

- Number of operating restaurants and similar establishments increased by 39 year-on-year to 2,345, and number of persons engaged rose by 3.2% to 33,737.
- Receipts of the industry increased by 7.0% year-on-year to MOP 11.83 billion in 2018 while expenditure grew by 6.6% to MOP 11.57 billion. Purchase of Goods, Compensation of Employees and Operating Expenses rose by 5.1%, 6.8% and 8.3% respectively.
- Gross Surplus totalled MOP 260 million, an upsurge of 28.1% year-on-year. Gross Value Added that measures the sectoral contribution to the economy amounted to MOP 4.31 billion, up by 7.9%. Meanwhile, Gross Fixed Capital Formation dropped by 5.5% to MOP 302 million.

## Restaurants and Eating & Drinking Places

### Principal Indicators

	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	Change (%)
Establishments (No.)	2 267	2 234	33
Persons Engaged (No.)	33 583	32 523	3.3
Employees	32 166	31 359	2.6
Receipts (Million MOP)	11 779	11 007	7.0
Expenditure	11 545	10 830	6.6
Purchase of Goods	4 256	4 049	5.1
Compensation of Employees	4 044	3 786	6.8
Operating Expenses	3 245	2 995	8.3
Gross Value Added	4 282	3 972	7.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	302	320	-5.5
Gross Surplus	238	185	28.4
Gross Surplus Ratio (%)	2.0	1.7	0.3 p.p.
Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio (%)	2.1	1.7	0.4 p.p.
Average Value Added per Person Engaged ('000 MOP)	128	122	4.4

- Restaurants and eating & drinking places totalled 2,267, an increase of 33 year-on-year. Number of persons engaged went up by 3.3% to 33,583, with 95.8% of them being employees. Receipts and expenditure of these establishments amounted to MOP 11.78 billion and MOP 11.54 billion respectively, up by 7.0% and 6.6% year-on-year.

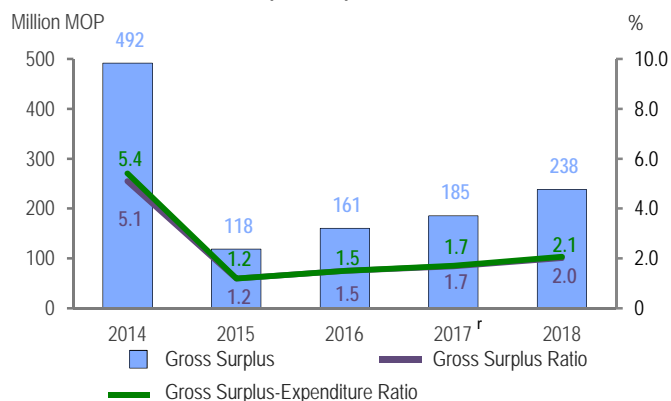
- As regards expenditure, spending on Purchase of Goods rose by 5.1% to MOP 4.26 billion (36.9% of total) and Compensation of Employees grew by 6.8% to MOP 4.04 billion (35.0%). Operating Expenses increased by 8.3% year-on-year to MOP 3.24 billion (28.1%); rents of establishments (MOP 1.48 billion) and electricity charges (MOP 395 million) together accounted for 57.8% of the expenses, which in turn recorded respective growth of 12.0% and 4.8%.

- Supported by the increases in the Gross Surplus of Chinese Restaurants and Fast-food Restaurants, Gross Surplus of restaurants and eating & drinking places surged by 28.4% year-on-year to MOP 238 million. Gross Surplus Ratio (2.0%) and Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio (2.1%) went up by 0.3 percentage points and 0.4 percentage points respectively, reflecting a gradual improvement in the capability of these establishments to convert receipts into Gross Surplus and in cost-effectiveness since 2015.

### Operating Expenses

	Million MOP		
	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	Change (%)
Total	3 245	2 995	8.3
Of which:			
Rents of Establishments	1 480	1 322	12.0
Electricity Charges	395	377	4.8
Contractual Services	291	238	22.5
Consumables	251	239	4.8
Fuels	175	179	-2.1

### Gross Surplus, Gross Surplus Ratio & Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio



- Gross Value Added reached MOP 4.28 billion, an increase of 7.8% year-on-year, with the Average Value Added per Person Engaged standing at MOP 0.13 million, up by 4.4%.

- Gross Fixed Capital Formation of these establishments dropped by 5.5% year-on-year to MOP 302 million ascribable to a decrease in the acquisition of machinery and equipment.

## Chinese Restaurants

### Principal Indicators

	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	Change (%)
Establishments (No.)	622	615	7
Persons Engaged (No.)	13 599	13 123	3.6
Receipts (Million MOP)	5 179	4 781	8.3
Expenditure	5 005	4 637	7.9
Purchase of Goods	2 052	1 920	6.9
Compensation of Employees	1 636	1 521	7.6
Operating Expenses	1 316	1 195	10.1
Gross Value Added	1 807	1 667	8.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	82	83	-1.4
Gross Surplus	171	146	17.0
Gross Surplus Ratio (%)	3.3	3.1	0.2 p.p.
Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio (%)	3.4	3.1	0.3 p.p.

- Analysed by size of establishment, Chinese Restaurants with 50 or more persons increased by 7 to 71; yet, the overall business performance of Chinese Restaurants was directed by these establishments. Their receipts rose by 7.8% year-on-year to MOP 2.65 billion, while expenditure grew by 7.7% to MOP 2.45 billion, taking up 51.2% and 48.9% of the respective total of Chinese Restaurants. Gross Surplus of these establishments went up by 4.7% to MOP 198 million, which led to a growth in the Gross Surplus of the overall Chinese Restaurants.

Number of establishments with 10 to 29 persons increased by 6 to 278, which accounted for 44.7% of the Chinese Restaurants. Receipts (MOP 1.48 billion) and expenditure (MOP 1.50 billion) of these establishments grew by 10.7% and 10.9% respectively. As their receipts were moderately less than their expenditure, these establishments continued to register a deficit of MOP 24.40 million in 2018.

Total number of establishments with less than 5 persons decreased by 2 year-on-year to 75. Receipts (MOP 69.83 million) and expenditure (MOP 73.10 million) of these establishments dropped by 12.1% and 10.2% respectively, and a deficit of MOP 2.95 million was observed.

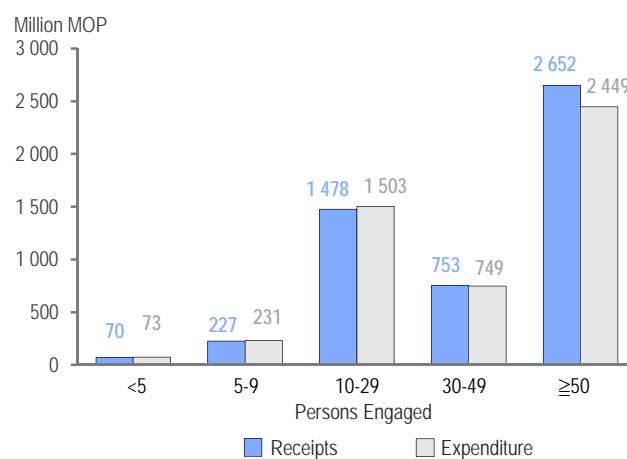
### Local-style Cafes, Congee & Noodle Shops

#### Principal Indicators

	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	Change (%)
Establishments (No.)	858	839	19
Persons Engaged (No.)	8 706	8 488	2.6
Receipts (Million MOP)	2 463	2 409	2.3
Expenditure	2 415	2 335	3.4
Purchase of Goods	828	857	-3.4
Compensation of Employees	992	906	9.5
Operating Expenses	595	572	4.0
Gross Value Added	1 039	984	5.6
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	57	80	-28.0
Gross Surplus	48	78	-39.1
Gross Surplus Ratio (%)	1.9	3.2	-1.3 p.p.
Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio (%)	2.0	3.3	-1.3 p.p.

- Chinese Restaurants totalled 622, a growth of 7 year-on-year. Number of persons engaged rose by 3.6% to 13,599. Receipts (MOP 5.18 billion) and expenditure (MOP 5.01 billion) of these restaurants increased by 8.3% and 7.9% year-on-year, which accounted for 44.0% and 43.4% of the respective total of restaurants and eating & drinking places. As the growth in receipts was slightly higher than that in expenditure, Gross Surplus of these restaurants grew by 17.0% to MOP 171 million. Gross Surplus Ratio went up by 0.2 percentage points to 3.3%. Gross Value Added amounted to MOP 1.81 billion, up by 8.4%.
- Expenditure on Purchase of Goods (MOP 2.05 billion) and Compensation of Employees (MOP 1.64 billion) climbed by 6.9% and 7.6% respectively year-on-year. Operating Expenses increased by 10.1% to MOP 1.32 billion, of which rents of establishments expanded by 14.8% to MOP 608 million (46.2% of total).

### Receipts and Expenditure

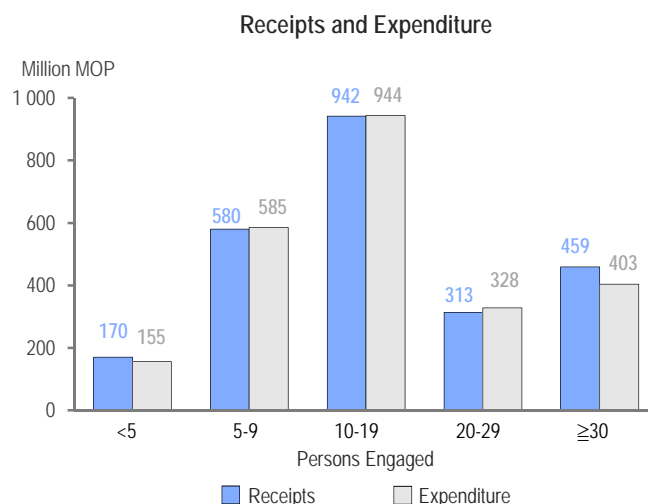


- Number of Local-style Cafes, Congee & Noodle Shops increased by 19 year-on-year to 858, accounting for 37.8% of total restaurants, eating & drinking places. Number of persons engaged grew by 2.6% to 8,706. Their receipts rose by 2.3% to MOP 2.46 billion, whereas expenditure climbed by 3.4% to MOP 2.42 billion. As the increase in receipts was less than that in expenditure, Gross Surplus of these establishments declined by 39.1% to MOP 47.54 million. Gross Surplus Ratio stood at 1.9%, down by 1.3 percentage points. Gross Value Added amounted to MOP 1.04 billion, up by 5.6%.
- With respect to expenditure, Compensation of Employees grew by 9.5% year-on-year to MOP 992 million, while expenditure on Purchase of Goods decreased by 3.4% to MOP 828 million. Operating Expenses increased by 4.0% to MOP 595 million, with rents of establishments (MOP 289 million) and electricity charges (MOP 95.14 million) expanding by 8.4% and 7.6%; these two expenditure items together made up 64.5% of the total.

- There were 28 Local-style Cafes, Congee & Noodle Shops with 30 or more persons, up by 2 year-on-year. Receipts and expenditure of these establishments rose by 7.6% and 5.5% respectively to MOP 459 million and MOP 403 million. Gross Surplus surged by 25.8% to MOP 55.74 million, better than the overall performance of Local-style Cafes, Congee & Noodle Shops.

Number of establishments with 10 to 19 persons decreased by 3 to 271; yet, number of persons engaged edged up by 0.1% to 3,503. Their receipts and expenditure stood at MOP 942 million and MOP 944 million, representing increases of 2.9% and 2.7% respectively. These establishments showed a deficit of MOP 2.44 million as their expenditure was moderately higher than receipts.

Establishments with less than 5 persons increased by 10 year-on-year to 208, with employees accounting for 75.1% of the persons engaged in these establishments, the lowest proportion across the various sizes of Local-style Cafes, Congee & Noodle Shops. Receipts (MOP 170 million) and expenditure (MOP 155 million) registered respective increases of 5.1% and 3.7%. With the growth in receipts exceeding that in expenditure, Gross Surplus (MOP 14.18 million) expanded by 20.6%.



## Western Restaurants

### Principal Indicators

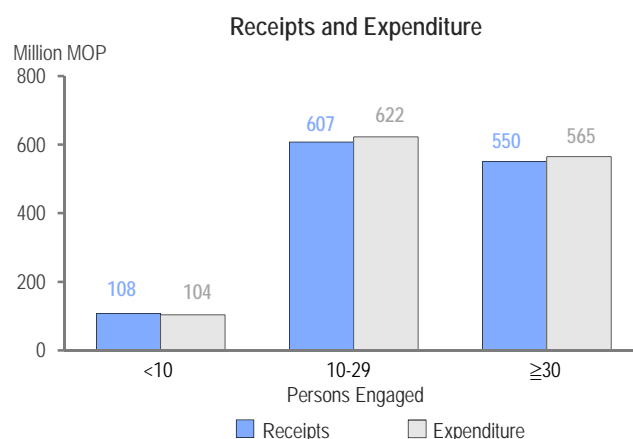
	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	Change (%)
Establishments (No.)	210	207	3
Persons Engaged (No.)	3 715	3 517	5.6
Receipts (Million MOP)	1 265	1 227	3.1
Expenditure	1 290	1 258	2.6
Purchase of Goods	435	419	3.8
Compensation of Employees	480	488	-1.5
Operating Expenses	375	352	6.7
Gross Value Added	456	458	-0.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	47	42	13.4
Gross Surplus	-24	-30	..
Gross Surplus Ratio (%)	-1.9	-2.5	..
Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio (%)	-1.9	-2.4	..

- Analysed by the size of establishment, Western Restaurants with 30 or more persons totalled 27, an increase of 2 year-on-year. Receipts (MOP 550 million) and expenditure (MOP 565 million) went up by 2.3% and 5.2% respectively. These establishments recorded a deficit of MOP 13.88 million as against the Gross Surplus of MOP 1.53 million in 2017, which indicated a deterioration in business performance.

There were 121 establishments with 10 to 29 persons, up by 9 year-on-year. These establishments recorded MOP 607 million (+5.7%) in receipts and MOP 622 million (+4.9%) in expenditure, resulting in a deficit of MOP 14.49 million.

Meanwhile, number of establishments with less than 10 persons decreased by 8 year-on-year to 62. Their receipts (MOP 108 million) and expenditure (MOP 104 million) fell by 6.3% and 19.2% respectively. With a significant reduction in expenditure, these establishments reverted from a decline to a Gross Surplus of MOP 4.22 million.

- Western Restaurants totalled 210, an increase of 3 year-on-year. Number of persons engaged rose by 5.6% to 3,715; however, number of employees edged up by merely 0.4%. Receipts (MOP 1.26 billion) and expenditure (MOP 1.29 billion) rose by 3.1% and 2.6% respectively. As expenditure was larger than receipts, these restaurants posted a deficit of MOP 24.15 million and a negative Gross Surplus Ratio of 1.9%; nonetheless, both indicators showed an improvement compared to 2017. Gross Value Added inched down by 0.3% to MOP 456 million.
- In terms of expenditure, Compensation of Employees (MOP 480 million) reduced by 1.5%, whereas spending on Purchase of Goods (MOP 435 million) and Operating Expenses (MOP 375 million) grew by 3.8% and 6.7% respectively. Within the Operating Expenses, rents of establishments (MOP 153 million) and expenditure on contractual services (MOP 60.43 million) increased by 15.8% and 0.8% respectively year-on-year, and these two items together accounted for 56.9% of the total.



## Japanese & Korean Restaurants

### Principal Indicators

	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	Change (%)
Establishments (No.)	140	132	8
Persons Engaged (No.)	2 202	2 295	- 4.1
Receipts (Million MOP)	827	767	7.8
Expenditure	815	785	3.8
Purchase of Goods	304	299	1.7
Compensation of Employees	282	270	4.3
Operating Expenses	229	216	6.0
Gross Value Added	293	253	15.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	6	9	- 39.1
Gross Surplus	11	- 17	..
Gross Surplus Ratio (%)	1.4	- 2.2	..
Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio (%)	1.4	- 2.2	..

- There were 15 Japanese & Korean Restaurants with 30 or more persons, down by 1 year-on-year. Their receipts (MOP 241 million) and expenditure (MOP 257 million) decreased by 4.7% and 3.1% respectively. Gross Surplus of these establishments observed a deficit of MOP 16.45 million.

Establishments with 10 to 29 persons went down by 1 year-on-year to 76. Their receipts surged by 18.1% to MOP 486 million and expenditure rose by 7.4% to MOP 458 million, constituting 58.8% and 56.2% of the respective total of all Japanese & Korean Restaurants. Gross Surplus of these establishments reached MOP 28.38 million in 2018, which represented a shift from the deficit in 2017, and drove total Japanese & Korean Restaurants to register a Gross Surplus.

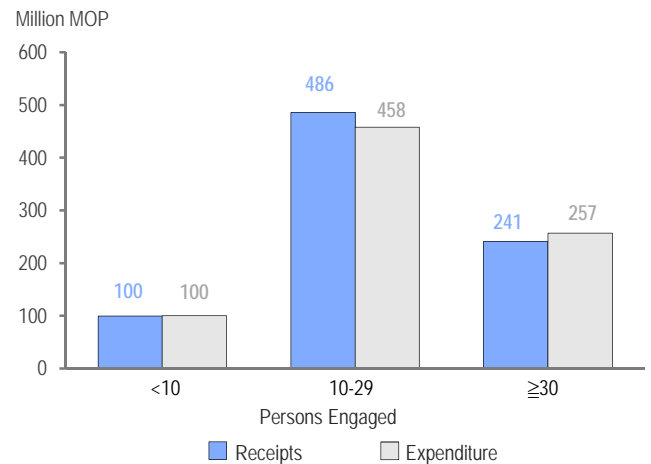
## Other Asian Restaurants

### Principal Indicators

	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	Change (%)
Establishments (No.)	106	116	- 10
Persons Engaged (No.)	1 261	1 324	- 4.8
Receipts (Million MOP)	364	321	13.6
Expenditure	382	346	10.4
Purchase of Goods	128	114	12.2
Compensation of Employees	135	138	- 1.8
Operating Expenses	118	93	26.1
Gross Value Added	118	113	4.7
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	6	10	- 44.9
Gross Surplus	- 17	- 25	..
Gross Surplus Ratio (%)	- 4.7	- 7.8	..
Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio (%)	- 4.5	- 7.2	..

- Number of Japanese & Korean Restaurants grew by 8 year-on-year to 140; nonetheless, number of persons engaged dropped by 4.1% to 2,202. Receipts (MOP 827 million) and expenditure (MOP 815 million) grew by 7.8% and 3.8% respectively year-on-year. These restaurants saw a marked improvement in their business compared to 2017 and registered a Gross Surplus of MOP 11.28 million. In addition, Gross Surplus Ratio improved from a negative value in 2017 to 1.4% in 2018, and Gross Value Added rose by 15.8% to MOP 293 million.
- Regarding expenditure, Purchase of Goods (MOP 304 million) and Compensation of Employees (MOP 282 million) grew by 1.7% and 4.3% respectively. Operating Expenses increased by 6.0% to MOP 229 million, of which rents of establishments rose by 5.3% to MOP 124 million (54.0% of total); besides, electricity charges and expenditure on consumables amounted to MOP 26.30 million and MOP 23.65 million, up by 0.9% and 21.0% respectively.

### Receipts and Expenditure



- Other Asian Restaurants totalled 106, a decrease of 10 year-on-year; number of persons engaged dropped by 4.8% to 1,261. Despite a fall in number of establishments, their receipts (MOP 364 million) and expenditure (MOP 382 million) registered respective growth of 13.6% and 10.4%. As expenditure outgrew receipts, these restaurants faced a deficit of MOP 17.16 million. Gross Surplus Ratio stood at a negative value of 4.7%, and Gross Value Added amounted to MOP 118 million, up by 4.7%.
- In terms of expenditure, Compensation of Employees (MOP 135 million) reduced by 1.8% year-on-year, whereas expenditure on Purchase of Goods (MOP 128 million) and Operating Expenses (MOP 118 million) grew by 12.2% and 26.1% respectively. Within Operating Expenses, rents of establishments surged by 24.9% to MOP 67.60 million, taking up 57.4% of the total; meanwhile, electricity charges fell by 3.2% to MOP 10.07 million.

## Fast-food Restaurants

### Principal Indicators

	2018	2017	Change (%)
Establishments (No.)	45	42	3
Persons Engaged (No.)	1 471	1 452	1.3
Receipts (Million MOP)	839	762	10.1
Expenditure	755	694	8.8
Purchase of Goods	221	201	10.2
Compensation of Employees	197	191	3.1
Operating Expenses	337	302	11.5
Gross Value Added	283	259	9.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	47	33	43.8
Gross Surplus	86	69	26.1
Gross Surplus Ratio (%)	10.3	9.0	1.3 p.p.
Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio (%)	11.5	9.9	1.6 p.p.

- There were 45 Fast-food Restaurants, a growth of 3 year-on-year; number of persons engaged rose by 1.3% to 1,471, with 99.9% (1,469) of them being employees. Receipts of these restaurants increased by 10.1% to MOP 839 million, and expenditure went up by 8.8% to MOP 755 million. Gross Surplus amounted to MOP 86.45 million, an uplift of 26.1%. Gross Surplus Ratio climbed by 1.3 percentage points to 10.3%, while Gross Value Added reached MOP 283 million, up by 9.2%.
- Operating Expenses increased by 11.5% to MOP 337 million, accounting for 44.6% of the expenditure, which was a relatively large proportion compared to other types of restaurants, eating & drinking places. Likewise, expenditure on Purchase of Goods (MOP 221 million) and Compensation of Employees (MOP 197 million) grew by 10.2% and 3.1% respectively.

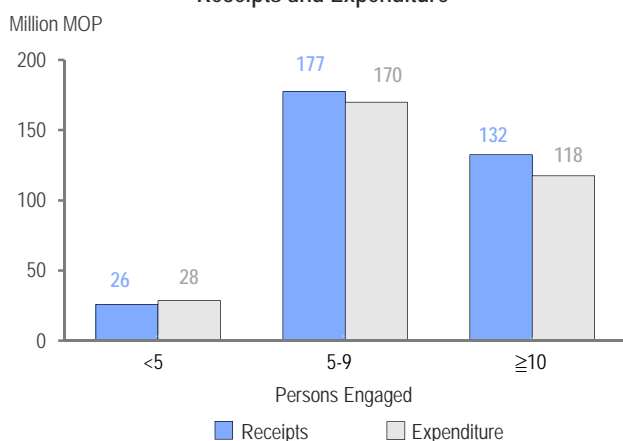
## Coffee Shops

- Number of Coffee Shops increased by 3 year-on-year to 126, and number of persons engaged rose by 9.8% to 922. Receipts and expenditure of these shops amounted to MOP 336 million and MOP 316 million, a growth of 11.8% and 13.2% respectively. Gross Surplus of these shops slid by 8.6% to MOP 19.87 million and Gross Surplus Ratio also dropped by 1.3 percentage points to 5.9%, as receipts grew at a slower pace than expenditure. Gross Value Added stood at MOP 121 million, up by 1.5%.
- These shops recorded a 6.7% increase in Operating Expenses (MOP 119 million) and a 3.7% rise in Compensation of Employees (MOP 102 million). Moreover, expenditure on Purchase of Goods surged by 36.9% to MOP 95.81 million. As regards Operating Expenses, rents of establishments went up by 9.6% to MOP 67.00 million, taking up 56.5% of the total.

### Principal Indicators

	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	Change (%)
Establishments (No.)	126	123	3
Persons Engaged (No.)	922	840	9.8
Receipts (Million MOP)	336	300	11.8
Expenditure	316	279	13.2
Purchase of Goods	96	70	36.9
Compensation of Employees	102	98	3.7
Operating Expenses	119	111	6.7
Gross Value Added	121	120	1.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	42	47	- 11.5
Gross Surplus	20	22	- 8.6
Gross Surplus Ratio (%)	5.9	7.2	- 1.3 p.p.
Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio (%)	6.3	7.8	- 1.5 p.p.

### Receipts and Expenditure



- With respect to size of establishment, number of Coffee Shops with 10 or more persons remained at 24. Receipts of these establishments increased by 13.6% year-on-year to MOP 132 million, while expenditure grew by 14.1% to MOP 118 million. Their Gross Surplus amounted to MOP 15.18 million, an uplift of 8.4%.

Coffee Shops with less than 5 persons totalled 34, up by 1 year-on-year. Their receipts (MOP 25.72 million) grew by 4.4% while expenditure (MOP 28.49 million) jumped by 31.8%, resulting in a deficit of MOP 2.79 million, which suggested a less favourable business performance compared to 2017.

## Bars & Lounges

- Number of Bars & Lounges dropped by 7 year-on-year to 34, with persons engaged decreasing by 8.6% to 339. Receipts of these establishments inched up by 0.9% to MOP 80.02 million, while expenditure grew by 7.0% to MOP 119 million. With expenditure growing at a faster pace, the deficit of these establishments expanded further to MOP 37.64 million compared to 2017. Gross Surplus Ratio registered a negative value of 47.0%, and Gross Value Added dropped by 10.3% to MOP 16.22 million.
- Compensation of Employees, which was the main expenditure item, rose by 8.2% to MOP 53.86 million. Operating Expenses (MOP 35.80 million) increased by 14.9% while expenditure on Purchase of Goods (MOP 29.30 million) slid by 3.0%. In terms of Operating Expenses, rents of establishments climbed by 11.8% to MOP 18.74 million; moreover, expenditure on contractual services (MOP 4.89 million) leapt by 213.9%.

## Principal Indicators

	2018	2017	Change (%)
Establishments (No.)	34	41	-7
Persons Engaged (No.)	339	371	-8.6
Receipts (Million MOP)	80	79	0.9
Expenditure	119	111	7.0
Purchase of Goods	29	30	-3.0
Compensation of Employees	54	50	8.2
Operating Expenses	36	31	14.9
Gross Value Added	16	18	-10.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	0 <sup>#</sup>	2	-72.6
Gross Surplus	-38	-32	..
Gross Surplus Ratio (%)	-47.0	-39.9	..
Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio (%)	-31.6	-28.5	..

## Cooked-food Stalls

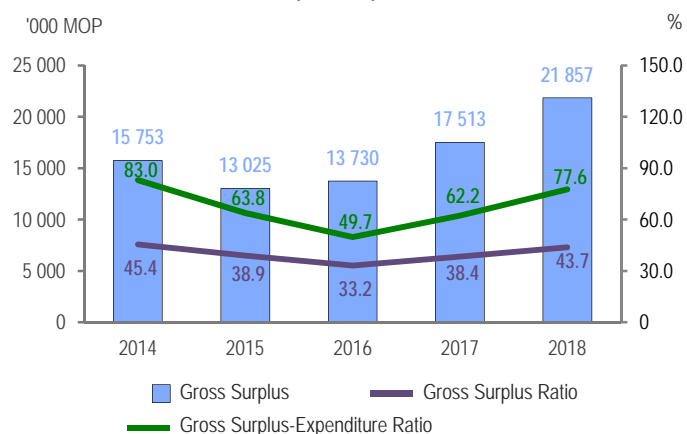
### Principal Indicators

	2018	2017	Change (%)
Establishments (No.)	78	72	6
Persons Engaged (No.)	154	155	-0.6
Employees	8	12	-33.3
Receipts (Million MOP)	50 017	45 655	9.6
Expenditure	28 160	28 142	0.1
Purchase of Goods	23 732	22 905	3.6
Compensation of Employees	1 557	1 409	10.5
Operating Expenses	2 871	3 828	-25.0
Gross Value Added	23 414	18 922	23.7
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	21 857	17 513	24.8
Gross Surplus	43.7	38.4	5.3 p.p.
Gross Surplus Ratio (%)	77.6	62.2	15.4 p.p.
Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio (%)	152	122	24.6

- With the growth in receipts far exceeding that in expenditure, Gross Surplus of these stalls expanded by 24.8% to MOP 21.86 million. In addition, Gross Surplus Ratio grew by 5.3 percentage points to 43.7%, reflecting a further improvement in the capability of these stalls to convert receipts into Gross Surplus. Besides, Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio surged by 15.4 percentage points to 77.6%, indicating that the operation of these stalls was more cost-effective compared to 2017.
- Moreover, Gross Value Added of these stalls amounted to MOP 23.41 million, a surge of 23.7% year-on-year. Benefitting from the significant increase in Gross Value Added, Average Value Added per Person Engaged jumped by 24.6% to MOP 0.15 million.

- In 2018, a total of 78 cooked-food stalls were operating in municipal markets, an increase of 6 year-on-year. Number of persons engaged decreased by 1 to 154, and 8 of them were employees.
- Receipts of these stalls went up by 9.6% year-on-year to MOP 50.02 million. Expenditure edged up by 0.1% to MOP 28.16 million, of which 84.3% was spent on Purchase of Goods, at MOP 23.73 million (+3.6%). Compensation of Employees amounted to MOP 1.56 million, a rise of 10.5%, while Operating Expenses declined by 25.0% to MOP 2.87 million.

### Gross Surplus, Gross Surplus Ratio & Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio



### Historical Data

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>f</sup>
Establishments (No.)	1 918	2 112	2 284	2 265	2 306
Persons Engaged (No.)	26 079	30 360	32 313	32 551	32 678
Receipts (Million MOP)	8 403	9 602	10 039	10 633	11 053
Expenditure	7 758	9 111	9 944	10 484	10 858
Gross Value Added	3 220	3 612	3 568	3 928	3 991
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	348	393	604	346	320
Gross Surplus	665	507	131	174	203
Gross Surplus Ratio (%)	7.9	5.3	1.3	1.6	1.8
Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio (%)	8.6	5.6	1.3	1.7	1.9

## Survey Coverage

The survey covers licensed restaurants, eating & drinking places and cooked-food stalls in municipal markets in the reference year, excluding restaurants and similar facilities directly run by hotels and gaming establishments, as well as street hawker stalls. The list of establishments is originated from the Statistics and Census Service and supplemented with information from the Municipal Affairs Bureau, the Macao Government Tourism Office and the Financial Services Bureau.

## Sampling Scheme and Inference of Results

In this survey, full coverage was carried out on fast-food restaurants, drinking places in the "Others" categories, and establishments with 20 or more persons engaged. Meanwhile, samples of cooked-food stalls and establishments with less than 20 persons engaged are selected by stratified random sampling method according to "types of restaurants and eating & drinking places" and "number of persons engaged".

Survey results were extrapolated according to the sampling method adopted, as follows:

(1) Estimation of the total value of variable  $Y$  of a specific type of restaurants and eating & drinking places.

$$\hat{Y}_j = \sum_{h=1}^4 \sum_{i=1}^{n_{jh}} w_{jh} * y_{jhi}$$

of which:

$j$  = a specific type of restaurants and eating & drinking places; for cooked-food stalls,  $j=1$

$h$  = the group of number of persons engaged; for cooked-food stalls,  $h=1$

Number of persons engaged was grouped under "less than 5 persons", "5 to 9 persons", "10 to 19 persons" and "20 or more persons".

$i$  = a specific establishment

$y_{jhi}$  = observed value of variable  $y$  of a specific establishment  $i$  of a specific type of restaurants and eating & drinking places  $j$

$$w_{jh} = \frac{N_{jh}}{n_{jh}} \quad (\text{for stratum subject to full enumeration, } w_{jh} = 1)$$

$n_{jh}$  = number of sample establishments of a specific stratum

$N_{jh}$  = total number of establishments of a specific stratum

(2) Estimated total variance of parameter  $Y$ :

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}_j) = \sum_{h=1}^4 (1 - f_{jh}) \times w_{jh}^2 \times n_{jh} \times s_{jh}^2$$

of which:

$f_{jh}$  = sampling fraction

$s_{jh}$  = standard error of variable  $y$

## Sampling Errors of Principal Indicators

Million MOP

	Persons Engaged (No.)		Receipts		Purchase of Goods		Compensation of Employees		Operating Expenses		Change in Inventories		Gross Value Added		Gross Fixed Capital	
	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>	2018	2017 <sup>f</sup>
	Total	127	186	109	122	57	64	32	35	50	38	2	4	47	66	27
Chinese Restaurants	75	128	72	77	33	47	19	19	30	22	2	0 <sup>#</sup>	25	43	19	9
Local-style Cafes, Congee & Noodle Shops	75	106	53	82	23	37	19	26	16	25	1	4	29	41	18	17
Western Restaurants	48	45	55	33	39	18	14	10	36	12	0 <sup>#</sup>	1	23	20	3	11
Japanese & Korean Restaurants	23	26	13	15	5	7	4	5	5	4	0 <sup>#</sup>	0 <sup>#</sup>	5	9	1	4
Other Asian Restaurants	15	16	10	12	4	6	3	3	3	2	0 <sup>#</sup>	0 <sup>#</sup>	5	8	0 <sup>#</sup>	1
Coffee Shops	23	27	15	17	7	5	6	5	6	11	0 <sup>#</sup>	0 <sup>#</sup>	8	11	4	20
Bars & Lounges	3	33	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0 <sup>#</sup>	0 <sup>#</sup>	2	0 <sup>#</sup>	0 <sup>#</sup>
Other Restaurants and Eating & Drinking Places	37	47	17	17	7	7	7	5	4	7	1	0 <sup>#</sup>	10	13	5	6
Cooked-food Stalls	7	5	7	5	4	3	1	1	0 <sup>#</sup>	0 <sup>#</sup>	..	..	4	2	..	..

## Types of Restaurants and Eating & Drinking Places

**Chinese Restaurants:** Restaurants serving Chinese cuisines, such as Guangdong, Sichuan, Shanghai or Taiwan cuisines, including hot pot restaurants, dim sum restaurants, local eateries and dumpling shops.

**Local-style Cafes, Congee & Noodle Shops:** Local-style Cafes offer a wide variety of Asian and Western food choices with local flavours. Congee & Noodle Shops specialise in congees and/or noodles, with some also serving rice dishes, drinks and Chinese desserts; however, Japanese ramen houses are excluded.

**Western Restaurants:** Restaurants serving Western cuisines, such as Portuguese, Italian or French cuisines.

**Japanese & Korean Restaurants:** Restaurants serving mainly Japanese or Korean food, including Japanese ramen houses.

**Other Asian Restaurants:** Restaurants serving other Asian cuisines, such as Thai, Burmese, Vietnamese or Indonesian cuisines; restaurants serving Indian and Middle Eastern food are also included.

**Fast-food Restaurants:** Restaurants providing limited choices of fast serving food. Customers usually pay before eating.

**Coffee Shops:** Cafes providing mainly coffees and a variety of beverages, and light refreshments, such as sandwiches, salads and desserts.

**Bars & Lounges:** Establishments serving mainly alcoholic beverages and light refreshments.

**Others:** Include vegetarian restaurants, Chinese dessert places, herbal tea shops, etc.

## Glossary

**Establishment:** An economic unit engaging in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single location.

**Persons Engaged:** All individuals who work for the establishment as at the last working day of the reference year, including employees and unpaid workers, but excluding individuals who are absent for an indefinite period.

**Receipts:** Receipts from sales of food & beverages and other receipts, before deduction of costs, excluding non-operating receipts such as interest received and insurance claims.

**Expenditure:** Includes Compensation of Employees, Purchase of Goods and Operating Expenses.

**Purchase of Goods:** Food, beverages and other goods purchased for sale, including food ingredients that require cooking or processing.

**Compensation of Employees:** The sum of wages and salaries, payments in kind, and other benefits paid to employees.

**Operating Expenses:** Include consumables, water supply, fuels, electricity charges, maintenance and repairs, rents of establishments, rents of machinery and equipment, premiums for non-labour insurance, professional & consulting services (legal, auditing and consultancy services, etc.), contractual services (cleaning, pest control, and laundry services, etc.) and other operating expenses.

**Gross Value Added:** Equals receipts, plus Changes in Inventories, minus Purchase of Goods and Operating Expenses.

**Gross Fixed Capital Formation:** Equals the value of total acquisitions less proceeds from sales of new, used and self-produced fixed assets. Fixed assets include buildings, furniture, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and other durable goods with a usable lifespan of one year or more, as well as major repairs, alterations and extensions made to existing assets.

**Gross Surplus:** Equals receipts, plus Changes in Inventories, minus expenditure.

**Gross Surplus Ratio:** Gross Surplus divided by receipts and multiplied by 100%. The higher the ratio, the more efficient a sector is at converting receipts into Gross Surplus.

**Gross Surplus-Expenditure Ratio:** Gross Surplus divided by expenditure and multiplied by 100%. The higher the ratio, the more cost-effective an establishment is.

**Average Value Added per Person Engaged:** Gross Value Added divided by number of persons engaged. It is an indicator to measure the sectoral contribution of each person engaged to the economy.

## Symbols and Abbreviations

<sup>r</sup>	Revised figures	p.p.	Percentage point	MOP	Macao Patacas
-	Absolute value equals zero	%	Percentage	'000	Thousand
..	Not Applicable	0 <sup>#</sup>	Magnitude less than half of the unit employed		

For additional information:  
<http://www.dsec.gov.mo/e/res.aspx>

