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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

AES

**STATISTIK EKONOMI
TAHUNAN**

Annual Economic Statistics

2022

Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman
Food and Beverage Services

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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

**STATISTIK EKONOMI TAHUNAN
PERKHIDMATAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN**
**ANNUAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS
FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVICES**
2022

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”.

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will conduct the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation from respondents to provide information with DOSM and make this census a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a platform that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation that facilitates users in analysing various types of data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing medium and accessible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

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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Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

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Penerbitan ini memaparkan statistik bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman yang diperoleh daripada Survei Ekonomi Tahunan 2022 bagi tahun rujukan 2021. Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman meliputi Seksyen I; Penginapan dan Aktiviti Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman, Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 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 memaparkan 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 Perangkaan Malaysia merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama dan sumbangan yang diberikan oleh semua pihak dalam menjayakan survei 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

Mac 2023

This publication presents statistics on food and beverage services obtained from Annual Economic Survey 2022 for the reference year 2021. Food and beverage services include in Section I: Accommodation and Food & Beverages Services, 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, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages and value of fixed assets. These statistics are also 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 provides the detailed statistical table, meanwhile the third part describes the technical aspects on scope & coverage and concepts & definitions to assist users in understanding the published statistics.

Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) gratefully acknowledges the co-operation and contribution rendered by all parties in making this publication a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future publications 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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AES 2022

STATISTIK EKONOMI TAHUNAN, 2022 PERKHIDMATAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN

PENEMUAN UTAMA

Nilai Output Kasar

2021: RM 78.5 bilion

2020: RM 84.4 bilion

-7.0%



Nilai Input Perantaraan

2021: RM 44.2 bilion

2020: RM 47.8 bilion

-7.6%



Nilai Ditambah

2021: RM 34.3 bilion

2020: RM 36.5 bilion

-6.2%



Bilangan Pekerja

2021: 968,717 orang

2020: 996,714 orang

-2.8%



Gaji & Upah Dibayar

2021: RM 14.7 bilion

2020: RM 15.1 bilion

-2.6%



Nilai Harta Tetap

2021: RM 9.8 bilion

2020: RM 10.5 bilion

-7.2%



Perubahan Peratusan (%) : Tahun ke Tahun





AES 2022

ANNUAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS, 2022 FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVICES

MAIN FINDINGS

Value of Gross Output

2021: RM 78.5 billion
2020: RM 84.4 billion
 -7.0%



Value of Intermediate Input

2021: RM 44.2 billion
2020: RM 47.8 billion
 -7.6%



Value Added

2021: RM 34.3 billion
2020: RM 36.5 billion
 -6.2%



Number of Persons Engaged

2021: 968,717 persons
2020: 996,714 persons
 -2.8%



Salaries & Wages Paid

2021: RM 14.7 billion
2020: RM 15.1 billion
 -2.6%



Value of Fixed Assets

2021: RM 9.8 billion
2020: RM 10.5 billion
 -7.2%



Percentage Change (%) : Year-on-Year



1. PENGENALAN

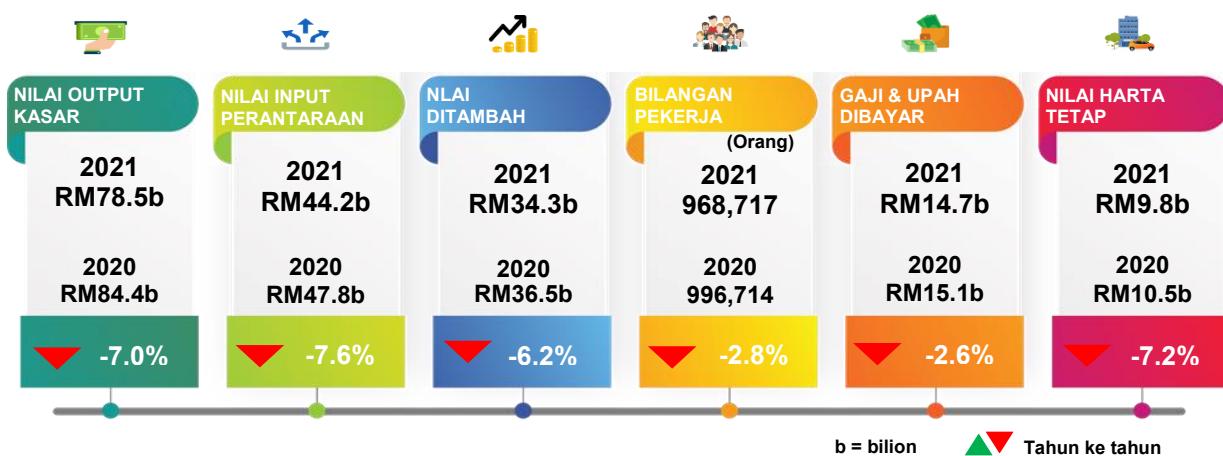
Penerbitan ini memaparkan statistik bagi perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman yang diperoleh daripada Survei Ekonomi Tahunan 2022 bagi tahun rujukan 2021. Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman merangkumi perkhidmatan makanan, perkhidmatan katering dan perkhidmatan minuman. Statistik utama seperti nilai output 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 MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN

Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM78.5 bilion pada tahun 2021 berbanding RM84.4 bilion pada tahun 2020 dengan penurunan sebanyak 7.0 peratus. Selaras dengan penurunan nilai output kasar, nilai input perantaraan turut menurun sebanyak RM3.6 bilion untuk mencatatkan RM44.2 bilion, menghasilkan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM34.3 bilion pada tahun 2021.

Bilangan pekerja di subsektor ini melaporkan penurunan sebanyak 2.8 peratus kepada 968,717 orang berbanding 996,714 orang pada tahun 2020. Sementara itu, jumlah gaji & upah yang dibayar pada tahun 2021 adalah RM14.7 bilion, menurun 2.6 peratus pada tahun 2020 dan nilai harta tetap pula berjumlah RM9.8 bilion menurun sebanyak 7.2 peratus berbanding RM10.5 bilion pada 2020 seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 1**.

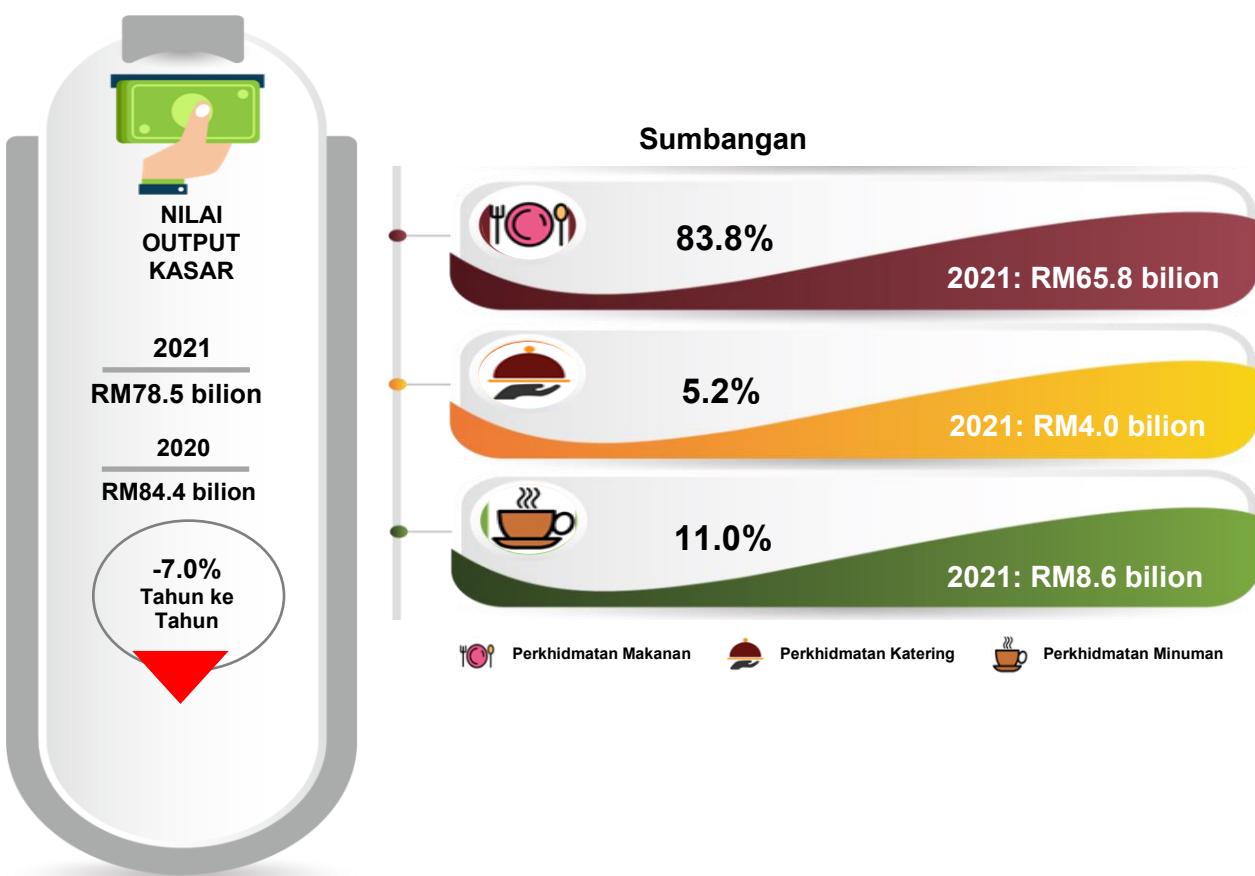
Paparan 1: Statistik Utama bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman, 2020 dan 2021



3. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR

Pada tahun 2021, nilai output kasar perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman menurun sebanyak 7.0 peratus untuk merekodkan RM78.5 bilion. Perkhidmatan makanan merupakan penyumbang terbesar dengan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM65.8 bilion (83.8%) pada tahun 2021. Perkhidmatan minuman pula merupakan penyumbang kedua terbesar dengan RM8.6 bilion (11.0%) diikuti dengan perkhidmatan katering sebanyak RM4.0 bilion (5.2%) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 2**.

Paparan 2: Nilai Output Kasar bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Aktiviti, 2020 dan 2021



3.1 NILAI OUTPUT KASAR MENGIKUT NEGERI

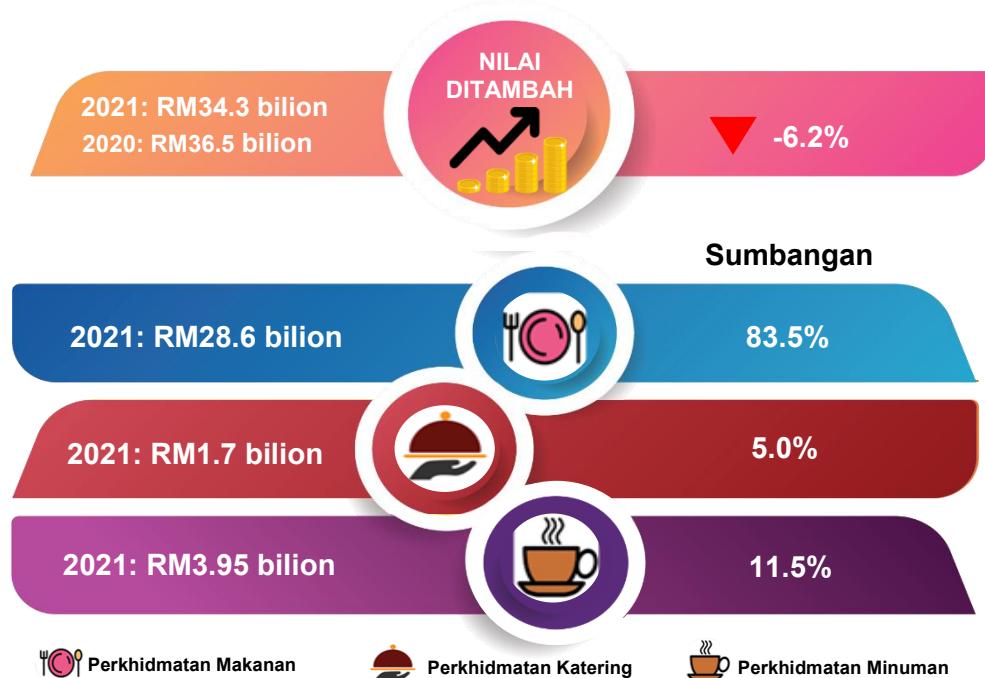
Selangor masih kekal sebagai penyumbang utama nilai output kasar bagi perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman pada tahun 2021 dengan nilai RM21.0 bilion iaitu 26.7 peratus sumbangan. Ini diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan Johor dengan nilai output kasar masing-masing sebanyak RM16.8 bilion (21.4%) dan RM7.5 bilion (9.5%). Nilai sumbangan bagi ketiga-tiga negeri ini berjumlah RM45.2 bilion (57.6%).

4. NILAI DITAMBAH

Nilai ditambah bagi perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman pada tahun 2021 menurun sebanyak 6.2 peratus untuk mencatatkan RM34.3 bilion berbanding RM36.5 bilion pada 2020.

Paparan 3 menunjukkan perkhidmatan makanan merekodkan nilai ditambah tertinggi pada tahun 2021 sebanyak RM28.6 bilion. Ini diikuti perkhidmatan minuman sebanyak RM3.95 bilion dan perkhidmatan katering sebanyak RM1.7 bilion.

Paparan 3: Nilai Ditambah bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Aktiviti, 2020 dan 2021



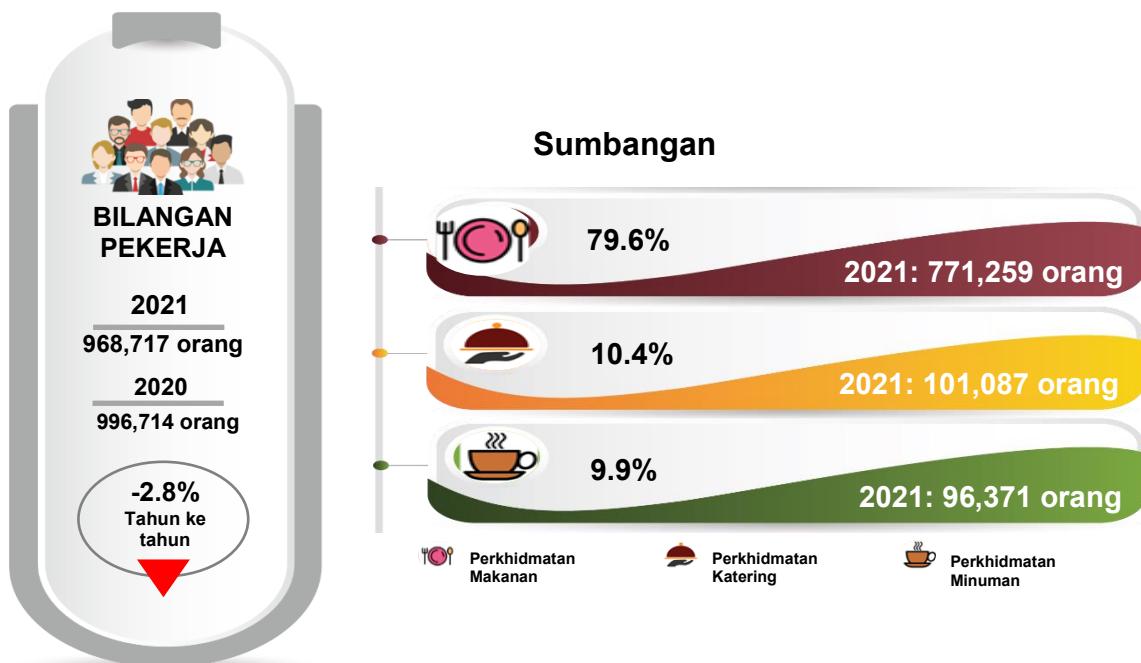
4.1 NILAI DITAMBAH MENGIKUT NEGERI

Prestasi nilai ditambah mengikut negeri pada tahun 2021 menunjukkan tiga negeri iaitu Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, dan Johor sebagai penyumbang utama nilai ditambah perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman. Selangor mencatatkan nilai ditambah tertinggi iaitu RM9.4 bilion dengan sumbangan sebanyak 27.3 peratus, diikuti W.P. Kuala Lumpur sebanyak RM6.8 bilion (20.0%) dan Johor sebanyak RM3.3 bilion (9.7%). Sumbangan nilai ditambah bagi ketiga-tiga negeri ini kepada perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman secara kolektif ialah RM19.5 bilion (57.1%).

5. BILANGAN PEKERJA DAN KATEGORI PEKERJA

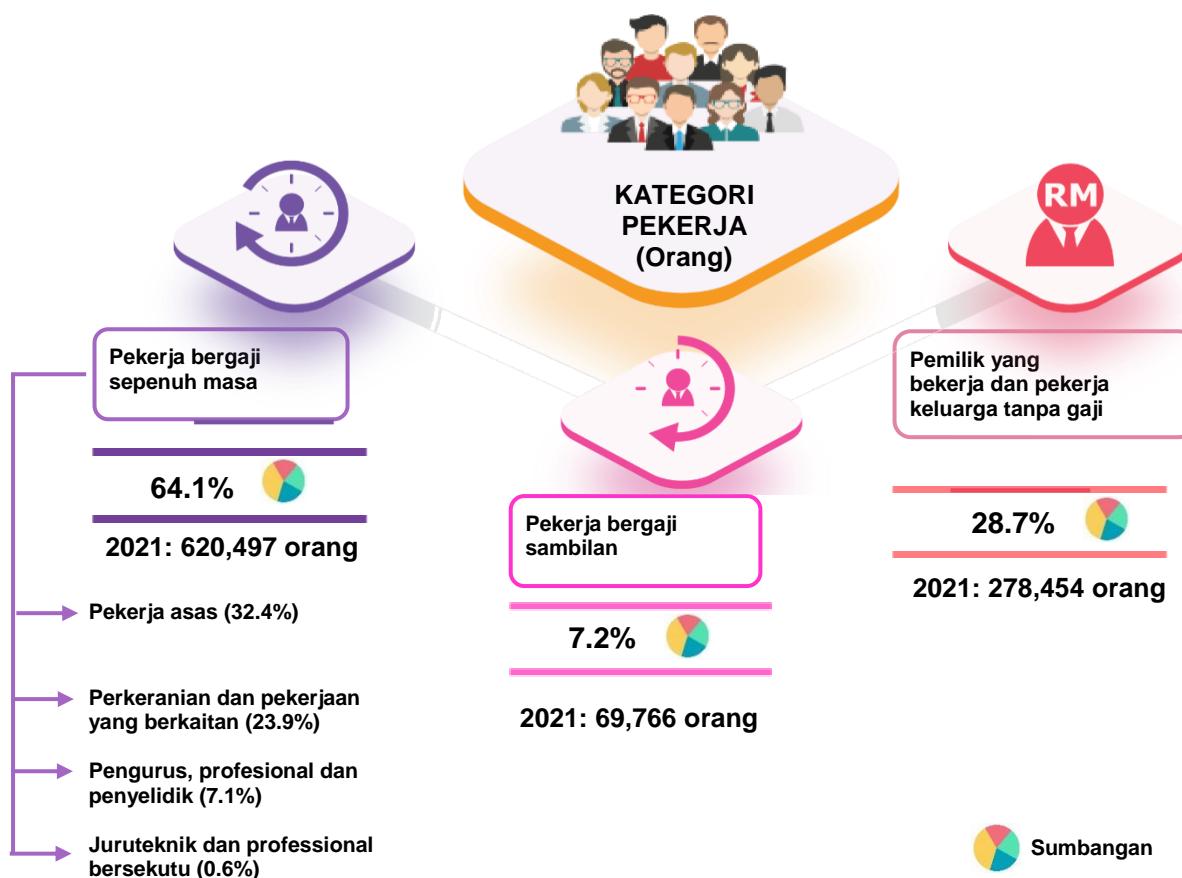
Perkhidmatan makanan merekodkan bilangan pekerja tertinggi iaitu 771,259 orang atau 79.6 peratus. Penyumbang kedua tertinggi adalah perkhidmatan katering dengan 101,087 orang atau 10.4 peratus diikuti perkhidmatan minuman 96,371 orang atau 9.9 peratus seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Paparan 4**.

Paparan 4: Bilangan Pekerja bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Aktiviti, 2020 dan 2021



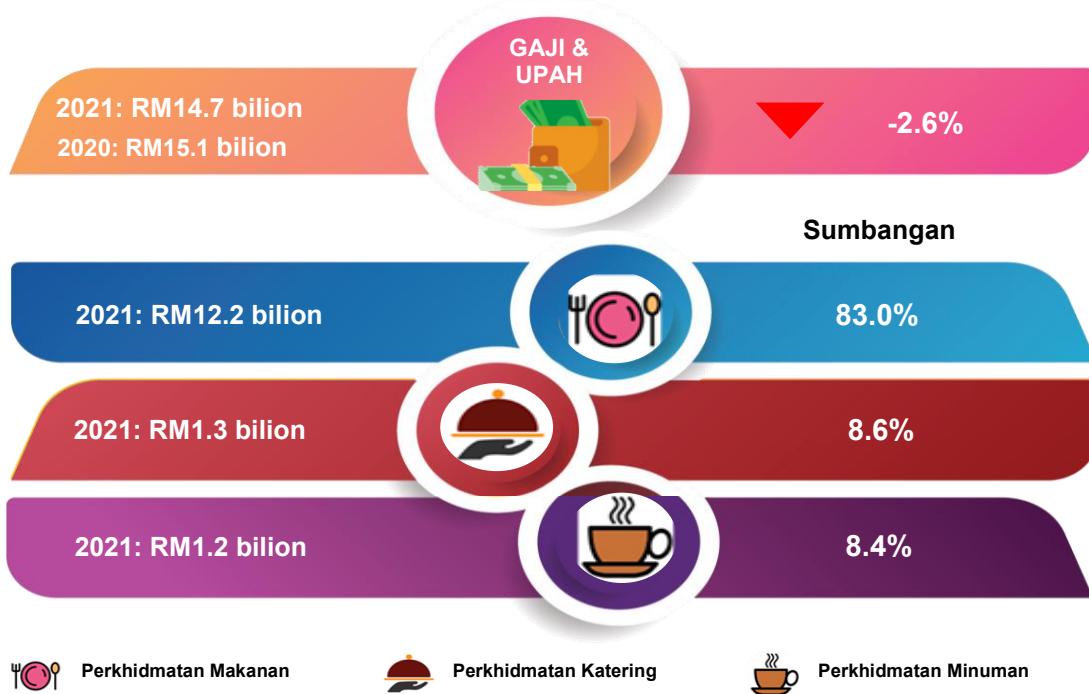
Pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa merekodkan sejumlah 620,497 orang dengan sumbangan 64.1 peratus berbanding pekerja bergaji sambilan (69,766 orang; 7.2%) dan pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji (278,454 orang; 28.7%) seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Paparan 5**. Berdasarkan jumlah keseluruhan pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa, pekerja asas merekodkan bilangan pekerja yang tertinggi (313,926 orang; 32.4%), diikuti oleh perkeranian dan pekerjaan yang berkaitan (231,508 orang; 23.9%), pengurus, profesional & penyelidik (69,174 orang; 7.1%) dan juruteknik & profesional bersekutu (5,889 orang; 0.6%).

Paparan 5: Bilangan Pekerja bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2020 dan 2021



6. GAJI & UPAH YANG DIBAYAR

Jumlah gaji & upah yang dibayar dalam perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman pada tahun 2021 adalah sebanyak RM14.7 bilion. Perkhidmatan makanan merekodkan gaji & upah tertinggi iaitu RM12.2 bilion atau 83.0 peratus daripada keseluruhan gaji & upah yang dibayar. Penyumbang kedua tertinggi adalah perkhidmatan katering dengan RM1.3 bilion (8.6%) diikuti dengan perkhidmatan minuman RM1.2 bilion (8.4%) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 6**.

Paparan 6: Gaji & Upah Dibayar bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Aktiviti, 2020 dan 2021

Perkhidmatan Makanan

Perkhidmatan Katering

Perkhidmatan Minuman

1. INTRODUCTION

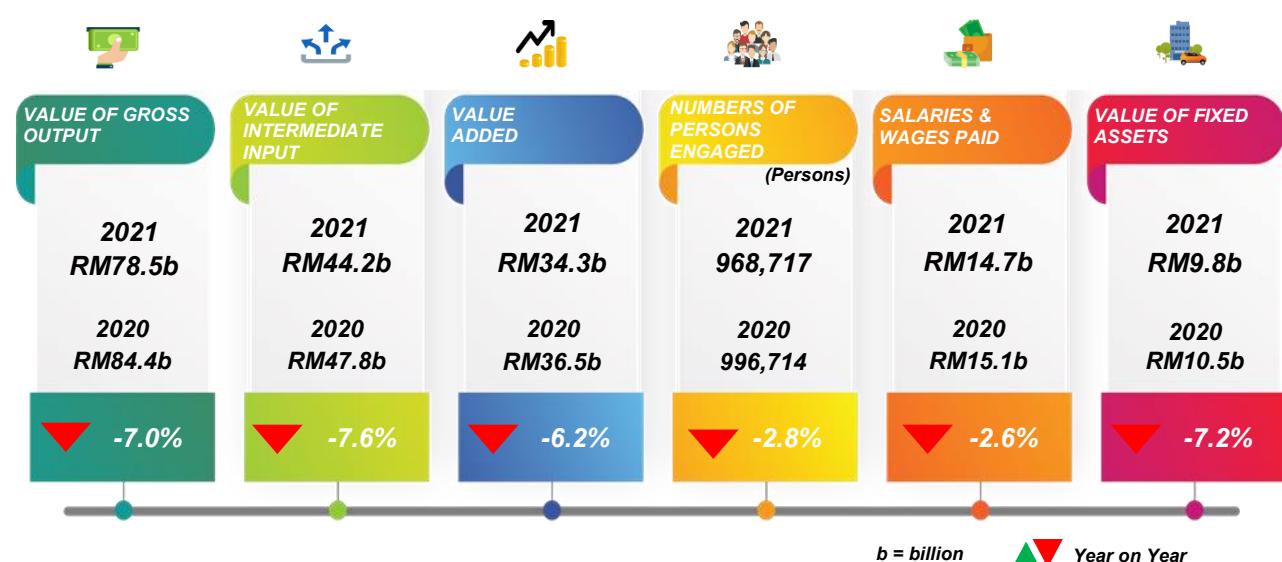
This publication presents statistics on the food and beverage services based on the findings from the Annual Economic Survey 2022 for reference year 2021. Food and beverage services comprises activity of food services, catering services, and beverage services. The main statistics such as the value of gross output, value of intermediate input, value added, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages paid and value of fixed assets owned is also presented in this publication.

2. PERFORMANCE OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVICES

Food and beverage services recorded gross output value of RM78.5 billion in 2021 compared to RM84.4 billion in 2020 decreased 7.0 per cent. In line with the declined in gross output, the value of intermediate input also decreased by RM3.6 billion to record RM44.2 billion, resulting a value added of RM34.3 billion for the year of 2021.

The number of persons engaged in this subsector decreased of 2.8 per cent to record 968,717 persons as compared to 996,714 persons in 2020. Meanwhile, the salaries & wages paid in 2021 amounted to RM14.7 billion, dropped by 2.6 per cent compared to 2020 and value of fixed assets amounted to RM9.8 billion decreased 7.2 per cent compared to RM10.5 billion in 2020 as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

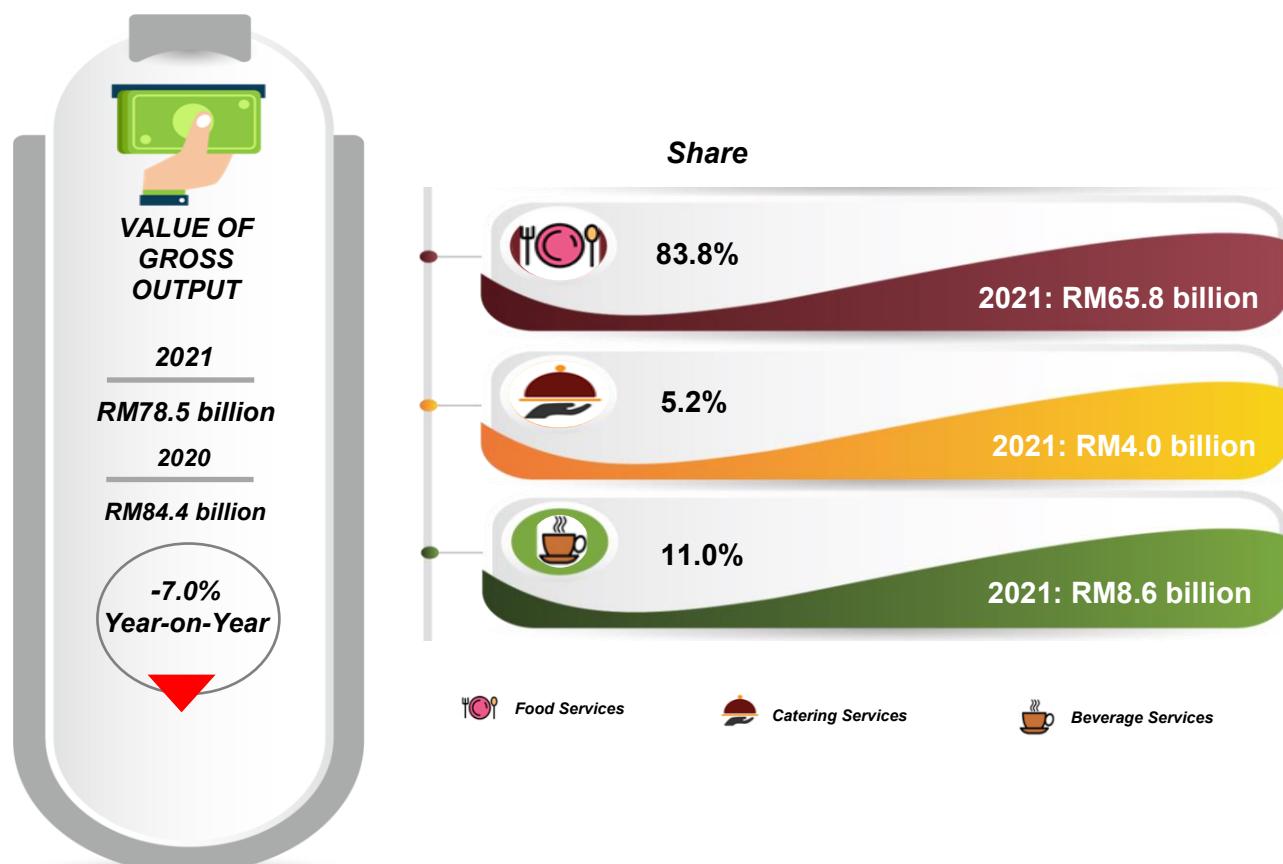
Exhibit 1: Principle Statistics of Food and Beverage Services, 2020 and 2021



3. VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT

In 2021, the gross output value of food and beverage services decreased 7.0 per cent to record RM78.5 billion. Food services was the largest contributor of gross output value with RM65.8 billion (83.8%) in 2021. Beverage services stood as the second largest contributor with RM8.6 billion (11.0%) followed by catering services with RM4.0 billion (5.2%) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

Exhibit 2: Value of Gross Output for Food and Beverage Services by Activity, 2020 and 2021



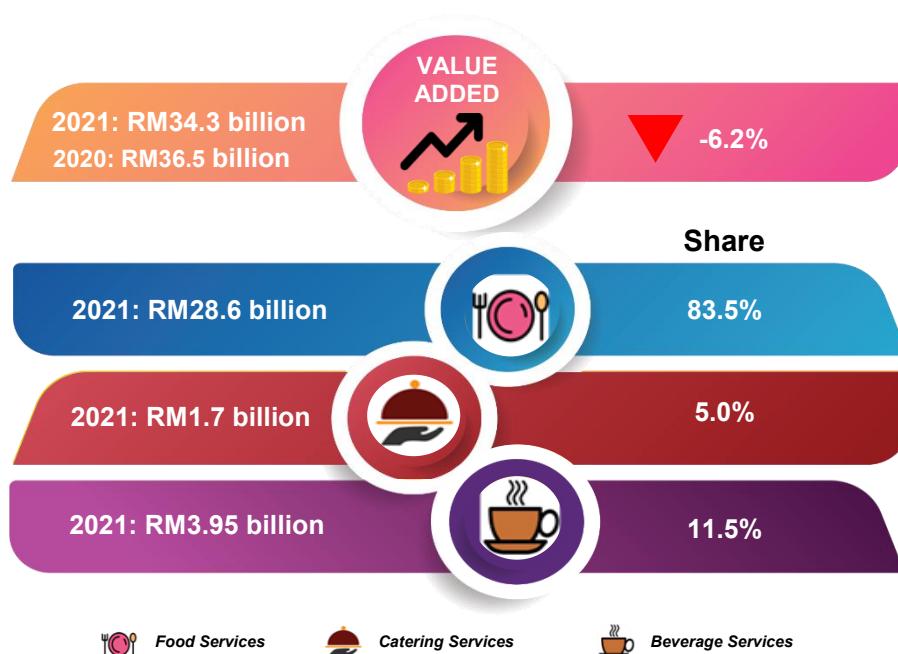
3.1 VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT BY STATE

Selangor remained as the main contributor to the gross output value for food and beverage services in 2021, amounted RM21.0 billion with 26.7 per cent share. This was followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Johor with the gross output value of RM16.8 billion (21.4%) and RM7.5 billion (9.5%) respectively. The total value of gross output for the three states amounted to RM45.2 billion (57.6%).

4. VALUE ADDED

The total value added in food and beverage services in 2021 decrease by 6.2 per cent to record RM34.3 billion compared to RM36.5 billion in 2020. **Exhibit 3** shows that the food services recorded the highest value added in 2021 which amounted to RM28.6 billion. This was followed by the beverage services of RM3.95 billion and catering services of RM1.7 billion.

Exhibit 3: Value Added for Food and Beverage Services by Activity, 2020 and 2021



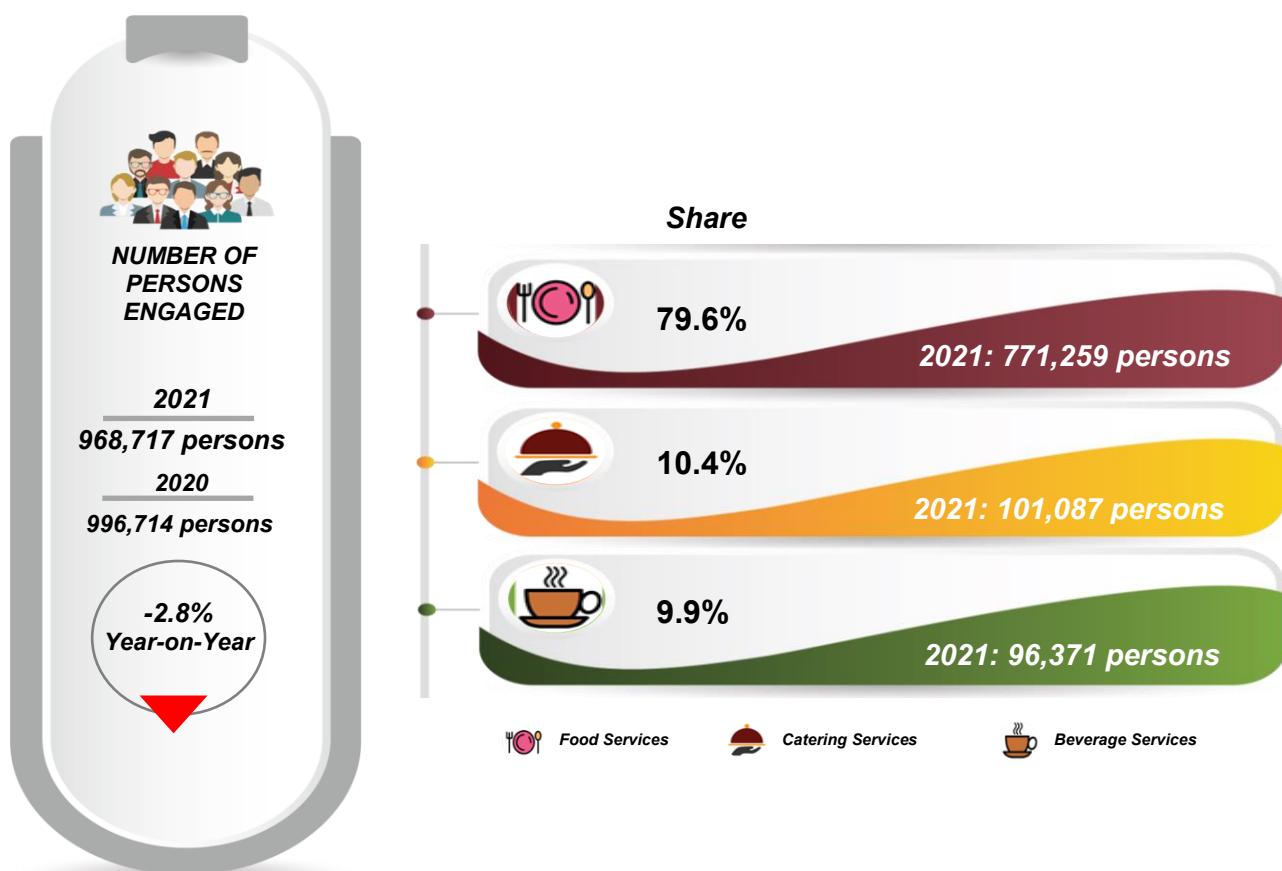
4.1 VALUE ADDED BY STATE

Performance of value added by state in 2021 indicated that three states i.e. Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, and Johor as the main contributors to the value added of food and beverage services. Selangor recorded the highest value added of RM9.4 billion with 27.3 per cent share, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur with RM6.8 billion (20.0%) and Johor with RM3.3 billion (9.7%). Collectively, the share of value added to food and beverage services for these three states were RM19.5 billion (57.1%).

5. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND CATEGORY OF WORKERS

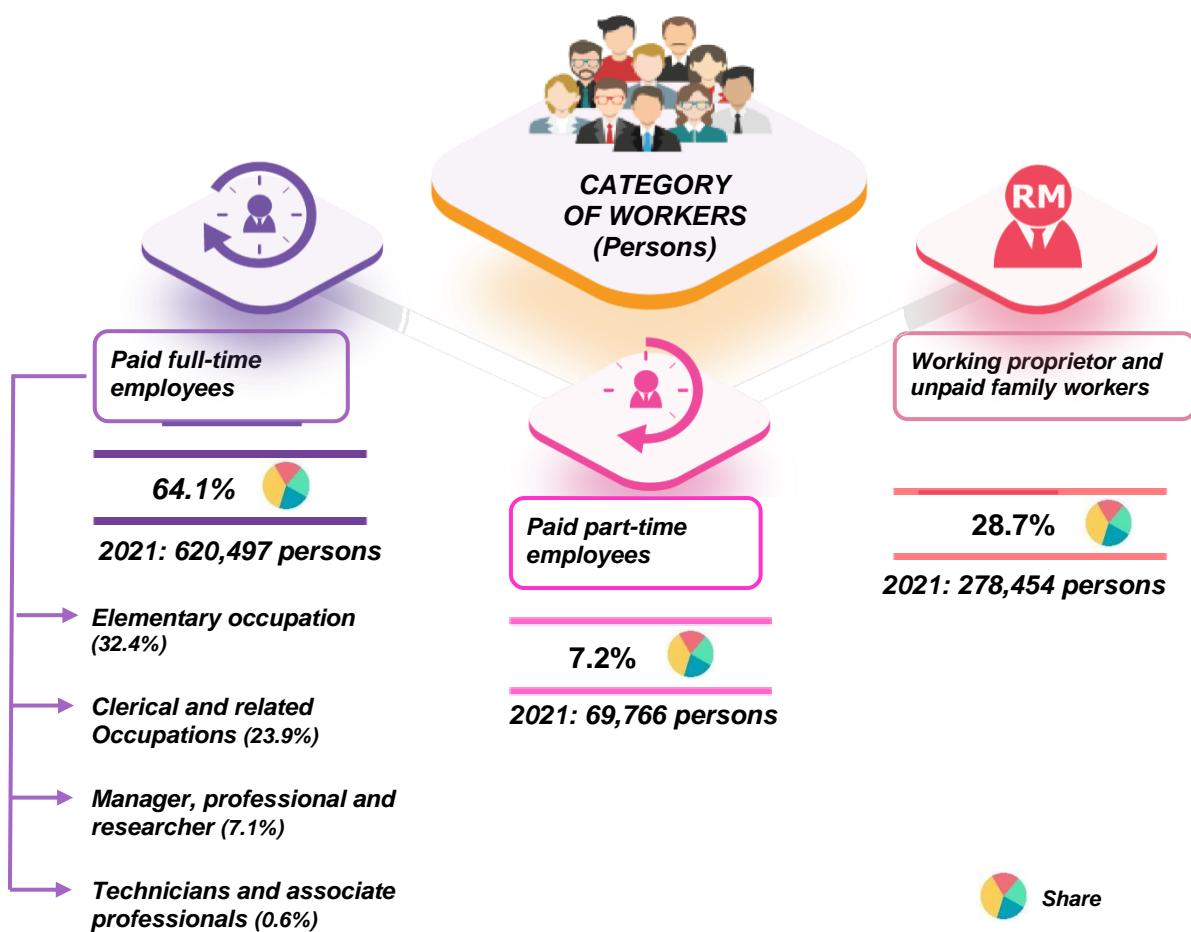
Food services registered the highest number of persons engaged of 771,259 persons or 79.6 per cent. The second highest contributor was catering services with 101,087 persons or 10.4 per cent followed by beverage activity with 96,371 persons or 9.9 per cent as shown in **Exhibit 4**.

Exhibit 4: Number of Persons Engaged for Food and Beverage Services by Activity, 2020 and 2021



Paid full-time employees recorded a total of 620,497 persons with percentage share of 64.1 per cent, as against to paid part-time employees (69,766 persons; 7.2%) and working proprietor & unpaid family workers (278,454 persons; 28.7%) as shown in **Exhibit 5**. Based on the total number of full-time employees, elementary occupation recorded the highest number of persons engaged (313,926 persons; 32.4%), followed by clerical and related occupations (231,508 persons; 23.9%), manager, professionals & researcher (69,174 persons; 7.1%) and technicians & associate professionals (5,889 persons; 0.6%).

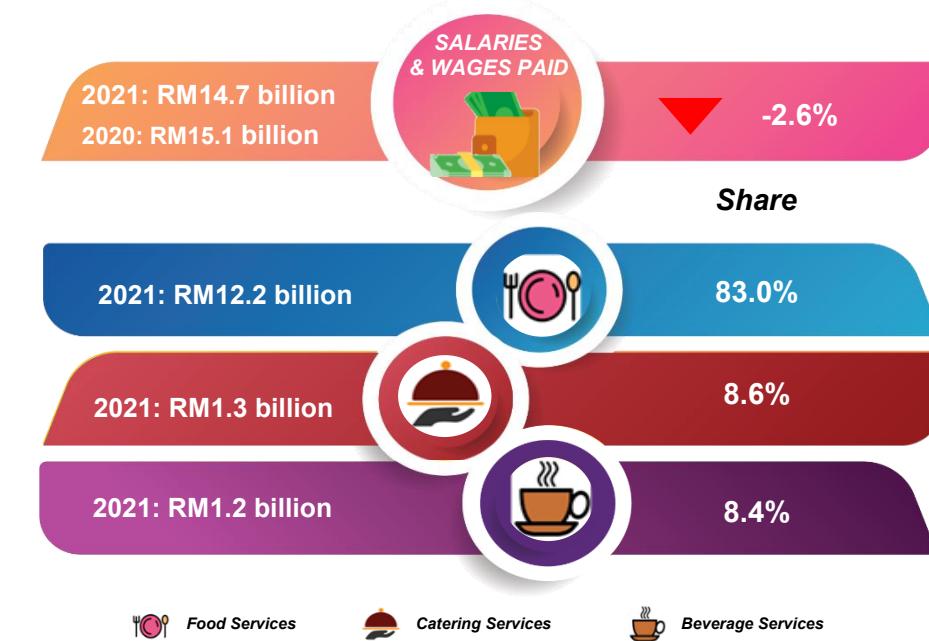
Exhibit 5: Number of Persons Engaged for Food and Beverage Services by Category of Workers, 2020 and 2021



6. SALARIES & WAGES PAID

The total salaries & wages paid in food and beverage services in the year 2021 was RM14.7 billion. Food services recorded the highest salaries & wages paid of RM12.2 billion or 83.0 per cent from the total salaries & wages paid. The second highest contributor was catering services with RM1.3 billion (8.6%) followed by beverage services with RM1.2 billion (8.4%) as shown in **Exhibit 6**.

Exhibit 6: Salaries & Wages Paid for Food and Beverage Services by Activity, 2020 and 2021





BAHAGIAN 2

PART 2

JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES

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Jadual 1: Statistik Utama Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman, 2015, 2017-2021
Table 1: Principal Statistics of Food and Beverages Services, 2015, 2017-2021

Tahun Year	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja Total 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)	
2021	78,484,137	44,219,442	34,264,695	968,717	14,718,658	9,770,317
2020	84,358,963	47,831,253	36,527,710	996,714	15,105,609	10,532,278
2019	104,577,362	59,552,334	45,025,028	1,050,824	15,618,620	12,043,573
2018	92,915,604	53,180,772	39,734,832	1,003,131	13,795,743	11,432,586
2017	82,774,911	47,540,689	35,234,223	958,803	12,222,315	10,802,450
2015*	66,385,624	38,412,748	27,972,876	891,616	9,651,152	9,533,532

Nota / Note.

*Merujuk kepada tahun banci
 *Refer to census year

Jadual 1.1: Statistik Utama Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Aktiviti, 2021
Table 1.1: Principal Statistics by Food and Beverages Services by Activity, 2021

Aktiviti Activities	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja Total 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)	(RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	78,484,137	44,219,442	34,264,695	968,717	14,718,658	9,770,317
Perkhidmatan makanan <i>Food services</i>	65,795,069	37,193,628	28,601,442	771,259	12,217,176	8,220,765
Perkhidmatan katering <i>Event catering services</i>	4,043,381	2,328,516	1,714,865	101,087	1,266,735	589,107
Perkhidmatan minuman <i>Beverage services</i>	8,645,687	4,697,299	3,948,388	96,371	1,234,747	960,445

Jadual 2: Statistik Utama Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman mengikut Negeri, 2021
Table 2: Principal Statistics of Food and Beverages Services by State, 2021

Negeri State	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja Total 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)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total/	78,484,137	44,219,442	34,264,695	968,717	14,718,658	9,770,317
Johor	7,450,426	4,117,743	3,332,682	91,338	1,590,882	790,323
Kedah	2,724,546	1,593,089	1,131,457	49,355	477,933	209,676
Kelantan	2,242,849	1,213,756	1,029,093	38,286	271,053	160,003
Melaka	2,359,247	1,117,989	1,241,258	33,306	318,467	328,985
Negeri Sembilan	2,171,675	1,183,690	987,984	38,778	409,249	181,247
Pahang	2,652,067	1,514,705	1,137,362	44,158	443,644	602,721
Pulau Pinang	6,946,364	3,810,277	3,136,088	58,928	877,324	600,158
Perak	4,445,467	2,637,622	1,807,844	65,342	731,277	501,849
Perlis	444,407	265,885	178,522	8,282	81,950	32,425
Selangor	20,964,570	11,596,621	9,367,948	245,455	4,884,510	3,068,701
Terengganu	1,854,644	1,046,858	807,786	33,236	273,001	100,658
Sabah	3,287,255	1,870,556	1,416,699	50,098	632,092	543,349
Sarawak	3,591,752	1,966,719	1,625,033	54,356	677,875	346,301
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	16,809,033	9,961,118	6,847,915	151,891	2,945,141	2,212,689
W.P. Labuan	176,923	122,002	54,921	3,176	44,876	53,698
W.P. Putrajaya	362,914	200,812	162,102	2,732	59,383	37,535

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

Kategori pekerja Category of workers	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged			Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	968,717	512,939	455,778	14,718,658
Jumlah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji <i>Total working proprietors and unpaid family workers</i>	278,454	141,148	137,306	-
Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) <i>Total paid employees (full-time)</i>	620,497	334,109	286,388	13,723,271
Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik <i>Manager, professional and researcher</i>	69,174	53,335	15,839	2,964,510
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	5,889	3,931	1,958	222,815
Perkeranian dan pekerjaan yang berkaitan* <i>Clerical and related occupations</i>	231,508	118,338	113,170	4,885,549
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupation</i>	313,926	158,505	155,421	5,650,397
Pekerja bergaji (sambilan) <i>Paid employees (part-time)</i>	69,766	37,682	32,084	995,386

*Termasuk pekerja perkhidmatan & jualan, pekerja kemahiran & pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan dan operator mesin & loji pemasangan

Includes services & sales workers, craft & related trades workers and plant & machine operators & assemblers

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

Kategori Kemahiran Category of skills	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
(RM'000)				
Jumlah Total	620,497	334,109	286,388	13,723,271
*	Mahir <i>High-skilled</i>	75,063	57,266	17,797
**	Separuh Mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	231,508	118,338	113,170
***	Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	313,926	158,505	155,421

- * 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 Makanan dan Minuman, 2021
Table 5: Capital Expenditure and Value of Fixed Asset of Food and Beverages Services, 2021

Aktiviti Activities	Perbelanjaan modal Capital expenditure	Pelupusan Disposal	Susut nilai Current depreciation	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	892,881	100,053	1,124,509	9,770,317
Perkhidmatan makanan <i>Food services</i>	768,662	97,420	910,590	8,220,765
Perkhidmatan katering <i>Event catering services</i>	45,003	526	88,851	589,107
Perkhidmatan minuman <i>Beverage services</i>	79,217	2,107	125,068	960,445



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 makanan dan minuman** yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

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

Keseluruhan liputan survei 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 yang diliputi ditunjukkan di **Lampiran**.

2. SUMBER 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 bincian yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia dan sumber data pentadbiran daripada agensi lain. Sumber utama data pentadbiran adalah daripada Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (CCM). 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 berdasarkan 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 yang digunakan dalam penerbitan ini berasaskan kepada Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia 2008 (MSIC 2008) Versi 1.0.
- Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman** termasuk perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman yang menyediakan hidangan atau minuman lengkap untuk penggunaan 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 restoran yang juga kelab malam; perkhidmatan kafeteria/ kantin; perkhidmatan restoran makanan segera; perkhidmatan trak ais krim dan 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 dan layanan minuman untuk penggunaan segera di dalam premis. Termasuk perkhidmatan pub, bar, diskò, *coffee house*, ruang koktel dan karaoke; perkhidmatan kedai kopi dan perkhidmatan tempat minuman lain t.t.t.l.

5. TAHUN SURVEI Tahun survei adalah merujuk kepada tahun pelaksanaan survei

6. TAHUN RUJUKAN Tahun rujukan bagi penyiasatan ini adalah tahun takwim 2021.

7. KAEADAH PENGUMPULAN Survei ini secara umumnya dijalankan melalui tiga (3) kaedah iaitu:

- DATA**
 - 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** Rangka 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.

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** 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

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

di mana,

\hat{Y}_i	=	Jumlah hasil bagi strata i
-------------	---	------------------------------

RSE	=	Ralat piawai relatif
Z	=	Nilai aras keyakinan

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 2, 3 \text{ dan } 4 \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots k \end{aligned}$$

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:

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

di mana,

N_h = Bilangan populasi bagi substrata h

n_h = Bilangan sampel bagi substrata h

Wajaran tiada respons pada substrata h adalah seperti berikut:

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

di mana,

n'_h = Bilangan sampel respons bagi substrata h

n_h = Bilangan sampel bagi substrata h

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

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

di mana,

W_h = Wajaran reka bentuk persampelan pada substrata h

NRW_h = Wajaran tiada respons pada substrata h

11. UNIT PELAPOR

Unit pelapor bagi survei ini ialah **pertubuhan**. Sesebuah pertubuhan secara ideal ditakrifkan sebagai “satu unit ekonomi yang bergiatan 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 bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan perkara berikut:

Pendapatan daripada jualan makanan dan minuman

- + Nilai jualan (barang / bahan yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya)
- Kos barang yang dibeli untuk dijual semula
- + Royalti, hakcipta, pelesenan dan yuran francais
- + Pendapatan daripada perkhidmatan pengurusan
- + Komisen dan brokeraj yang diperoleh
- + Bayaran Perkhidmatan yang diterima
- + Pendapatan daripada sewa (kecuali tanah)
- + Pendapatan operasi lain
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan dalaman
- + Harta tetap dibuat / dibina sendiri

13. NILAI INPUT PERANTARAAN Nilai input perantaraan bagi Perkhidmatan Makanan dan Minuman ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan perkara 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 penyelenggaran yang dibuat oleh pihak lain bagi harta tetap
- + Bayaran telekomunikasi dan percetakan
- + Perbelanjaan operasi
- + Bayaran pemprosesan data dan lain-lain perkhidmatan yang berkaitan dengan teknologi maklumat
- + Bayaran sewa tidak termasuk sewa penggunaan tanah
- + Pengiklanan dan promosi
- + Bayaran bagi perkhidmatan keselamatan
- + Bayaran royalti kepada organisasi bukan kerajaan/ tajaan korporat
- + CBP pada pembelian bersih yang tidak boleh dituntut sebagai cukup input
- + Perbelanjaan operasi lain
- + Bayaran kepada pengarah tidak bekerja kerana kehadiran mereka dalam mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah

- + Nilai pakaian percuma yang disediakan dan kos latihan kepada pekerja
- + Bayaran kepada pertubuhan lain yang membekalkan pekerja
- + Stok awal
- Stok akhir

14. NILAI DITAMBAH

Nilai ditambah adalah tambahan kepada nilai barang 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.

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

c. Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa)

Ia merujuk kepada semua pekerja bergaji yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya enam 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 pekerjaan telah dikelaskan berdasarkan Piawaian Pengkelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2020 adalah seperti berikut:

a. Pekerja mahir

Pengurus, Profesional dan Juruteknik & Profesional Bersekutu;

b. Pekerja separuh mahir

Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian; Pekerja Perkhidmatan & Jualan; Pekerja Kemahiran & Pekerja Pertukangan yang Berkaitan dan Operator Mesin & Loji dan Pemasang; dan

c. Berkemahiran rendah

Pekerja Asas

17. NILAI HARTA TETAP

Ia meliputi semua barang, baru atau terpakai, ketara atau 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 peralatan periferial, peralatan serta perabot dan pemasangan lain. Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan turut diambil kira sebagai perbelanjaan harta selaras dengan *System of National Accounts* (SNA) 2008. Nilai harta bagi pembuka dan penutup 2021 berasaskan nilai buku akaun. Pembelian, pindaan dan pembaikan besar atau perbelanjaan modal pada tahun berkenaan dikira pada nilai sebenar yang dibayar. Nilai aset yang dijual dalam tahun semasa juga dikira pada nilai sebenar.

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

19. PERUBAHAN Pengiraan adalah berdasarkan formula berikut:

PERATUSAN
TAHUN KE
TAHUN

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

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, $y_t - y_0$

r = Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan

**20. SIMBOL DAN
SINGKATAN**

&	:	dan
%	:	peratus
-	:	tiada
dll.	:	dan lain-lain
RM	:	Ringgit Malaysia
t.t.l.	:	tidak terkelas di tempat lain
W.P.	:	Wilayah Persekutuan

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. Catering services activities; and
- iii. Beverage services activities.

Overall coverage in the survey for food and beverage services was 14 industries at 5-digit level under the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008 Ver 1.0. The complete lists 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). 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 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 adopted in this publication based on the recommendations of the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification 2008 (MSIC 2008) Version 1.0.

Food and beverage services includes food and beverage serving activities providing complete meals or drinks fit for immediate consumption, whether in traditional restaurants, self-service or take-away restaurants, whether as permanent or temporary stands with or without seating. Determinant is the fact that meals fit for immediate consumption are offered, not the kind of facility providing them.

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; ice cream trucks services and food stalls services.

ii. 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.

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 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 The sampling design of the survey is a one-stage stratified random sampling. Categories of industries at three (3) 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.

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

9. SAMPLE SIZE

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

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

where,

\hat{Y}_i	=	Total revenues for stratum i
RSE	=	Relative standard error
Z	=	Value of confidence level

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,

n_{hi}	=	Sample size for substratum h of stratum i
N_h	=	Population size for substratum h
S_h	=	Standard deviation for substratum h
n_i	=	Sample size for stratum i
h	=	Substratum
i	=	Stratum

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. WEIGHTS

Weighted analysis is done using sampling weight to ensure that the selected sample can reflect the 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:

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

where,

N_h	=	Total population of substratum h
n_h	=	Total sample of substratum h

Non response weight at substratum h as below:

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

where,

n'_h = Number of response sample size for substratum h

n_h = Number of sample size for substratum h

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

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

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 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. 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 for food and beverage services is defined to include the following items:

- Income from sales of food and beverages
- + Value of sales (good / materials purchased for resale without undergoing further processing)
- Cost of goods purchased for resale
- + Royalties, copyrights, licensing and franchise fees
- + Income from management services

- + Commissions and brokerage earned
- + Service charges received
- + Rental income received (except land)
- + Other operating income
- + In-house research and development expenditure
- + Built/ self-produced fixed assets

**13. VALUE OF
INTERMEDIATE
INPUT**

The value of intermediate input for food and beverage services is defined to include:

- 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
 - + Telecommunication and printing fees
 - + Operation expenditure
 - + Payment for data processing and other services related to information technology
 - + Rental payments excludes rent for use of land
 - + Advertising and promotion
 - + Payment for security services
 - + Royalties paid to non-government organizations / corporate sponsorship
 - + GST on net purchases which are non-claimable as input tax
 - + Other operating expenditure
 - + Fees paid to non-working directors for their attendance at Board of Directors' meetings
 - + Value of free wearing apparel provided and staff training cost
 - + Payment to other establishment for providing workers
 - + 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, excludes silent and inactive partners.

b. 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.

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

Job category has also been categorized according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations 2020 (MASCO) as follow:

a. High-skilled

Managers, Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals;

b. Semi-skilled

Clerical Support Workers; Service & Sales Workers; Craft & Related Trades Workers; Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers; and

c. Low-skilled

Elementary occupations

- 17. VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS** Fixed assets covers all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible and repeated & continuously that have a normal economic life span of more than one year. Included are land, buildings and structure, transport equipment, computer and peripheral equipment; other machinery, equipment and furniture and fittings. The research and development expenditure is also treated as capital asset in line with the recommendation of System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008.

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 realized value.

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

- 19. PERCENTAGE CHANGE YEAR-ON-YEAR** The calculation is 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 at current year
 y_0 = Value at previous year
 t = Number of years, $y_t - y_0$
 r = Compound annual growth rate

20. SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS	& : <i>and</i>
	% : <i>per cent</i>
	- : <i>nil</i>
	<i>etc.</i> : <i>et cetera</i>
	<i>RM</i> : <i>Ringgit Malaysia</i>
	<i>n.e.</i> : <i>not elsewhere classified</i>
	<i>W.P</i> : <i>Wilayah Persekutuan</i>



LAMPIRAN

APPENDIX

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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

MSIC 2008	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	Kafeteria/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 or 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, diskو, coffee house, ruang koktel dan karaoke <i>Pubs, bars, discotheques, coffee house, cocktail lounges and karaoke</i>
56302	Kedai kopi <i>Coffee shops</i>
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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