



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

B//23

BANCI EKONOMI *ECONOMIC CENSUS* **2023**



PERKHIDMATAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN
FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVICES

JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI

BANCI EKONOMI

ECONOMIC CENSUS

2023

PERKHIDMATAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN

FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVICES

Pemakluman

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

DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Pertanian pada tahun 2024. Sila layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah "Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian."

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

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides catalogue data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM is conducting the Agriculture Census 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development."

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life". DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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Kata Pengantar

Penerbitan Banci Ekonomi 2023 Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman ini memaparkan statistik utama bagi tahun rujukan 2022. Ia merangkumi tiga (3) aktiviti ekonomi iaitu perkhidmatan makanan, katering dan minuman. Statistik ini diperoleh daripada Banci Ekonomi 2023 yang meliputi semua pertubuhan yang dikelaskan di bawah Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 Seksyen I, selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4, 2008*. Kali terakhir banci ini dijalankan adalah pada tahun 2016 bagi tahun rujukan 2015.

Statistik utama yang berkaitan dengan bilangan pertubuhan, nilai output kasar, nilai input perantara, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah dan nilai harta tetap mengikut aktiviti dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini. Maklumat pekerja terperinci mengikut jantina, kategori, kemahiran, sijil tertinggi diperoleh dan kewarganegaraan turut dipaparkan. Selain itu, statistik utama lain seperti statistik pertubuhan milikan wanita turut dimuatkan dalam penerbitan ini. Statistik tersebut boleh digunakan oleh ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta, individu dan agensi kerajaan bagi tujuan membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar, analisis ekonomi, unjuran dan dapat membantu merancang pembangunan perniagaan.

Penerbitan ini dibahagikan kepada empat (4) bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan statistik utama Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman, diikuti bahagian kedua yang mengandungi ringkasan penemuan. Sementara itu, bahagian ketiga mengandungi jadual statistik terperinci, manakala bahagian berikutnya merangkumi aspek teknikal, termasuk skop dan liputan, konsep dan definisi serta penjelasan berkaitan pembolehubah utama.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak yang telah membekalkan statistik yang diperlukan dan menyumbang kepada kejayaan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa akan datang amatlah dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Ogos 2024

Preface

The Economic Census 2023 Food and Beverage Services publication presents the principal statistics for the reference year 2022. It covers three (3) economic activities which are food; catering and beverage services. These statistics were obtained from the Economic Census 2023, which includes all establishments classified under the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0 Section I, in accordance the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4, 2008. The previous census was conducted in 2016, for the reference year of 2015.

Principal statistics related to the number of establishments, value of gross output, value of intermediate input, value added, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages and value of fixed assets by activities are reported in this publication. Detailed employee information by gender, category, skills, highest certificate obtained and citizenship are also displayed. In addition, other key statistics, such as statistics on women-owned establishments, are also included in this publication. These statistics can be used by economists, academicians, private sectors, individuals, and government agencies for planning and policy formulations, economic analysis, projections, and to assist in business development planning.

This publication is divided into four (4) parts. The first part displays the main statistics for the overall Food and beverage services, followed by the second part, which contains a summary of findings. Meanwhile, the third part provides detailed statistical tables, while the following section covers technical aspects, including scope and coverage, concepts and definitions, and explanations of key variables.

Department of Statistic Malaysia (DOSM) gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of all parties who have provided the required statistics and contributed to the success of this publication. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future publications is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

August 2024

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Bahagian | *Part*
1

Statistik Utama
Main Statistics

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STATISTIK UTAMA

PERKHIDMATAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN

Bilangan Pertubuhan

2022: 136,453 pertubuhan
2015: 167,490 pertubuhan
CAGR: -2.9%



Nilai Output Kasar

2022: RM99.0 billion
2015: RM66.4 billion
CAGR: 5.9%



Nilai Input Perantaraan

2022: RM55.1 billion
2015: RM38.4 billion
CAGR: 5.3%



Nilai Ditambah

2022: RM43.8 billion
2015: RM28.0 billion
CAGR: 6.6%



Bilangan Pekerja

2022: 1,079,843 orang
2015: 891,616 orang
CAGR: 2.8%



Gaji & Upah

2022: RM15.5 billion
2015: RM9.7 billion
CAGR: 7.0%



Nilai Harta Tetap

2022: RM12.6 billion
2015: RM9.5 billion
CAGR: 4.1%



Bilangan Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita

2022: 63,759 pertubuhan
2015: 55,396 pertubuhan
CAGR: 2.0%



NILAI DITAMBAH TERTINGGI

MENGIKUT AKTIVITI

Aktiviti Perkhidmatan Makanan

2022: RM36.5 billion
2015: RM22.4 billion
CAGR: 7.2%



Aktiviti Perkhidmatan Katering

2022: RM3.1 billion
2015: RM2.6 billion
CAGR: 2.9%



Aktiviti Perkhidmatan Minuman

2022: RM4.2 billion
2015: RM3.0 billion
CAGR: 4.8%



MENGIKUT NEGERI

Selangor



2022: RM18.5 billion
2015: RM8.3 billion
CAGR: 12.2%

W.P Kuala Lumpur



2022: RM6.4 billion
2015: RM5.0 billion
CAGR: 3.5%

Johor



2022: RM4.1 billion
2015: RM2.6 billion
CAGR: 6.7%



MAIN STATISTICS

FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVICES

Number of Establishments

2022: 136,453 establishments
2015: 167,490 establishments
CAGR: -2.9%



Value of Gross Output

2022: RM99.0 billion
2015: RM66.4 billion
CAGR: 5.9%



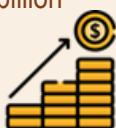
Value of Intermediate Input

2022: RM55.1 billion
2015: RM38.4 billion
CAGR: 5.3%



Value Added

2022: RM43.8 billion
2015: RM28.0 billion
CAGR: 6.6%



Number of Persons Engaged

2022: 1,079,843 persons
2015: 891,616 persons
CAGR: 2.8%



Salaries & Wages

2022: RM15.5 billion
2015: RM9.7 billion
CAGR: 7.0%



Value of Fixed Assets

2022: RM12.6 billion
2015: RM9.5 billion
CAGR: 4.1%



Number of Women-owned Establishments

2022: 63,759 establishments
2015: 55,396 establishments
CAGR: 2.0%



HIGHEST VALUE ADDED

BY ACTIVITY

Food Services Activities

2022: RM36.5 billion
2015: RM22.4 billion
CAGR: 7.2%



Event Catering Services Activities

2022: RM3.1 billion
2015: RM2.6 billion
CAGR: 2.9%



Beverage Services Activities

2022: RM4.2 billion
2015: RM3.0 billion
CAGR: 4.8%



BY STATE

Selangor



2022: RM18.5 billion
2015: RM8.3 billion
CAGR: 12.2%

W.P Kuala Lumpur



2022: RM6.4 billion
2015: RM5.0 billion
CAGR: 3.5%

Johor



2022: RM4.1 billion
2015: RM2.6 billion
CAGR: 6.7%



Bahagian | *Part*
2

Ringkasan Penemuan
Summary of Findings



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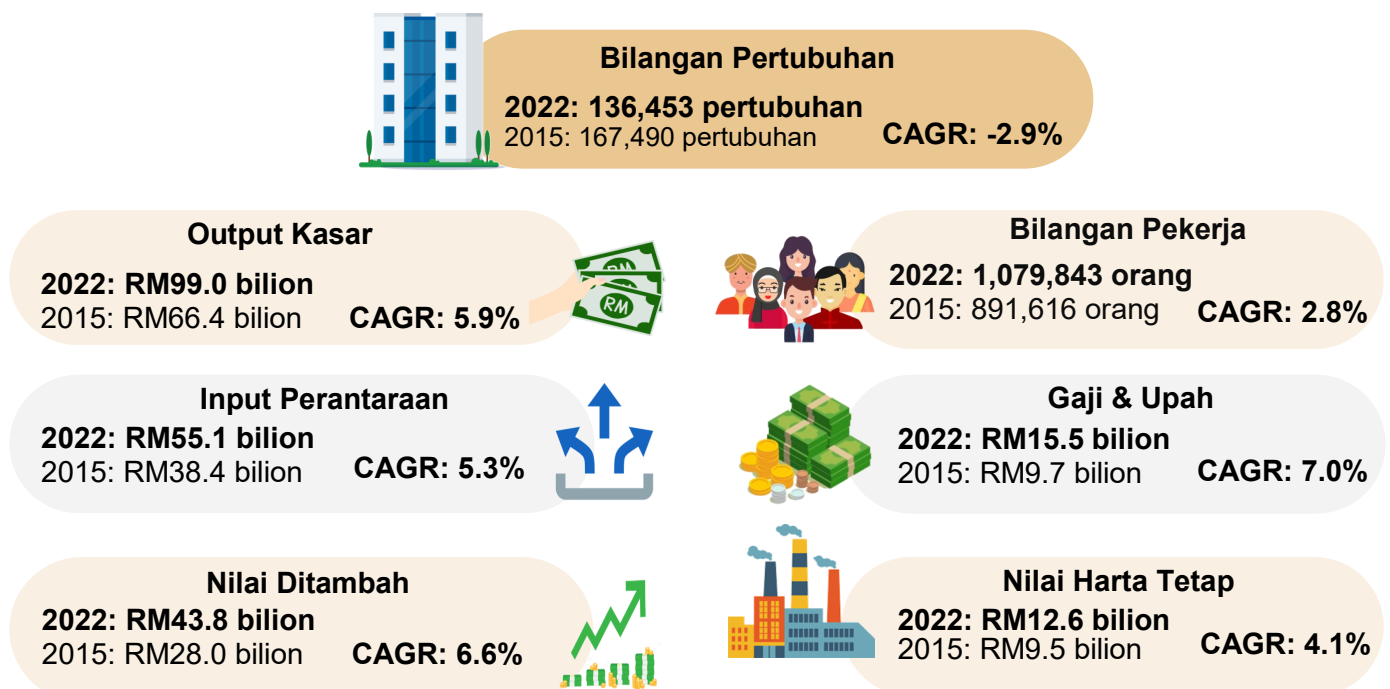
1. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini memaparkan statistik Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman yang diperolehi daripada Banci Ekonomi 2023 bagi tahun rujukan 2022. Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman merangkumi Perkhidmatan makanan, Perkhidmatan catering dan Perkhidmatan minuman. Statistik utama yang dipaparkan dalam penerbitan ini terdiri daripada bilangan pertubuhan, nilai output kasar, nilai input perantaraan, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah dan nilai harta tetap.

2. PRESTASI PERKHIDMATAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN

Pada tahun 2022, bilangan pertubuhan bagi Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman merekodkan penurunan 2.9 peratus, dengan mencatatkan 136,453 pertubuhan berbanding 167,490 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penularan Covid-19 yang melanda negara bermula 2020. Walau bagaimanapun, perkhidmatan ini menjana nilai output kasar berjumlah RM99.0 billion dan nilai input perantaraan sebanyak RM55.1 bilion. Seterusnya, jumlah nilai ditambah bagi perkhidmatan ini adalah RM43.8 bilion. Dari segi bilangan pekerja, perkhidmatan ini mempunyai 1,079,843 orang pekerja pada 2022 dengan gaji & upah sebanyak RM15.5 bilion. Manakala, nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki oleh pertubuhan dalam Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman mencatatkan RM12.6 bilion pada 2022 seperti yang ditunjukkan pada **Paparan 1**.

Paparan 1: Statistik Utama Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman, 2015 dan 2022

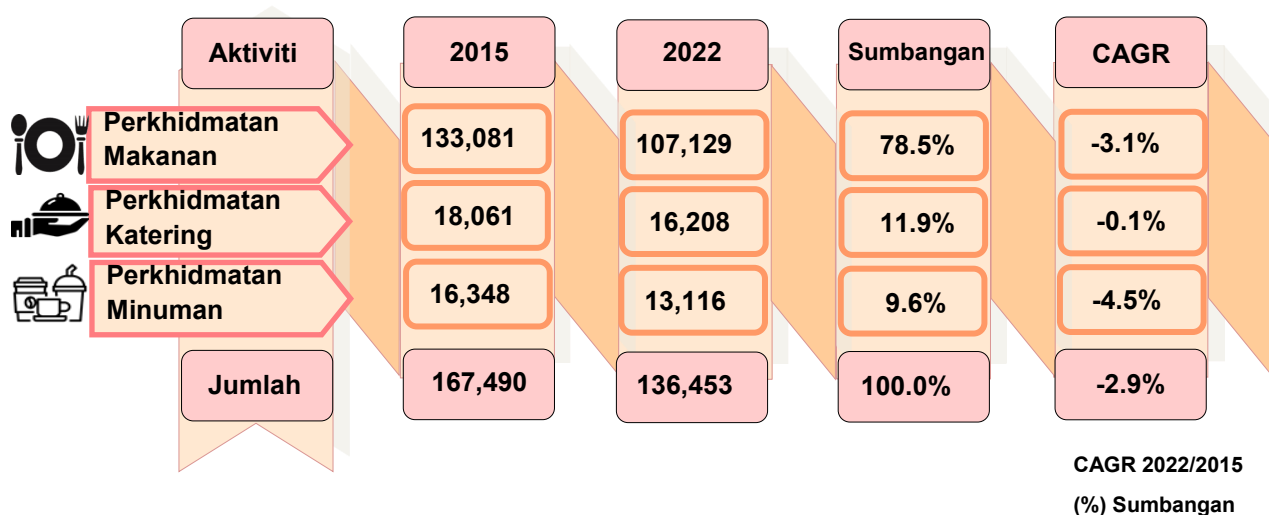


CAGR 2022/2015

3. BILANGAN PERTUBUHAN

Bilangan pertubuhan yang beroperasi pada tahun 2022 ialah sebanyak 136,453 pertubuhan berbanding 167,490 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Perkhidmatan makanan mencatatkan bilangan pertubuhan tertinggi, iaitu sebanyak 107,129 pertubuhan dengan menyumbang sebanyak 78.5 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan katering (16,208 pertubuhan, sumbangan:11.9%) dan Perkhidmatan minuman (13,116 pertubuhan; sumbangan: 9.6%) seperti di **Paparan 2**.




Paparan 2: Bilangan Pertubuhan bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman Mengikut Aktiviti, 2015 dan 2022



4. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR

Paparan 3 menunjukkan nilai output kasar bagi Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman meningkat kepada RM99.0 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM66.4 bilion pada tahun 2015 dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 5.9 peratus. Perkhidmatan makanan mencatatkan nilai output kasar yang tertinggi, iaitu RM82.8 bilion (sumbangan: 83.7%), diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan minuman dan Perkhidmatan katering masing-masing dengan RM9.4 bilion (sumbangan: 9.5%) dan RM6.7 bilion (sumbangan: 6.8%). Sementara itu, aktiviti Perkhidmatan makanan mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan tertinggi 6.5 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan minuman (CAGR: 3.9%) dan Perkhidmatan catering (CAGR : 2.0%)

Paparan 3: Nilai Output Kasar bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Aktiviti, 2015 dan 2022



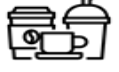
	2015 (RM bilion)	2022 (RM bilion)	Sumbangan (%)	CAGR (%)
 Perkhidmatan Makanan	53.4	82.8	83.7	6.5
 Perkhidmatan Katering	5.8	6.7	6.8	2.0
 Perkhidmatan Minuman	7.2	9.4	9.5	3.9
Jumlah	66.4	99.0	100.0	5.9

CAGR 2022/2015
(%) Sumbangan

5. NILAI INPUT PERANTARAAN

Nilai input perantaraan bagi tahun 2022 mencatatkan RM55.1 billion, mencerminkan peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 5.3 peratus dari tahun 2015. Penyumbang utama adalah Perkhidmatan makanan yang menyumbang sebanyak 84.0 peratus atau RM46.3 bilion (2015: RM31.0 bilion). Ini diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan minuman dengan sumbangan 9.5 peratus (RM5.2 bilion) dan Perkhidmatan katering 6.5 peratus (RM3.6 bilion) seperti di **Paparan 4**.

Paparan 4: Nilai Input Perantaraan bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Aktiviti, 2015 dan 2022

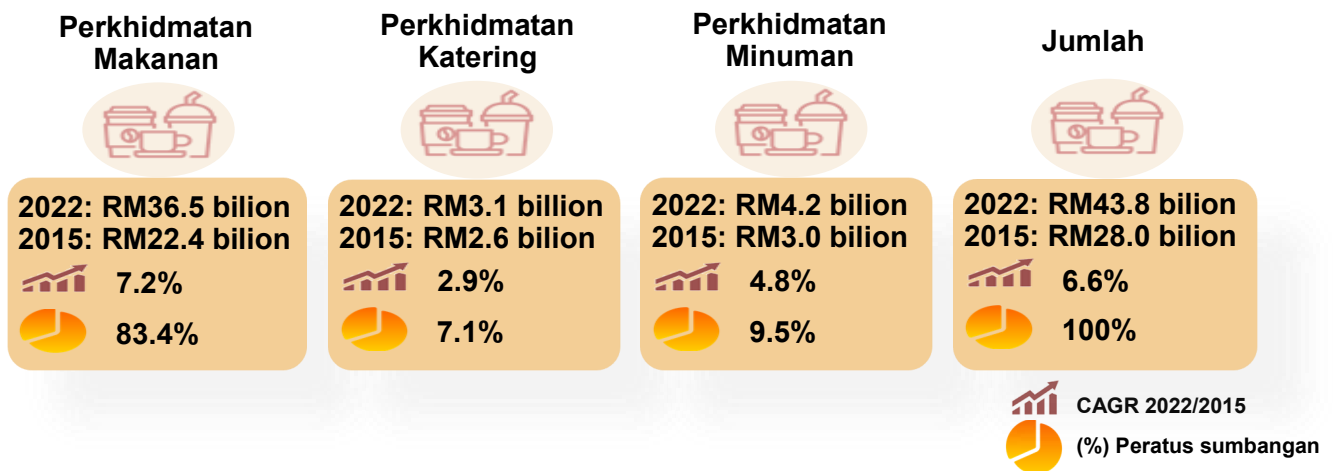
Aktiviti	2015 (RM bilion)	2022 (RM bilion)	Sumbangan	CAGR
Perkhidmatan Makanan 	31.0	46.3	84.0%	5.9%
Perkhidmatan Katering 	3.3	3.6	6.5%	1.4%
Perkhidmatan Minuman 	4.2	5.2	9.5%	3.2%
Jumlah	38.4	55.1	100.0%	5.3%

CAGR 2022/2015
(%) Sumbangan

6. NILAI DITAMBAH

Pada tahun 2022, nilai ditambah bagi Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman adalah RM43.8 bilion, mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 6.6 peratus berbanding tahun 2015. Perkhidmatan makanan merekodkan sumbangan nilai ditambah tertinggi, iaitu 83.4 peratus (RM36.5 bilion). Sementara itu, Perkhidmatan minuman dan Perkhidmatan katering masing-masing mencatatkan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM4.2 bilion (sumbangan: 9.5%) dan RM3.1 bilion (sumbangan: 7.1%) seperti di **Paparan 5**.

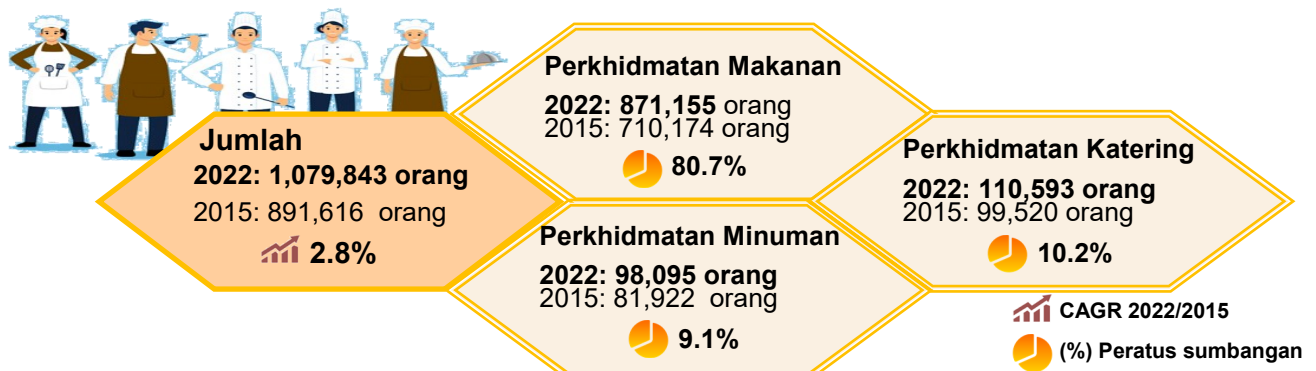
Paparan 5: Nilai Ditambah bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Aktiviti, 2015 dan 2022



7. BILANGAN PEKERJA

Bilangan pekerja pada tahun 2022 berjumlah 1,079,843 orang berbanding 891,616 orang pada tahun 2015 dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 2.8 peratus. Perkhidmatan makanan merekodkan bilangan pekerja tertinggi, iaitu seramai 871,155 orang dengan sumbangan sebanyak 80.7 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan katering seramai 110,593 orang (sumbangan: 10.2%) dan Perkhidmatan minuman dengan 98,095 orang (sumbangan: 9.1%) seperti di **Paparan 6**.

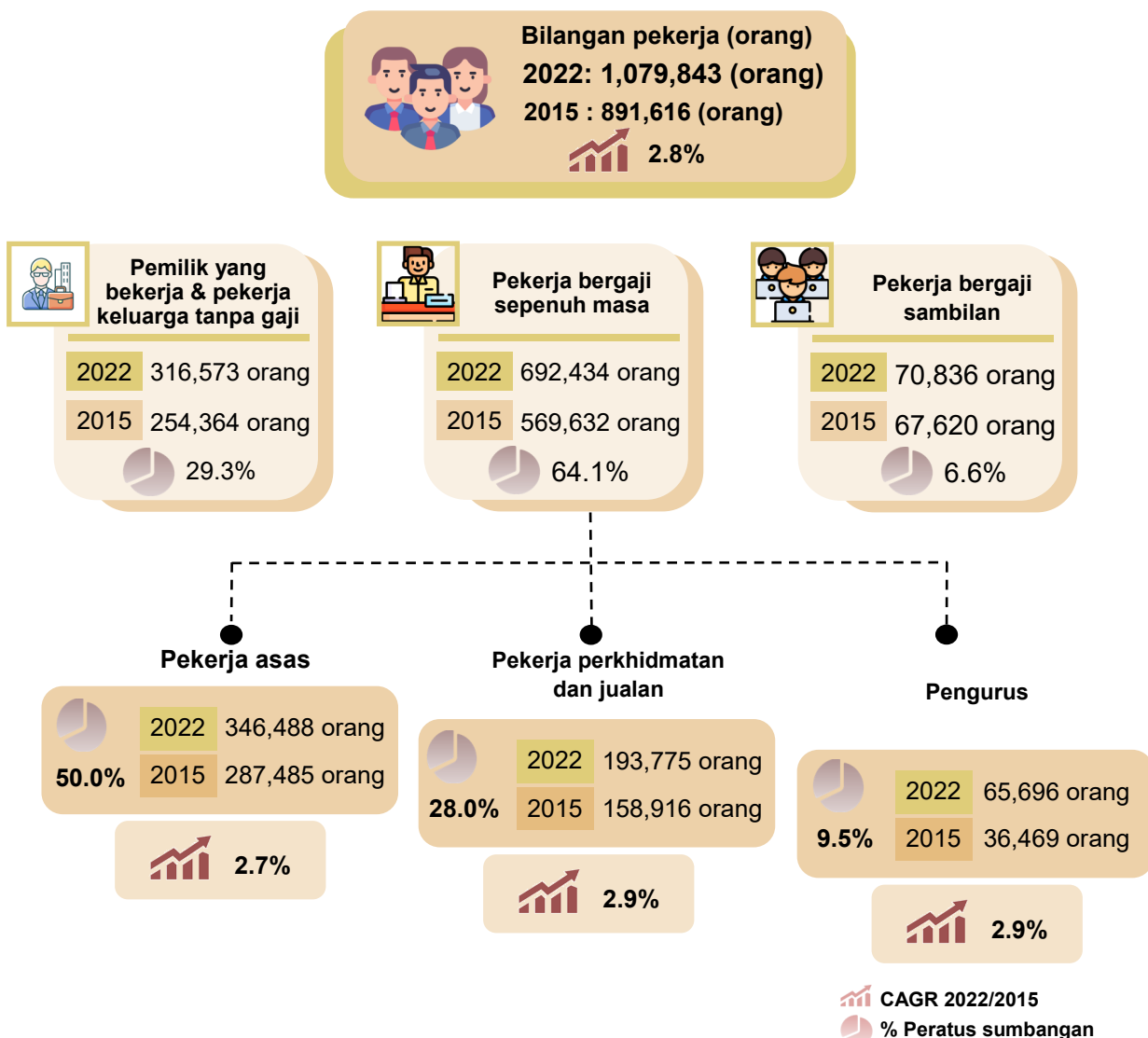
Paparan 6: Bilangan Pekerja bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Aktiviti, 2015 dan 2022



7.1 BILANGAN PEKERJA MENGIKUT KATEGORI PEKERJA

Dari jumlah 1,079,843 orang pekerja yang terlibat dalam Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman, seramai 692,434 orang adalah pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa (sumbangan: 64.1%) diikuti oleh pemilik yang bekerja & rakan niaga yang aktif dan pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji dengan 316,573 orang (sumbangan: 29.3%). Sementara itu, pekerja bergaji sambilan pula mencatatkan 70,836 orang (sumbangan: 6.6%). Bagi pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa, pekerja asas merekodkan bilangan pekerja tertinggi (346,488 orang; sumbangan: 50.0%). Ini diikuti oleh pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan (193,775 orang; sumbangan: 28.0%) dan pengurus yang berkaitan (65,696 orang; sumbangan: 9.5%) seperti di **Paparan 7**.

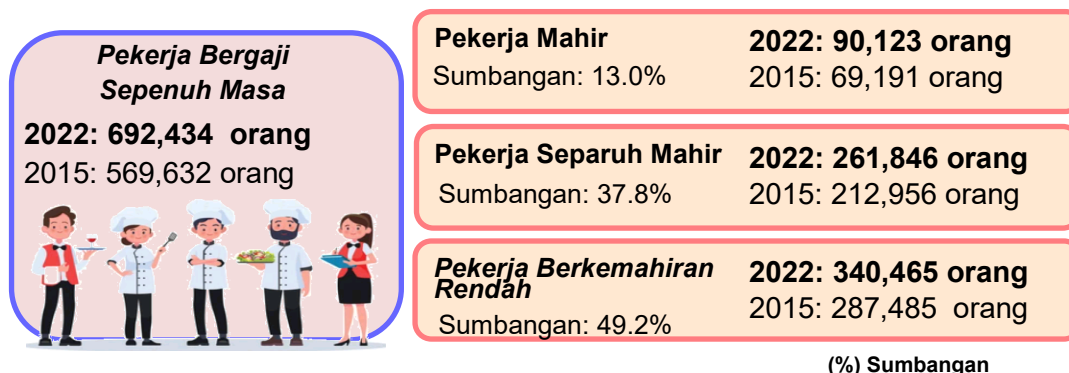
Paparan 7: Bilangan Pekerja bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2015 dan 2022



7.2 BILANGAN PEKERJA MENGIKUT KATEGORI KEMAHIRAN

Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman menunjukkan majoriti pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa berada dalam kategori pekerja berkemahiran rendah, iaitu seramai 340,465 orang pada tahun 2022 berbanding 287,485 orang pada tahun 2015, mewakili sumbangan 49.2 peratus. Komposisi kedua tertinggi adalah pekerja separuh mahir, iaitu seramai 261,846 orang (sumbangan: 37.8%) berbanding 212,956 orang pada tahun 2015 manakala pekerja mahir pada tahun 2022 adalah seramai 90,123 orang berbanding 69,191 pada tahun 2015 dengan peratus sumbangan 13.0 peratus seperti di **Paparan 8**.





Paparan 8: Bilangan Pekerja bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Kategori Kemahiran, 2015 dan 2022



7.3 BILANGAN PEKERJA MENGIKUT SIJIL TERTINGGI DIPEROLEH

Dalam Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman, majoriti pekerja didominasi oleh mereka yang mempunyai kelayakan SPM/SPM(V) atau setaraf, yang berjumlah 619,793 orang atau 57.4 peratus. Selain itu, terdapat 190,684 orang pekerja yang mempunyai kelayakan di bawah SPM/SPM (V) (sumbangan: 17.7%) dan 93,704 orang pekerja dengan kelayakan sijil (sumbangan: 8.7%). Dari segi bilangan pekerja mengikut jantina pada tahun 2022, pekerja lelaki melebihi pekerja wanita dengan 585,616 lelaki berbanding 494,227 wanita. Analisis mengikut sijil tertinggi diperolehi menunjukkan kebanyakan pekerja mempunyai kelayakan SPM/SPM(V), di mana pekerja lelaki mencatatkan seramai 358,678 orang dan pekerja wanita, seramai 265,115 orang wanita seperti di tunjukkan di **Paparan 9**.

Paparan 9: Bilangan Pekerja Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Jantina, 2022

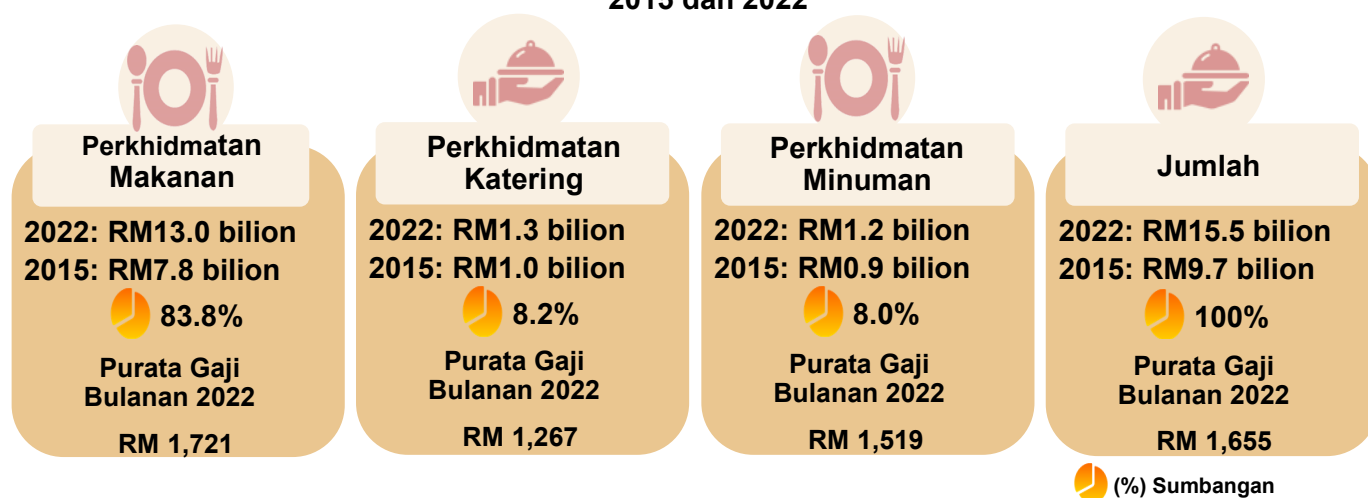
 Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh	 Bilangan Pekerja (% Sumbangan)	 Bilangan Pekerja (Lelaki)	 Bilangan Pekerja (Perempuan)
Pascasiswazah	{ 2,051 0.2% }	1,141 0.1%	910 0.1%
Ijazah sarjana muda/ Diploma lanjutan atau setaraf	{ 38,044 3.5% }	18,427 1.7%	19,617 1.8%
Diploma	{ 79,766 7.4% }	40,864 3.8%	38,902 3.6%
STPM atau yang setaraf	{ 55,801 5.2% }	24,478 2.3%	31,323 2.9%
Sijil	{ 93,704 8.7% }	42,823 4.0%	50,881 4.7%
SPM/ SPM (V) atau yang setaraf	{ 619,793 57.4% }	358,678 33.2%	261,115 24.2%
Dibawah taraf kelulusan SPM/ SPM (V)	{ 190,684 17.7% }	99,205 9.2%	91,479 8.5%
Jumlah	1,079,843 100%	585,616 54.3%	494,227 45.8%

(%) Sumbangan

8. GAJI & UPAH

Gaji & upah dalam Perkhidmatan makanan dan inuman berjumlah RM15.5 bilion dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 7.0 peratus. Perkhidmatan makanan menyumbang jumlah gaji & upah tertinggi dengan RM13.0 bilion (sumbangan: 83.8%), diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan katering dengan RM1.3 bilion (sumbangan: 8.2%) dan Perkhidmatan minuman dengan RM1.2 bilion (sumbangan: 8.0%), seperti di **Paparan 10**.

Paparan 10: Gaji dan Upah bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut aktiviti, 2015 dan 2022

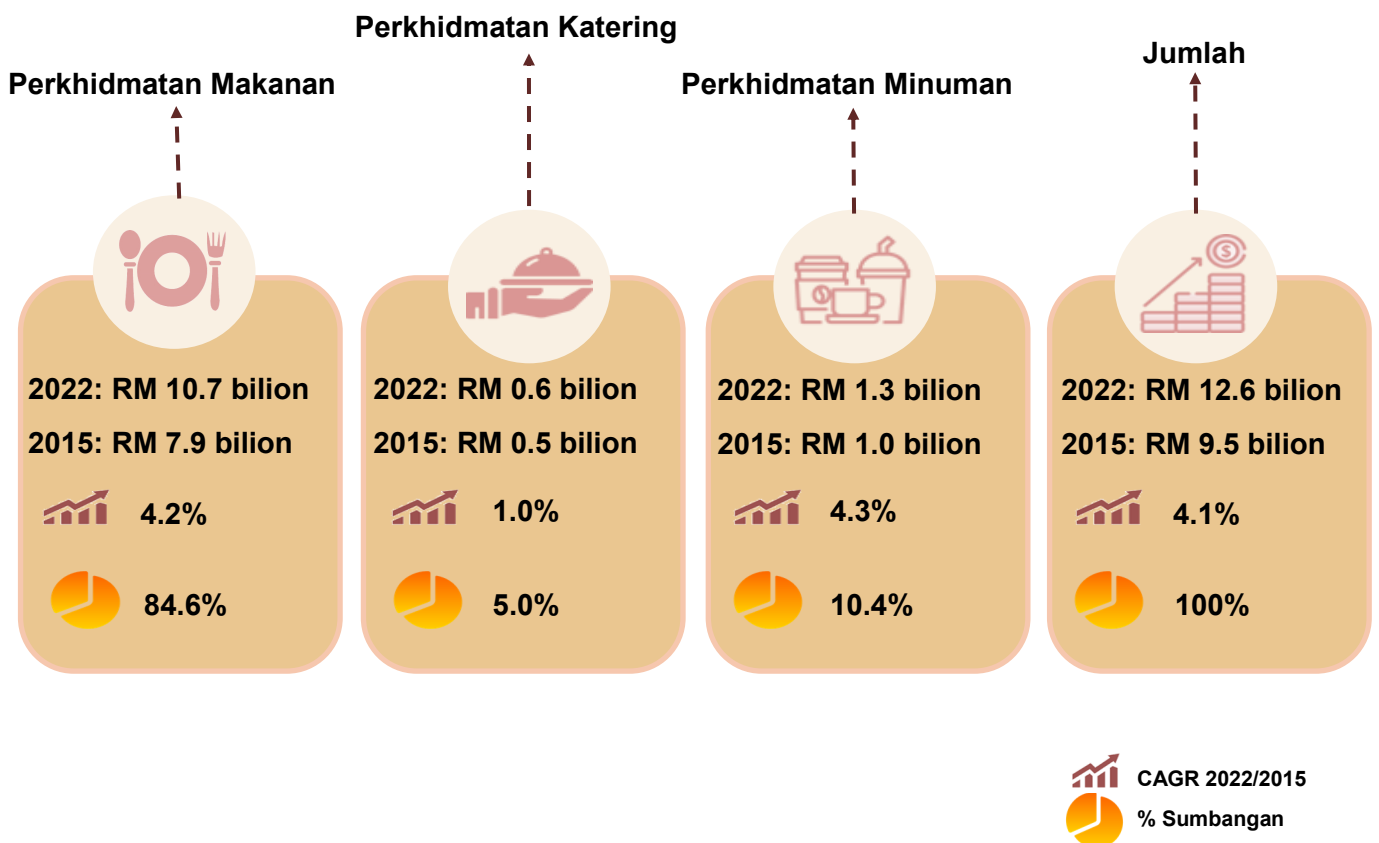


Secara purata, pekerja bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan menerima gaji & upah sebanyak RM1,655 sebulan. Purata gaji & upah bulanan tertinggi diterima oleh pekerja dalam Perkhidmatan makanan (RM1,721), diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan minuman (RM1,519) dan Perkhidmatan katering (RM1,267) pada tahun 2022 seperti di **Paparan 10**.

9. NILAI HARTA TETAP

Bagi nilai harta tetap, Perkhidmatan makanan mencatatkan jumlah tertinggi sebanyak RM10.7 bilion dengan sumbangan 84.6 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan minuman sebanyak RM1.3 bilion (sumbangan: 10.4%) dan Perkhidmatan katering sebanyak RM0.6 bilion (sumbangan: 5.0%) seperti di **Paparan 11**. Manakala, aktiviti yang mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan nilai harta tetap paling tinggi ialah perkhidmatan minuman dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 4.3 peratus. Ini diikuti Perkhidmatan makanan (CAGR : 4.2%) dan Perkhidmatan catering (CAGR : 1.0%).

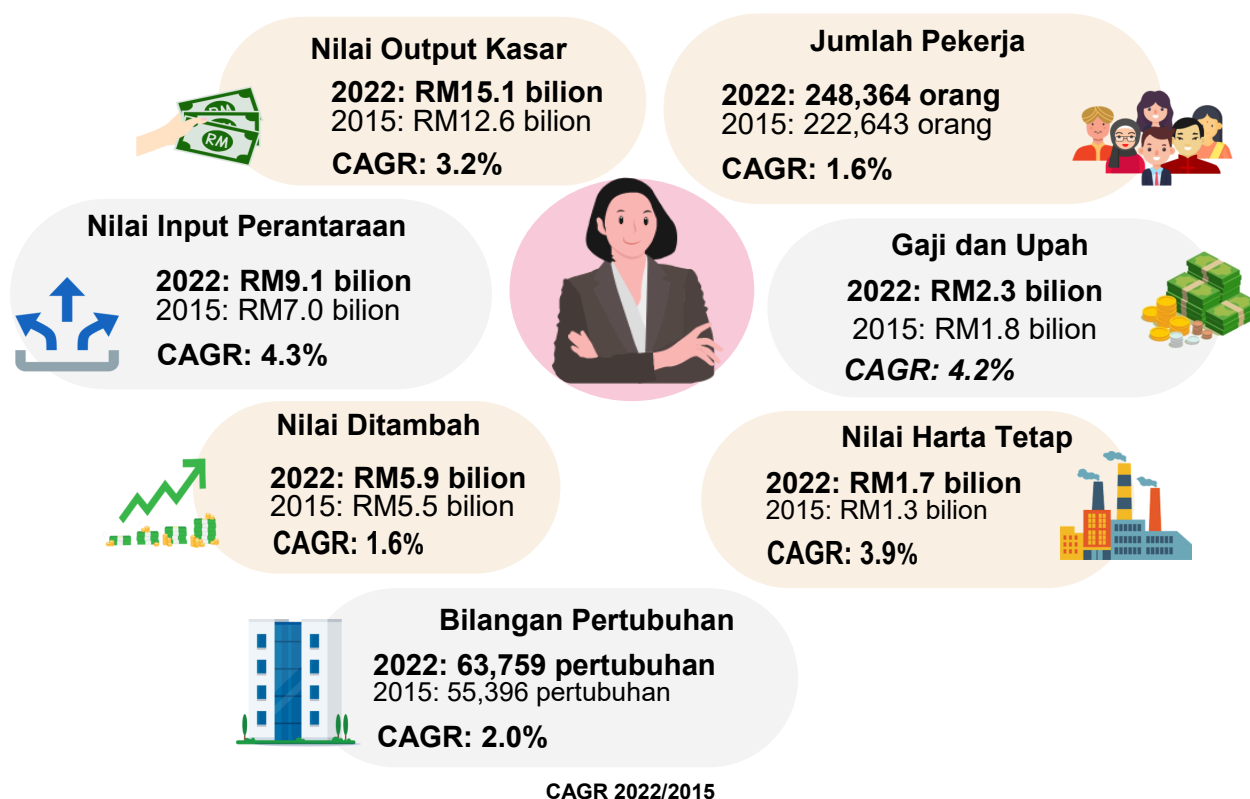
Paparan 11: Nilai Harta Tetap bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Aktiviti, 2015 dan 2022



10. PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN WANITA

Pada tahun 2022, terdapat 63,759 pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman. Pertubuhan ini menjana nilai output kasar yang berjumlah RM15.1 bilion dan menghasilkan nilai ditambah RM5.9 bilion. Di samping itu, bilangan pekerja yang bekerja dengan pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman adalah seramai 248,364 orang, dengan gaji & upah berjumlah RM2.3 bilion. Pertubuhan milikan wanita juga mencatatkan nilai harta tetap RM1.6 bilion pada tahun 2022 seperti di **Paparan 12**.

Paparan 12: Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman, 2015 dan 2022



11. PRESTASI MENGIKUT NEGERI

Berdasarkan penemuan Banci Ekonomi 2023, Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman merekodkan sejumlah 136,453 pertubuhan beroperasi pada tahun 2022. Prestasi mengikut negeri menunjukkan Selangor mencatatkan bilangan pertubuhan tertinggi sebanyak 24,625 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 18.0%), diikuti oleh Johor dengan 15,727 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 11.5%) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur dengan 13,849 pertubuhan (10.1%). **Paparan 13** menunjukkan prestasi negeri dari segi bilangan pertubuhan, nilai output kasar, nilai input perantaraan, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah dan nilai harta tetap.

Bagi nilai output kasar, Selangor mencatatkan nilai tertinggi, iaitu RM39.9 bilion dengan sumbangan 40.3 peratus, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM15.9 bilion; sumbangan: 16.1%) dan Johor (RM8.9 bilion; sumbangan: 9.0%) pada tahun 2022.

Pada tahun 2022, Selangor merekodkan nilai input perantaraan tertinggi pada RM21.4 bilion dengan sumbangan 38.8 peratus, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM9.5 bilion; sumbangan: 17.2%) dan Johor (RM4.8 bilion; sumbangan: 8.8%).

Nilai ditambah pada tahun 2022 didominasi oleh Selangor yang berjumlah RM18.5 bilion dengan sumbangan 42.3 peratus, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM6.4 bilion; sumbangan: 14.7%) dan Johor (RM4.1 bilion; sumbangan: 9.3%).

Selangor merekodkan bilangan pekerja tertinggi seramai 278,345 orang yang mencatatkan sumbangan 25.8 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (152,955 orang; sumbangan: 14.2%) dan Johor (106,421 orang; sumbangan: 9.9%).

Gaji & upah bagi Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman pada tahun 2022 adalah sebanyak RM15.5 bilion. Tiga negeri yang menyumbang nilai gaji & upah tertinggi adalah Selangor iaitu RM4.8 bilion (sumbangan: 31.2%). Ini diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM3.2 bilion; sumbangan: 20.7%) dan Johor (RM1.7 bilion; sumbangan: 10.7%).

Dari segi nilai harta tetap, Selangor mencatatkan nilai harta tetap tertinggi, iaitu RM9.1 bilion dengan sumbangan 72.6 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh W. P. Kuala Lumpur dengan RM0.8 bilion (sumbangan: 6.6%) dan Johor, RM0.6 bilion (sumbangan: 4.8%).

Paparan 13: Statistik Utama bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Negeri, 2022

Negeri	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Ouput Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Jumlah Pekerja (orang)	Gaji dan Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
MALAYSIA	136,453	98,959	55,129	43,831	1,079,843	15,469	12,605
Johor	15,727 11.5%	8,916 9.0%	4,848 8.8%	4,068 9.3%	106,421 9.9%	1,656 10.7%	603 4.8%
Kedah	6,603 4.8%	2,369 2.4%	1,463 2.7%	905 2.1%	53,559 5.0%	453 2.9%	226 1.8%
Kelantan	7,181 5.3%	1,918 1.9%	1,095 2.0%	823 1.9%	42,420 3.9%	259 1.7%	113 0.9%
Melaka	4,838 3.5%	1,904 1.9%	1,004 1.8%	899 2.1%	35,404 3.3%	327 2.1%	175 1.4%
Negeri Sembilan	6,362 4.7%	2,249 2.3%	1,253 2.3%	996 2.3%	41,224 3.8%	400 2.6%	81 0.6%
Pahang	6,841 5.0%	2,893 2.9%	1,750 3.2%	1,143 2.6%	46,276 4.3%	525 3.4%	187 1.5%
Pulau Pinang	11,432 8.4%	7,011 7.1%	3,947 7.2%	3,064 7.0%	74,643 6.9%	1,066 6.9%	417 3.3%
Perak	11,551 8.5%	4,319 4.4%	2,599 4.7%	1,720 3.9%	73,385 6.8%	823 5.3%	232 1.8%
Perlis	1,475 1.1%	412 0.4%	239 0.4%	173 0.4%	9,809 0.9%	74 0.5%	38 0.3%
Selangor	24,625 18.0%	39,905 40.3%	21,386 38.8%	18,520 42.3%	278,345 25.8%	4,829 31.2%	9,149 72.6%
Terengganu	6,825 5.0%	1,887 1.9%	999 1.8%	888 2.0%	37,836 3.5%	312 2.0%	89 0.7%
Sabah	7,875 5.8%	4,443 4.5%	2,427 4.4%	2,016 4.6%	57,077 5.3%	681 4.4%	161 1.3%
Sarawak	10,654 7.8%	4,222 4.3%	2,254 4.1%	1,967 4.5%	61,082 5.7%	771 5.0%	271 2.2%
W.P Kuala Lumpur	13,849 10.1%	15,914 16.1%	9,485 17.2%	6,429 14.7%	152,955 14.2%	3,196 20.7%	836 6.6%
W.P Labuan	369 0.3%	216 0.2%	141 0.3%	75 0.2%	3,730 0.3%	45 0.3%	8 0.1%
W.P Putrajaya	246 0.2%	383 0.4%	237 0.4%	146 0.3%	5,677 0.5%	53 0.3%	18 0.1%

(%) Sumbangan

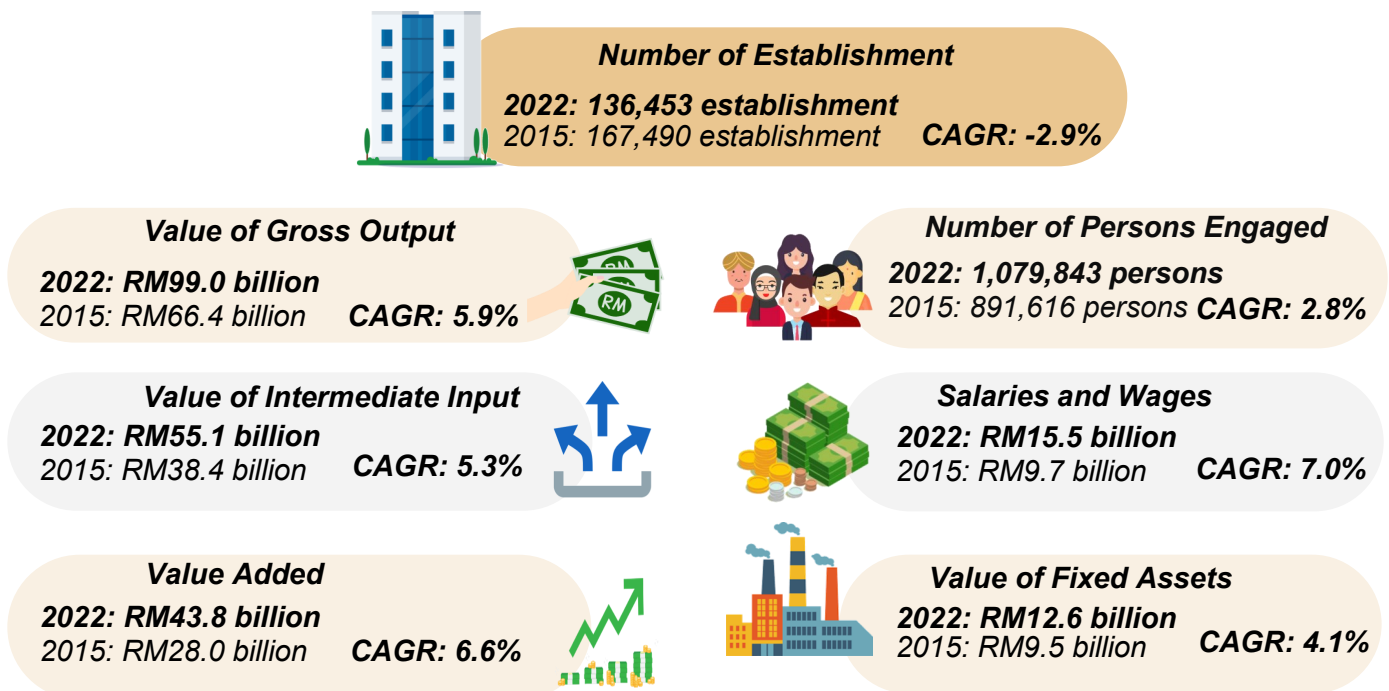
1. INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics on the Food and beverage services obtained from the Economic Census in 2023 for the reference year 2022. The Food and beverage services comprises Food services, Event catering services and Beverage services. The main statistics present in this publication include number of establishments, value of gross output, value of intermediate input, value added, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages and value of fixed assets.

2. PERFORMANCE OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVICES

In 2022, the number of establishments for Food and beverage services declined by 2.9 per cent, with 136,453 establishments compared to 167,490 establishments in 2015. The decrease was due to the outbreak of Covid-19 that hit the country starting in 2020. This sub-sector, generated a gross output value of RM99.0 billion and an intermediate input value of RM55.1 billion. Subsequently, total value added for these services was RM43.8 billion. For number of persons engaged, this sub-sector recorded 1,079,843 persons in 2022 with salaries & wages of RM15.5 billion. Meanwhile, value of fixed assets owned by establishments in the Food and beverage services registered RM12.6 billion in 2022, as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

Exhibit 1 : Main Statistics of Food and Beverage Services, 2015 and 2022

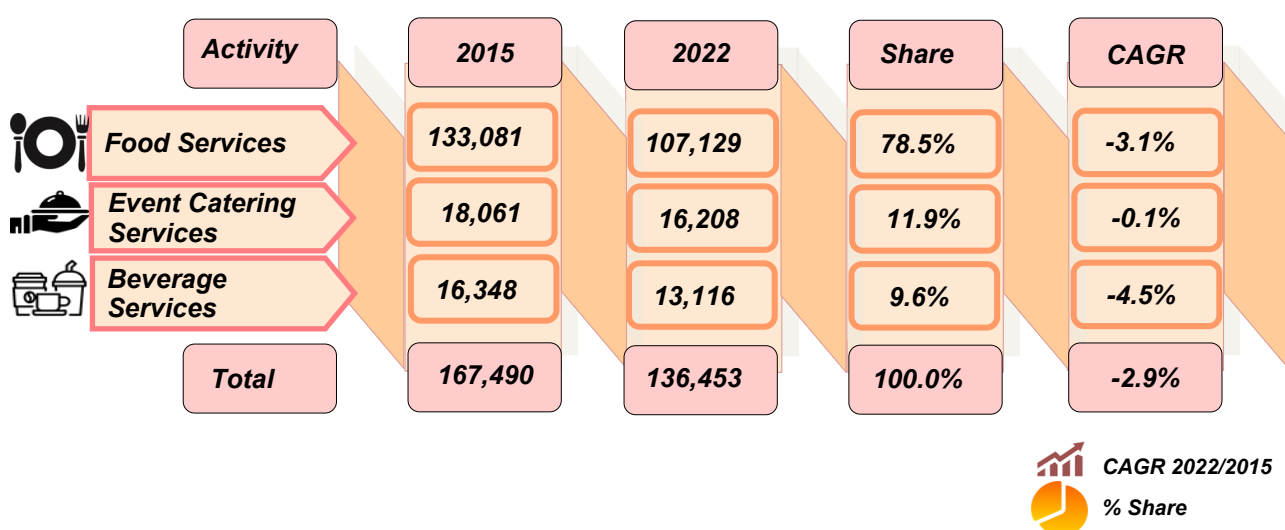


CAGR 2022/2015

3. NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENT

The number of establishments operating in 2022 were 136,453 establishments, compared to 167,490 establishments in 2015. Food services recorded the highest number of establishments, with 107,129 establishments, contributing 78.5 per cent. This was followed by Event catering services (16,208 establishments; share: 11.9%) and Beverage services (13,116 establishments; share: 9.6%) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.




Exhibit 2: Number of Establishments for Food and Beverage Services by Activity, 2015 and 2022



4. VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT

Exhibit 3 illustrates that the value of gross output for Food and beverage services increased to RM99.0 billion in 2022 as compared to RM66.4 billion in 2015, with an annual growth rate of 5.9 per cent. Food services recorded the highest value of gross output at RM82.8 billion (share: 83.7%), followed by Beverage services and Event catering services with RM9.4 billion (share: 9.5%) and RM6.7 billion (share: 6.8%) respectively. Meanwhile, Food services recorded the highest output growth rate with growth rate of 6.5 per cent. This was followed by Beverage services (CAGR :3.9%) and Event catering services (CAGR: 2.0%).

**Exhibit 3: Value of Gross Output for Food and Beverage Services
by Activity, 2015 and 2022**



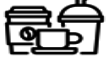
	2015 (RM billion)	2022 (RM billion)	Share (%)	CAGR (%)
 Food Services		82.8	83.7	6.5
 Event Catering Services	5.8	6.7	6.8	2.0
 Beverage Services	7.2	9.4	9.5	3.9
Total	66.4	99.0	100.0	5.9

CAGR 2022/2015

5. VALUE OF INTERMEDIATE INPUT

The value of intermediate input in 2022 was registered RM55.1 billion, reflecting an annual increase of 5.3 per cent from 2015. The main contributor was the Food services, which contributed 84.0 per cent or RM46.3 billion (2015: RM31.0 billion). This was followed by the Beverage services with a share of 9.5 per cent (RM5.2 billion) and Event catering services 6.5 per cent (RM3.6 billion) as shown in Exhibit 4.

**Exhibit 4: Value of Intermediate Input for Food and Beverage Services
by Activity, 2015 and 2022**

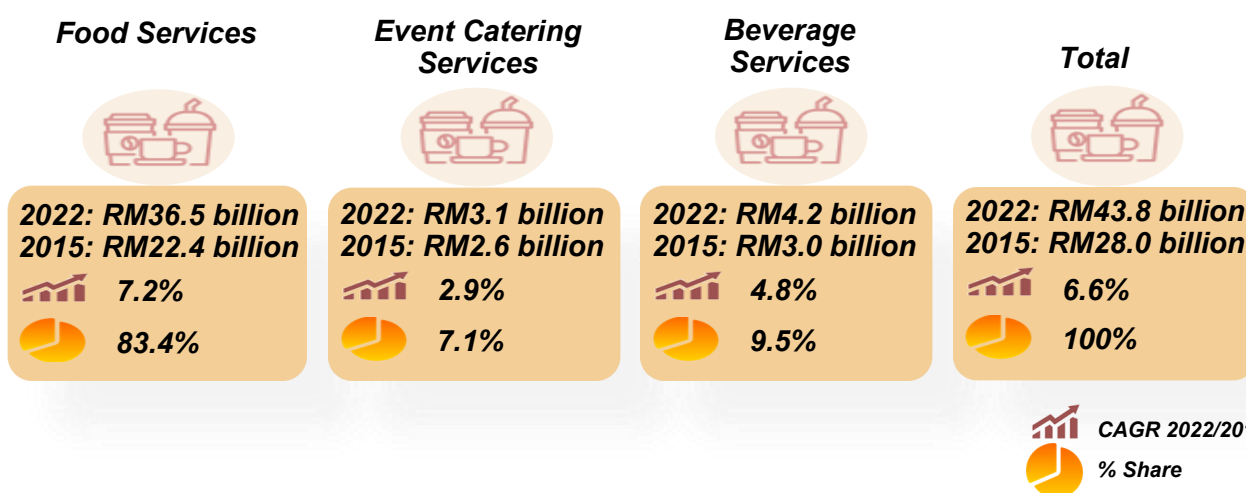
Activity	2015 (RM billion)	2022 (RM billion)	Share	CAGR
Food Services 	31.0	46.3	84.0%	5.9%
Event Catering 	3.3	3.6	6.5%	1.4%
Beverage Services 	4.2	5.2	9.5%	3.2%
Total	38.4	55.1	100.0%	5.3%

CAGR 2022/2015

6. VALUE ADDED

In 2022, value added for Food and beverage services was RM43.8 billion, registering an annual growth rate of 6.6 per cent as compared to 2015. Food services recorded the highest contribution of value added with 83.4 per cent (RM36.5 billion). Meanwhile, the value added recorded by Beverage services and Event catering services were the value added of RM4.2 billion (share: 9.5%) and RM3.1 billion (share: 7.1%), respectively as shown in **Exhibit 5**.

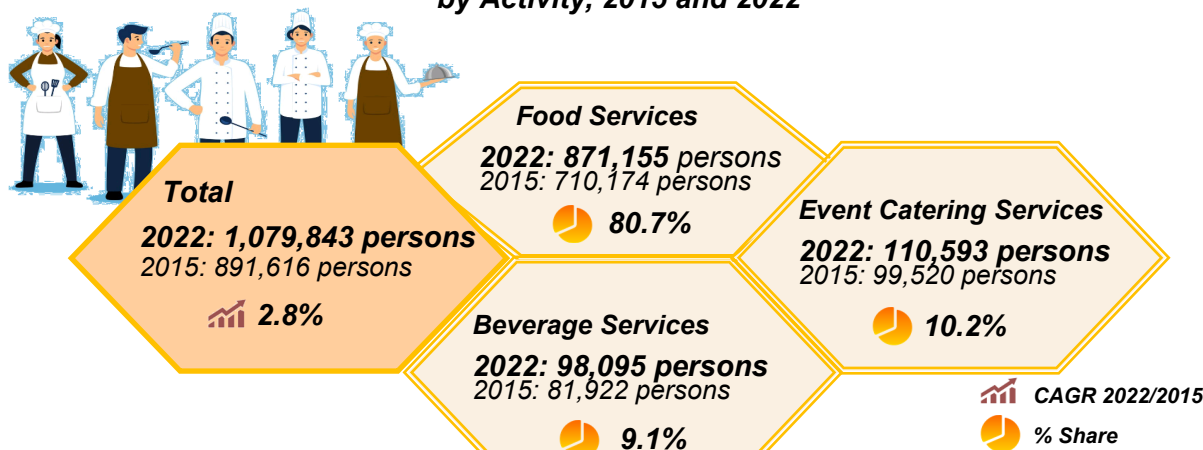
Exhibit 5: Value Added for Food and Beverage Services by Activity, 2015 and 2022



7. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

The number of persons engaged in 2022 was 1,079,843 persons as compared to 891,616 persons in 2015, with an annual growth rate of 2.8 per cent. Food services recorded the highest number of persons engaged to register 871,155 persons with a share of 80.7 per cent. This was followed by Event catering services with 110,593 persons (share: 10.2%) and Beverage services with 98,095 persons (share: 9.1%) as shown in **Exhibit 6**.

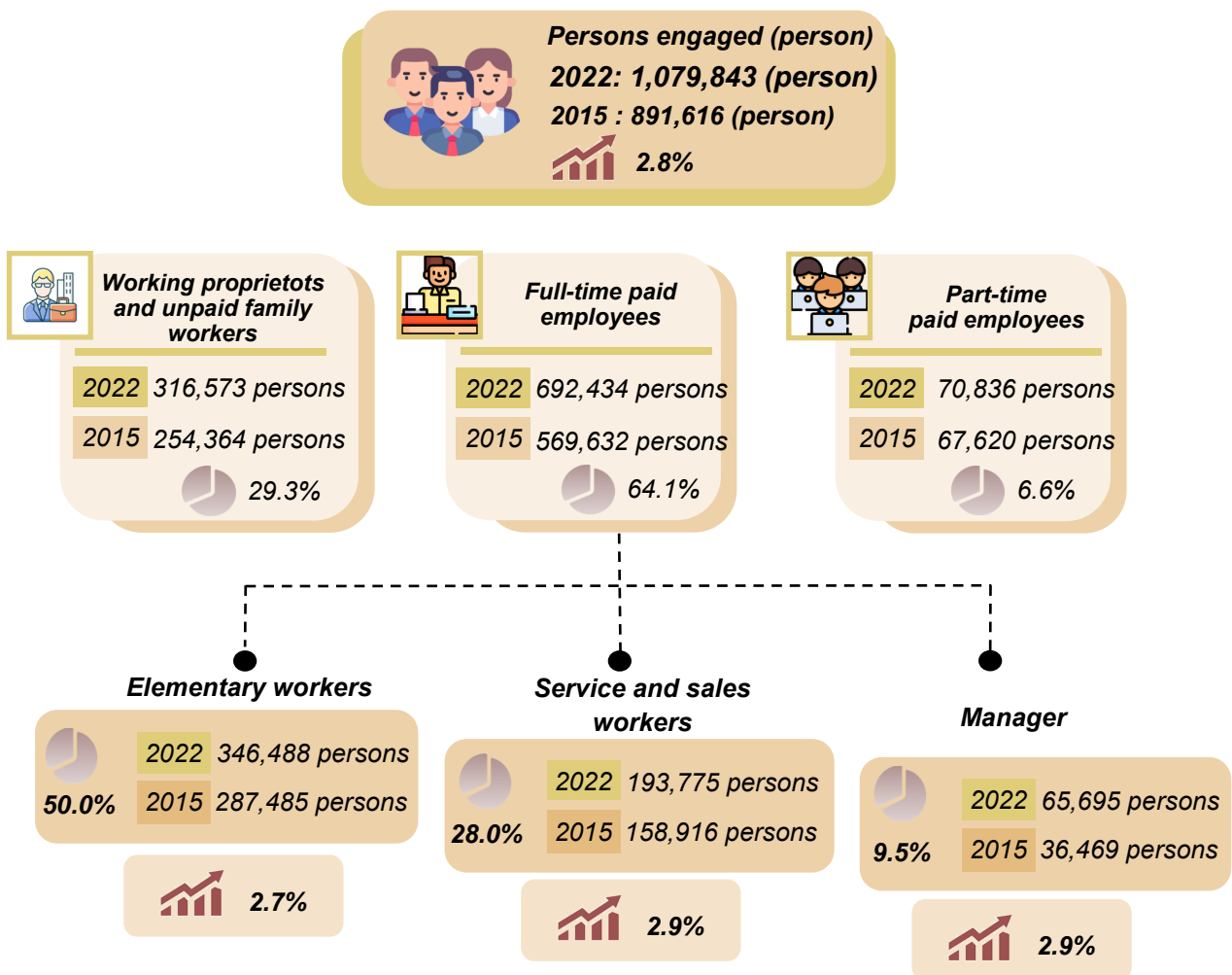
Exhibit 6: Number of Persons Engaged for Food and Beverage Services by Activity, 2015 and 2022



7.1 NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY CATEGORY OF WORKERS

From the 1,079,843 persons engaged in the Food and beverage services, 692,434 were paid full-time employees (share: 64.1%) followed by working proprietor & unpaid family workers which accounted for 316,573 persons (share: 29.3%). Meanwhile, paid part-time employees recorded 70,836 persons (share: 6.6%). For paid full-time employees, elementary workers recorded the highest number of employees (346,488; share: 50.0%). This was followed by service & sales workers (193,775; share: 28.0%) and manager (65,695; share: 9.5%) as depicted in **Exhibit 7**.

Exhibit 7: Number of Persons Engaged for Food and Beverage Services by Category of Workers, 2015 and 2022

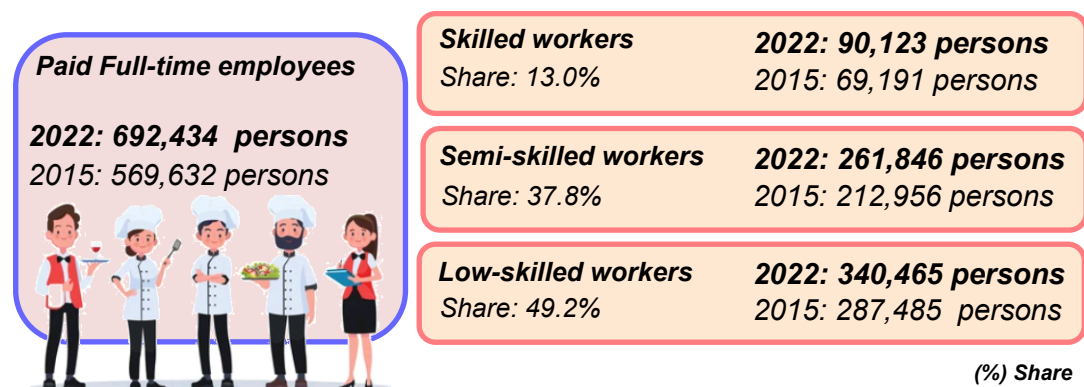


CAGR 2022/2015 (%)
 (%) Share

7.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY CATEGORY OF SKILLS

Food and beverage services showed that the majority of paid full-time employees were low-skilled workers, with 340,465 persons in 2022 compared to 287,485 persons in 2015, representing 49.2 per cent. The second highest composition was semi-skilled workers, with a total of 261,846 persons (share: 37.8%) compared to 212,956 persons in 2015, while skilled workers in 2022 numbered 90,123 making up 13.0 per cent as shown in **Exhibit 8**.

**Exhibit 8: Number of Persons Engaged for Food and Beverage Services
by Category of Skills, 2015 and 2022**



7.3 NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY HIGHEST CERTIFICATE OBTAINED

In Food and beverage services, majority of employees were dominated by those with SPM/SPM(V) or equivalent qualifications which accounted for 619,793 persons or 57.4 per cent. Additionally, there were 190,684 persons with qualifications below SPM/SPM(V) (share: 17.7%) and 93,704 persons with certificate qualifications (share: 8.7%). In terms of the number of persons engaged by sex in 2022, male workers outnumbered female workers with 585,616 males compared to 494,227 females. Analysis by highest certificate obtained showed that most workers have SPM/SPM(V) qualification with male workers registered 358,678 persons and female workers, 265,115 persons, as shown in **Exhibit 9**.

Exhibit 9: Number of Persons Engaged for Food and Beverage Services by Highest Certificate Obtained and Sex, 2022

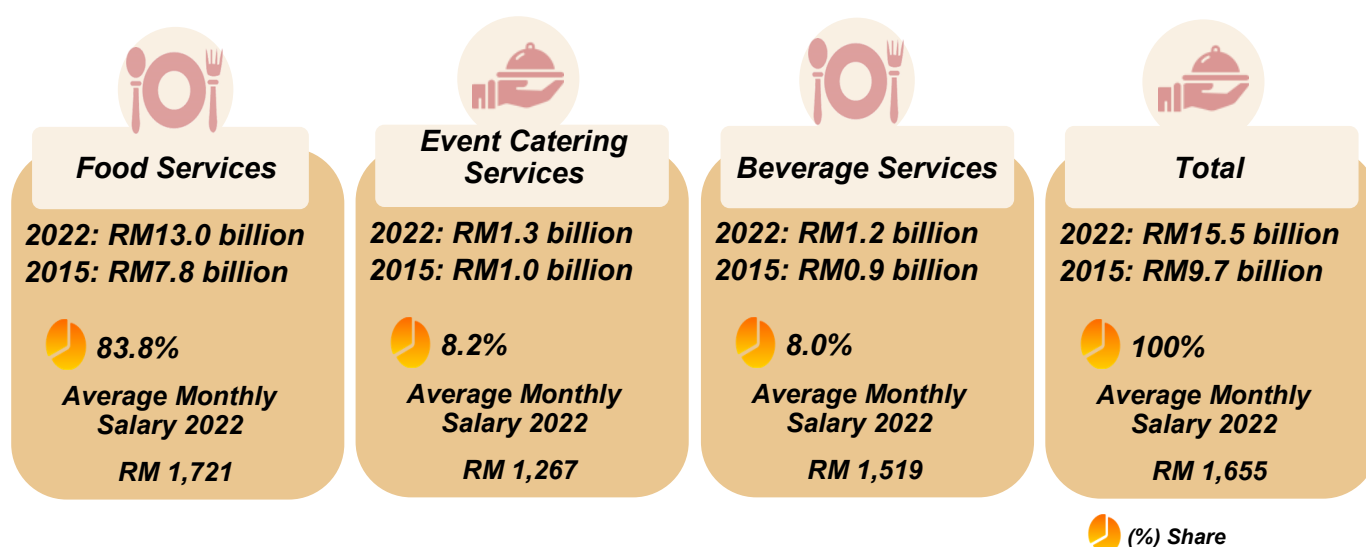
Highest Certificate Obtained	Number of Person Engaged (% Share)	Number of Person Engaged (Male) (% Share)	Number of Person Engaged (Female) (% Share)
Postgraduate	2,051 0.2%	1,141 0.1%	910 0.1%
Bachelor/ Advanced diploma or equivalent	38,044 3.5%	18,427 1.7%	19,617 1.8%
Diploma	79,766 7.4%	40,864 3.8%	38,902 3.6%
STPM or equivalent	55,801 5.2%	24,478 2.3%	31,323 2.9%
Certificate	93,704 8.7%	42,823 4.0%	50,881 4.7%
SPM/ SPM (V) or equivalent	619,793 57.4%	358,678 33.2%	261,115 24.2%
Below SPM/ SPM(V) qualification	190,684 17.7%	99,205 9.2%	91,479 8.5%
Total	1,079,843 100%	585,616 54.3%	494,227 45.8%

(%) Share

8. SALARIES & WAGES

Salaries & wages disbursed in Food and beverage services amounted to RM15.5 billion, with an annual growth rate of 7.0 per cent. Food services contributed the highest total salaries and wages at RM13.0 billion (share: 83.8%), followed by Event catering services with RM1.3 billion (share: 8.2%), and Beverage services with RM1.2 billion (share: 8.0%), as shown in **Exhibit 10**.

Exhibit 10: Salaries & Wages for Food and Beverage Services by Activity, 2015 and 2022

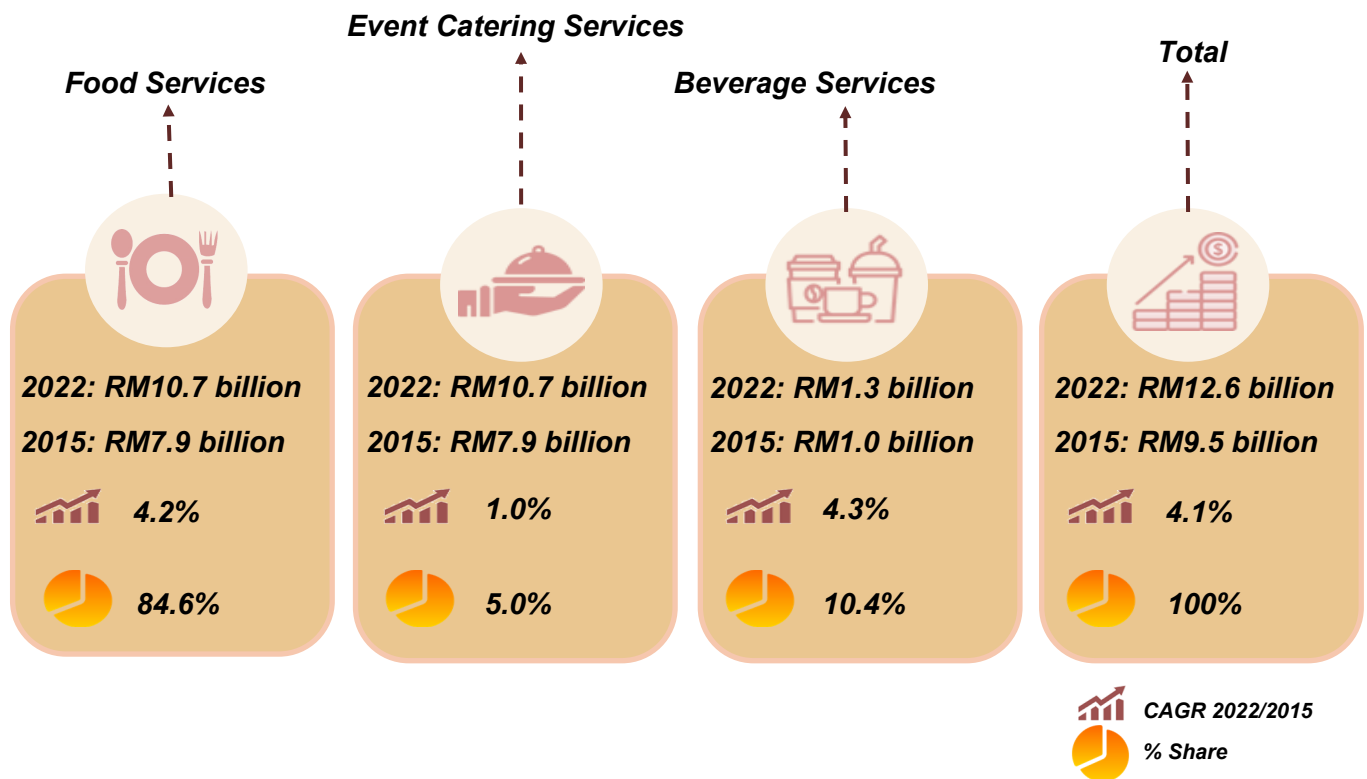


On average, persons engaged in Food and beverage services earned RM1,655 per month. The highest average monthly salaries and wages was in Food services (RM1,721), followed by Beverage services (RM1,519) and Event catering services (RM1,267) in 2022, as shown in **Exhibit 10**.

9. FIXED ASSETS VALUE

In terms of fixed assets value, Food services recorded the highest amount at RM10.7 billion, contributing 84.6 per cent. This was followed by Beverage services with RM1.3 billion (share: 10.4%) and Event catering services with RM0.6 billion (share: 5.0%) as shown in **Exhibit 11**. Meanwhile, the activities that recorded the highest fixed assets were Beverage services, with a annual growth rate of 4.3 per cent. This followed by food services (CAGR: 4.2%) and Event catering services (CAGR: 1.0%).

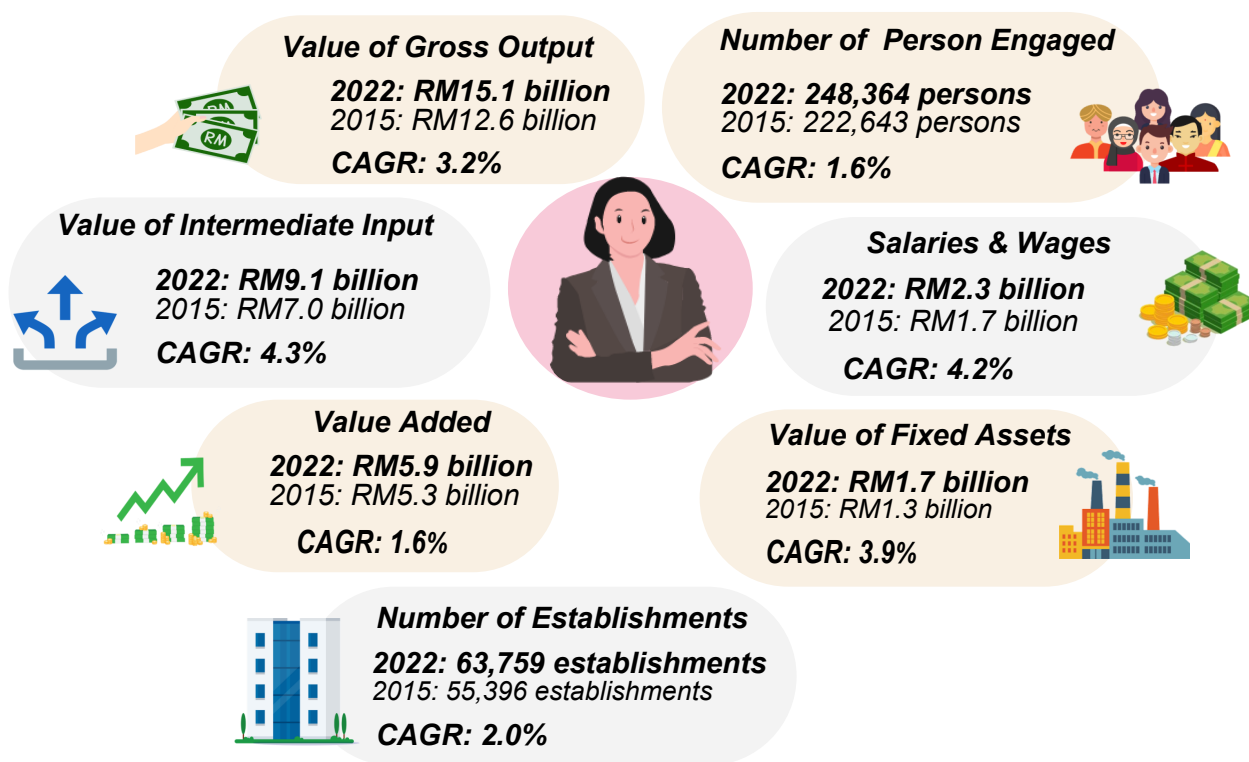
Exhibit 11: Value of Fixed Assets for Food and Beverage Services by Activity, 2015 and 2022



10. WOMEN-OWNED ESTABLISHMENT

In 2022, there were 63,759 women-owned establishments in Food and Beverage Services. These establishments generated a gross output of RM15.1 billion and produced a value added of RM5.9 billion. Additionally, the number of persons engaged in women-owned establishments within the Food and beverage services was 248,364 persons, with salaries & wages amounting to RM2.3 billion. Women-owned establishments also registered a total of RM1.6 billion in fixed assets owned in 2022 as in **Exhibit 12**.

Exhibit 12: Principal Statistics of Women-owned Establishment for Food and Beverage Services, 2015 and 2022



CAGR 2022/2015

11. PERFORMANCE BY STATE

Based on the findings of the Economic Census 2023, Food and beverage services recorded a total of 136,453 establishments operating in 2022. The performance by state showed that Selangor recorded the highest number of establishments with 24,625 establishments (share: 18.0%), followed by Johor with 15,727 establishments (share: 11.5%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur with 13,849 establishments (share: 10.1%). The performance of states in terms of number of establishments, value of gross output, value of intermediate input, value added, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages and fixed assets value are shown in **Exhibit 13**.

For value of gross output, Selangor recorded the highest value at RM39.9 billion, accounting for 40.3 per cent, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM15.9 billion; share: 16.1%) and Johor (RM8.9 billion; share 9.0%) in 2022.

In 2022, Selangor also recorded the highest value of intermediate input at RM21.4 billion, accounting for 38.8 per cent, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM9.5 billion; share: 17.2%) and Johor (RM4.8 billion; share: 8.8%).


















Value added in 2022 was dominated by Selangor which counted to RM18.5 billion with a share of 42.3 per cent, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM6.4 billion; share: 14.7%) and Johor (RM4.1 billion; share: 9.3%).

Selangor recorded the highest number of persons engaged with 278,345 persons registering a share of 25.8 per cent. This was followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (152,955 persons, share: 14.2%) and Johor (106,421 persons; share: 9.9%).

Salaries & wages in Food and beverage services was RM15.5 billion in 2022. Three states that contributed the highest value in salaries & wages were Selangor with RM4.8 billion, (share 1.2%). This followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM3.2 billion; share: 20.7%) and Johor (RM1.7 billion; share: 10.7%).

In terms of fixed assets values, Selangor recorded the highest fixed assets value of RM9.1 billion representing a share of 72.6 per cent. This was followed by W. P. Kuala Lumpur with RM0.8 billion (share: 6.6%) and Johor, RM0.6 billion (share: 4.8%).

Exhibit 13: Main Statistics of Food and Beverages Services by State, 2022

State	Number of Establishment	Value of Gross Input (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Person Engaged (persons)	Salaries and Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
 MALAYSIA	136,453	98,959	55,129	43,831	1,079,843	15,469	12,605
 Johor	15,727 11.5%	8,916 9.0%	4,848 8.8%	4,068 9.3%	106,421 9.9%	1,656 10.7%	603 4.8%
 Kedah	6,603 4.8%	2,369 2.4%	1,463 2.7%	905 2.1%	53,559 5.0%	453 2.9%	226 1.8%
 Kelantan	7,181 5.3%	1,918 1.9%	1,095 2.0%	823 1.9%	42,420 3.9%	259 1.7%	113 0.9%
 Melaka	4,838 3.5%	1,904 1.9%	1,004 1.8%	899 2.1%	35,404 3.3%	327 2.1%	175 1.4%
 Negeri Sembilan	6,362 4.7%	2,249 2.3%	1,253 2.3%	996 2.3%	41,224 3.8%	400 2.6%	81 0.6%
 Pahang	6,841 5.0%	2,893 2.9%	1,750 3.2%	1,143 2.6%	46,276 4.3%	525 3.4%	187 1.5%
 Pulau Pinang	11,432 8.4%	7,011 7.1%	3,947 7.2%	3,064 7.0%	74,643 6.9%	1,066 6.9%	417 3.3%
 Perak	11,551 8.5%	4,319 4.4%	2,599 4.7%	1,720 3.9%	73,385 6.8%	823 5.3%	232 1.8%
 Perlis	1,475 1.1%	412 0.4%	239 0.4%	173 0.4%	9,809 0.9%	74 0.5%	38 0.3%
 Selangor	24,625 18.0%	39,905 40.3%	21,386 38.8%	18,520 42.3%	278,345 25.8%	4,829 31.2%	9,149 72.6%
 Terengganu	6,825 5.0%	1,887 1.9%	999 1.8%	888 2.0%	37,836 3.5%	312 2.0%	89 0.7%
 Sabah	7,875 5.8%	4,443 4.5%	2,427 4.4%	2,016 4.6%	57,077 5.3%	681 4.4%	161 1.3%
 Sarawak	10,654 7.8%	4,222 4.3%	2,254 4.1%	1,967 4.5%	61,082 5.7%	771 5.0%	271 2.2%
 W.P Kuala Lumpur	13,849 10.1%	15,914 16.1%	9,485 17.2%	6,429 14.7%	152,955 14.2%	3,196 20.7%	836 6.6%
 W.P Labuan	369 0.3%	216 0.2%	141 0.3%	75 0.2%	3,730 0.3%	45 0.3%	8 0.1%
 W.P Putrajaya	246 0.2%	383 0.4%	237 0.4%	146 0.3%	5,677 0.5%	53 0.3%	18 0.1%

(%) Share



BAHAGIAN 3

PART 3

JADUAL

TABLES

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BAHAGIAN 4

PART 4

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

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Nota Teknikal

1. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

Banci ini meliputi pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam **perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman** yang merangkumi aktiviti utama:

- i. Aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan;
- ii. Aktiviti perkhidmatan katering; dan
- iii. Aktiviti perkhidmatan minuman.

Keseluruhannya, liputan banci bagi perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman terdiri daripada 14 industri di peringkat 5-digit mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Ver 1.0. Senarai lengkap industri seperti di lampiran

2. SUMBER RANGKA STATISTIK

Sumber utama rangka statistik pertubuhan 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 (SSM) serta pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan pihak berkuasa tempatan dan badan profesional. Senarai di MSBR dikemaskini secara berkala berdasarkan survei dan bancian yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia dan sumber data pentadbiran daripada pelbagai agensi. Sumber utama data pentadbiran adalah daripada Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM). 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), Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO), 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.

Nota Teknikal

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 mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 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 makanan dan minuman yang diguna pakai dalam penerbitan ini berasaskan kepada MSIC 2008 Ver 1.0:

Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman termasuk perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman yang menyediakan hidangan atau minuman lengkap untuk pengguna segera, sama ada di restoran tradisional, restoran layan diri atau bawa pulang, yang didirikan secara kekal atau sementara, dengan atau tiada kemudahan tempat duduk. Hidangan yang dibekalkan untuk penggunaan segera adalah faktor yang diambil kira dan bukannya jenis kemudahan untuk menyediakan hidangan tersebut.

i. Aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan

Kumpulan ini termasuk penyediaan perkhidmatan makanan untuk pelanggan, sama ada dilayan semasa duduk atau layan diri di tempat paparan item, sama ada menjamu hidangan yang disediakan di premis tersebut, dibawa keluar atau dihantar. Termasuk perkhidmatan restoran dan restoranyang juga kelab malam; perkhidmatan kafeteria/kantin; perkhidmatan restoran makanan segeradan perkhidmatan gerai makanan

ii. Aktiviti perkhidmatan katering

Kumpulan ini termasuk katering atau secara spesifik ditentukan tempoh masa dan operasi konsesi makanan, seperti acara sukan dan seumpamanya. Termasuk perkhidmatan katering makanan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan lain seperti di sekolah, hospital dan kilang.

iii. Aktiviti perkhidmatan minuman

Kumpulan ini termasuk penyediaan layanan dan minuman untuk penggunaan segera di dalam premis. Termasuk perkhidmatan pub, bar, disko, coffee house, ruang koktel dan karaoke; perkhidmatan kedai kopi dan perkhidmatan tempat minuman lain t.t.t.l.

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5. TAHUN BANCI

Merujuk kepada tahun pelaksanaan bancian dijalankan.

6. TAHUN RUJUKAN

Tahun rujukan bagi penerbitan ini adalah tahun takwim 2022. Pertubuhan yang mempunyai tahun kewangan yang berbeza daripada tahun takwim diminta menyediakan laporan mengikut tahun perakaunan atau kewangan yang meliputi sekurang-kurangnya enam (6) bulan dalam tahun rujukan.

7. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN

Bancian ini secara umumnya dijalankan dengan menggunakan tiga (3) kaedah pengumpulan data seperti berikut:

7.1 Kutipan data melalui atas talian

Kaedah ini menyasarkan responden yang telah menggunakan kaedah ini bagi survei rutin terdahulu.

7.2 Kutipan data melalui e-mel, pos, faks dan telefon

Kaedah ini menyasarkan responden yang pernah terlibat dengan survei rutin terdahulu.

Responden diberi tempoh satu bulan untuk melengkapkan dan mengembalikan borang soal selidik tersebut kepada DOSM.

7.3 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 menyasarkan pertubuhan yang tidak pernah terlibat dengan survei rutin DOSM.

8. UNIT PELAPOR

Unit pelapor bagi Banci Ekonomi 2023 adalah 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 sub-sektor ekonomi utama di satu tempat/ lokasi fizikal”. Setiap pertubuhan diberikan klasifikasi industri berdasarkan aktiviti utamanya dan bukannya mengikut aktiviti syarikat induk.

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8. Setiap cawangan daripada organisasi yang mempunyai beberapa cawangan di lokasi (Samb.) 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.

9. TARAF SAH

Taraf sah sesebuah pertubuhan telah ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

9.1 Hak milik perseorangan

Ia merujuk kepada perniagaan yang dimiliki dan dijalankan oleh orang perseorangan semata-mata untuk mendapatkan keuntungan sendiri. Pemilik mempunyai hak mutlak atas segala urusan pertubuhannya.

9.2 Perkongsian

Ia merujuk kepada sekumpulan individu yang telah bersetuju mengikat kontrak dan menjalankan perniagaan dengan matlamat untuk memperoleh keuntungan. Perniagaan tersebut diuruskan oleh kesemua mereka atau salah seorang daripada mereka yang bertindak mewakili semua pihak. Perkongsian perniagaan ini hendaklah mengandungi sekurang-kurangnya dua orang ahli dan tidak melebihi had maksimum dua puluh orang.

9.3 Perkongsian liabiliti terhad

Merujuk kepada perniagaan entiti yang dikawal selia di bawah Akta Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad 2012. Ia memberi perlindungan liabiliti terhad kepada rakan-rakan kongsinya sama seperti liabiliti terhad yang dinikmati oleh pemegang saham sesebuah syarikat. Ia juga memberi fleksibiliti peraturan perniagaan dalaman melalui pengaturan perkongsian yang serupa dengan sesebuah perkongsian konvensional; dan

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9.4 Syarikat sendirian berhad

Merupakan syarikat persendirian yang ditubuhkan bagi tujuan menjalankan perniagaan dengan matlamat untuk mencari keuntungan. Saham dipegang secara tertutup oleh pemegang-pemegang saham yang mempunyai kawalan terhadap operasi syarikat;

Ciri-ciri:

- i. Dikawal di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965 dan merupakan entiti yang sah terpisah daripada pemilik;
- ii. Dimiliki oleh 2 - 50 orang pemegang saham;
- iii. Pemilik syarikat mempunyai liabiliti terhad;
- iv. Pemegang saham yang memiliki 51 peratus atau lebih daripada jumlah saham syarikat berhak untuk mengawal syarikat tersebut. Saham syarikat boleh dijual beli tetapi tidak dilakukan di pasaran terbuka;
- v. Penjualan saham mesti dengan persetujuan pemegang saham yang lain;
- vi. Tidak disenaraikan di Bursa; dan
- vii. Jangka hayat perniagaan adalah panjang dan boleh dikenali perkataan Sendirian Berhad (Sdn. Bhd.) pada akhir nama syarikat.

9.5 Syarikat awam berhad

Syarikat awam berhad merupakan perniagaan yang ditubuhkan dengan tanggungan berhad, oleh sekurang kurangnya dua orang untuk menjalankan perniagaan dengan tujuan untuk mencari keuntungan. Saham syarikat awam berhad ini dipegang secara terbuka dan bagi sesebuah syarikat yang disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia, sahamnya boleh bertukar milik secara bebas;

Ciri-ciri:

- i. Dikawal di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965 dan merupakan entiti yang sah terpisah daripada pemilik;
- ii. Dimiliki oleh pemegang pemegang saham dan tiada had bagi pemilik saham berkenaan;
- iii. Pengurusan dan kawalan syarikat adalah di bawah tanggungjawab Lembaga Pengarah yang dilantik oleh pemegang saham; dan
- iv. Disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia.

Nota Teknikal

9.6 Syarikat koperasi

Koperasi adalah organisasi yang ditubuhkan untuk faedah bersama ahli dan didaftarkan di bawah Akta Koperasi 1993. Kumpulan wang yang ada adalah milik bersama untuk memenuhi keperluan ahli-ahlinya.

9.7 Perbadanan awam

Ia merupakan sebuah perbadanan yang ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Khas Parlimen atau Dewan Perundangan Negeri.

9.8 Pertubuhan persendirian tidak mencari keuntungan

Ia merujuk kepada syarikat tanpa saham yang ditubuhkan dengan tanggungan berhad. Kebanyakan syarikat ini terdiri daripada pertubuhan kebajikan, keagamaan, pendidikan, kesihatan, kebudayaan, rekreasi dan pertubuhan yang memberikan perkhidmatan sosial dan kemasyarakatan kepada isi rumah. Perkhidmatan diberikan secara percuma atau pada harga yang tidak melebihi kos perkhidmatan (subsidi). Sebarang keuntungan yang diperoleh dilabur semula ke dalam pertubuhan berkenaan.

10. STRUKTUR HAK MILIK

Hak milik sesebuah pertubuhan dikelaskan mengikut taraf residen pemilik/pemilik-pemilik modal berbayar yang terbesar (melebihi 50%) dan bukannya mengikut taraf kewarganegaraan mereka. Dalam kes di mana setiap pihak (Residen Malaysia dan Bukan Residen Malaysia) memegang bilangan saham yang sama banyak dalam perniagaan berkenaan, maka pertubuhan tersebut telah dikelaskan di bawah "Hak Milik Bersama".

Residen Malaysia ialah individu, syarikat atau organisasi lain yang lazimnya terletak di Malaysia untuk jangka masa sekurang-kurangnya satu tahun. Cawangan dan anak syarikat asing yang didaftarkan/ diperbadankan di Malaysia adalah dianggap sebagai Residen Malaysia.

Bukan Residen Malaysia ialah individu, syarikat atau organisasi lain yang lazimnya terletak di negara selain Malaysia. Cawangan dan anak syarikat milik Residen Malaysia di luar negeri juga dianggap sebagai Bukan Residen Malaysia.

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11. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR

11.1 Nilai output kasar **Perkhidmatan Makanan dan minuman** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan perkara berikut:

- Pendapatan dari jualan makanan dan minuman
- + Royalti, hakcipta, perlesenan dan yuran francais
- + Komisen dan brokeraj yang diperoleh
- + Pendapatan daripada perkhidmatan pengurusan
- + Bayaran perkhidmatan yang diterima
- + Pendapatan sewa yang diterima (kecuali tanah)
- + Pendapatan operasi lain
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (dalaman)
- + Membuat/ membina sendiri harta tetap
- + Nilai jualan barang / bahan yang dibeli untuk dijual semula
- Nilai barang dibeli untuk dijual semula dalam keadaan sama seperti dibeli

12. NILAI INPUT PERANTARAAN

11.2 Nilai input perantaraan **Perkhidmatan Makanan dan minuman** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

- Kos bahan-bahan yang dibeli untuk penyediaan makanan dan minuman
- + Semua perbelanjaan bekalan-bekalan lain yang digunakan
- + Perbelanjaan elektrik, air, pembakar, pelincir dan gas
- + Bayaran pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan yang dibuat oleh pihak lain bagi harta tetap
- + Pembelian perkhidmatan pengangkutan
- + Perbelanjaan perjalanan dan hiburan
- + Bayaran perakaunan, kesetiausahaan dan audit
- + Bayaran guaman dan perkhidmatan profesional lain
- + Bayaran pemprosesan data dan lain-lain perkhidmatan yang berkaitan dengan teknologi maklumat
- + Bayaran pengurusan dan caj bank
- + Komisen dan bayaran agensi
- + Bayaran telekomunikasi, pos dan percetakan
- + Pengiklanan, promosi, dan premium insurans kecuali insurans pampasan kerja
- + Bayaran bagi perkhidmatan keselamatan
- + Bayaran sewa tidak termasuk sewa penggunaan tanah
- + Bayaran royalti kepada organisasi bukan kerajaan/ tajaan korporat
- + Perbelanjaan operasi lain
- + Stok awal
- + Stok akhir

Nota Teknikal

13. 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.

14. 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:

i. 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.

ii. 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 tersebut dan terus mendapatnya sama ada ia bekerja atau tidak dalam pertubuhan itu.

iii. Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa)

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

iv. Pekerja bergaji (sambilan)

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

Nota Teknikal

15. PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN BELIA

Pertubuhan milikan belia merujuk kepada umur pemilik pertubuhan tersebut tidak kurang 18 tahun dan tidak lebih 30 tahun pada tarikh pelantikan. Sekurang-kurangnya 51 peratus dan ke atas pemilikan ekuiti dipegang oleh belia ATAU Ketua Eksekutif atau Pengarah Urusan adalah belia yang memiliki sekurang-kurangnya 10 peratus ekuiti.

16. PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN WANITA

Pertubuhan milikan wanita merujuk kepada pertubuhan sekurang-kurangnya 51 peratus pemilikan ekuiti dipegang oleh wanita ATAU pemegang saham terbesar adalah wanita dan pertubuhan diuruskan oleh wanita ATAU Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif atau Pengarah Urusan adalah wanita yang memiliki sekurang-kurangnya 10 peratus ekuiti.

17. 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 pemasangan; dan

iii. Pekerja berkemahiran rendah

Pekerja asas.

18. GAJI & UPAH

Semua pembayaran (gaji, upah, bonus, komisyen, bayaran lebih masa dan elaun tunai termasuk belanja sara hidup, perumahan, kereta, makanan dan sebagainya) yang dibuat sepanjang tahun rujukan meliputi semua pekerja bergaji dalam setiap kategori pekerja yang diambil secara langsung termasuk jumlah bayaran yang dibuat adalah sebelum ditolak cukai pendapatan dan caruman pekerja kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) / Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO) / Kumpulan wang simpanan lain/ Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (KWAP). Caruman majikan kepada kumpulan wang yang di atas hendaklah dikecualikan.

Nota Teknikal

19. NILAI HARTA TETAP

Aset tetap ialah aset yang dihasilkan dan digunakan secara berulang kali atau berterusan dalam proses pengeluaran melebihi daripada setahun. Aset tetap termasuk struktur, mesin dan peralatan serta aset yang diusahakan seperti pokok atau haiwan yang digunakan berulang kali atau berterusan untuk menghasilkan produk lain seperti buah-buahan atau produk tenusu. Tambahan pula, produk harta intelek seperti perisian atau seni asal yang digunakan dalam pengeluaran juga termasuk dalam aset tetap.

20. PEMBUNDARAN

Hasil tambah bagi angka komponen mungkin berbeza dengan sub-jumlah atau jumlah besar disebabkan oleh pembundaran.

21. KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN DIKOMPAN

Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan yang digunakan adalah merujuk kepada perbezaan bagi dua tempoh rujukan dan boleh juga dikira berdasarkan formula berikut :

$$y^t = y_0 (1+r)^t$$

di mana,

$$r = \left[e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{y^t}{y_0}\right)} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

di mana,

y^t = Nilai pada tahun semasa

y_0 = Nilai pada tahun sebelum

t = Bilangan tahun, $y^t - y_0$

Nota Teknikal

22. SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

- : tiada maklumat
- 0 : nilai bundaran kurang daripada skala yang ditetapkan
- n.a : tidak berkenaan
- & : dan
- % : peratus
- dll. : dan lain-lain
- CAGR : kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
- RM : Ringgit Malaysia
- t.t.t.l. : tidak terkelas di tempat lain
- W.P. : Wilayah Persekutuan
- e : anggaran
- p : permulaan

Technical Notes

1. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

*The survey covered all registered establishments engaged in **food and beverage services** which included main activities as follows:*

- i. Food services activities;*
- ii. Event catering services activities; and*
- iii. Beverage services activities*

*Overall, coverage of the survey for food and beverage services was 14 industries at 5-digit level under the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008. The complete lists of industries are shown in **Appendix**.*

2. SOURCE OF FRAME

The main source of the establishment statistics frame is from the Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR). MSBR is a list of organisations/ enterprises operating in Malaysia that 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 organisations registered with local authorities and professional bodies. The list in MSBR is updated regularly based on surveys and censuses conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia and administrative data sources from various agencies. The main source of administrative data is from the Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM). 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 by taking into account new establishments and 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.

Technical Notes

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 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 food and beverage services adopted in this publication is based on the recommendations of the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0:

i. Food service activities

This group includes provision of food service to customers, whether they are served while seated or serve themselves from a display of items, whether they eat the prepared meals on the premises, take them out or have them delivered. This includes restaurants and restaurant cum night clubs services; cafeterias/ canteens services; fast-food restaurants services and food stalls services

ii. Event catering service activities

This group includes catering activities for individuals events or for specified period of time and the operation of food concessions, such as at sports or similar facilities. This includes event/ foods caterers services and other food service activities such as canteens in schools, hospitals and factories.

iii. Beverage service activities

This group includes the preparation and serving beverages for immediate consumption on the premises. This includes pubs, bars, discotheques, coffee house, cocktail lounges and karaoke services; coffee shops services, and other drinking places n.e.c.

Technical Notes

5. CENSUS YEAR

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

6. REFERENCE YEAR

The reference year of the census was the calendar year 2022. Establishments whose accounting year differed from calendar year were requested to report according to the accounting year or financial year covering at least six (6) months in the reference year.

7. METHOD OF COLLECTION

This survey was generally conducted through three (3) methods of data collection, namely:

7.1 Data collection method via online method

This method targets respondents who have used this method for previous routine surveys.

7.2 Data collection method via e-mail, post, fax and telephone

This method targets respondents who have used this method for previous routine surveys. Respondents were given a period of one month to complete and return the questionnaire to the DOSM.

7.3 Face-to-face data collection method

Field work operation is carried out to get feedback from establishments that have not yet given answers from the two methods above and this method also targets establishments that have never been involved in a routine survey the DOSM.

8. REPORTING UNIT

The reporting unit used in the Economic Census 2023 was the establishment. The establishment is defined as “an economic unit engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location”. Each establishment was assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity. In the case of a multi-activity entity, units engaged in separate activities in the same location constituted distinct establishments.

Thus, each branch of a multi-branch organization 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. The entity or enterprise was treated as a single reporting unit and allowed to submit a consolidated questionnaire covering all the units or branches.

9. LEGAL STATUS

The legal status of an establishment has been defined as follows:

9.1 Individual proprietorship

This refers to a business, owned and operated by one person for his own profit. The owner has the exclusive right to control the operation of the establishment.

9.2 Partnership

This refers to a group of individuals who agree to contract and to carry out a business with the objective of profit making. All shareholders or anyone could manage the business for all parties. A trading partnership must comprise of at least two members and should not exceed a maximum of twenty members.

9.3 Limited liabilities partnership

Refers to business entity regulated under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2012. It is featured with the protection of limited liability to its partners similar to the limited liability enjoyed by shareholders of a company coupled with flexibility of internal business regulation through partnership arrangement similar to a conventional partnership; and

9.4 Private limited company

A private company established to undertake a business with the objective of making a profit. The shares are closely held by the shareholders of the company who have control over its operation.

Characteristics:

- I. Regulated under the Companies Act 1965 and is a legal entity separate from the owners;*
- II. Number of its shareholders between 2 - 50 members;*
- III. Company owners have limited liability;*
- IV. Shareholders who own 51 per cent or more of the total shares shall be entitled to manage the company. The company's shares can be traded but not in the open market;*
- V. Trading of share must be with the consent of the other shareholders;*
- VI. Not listed on the Stock Exchange; and*
- VII. Business life expectancy is longer and can be identified by the words "Sendirian Berhad" (Sdn. Bhd.) at the end of the company name.*

9.5 Public limited company

A public limited company is a company established with limited liability, by a minimum of two persons to operate the business with the objective of making a profit. The shares in a public limited company are openly held and in the case of company listed on the Bursa Malaysia, the shares are freely transferable.

Characteristic:

- i. Regulated under the Companies Act 1965 and is a legal entity separate from the owner;*
- ii. Owned by the shareholders and there is no limit to the shareholder;*
- iii. Management of the company is under the board of director responsibilities as appointed by shareholders; and*
- iv. Listed on Bursa Malaysia.*

9.6 Co-operative

This refers to a voluntary association with unrestricted number of members and registered under the Co-operatives Act 1993. funds are collectively owned to meet the needs of members.

9.7 Public corporation

This refers to an undertaking set up under a Special Act Parliament or by the State Legislature.

9.8 Private non-profit making organization

This is non-stock company set up with limited liability. It comprises mainly welfare, religious, educational, health, cultural, recreational and other organisations providing social and community services to households. These services are provided free of charge or at prices, which do not necessarily or fully cover the cost of providing such services (subsidy). Any profit made is reinvested in the organization.

Technical Notes

10. OWNERSHIP

The ownership of an establishment is classified by the residential status of the owner (s) of the majority (more than 50%) of the paid-up capital and not by their citizenship status. In instances where each party (Malaysian Resident and Non- Malaysian Resident) held equal shares in the business, the establishments were classified as "Joint Ownership".

A Malaysian Resident is any individual, company or other organization ordinarily domiciled in Malaysia for a period of at least one year. Malaysian registered branches and incorporated subsidiaries of foreign based/origins are also regarded as Residents.

A Non-Malaysian Resident is any individual, company or other organization ordinarily domiciled in a country other than Malaysia. Foreign branches and/or subsidiaries abroad owned by Malaysian Residents are also regarded as Non-Residents.

11. VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT

11.1 *Value of gross output of **Services of Food and Beverages** is defined to include the following items:*

- Incomes from sales of food and beverages*
- + *Royalties, copyrights, licensing and franchise fees*
- + *Commissions and brokerage earned*
- + *Income from management services*
- + *Service charges received*
- + *Rental income received (except for rent of land)*
- + *Other operating income*
- + *In-house research and development expenditure*
- + *Built/ self-produced fixed assets*
- + *Value of good sold in the same condition as purchased*
- *Cost of goods sold in the same condition as purchased*

Technical Notes

12. VALUE OF INTERMEDIATE INPUT

12.1 The value of intermediate input of **Services of Food and beverages** is defined to include the following items:

- Cost of goods purchased for use in preparing food and beverages
- + All cost of other supplies consumed
- + Expenditure for electricity, water, fuel, lubricants and gas
- + Payments for current repairs and maintenance work done by others on fixed assets
- + Purchase of transport services
- + Travelling and entertainment expenses
- + Accounting, secretarial and audit fees
- + Legal fees and payment for other professional services
- + Payment for data processing and other services related to information technology
- + Management fees and bank charges
- + Commission and agency fees
- + Telecommunication, postages and printing fees
- + Advertising, promotion and insurance premiums except workers' compensation insurances
- + Payment for security services
- + Rental payments excludes rent for use of land
- + Royalties paid to non-government organizations / corporate sponsorship
- + Others operating expenditure
- + Opening stock
- + Closing stock

13. 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.

14. 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:

i. 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.

ii. Unpaid family workers

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.

Technical Notes

iii. Paid full time employees

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

iv. Paid part-time employees

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

15. YOUTH-OWNED ESTABLISHMENT

Youth-owned establishment refers to the owner's age of the establishment which is no less than 18 years old and not more than 30 years old on the date of appointment. At least 51 per cent and above of the equity held by a youth OR the Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director is a youth that owns at least 10 per cent of the equity.

16. WOMEN-OWNED ESTABLISHMENT

Women-owned establishment refers to a minimum of 51 per cent of the equity held by a women OR the biggest shareholders are women and the establishment is managed by a women OR the Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director is women that owns at least 10 per cent of the equity.

17. CATEGORY OF SKILLS

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

i. 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

Elementary occupations.

18. SALARIES & WAGES

All payments (salaries, wages, bonuses, commissions, overtime pay and cash allowances including cost of living, housing, car, food, etc.) made throughout the reference year to all paid employees in each category. For all directly employed workers, total payments made before deductions for income tax and employees' contributions to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)/ Social Security Organisation (SOCSSO)/ Other provident/ Retirement Funds Incorporated (KWAP).

The Employer's contribution to such funds as mentioned above should be excluded.

Technical Notes

19. VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are produced assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in production processes for more than one year. Fixed assets include structures, machinery and equipment and cultivated assets such as trees or animals that are used repeatedly or continuously to produce other products such as fruit or dairy products. It was also included intellectual property products such as software or artistic originals used in production.

20. ROUNDING

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

21. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

The annual growth rate used refers to the difference between two reference periods and can be calculated based on the following formula:

$$y^t = y_0(1+r)^t$$

where,

$$r = \left[e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{y^t}{y_0}\right)} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where,

- y^t = Value of current year
- y_0 = Value of previous year
- t = Number of years, $y^t - y_0$
- r = Annual growth rate

Technical Notes

22. SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

-	:	<i>no information</i>
0	:	<i>less than 500</i>
0.0	:	<i>less than 0.05 million</i>
<i>n.a</i>	:	<i>not available</i>
&	:	<i>and</i>
%	:	<i>per cent</i>
<i>etc.</i>	:	<i>ec cetera</i>
<i>CAGR</i>	:	<i>compound annual growth rate</i>
<i>RM</i>	:	<i>Ringgit Malaysia</i>
<i>n.e.c</i>	:	<i>not elsewhere classified</i>
<i>W.P.</i>	:	<i>Federal Territory</i>
<i>e</i>	:	<i>estimate</i>
<i>p</i>	:	<i>preliminary</i>

BAHAGIAN 5

PART 5

LAMPIRAN

APPENDIX

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Lampiran | Appendix

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

PERKHIDMATAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVICES

Bahagian <i>Division</i>	Kumpulan <i>Group</i>	Perkara <i>Item</i>	Keterangan <i>Description</i>
56			Aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Food and beverage service activities</i>
	561		Restoran dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan bergerak <i>Restaurants and mobile food service activities</i>
		56101	Restoran dan restoran yang juga kelab malam <i>Restaurants and restaurant cum night clubs</i>
		56102	Kafetaria/kantin <i>Cafeterias/canteens</i>
		56103	Restoran makanan segera <i>Fast-food restaurants</i>
		56104	Trak ais krim dengan tempat duduk <i>Ice cream truck vendors and parlours</i>
		56105	Kenderaan sorong makanan yang bergerak <i>Mobile food carts</i>
		56106	Gerai/penjaja makanan <i>Food stalls/hawkers</i>
		56107	Makanan dan minuman, penyediaan makanan dan minuman di dalam gerai/penjaja <i>Food and beverage, food and beverage preparation in market stalls/hawkers</i>
	562		Katering dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan lain <i>Event catering and other food service activities</i>
		56210	Katering makanan <i>Event/food caterers</i>
		56290	Aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan lain <i>Other food service activities</i>
	563		Aktiviti perkhidmatan minuman <i>Beverage serving activities</i>
		56301	Pub, bar, disko, coffee house, ruang koktel dan karaoke <i>Pubs, bars, discotheques, coffee house, cocktail lounges and karaoke</i>
		56302	Kedai kopi <i>Coffee shops</i>

Lampiran | *Appendix*

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 56303 | Gerai/penjaja minuman
<i>Drink stalls/hawkers</i> |
| 56304 | Perkhidmatan minuman bergerak
<i>Mobile beverage</i> |
| 56309 | Tempat minuman lain t.t.t.l
<i>Others drinking places n.e.c</i> |

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