









20 OCT



2016 - 2030

CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY

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OUTLINE





- **FLOW OF TOURISM EXPENDITURE**
- **CHARACTERIZATION OF VISITOR** 3 **AND TOURISM TRIPS**
- **DOMESTIC TOURISM** 4



- 6 **INBOUND TOURISM**
- **TOURISM EMPLOYMENT**

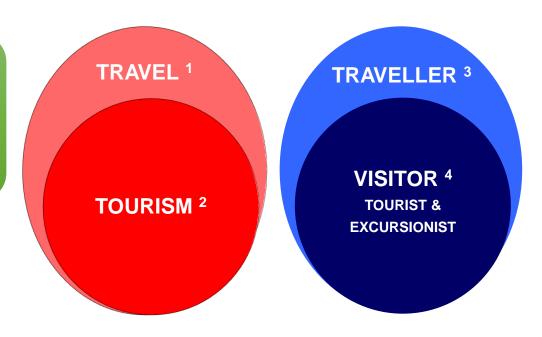




A trip refers to the travel by a person from the time of departure from his usual residence until he/she returns

A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose)

Tourism is a subset of travel and Visitors are a subset of travellers



- TRAVEL -Travel refers to the activity of travellers.
- **TOURISM** -Tourism refers to the activity of visitors.
- TRAVELLER -A traveller is someone who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration.
- **VISITOR -**A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor), if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) otherwise.





'Visitors' can be classified into 2 categories:

- **Tourist (or overnight visitors)**
- **Same-day Visitor (or excursionist)**

The travel of domestic, inbound or outbound visitors is called domestic, inbound or outbound tourism.









Usual environment of an individual

includes the place of usual residence of the household to which he/she belongs, his/her own place of work or study and any other place that he/she visits regularly and frequently, even when this place is located far away from his/her place of usual residence

Determination of Usual Environment

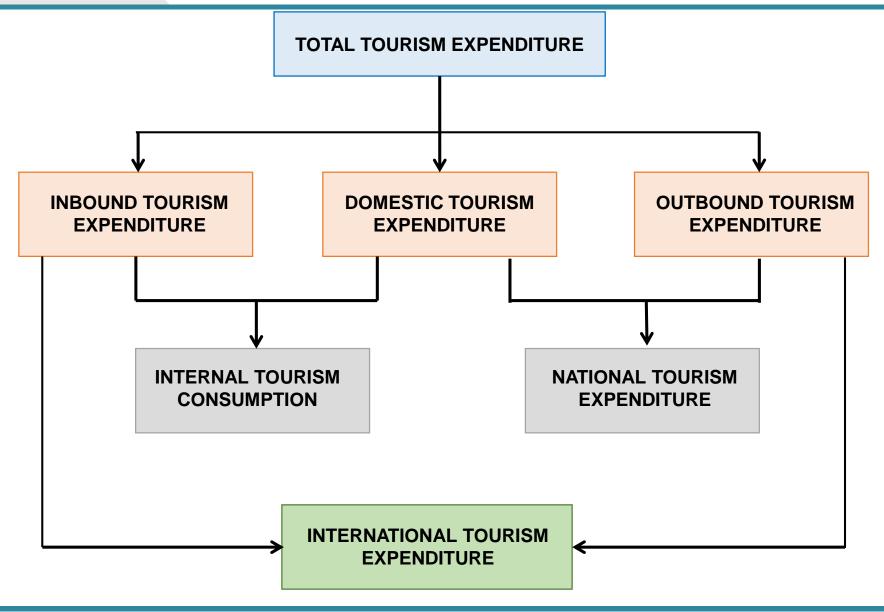
- (a) Frequency of the trip (except for visits to vacation homes)
- (b) Duration of the trip
- (c) The crossing of administrative or national borders
- (d) Distance from the place of usual residence





FLOW OF TOURISM EXPENDITURE





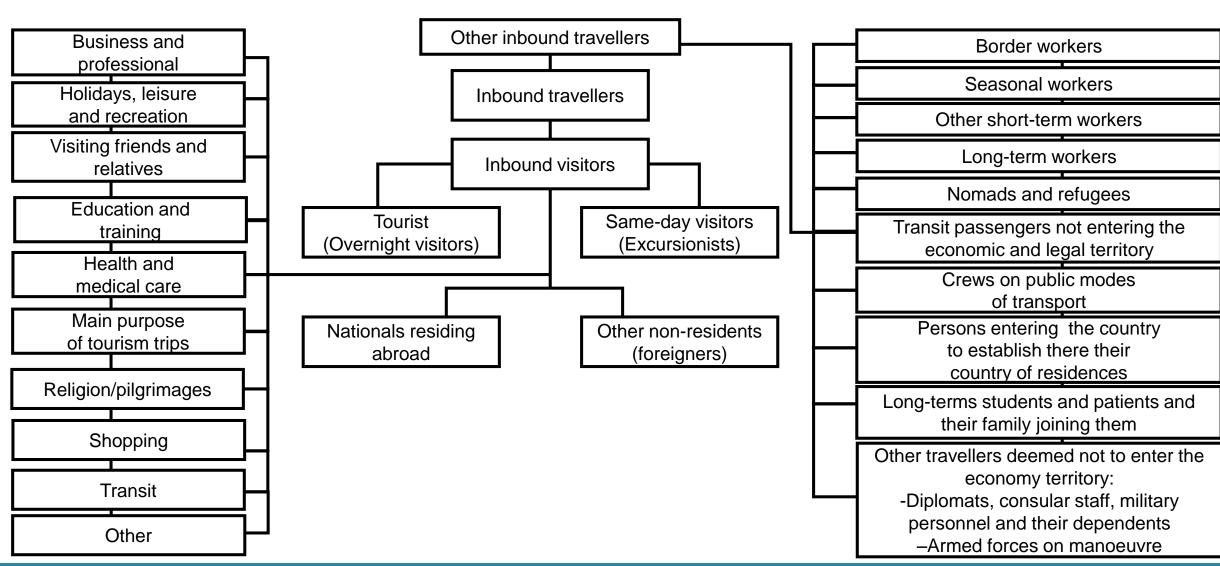








Classification of inbound travellers







INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS











CHARACTERIZATION OF VISITOR AND **TOURISM TRIPS**





MAIN PURPOSE

- Classification of tourism trips according to the main purpose
- 1. Personal
 - 1.1. Holidays, leisure and recreation
 - 1.2. Visiting friends and relatives
 - 1.3. Education and training
 - 1.4. Health and medical care
 - 1.5. Religion/pilgrimages
 - 1.6. Shopping
 - 1.7. Transit
 - 1.8. Other
- 2. Business and professional



TYPES OF TOURISM PRODUCTS

· A combination of different aspects around a specific centre of interest, such as nature tours, life on farms, visits to historical and cultural sites, visits to a particular city, the practice of specific sports, the beach, etc.



ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

- · For inbound trips, it is essential to classify all arrivals by country of residence rather than by nationality
- · For outbound trips, departures should be classified according to the main destination of the trip.



MODES OF TRANSPORT

- Major groups classification: air (scheduled flight etc). water (passenger line and ferry etc) and land (railway, motor coach or bus and other public road transportation etc)
- Developed by UNWTO



DURATION OF A TRIP OR VISIT

- Number of trips
- Number of nights



TYPES OF ACOMMODATION

e.g. Hotel, motel, homestay, camping ground, holiday homes





CHARACTERIZATION OF VISITOR AND **TOURISM TRIPS**



Main purpose (IRTS 2008, para 3.10-3.21):

Definition: The main purpose of a trip is defined as the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place.

Personal:

- Holidays, leisure and recreation (incl. vacation homes, incentive trips)
- Visiting friends and relatives
- Education and training
- Health and medical care
- Religion/pilgrimages
- Shopping
- **Transit**
- Other

Business and professional:

- Attending meetings
- Other business and professional purposes





DOMESTIC TOURISM









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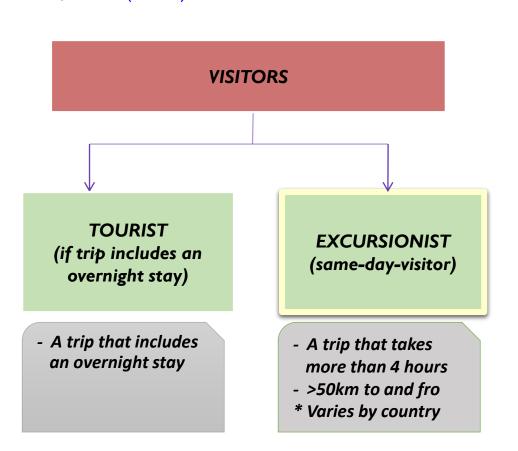


INTRODUCTION



CONCEPT & DEFINITION

Guidelines and recommendations of the UNWTO reference to the International Recommendation Tourism Statistics, 2008 (IRTS)



IRTS 2008

DOMESTIC TOURISM

Domestic tourism comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip

DOMESTIC TOURISM TRIPS

A domestic tourism trip refers to the travel of a visitor from the time of leaving his/her usual residence with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor until he/she returns: it thus refers to a roundtrip.





INTRODUCTION



DOMESTIC TOURISM

 the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip.

DOMESTIC TOURISM CONSUMPTION

 the tourism consumption of a resident visitor within the economy of reference.

Source: TSA: RMF 2008







Criterion as a Domestic Visitors



No single criterion is dominant. However, <u>frequency and duration</u> are essential and it is recommended that the remaining two be applied to the definition of usual environment, if possible (IRTS 2008, para. 2.53).





CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM TRIPS

- according to the main purpose of visits

Personal

Holidays, leisure and recreation

Visiting friends and relatives

Education and training

Health and medical care

Religion/pilgrimages

Shopping

Transit

Others

Business and professional

Includes attending meetings, conferences or congresses, trade fairs and exhibitions; giving lectures, concerts, shows & plays; sports etc.





TOURISM EXPENDITURE

- Amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables,
- For own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips.
- Includes expenditures by visitors themselves, as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others.



- 1. Food & beverages
- 2. Accommodation



- 3. Transportation
- 4. Retail trade (shopping)

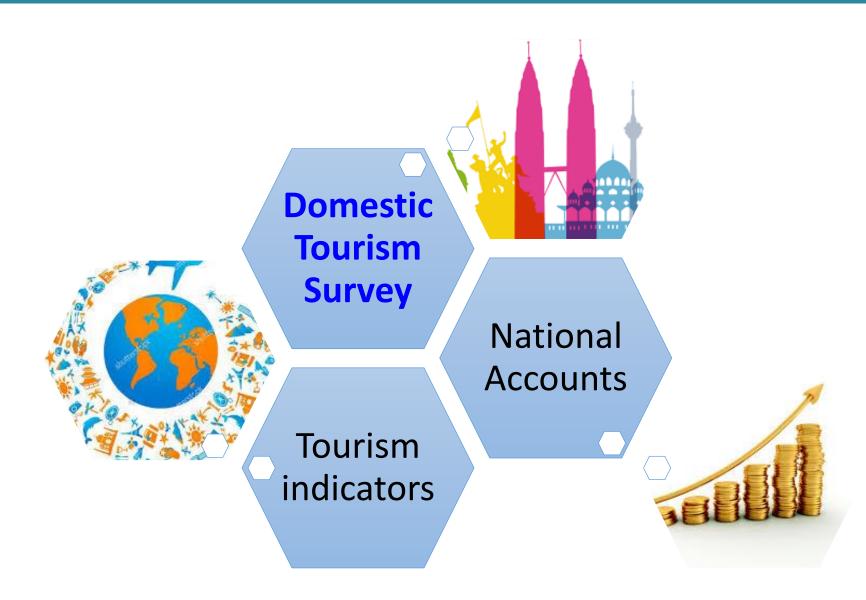


- 5. Tourism Package
- 6. Before the trip
- 7. Entrance fees
- 8. Others



DATA SOURCES









DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEY (DTS)



Objective of DTS

To collect information on the domestic tourism (expenditure, travelling pattern, destination, purpose of visit and profile of visitors)

To fulfill the demand of the stakeholders (MoTAC, Tourism Malaysia, etc)

As an input for the compilation of **Tourism Satellite** Account (TSA)





DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEY (DTS)



The main purpose:

Input for TSA

Table 2 - Domestic Tourism

Expenditure by Products, Classes of Visitors & Types of Trips

Table 4 - Internal Tourism **Consumption by Products**

Table 6 - Total Domestic Supply and **Internal Tourism Consumption**

Collect domestic tourism profile

Demographic profile

Main destination

Main purpose of visits/trips

Expenditure pattern





METHODOLOGY OF DTS



METHODOLOGY

Household approach

SAMPLING DESIGN

- Two-stage Stratified Sampling (state & strata) at 95% confidence level
- Total sample (2014)
 - 25,664 living quarters

SCOPE & COVERAGE

- All state in Malaysia (urban & rural)
- Malaysia resident aged 15 years and above.
- Exclude those living in institutions

DATA COLLECTION

- Monthly basis
- Face to face interview







SCOPE AND COVERAGE



Urban & rural

Covers all states in Malaysia by monthly basis

Residents at private dwellings

Excludes residents living in institutions such as hotels, hospitals, prison etc.

Only making domestic trips are recorded









CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF DTS





- **Resident** or those living in Malaysia for at
- Including expatriate and non-citizen, Who makes a trip outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year
- For the purpose of **business**, **leisure** or personal other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

- A trip that takes more than 24 hours
- Trip must be less than 12 months.

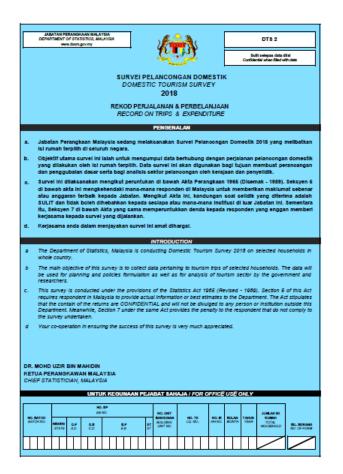
- A distance of 50 km or more, to and from and takes four hours and more.
- 2. A distances less than 50 km to and from, the time taken has to be four hours and more, and use tourism facilities such as transportation/ accommodation/ food & beverage/ recreation.



DTS QUESTIONNAIRE



DTS QUESTIONNAIRE



The survey contains questions regarding:

- Demographic profile
- Occupation
- Household income
- Type of trips (day trip / overnight trip)
- Main destination
- Length of stay per overnight trip
- Purpose of visit
- Activities
- Expenditure
- 10. Mode of transport
- 11. Type of accommodation
- 12. Method of use for booking of accommodation reservation









DATA COLLECTED





- Questionnaire designed to enable the collection of data related to the demographic profile.
- **Detail information relating to the economic** characteristics of the domestic visitor.

- Relationship with the head of a) household
- b) Sex
- Age
- Ethnic & citizenship
- Educational level attainment
- occupation

Household member who made domestic trip...

- Type of trips: Same day or overnight trip
- Monthly income
- Length of stay per overnight trip
- Main destination
- Main purpose
- Main activities
- Expenditure on tourism trip









METHOD OF COLLECTION





Face to face Interview with respondents

Trained Interviewer will visit household in selected dwellings to **collect** information on domestic tourism including demographic details of all the household's members.



Revisits selected household (ensure completeness the questionnaire)





OUTCOME OF DTS



EXPENDITURE

- Total expenditure
- Average expenditure by type of domestic visitors
- Average expenditure domestic visitors by strata
- Components of expenditure of domestic tourism

NUMBER OF VISITORS

- Domestic visitors by type of visitors
- Domestic visitors by strata



NUMBER OF TRIPS and DURATION

- Domestic tourism trips by strata
- Average length of stay by strata



TRAVELLING PATTERNS

- Purpose of visits
- Most visited states by tourist
- Mode of transport
- Type of accommodation



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Age group and gender
- Ethnic group
- **Education attainment**
- Household income class
- **Employment status**





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INPUT IN TSA



- Table 2 Domestic Tourism Expenditure by Products, Classes of Visitors & Types of Trips
- Table 4 Internal Tourism Consumption of Visitors by **Products**
- Table 6 Total Supply and tourism consumption by type of **Products**





FRAMEWORK TSA: RMF 2008



TABLE 2: DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE BY PRODUCTS, CLASSES OF VISITORS AND TYPES OF TRIPS

Table 2 Domestic tourism expenditure by products, classes of visitors and types of trips

Domestic tourism expenditure				Domestic tourism expenditure					
	Domestic trips (**)			Outbound trips (**)			All types of trips		
Products	Tourists (overnight visitors) (2.1)	Excursionists (same-day visitors) (2.2)	Visitors (2.3) = (2.1) + (2.2)	Tourists (overnight visitors (2.4)	Excursionists (same-day visitors) (2.5)	Visitors (2.6) = (2.4) + (2.5)	Tourists (overnight visitors) (2.7) = (2.1) + 2.4)	Excursionists (same-day visitors) (2.8) = (2.2) + (2.5)	Visitors (2.9) = (2.3) + (2.6)
A. Consumption products (*)									
A.1. Tourism characteristic products									
 Accommodation services for visitors 		х			х			х	
 Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b 		х			Х			х	
 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership 		х			х			х	
Food- and beverage-serving services									
 Railway passenger transport services 									
Road passenger transport services									
Water passenger transport services									
6. Air passenger transport services									
 Transport equipment rental services 									
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services									
9. Cultural services									
10. Sports and recreational services									
 Country-specific tourism characteristic goods 									
12. Country-specific tourism characteristic services									
A.2. Other consumption products (a)									
B.1. Valuables									
Total									









^(*) The value of A. Consumption products is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services.

^(**) Domestic tourism comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic trip or part of an outbound trip (see

⁽a) If relevant and feasible, countries should separately identify both components ("tourism connected products" and "non-tourism related consumption products"). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.15).



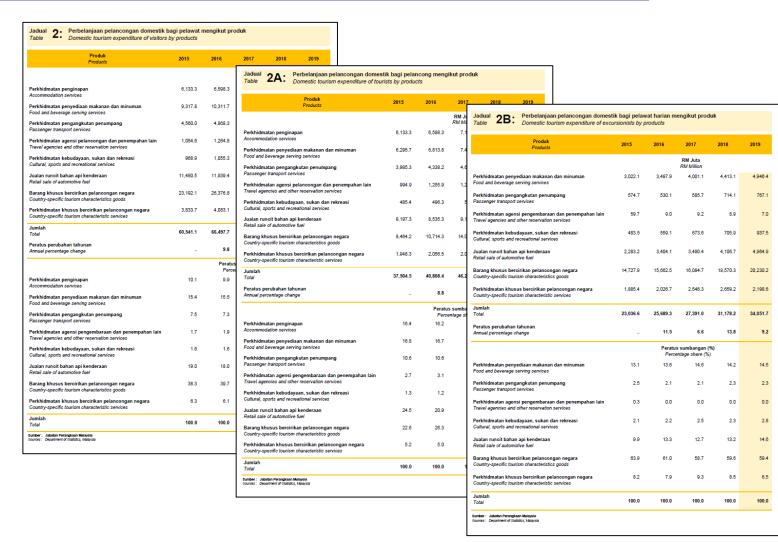
CLASSIFICATION OF TSA COMPILATION



TABLE 2: DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE BY PRODUCTS, CLASSES OF VISITORS AND TYPES OF TRIPS

Tourism Characteristic Products

- Accommodation services for visitors
- Food and beverage serving services
- Railway passenger transport services
- Road passenger transport services
- Water passenger transport services
- Air passenger transport services
- Transport equipment rental services
- Travel agencies and other reservation Services
- **Cultural** services
- Sports and recreational services
- Country-specific tourism characteristic goods
- Country-specific tourism characteristic services







OUTBOUND TOURISM









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INTRODUCTION



What is Outbound

Outbound Tourism

Comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference, either as part of an outbound trip or as part of a domestic trip

Outbound Visitor

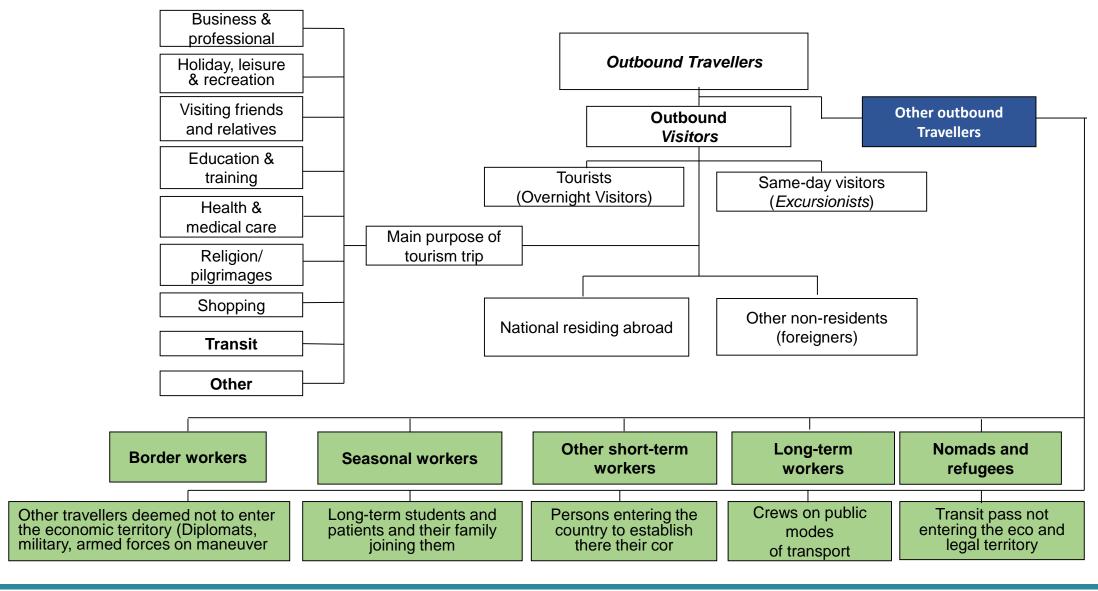
A traveller taking a trip to a country outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country visited





CLASSIFICATION OF OUTBOUND TRAVELLERS







CATEGORIES OF VISITOR





If his/her trip includes an overnight stay

Visitor

- a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment,
- not more than 12 months other than to be employed by resident entity in the country or place visited.



If his / her trip takes less than 24 hours





MAIN PURPOSE TOURISM TRIP



MAIN PURPOSE TOURISM TRIP

Shopping

Religion / pilgrimage

Transit

Health and medical care

Business and professional

Visiting friends and relatives

Holiday, leisure and recreation

Education and training





OUTBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE



Data Sources

- Tourism Malaysia
- Balance of **Payment Division**

Method Collection

- Malaysia Outbound **Survey (MOS)**
- Travel Data

Place of Interview

Malaysia main entrances

Type of data

- Percentage breakdown of tourism expenditure
- Travel Data
- Transport Data





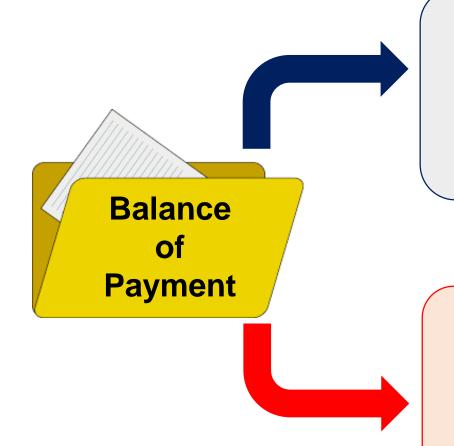






DATA SOURCE





- > Travel Data (Debit)
 - √ Religious/pilgrimage
 - ✓ Medical
 - √ Travel expenditure abroad departures by air

- > Transport Data (Debit)
 - Sea Passenger Transport
 - Air Passenger Transport
 - Other Passenger Transport





MALAYSIA OUTBOUND SURVEY (MOS)





- First introduced in 2007
- Conducted by Tourism Malaysia (TM)
- Annual survey

Main Objective:

Comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference.

MOS Outcome

> Expenditure Breakdown







TSA: RMF 2008 – FRAMEWORK TABLE 3



Table 3 Outbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

	Outbound tourism expenditure					
Products	Tourists (overnight visitors) (3.1)	Excursionists (same-day visitors) (3.2)	Visitors (3.3) = (3.1) + (3.2)			
A. Consumption products (*)						
A.1. Tourism characteristic products						
1. Accommodation services for visitors		X				
1.a. Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b		Χ				
 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership 		X				
2. Food- and beverage-serving services						
3. Railway passenger transport services						
4. Road passenger transport services						
5. Water passenger transport services						
6. Air passenger transport services						
7. Transport equipment rental services						
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services						
9. Cultural services						
10. Sports and recreational services						
11. Country-specific tourism characteristic goods						
12. Country-specific tourism characteristic services						
A.2. Other consumption products (a)						
B.1. Valuables						
Total						

Produk Products	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ^p
			RM Juta RM Million		
Perkhidmatan penginapan Accommodation services	8,184.9	8,238.0	9,072.3	9,624.1	10,073.9
Perkhidmatan penyediaan makanan dan minuman Food and beverage serving services	3,423.4	3,914.8	4,748.5	5,470.1	5,820.5
Perkhidmatan pengangkutan penumpang Passenger transport services	11,795.0	12,220.9	13,789.9	13,000.8	14,215.4
Perkhidmatan agensi pengembaraan dan penempahan lain Travel agencies and other reservation services	809.2	987.2	1,158.2	1,451.8	1,567.1
Perkhidmatan kebudayaan, sukan dan rekreasi Cultural, sports and recreational services	746.9	851.0	1,042.4	1,275.0	1,567.1
Barang khusus bercirikan pelancongan negara Country-specific tourism characteristics goods	5,819.7	7,387.0	8,570.4	9,731.1	10,879.8
Perkhidmatan khusus bercirikan pelancongan negara Country-specific tourism characteristic services	342.3	442.5	501.9	575.8	649.2
Jumlah Total	31,121.4	34,041.4	38,883.5	41,128.7	44,772.9
Peratus perubahan tahunan Annual percentage change		9.4	14.2	5.8	8.9
Perkhidmatan penginapan Accommodation services	26.3	24.2	23.3	23.4	22.5
Perkhidmatan penyediaan makanan dan minuman Food and beverage serving services	11.0	11.5	12.2	13.3	13.0
Perkhidmatan pengangkutan penumpang Passenger transport services	37.9	35.9	35.5	31.6	31.8
Perkhidmatan agensi pengembaraan dan penempahan lain Travel agencies and other reservation services	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.5
Perkhidmatan kebudayaan, sukan dan rekreasi Cultural, sports and recreational services	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.5
Barang khusus bercirikan pelancongan negara Country-specific tourism characteristics goods	18.7	21.7	22.0	23.7	24.3
Perkhidmatan khusus bercirikan pelancongan negara Country-specific tourism characteristic services	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Jumlah Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0









^(*) The value of A. Consumption products is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services.

⁽a) If relevant and feasible, countries should separately identify both components ("tourism connected products" and "non-tourism related consumption products"). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.15).

INBOUND TOURISM









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INTRODUCTION



Inbound Tourism:

Comprises the activities of a **non**resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound trip.

A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for **VISITOR** any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited. **EXCURSIONIST TOURIST** Trip less than 24 hours

inbound An trip will correspond to the travel between arriving in a country and leaving.

Inbound tourism expenditure is the tourism expenditure of non-resident visitors within the economy of reference either as part of a domestic or an international trip (from the perspective of his/her country of residence)



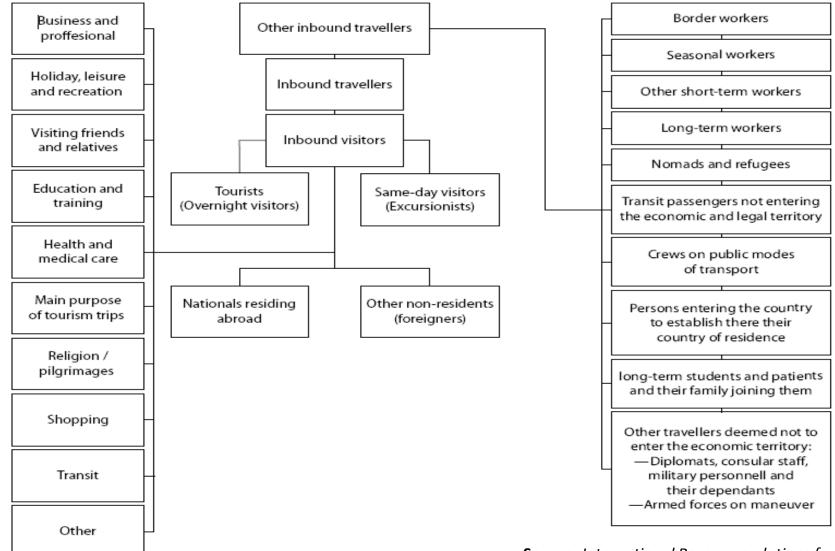
(Trip include Overnight stay)

(Same-Day Visitor)



CLASSIFICATION OF INBOUND TRAVELLERS











DATA SOURCES







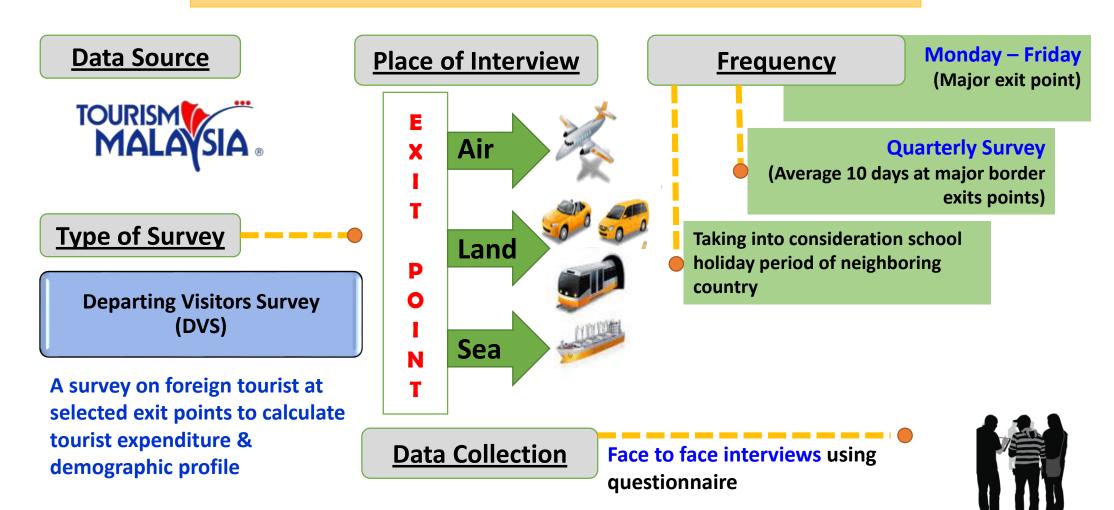




DEPARTING VISITORS SURVEY (DVS)



MEASURING INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE











OUTPUT FROM DVS



EXPENDITURE PATTERN

Tourist Receipt **Expenditure of** inbound tourist

Per Capita **Expenditure per** person per trip

Tourist Expenditure Components



Per Diem

Expenditure per person per day



Airport transfer



Accommodation



Food & Beverages



Medical treatment



Organized tourism



Local transportation



Domestic Airfares



International Airfares (Malaysia Owned)



Shopping (Excluding fuel)



Fuel (car)



Sports



Entertainment



Others









OUTPUT FROM DVS





ALOS (night)

Average duration of stay per trip



Mode of transport



Travel arrangement



Main Purpose of visit



Frequency of visit



Travelling companion



State Visited



Major activity engaged



Item purchased



Type of accommodation used



Information obtained before coming to Malaysia

TRAVELLING BEHAVIOURS



Decision makers



Lead time to decide



Booking Channels



Method of bookings



Country visited before & after visiting Malaysia



Main Factors in choosing Malaysia











OUTPUT FROM DVS













DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE









Marital Status

Occupation





FORMULAS





TOURIST RECEIPTS



TOURIST ARRIVALS



AVERAGE PER CAPITA

AVERAGE PER CAPITA

Expenditure per person per trip

Total Tourist Expenditure No. of Tourists

AVERAGE PER DIEM

Expenditure per person per trip

Average Per Capita Average Length of Stay

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS)

Average duration of stay per trip

Actual Duration of Stay Total No. of Arrivals



AVERAGE HOTEL ACCUPANCY RATE

Actual Room - Night Sold Room-Night Available



BORDER TOWN SURVEY



Sample: Excursionists (Day-Trippers)









- **Excursionist Expenditure**
- Country of Nationality
- Main Purpose of Visit
- **Items Purchased**









FRAMEWORK TSA: RMF 2008

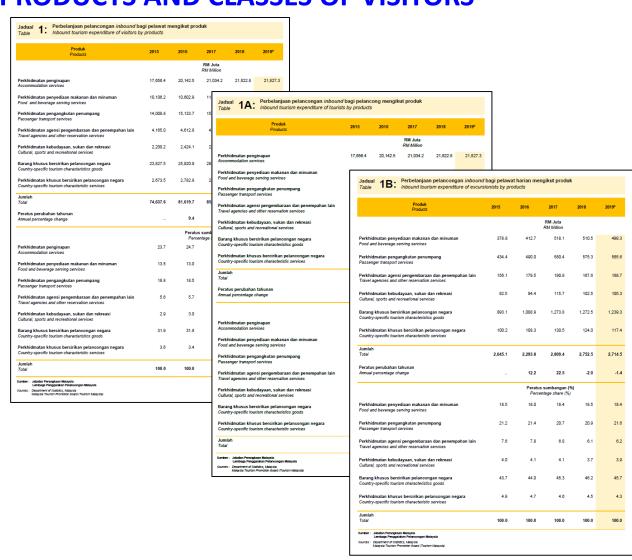


TABLE 1: INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE BY PRODUCTS AND CLASSES OF VISITORS

Table 1 Inbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

		Inl	Inbound tourism expenditure					
Products		Tourists (overnight visitors) (1.1)	Excursionists (same-day visitors) (1.2)	Visitors (1.3) = (1.1) + (1.2				
A. Consum _l	ption products (*)							
A.1. To	urism characteristic products							
1	. Accommodation services for visitors		Х					
	1.a. Accommodation services for visit other than 1.b	ors	Х					
	Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation hoownership		х					
2	. Food- and beverage-serving services							
3	. Railway passenger transport services							
4	. Road passenger transport services							
5	. Water passenger transport services							
6	. Air passenger transport services							
7	. Transport equipment rental services							
8	. Travel agencies and other reservation services							
9	. Cultural services							
10	. Sports and recreational services							
11	. Country-specific tourism characteristic goods							
12	 Country-specific tourism characteristic services 							
A.2. Ot	ther consumption products (a)							
B.1. Va	aluables							
Total								

⁽a) If relevant and feasible, countries should separately identify both components ("tourism connected products" and "non-tourism related consumption products"). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.15)









^(*) The value of A. Consumption products is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services.

TOURISM EMPLOYMENT









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INTRODUCTION



What is **Employment** Tourism in the tourism industries?

Employment is an important dimension in the characterization of tourism and in the acknowledgement of its importance from the productive, social and strategic points of view...





LABOUR FORCE SURVEY COVERAGE



Objective

to collect information on the structure and distribution of labour force, employment and unemployment

Frequency

- Monthly
- January December

Scope and Coverage

- Coverage
 - ✓ Annually
 - ✓ National, state, strata (urban & rural)

Data Availability

- National and state
- Urban and rural
- Annually, quarterly and monthly









LABOUR FORCE SURVEY COVERAGE



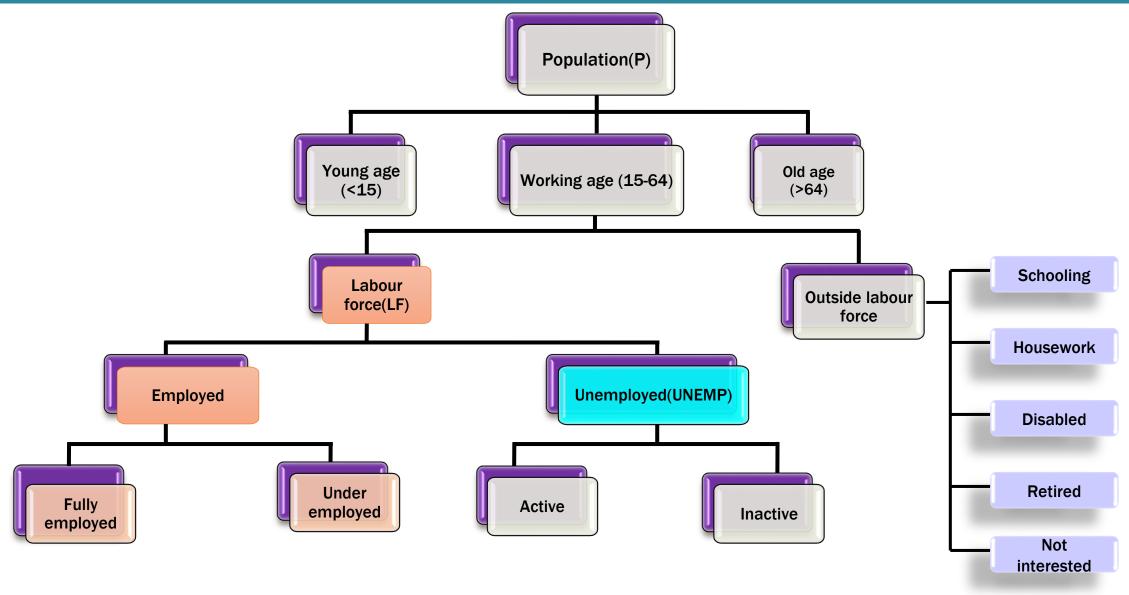
- Covers both <u>urban and rural areas</u> of administrative district within all states in Malaysia.
- Cover persons who live in private Living Quarters (LQ);
- ❖ Not include persons residing in institutional LQs such as hotels, hostels, prisons, boarding houses and construction work site.
- This survey comprises the economically active and inactive population between the aged of 15 to 64 years.





LABOUR FORCE - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS









LABOUR FORCE - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS



Working age

Refers to those who are between 15 to 64 **years** during the reference week, and who are either in labour force or outside labour force.

Labour force

Labour force refers to those who, during the reference week, are in the 15 to 64 years and who are either employed or unemployed.

Outside labour force

All persons **not classified as employed or unemployed** are classified as outside labour force. (example: housewives, students, retireds, disabled **persons** and **those not interested** in looking for a job)

Employed

All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain.

Unemployed

Classified into two groups that is the **Actively** unemployed and **Inactively** unemployed







TSA: RMF 2008 - FRAMEWORK TABLE 7



Table 7 Employment in the tourism industries

		Number of jobs by status in employment (*)					
		Employees			Self-employed		
Tourism industries	Number of establishments	Male Female		Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Accommodation for visitors							
1.a. Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b							
Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership							
2. Food- and beverage-serving indus	try						
3. Railways passenger transport							
4. Road passenger transport							
5. Water passenger transport							
6. Air passenger transport							
7. Transport equipment rental							
8. Travel agencies and other reservat services industry	on						
9. Cultural industry							
10. Sports and recreational industry							
Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods							
12. Country specific tourism industries							
Total							

Industri Industry	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ^p
		Bilangan orang ('000) No. of person ('000)			
Perkhidmatan penginapan Accommodation services	184.1	207.4	210.5	222.4	23
Perkhidmatan penyediaan makanan dan minuman Food and beverage serving services	912.7	1,002.6	1,087.0	1,183.0	1,23
Perkhidmatan pengangkutan penumpang Passenger transport services	159.2	164.5	162.5	171.3	17
Perkhidmatan agensi pengembaraan dan penempahan lain Travel agencies and other reservation services	32.7	35.8	40.1	38.7	4
Perkhidmatan kebudayaan, sukan dan rekreasi Cultural, sports and recreational services	75.6	74.8	78.9	80.9	8
Jualan runcit bahan api kenderaan Retail sale of automotive fuel	32.9	33.4	34.4	34.6	3
Perdagangan runcit Retail trade	992.5	1,106.0	1,104.5	1,147.9	1,15
Perkhidmatan khusus bercirikan pelancongan negara Country-specific tourism characteristic services	509.0	557.2	590.7	592.3	59
Jumlah Total	2,898.8	3,181.8	3,308.6	3,471.1	3,56
Peratus perubahan tahunan Annual percentage change		9.8	4.0	4.9	
			sumbangan (ntage share (%		
Perkhidmatan penginapan Accommodation services	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	
Perkhidmatan penyediaan makanan dan minuman Food and beverage serving services	31.5	31.5	32.9	34.1	3
Perkhidmatan pengangkutan penumpang Passenger transport services	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.9	
Perkhidmatan agensi pengembaraan dan penempahan lain Travel agencies and other reservation services	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	
Perkhidmatan kebudayaan, sukan dan rekreasi Cultural, sports and recreational services	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	
Jualan runcit bahan api kenderaan Retail sale of automotive fuel	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	
Perdagangan runcit Retail trade	34.2	34.8	33.4	33.1	3
Perkhidmatan khusus bercirikan pelancongan negara Country-specific tourism characteristic services	17.6	17.5	17.9	17.1	1
Jumlah	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10









THANK YOU

BANCI MALAYSIA

7.7.2020 - 21.12.2020 (e-Census)

20.1.2021 - 6.2.2021 (Face To Face)

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS MALAYSIA

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