



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

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STATISTIK EKONOMI TAHUNAN

Annual Economic Statistics

2022

Perkhidmatan Penginapan
Accommodation Services

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



**KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

STATISTIK EKONOMI TAHUNAN
ANNUAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS
2022

PERKHIDMATAN PENGINAPAN
ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden untuk memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai platform yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai jenis data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah medium perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust”.

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Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is “Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust”.

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan ini memaparkan statistik utama bagi perkhidmatan penginapan yang diperoleh daripada Survei Ekonomi Tahunan 2022 bagi tahun rujukan 2021. Liputan industri yang digunakan adalah berdasarkan Seksyen I; Penginapan, Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0, selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4*.

Statistik yang dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah nilai output kasar, nilai input perantaraan, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah dan nilai harta tetap. Statistik ini juga boleh digunakan sebagai sumber rujukan oleh kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta serta individu.

Penerbitan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama membentangkan infografik dan ringkasan penemuan. Bahagian kedua memuatkan jadual terperinci manakala di bahagian ketiga menerangkan aspek teknikal bagi skop & liputan, konsep & definisi untuk memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama yang diberikan oleh responden dan juga semua pihak yang telah menyumbang secara langsung dan tidak langsung dalam menjayakan survei ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan laporan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Mac 2023

PREFACE

This publication presents main statistics on accommodation services of Annual Economic Survey, 2022 for reference year 2021. The statistics represent industry as classified in Section I; Accommodation, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0, in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4.

Statistics reported in this publication are value of gross output, intermediate input, value added, numbers of persons engaged, salaries & wages and value of fixed assets. These statistics are useful as a source of reference by government agencies, economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals.

This publication is divided into three main parts. The first part displays the infographic and summary of findings. The second part shows the detailed statistical table, meanwhile the third part describes technical aspects on scope & coverage and concepts & definitions to assist users in understanding the published statistics.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the co-operation rendered by the respondents as well as all parties who have contributed directly and indirectly in making this survey a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future reports is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

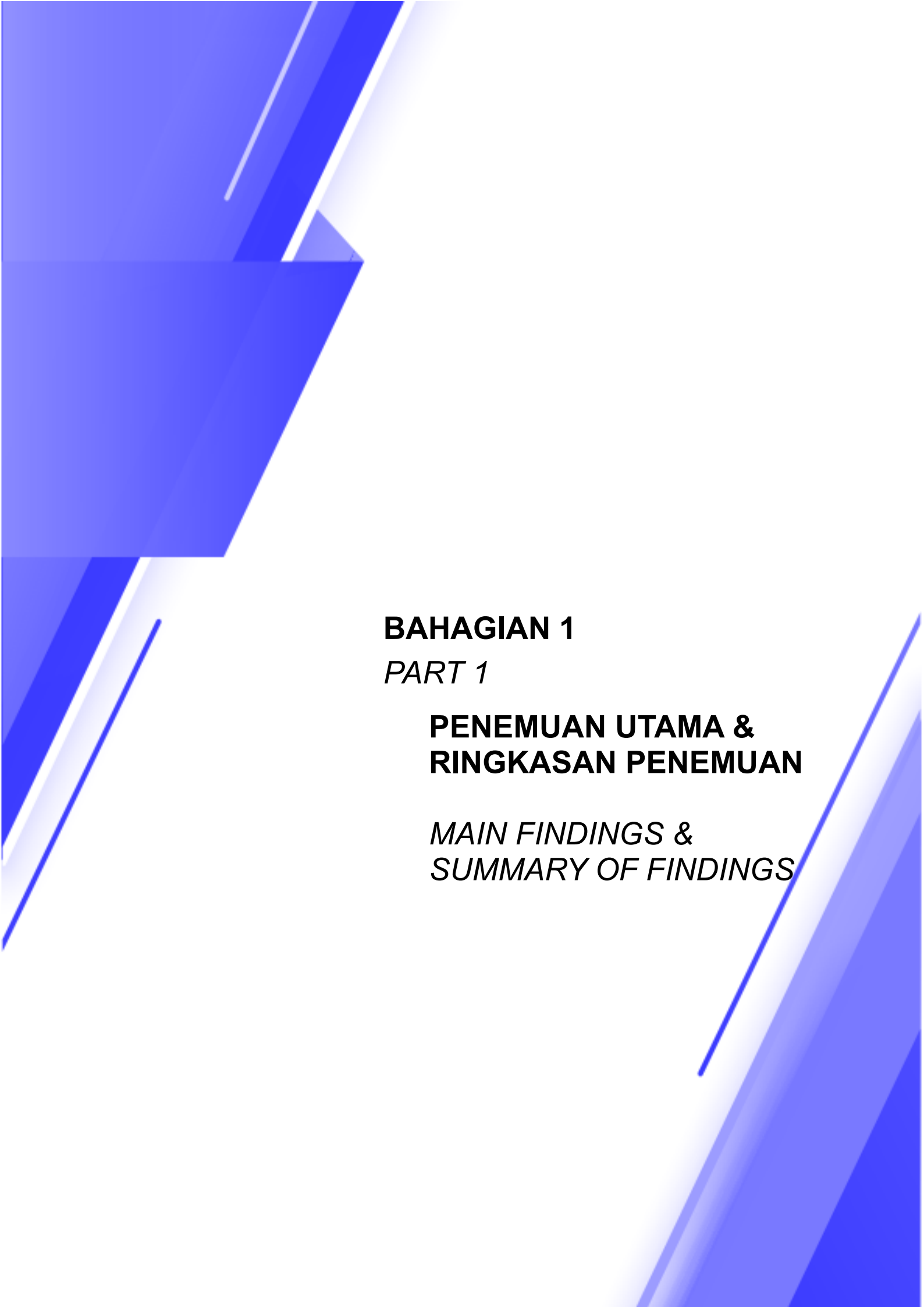
March 2023

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BAHAGIAN 1

PART 1

PENEMUAN UTAMA & RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

MAIN FINDINGS & SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA



MALAYSIA
MADANI

AS 2022

STATISTIK EKONOMI TAHUNAN, 2022 PERKHIDMATAN PENGINAPAN

PENEMUAN UTAMA

Nilai Output Kasar



2021: RM6.7 bilion
2020: RM8.8 bilion

▼ -22.9%

Nilai Input Perantaraan



2021: RM3.0 bilion
2020: RM3.7 bilion

▼ -19.9%

Nilai Ditambah



2021: RM3.8 bilion
2020: RM5.1 bilion

▼ -25.1%

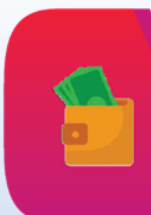
Bilangan Pekerja



2021: 121,815 orang
2020: 135,231 orang

▼ -9.9%

Gaji & Upah Dibayar



2021: RM2.9 bilion
2020: RM3.3 bilion

▼ -12.8%

Nilai Harta Tetap



2021: RM29.1 bilion
2020: RM31.2 bilion

▼ -6.7%

Perubahan Peratusan (%): Tahun ke Tahun



Sumber: Statistik Ekonomi Tahunan, Perkhidmatan Penginapan, 2022,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



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**MALAYSIA
MADANI**

AS 2022

ANNUAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS, 2022 ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

MAIN FINDINGS

Value of Gross Output



2021: RM6.7 billion

2020: RM8.8 billion

▼ -22.9%

Value of Intermediate Input



2021: RM3.0 billion

2020: RM3.7 billion

▼ -19.9%

Value Added



2021: RM3.8 billion

2020: RM5.1 billion

▼ -25.1%

Number of Persons Engaged

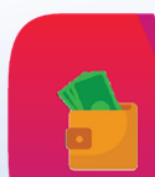


2021: 121,815 persons

2020: 135,231 persons

▼ -9.9%

Salaries & Wages Paid



2021: RM2.9 billion

2020: RM3.3 billion

▼ -12.8%

Value of Fixed Assets



2021: RM29.1 billion

2020: RM31.2 billion

▼ -6.7%

Percentage Change (%): Year on Year

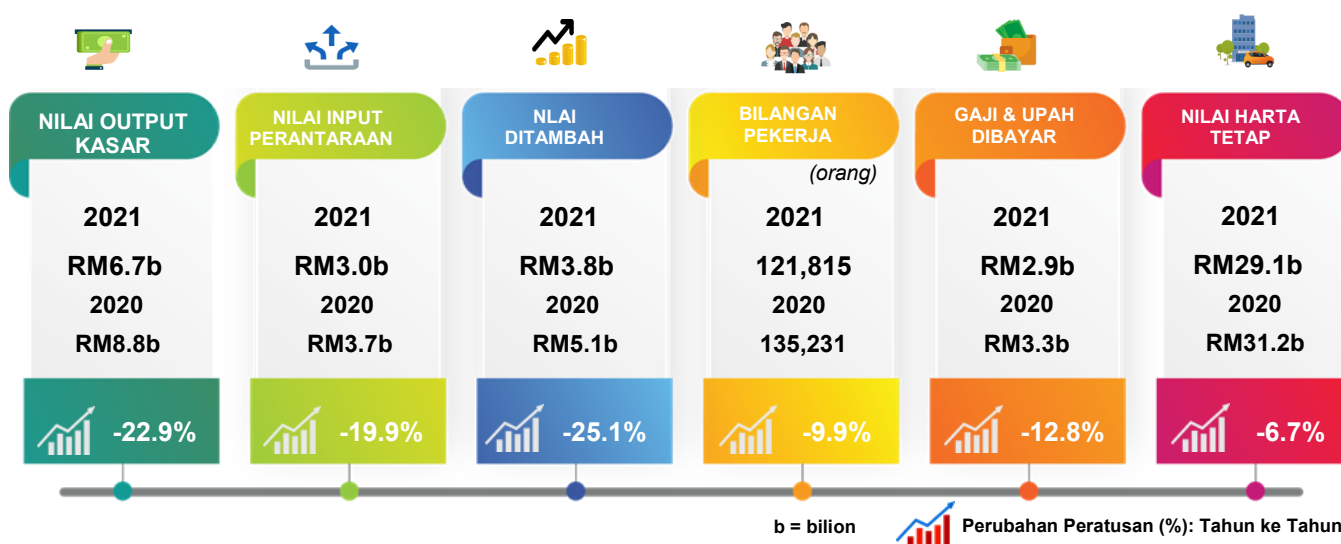
Source: Annual Economic Statistics, Accommodation, 2022,
Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

1. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini memaparkan statistik bagi perkhidmatan penginapan yang diperoleh daripada Survei Ekonomi Tahunan 2022 bagi tahun rujukan 2021. Perkhidmatan penginapan meliputi hotel (termasuk hotel resort); hotel bajet; hotel apartmen; chalet dan rumah rehat, rumah tetamu, hostel, *bed & breakfast* dan tapak perkhemahan. Statistik utama seperti nilai output kasar, nilai input perantaraan, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah yang dibayar dan nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki turut dipaparkan dalam penerbitan ini.

2. PRESTASI PERKHIDMATAN PENGINAPAN

Paparan 1: Statistik Utama bagi Perkhidmatan Penginapan, 2020 dan 2021

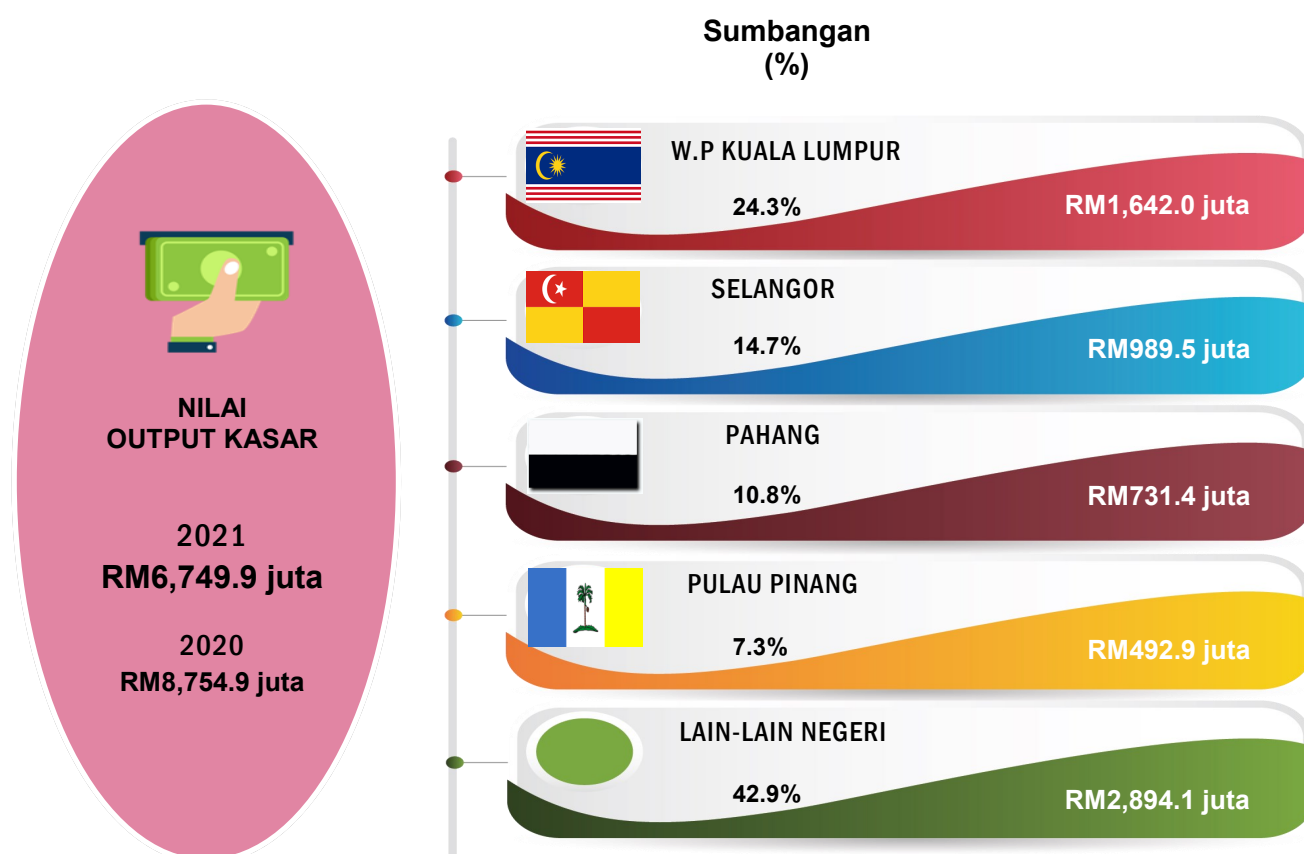


Perkhidmatan penginapan mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM6.7 bilion pada tahun 2021 berbanding RM8.8 bilion pada tahun 2020, berkurang -22.9 peratus. Selaras dengan penurunan nilai output kasar, nilai input perantaraan turut menurun sebanyak RM0.7 bilion untuk mencatatkan RM3.0 bilion (-19.9%), menghasilkan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM3.8 bilion (-25.1%) pada tahun 2021. Bilangan pekerja di sektor ini juga berkurang -9.9 peratus kepada 121,815 orang berbanding 135,231 orang pada tahun 2020. Sementara itu, jumlah gaji & upah yang dibayar pada tahun 2021 adalah RM2.9 bilion berbanding RM3.3 bilion turun -12.8 peratus pada tahun 2020. Nilai harta tetap pada 2021 berjumlah RM29.1 bilion turun 6.7 peratus berbanding RM31.2 bilion pada tahun 2020 seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 1**.

3. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR

Nilai output kasar perkhidmatan penginapan tahun 2021 adalah sebanyak RM6,749.9 juta. W.P. Kuala Lumpur masih kekal sebagai penyumbang utama nilai output kasar bagi perkhidmatan penginapan pada tahun 2021 dengan nilai RM1,642.0 juta iaitu 24.3 peratus sumbangan. Ini diikuti oleh Selangor dan Pahang dengan nilai output kasar masing-masing sebanyak RM989.5 juta (14.7%) dan RM731.4 juta (10.8%) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 2**. Sumbangan bagi ketiga-tiga negeri ini secara kolektif berjumlah RM3,362.9 juta (49.8%).

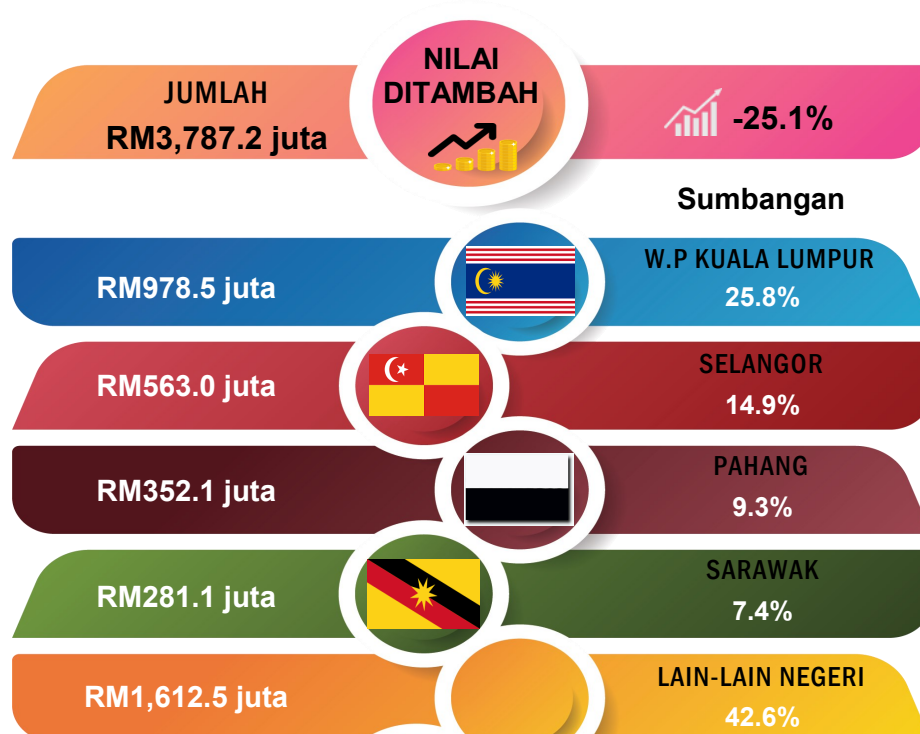
Paparan 2: Nilai Output Kasar bagi Perkhidmatan Penginapan mengikut Negeri, 2021



4. NILAI DITAMBAH

Perkhidmatan penginapan menghasilkan nilai ditambah berjumlah RM3,787.2 juta pada tahun 2021. Prestasi nilai ditambah mengikut negeri pada tahun 2021 menunjukkan tiga negeri iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Selangor dan Pahang sebagai penyumbang utama nilai ditambah perkhidmatan penginapan (**Paparan 3**). W.P. Kuala Lumpur mencatatkan nilai ditambah tertinggi iaitu RM978.5 juta dengan sumbangan sebanyak 25.8 peratus, diikuti Selangor sebanyak RM563.0 juta (14.9%) dan Pahang sebanyak RM352.1 juta (9.3%). Sumbangan nilai ditambah bagi ketiga-tiga negeri ini kepada perkhidmatan penginapan secara kolektif ialah RM1,893.6 juta (50.0%).

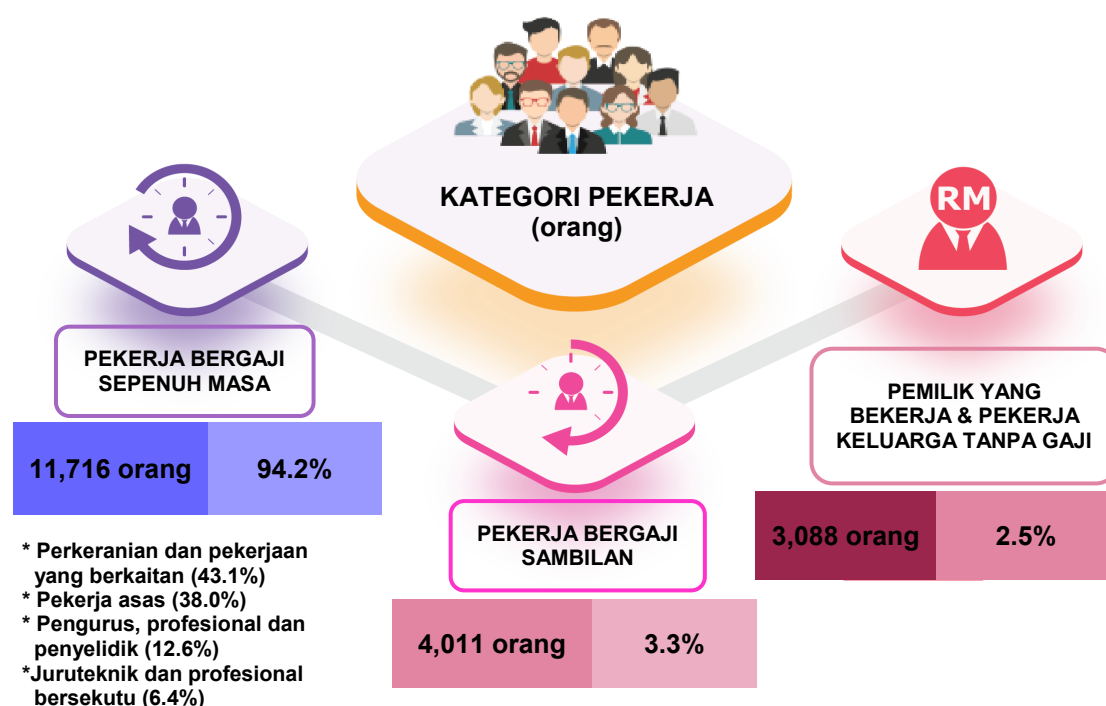
Paparan 3: Nilai Ditambah bagi Perkhidmatan Penginapan mengikut Negeri, 2021



5. BILANGAN PEKERJA DAN KATEGORI PEKERJA

Pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa merekodkan sejumlah 11,716 orang dengan sumbangan 94.2 peratus berbanding pekerja bergaji sambilan (4,011 orang; 3.3%) dan pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji (3,088 orang; 2.5%) seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Paparan 4**. Berdasarkan jumlah keseluruhan pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa, kategori perkeranian dan pekerjaan yang berkaitan merekodkan jumlah pekerja seramai 49,428 orang (43.1%), diikuti oleh pekerjaan asas (45,549 orang; 38.0%) dan pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik (14,403 orang; 12.6%).

Paparan 4: Bilangan Pekerja bagi Perkhidmatan Penginapan mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2021



6. GAJI & UPAH DIBAYAR

Jumlah gaji & upah yang dibayar dalam perkhidmatan penginapan pada tahun 2021 adalah sebanyak RM2,890.5 juta. Kategori perkeranian dan pekerjaan yang berkaitan merekodkan gaji & upah tertinggi iaitu RM1,081.6 juta atau 37.4 peratus daripada keseluruhan gaji & upah yang dibayar. Penyumbang kedua tertinggi adalah kategori pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik dengan RM860.6 juta atau 29.8 peratus diikuti dengan kategori pekerja asas RM659.3 juta atau 22.8 peratus seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 5**.

Paparan 5: Gaji & Upah Dibayar bagi Perkhidmatan Penginapan mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2021

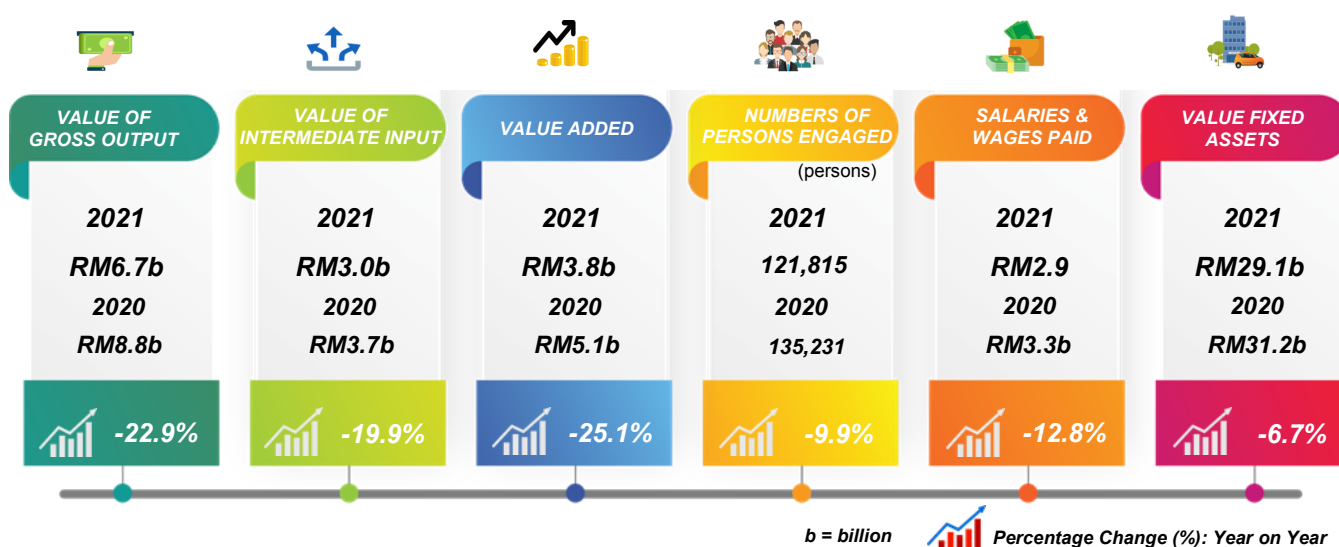
Jumlah Gaji & Upah Dibayar (% sumbangan)		Bilangan Pekerja Lelaki (% sumbangan)		Bilangan Pekerja Perempuan (% sumbangan)	
Perkeranian dan Pekerjaan yang berkaitan					
RM1,081.6 juta	37.4%	23,258 (47.1%)	26,170 (52.9%)		
Pengurus, Profesional dan Penyelidik					
RM860.6 juta	29.8%	9,054 (62.9%)	5,349 (37.1%)		
Pekerja Asas					
RM659.3 juta	22.8%	23,556 (54.1%)	19,993 (45.9%)		
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu					
RM249.5 juta	8.6%	5,835 (79.5%)	1,501 (20.5%)		
Pekerja Bergaji (Sambilan)					
RM39.5 juta	1.4%	1,864 (46.5%)	2,147 (53.5%)		

1. INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics on the accommodation services which obtained from the Annual Economic Survey 2022 for reference year 2021. Accommodation services comprises hotels (including resort hotels); budget hotels; apartment hotels; chalets and rest houses, guest houses, hostels, bed & breakfast and camping grounds. The main statistics such as the value of gross output, value of intermediate input, value added, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages paid as well as value of fixed assets owned is also presented in this publication.

2. PERFORMANCE OF ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Exhibit 1: Principle Statistics of Accommodation Services, 2020 and 2021

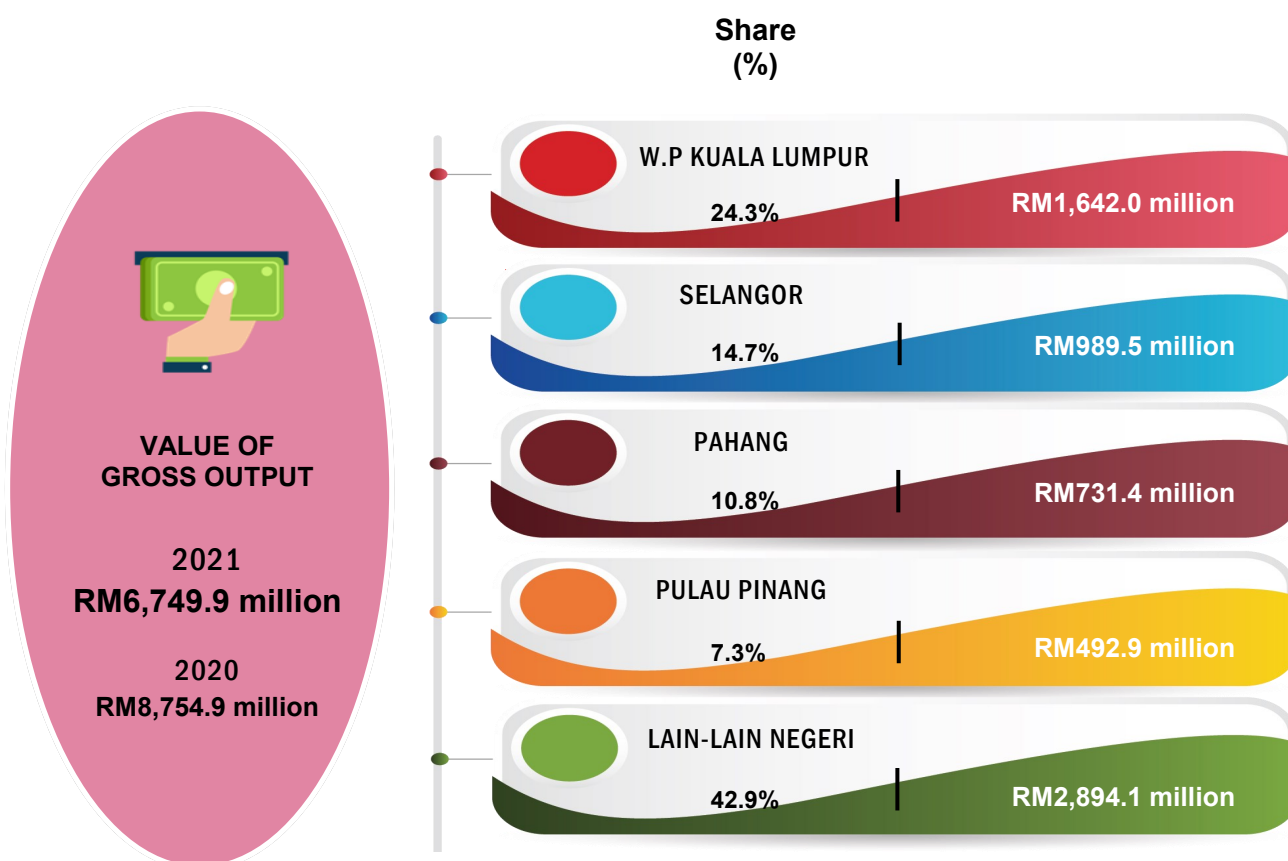


Accommodation services recorded gross output value of RM6.7 billion in 2021 compared to RM8.8 billion in 2020, declined –22.9 per cent. In line with the decline in gross output, the value of intermediate input also decreased by RM0.7 billion to record RM3.0 billion (–19.9%), thus resulting a value added of RM3.8 billion (–25.1%) for the year 2021. The number of persons engaged in this sector also decreased –9.9 per cent to 121,815 persons as compared to 135,231 persons in 2020. Meanwhile, the salaries & wages paid in 2021 amounted to RM2.9 billion compared to RM3.3 billion decreased –12.8 per cent in 2020. The value of fixed assets in 2021 was RM29.1 billion, declined 6.7 per cent against RM31.2 billion in 2020 as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

3. VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT

The gross output value of accommodation services in 2021 amount RM6,749.9 million. W. P. Kuala Lumpur remained as the main contributor to the gross output value for accommodation services in 2021, recorded RM1,642.0 million with 24.3 per cent share. This was followed by Selangor and Pahang with the gross output value of RM989.5 million (14.7%) and RM731.4 million (10.8%) respectively as shown in **Exhibit 2**. These three states contributed RM3,362.9 million (49.8%).

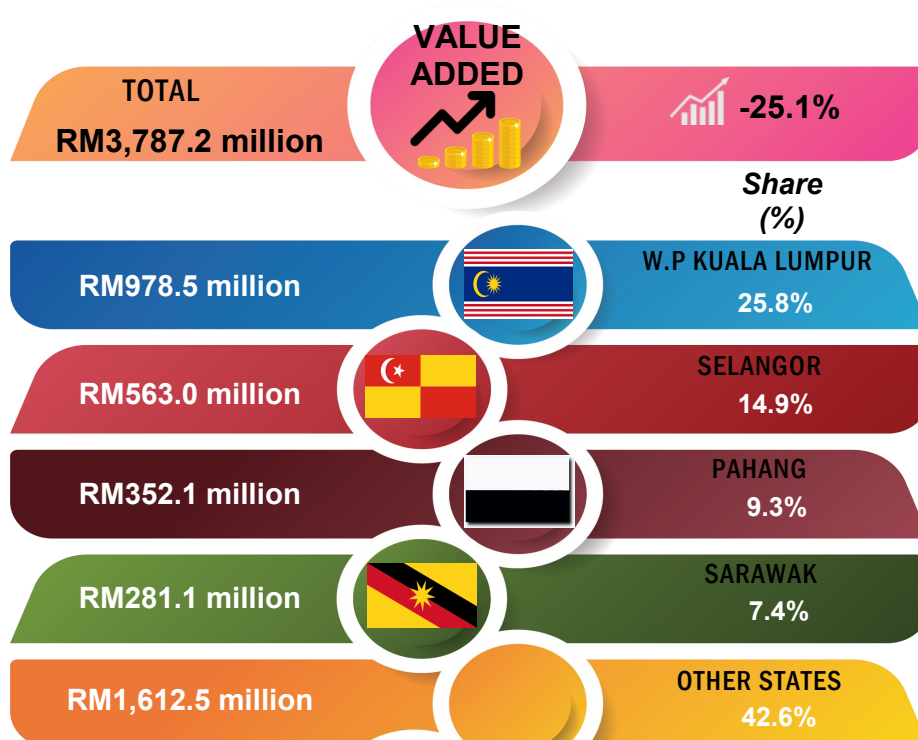
Exhibit 2: Value of Gross Output for Accommodation Services by State, 2021



4. VALUE ADDED

Accommodation services recorded value added of RM3,787.2 million in 2021. Performance of value added by state in 2021 indicated that three states i.e. W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Selangor and Pahang as the main contributors to the value added of accommodation services (**Exhibit 3**). W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest value added of RM978.5 million with a share of 25.8 per cent, followed by Selangor RM563.0 million (14.9%) and Pahang RM352.1 million (9.3%). Collectively, the share of value added to accommodation services for these three states were RM1,893.6 million (50.0%).

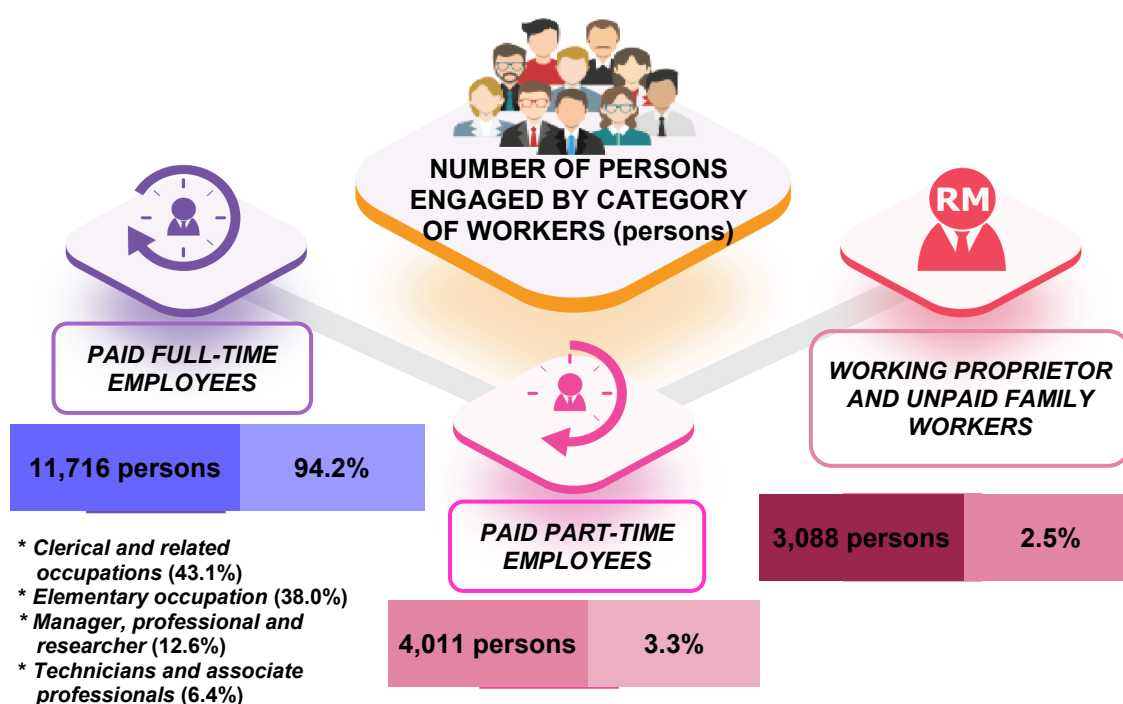
Exhibit 3: Value Added for Accommodation Services by State, 2021



5. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND CATEGORY OF WORKERS

Paid full-time employees recorded a total of 11,716 persons with percentage share of 94.2 per cent, as against to paid part-time employees (4,011; 3.3%) and working owners & unpaid family workers (3,088 persons; 2.5%) as shown in **Exhibit 4**. Based on the total number of full-time employees, clerical and related occupations recorded a total number of workers of 49,428 persons (43.1%), followed by elementary occupations (45,428 persons; 43.1%) and manager, professional and researcher (14,403 persons; 12.6%).

Exhibit 4: Number of Persons Engaged for Accommodation Services by Category of Workers, 2021



6. SALARIES & WAGES PAID

The total salaries & wages paid in accommodation services for the year 2021 amounting to RM2,890.5 million. Clerical and related occupations category recorded the highest salaries & wages of RM1,081.6 million or 37.4 per cent of the overall salaries & wages paid. The second highest contributor was manager, professional and researcher with RM860.6 million or 29.8 per cent followed by elementary occupation RM659.3 million or 22.8 per cent as shown in **Exhibit 5**.

Exhibit 5: Salaries & Wages Paid for Accommodation Services by Category of Workers, 2021

Salaries & Wages paid (% share)		Number of Persons engaged Male (% share)	Number of Persons engaged Female (% share)
Clerical and Related Occupations			
RM1,081.6 million	37.4%	23,258 (47.1%)	26,170 (52.9%)
Manager, Professional and Researcher			
RM860.6 million	29.8%	9,054 (62.9%)	5,349 (37.1%)
Elementary Occupations			
RM659.3 million	22.8%	23,556 (54.1%)	19,993 (45.9%)
Technicians and Associate Professionals			
RM249.5 million	8.6%	5,835 (79.5%)	1,501 (20.5%)
Paid Employees (Part-time)			
RM39.5 million	1.4%	1,864 (46.5%)	2,147 (53.5%)



BAHAGIAN 2

PART 2

JADUAL

TABLES

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Jadual 1: Statistik Utama Perkhidmatan Penginapan, 2015, 2017-2021
Table 1: Principal Statistics of Accommodation Services, 2015, 2017-2021

Tahun <i>Year</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantara <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
2021	6,749,878	2,962,677	3,787,202	121,815	2,890,521	29,065,955
2020	8,754,881	3,697,003	5,057,878	135,231	3,314,715	31,164,000
2019	18,039,473	7,598,974	10,440,498	154,977	4,107,798	40,300,942
2018	16,895,254	7,209,618	9,685,636	146,965	3,806,585	38,272,500
2017	15,829,938	6,807,596	9,022,342	139,410	3,528,801	36,385,703
2015	13,907,199	6,040,732	7,866,466	130,675	3,011,001	32,983,925

Jadual 2: Statistik Utama Perkhidmatan Penginapan mengikut Negeri, 2021
Table 2: Principal Statistics of Accommodation Services by State, 2021

Negeri State	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	6,749,878	2,962,677	3,787,202	121,815	2,890,521	29,065,955
Johor	409,168	171,921	237,247	8,479	213,810	2,608,198
Kedah	444,965	183,731	261,234	8,259	211,800	1,289,379
Kelantan	79,084	34,662	44,422	2,795	37,558	332,794
Melaka	259,314	156,020	103,294	4,910	86,747	1,081,466
Negeri Sembilan	230,395	107,552	122,843	3,513	71,198	368,582
Pahang	731,438	379,358	352,080	10,845	288,888	2,117,415
Pulau Pinang	492,881	231,836	261,045	9,449	271,112	2,057,108
Perak	260,381	108,487	151,893	5,739	113,765	1,058,462
Perlis	21,213	8,476	12,737	518	7,236	14,269
Selangor	989,511	426,516	562,994	13,721	348,514	2,630,569
Terengganu	231,456	94,848	136,608	4,635	89,632	597,544
Sabah	410,073	192,480	217,592	14,091	220,581	3,224,374
Sarawak	426,353	145,239	281,113	10,405	157,339	1,617,960
W.P Kuala Lumpur	1,641,980	663,495	978,485	22,513	727,563	9,837,759
W.P Labuan	46,195	17,931	28,264	963	19,110	103,267
W.P Putrajaya	75,472	40,122	35,350	980	25,668	126,809

Jadual 3: Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah Dibayar Perkhidmatan Penginapan mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2021
Table 3: Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages Paid of Accommodation Services by Category of Workers, 2021

Kategori pekerja <i>Category of workers</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>			Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM '000)
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	121,815	65,830	55,985	2,890,521
Jumlah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji <i>Total working proprietors and unpaid family workers</i>	3,088	2,263	825	-
Jumlah pekerja (sepenuh masa) <i>Total employees (full-time)</i>	114,716	61,703	53,013	2,851,014
Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik <i>Manager, professional and researcher</i>	14,403	9,054	5,349	860,598
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	7,336	5,835	1,501	249,536
Perkeranian dan pekerjaan yang berkaitan <i>Clerical and related occupations</i>	49,428	23,258	26,170	1,081,626
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupation</i>	43,549	23,556	19,993	659,254
Pekerja bergaji (sambilan) <i>Paid employees (part-time)</i>	4,011	1,864	2,147	39,507

Jadual 4: Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah Dibayar Perkhidmatan Penginapan mengikut Kategori Kemahiran dan Jantina, 2021
Table 4: Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages Paid of Accommodation Services by Category of Skills and Sex, 2021

Kategori pekerja <i>Category of workers</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>			Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM '000)
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	114,716	61,703	53,013	2,851,014
*Mahir <i>High-Skilled</i>	21,739	14,889	6,850	1,110,134
**Separa mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	49,428	23,258	26,170	1,081,626
***Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-Skilled</i>	43,549	23,556	19,993	659,254

***Termasuk pengurusan & profesional dan juruteknik & profesional bersekutu**
Includes managers & professionals and technicians & associate professionals

****Termasuk pekerja sokongan perkeranian, pekerja perkhidmatan & jualan, pekerja kemahiran & pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan dan operator mesin & loji pemasangan**
Includes clerical support workers, service & sales workers, craft & related trades workers and plant & machine operators & assemblers

*****Termasuk pekerja asas**
Includes elementary occupations

Jadual 5: Perbelanjaan Modal dan Nilai Harta Tetap Perkhidmatan Penginapan, 2021
Table 5: Capital Expenditure and Value of Fixed Asset of Accommodation Services, 2021

Aktiviti <i>Activities</i>	Perbelanjaan modal <i>Capital expenditure</i>	Pelupusan <i>Disposal</i>	Susut nilai semasa <i>Current depreciation</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
	(RM '000)	(RM '000)	(RM '000)	(RM '000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	1,336,101	210,195	1,163,113	29,065,955
Perkhidmatan penginapan <i>Accommodation services</i>	1,336,101	210,195	1,163,113	29,065,955

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BAHAGIAN 3

PART 3

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

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1. Skop dan Liputan

Survei ini meliputi pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam **perkhidmatan penginapan** yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Hotel dan hotel resort;
- ii. Hotel bajet;
- iii. Hotel apartmen;
- iv. Chalet;
- v. Rumah rehat/ rumah tetamu;
- vi. *Bed and breakfast unit*;
- vii. Asrama;
- viii. Aktiviti penginapan jangka masa pendek yang lain t.t.t.l; dan
- ix. Tapak perkhemahan, taman kenderaan rekreasi dan taman treler.

Keseluruhan liputan survei bagi perkhidmatan penginapan terdiri daripada 8 industri di peringkat 3-digit mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Ver.1.0. Senarai lengkap industri yang diliputi ditunjukkan di **Lampiran**.

2. Sumber Rangka Pertubuhan

Sumber utama rangka statistik perniagaan adalah daripada *Malaysia Statistical Business Register* (MSBR). MSBR adalah senarai pertubuhan/perusahaan yang beroperasi di Malaysia yang merangkumi Daftar syarikat (ROC), Daftar Perniagaan (ROB) dan Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad (LLP) yang berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (CCM) serta pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan pihak berkuasa tempatan dan badan profesional. Senarai di MSBR dikemas kini secara berkala berdasarkan tinjauan dan bancian yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia dan sumber data pentadbiran daripada agensi lain. Sumber utama data pentadbiran adalah daripada Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (CCM), Registrar of Societies (ROS), Kementerian Pelancongan, Seni dan Budaya Malaysia (MOTAC) dan sumber-sumber lain. Selain itu, DOSM juga bekerjasama untuk mendapatkan maklumat terkini daripada agensi lain seperti Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP), Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia, Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri (LHDN), pihak berkuasa tempatan dan badan profesional.

Rangka dikemaskini untuk mengambil kira pertubuhan baru dan sebarang perubahan yang berlaku kepada pertubuhan tersebut seperti tutup, tidak beroperasi, perubahan jenis aktiviti dan lokasi/ alamat pos untuk memastikan maklumat yang terdapat dalam rangka adalah yang paling terkini.

3. Jenis Aktiviti

Perniagaan

Jenis aktiviti perniagaan merujuk kepada aktiviti utama dan sekunder. Aktiviti utama merujuk kepada aktiviti yang mana pertubuhan menumpukan sebahagian besar sumbernya atau memberi sumbangan besar dari segi pendapatan. Aktiviti sekunder didefinisikan sebagai aktiviti sampingan kepada aktiviti utama. Klasifikasi industri bagi pertubuhan adalah berasaskan kepada aktiviti utama dan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0. MSIC 2008 yang diselaraskan dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations dan pengubahsuaian mengikut keperluan tempatan.

4. Konsep dan Definisi

Definisi perkhidmatan penginapan yang diguna pakai dalam penerbitan ini berasaskan kepada Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Ver 1.0:

Perkhidmatan Penginapan

Penginapan merujuk kepada penyediaan tempat penginapan jangka pendek berbayar, sama ada dibuka kepada orang awam atau terhad kepada ahli sebuah pertubuhan tertentu. Ianya tidak termasuk penyewaan tempat tinggal berperabot jangka panjang yang dikelaskan dalam Hartanah.

i. Hotel (termasuk hotel resort)

Hotel termasuk hotel resort) merupakan pertubuhan yang menyediakan penginapan jangka pendek terutamanya kepada pelancong. Hotel juga menyediakan kemudahan sampingan seperti restoran, kolam renang dll. Sesetengah hotel mempunyai kemudahan konferensi dan menggalakkan kumpulan kerja untuk mengadakan konvensyen dan bermesyuarat di lokasi mereka. Pengelasan hotel (termasuk resort) adalah berdasarkan penarafan 3 bintang dan ke atas mengikut sistem pengelasan dikeluarkan oleh Kementerian Pelancongan, Seni, dan Budaya Malaysia.

ii. Hotel bajet

Hotel bajet merujuk kepada penginapan yang mempunyai kemudahan yang terhad berbanding hotel. Kebiasaannya, hotel bajet tidak mempunyai bankuet, dewan persidangan, kolam renang, gymnasium, sauna, kemudahan permainan (*outdoor* dan *indoor*) dan sebagainya. Pengkelasan hotel bajet adalah berdasarkan penarafan 2 bintang ke bawah atau mengikut pengkelasan Orkid yang dikeluarkan oleh Kementerian Pelancongan Malaysia.

iii. Hotel apartmen

Hotel apartmen merupakan pangsapuri atau rumah eksklusif yang dilengkapi dengan perabot. Kebiasaannya hotel apartmen mempunyai lebih ruang, keselesaan dan privasi berbanding hotel.

iv. Chalet

Chalet merujuk kepada konsep premis penginapan yang mana binaannya menggunakan kayu dan dibina secara berasingan. Kebiasaannya chalet dibina di kawasan pelancongan seperti di tepi pantai dan pergunungan.

v. Rumah rehat/ rumah tetamu/ asrama/ *bed & breakfast*/ tapak perkhemahan, taman kenderaan rekreasi dan taman treler

Rumah rehat/ rumah tetamu merujuk kepada rumah persendirian yang telah diubah secara eksklusif untuk tetamu menginap.

Asrama menyediakan penginapan jangka pendek kepada pelajar atau pengembara. Kemudahan yang disediakan adalah katil, bilik air dan ruang menunggu secara berkongsi. Bilik persendirian jarang disediakan. Bayaran sewa asrama biasanya lebih murah berbanding hotel.

Bed & breakfast merupakan pertubuhan yang dijalankan oleh pemilik rumah atau kenalan ahli keluarga yang menetap di rumah tersebut. Tetamu akan menginap di bilik tidur (*private*) pada waktu malamnya dan akan disediakan sarapan di sebelah paginya.

Tapak perkhememahan, taman kenderaan rekreasi dan taman treler merupakan penyediaan penginapan di tapak perkhememahan, taman treler, kem rekreasi, kem memancing dan memburu untuk pelawat yang menginap untuk tempoh masa yang singkat serta penyediaan tapak dan kemudahan untuk kenderaan rekreasi.

5. Tahun Survei

Tahun survei adalah merujuk kepada tahun pelaksanaan survei.

6. Tahun Rujukan

Tahun rujukan bagi penyiasatan ini adalah tahun takwim 2021.

7. Kaedah Pengumpulan Data

Survei ini secara umumnya dijalankan melalui tiga (3) kaedah iaitu :

- i. Kaedah atas talian melalui portal e-aes: Kaedah ini mensasarkan responden yang telah menggunakan kaedah ini bagi survei rutin terdahulu.
- ii. Kaedah kutipan data melalui e-mel/pos/faks/telefon: Kaedah ini mensasarkan responden yang pernah terlibat dengan survei rutin terdahulu. Responden diberi tempoh satu bulan untuk melengkapkan dan mengembalikan borang soal selidik tersebut kepada Jabatan.
- iii. Kaedah kutipan data secara bersemuka: Kerja luar operasi di lapangan dijalankan untuk mendapatkan maklum balas daripada pertubuhan yang belum memberi jawapan dari kedua-dua kaedah di atas dan kaedah ini mensasarkan pertubuhan yang tidak pernah terlibat dengan survei rutin DOSM.

8. Reka bentuk persampelan

Reka bentuk pensampelan bagi survei ini adalah pensampelan rawak strata satu peringkat. Kategori industri tiga (3) digit MSIC di peringkat negeri telah diklasifikasikan sebagai strata manakala pertubuhan sebagai unit pensampelan.

Setiap strata (industri) telah dibentuk kepada empat substrata untuk memastikan sampel yang diagihkan mengambil kira ciri-ciri ekonomi industri tersebut. Substrata utama bersifat heterogen diliputi secara liputan penuh. Manakala, substrata selainnya bersifat homogen disampelkan.

8. Reka bentuk Persampelan (sambungan)

Substrata utama meliputi pertubuhan kategori besar yang mempunyai jumlah hasil yang signifikan dalam industri liputan manakala bagi substrata kedua hingga keempat berdasarkan kategori perusahaan mikro, kecil dan sederhana (PMKS).

9. Saiz Sampel dan Prosedur Penganggaran

Statistik utama yang digunakan untuk penganggaran saiz sampel adalah jumlah hasil. Formula yang digunakan dalam penganggaran saiz sampel bagi strata adalah seperti berikut:

$$n = \frac{(\sum N_i S_i)^2}{V + \sum N_i S_i^2}$$

di mana,

n	=	Saiz sampel
N_i	=	Saiz populasi bagi strata i
S_i^2	=	Varian bagi strata i
V	=	Varian sasaran

$$V = RSE^2 \left(\frac{\bar{Y}_i}{Z} \right)^2$$

di mana,

$\bar{Y}_i$	=	Jumlah hasil bagi strata i
RSE	=	Ralat piawai relatif
Z	=	Nilai aras keyakinan

9. Saiz Sampel dan Prosedur Penganggaran (sambungan)

Sampel akan diagihkan kepada substrata dalam industri liputan dengan menggunakan kaedah *Neyman Allocation* seperti berikut:

$$n_{hi} = \left(\frac{N_h S_h}{\sum N_h S_h} \right) n'_i$$

$$h = 2, 3 \text{ dan } 4$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots k$$

di mana,

n_{hi}	=	Saiz sampel bagi substrata h dalam strata i
N_h	=	Saiz populasi bagi substrata h
S_h	=	Sisihan piawaian bagi substrata h
n_i	=	Saiz sampel bagi strata i
h	=	Substrata
i	=	Strata

Saiz sampel optimum bagi survei ini adalah 79,481 pertubuhan. Pertubuhan kategori besar diliputi sepenuhnya, manakala pertubuhan bagi substrata kedua hingga keempat dipilih secara rawak mengikut kaedah pensampelan bersistematik.

10. Wajaran

Analisis berwajaran disediakan menggunakan wajaran bagi memastikan sampel yang dipilih dapat menggambarkan populasi survei. Wajaran yang diperlukan adalah wajaran di peringkat reka bentuk pensampelan dan wajaran tiada respon.

Wajaran reka bentuk pensampelan pada substrata h adalah seperti berikut :

$$W_h = \frac{N_h}{n_h}, \quad h = 1, \dots, 4$$

di mana;

$$N_h = \text{Bilangan populasi bagi substrata } h; \text{ dan}$$

$$n_h = \text{Bilangan sampel bagi substrata } h$$

Wajaran tiada respons pada substrata h adalah seperti berikut :

$$NRW_h = \frac{1}{\frac{n'_h}{n_h}}, \quad h = 1, \dots, 4$$

di mana;

$$n'_h = \text{Bilangan sampel respons bagi substrata } h$$

$$n_h = \text{Bilangan sampel bagi substrata } h$$

Kaedah pengiraan wajaran reka bentuk pensampelan selepas survei (*adjusted weight*) pada substrata h seperti berikut:

$$W'_h = W_h \times NRW_h, \quad h = 1, \dots, 4$$

di mana;

$$W_h = \text{Wajaran reka bentuk pensampelan pada substrata } h$$

$$NRW_h = \text{Wajaran tiada respons pada substrata } h$$

11. Unit Melapor

Unit pelapor bagi survei ini ialah **pertubuhan**. Sesebuah pertubuhan secara ideal ditakrifkan sebagai “satu unit ekonomi yang bergiat di bawah satu hak milik atau penguasaan tunggal, iaitu di bawah satu entiti yang sah. Ia menjalankan satu jenis subsektor ekonomi utama di satu tempat/ lokasi fizikal”. Setiap pertubuhan diberikan klasifikasi industri berdasarkan aktiviti utamanya dan bukannya mengikut aktiviti syarikat induk.

Setiap cawangan daripada organisasi yang mempunyai beberapa cawangan di lokasi yang berbeza dari segi konsep dianggap sebagai pertubuhan yang berlainan. Pertubuhan berkenaan diminta memberikan penyata yang berasingan bagi setiap kegiatannya dari segi nilai. Walau bagaimanapun, dari segi praktis akaun biasanya disediakan secara berpusat kerana kesukaran untuk memperoleh data yang berasingan bagi setiap unit atau cawangan. Entiti atau ‘enterprise’ ini akan dianggap sebagai satu unit pelapor dan dibenarkan mengemukakan soal selidik yang menggabungkan semua unit atau cawangannya.

12. Nilai Output Kasar

Nilai output kasar **Perkhidmatan Penginapan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan perkara berikut:

Pendapatan daripada perkhidmatan yang diberikan

- + Pendapatan daripada penginapan
- + Jualan makanan dan minuman (termasuk katering)
- + Pendapatan daripada perkhidmatan telekomunikasi
- + Pendapatan daripada dobi dan pencucian, pusat kesihatan/ spa, perkhidmatan padang golf, aktiviti rekreasi dan tempat persidangan (pameran, mesyuarat, konferens dan konvensyen), pelancongan berpandu.
- + Nilai jualan (daripada barang/ bahan yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa proses selanjutnya.
- Kos barang yang dijual (barang/ bahan yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya)
- + Pendapatan dari perkhidmatan pengurusan
- + Pendapatan daripada sewa
- + Perbelanjaan modal ke atas binaan sendiri
- Royalti, hak cipta, yuran pelesenan dan francais
- + Bayaran perkhidmatan cukai/ perkhidmatan yang diterima

13. Nilai Input Perantaraan

Bermula tahun 2014, perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan telah dikeluarkan daripada pengiraan input perantaraan dan diambilkira sebagai perbelanjaan harta selaras dengan penggunaan *Recommendation of System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008*. Nilai input perantaraan **Perkhidmatan Penginapan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan perkara berikut:

Nilai bahan dan bekalan yang digunakan (termasuk bayaran pengangkutan, cukai dan duti yang dibayar)

- + Kos kerja perkhidmatan yang dibuat oleh orang lain (seperti pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan)
- + Tenaga elektrik dan air yang dibeli
- + Nilai bahan pembakar dan pelincir yang digunakan
- + Kos bahan yang dibeli untuk penyajian makanan
- + CBP pada pembelian bersih yang tidak boleh dituntut sebagai cukai input
- + Semua kos input lain yang digunakan (seperti percetakan, pembelian perkhidmatan pengangkutan, perbelanjaan perjalanan, hiburan, pengiklanan, bayaran guaman, bayaran pos, bayaran pengurusan, bayaran sewaan, dll.)
- + Stok awal
- Stok akhir

14. Nilai Ditambah

Nilai ditambah adalah tambahan kepada nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan oleh sesebuah pertubuhan. Nilai ditambah diperoleh daripada perbezaan antara nilai output kasar dengan nilai input perantaraan.

15. Bilangan Pekerja

Bilangan pekerja merujuk kepada bilangan orang yang bekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir bagi tahun rujukan. Bilangan orang yang bekerja dikategorikan seperti berikut:

a. Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif

Kategori ini merujuk kepada semua pemilik perseorangan dan rakan niaga, sambilan atau sepenuh masa, yang bekerja dengan aktif dalam sesebuah pertubuhan itu. Justeru, ia tidak termasuk rakan niaga yang tidak aktif.

**15. Bilangan Pekerja
(sambungan)****b. Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji**

Kategori ini meliputi semua ahli isi rumah kepada pemilik pertubuhan yang melaksanakan kerja tertentu (sepenuh masa atau sambilan) dan bekerja sekurang-kurangnya satu pertiga daripada waktu bekerja biasa yang diamalkan oleh pertubuhan berkenaan tanpa mendapat bayaran secara tetap, sama ada dalam bentuk wang tunai atau harta benda bagi kerja yang dilakukan. Biasanya pekerja berkenaan mendapat makanan, tempat tinggal dan bantuan lain sebagai sebahagian daripada ahli isi rumah pemilik dan terus mendapatnya sama ada mereka bekerja atau tidak di pertubuhan tersebut.

c. Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa)

Ia merujuk kepada semua pekerja bergaji yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya 6 jam sehari dan sekurang-kurangnya 20 hari sebulan.

d. Pekerja bergaji (sambilan)

Ia merujuk kepada semua pekerja bergaji yang bekerja kurang daripada enam jam sehari dan/atau kurang daripada 20 hari sebulan.

16. Kategori Kemahiran

Kategori kemahiran telah dikelaskan berdasarkan Piawaian Pengkelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2020 adalah seperti berikut:

i. Pekerja mahir

Pengurus dan profesional, penyelidik, juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu;

ii. Pekerja separuh mahir

Pekerja sokongan perkeranian, perkhidmatan & jualan, kemahiran & pertukangan yang berkaitan serta operator mesin, loji dan pemasang; dan

iii. Pekerja berkemahiran rendah

Pekerja asas.

17. Nilai Harta Tetap

Harta tetap meliputi semua barangan, baru atau terpakai, aset ketara atau aset tidak ketara yang digunakan secara berulang atau berterusan yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun. Ia termasuk tanah, bangunan dan struktur, alat pengangkutan, komputer dan '*peripheral equipment*', mesin, peralatan serta perabot dan pemasangan lain. Nilai harta tetap awal dan akhir bagi tahun rujukan 2021 adalah berasaskan nilai buku bersih.

Pembelian, pindaan dan pembaikan besar atau perbelanjaan modal pada tahun berkenaan dikira pada nilai kos sebenar yang dibayar. Nilai harta tetap yang dijual dalam tahun semasa juga dikira pada nilai sebenar. Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan turut diambil kira sebagai perbelanjaan harta selaras dengan *System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008*.

18. Pembundaran

Penjumlahan komponen mungkin berbeza dengan angka jumlah kecil atau jumlah besar disebabkan pembundaran.

19. Perubahan Peratusan Tahun ke Tahun

Pengiraan adalah berdasarkan formula berikut;

$$Y_t = Y_o (1 + r)^t$$

Di mana r,

$$r = \left[e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln \left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_o} \right)} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Di mana,

Y_t = Nilai pada tahun semasa

Y_o = Nilai pada tahun sebelum

t = Bilangan tahun, $Y_t - Y_o$

r = kadar pertumbuhan tahunan

20. Simbol dan Singkatan	-	: tiada
	%	: peratus
	&	: dan
	>	: lebih daripada
	<	: kurang daripada
	}	: digabungkan
	RM	: Ringgit Malaysia
	dll.	: dan lain-lain
	spt.	: seperti
	t.t.t.l.	: tidak terkelas di tempat lain
	W.P.	: Wilayah Persekutuan

1. Scope and Coverage *The survey covered all registered establishments engaged in **accommodation services** which included main activities as follows:*

- i. Hotels and resort hotels;*
- ii. Budget hotels;*
- iii. Apartment hotels;*
- iv. Chalet;*
- v. Rest houses/ guest houses;*
- vi. Bed and breakfast units;*
- vii. Hostels;*
- viii. Other short term accommodation activities n.e.c; and*
- ix. Camping grounds/ sites and recreational vehicle parks.*

*Overall, coverage of the survey for accommodation services was 8 industries at 3-digit level under the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008 Ver 1.0. The complete list of industries are shown in **Appendix**.*

2. Source of Establishments

The main source of updating statistical business frame namely Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR). MSBR is a list of establishments operating in Malaysia which includes the Register of Companies (ROC), Register of Business (ROB) and Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM) as well as establishments registered with local authorities and professional bodies. The list in the MSBR is updated regularly based on surveys and censuses conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia and administrative data sources from other agencies. The main source of administrative data is from the Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM), Registrar of Societies (ROS), Ministry of Tourism and culture (MOTAC) and other sources. In addition DOSM also works together to obtain the latest information from other agencies such as the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), the Royal Malaysian Customs Department, the Inland Revenue Board (IRB), local authorities and professional bodies.

The frame is updated to take into account new establishments and to record any changes in the status of the establishments such as closed down, not in operation, change in activity and location/ correspondence address so as to ensure that the frame is at the most current status.

3. Type of Business Activity

Type of business activity refers to both principal and secondary activities. The principal activity refers to the activity to which the establishment devoted most of its resources or activity which derived most of its income. Secondary activities are defined as those incidental or ancillary to the principal activity. The classification of the industry of the establishment is based on the principal activity and is in accordance with the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008 Ver 1.0. The MSIC 2008 conforms to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations, with modifications to suit local conditions.

4. Concepts and Definitions

The definition of accommodation services adopted in this publication is based on the recommendations of the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0:

Accommodation services

Accommodation refers to the provision on a fee of short-term lodging, whether open to the general public or restricted to members of a particular organization. It **excludes** rental of long-term furnished accommodation which is classified in Real Estate.

i. Hotels (including resort hotels)

Hotels (including resort hotels) is an establishments that provide short term accommodation especially for tourists. Hotels also provide services such as restaurants, swimming pools and convention facilities for groups to organize conventions and meetings. The classification of a hotel (including resort) is based on 3 star and above in line with the rating systems used by Motac.

ii. Budget hotels

Budget hotels refer to accommodation that provides limited facilities compared to hotels. Generally, budget hotels do not provide banquet, conference hall, swimming pool, gymnasium, sauna, games facilities (outdoor and indoor) and others. The classification of budget hotels are based on 2 star and below or Orchid rating in line with the rating systems used by Motac.

4. Concepts and

Definitions

(cont.)

iii. Apartment hotels

It is a fully furnished and exclusive apartment or house. An apartment normally provides more space, comfortable and privacy compared to a hotel.

iv. Chalets

Chalets refer to the concept of living accommodation which is constructed using wood and built separately. Normally chalets are built in tourist areas such as beaches and mountains.

v. Resthouses/ guesthouses/ hostels/ bed&breakfast/ camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks

*A rest house/ guest house are a private home which has been converted for the **exclusive** use of guest accommodation.*

***Hostels** provide short term accommodation to students or travelers. Facilities provided are bed with shared common bathrooms and lounge rooms. Private rooms are often unavailable. Rental on hostels are usually less expensive than hotels.*

*A **bed & breakfast** is a lodging typically operated by a house owner(s) or members of their family who live there. Guests will be accommodated at night in private bedrooms and breakfast is served in the morning.*

***Camping grounds/ sites and recreational vehicle parks** is provision of accommodation in campgrounds, trailer parks, recreational camp, fishing and hunting camps for short stay visitors. Also provision of space and facilities for recreational vehicles.*

5. Survey Year

Survey year refers to the year in which a survey was conducted.

6. Reference Year

The reference year of the survey was the calendar year 2021.

7. Method of Data Collection

This survey is generally conducted through three (3) methods, namely:

- i. Data collection method via Online method through the e-aes portal: This method targets respondents who have used this method for previous routine surveys.
- ii. Respondents were given a period of one month to complete and return the questionnaire to the Department.
- iii. Face-to-face data collection method: Field work operation is carried out to get feedback from organizations that have not yet given answers from the two methods above and this method also targets organizations that have never been involved in a routine DOSM survey.

8. Sampling Design

Sampling design of the survey is a one-stage stratified random sampling. Categories of industries at two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5) digit MSIC at state level have been classified as stratum and the establishment as the sampling unit.

Each stratum (industry) has been set up into four substrata to ensure the distributed sample takes into account the economic characteristics of the industry. The main substratum is heterogeneous and was fully covered. Whereas, other substratum that is homogeneous were sampled.

Main substratum includes large establishments that have significant total revenue in the industry while for the second to fourth substratum are based on micro, small and medium enterprise (SMEs) categories.

9. Sample Size and Estimation Procedure

The main statistics used to estimate the sample size is the total revenue. The formula used in the estimation of the sample size for a stratum is as follows:

$$n = \frac{(\sum N_i S_i)^2}{V + \sum N_i S_i^2}$$

where,

- n = Sample size
- N_i = Population size for stratum i
- S_i^2 = Variance for stratum i
- V = Desired variance

9. Sample Size and Estimation Procedure (cont.)

$$V = RSE^2 \left(\frac{\hat{Y}_i}{Z} \right)^2$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Y}_i &= \text{Total revenues for stratum } i \\ RSE &= \text{Relative standard error} \\ Z &= \text{Value of confidence level} \end{aligned}$$

Sample is distributed to substratum of the industry using Neyman Allocation Method as follows:

$$n_{hi} = \left(\frac{N_h S_h}{\sum N_h S_h} \right) n'_i$$

$$h = 2, 3 \text{ and } 4$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots k$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} n_{hi} &= \text{Sample size for substratum } i \text{ of stratum } h \\ N_h &= \text{Population size for substratum } h \\ S_h &= \text{Standard deviation for substratum } h \\ n_i &= \text{Sample size for stratum } i \\ h &= \text{Substratum} \\ i &= \text{Stratum} \end{aligned}$$

The optimum sample size for this survey is 79,481 establishments. Establishments of the large categories were fully covered while establishments of the second to fourth substratum were randomly selected using systematic random sampling.

10. Weight

Weighted analysis is done using sampling weight to ensure that the selected sample can reflect population survey. The weights required are the sampling design weight and non-response weight.

The sampling design weight for the establishment at stratum h is as follows:

$$W_h = \frac{N_h}{n_h}, \quad h = 1, \dots, 4$$

where,

N_h = Total population of substratum h ; and

n_h = Total sample of substratum h

Non response weight to substrata h is as follows:

$$NRW_h = \frac{1}{\frac{n_h}{n_h}}, \quad h = 1, \dots, 4$$

where,

N_h = Total sample response of substratum h ; and

n_h = Total sample of substratum h

The method of calculating the sampling design weight after the survey (adjusted weight) on substratum h as below:

$$W'_h = W_h \times NRW_h, \quad h = 1, \dots, 4$$

where,

W_h = Sampling design weight at substratum h

NRW_h = Non response weight at substratum h

11. Reporting Unit

The reporting unit used in the survey was **establishment**. An establishment is defined as "an economic unit that engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location". Each establishment was assigned to an industry classification based on its principal activity.

Each branch of a multi-branch organisation at a different location was conceptually treated as a different establishment. The establishment was requested to give separate returns for each activity in terms of value. However, if in practice, the accounts were centrally kept such that it was not possible to obtain separate data for each individual unit or branch. That entity or enterprise was treated as a single reporting unit and allowed to submit a consolidated questionnaire covering all units or branches.

12. Value of Gross Output

The value of gross output is defined to include the following items:

Income from services rendered:

- + Receipts from accommodation
- + Sales of meals and beverages (including catering)
- + Income from telecommunication services
- + Income from laundry and cleaning, health centre/ spa, golf course service, recreation activities and event venue (exhibition, meetings, conference and conventions), conducted tours
- + Value of sales (from goods/ materials purchased for resale without further processing)
- Cost of goods sold (goods/ materials purchased for resale without undergoing further processing)
- + Income from management services
- + Rental income
- + Capital expenditure for self produced
- Royalties, copyrights, licensing and franchise fees
- + Service tax/ service charges received

13. Value of Intermediate Input

Effective 2014, research and development expenditure has been removed from calculation of intermediate input and treated as capital asset in line with the recommendation of System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008. The value of intermediate input is defined to include the following items:

Value of materials and supplies consumed (including transport charges incurred, taxes and duties paid)

- + *Cost of industrial work done by others (such as repairs and maintenance)*
- + *Electricity and water purchased*
- + *Value of fuels and lubricants consumed*
- + *Cost of goods purchased for catering*
- + *GST on net purchases are non claimable as input tax*
- + *All other input costs (such as printing, R&D, purchase of transport services, travelling expenses, entertainment, advertising, legal fees, postage, management fees, rental, etc.)*
- + *Opening stock*
- *Closing stock*

14. Value Added

Value added is the increment to the value of commodities and services contributed by the establishment. This value added is derived as the difference between the value of gross output and intermediate input.

15. Number of Persons Engaged

Employment covers all persons engaged during December or the last pay period of the reference year. The number of persons engaged was classified under the following categories:

a. Working proprietors and active business partners

This category refers to all individual proprietors and partners, part-time or full time, who are actively engaged in the work of the establishment. Therefore, it excludes silent and inactive partners.

15. Number of Persons Engaged (cont.)

This is defined as all persons (full-time or part-time) in the household of any of the owners of the establishment who perform a specified job and work for a minimum of one third of the normal working time for the establishment, but do not receive regular payment either in cash or in kind for the work done. Such workers generally receive food, shelter and other support as part of the household of an owner but this would continue whether they worked in the establishment or not.

c. Paid employees (full-time)

This is defined as all paid workers who work for at least 6 hours a day and at least 20 days a month.

d. Paid employees (part-time)

This is defined as all paid workers who work for less than 6 hours a day and/or less than 20 days a month.

16. Category of Skills

Category of skills has been categorized according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations 2020 (MASCO) as follow:

i. High-skilled workers

Managers and professionals, researcher, technician and associate professionals;

ii. Semi-skilled workers

Clerical support, service and sales, craft and related trades workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers; and

iii. Low-skilled workers

17. Value of Fixed Assets *Fixed assets covers all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible and used repeated or continuously that have a normal economic life span of more than one year. Included are land, buildings and structure, transport equipment, other machinery equipment, computer software and furniture and fittings. Value of assets as at the beginning and end of 2021 were based on net book value. Purchases, alterations and major repairs or capital expenditure during the year valued at actual cost incurred. Value of assets sold during the year refers to the realised value. Research and development expenditure also treated as capital asset in line with the recommendation of System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008.*

18. Rounding *The sum of the component figures may not tally with the sub-total or total figures due to rounding.*

19. Percentage Change Year on Year *The calculation is based on the following formula:*

$$Y_t = Y_o(1 + r)^t$$

Where r ,

$$r = \left[e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln \left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_o} \right)} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Where,

Y_t = Value at current year

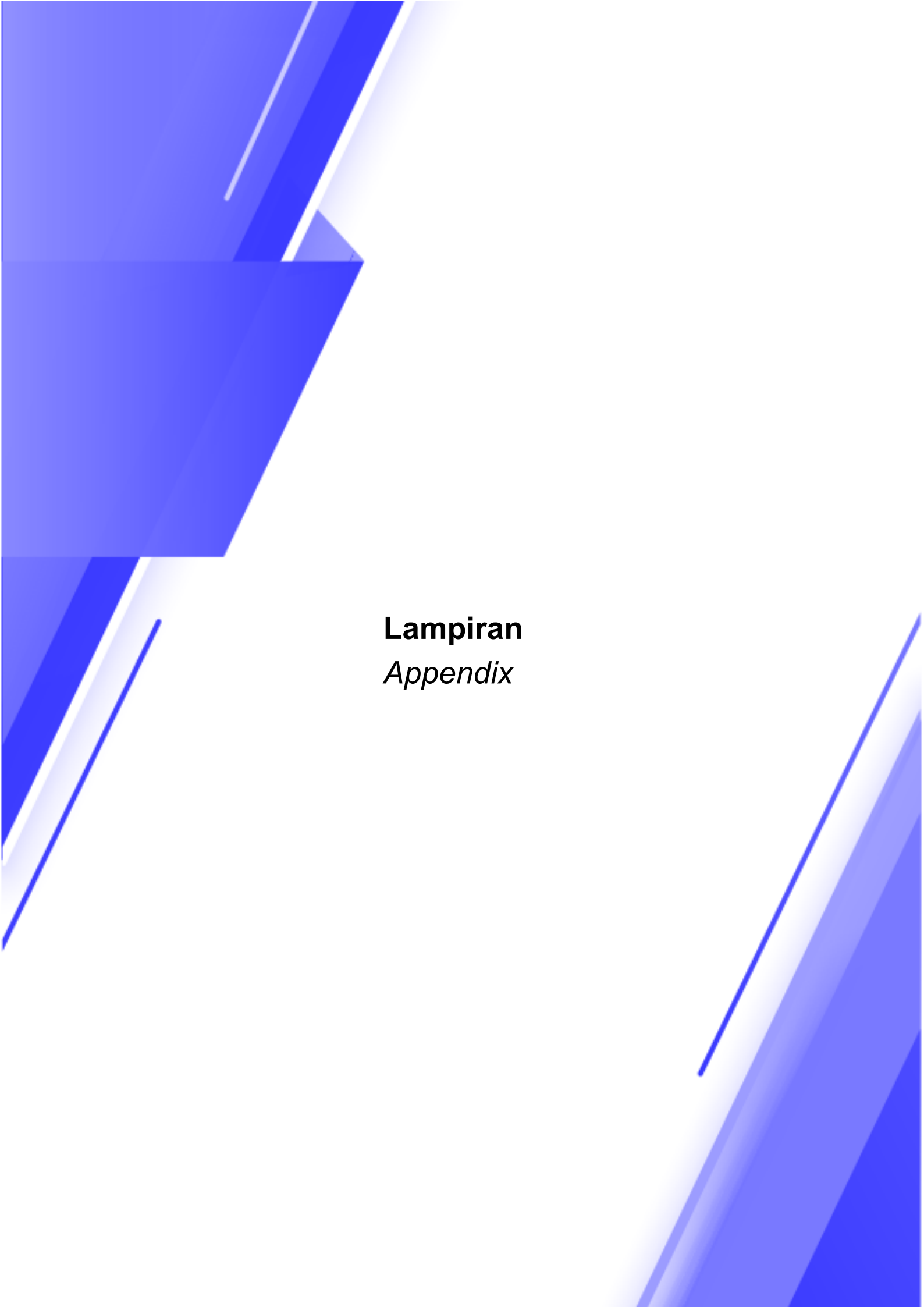
Y_o = Value at previous year

t = Number of years, $Y_t - Y_o$

r = Annual growth rate

20. Symbols and Abbreviations

-	: nil
%	: per cent
&	: and
>	: more than
<	: less than
}	: combined
RM	: Ringgit Malaysia
etc.	: et cetera
i.e	: that is
n.e.c	: not elsewhere classified
W.P.	: Federal Territory



Lampiran *Appendix*

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PIAWAIAI KLASIFIKASI INDUSTRI MALAYSIA (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0
MALAYSIA STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (MSIC) 2008 Ver.1.0

PERKHIDMATAN PENGINAPAN
ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

MSIC 2008	Keterangan Description
551	Kumpulan <i>Group</i>
5510⁽¹⁾	Aktiviti penginapan jangka pendek <i>Short term accommodation activities</i>
55101	Hotel dan hotel resort⁽²⁾ <i>Hotels and resort hotels</i>
55102	Motel/ hotel bajet <i>Motel/ budget hotels</i>
55103	Hotel apartmen⁽³⁾ <i>Apartment hotels</i>
55104	Chalet <i>Chalets</i>
55105	Rumah rehat/ rumah tetamu <i>Rest houses/ guest houses</i>
55106	Bed and breakfast unit <i>Bed and breakfast units</i>
55107	Asrama <i>Hostels</i>
55109	Aktiviti penginapan jangka masa pendek yang lain t.t.t.l <i>Other short term accommodation activities n.e.c</i>
552	Kumpulan <i>Group</i>
55200	Tapak perkhemahan, taman kenderaan rekreasi dan taman treler <i>Camping grounds/ sites and recreational vehicle parks</i>

⁽¹⁾Tidak termasuk **Penyediaan rumah, rumah pangsa atau apartmen yang berperabot atau tidak untuk kegunaan kekal, biasanya secara bulanan dan tahunan**

Excludes *Provision of homes and furnished or unfurnished flats or apartments for more permanent use, typically on an annual basis*

⁽²⁾Termasuk **Rumah penginapan (inn dan lodge)**

Includes *Inn and lodge*

⁽³⁾Termasuk **Pangsapuri khidmat dan kondo**

Includes *Services apartment and condo*

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