9	11,460.4	12,335.4	99.8	99.4	99.2	80.8	79.7	81.7
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	6,554.9	7,068.1	7,586.1	60.5	61.7	61.5	81.7	81.7	83.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	4,286.0	4,392.3	4,749.3	39.5	38.3	38.5	79.5	76.8	79.6
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	72.3	95.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.6
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	2,555.2	2,843.3	2,669.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.0	19.8	17.7
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	1,467.3	1,583.4	1,515.1	57.4	55.7	56.8	18.3	18.3	16.6
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	1,087.9	1,259.9	1,154.4	42.6	44.3	43.2	20.2	22.0	19.3
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,298.0	1,476.6	1,255.4	50.8	51.9	47.0	9.7	10.3	8.3
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	753.2	862.3	764.0	58.0	58.4	60.9	9.4	10.0	8.4
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	544.8	614.3	491.3	42.0	41.6	39.1	10.1	10.7	8.2
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,236.8	1,342.5	1,395.8	48.4	47.2	52.3	9.2	9.3	9.2
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	713.9	720.4	745.9	57.7	53.7	53.4	8.9	8.3	8.2
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	522.9	622.1	650.0	42.3	46.3	46.6	9.7	10.9	10.9
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1

2.2

Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut taraf pekerjaan, 2021, 2023 dan 2025
Informal employment exclude agriculture for production units by status in employment, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	2,555.2	2,843.3	2,669.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.0	19.8	17.7
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	31.5	27.9	37.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	6.8	5.0	6.2
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	1,293.2	1,439.2	1,339.4	50.7	50.6	50.2	11.8	12.4	10.9
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	869.4	969.0	1,047.9	34.0	34.1	39.3	54.6	52.4	52.0
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	361.1	407.2	244.9	14.1	14.3	9.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,298.0	1,476.6	1,255.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7	10.3	8.3
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	1,042.4	1,185.0	1,064.4	80.3	80.3	84.8	9.5	10.2	8.7
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	255.6	291.6	191.0	19.7	19.7	15.2	70.8	71.6	78.0
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,236.8	1,342.5	1,395.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.2	9.3	9.2
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	31.5	27.9	37.4	2.5	2.1	2.6	6.8	5.0	6.2
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	230.4	230.1	256.6	18.6	17.1	18.4	2.1	2.0	2.1
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	869.4	969.0	1,047.9	70.4	72.2	75.1	54.6	52.4	52.0
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	105.5	115.5	53.9	8.5	8.6	3.9	29.2	28.4	22.0
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.1

B2

Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian
Informal employment exclude agriculture

2.3

Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut strata, 2021, 2023 dan 2025

Informal employment exclude agriculture for production units by strata, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	2,555.2	2,843.3	2,669.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.0	19.8	17.7
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	2,061.9	2,366.0	2,187.6	80.7	83.2	81.9	17.8	18.8	17.4
Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	493.2	477.2	481.9	19.3	16.8	18.1	26.5	26.3	19.0
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,298.0	1,476.6	1,255.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7	10.3	8.3
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	1,069.4	1,255.3	1,026.0	82.4	85.0	81.7	9.3	10.0	8.2
Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	228.6	221.3	229.4	17.6	15.0	18.3	12.3	12.2	9.1
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,236.8	1,342.5	1,395.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.2	9.3	9.2
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	977.8	1,093.2	1,145.0	79.1	81.4	82.0	8.5	8.7	9.1
Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	259.0	249.3	250.8	20.9	18.6	18.0	13.9	13.7	9.9
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.1

2.4

Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2021, 2023 dan 2025

Informal employment exclude agriculture for production units by economic activities, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	2,555.2	2,843.3	2,669.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.0	19.8	17.7
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	373.1	425.3	425.5	14.6	15.0	15.9	15.1	16.4	15.8
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	344.2	392.5	366.2	13.5	13.8	13.7	29.5	30.6	27.0
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	1,803.3	1,986.4	1,842.6	70.6	69.8	69.1	19.0	19.6	17.3
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>	723.8	805.9	738.5	28.3	28.3	27.7	26.5	26.9	23.8
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	121.5	130.8	114.8	4.8	4.6	4.3	17.5	17.8	15.1
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>	596.9	650.2	611.2	23.4	22.9	22.9	41.2	40.8	36.3

2.4

Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2021, 2023 dan 2025 (samb.)

Informal employment exclude agriculture for production units by economic activities, 2021, 2023 and 2025 (cont'd)

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	101.9	97.8	95.2	4.0	3.4	3.6	12.7	11.0	10.7
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work activities</i>	76.4	92.4	93.0	3.0	3.2	3.5	12.7	14.7	13.3
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain <i>Other service activities</i>	182.7	209.2	189.9	7.2	7.4	7.1	5.7	6.3	5.4
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	34.6	39.1	35.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	12.0	11.0	9.0
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,298.0	1,476.6	1,255.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7	10.3	8.3
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	152.8	201.5	162.7	11.8	13.6	13.0	6.2	7.8	6.0
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	171.8	204.9	187.1	13.2	13.9	14.9	14.7	15.9	13.8
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	965.2	1,062.8	898.1	74.4	72.0	71.5	10.2	10.5	8.4
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>	413.1	447.1	369.3	31.8	30.3	29.4	15.1	14.9	11.9
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	52.0	66.3	52.1	4.0	4.5	4.1	7.5	9.0	6.8
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>	330.5	356.3	315.6	25.5	24.1	25.1	22.8	22.4	18.8
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	45.1	46.3	41.7	3.5	3.1	3.3	5.6	5.2	4.7
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work activities</i>	12.1	13.7	10.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.5
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain <i>Other service activities</i>	112.5	133.1	108.7	8.7	9.0	8.7	3.5	4.0	3.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	8.3	7.4	7.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.9	2.1	1.9

2.4

Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2021, 2023 dan 2025 (samb.)

Informal employment exclude agriculture for production units by economic activities, 2021, 2023 and 2025 (cont'd)

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
2. Sektor informal Informal sector	1,236.8	1,342.5	1,395.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.2	9.3	9.2
Pertanian Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembuatan Manufacturing	220.3	223.8	262.8	17.8	16.7	18.8	8.9	8.6	9.7
Pembinaan Construction	172.5	187.6	179.1	13.9	14.0	12.8	14.8	14.6	13.2
Perkhidmatan Services	838.1	923.5	944.6	67.8	68.7	67.7	8.8	9.1	8.9
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	310.8	358.8	369.3	25.1	26.7	26.5	11.4	12.0	11.9
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	69.5	64.5	62.7	5.6	4.8	4.5	10.0	8.8	8.2
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman Accommodation and food and beverage service activities	266.4	293.9	295.5	21.5	21.9	21.2	18.4	18.5	17.6
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan Administrative and support service activities	56.8	51.5	53.5	4.6	3.8	3.8	7.1	5.8	6.0
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial Human health and social work activities	64.3	78.7	82.3	5.2	5.9	5.9	10.7	12.6	11.8
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain Other service activities	70.3	76.1	81.2	5.7	5.7	5.8	2.2	2.3	2.3
Lain-lain Others	6.0	7.5	9.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.1	2.1	2.4
3. Isi rumah Households	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.1

2.5

Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut kategori pekerjaan, 2021, 2023 dan 2025
Informal employment exclude agriculture for production units by category of occupation, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	2,555.2	2,843.3	2,669.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.0	19.8	17.7
Pengurus dan Profesional <i>Managers and Professionals</i>	116.7	146.8	142.1	4.6	5.2	5.3	4.3	5.2	4.8
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	99.5	124.0	111.3	3.9	4.4	4.2	5.4	6.6	5.6
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	1,165.1	1,347.6	1,219.4	45.6	47.4	45.7	34.4	36.5	31.7
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	632.5	560.8	531.5	24.8	19.7	19.9	50.7	40.4	36.8
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	308.2	402.1	428.5	12.1	14.1	16.1	24.2	28.4	27.9
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	233.1	261.9	236.7	9.0	9.2	8.8	7.8	8.3	7.1
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,298.0	1,476.6	1,255.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7	10.3	8.3
Pengurus dan Profesional <i>Managers and Professionals</i>	90.8	110.9	90.5	7.1	7.5	7.2	3.4	3.9	3.0
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	57.7	76.3	60.0	4.4	5.2	4.8	3.2	4.1	3.0
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	633.3	685.6	560.1	48.8	46.4	44.6	18.7	18.6	14.6
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	199.0	213.4	178.9	15.3	14.5	14.2	16.0	15.4	12.4
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	154.6	200.0	206.1	11.9	13.5	16.4	12.1	14.1	13.4
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	162.7	190.4	159.8	12.5	12.9	12.8	5.5	6.0	4.8
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,236.8	1,342.5	1,395.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.2	9.3	9.2
Pengurus dan Profesional <i>Managers and Professionals</i>	26.0	35.9	51.6	2.1	2.7	3.6	1.0	1.3	1.7
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	41.8	47.7	51.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	2.3	2.5	2.6
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	531.7	661.7	658.4	43.0	49.2	47.2	15.7	17.9	17.1
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	433.5	347.4	352.7	35.0	25.9	25.3	34.8	25.0	24.4
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	133.4	178.3	205.1	10.8	13.3	14.7	10.5	12.6	13.3
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	70.4	71.5	76.7	5.7	5.3	5.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.1

B2

Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian
Informal employment exclude agriculture

2.6

Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut kumpulan umur, 2021, 2023 dan 2025
Informal employment exclude agriculture for production units by age group, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	2,555.2	2,843.3	2,669.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.0	19.8	17.7
15 - 24	441.3	606.2	612.0	17.3	21.3	22.9	21.2	27.5	25.3
25 - 34	734.2	768.8	736.5	28.7	27.0	27.6	17.5	17.3	15.8
35 - 44	646.5	639.2	601.7	25.3	22.5	22.5	16.9	15.5	14.4
45 - 54	471.2	503.1	446.2	18.4	17.7	16.8	20.3	20.2	16.6
55 - 64	262.0	325.9	273.1	10.3	11.5	10.2	26.5	29.3	23.8
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,298.0	1,476.6	1,255.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7	10.3	8.3
15 - 24	288.3	297.1	271.2	22.2	20.2	21.6	13.8	13.5	11.2
25 - 34	404.1	446.4	387.6	31.1	30.2	30.9	9.6	10.1	8.3
35 - 44	310.2	351.9	284.5	23.9	23.8	22.7	8.1	8.5	6.8
45 - 54	183.0	239.5	201.2	14.1	16.2	16.0	7.9	9.6	7.5
55 - 64	112.4	141.7	110.8	8.7	9.6	8.8	11.4	12.7	9.7
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,236.8	1,342.5	1,395.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.2	9.3	9.2
15 - 24	148.9	301.4	334.0	12.0	22.5	23.9	7.2	13.7	13.8
25 - 34	323.5	311.9	344.2	26.2	23.2	24.7	7.7	7.0	7.4
35 - 44	330.4	283.9	313.3	26.7	21.2	22.4	8.6	6.9	7.5
45 - 54	284.8	262.2	242.6	23.0	19.5	17.4	12.3	10.5	9.0
55 - 64	149.1	183.2	161.8	12.1	13.6	11.6	15.1	16.5	14.1
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.1

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	2,555.2	2,843.3	2,669.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.0	19.8	17.7
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	98.9	122.8	106.0	3.9	4.3	4.0	35.8	44.6	49.5
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	307.9	354.7	310.5	12.1	12.5	11.6	44.0	40.4	31.5
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	1,610.4	1,790.8	1,714.6	63.0	63.0	64.2	21.8	23.0	20.8
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	537.9	575.0	538.4	21.0	20.2	20.2	10.7	10.6	9.5
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,298.0	1,476.6	1,255.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7	10.3	8.3
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	41.8	60.5	55.8	3.2	4.1	4.5	15.1	22.0	26.1
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	109.1	153.0	140.9	8.4	10.4	11.2	15.6	17.4	14.3
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	809.5	931.2	801.5	62.4	63.1	63.8	10.9	12.0	9.7
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	337.6	331.9	257.2	26.0	22.4	20.5	6.7	6.1	4.5
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,236.8	1,342.5	1,395.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.2	9.3	9.2
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	51.0	55.5	44.6	4.1	4.1	3.2	18.4	20.2	20.8
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	195.0	192.7	163.5	15.8	14.4	11.7	27.8	21.9	16.6
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	790.6	851.7	907.0	63.9	63.4	65.0	10.7	11.0	11.0
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	200.3	242.7	280.8	16.2	18.1	20.1	4.0	4.5	5.0
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.1

2.8

Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut sijil tertinggi diperoleh, 2021, 2023 dan 2025

Informal employment exclude agriculture for production units by highest certificate obtained, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	2,555.2	2,843.3	2,669.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.0	19.8	17.7
SPM dan ke bawah <i>SPM and below</i>	1,834.3	2,049.1	1,921.4	71.8	72.1	72.0	23.0	24.2	21.7
STPM/Sijil <i>STPM/Certificate</i>	155.0	137.4	136.2	6.1	4.8	5.1	22.4	16.8	13.4
Diploma	154.7	212.2	198.0	6.1	7.5	7.4	8.9	12.3	10.3
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	205.5	203.2	185.7	8.0	7.1	7.0	8.3	7.3	6.9
Tiada sijil/Tidak berkenaan <i>No certificate/Not applicable</i>	205.6	241.5	228.2	8.0	8.5	8.5	37.7	41.1	38.2
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,298.0	1,476.6	1,255.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7	10.3	8.3
SPM dan ke bawah <i>SPM and below</i>	884.2	1,039.3	893.1	68.1	70.3	71.1	11.1	12.3	10.1
STPM/Sijil <i>STPM/Certificate</i>	85.9	75.0	59.1	6.6	5.1	4.7	12.4	9.2	5.8
Diploma	96.4	117.8	92.6	7.4	8.0	7.5	5.5	6.8	4.8
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	138.7	126.4	95.7	10.7	8.6	7.6	5.6	4.5	3.5
Tiada sijil/Tidak berkenaan <i>No certificate/Not applicable</i>	92.8	118.1	114.8	7.2	8.0	9.1	17.0	20.1	19.2
2. Sektor informal <i>Informal sector</i>	1,236.8	1,342.5	1,395.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.2	9.3	9.2
SPM dan ke bawah <i>SPM and below</i>	937.3	999.3	1,019.2	75.8	74.4	73.0	11.8	11.8	11.5
STPM/Sijil <i>STPM/Certificate</i>	69.1	62.4	77.0	5.6	4.7	5.5	10.0	7.6	7.6
Diploma	58.3	94.2	105.3	4.7	7.0	7.5	3.4	5.5	5.5
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	66.8	76.7	89.7	5.4	5.7	6.5	2.7	2.7	3.3
Tiada sijil/Tidak berkenaan <i>No certificate/Not applicable</i>	105.3	110.0	104.5	8.5	8.2	7.5	19.3	18.7	17.5
3. Isi rumah <i>Households</i>	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.1

2.9

Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut negeri, 2021, 2023 dan 2025
Informal employment exclude agriculture for production units by state, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
Pekerjaan informal <i>Informal employment</i>	2,555.2	2,843.3	2,669.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.0	19.8	17.7
Johor	294.0	278.4	289.1	11.5	9.8	10.8	16.7	14.7	14.5
Kedah	176.1	225.1	194.2	6.9	7.9	7.2	22.4	27.0	22.9
Kelantan	193.6	228.3	234.3	7.6	8.0	8.8	35.3	38.3	37.1
Melaka	64.3	61.1	60.6	2.5	2.1	2.3	14.3	12.7	12.1
Negeri Sembilan	77.3	85.2	77.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	16.2	16.9	15.2
Pahang	105.7	123.3	124.5	4.2	4.3	4.7	20.3	21.8	20.9
Pulau Pinang	111.3	118.3	108.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	13.3	13.3	11.7
Perak	208.2	206.3	193.9	8.1	7.3	7.3	22.6	20.9	19.2
Perlis	25.2	30.5	28.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	24.4	26.3	23.6
Selangor	624.1	656.5	597.2	24.4	23.1	22.4	17.5	17.4	15.1
Terengganu	139.0	128.1	124.3	5.4	4.5	4.6	35.0	30.4	28.1
Sabah	248.5	350.4	324.7	9.7	12.3	12.2	22.2	28.9	24.4
Sarawak	163.6	206.3	176.3	6.4	7.3	6.6	19.2	22.3	18.0
Wilayah Persekutuan ¹	124.5	145.4	136.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	11.5	12.4	10.8
1. Sektor formal <i>Formal sector</i>	1,298.0	1,476.6	1,255.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7	10.3	8.3
Johor	150.8	132.0	108.1	11.6	8.9	8.6	8.6	7.0	5.4
Kedah	84.1	105.7	90.3	6.5	7.2	7.2	10.7	12.7	10.6
Kelantan	98.7	119.0	120.7	7.6	8.1	9.6	18.0	20.0	19.1
Melaka	36.6	34.1	31.1	2.8	2.3	2.6	8.1	7.1	6.2
Negeri Sembilan	47.6	44.3	38.8	3.7	3.0	3.1	10.0	8.8	7.6
Pahang	61.5	67.9	66.3	4.7	4.6	5.3	11.8	12.0	11.1
Pulau Pinang	46.0	55.2	44.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	5.5	6.2	4.8
Perak	109.4	119.9	100.3	8.4	8.1	8.0	11.9	12.1	9.9
Perlis	14.5	17.7	17.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	14.0	15.2	14.9
Selangor	316.5	362.8	273.0	24.4	24.6	21.7	8.9	9.6	6.9
Terengganu	69.6	63.7	61.4	5.4	4.3	4.9	17.5	15.1	13.9
Sabah	117.0	175.9	153.2	9.0	11.9	12.2	10.4	14.5	11.5
Sarawak	86.6	107.3	95.5	6.7	7.3	7.6	10.2	11.6	9.7
Wilayah Persekutuan ¹	59.1	71.0	54.2	4.6	4.8	4.3	5.5	6.0	4.3

¹Bilangan pekerjaan informal termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.
Number of informal employment include W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya.

2. 9 Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian bagi unit pengeluaran mengikut negeri, 2021, 2023 dan 2025 (samb.) Informal employment exclude agriculture for production units by state, 2021, 2023 and 2025 (cont'd)

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)			Kadar terhadap guna tenaga Rate to employment (%)		
	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025	2021	2023	2025
2. Sektor informal Informal sector	1,236.8	1,342.5	1,395.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.2	9.3	9.2
Johor	141.8	144.5	179.5	11.5	10.7	12.9	8.1	7.6	9.0
Kedah	90.7	119.2	103.5	7.3	8.9	7.3	11.5	14.3	12.2
Kelantan	94.7	109.3	113.4	7.7	8.1	8.1	17.3	18.3	18.0
Melaka	26.7	26.8	27.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	5.9	5.6	5.5
Negeri Sembilan	29.0	39.8	38.5	2.3	3.0	2.8	6.1	7.9	7.5
Pahang	44.1	55.5	58.2	3.6	4.1	4.2	8.5	9.8	9.8
Pulau Pinang	63.8	61.4	62.7	5.2	4.6	4.5	7.6	6.9	6.8
Perak	97.6	86.0	92.5	7.9	6.4	6.6	10.6	8.7	9.2
Perlis	10.4	12.8	10.2	0.8	1.0	0.7	10.1	11.0	8.6
Selangor	306.7	293.1	323.3	24.8	21.8	23.2	8.6	7.8	8.2
Terengganu	69.2	64.1	62.8	5.6	4.8	4.5	17.4	15.2	14.2
Sabah	123.8	157.8	162.1	10.0	11.8	11.6	11.0	13.0	12.2
Sarawak	76.0	98.5	79.7	6.1	7.3	5.7	8.9	10.7	8.1
Wilayah Persekutuan ¹	62.3	73.7	81.9	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.4
3. Isi rumah Households	20.3	24.2	18.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.1

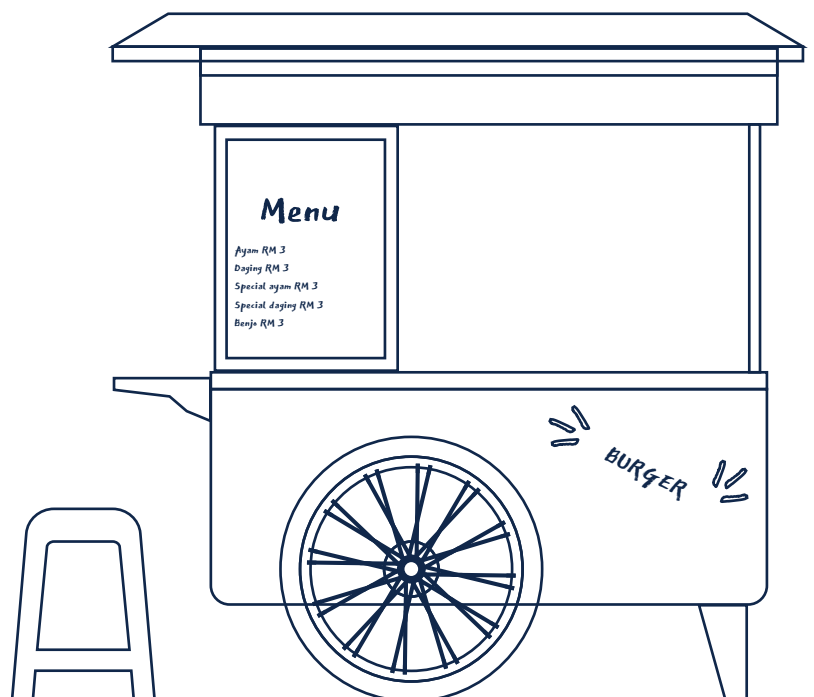
¹Bilangan pekerjaan informal termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.
Number of informal employment include W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya.

2. 10 Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian mengikut jenis tempat kerja, 2021, 2023 dan 2025 Employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture by type of workplace, 2021, 2023 and 2025

Perkara Item	Bilangan Number ('000)			Peratus Sumbangan Percentage Share (%)		
	2023	2023	2025	2023	2023	2025
Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian Employment in the informal sector exclude agriculture	1,236.8	1,342.5	1,395.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Di tempat kediaman At home	457.3	534.0	548.8	37.0	39.8	39.3
Kilang/pejabat/bengkel/kedai/kiosk dll. (berasingan daripada tempat kediaman) Factory/office/workshop/shop/kiosk etc (independent from home)	177.6	302.9	325.0	14.3	22.5	23.3
Pasar/gerai jalanan Market/street stalls	342.0	190.6	194.8	27.7	14.2	14.0
Tiada tempat tetap/khusus (mudah alih) No fixed location (mobile)	259.9	315.0	327.2	21.0	23.5	23.4
Ladang/kebun/estet/bendang/laut dll. (berkaitan pertanian) Plantation/farm/estates/shades/sea etc (agricultural related)	-	-	-	-	-	-

BAHAGIAN C: RALAT PIAWAI RELATIF

PART C: RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR



1

Ralat piawai relatif bagi guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian mengikut negeri, 2025

Relative standard error of estimates for employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture by state, 2025

Negeri State	Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian <i>Employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture</i>	Ralat piawaian bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture at 95% confidence interval</i>		
	('000)	Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>	('000)		
		(%)				
Malaysia	1,395.8	0.9	12.2	1,371.9	-	1,419.8
Johor	179.5	2.6	4.6	170.4	-	188.5
Kedah	103.5	3.7	3.8	96.0	-	111.0
Kelantan	113.4	2.0	2.3	108.9	-	117.9
Melaka	27.7	6.8	1.9	23.9	-	31.4
Negeri Sembilan	38.5	3.5	1.4	35.9	-	41.2
Pahang	58.2	2.9	1.7	54.9	-	61.4
Pulau Pinang	62.7	2.8	1.8	59.2	-	66.2
Perak	92.5	2.6	2.4	87.7	-	97.3
Perlis	10.2	5.1	0.5	9.2	-	11.2
Selangor	323.3	2.2	7.2	309.2	-	337.5
Terengganu	62.8	2.6	1.6	59.7	-	66.0
Sabah	162.1	3.1	5.0	152.4	-	171.8
Sarawak	79.7	2.5	2.0	75.7	-	83.7
Wilayah Persekutuan ¹	81.9	3.3	2.7	76.6	-	87.1

¹Bilangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.
Number of employment in the informal sector include W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya.

2 Ralat piawai relatif bagi guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian mengikut taraf pekerjaan, 2025

Relative standard error of estimates for employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture by status in employment, 2025

Taraf pekerjaan Status in employment	Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian Employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture	Ralat piawaian bagi anggaran Standard error of estimates		Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian pada 95% selang keyakinan Employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture at 95% confidence interval		
	('000)	Nilai relatif Relative value	Ralat piawai Standard error	('000)		
Majikan Employer	37.4	8.3	3.1	31.3	-	31.3
Pekerja Employee	256.6	3.2	8.3	240.4	-	240.4
Bekerja sendiri Own account worker	1,047.9	1.1	11.5	1,025.3	-	1,025.3
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji Unpaid family worker	53.9	6.6	3.6	46.9	-	46.9

3 Ralat piawai relatif bagi guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian mengikut kategori pekerjaan, 2025

Relative standard error of estimates for employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture by category of occupation, 2025

Kategori pekerjaan Category of occupation	Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian Employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture	Ralat piawaian bagi anggaran Standard error of estimates		Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian pada 95% selang keyakinan Employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture at 95% confidence interval		
	('000)	Nilai relatif Relative value	Ralat piawai Standard error	('000)		
Pengurus dan Profesional Managers and Professionals	51.6	7.8	4.0	43.7	-	59.5
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals	51.3	6.6	3.4	44.7	-	58.0
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan Service and sales workers	658.4	1.6	10.4	638.0	-	678.9
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers	352.7	2.5	8.9	335.3	-	370.1
Pekerja asas Elementary occupations	205.1	3.8	7.7	190.0	-	220.3
Lain-lain Others	76.7	5.5	4.2	68.4	-	84.9

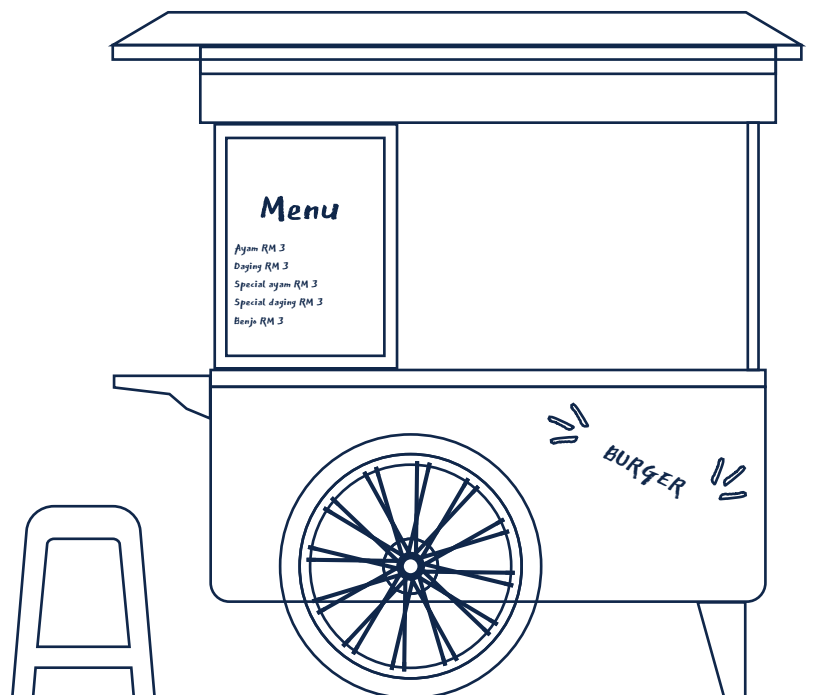
4

Ralat piawai relatif bagi guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2025
Relative standard error of estimates for employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture by economic activities, 2025

Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economic activities</i>	Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian <i>Employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture</i>	Ralat piawaian bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Employment in the informal sector for exclude agriculture at 95% confidence interval</i>		
	('000)	Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>	('000)		
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	262.8	2.8	7.3	248.6	-	277.1
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	179.1	4.0	7.2	165.0	-	193.2
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	944.6	1.3	11.9	921.3	-	967.9
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>	369.3	2.4	9.0	351.6	-	387.0
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	62.7	6.0	3.8	55.3	-	70.1
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>	295.5	2.7	8.1	279.7	-	311.4
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	53.5	9.2	4.9	43.9	-	63.1
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work activities</i>	82.3	5.1	4.2	74.2	-	90.5
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain <i>Other service activities</i>	81.2	5.3	4.3	72.8	-	89.7
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	9.3	19.3	1.8	5.8	-	12.9

BAHAGIAN D: NOTA TEKNIKAL

PART D: TECHNICAL NOTES



1. PENGENALAN

- 1.1 Statistik yang dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan Survei Sektor Informal yang dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Survei ini dilaksanakan berdasarkan garis panduan dan syor *International Labour Organization* (ILO) dengan merujuk kepada *Measuring Informality: A Statistical Manual on the Informal Sector and Informal Employment*.
- 1.2 Survei Sektor Informal dilaksanakan bersepadu dengan Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) yang dijalankan pada setiap bulan untuk menyediakan statistik guna tenaga dalam sektor informal dan pekerjaan informal di peringkat nasional. Bermula 2013, survei ini dilaksanakan secara dwi-tahunan. Pendekatan yang lengkap dan sistematik dalam pengumpulan dan prosesan data dikekalkan dari semasa ke semasa dengan tujuan untuk mendapatkan perbandingan statistik siri masa.
- 1.3 Nota teknikal ini menyediakan penerangan terperinci mengenai konsep, definisi dan metodologi yang digunakan dalam pelaksanaan Survei Sektor Informal bagi membantu pengguna untuk memahami dengan lebih mendalam berkaitan profil guna tenaga dalam sektor informal dan pekerjaan informal yang dipungut melalui pendekatan isi rumah.

2. OBJEKTIF SURVEI

- 2.1 Objektif utama survei ini untuk mendapatkan profil guna tenaga dalam sektor informal dan pekerjaan informal berdasarkan ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi.
- 2.2 Di samping itu, ianya bertujuan untuk mendapatkan anggaran saiz guna tenaga dalam sektor informal yang merupakan input bagi mengukur sumbangan sektor informal kepada Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) melalui kaedah *Labour Input Method*. Hal ini adalah selaras dengan hasrat untuk memastikan sumbangan aktiviti *non-observed* dapat diukur dan seterusnya diambil kira dalam penyusunan KDNK sesebuah negara.

3. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN DATA

- 3.1 Survei Sektor Informal menggunakan kaedah temu ramah bersemuka dengan responden. Sepanjang tempoh survei, penemuramah terlatih melawat tempat kediaman (TK) terpilih untuk memperoleh maklumat demografi seluruh ahli isi rumah, selain itu maklumat terperinci mengenai pekerjaan informal bagi ahli isi rumah yang berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas
- 3.2 Bagi memastikan ketepatan data, semakan kerja luar dilaksanakan untuk mengesan maklumat yang tercicir serta membetulkan sebarang kesilapan semasa survei ini dijalankan. Di samping itu, isi rumah terpilih akan ditemu ramah semula untuk menilai dan memelihara kualiti operasi pungutan data.

- 3.3 Sebanyak 25 peratus daripada keseluruhan sampel terpilih akan temu ramah semula menggunakan kaedah *Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview* (CATI).

4. SOAL SELIDIK

- 4.1 Borang soal selidik survei direka bentuk untuk mengumpul maklumat ahli isi rumah berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas yang bekerja sebagai majikan, pekerja swasta, bekerja sendiri dan pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. Ahli isi rumah yang memenuhi kriteria ini akan ditanya mengenai ciri-ciri pertubuhan di mana ahli isi rumah tersebut bekerja yang merangkumi:
- i. bilangan pekerja di pertubuhan ahli isi rumah bekerja;
 - ii. status pendaftaran pertubuhan;
 - iii. bentuk pendaftaran pertubuhan; dan
 - iv. status pertubuhan sama ada berorientasikan keuntungan atau tidak (contoh seperti pertubuhan bukan Kerajaan (NGO) atau pertubuhan sosial, dll).
- 4.2 Bagi ahli isi rumah bertaraf pekerja swasta, maklumat berikut akan ditanya:
- i. status ikatan pekerjaan sama ada bekerja melalui perjanjian atau kontrak bertulis; dan
 - ii. faedah pekerjaan yang diterima seperti caruman di Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP), caruman di Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO), cuti tahunan bergaji, cuti sakit bergaji dan cuti bersalin bergaji (*maternity* dan *paternity leave*).
- 4.3 Maklumat demografi dan sosioekonomi ahli isi rumah pula diambil daripada soal selidik STB.

5. TEMPOH RUJUKAN

Tempoh rujukan survei adalah selaras dengan STB iaitu merujuk kepada tujuh hari (minggu) sebelum tarikh permulaan temu ramah iaitu 1-7, 8-14 dan 15-21 hari bulan bagi bulan berkenaan.

6. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

- 6.1 Populasi survei adalah selaras dengan STB iaitu meliputi kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi semua negeri di Malaysia.
- 6.2 Definisi populasi survei meliputi penduduk yang tinggal di tempat kediaman (TK) persendirian dan tidak termasuk mereka yang tinggal di TK institusi seperti hotel, asrama, hospital, penjara, rumah tumpangan dan pekerja yang tinggal di rumah kongsi.
- 6.3 Tiada pengubahsuaian dilakukan untuk mengasingkan penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi daripada anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun selepas banci,

walaupun Survei Sektor Informal tidak meliputi penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi. Berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020, penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi adalah kurang daripada empat peratus daripada jumlah penduduk. Peraturan ini adalah kecil dan tidak mempengaruhi anggaran statistik daripada Survei Sektor Informal.

- 6.4 Survei ini merangkumi semua pekerjaan yang dilakukan pada tempoh rujukan dan maklumat sektor informal dan pekerjaan informal hanya mengambil kira pekerjaan utama sahaja.
- 6.5 Bagi tujuan survei ini, ahli biasa isi rumah yang bertaraf guna tenaga berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas mesti memenuhi syarat berikut:
 - i. bukan pekerja Kerajaan; dan
 - ii. bekerja dalam mana-mana aktiviti ekonomi.
- 6.6 Aktiviti pertanian biasanya dikecualikan daripada skop statistik informal bagi kebanyakan negara. Pengecualian ini dibuat bagi tujuan proses pengumpulan data yang lebih praktikal, *15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians* (ICLS) menyarankan supaya mereka yang terlibat dengan aktiviti pertanian dan yang berkaitan (*ISIC Rev. 4 Category A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing*) dikecualikan daripada skop Penyiasatan Sektor Informal dan diukur secara berasingan. Walau bagaimanapun, sejak 2021, Survei Sektor Informal, Malaysia telah meliputi data guna tenaga dalam sektor informal dan pekerjaan informal termasuk sektor Pertanian bagi memberikan gambaran yang lebih komprehensif.
- 6.7 Bagi tujuan analisis, Survei Sektor Informal mengambil kira penduduk dalam umur bekerja 15 hingga 64 tahun. Penetapan ini selaras dengan STB yang menggunakan kumpulan umur tersebut bagi mengukur penduduk yang aktif dalam ekonomi.

7. RANGKA PENSAMPELAN

- 7.1 Rangka pensampelan bagi Survei Sektor Informal 2025 adalah berdasarkan Rangka Pensampelan Isi Rumah yang terdiri daripada Blok Penghitungan (BP) yang diwujudkan untuk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020 yang dikemas kini dari semasa ke semasa.
- 7.2 BP merupakan suatu kawasan muka bumi yang diwujudkan untuk tujuan pelaksanaan operasi yang secara puratanya mengandungi antara 80 hingga 120 TK. Semua BP dibentuk dalam lingkungan sempadan yang diwartakan iaitu di dalam mukim atau kawasan majlis tempatan.
- 7.3 BP dalam rangka pensampelan dikelaskan mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar:

i. Kawasan bandar

Kawasan yang diwartakan serta kawasan tepu bina yang bersempadan dengannya dan gabungan kedua-dua kawasan ini mempunyai penduduk seramai 10,000 orang atau lebih semasa Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020.

Kawasan tepu bina

- Kawasan yang terletak bersebelahan kawasan yang diwartakan dan mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas).
- Kawasan bandar juga mengambil kira kawasan pembangunan khusus iaitu kawasan pembangunan yang tidak diwartakan dan boleh dikenal pasti serta terpisah dari kawasan yang diwartakan atau kawasan tepu bina melebihi 5 km dan mempunyai penduduk sekurang-kurangnya 10,000 orang dengan 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas).

ii. Kawasan luar bandar

Kawasan selain yang diwartakan dan mempunyai jumlah penduduk kurang daripada 10,000 orang serta kawasan yang tidak diwartakan.

- 7.4 Pemandaran merupakan proses yang dinamik dan sentiasa berubah mengikut kemajuan dan pembangunan. Oleh itu, kawasan bandar bagi Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 dan 2020 tidak semestinya merujuk kepada kawasan yang sama kerana kawasan yang memenuhi kriteria bandar akan terus bertambah dan berkembang mengikut masa.

8. REKA BENTUK PENSAMPELAN

- 8.1 Reka bentuk pensampelan berstrata dua peringkat telah digunakan iaitu:
- i. Strata utama: strata bandar dan luar bandar; dan
 - ii. Strata kedua: negeri dan daerah pentadbiran di dalam strata utama.
- 8.2 Pemilihan sampel dilaksanakan secara rawak melalui dua peringkat. Unit pensampelan peringkat pertama ialah BP, sementara unit peringkat kedua ialah TK di dalam BP tersebut. TK terpilih meliputi semua isi rumah dan ahli yang tinggal di dalamnya. Di setiap peringkat pemilihan, unit-unit telah dipilih secara sistematik dengan kebarangkalian yang sama dalam strata kedua.

9. SAIZ SAMPEL

- 9.1 Saiz sampel survei perlu mewakili populasi mengikut keperluan peringkat analisis yang ditetapkan dan telah mengambil kira elemen berikut:
- i. kadar respon daripada penyiasatan yang lepas;
 - ii. peringkat reka bentuk pensampelan; dan
 - iii. ralat yang disasarkan.

Faktor yang dipertimbangkan bagi memuktamadkan saiz sampel adalah kos, masa dan sumber manusia.

9.2 Agihan saiz sampel bagi Survei Sektor Informal 2025 adalah seperti berikut:

Negeri	Bilangan BP Terpilih	Bilangan TK Terpilih
Johor	1,188	9,504
Kedah	1,044	8,352
Kelantan	798	6,384
Melaka	480	3,840
Negeri Sembilan	744	5,952
Pahang	948	7,584
Pulau Pinang	1,116	8,928
Perak	288	2,304
Perlis	684	5,472
Selangor	1,526	12,208
Terengganu	1,668	13,344
Sabah	1,155	9,240
Sarawak	720	5,760
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	480	3,840
W.P. Labuan	144	1,152
W.P. Putrajaya	180	1,440
Malaysia	13,163	105,304

10. PROSEDUR PENGANGGARAN

10.1 Statistik penduduk mengikut ciri-ciri kumpulan umur, jantina, etnik dan negeri digunakan sebagai penanda aras dalam penyediaan statistik guna tenaga dalam sektor informal melalui teknik anggaran nisbah bergabung (*adjusted weight* dan faktor penduduk).

- *Adjusted weight* digunakan bagi mengambil kira kes tidak respons.
- Dalam reka bentuk pensampelan berperingkat, saiz sampel adalah pembolehubah rawak dan jumlah agregat yang dianggar daripada survei ini boleh menghasilkan ralat pensampelan yang tinggi. Wajaran *external* digunakan untuk meminimalkan ralat pensampelan adalah faktor penduduk. Faktor penduduk diperoleh melalui anggaran terkini jumlah penduduk di mana ia digunakan untuk mengubahsuai kadar dan nisbah yang dianggarkan daripada survei.

10.2 Dua jenis statistik penduduk yang disediakan iaitu:

- Unjuran penduduk menunjukkan saiz dan struktur penduduk jangka panjang berasaskan andaian tertentu mengenai trend kesuburan, mortaliti dan migrasi. Statistik ini digunakan sebagai input dalam membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar pada masa hadapan; dan
- Anggaran penduduk semasa menggambarkan saiz populasi pada masa kini dan disediakan secara tahunan berasaskan data semasa kelahiran, kematian dan migrasi.

- 10.3 Penerbitan Laporan Penyiasatan Guna Tenaga Sektor Informal 2015, statistik guna tenaga dalam sektor informal dianggarkan berasaskan anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun 2015 berbanding pendekatan terdahulu yang menggunakan unjuran penduduk. Oleh itu, statistik 2013-2019 yang dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini telah dikemas kini berasaskan anggaran penduduk semasa tahun berkenaan. Penerbitan ini hanya melaporkan statistik guna tenaga dalam sektor informal
- 10.4 Bermula pada tahun 2021, penerbitan ini telah diberikan nafas baharu kepada Laporan Survei Sektor Informal dan Pekerjaan Informal, Malaysia (SIPIIM) dengan pertambahan statistik pekerjaan informal.
- 10.5 Pada tahun 2023, statistik utama bagi penerbitan ini dianggarkan berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa Malaysia. Semakan semula data SIPIIM dilaksanakan apabila data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 2020 yang terkini telah tersedia. Data banci ini kemudiannya digunakan untuk semakan semula data SIPIIM bagi meliputimaklumat yang tersedia daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan terkini. Proses penggabungan penanda aras populasi yang disemak semula ini dirujuk sebagai 'rebased'. Pada masa yang sama semakan semula dibuat bagi data SIPIIM 2021. Bagi perincian penjadualan siri data semakan semula, sila layari <https://newss.statistics.gov.my/>.

11. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

11.1 Rangka kerja konseptual guna tenaga informal¹

Unit pengeluaran mengikut jenis pertubuhan	Rangka kerja konseptual guna tenaga informal ^(a)								
	Bekerja sendiri		Majikan		Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji	Pekerja		Ahli koperasi pengeluar ^(d)	
	I	F	I	F	I	I	F	I	F
Pertubuhan Sektor Formal					1	2			
Pertubuhan Sektor Informal ^(b)	3		4		5	6	7	8	
Isi Rumah ^(c)	9					10			



Guna tenaga tidak wujud dalam jenis unit pengeluaran



Guna tenaga formal



Guna tenaga informal

Pekerjaan informal (1-6, 8-10)

Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal (3-8)

Pekerjaan informal di luar sektor informal (1, 2, 9-10)

Nota:

I - Informal

F - Formal

a - Sel yang berwarna hitam merujuk kepada pekerjaan, mengikut definisi tidak wujud dalam unit pengeluaran berkenaan.

Sel yang berwarna kuning merujuk kepada pekerjaan formal. Sel yang berwarna putih merujuk kepada pelbagai jenis pekerjaan informal.

b - Berdasarkan takrif 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (tidak termasuk isi rumah yang menggaji pekerja).

c - Isi rumah yang mengeluarkan produk (khususnya untuk kegunaan sendiri) dan isi rumah yang menggaji pekerja.

d - Ahli koperasi pengeluar dan sel 8 tidak diliputi di Malaysia.

Merujuk kepada Pertubuhan Perburuhan Antarabangsa (ILO), sektor informal ditakrifkan sebagai subset kepada perusahaan isi rumah tidak didaftarkan (*household unincorporated enterprises*²). Definisi terperinci bagi sektor informal adalah seperti berikut:

1 Measuring Informality: A Statistical Manual on the Informal Sector and Informal Employment, International Labour Organization (ILO)

2 United Nations, System of National Accounts, 2008, 2009

- *“The informal sector may be broadly characterised as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organisation, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale; and*
- *Production units of the informal sector have the characteristic features of household enterprises. The fixed and other assets used do not belong to the production units as such but to their owners. The units as such cannot engage in transactions or enter into contracts with other units, nor incur liabilities, on their own behalf. The owners have to raise the necessary finance at their own risk and are personally liable, without limit, for any debts or obligations incurred in the production process. Expenditure for production is often indistinguishable from household expenditure. Similarly, capital goods such as buildings or vehicles may be used indistinguishably for business and household purposes.”*

11.2 Pekerjaan Informal

Pekerjaan informal terdiri daripada:

- Majikan yang memiliki pertubuhan di sektor informal;
- Bekerja sendiri yang memiliki pertubuhan di sektor informal dan isi rumah;
- Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji dalam sektor formal atau informal. Golongan ini dikelaskan sebagai pekerjaan informal kerana pekerja keluarga tidak menanda tangani sebarang kontrak bertulis dan tidak terikat dengan perundangan buruh, peraturan keselamatan sosial dan perjanjian kolektif (*collective agreements*); dan
- Pekerja informal sama ada dalam pertubuhan sektor formal, pertubuhan sektor informal atau pekerja isi rumah bergaji. Pekerja informal adalah mereka yang tidak mempunyai kontrak penggajian serta tidak menerima sumbangan KWSP atau PERKESO atau cuti tahunan bergaji atau cuti sakit bergaji atau cuti bersalin bergaji atau perlindungan kesihatan daripada majikan.

11.3 Guna Tenaga dalam Sektor Informal

Bekerja sendiri, majikan, pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji dan pekerja swasta yang tidak sebarang mempunyai kontrak penggajian serta tidak menerima sumbangan KWSP atau PERKESO atau cuti tahunan bergaji atau cuti sakit bergaji atau cuti bersalin bergaji atau perlindungan kesihatan daripada majikan dan bekerja di unit pengeluaran sektor informal.

11.4 Unit Pengeluaran

Isi Rumah ditakrifkan sebagai seorang atau sekumpulan orang yang bersaudara atau tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dan membuat peruntukan yang sama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup lain serta melakukan aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan bagi domestik (MSIC 5D: 97000).

Sektor Informal merupakan pertubuhan di sektor informal meliputi pertubuhan informal yang memenuhi kriteria seperti berikut:

- i. Pertubuhan yang tidak berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM), badan profesional atau Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (Sabah dan Sarawak);
- ii. Semua atau sekurang-kurangnya satu barangan atau perkhidmatan adalah untuk jualan atau transaksi barter;
- iii. Saiz pekerja kurang daripada 10 orang dan tidak berdaftar di bawah perundangan; dan

Cut-off 10 orang pekerja dibuat berdasarkan Akta Pembangunan Sumber Manusia 2001 yang memberikan kebenaran kepada majikan yang mempunyai pekerja kurang daripada 10 orang selama tiga bulan berturut-turut untuk membatalkan pendaftarannya dengan perbadanan dan dikecualikan daripada dikenakan levi.

Sektor Formal adalah selain unit pengeluaran isi rumah dan sektor informal.

11.5 Kadar guna tenaga dalam sektor informal

Kadar guna tenaga dalam sektor informal ditakrifkan sebagai guna tenaga bagi tidak termasuk pertanian atau termasuk pertanian yang bekerja dalam sektor informal. Indikator ini dikira menggunakan formula berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar guna tenaga dalam sektor informal bagi termasuk pertanian (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal termasuk pertanian}}{\text{Jumlah guna tenaga}} \times 100 \\ \text{Kadar guna tenaga dalam sektor informal bagi tidak termasuk pertanian (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian}}{\text{Guna tenaga bagi tidak termasuk pertanian}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

11.6 Kadar pekerjaan informal

Kadar pekerjaan informal ditakrifkan sebagai pekerjaan bagi tidak termasuk pertanian atau termasuk pertanian yang bekerja dalam sektor informal. Indikator ini dikira menggunakan formula berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar pekerjaan informal bagi termasuk pertanian (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Pekerjaan informal termasuk pertanian}}{\text{Jumlah guna tenaga}} \times 100 \\ \text{Kadar pekerjaan informal bagi tidak termasuk pertanian (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Pekerjaan informal tidak termasuk pertanian}}{\text{Guna tenaga bagi tidak termasuk pertanian}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

11.7 Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun

Pengiraan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun adalah berdasarkan kepada fungsi eksponen seperti berikut:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln \left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_o} \right)}{t - o} \times 100$$

di mana;

CAGR kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun

Y_t bilangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tahun semasa

Y_o bilangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tahun sebelumnya

$t - o$ tempoh masa

11.8 Taraf pekerjaan

Merujuk kepada kedudukan atau taraf seseorang yang bekerja di dalam pertubuhan atau organisasi di mana beliau bekerja. Penduduk yang bekerja dikelaskan mengikut taraf guna tenaga berikut:

i. Majikan

Seorang yang menjalankan sesuatu perniagaan, perusahaan ladang atau perniagaan lain dan menggaji seorang pekerja atau lebih untuk menolongnya.

ii. Pekerja

Seorang yang bekerja untuk majikan sektor swasta dan menerima ganjaran tetap seperti upah, gaji, komisen, tip atau upahan yang berbentuk mata benda.

iii. Bekerja sendiri

Seorang yang mengusahakan ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaan sendiri tanpa menggaji pekerja di ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaannya.

iv. Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji

Seorang yang bekerja tanpa menerima sebarang bayaran atau upah di ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaan yang dijalankan oleh ahli keluarganya yang lain.

11.9 Aktiviti Ekonomi

Aktiviti ekonomi dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 versi 1.0 yang berasaskan kepada *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4*. Pengelasan industri seseorang merujuk kepada aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan utama.

i. Kategori aktiviti ekonomi adalah seperti berikut:

Seksyen	Keterangan
A	Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan
B	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian
C	Pembuatan
D	Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara
E	Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan
F	Pembinaan
G	Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal
H	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan

Seksyen	Keterangan
I	Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman
J	Maklumat dan komunikasi
K	Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful
L	Aktiviti hartanah
M	Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal
N	Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan
O	Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib
P	Pendidikan
Q	Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial
R	Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi
S	Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain
T	Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan
U	Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah

- ii. Aktiviti ekonomi dalam ringkasan penemuan dan jadual merupakan klasifikasi semula aktiviti ekonomi seperti berikut:

Aktiviti Ekonomi	Seksyen
Pertanian	A
Pembuatan	C
Pembinaan	F
Perkhidmatan	
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal	G
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan	H
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman	I
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan	N
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial	Q
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain	J, K, L, M, P, R & S
Lain-lain	B, D, E, O, T & U

Kategori 'Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain' yang dipaparkan dalam laporan ini merangkumi aktiviti ekonomi Maklumat dan Komunikasi (J); Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful (K); Aktiviti hartanah (L); Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal (M); Pendidikan (P); Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi (R); dan Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain (S) manakala kategori 'Lain-lain' pula merangkumi Perlombongan dan pengkuarian (B); Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara (D); Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan (E); Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib (O); Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan (T); dan Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah (U).

Seperti STB, Survei Sektor Informal tidak mengelaskan aktiviti pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan sara hidup untuk kegunaan isi rumah sendiri

sebagai penduduk yang aktif dalam ekonomi. Oleh itu, klasifikasi MSIC 2008 bagi Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan; aktiviti mengeluarkan barangan dan perkhidmatan yang tidak dapat dibezakan oleh isi rumah untuk kegunaan sendiri hanya mengambil kira Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan.

11.10 Kategori pekerjaan

Kategori pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2020 yang berasaskan kepada *International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008* (ISCO-08).

i. Kategori pekerjaan adalah seperti berikut:

MASCO 2020	
1	Pengurus
2	Profesional
3	Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu
4	Pekerja sokongan perkeranian
5	Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan
6	Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan
7	Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan
8	Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang
9	Pekerja asas

ii. Kategori pekerjaan dalam ringkasan penemuan dan jadual merupakan klasifikasi semula pekerjaan seperti berikut:

Kategori Pekerjaan	1 Digit MASCO
Pengurus dan Profesional	1 & 2
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu	3
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan	5
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan	7
Pekerja asas	9
Lain-lain	4, 6 & 8

Kategori 'Lain-lain' yang dipaparkan dalam laporan ini merangkumi pekerjaan seperti Pekerja sokongan perkeranian, Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan dan Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang.

Bagi seseorang yang mempunyai lebih daripada satu pekerjaan, hanya pekerjaan yang mengambil masa terbanyak semasa tempoh rujukan STB dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya. Jika masa bekerja bagi tiap-tiap pekerjaan itu sama, maka pekerjaan yang menghasilkan pendapatan yang tertinggi adalah pekerjaan utamanya. Dalam kes di mana bilangan jam bekerja dan pendapatannya adalah sama bagi setiap pekerjaan, pekerjaan di mana dia telah bekerja paling lama dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya.

11.11 Jam bekerja

Merujuk kepada jumlah bilangan jam bekerja semasa tempoh rujukan.

11.12 Pencapaian pendidikan

Merujuk kepada peringkat tertinggi seseorang itu telah menamatkan atau sedang mengikuti persekolahan di institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi. Ia dikategorikan seperti berikut:

i. Tiada pendidikan rasmi

Mereka yang tidak pernah menghadiri mana-mana institusi pendidikan yang memberikan pendidikan secara rasmi.

ii. Rendah

Mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Darjah 1 hingga 6 atau yang setaraf dengannya.

iii. Menengah

Mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan di peringkat Tingkatan 1 hingga Tingkatan 5 (termasuk kelas peralihan), *General Certificate of Secondary Education* (GCSE) 'O' Level atau yang setaraf dengannya. Turut termasuk dalam kategori ini ialah program kemahiran asas di institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal yang mana tempoh pengajian adalah sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan seperti GIATMARA.

iv. Tertiari

Mereka yang telah mencapai peringkat tertinggi selepas Tingkatan 5.

11.13 Sijil tertinggi diperoleh

Merujuk kepada sijil tertinggi diperoleh daripada institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi dan disesuaikan berasaskan ***International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)*** seperti berikut:

i. SPM dan ke bawah

- **UPSR/UPSRA atau yang setaraf** - merujuk kepada Ujian Penilaian Sekolah Rendah, Ujian Penilaian Sekolah Rendah Agama atau yang setaraf;
- **PT3/PMR/SRP/LCE/SRA atau yang setaraf** - merujuk kepada Pentaksiran Tingkatan 3, Penilaian Menengah Rendah, Sijil Rendah Pelajaran, *Lower Certificate of Education*, Sijil Rendah Agama atau yang setaraf; dan
- **SPM atau yang setaraf** - merujuk kepada Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia atau yang setaraf (*Senior Cambridge Certificate*, *GSCE 'O' Level* dan Sijil Pelajaran Vokasional Malaysia). Termasuk sijil kemahiran asas yang diperoleh dari institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal yang mana tempoh pengajian adalah sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan seperti sijil GIATMARA.

ii. STPM atau sijil

- **STPM atau yang setaraf** - merujuk kepada Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia, *Higher School Certificate* atau kelulusan yang setaraf (Sijil Tinggi Agama dan *General Certificate of Education 'A' Level*); dan
- **Sijil** - merujuk kepada sijil yang diperoleh daripada kolej, politeknik atau institusi-institusi lain yang menawarkan pendidikan rasmi. Tempoh pensijilan adalah tidak kurang daripada enam bulan.

iii. Diploma

Merujuk kepada diploma atau sijil setaraf dengannya dan diperoleh selepas kategori (i) atau (ii) daripada universiti, kolej, maktab atau politeknik sebelum peringkat ijazah.

iv. Ijazah

Merujuk kepada ijazah (Ijazah Sarjana Muda, Sarjana atau Doktor Falsafah) yang diperoleh dari institusi pengajian tinggi awam atau swasta atau yang setaraf.

v. Tiada sijil/Tidak berkenaan

- **Tiada sijil** - merujuk kepada mereka yang masih di bangku sekolah atau tamat persekolahan tanpa memperoleh sebarang sijil; dan
- **Tidak berkenaan** - merujuk kepada mereka yang tiada pendidikan rasmi.

12. KEBOLEHPERCAYAAN STATISTIK

Statistik yang dijana berdasarkan survei yang dijalankan secara sampel berkebarangkalian tertakluk kepada dua jenis ralat iaitu ralat pensampelan dan ralat bukan pensampelan.

12.1 Ralat pensampelan

Ralat pensampelan berpunca daripada anggaran berasaskan sampel berkebarangkalian berbanding populasi. Ralat ini boleh diukur dengan menggunakan Ralat Piawai Relatif (*Relatif Standard Error, RSE*) dan dinyatakan dalam bentuk peratusan. Ia digunakan sebagai penunjuk kepada kepersisan anggaran parameter yang dikaji. Ini memberi gambaran tahap variasi anggaran pembolehubah yang dianggarkan melalui survei berbanding dengan parameter populasi.

Anggaran ralat pensampelan telah dikira secara berasingan bagi beberapa pembolehubah penting di peringkat nasional dan negeri seperti di jadual bahagian C: Ralat Piawai Relatif. Bagi Survei Sektor Informal 2025, bilangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal tidak termasuk pertanian adalah 1,395.8 ribu orang, dengan RSE 0.9 peratus dan ralat piawai (*Standard Error, SE*) ialah 12.2 ribu. Pada 95 peratus selang keyakinan ($\alpha = 0.05$), bilangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal dianggarkan berada di antara 1,371.9-1,419.8 ribu orang.

Statistik yang dibentangkan di peringkat terperinci adalah tertakluk kepada ralat pensampelan yang tinggi dan mungkin tidak mencerminkan keadaan sebenar, oleh itu harus digunakan dengan berhati-hati.

12.2 Ralat bukan pensampelan

Ralat ini boleh berpunca daripada liputan survei yang tidak lengkap, kelemahan rangka, ralat maklum balas, tiada respons dan kesilapan semasa prosesan sama ada di peringkat penyuntingan, pengekodan atau tangkapan data. Bagi memastikan kualiti data berada pada tahap yang tinggi, beberapa langkah pentadbiran telah diambil supaya ralat bukan pensampelan berada di tahap minimum.

Antaranya melalui latihan intensif kepada penyelia dan penemuramah. Selain daripada itu, penyeliaan yang rapi dan semakan kualiti secara rawak dijalankan ke atas isi rumah yang diliputi untuk memastikan kesahihan maklum balas yang dicatatkan.

Bagi mengatasi kes tiada respons yang berpunca daripada beberapa sebab seperti TK kosong, tiada penghuni dirumah, enggan kerjasama atau TK tidak layak diliputi dalam survei, maka penganggaran saiz sampel penyiasatan ini telah mengambil kira semua kemungkinan tersebut.

Pengemaskinian rangka pensampelan yang dilaksanakan dari semasa ke semasa telah dapat mengurangkan kadar tiada respons yang berpunca daripada TK kosong. Publisiti yang meluas dilaksanakan melalui media elektronik serta media cetak bagi mengurangkan kes tiada penghuni di rumah dan enggan bekerjasama.

Selain daripada itu, di peringkat prosesan data, semakan konsistensi bagi setiap pembolehubah dan proses validasi telah dilaksanakan secara sistematik bagi meminimumkan kesemua ralat bukan pensampelan.

13. PERSEMBAHAN STATISTIK

13.1 Statistik di dalam laporan ini dipersembahkan pada peringkat nasional meliputi tajuk berikut:

- i. jantina;
- ii. strata;
- iii. taraf pekerjaan;
- iv. aktiviti ekonomi;
- v. kategori pekerjaan;
- vi. kumpulan umur;
- vii. pencapaian pendidikan;
- viii. sijil tertinggi diperoleh;
- ix. negeri; dan
- x. jenis tempat kerja (hanya untuk guna tenaga dalam sektor informal).

13.2 Statistik guna tenaga dalam sektor informal dan pekerjaan informal di peringkat negeri yang disusun dalam laporan ini pula terdiri daripada tiga belas buah negeri

dan tiga Wilayah Persekutuan. Namun, statistik bagi Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan dan Putrajaya tidak diterbitkan memandangkan bilangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal dan pekerjaan informal yang diperoleh adalah terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran.

14. PEMBUNDARAN ANGGARAN

Hasil tambah bagi sesuatu kategori mungkin tidak sentiasa sama dengan jumlah yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual yang berkaitan kerana pembundaran secara bebas kepada satu titik perpuluhan. Walau bagaimanapun, perbezaan adalah tidak ketara.

15. NOTA, SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

- Kosong/tiada kes
- W.P. Wilayah Persekutuan
- 0.0 Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan (kurang daripada 0.05 peratus)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 *The statistics in this report is based on Informal Sector Survey conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia. The implementation of the survey is based on the guidelines and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO) with reference to the Measuring Informality: A Statistical Manual on the Informal Sector and Informal Employment.*
- 1.2 *The implementation of this survey is integrated with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is conducted on a monthly basis to provide statistics on employment in informal sector and informal employment at the national level. Starting 2013, this survey is conducted biennially. A comprehensive and systematic approach in the data collection and processing has been maintained over a period of time in order to obtain comparative statistical time series.*
- 1.3 *This technical note provides a detailed explanation of the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the implementing the Informal Sector Survey to assist users to better understand the employment profile in the informal sector and informal employment collected through household approach.*

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

- 2.1 *The objective of this survey is to obtain the profiles of employment in the informal sector and informal employment based on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.*
- 2.2 *In addition, it intends to obtain an estimate of the size of employment in the informal sector, which is an input to measure the contribution of the informal sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through Labour Input Method. This is in line with the aim to ensure that the contribution of non-observed activities could be measured and further to be taken into account in the compilation of a country's GDP.*

3. METHOD OF COLLECTION

- 3.1 *Informal Sector Survey uses the face-to-face interview method. During the survey period, trained interviewers will visit selected living quarters to collect information of all household members' including demographic, social and economic particulars. In additions, detailed information on informal employment is collected for household members aged 15 years and above.*
- 3.2 *Field operation checks are undertaken to identify and correct any possibility of errors or omissions at the time of the survey is conducted. In addition, selected households are interviewed again to check the quality of data collection operation.*
- 3.3 *A total of 25 per cent of the selected samples were repeated interviews using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) method.*

4. QUESTIONNAIRE

- 4.1 *The survey questionnaire is designed to collect information on household members aged 15 years and above with status in employment as an employer, private sector employee, own account worker and unpaid family worker. Household members will be asked for information on the characteristics of the enterprise where the household members work as follows:*
- i. the number of employees in the enterprise where the household members work;*
 - ii. registration status of the enterprise;*
 - iii. form of enterprise registration; and*
 - iv. enterprise/establishment status whether profit oriented or non-profit (examples of such non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or social institution, etc.)*
- 4.2 *For household members who were private employees, the following questions will be asked:*
- i. employed through an agreement or a written contract; and*
 - ii. employment benefits received such as contribution in the Employees Provident Fund (EPF), contribution in the Social Security Organisation (SOCSO), paid annual leave, paid sick leave and paid maternity/paternity leave.*
- 4.3 *Details on members' demographic and socio-economic characteristics will be extracted from LFS questionnaire.*

5. REFERENCE PERIOD

The reference period of the survey is the same as the LFS which refers to seven days (week) preceding the commencement date of the interviews, which are 1-7, 8-14 and 15-21 of the respective months.

6. COVERAGE AND SCOPE

- 6.1 *The survey population in the Informal Sector Survey is the same as the LFS, which covers rural and urban areas of all states in Malaysia.*
- 6.2 *The survey population is defined to cover persons who live in private living quarters (LQ) and hence excludes persons residing in institutional LQs such as hotels, hostels, hospitals, prisons, boarding houses and construction work sites.*
- 6.3 *No attempt was made to adjust for the exclusion of the population living in institutional LQs from the independent mid-year post census population estimates although the Informal Sector Survey did not cover the institutional population. Based on the 2020 Population and Housing Census, those living in institutional LQs were less than four per cent of the total population. The percentage was small and did not affect the estimates from the Informal Sector Survey.*

- 6.4 *The survey covers all the work performed in the reference period and informal sector and informal employment information takes into account only the main job.*
- 6.5 *For the purpose of this survey, the usual households' members who were in employment aged 15 years and above must satisfy the following conditions:*
- i. non-government employees; and*
 - ii. employed in any economic activities.*
- 6.6 *Most countries exclude agricultural and related activities from the scope of statistics on the informal sector. For practical data collection purposes, the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) provided the option to exclude agricultural and related activities (ISIC Rev. 4 Category A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing) from the scope of Informal Sector Survey and to measure them separately. Moreover, since 2021, the Informal Sector Survey, Malaysia has covered employment data in the informal sector and informal employment including the Agriculture sector to provide a more comprehensive picture.*
- 6.7 *For analysis purposes, Informal Sector Survey takes into account population in the working age of 15 to 64 years. This is consistent with the LFS which uses the age group for measuring the economically active population.*

7. SAMPLING FRAME

- 7.1 *The frame used for the selection of samples for Informal Sector Survey 2025 is based on the Household Sampling Frame which is made up of Enumeration Blocks (EBs) created for the 2020 Population and Housing Census and was updated from time to time.*
- 7.2 *EBs are geographically contiguous areas of land with identifiable boundaries created for survey operation purposes, which on average contain about 80 to 120 living quarters. Generally, all EBs are formed within gazetted boundaries, i.e. within mukim or local authority areas.*
- 7.3 *The EBs in the sampling frame are also classified by urban and rural areas:*

i. Urban areas

Gazetted areas with their adjoining 'built-up' areas with a combined population of 10,000 or more at the time of the 2020 Population and Housing Census.

Built-up areas

- Areas contiguous to a gazetted area and has at least 60 per cent of their population (aged 15 years and above).*
- The definition of urban areas also takes into account the special development area namely the development area which is not gazetted and can be identified and separated from the gazetted area or built-up area of more than 5 km and a population of at least 10,000 persons where 60 per cent of the population (aged 15 years and above).*

ii. Rural areas

All other gazetted areas with a population of less than 10,000 persons and non-gazetted areas.

- 7.4 *Urbanisation is a dynamic process and keeps changing in line with progress and development. Thus, the urban areas for the 2010 and 2020 censuses do not necessarily refer to the same areas, as areas fulfilling the criteria of urban continue to increase or grow with time.*

8. SAMPLE DESIGN

- 8.1 *A stratified two-stage sample design is adopted that is:*

- i. Primary strata: urban and rural strata; and*
- ii. Secondary strata: states and administrative district within the primary strata.*

- 8.2 *The samples are implemented by selected randomly through two-stage. The first stage units of sample selection are the EBs while the second stage units are the LQs within the EBs. All households and persons within the selected LQs are canvassed. At every stage of selection, the units are selected systematically with equal probability within each level of the secondary strata.*

9. SAMPLE SIZE

- 9.1 *The sample size for this survey is required to represent overall population at the fixed level of analysis and has accounted for the following elements:*

- i. response rate of the previous survey;*
- ii. level of sampling design; and*
- iii. desired error.*

Factors that are taken into consideration to finalise the sample size are cost, time and human resources.

- 9.2 *The sample size of the Informal Sector Workforce Survey 2025 are as follows:*

State	Number of selected EBs	Number of selected LQs
<i>Johor</i>	1,188	9,504
<i>Kedah</i>	1,044	8,352
<i>Kelantan</i>	798	6,384
<i>Melaka</i>	480	3,840
<i>Negeri Sembilan</i>	744	5,952
<i>Pahang</i>	948	7,584
<i>Pulau Pinang</i>	1,116	8,928
<i>Perak</i>	288	2,304
<i>Perlis</i>	684	5,472
<i>Selangor</i>	1,526	12,208
<i>Terengganu</i>	1,668	13,344

State	Number of selected EBs	Number of selected LQs
Sabah	1,155	9,240
Sarawak	720	5,760
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	480	3,840
W.P. Labuan	144	1,152
W.P. Putrajaya	180	1,440
Malaysia	13,163	105,304

10. ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

10.1 Population statistics by characteristics of age group, sex, ethnicity and state were used as benchmark to produce statistics on employment in the informal sector through combined ratio estimated method (adjusted weight and population factor).

- Adjusted weight is used to take into account the non-response cases.
- In multi-stage sampling design, the sample size is a random variable and aggregates directly estimated from the survey can have large sampling errors. External weight is used to minimise sampling error are the population factor. The population factor is obtained through up-to-date estimates of population totals which is used to inflate the various rates and ratios estimated from the survey.

10.2 Two types of population statistics are:

- Projection population to indicate the size and structure of the population in the long term based on certain assumption on the trend of fertility, mortality and migration. These statistics are used as input to formulate future plans and policies; and
- Current population estimates to illustrate the size of the current population and is prepared annually based on the recent data on birth, death and migration.

10.3 The publication of Informal Sector Survey Report 2015, statistics on the employment in the informal sector are estimated based on the 2015 current population estimates compared to the previous approach which used population projections. Therefore, the 2013-2019 statistics reported in this publication have been updated based on the year's population estimates. This publication only reported statistics on employment in the informal sector

10.4 Beginning in 2021, this publication has given a new breath to the Informal Sector and Informal Employment Survey Report with an addition of informal employment statistics.

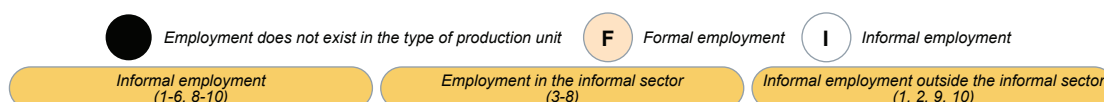
10.5 Starting with the annual release of Informal Sector and Informal Employment Statistics, Malaysia (ISIEM), 2023, the principal statistics are estimated based on the current population estimates of Malaysia. The revision of the ISIEM data is carried out when the most recent Population and Housing Census data of 2020 is available. This census data is then used to revise the ISIEM data to cover additional

information available from the latest Population and Housing Census. This process of incorporating revised population benchmarks is referred to as 'rebasings'. At the same time revisions are made for ISiem 2021. For the details on tabulation of revised data series, please visit <https://newss.statistics.gov.my/>.

11. CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS

11.1 Conceptual framework of informal employment¹

Production units by type of establishment	Conceptual framework of informal employment ^(a)								
	Own-account workers		Employers		Unpaid family workers	Employees		Members of producers' cooperatives ^(d)	
	I	F	I	F	I	I	F	I	F
Formal Sector Enterprises					1	2			
Informal Sector Enterprises ^(b)	3		4		5	6	7	8	
Households ^(c)	9					10			



Note:

I - Informal

F - Formal

a - Cells shaded in black refer to jobs, which by definition do not exist in the type of production unit in question. Cells shaded in grey refer to formal jobs. The white cells represent the various types of informal jobs.

b - As defined by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians resolution (excluding households employing paid domestic workers).

c - Households producing goods exclusively for their own final use and households employing paid domestic workers

d - Members of producers' cooperatives cells 8 are not covered in Malaysia.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the informal sector is defined as a subset of household unincorporated enterprises². The detailed definition of the informal sector is as follows:

- "The informal sector may be broadly characterised as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organisation, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale; and
- Production units of the informal sector have the characteristic features of household enterprises. The fixed and other assets used do not belong to the production units as such but to their owners. The units as such cannot engage in transactions or enter into contracts with other units, nor incur liabilities, on their own behalf. The owners have to raise the necessary finance at their own risk and are personally liable, without limit, for any debts or obligations incurred in the production process. Expenditure for production is often indistinguishable from household expenditure. Similarly, capital goods such as buildings or vehicles may be used indistinguishably for business and household purposes."

¹ Measuring Informality: A Statistical Manual on the Informal Sector and Informal Employment, International Labour Organization (ILO)

² United Nations, System of National Accounts, 2008, 2009

11.2 Informal employment

Informal employment consists of:

- i. Own account workers and employers managing their own establishment in the informal sector. Employment of this group is classified as informal employment considering the organization is an organization in the informal sector;*
- ii. Unpaid family workers in the formal and informal sectors. This group is classified as informal employment since the family workers do not sign any written contracts and are not bound by labor legislation, social security regulations and collective agreements; and*
- iii. Informal employment either in formal sector, informal sector or household. Informal employment is who do not have an employment contract and do not receive contributions to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) or the Social Security Organization (SOCSSO), as well as those who do not receive paid annual leave, paid sick leave, paid maternity/paternity leave or health insurance from their employers.*

11.3 Employment in the Informal Sector

Own account workers, employers, unpaid family workers and private sector employees who do not have any an employment contract and do not receive EPF or SOCCSO contributions or paid annual leave or paid medical leave or paid maternity leave or medical coverage from employers and work in informal sector production units.

11.4 Production Units

Household is defined as a person or group of related or unrelated persons who usually live together and make common provision for food and other living essentials and carrying out activities of households as employers of domestic personnel (MSIC 5D: 97000).

Informal sector are comprises of informal enterprise that meet the following criteria:

- i. The enterprise is not registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM), professional bodies or Local Authority (Sabah and Sarawak);*
- ii. All or at least one of the goods or services produced are meant for sale or barter transaction;*
- iii. The size in terms of employment is less than 10 persons and is not registered under specific form of national legislation; and*

The 10 employee's cut-off is based on Human Resources Development Act 2001 which granted leave to employers with fewer than 10 employees for three consecutive months to cancel its registration with the corporation and exempt from the levy imposed.

Formal Sector are exclude household and informal sector production unit.

11.5 Employment rate in the informal sector

Employment rate in the informal sector is defined as employment exclude agriculture or include agriculture who worked in the informal sector. The indicators are calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Employment rate in the informal sector include agriculture (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Employment in the informal sector include agriculture}}{\text{Total employment}} \times 100 \\ \text{Employment rate in the informal sector exclude agriculture (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Employment in the informal sector exclude agriculture}}{\text{Total employment exclude agriculture}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

11.6 Informal employment rate

Informal employment rate is defined as employment exclude agriculture or include agriculture who worked in the informal sector. The indicators are calculated as followed:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Informal employment rate include agriculture (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Informal employment include agriculture}}{\text{Total employment}} \times 100 \\ \text{Informal employment rate exclude agriculture (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Informal employment exclude agriculture}}{\text{Total employment exclude agriculture}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

11.7 Compounded annual growth rate (CAGR)

Calculation of the compounded annual growth rate based on the exponent function as follows:

$$\text{CAGR} = \frac{\ln \left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_o} \right)}{t - o} \times 100$$

where by;

CAGR compounded annual growth rate

Yt number of employment in the informal sector in the current year

Yo number of employment in the informal sector in the previous year

t - o number of period

11.8 Status in employment

Refers to the position or status of an employed person within the enterprise/ establishment or organisation for which he/she worked. Employed persons are classified according to the following employment status:

i. Employer

A person who operates a business, a plantation or other trade and employs one or more workers to help him/her.

ii. Employee

A person who works for a private employer and receives regular remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind.

iii. Own account worker

A person who operates his/her own farm, business or trade without employing any paid workers in the conduct of his/her farm, trade or business.

iv. Unpaid family worker

A person who works without pay or wages on a farm, business or trade operated by another member of the family.

11.9 Economic Activities

Economic activities is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4. A person's industry classification refers to that of his/her principal occupation.

i. The categories of economic activities are as follows:

Section	Description
<i>A</i>	<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>Mining and quarrying</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>
<i>D</i>	<i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i>
<i>E</i>	<i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</i>
<i>F</i>	<i>Construction</i>
<i>G</i>	<i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>
<i>H</i>	<i>Transportation and storage</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>
<i>J</i>	<i>Information and communication</i>
<i>K</i>	<i>Financial and insurance/takaful activities</i>
<i>L</i>	<i>Real estate activities</i>
<i>M</i>	<i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i>
<i>N</i>	<i>Administrative and support service activities</i>
<i>O</i>	<i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</i>
<i>P</i>	<i>Education</i>
<i>Q</i>	<i>Human health and social work activities</i>
<i>R</i>	<i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>
<i>S</i>	<i>Other service activities</i>
<i>T</i>	<i>Activities of household as employers</i>
<i>U</i>	<i>Activities of extraterritorial organisation and bodies</i>

ii. Economic activities for the summary of findings and tables are the reclassification of economic activities as follows:

Economic Activities	Section
Agriculture	A
Manufacturing	C
Construction	F
Services	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	G
Transportation and storage	H
Accommodation and food and beverage service activities	I
Administrative and support service activities	N
Human health and social work activities	Q
Other service activities	J, K, L, M, P, R & S
Others	B, D, E, O, T & U

The category of 'Other service activities' which is featured in this report comprise of the economic activities i.e. Information and communication (J); Financial and insurance/takaful activities (K); Real estate activities (L); Professional, scientific and technical activities (M); Education (P); Arts, entertainment and recreation (R); and Other service activities (S) while the category of 'Others' comprise of Mining and quarrying (B); Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (D); Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (E); Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (O); Activities of households as employers (T); and Activities of extraterritorial organisation and bodies (U).

Like LFS, the Informal Sector Survey does not classify the subsistence goods-and services-producing activities of households as persons who are economically active. Therefore, the classification of industry by MSIC 2008 for Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use only accounted for Activities of households as employers.

11.10 Category of Occupation

The category of occupation is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2020 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008 (ISCO-08).

i. The categories of occupations are as follows:

MASCO 2020	
1	Managers
2	Professionals
3	Technicians dan associate professionals
4	Clerical support workers
5	Service and sales workers
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers

MASCO 2020	
7	Craft and related trades workers
8	Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
9	Elementary occupations

- ii. Category of occupation in summary of findings and tables are reclassification of occupation as follows:

Category of occupation	1 Digit MASCO
Managers and Professionals	1 & 2
Technicians dan associate professionals	3
Service and sales workers	5
Craft and related trades workers	7
Elementary occupations	9
Others	4, 6 & 8

The category of 'Others' which featured in this report comprises of the Clerical support workers and Plant and machine-operators and assemblers.

For a person having more than one job, only the job at which he worked for the longest number of hours during the reference week (LFS) is treated as his principal occupation. Should the number of hours worked for each job is the same, then the job with the highest income is the principal occupation. In cases where the number of hours worked and the income earned from each job are the same, the job at which he was working for the longest period of time is considered as the principal occupation.

11.11 Hours worked

Refers to total number of hours worked during the reference period.

11.12 Educational attainment

Refers to the highest level at which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education. It is categorised as follows:

i. No formal education

Those who never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education.

ii. Primary

Those whose highest level of education attained are from Standard 1 to 6 or equivalent.

iii. Secondary

Those whose highest level of education attained are from Form 1 to Form 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) 'O' Level or equivalent. Also included in this category are basic skill programmes

in specific trades and technical skills institutions whereby the training period is at least six months i.e. GIATMARA.

iv. Tertiary

Those whose highest level of education attained are above Form 5.

11.13 Highest certificate obtained

*Refers to the highest certificate obtained from public or private educational institutions that provides formal education and is adopted from the **International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)** as follows:*

i. SPM and below

- **UPSR/UPSRA or equivalent** - Refers to Ujian Penilaian Sekolah Rendah/Ujian Penilaian Sekolah Rendah Agama or equivalent;
- **PT3/PMR/SRP/LCE/SRA or equivalent** - Refers to Pentaksiran Tingkatan 3, Penilaian Menengah Rendah, Sijil Rendah Pelajaran, Lower Certificate of Education, Sijil Rendah Agama or equivalent; and
- **SPM or equivalent** - Refers to Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia or equivalent (Senior Cambridge Certificate, GCSE 'O' Level and Malaysia Certificate of Vocational Education). This includes basic skill certificate obtained from specific trades and technical skills institutions whereby the training period is at least six months such as GIATMARA certificate.

ii. STPM or Certificate

- **STPM or equivalent** - Refers to Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia, Higher School Certificate or equivalent (Sijil Tinggi Agama and General Certificate of Education 'A' Level).
- **Certificate** - Refers to certificate obtained from college, polytechnic or other institutions which offers formal education. Duration of certification should not be less than six months.

iii. Diploma

Refers to diploma or equivalent certificate obtained after category (i) or (ii) from university, college or polytechnic prior to a degree qualification.

iv. Degree

Refers to degree (Bachelor, Masters or Doctor of Philosophy) obtained from public or private higher institution or equivalent.

v. No certificate/Not applicable

- **No certificate** - Refers to those who are currently attending school or who have completed schooling without receiving any certificate; and
- **Not applicable** - Refers to those who have no formal education.

12. RELIABILITY OF STATISTICS

The statistics generated based on survey conducted with probability sampling are subjected to two types of errors that are sampling and non-sampling errors.

12.1 Sampling error

Sampling error is a result of estimating data based on a probability sampling compared to the population. Such error in statistics is termed as Relative Standard Error (RSE) and is expressed in percentage. This error is an indication to the precision of the parameter under study. In other words, it reflects the extent of variation of sample-based estimates compared to the parameter of population.

Sampling errors of estimates on a few important variables at national and state levels are calculated separately as shown in table part C: Relative Standard Error. For Informal Sector Survey 2023, the number of employments in the informal sector in non-agricultural for Malaysia was 1,395.8 thousand persons with RSE of 0.9 per cent and standard error (SE) of 12.2 thousand. At 95 per cent confidence interval ($\alpha = 0.05$), the number of employments in the informal sector was in the range of 1,371.9-1,419.8 thousand persons.

Detailed cross-tabulation of statistics is subject to high sampling error and might not reflect the actual situation, thus the statistics should be used with caution.

12.2 Non-sampling error

These errors may arise through incomplete survey coverage, weaknesses in the frame, response errors, non-response errors and also errors during processing such as editing, coding and data capture. To ensure high-quality data, several administrative procedures were taken to minimise non-sampling errors.

Intensive training was conducted for the supervisors and enumerators. In addition, close supervision and random checks were carried out on households covered by the enumerators to ensure the validity of the recorded information.

In order to resolve the case of non-response error due to several reasons such as a vacant house, 'no one at home', refusal to co-operate or unqualified LQ, the sample size estimation for this survey has taken into account all those possibilities.

The survey frame is updated regularly to overcome the problem of non-response due to vacant homes. Publicity was carried out widely through electronic and printed media to minimise the case of 'no one at home' and refusal to cooperate.

In addition, at the data processing stage, the consistency checking and validation process has been systematically implemented for each variable in order to minimise the non-sampling error.

13. PRESENTATION OF STATISTICS

13.1 Statistics in this report are presented at the national level comprise the following topics:

- i. sex;
- ii. strata;
- iii. status in employment;
- iv. economic activities;
- v. category of occupation;
- vi. age group;
- vii. educational attainment;
- viii. highest certificate obtained;
- ix. state; and
- x. type of workplace (only for employment in informal sector).

13.2 *Statistics for employment in the informal sector and informal employment at state level compiled in this report consists of thirteen states and three federal territories. However, statistics for the Federal Territory of Labuan and Putrajaya were not published because the number of employment in the informal sector and informal employment was too small to estimate.*

14. ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

The sum of each category may not always equal to the totals shown in related tables because of independent rounding to one decimal place. However, the differences are not obvious.

15. NOTES, SYMBOLS AND SHORT-FORM

- Nil/no cases

W.P. Federal Territory (Wilayah Persekutuan)

0.0 Less than half the smallest unit is shown (less than 0.05 per cent)

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