

COMPILATION OF TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT IN MALAYSIA

22 February 2024





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BER 2016









3 DATA SOURCES FOR TSA COMPILATION



5 TSA COMPILATIONS IN SUPPLY PERSPECTIVE

6 DISSEMINATION





If you can measure it, you can manage and improve it!

"Statistics permeate modern life.

They are the basis for many governmental, business and community decisions"

Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General, on World Statistics Day (2010)









Measure the performance of an economy

i) Measure ordinary activity at industry levelii) Incomprehensive information on products

Satellite
AccountsSupply & Use
TableSequence
of Accounts

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What is Satellite Accounts ?



Accounts (SNA)

Recommended in the System of National Accounts (SNA) by United Nations



Allows for an expansion of the national accounts for selected areas of interest



Maintains links to the basic concepts and structures of the core national accounts

Satellite account or systems generally stress the need to expand the analytical capacity of national accounting for selected areas of social concern in a flexible manner, without over burdening or disrupting the central system... Source: SNA 1993; Chapter 21; pg 608





TYPES OF SATELLITE ACCOUNTS

1st TYPE

INTRODUCTION

Rearrangement and reclassification of the information that already exist in the SNA

- i) Tourism
- ii) Health
- iii) Education
- iv) Agriculture
- v) Non-Profit Institutions (NPIs)

Activity beyond the production or asset boundary

2nd TYPE

- i) Environment
- ii) Household
- iii) Human Resources
- iv) Research and Development







EXPERIENCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Based on SNA 2008, more than 70 countries has developed Satellite Account

Australia	New Zealand	Canada	Norway	Philippines
 Tourism NPIs Information and Communication Technology 	 Tourism NPIs and Volunteering 	 Tourism Non-profit Institutions 	 Tourism Health Environment 	• Tourism



THE IMPORTANCE OF TSA



Comparable measures between countries, over time, and to other economic sectors

Credible measure of tourism's economic contribution

Provides government and private sector with powerful advocacy tool

TSA is the conceptual framework for a comprehensive reconciliation of tourism data related with supply & demand



BENEFITS TO TOURISM PLAYERS

segments.



Economic Sustainability and **Policy Formulation Marketing and** Performance **Resource Allocation Environmental** Measurement and and Planning Promotion Monitoring Analysis Management • TSA helps in Governments and TSA allows tourism Policymakers can use Tourism businesses TSA can shed light TSA data to make can use TSA data to on the accurately private entities can players to monitor measuring the direct informed decisions conduct market allocate resources environmental trends in visitor and indirect about tourismresearch and identify more effectively by impact of tourism numbers, spending contributions of related policies, potential markets for understanding the activities, allowing patterns, and other specific needs and tourism to a investments, and their products or for the development key indicators. This country's GDP. infrastructure services. demands of the of sustainable helps in adapting development. tourism sector. This strategies to practices and • TSA provides • TSA provides includes investments policies to minimize changing market information on the • This includes detailed information negative effects. conditions. in transportation, number of jobs; identifying target on visitor accommodation, offering insights into markets. expenditure and other tourismits role in understanding patterns, helping related businesses tailor visitor spending employment infrastructure. their offerings to generation. patterns, and forecasting future meet the preferences of trends. different tourist



DEVELOPMENT OF TSA IN MALAYSIA



International workshops to coach the TSA compilers



The compilation of TSA was done internally through group studies and frequent discussions with GDP compilers.





- Recent years more workshops on TSA being conducted.
- Since 2017, Malaysia actively participating in all tourism related meetings & workshops.







CHRONOLOGY OF TSA IN MALAYSIA







CHRONOLOGY OF REGIONAL TSA (RTSA)









TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP OF TSA IN MALAYSIA







FUNCTIONS / ROLE OF OTHER AGENCIES



1.Department of Statistics (DOSM)	2.Ministry of Tourism & Cultural Malaysia (MOTAC)	3.Central Bank of Malaysia (BNM)	4.Immigration Department of Malaysia (JIM)		
 TSA Compilation Domestic Tourism Survey 	National Planning & Budget for tourism sector	Secondary Data & relevant financial indicators	Tourist & Excursionist Arrival Data		
		5.Ministry of Economy (KE)	6.Tourism Malaysia (TM)	7.Ministry of Finance (MOF)	
		Preparation of the development plans, both the medium and long-term plans for the country	Departing Visitors Survey	Annual fiscal budget and issue adequate regulations for its execution	
					1



GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT





TOURISM CHARACTERISTICS PRODUCTS

- Accommodation services
- Food and beverage serving services
- Passenger transport services
- Travel agencies and other reservation services
- Cultural, sports and recreational services
- Country-specific tourism characteristic goods
- Country-specific tourism characteristic services









MANUALS / GUIDELINES







TSA MANUAL & GUIDELINES







CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS









'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 <u>domestic, inbound or outbound</u> tourism.





CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

StatsMalavsia www.DOSM.gov.my

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





CHARACTERIZATION OF VISITOR AND TOURISM TRIPS



MAIN PURPOSE OF TOURISM TRIPS

Classification of tourism trips according to the main purpose

1. Personal

- □ Holidays, leisure and recreation
- Visiting friends and relatives
- Education and training
- Health and medical care
- □ Religion/pilgrimages
- □ Shopping
- Transit
- Other
- 2. Business and professional





TOURISM EXPENDITURE





Tourism expenditure refers to the 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. It includes <u>expenditures by visitors</u> <u>themselves</u>, as well as <u>expenses that are paid for</u> or <u>reimbursed by others</u>.

CATEGORIES OF TOURISM EXPENDITURE





CHAPTER 5: CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES FOR TOURISM



PRODUCTS

- 1. Accommodation services for visitors
- 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

ACTIVITIES

- 1. Accommodation for visitors
- 2. Food and beverage serving activities
- 3. Railway passenger transport
- 4. Road passenger transport
- 5. Water passenger transport
- 6. Air passenger transport
- 7. Transport equipment rental
- 8. Travel agencies and other reservation services activities
- 9. Cultural activities
- 10. Sports and recreational activities
- 11. Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods
- 12. Other country-specific tourism characteristics activities



TSA MALAYSIA: CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES FOR TOURISM



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TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT TABLES

	TABLE 1	1	TABLE	2		TAB	LE 3		Т	ABLI	Ξ4		TABLE 5	
	Inbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitor	n Dom exp pro rs class	estic to enditu oducts ses of v	ourism ire by and visitors	Outbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors		Internal tourism consumption by products			Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices)				
	TABLE 6	TABLE	7	ТА	BL	.E 8	TABL	E 9	9	TABLE 10				
in (Fotal domestic supply and nternal tourism consumption at purchasers' prices)	Employm in the tourism industri	nent n es	Touris fixed form tourism and ind	Tourism gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries and other industries		Tourism consump consump product a of gover	olle otio nd nm	ective on by level nent	a) b) c) d)	Non-mor Number tourism a Inbound overnight Number types of a Number industries number o	ne of an to ts of ac of s of	tary indicators trips and overnights by for d classes of visitors urism: number of arrivals by modes of transport establishments and capa commodation establishments in tourism classified according to av- jobs	orms of and acity by a erage

DATA SOURCES FOR TSA COMPILATION

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CURRENTLY AVAILABLE TSA TABLES



Π	TABLE 1	INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE	TSA Malaysia produced 7 + 1 tables	
	TABLE 2	DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE		
	TABLE 3	• OUTBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE • Aggregated tables (Visitors Expenditure)	ΜΔΙΝ	
	TABLE 4	INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION	EOCUS	
	TABLE 5	PRODUCTION ACCOUNTS OF TOURISM INDUSTRIES	FUCUS	
	TABLE 6	TOTAL SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION		
	TABLE 7	• EMPLOYMENT IN THE RELATED TOURISM INDUSTRIES		
	TABLE 8	TOURISM GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION OF TOURISM INDUSTRIES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES		
	TABLE 9	TOURISM COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION BY PRODUCTS AND LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT		
	TABLE 10	NON-MONETARY INDICATORS	*As a indicator	28



DATA SOURCES







DATA SOURCES







TABLE 1 : INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE



DATA SOURCES	TYPE OF SURVEY	PLACE OF INTERVIEW	TYPE OF DATA
1 Tourism Malaysia (TM)	Departing Visitor Survey (DVS)	Malaysia main entrance (CIQ, KLIA, Padang Besar and etc)	 Total Inbound Tourist Receipts (RM) Percentage breakdown of tourism expenditure Others indicators
2 Balance of Payment (DOSM)	Survey of International Trade in Services (ITS)	Transport company	Transport component exports
3 Integrated Statistical System (BNM)	Administra	ative record	 Business component exports Education related exports
4 Malaysia Healthcare Travel Council	Administra	ntive record	Health related exports



TABLE 2 : DOMESTIC TOURISMEXPENDITURE



Data Sources

Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Type of Survey

Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS)

Survey Method

Household approach

Scope

 Citizen, Permanent Residents, expatriate and non citizen who stay at least 1 year and above

Type of data

- Total expenditure per trip
- Percentage breakdown of tourism expenditure
- Household and government expenditure



TABLE 3 : OUTBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE



1

DATA SOURCES	TYPE OF SURVEY	PLACE OF INTERVIEW	TYPE OF DATA
1 Balance of Payment	Survey of International Trade in Services (ITS) Transport company		Transport import
(DOSM)	Survey On Expenditure of Malaysian Residents (PRM)	Border Town Survey (PRM) - Border workers	Average spending of Malaysia residents in border towns
2 Integrated Statistical System (BNM)	Administrati	ive record	 Business component imports Pilgrimage related imports Education related imports Health related imports
			4. Health related imports



TABLE 4 : INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION







TABLE 5 : PRODUCTION ACCOUNTS OF TOURISM INDUSTRIES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES





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TABLE 6 : TOTAL DOMESTIC SUPPLY AND INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION



Data Sources

Table 4

Table 5

Data Collected

Production Accounts of Tourism Industries and Other Industries in Table 5 and Internal Tourism Consumption in Table 4.

Combination of Supply & Demand Tables


TABLE 7 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE RELATED TOURISM INDUSTRIES



LABOR FORCE SURVEY

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



TSA COMPILATION: DEMAND PERSPECTIVE







PA



BER 2016



SESRIC/ESCAP Further explanation by DVS team













An <u>inbound trip</u> 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)



DEPARTING VISITORS SURVEY (DVS)



MEASURING INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE





BORDER TOWN SURVEY



Sample : Excursionists (Day-Trippers)



Location

• Selected border towns



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



* The survey conducted every Quinquennial. Latest survey conducted in 2017



SESRIC/ESCAP Further explanation by DTS team











CONCEPT & DEFINITION

Guidelines and recommendations of the UNWTO with 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 <u>usual residence</u> with a <u>main destination</u> within the country of residence of the visitor until he/she returns: it thus refers to <u>a roundtrip</u>.



CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS



TOURISM EXPENDITURE

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

- 1. Food & beverages
- 2. Accommodation



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



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





- 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











What is Outbound

Outbound Tourism

INTRODUCTION

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



DATA SOURCE







MALAYSIA OUTBOUND SURVEY (MOS)





- First introduced in 2007
- Conducted by Tourism Malaysia (TM)
- Annual survey
- Discontinued since 2019

Main Objective :

Comprises the <u>activities of a</u> resident visitor outside the country of reference.

MOS Outcome

Expenditure Breakdown

TSA COMPILATION: SUPPLY PERSPECTIVE





TOURISM: EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION



Tourism Expenditure	Tourism Consumption
 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 It includes expenditure by visitors themselves as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others (see IRTS 2008, para.4.2) 	 beyond of tourism expenditure amount paid which corresponds to monetary transactions (the focus of tourism expenditure) also includes services associated with vacation accommodation on own account tourism social transfers in kind other imputed consumption
The first three TSA tables use the concept of tourism expenditure	 The concept of tourism consumption will be used in the TSA in tables 4 and 6 will be the basis for the compilation of Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) and Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP)

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY DEPARTMENT OF STATISTIC MALAYSIA

STRUCTURE OF TSA







MAIN AGGREGATES OF TABLE 5 & 6



Table 5

Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries (GVATI)

Total GVATI of all establishments belonging to tourism industries, regardless of whether all their output is provided to visitors and the degree of specialization of their production process.

Table 6

(1) Supply of tourism products
(2) Internal tourism
Inbound tourism
Domestic tourism

TSA Aggregates (Table 5 & 6)



Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA)

Table 5

Part of GVA generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that directly serve visitors in response to internal tourism consumption.

Table 5

Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP)

Sum of the part of GVA generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure.





MAIN INGREDIENTS





- 1. Supply & Use Table
 - ✓ Detailed industry code (ISIC)
 - ✓ Detailed product code (CPC)
- 2. Gross Domestic product
 - ✓ Detailed industry code (ISIC)
- 3. Departing Visitor Survey (DVS)
 - Collaboration between Tourism
 Malaysia & Immigration
 Department
- 4. Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS)
 - Survey conducted by Department of Statistics Malaysia

MAIN INGREDIENTS: SUPPLY USE TABLE

Supply & Use Table

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY DEPARTMENT OF STATISTIC MALAYSIA

- ✓ Detailed industry code (ISIC)
- ✓ Detailed product code (CPC)



SUT Framework

Supply and Use Table









MAIN INGREDIENTS: CLASSIFICATIONS

StatsMalaysia www.DOSM.gov.my



Relationship between tourism industries, other industries and products

	Tourism Industries (TI)					Total output				
	TI (1)	TI(2)		Tl (n)	OI(1)	OI(2)		OI (p)	by product	
Characteristic products(CHP)										
CHP1	XXX	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	ΣCHP1	
CHP2	Х	XXX	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	ΣCHP2	
CHPn	Х	Х	Х	XXX	Х	Х	Х	Х	ΣCHPn	
Connected products (Cp)										
Cp1	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ?	Χ?	Х?	Χ?	ΣCp1	
Cp2	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ?	Χ?	Х?	Χ?	ΣCp2	
Cpn	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ?	Χ?	Х?	Χ?	ΣCpn	
Other products (Op)										
Op1	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ?	Χ?	Х?	Χ?	ΣOp1	
Op2	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ?	Χ?	Χ?	Χ?	ΣOp2	
Opn	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ?	Χ?	Χ?	Χ?	ΣOpn	
Total output of the industries	ΣΤΙ (1)	ΣΤΙ (2)		ΣTI (n)	ΣΟΙ (1)	ΣΟΙ (2)		ΣOI (p)	Σrows = Σcolumns	

Notes:

XXX indicates that the value in the cell is the most important of the column (the principal output of the industry). X indicates that a value is possible in the cell.

X? indicates that any of these cells can be the most important of the column (the principal output of the industry).

of tourism industries might not consist exclusively of tourism characteristic products, and the output of other non-tourism industries may include some tourism characteristic products

Tourism industries might produce a mix of different

products











What is Employment Tourism in the tourism industries?

INTRODUCTION

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...





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 <u>economically active</u> and <u>inactive population</u> between the aged of <u>15 to 64 years</u>.



LABOUR FORCE - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS





DISSEMINATION





LAUNCHING OF FIRST PUBLICATION





Malaysia records 24.7 mln tourist arrivals in 2011

Posted on February 11, 2012, Saturday



OFFICIALLY LAUNCHED: Ng (centre) at the lauching of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) 2000-2010. — Bernama photo

KUALA LUMPUR: Malaysia recorded 24,714,324 tourist arrivals last year, with tourism receipts climbing to RM58.3 billion, a remarkable notch over the previous year.

In 2010 24 577 196 arrivals were recorded with RM56 5 billion in tourism receipts

Launching Ceremony Tourism Satellite Account 2000-2010



Abdul Karim (second right), Hii (right), Mohd Uzir (second left) and Dayang Rozana (left) give the thumbs up for the Sarawak Tourism Satellite Account 2018 at the launching ceremony.

Launching Ceremony Regional Tourism Satellite Account of Sarawak 2019



Launching Ceremony Regional Tourism Satellite Account of Sabah 2022









Released to Public



INFOGRAPHICS

















MEDIA STATEMENT



Embargo: Only to be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Thursday, 23rd September 2021



MEDIA STATEMENT TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT MALAYSIA, 2020

Tourism receipts registered a fall of 71.2 per cent recording RM52.4 billion in 2020

PUTRAJAYA, 23'd September 2021 – Travel restrictions to curb the spread of COVID-19 which has been declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 31 January 2020 has affected Malaysia's tourism performance in 2020. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today while announcing the findings of the Tourism Satellite Account 2020. In his statement, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin explained that Malaysia's tourism receipts in 2020 recorded RM52.4 billion, a drop of 71.2 per cent compared to 2019 (RM182.1 billion). According to him, "2020 is the second year that domestic tourism receipts exceeded the inbound tourism receipts with a contribution of 73.8 per cent."

Domestic tourism generated RM38.6 billion of tourism receipts, with a decline of 58.3 per cent compared to 2019. Meanwhile, inbound tourism expenditure plummeted with a double digit decline to 84.6 per cent, recording only RM13.7 billion. Simultaneously, outbound expenditure recorded a decrease of 61.7 per cent amounting RM17.1 billion. Commenting further on the tourism industry's performance throughout 2020, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin explained that the industry had generated RM199.4 billion of Gross Value Added of Tourism Industry (GVATI) by contributing 14.1 per cent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In terms of value, this shrinkage matches the performance shown in 2015, as a consequence of the government's restriction in economic activities to curb the spread of COVID-19. The

Embargo: Only to be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Wednesday, 28 September 2022



MEDIA STATEMENT

FOR TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT 2021

Domestic tourism dominated 97.4 per cent of tourism expenditure

PUTRAJAYA, 28 SEPTEMBER 2022 - Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia released the TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT 2021. The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is a statistical framework to gauge the development of the tourism industry and its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Based on the publication, Malaysia's Gross Value Added Tourism Industries (GVATI) in 2021 amounted to RM197.9 billion a decrease of 0.9 per cent compared to a negative 16.8 per cent in the previous year (Exhibit I). The tourism industry contributed 12.8 per cent to the Malaysian economy (2020: 14.1%). Meanwhile, Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP) registered RM13.1 billion compared to RM28.4 billion in 2020. This is in line with the decline of 96.9 per cent (2020: -83.4%) in the number of international tourist arrivals (inbound) in Malaysia. The unfavourable performance was due to the closure of the country's international border throughout the 2021 year for tourism activities. Therefore, tourism receipts from inbound tourists decreased by 96.6 per cent to RM0.47 billion from RM13.7 billion in 2020.

However, the performance of Malaysia's tourism industry remains optimistic as it was impelled by domestic tourism expenditure valued at RM17.5 billion with a decrease of 54.8 per cent (2020: -58.3%). This significant achievement contributed 97.4 per cent to the total consumption of internal tourism which comprises tourism expenditure inbound and domestic. Meanwhile, outbound tourism expenditure posted RM10.3 billion decreased by 40.3 per cent compared to a negative 61.6 per cent. On the employment side, the tourism industry contributed 23.4 per cent to the total employment involving

Embargo: Only to be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Wednesday, 20 September 2023



MEDIA STATEMENT FOR TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT 2022

Malaysia's tourism contributed 14.0 per cent to GDP in 2022 with tourism expenditure RM92.7 billion of which domestic, RM59.2 billion and international, RM33.4 billion

PUTRAJAYA, 20 SEPTEMBER 2023 - Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia released the **TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT 2022**. The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is a statistical framework to gauge the development of the tourism industry and its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "Malaysia's Gross Value Added Tourism Industries (GVATI) in 2022 recorded RM251.5 billion, contributing 14.0 percent to Malaysia's economy (2021: 12.8%). Meanwhile, Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP) registered RM47.9 billion compared to RM11.6 billion in 2021. The outstanding performance in tandem with the reopening of the country's borders to international travellers on 1st April 2022 and the abolishment of the quarantine requirement and COVID-19 screening tests upon arrival in Malaysia starting from 1st August 2022. Tourism receipts from inbound (international) have also seen a significant increase, with a rise of RM33.4 billion (7000.2%) compared to the previous year."

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, explained, "Malaysia's tourism industry performance was boosted by a resurgence in domestic tourism expenditure, which amounted to RM59.2 billion, marking a significant increase of 239.3 per cent compared to the previous year (2021: -54.8%). Domestic tourism accounted for 63.9 per cent of the total internal tourism expenditure, encompassing both inbound and domestic spending.



MEDIA COVERAGE













HIGHLIGHTS OF TOURISM PERFORMANCE IN 2022







INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE



Inbound tourism expenditure demonstrated a significant increase of 7000% in 2022



YoY vs 2019 (Pre-pandemic)

Year	2020	2021	2022
Annual percentage change (%)	-84.7%	-99.5%	-62.6%





Main contributor (share)





Shopping recovered as a major component of inbound tourism expenditure

Product		RM Million ('000)				Annual Percentage Change (%)			Share (%)			CTG (%)
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2021/20	2022/21	2022/19	2020	2021	2022	2022/21
	Shopping	29,924.4	4,717.9	44.4	11,289.5	-99.1%	25316.5%	-62.3%	34.5%	9.4%	33.8%	34.1%
	Passenger transport services	16,023.7	2,413.0	178.0	7,161.4	-92.6%	3924.0%	-55.3%	17.6%	37.8%	21.4%	21.2%
	Food and beverage serving services	12,019.2	2,011.2	78.6	5,603.5	-96.1%	7032.9%	-53.4%	14.7%	16.7%	16.8%	16.8%
	Accommodation services	22,007.3	3,144.0	64.8	4,914.1	-97.9%	7481.9%	-77.7%	23.0%	13.8%	14.7%	14.7%
	Cultural, sports and recreational services	2,526.7	395.1	9.8	1,755.9	-97.5%	17825.9%	-30.5%	2.9%	2.1%	5.3%	5.3%
	Country-specific tourism characteristic services	2,405.3	406.0	94.8	1,646.0	-76.7%	1636.7%	-31.6%	3.0%	20.1%	4.9%	4.7%
	Travel agencies and other reservation services	4,047.1	582.5	0.5	740.8	-99.9%	143484.3%	-81.7%	4.3%	0.1%	2.2%	2.2%
	Retail sale of automotive fuel	467.2	24.0	0.1	325.9	-99.6%	373204.9%	-30.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	Total	89,421.0	13,693.7	470.9	33,437.1	-96.6%	7000.2%	-62.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%


DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE



Domestic tourism expenditure shot up by 239% in 2022



Domestic Tourism Expenditure of Visitors



Main contributor (share)

YoY vs 2019 (Pre-pandemic)

Year	2020	2021	2022
Annual percentage change (%)	-58.3%	-81.2%	-36.1%







Shopping remain as the top contributor to domestic tourism expenditure

	Product		RM Million ('000)				Annual Percentage Change (%)			Share (%)		
	Produci	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021/20	2022/21	2022/19	2020	2021	2022	2022/21
	Shopping	39,033.4	21,267.4	9,263.9	24,939.2	-56.4%	169.2%	-36.1%	55.0%	53.1%	42.1%	37.5%
	Food and beverage serving services	14,702.4	7,497.4	2,783.2	9,725.2	-62.9%	249.4%	-33.9%	19.4%	15.9%	16.4%	16.6%
	Retail sale of automotive fuel	15,498.5	3,627.2	2,038.8	8,839.7	-43.8%	333.6%	-43.0%	9.4%	11.7%	14.9%	16.3%
	Accommodation services	8,625.7	2,087.9	1,087.4	5,956.5	-47.9%	447.8%	-30.9%	5.4%	6.2%	10.1%	11.7%
	Passenger transport services	6,384.5	2,506.3	888.9	4,816.7	-64.5%	441.9%	-24.6%	6.5%	5.1%	8.1%	9.4%
	Country-specific tourism characteristic services	5,094.9	984.9	910.8	2,142.9	-7.5%	135.3%	-57.9%	2.5%	5.2%	3.6%	2.9%
*	Cultural, sports and recreational services	1,695.3	569.1	457.0	2,022.4	-19.7%	342.6%	19.3%	1.5%	2.6%	3.4%	3.7%
	Travel agencies and other reservation services	1,603.5	94.6	21.1	774.5	-77.7%	3565.5%	-51.7%	0.2%	0.1%	1.3%	1.8%
	Total	92,638.2	38,634.6	17,451.0	59,217.0	-54.8%	239.3%	-36.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION



Internal Tourism Consumption strengthened to 417% in 2022



Internal Tourism Consumption

RM Billion — Annual percentage change (%)

YoY vs 2019 (Pre-pandemic)

Year	2020	2021	2022
Annual percentage change (%)	-71.3%	-90.2%	-49.1%



Contribution Share to Internal Tourism Consumption









Internal tourism consumption driven by Shopping

	Product		RM Million ('000)				Annual Percentage Change (%)			Share (%)		
	Produci	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021/20	2022/21	2022/19	2020	2021	2022	2022/21
	Shopping	68,957.8	25,985.2	9,308.3	36,228.7	-64.2%	289.2%	-47.5%	49.7%	51.9%	39.1%	36.0%
	Food and beverage serving services	26,721.7	9,508.6	2,861.7	15,328.7	-69.9%	435.6%	-42.6%	18.2%	16.0%	16.5%	16.7%
	Passenger transport services	22,408.3	4,919.3	1,066.9	11,978.0	-78.3%	1022.7%	-46.5%	9.4%	6.0%	12.9%	14.6%
	Accommodation services	30,633.0	5,231.9	1,152.2	10,870.6	-78.0%	843.5%	-64.5%	10.0%	6.4%	11.7%	13.0%
	Retail sale of automotive fuel	15,965.7	3,651.2	2,038.9	9,165.6	-44.2%	349.5%	-42.6%	7.0%	11.4%	9.9%	9.5%
	Country-specific tourism characteristic services	7,500.2	1,390.9	1,005.5	3,788.9	-27.7%	276.8%	-49.5%	2.7%	5.6%	4.1%	3.7%
*	Cultural, sports and recreational services	4,222.0	964.2	466.8	3,778.3	-51.6%	709.5%	-10.5%	1.8%	2.6%	4.1%	4.4%
	Travel agencies and other reservation services	5,650.6	677.1	21.6	1,515.3	-96.8%	6900.4%	-73.2%	1.3%	0.1%	1.6%	2.0%
	Total	182,059.1	52,328.4	17,921.9	92,654.1	-65.8%	417.0%	-49.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



OUTBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE



Outbound tourism increased to 114.6% in 2022



Outbound Tourism Expenditure of Visitors



YoY vs 2019 (Pre-pandemic)

Year	2020	2021	2022
Annual percentage change (%)	-61.6%	-76.6%	-49.8%

Outbound expenditure is driven by passenger transport (31.0%), shopping (22.9%) and accommodation services (21.3%).



OUTBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE



Outbound Tourism Expenditure were driven by Passenger transport services

Product		RM Million ('000)				Annual Percentage Change (%)			Share (%)			CTG (%)
	Product	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021/20	2022/21	2022/19	2020	2021	2022	2022/21
	Passenger transport services	14,224.0	5,927.5	2,822.7	6,974.6	-52.4%	147.1%	-51.0%	34.4%	26.9%	31.0%	34.6%
	Shopping	10,886.4	3,675.3	1,887.4	5,152.2	-48.6%	173.0%	-52.7%	21.3%	18.0%	22.9%	27.2%
	Accommodation services	10,080.0	3,747.6	3,133.1	4,792.2	-16.4%	53.0%	-52.5%	21.8%	29.9%	21.3%	13.8%
	Food and beverage serving services	5,824.0	2,213.4	2,107.6	3,757.3	-4.8%	78.3%	-35.5%	12.9%	20.1%	16.7%	13.7%
	Travel agencies and other reservation services	1,568.0	575.8	104.9	787.5	-81.8%	651.0%	-49.8%	3.3%	1.0%	3.5%	5.7%
	Country-specific tourism characteristic services	649.6	487.3	335.5	562.5	-31.1%	67.6%	-13.4%	2.8%	3.2%	2.5%	1.9%
*	Cultural, sports and recreational services	1,568.0	592.3	94.4	472.5	-84.1%	400.7%	-69.9%	3.4%	0.9%	2.1%	3.1%
	Total	44,800.1	17,219.2	10,485.6	22,498.7	-39.1%	114.6%	-49.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



GROSS VALUE ADDED OF TOURISM INDUSTRIES



Tourism industry contributed 14.0% to GDP in 2022



GVATI



Main contributor (share)



YoY vs 2019 (Pre-pandemic)

Year	2020	2021	2022
Annual percentage change (%)	-16.6%	-17.3%	4.8%





GROSS VALUE ADDED OF TOURISM INDUSTRIES



Retail trade as a main component in GVATI with contribution of 54.1%

Industry		RM Million ('000)				Annual Percentage Change (%)			Share (%)			CTG (%)
	industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021/20	2022/21	2022/19	2020	2021	2022	2022/21
	Retail Trade	111,121.6	106,560.0	111,271.9	136,127.2	4.4%	22.3%	22.5%	53.2%	56.0%	54.1%	47.0%
	Food and beverage serving services	43,166.7	35,571.2	34,035.8	43,044.7	-4.3%	26.5%	-0.3%	17.8%	17.1%	17.1%	17.0%
	Country-specific tourism characteristic services	29,695.0	29,036.5	30,044.1	31,619.6	3.5%	5.2%	6.5%	14.5%	15.1%	12.6%	3.0%
	Accommodation services	26,406.8	12,137.9	9,732.6	14,761.3	-19.8%	51.7%	-44.1%	6.1%	4.9%	5.9%	9.5%
	Passenger transport services	9,379.5	4,863.0	3,896.6	8,107.6	-19.9%	108.1%	-13.6%	2.4%	2.0%	3.2%	8.0%
	Cultural, sports and recreational services	11,307.1	6,307.6	4,185.0	7,633.2	-33.7%	82.4%	-32.5%	3.1%	2.1%	3.0%	6.5%
	Retail sale of automotive fuel	4,725.9	4,181.6	4,399.9	6,294.9	5.2%	43.1%	33.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.5%	3.6%
	Travel agencies and other reservation services	4,226.9	1,641.5	982.9	3,881.9	-40.1%	294.9%	-8.2%	0.8%	0.5%	1.5%	5.5%
	Total	240,029.5	200,299.2	198,548.9	251,470.2	-0.9%	26.7%	4.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



TOURISM DIRECT GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



TDGDP increased to 269.1% and contributed 2.7% to the total GDP



TDGDP



Main contributor (share)



YoY vs 2019 (Pre-pandemic)

Year	2020	2021	2022
Annual percentage change (%)	-72.4%	-87.3%	-53.0%













EMPLOYMENT IN TOURISM INDUSTRIES



3.61 million persons engaged in tourism industry and contributed 23.4% to total employment





Main contributor (share)

Share to total employment







Food & beverage serving services remain as the main component in employment tourism industry

	Industry		Person	s ('000)		Annual Percentage Change (%)			Share (%)			CTG (%)
	industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021/20	2022/21	2022/19	2020	2021	2022	2022/21
	Food and beverage serving services	1,237.7	1,191.6	1,245.5	1,266.8	4.5%	1.7%	2.4%	34.5%	35.4%	35.1%	24.2%
	Retail trade	1,158.1	1,156.2	1,181.9	1,211.6	2.2%	2.5%	4.6%	33.4%	33.6%	33.6%	33.8%
	Country-specific tourism characteristic services	598.5	601.3	621.3	645.6	3.3%	3.9%	7.9%	17.4%	17.6%	17.9%	27.6%
	Accommodation services	233.8	208.5	196.3	201.0	-5.9%	2.4%	-14.0%	6.0%	5.6%	5.6%	5.3%
	Passenger transport services	177.3	165.2	162.1	166.2	-1.9%	2.5%	-6.3%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%
*	Cultural, sports and recreational services	81.2	66.5	52.3	53.6	-21.4%	2.5%	-34.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
	Retail sale of automotive fuel	34.7	34.3	34.4	35.2	0.3%	2.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
	Travel agencies and other reservation services	40.7	34.1	26.3	28.1	-22.9%	6.8%	-31.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	2.0%
	Total	3,561.8	3,457.5	3,520.2	3,608.1	1.8%	2.5%	1.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%









Di arus zaman berubah moden dan penuh rintangan tetap melangkah dan berevolusi dan menuju matlamat jaya

VIDEO "GEMILANG"

https://bit.ly/DOSMGemilang

Seiring dan seirama bersama tekad di hati misi dan visi berinovasi Gah di mata dunia



Chorus

Gemilang, perangkaan jitu data terpelihara pelbagai anugerah membuktikan kita juga berdaya Gemilang, harumkan negara di antarabangsa berpadu tenaga, berganding bahu dan kejayaan di rasa

Langkah strategi di yakini kejayaan di kecapi sejarah yang terukir menjadi inspirasi

THANK YOU

BANCI 2024 PERTANIAN PADU

