# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL \& TOURISM <br> January to September 2001 

## 1. Passenger Traffic

(i) Total Passenger Traffic

Total passenger traffic for the period January to September 2001 amounted to $1,261,680$ composed of 623,920 arrivals and 637,760 departures. Compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year, these figures represent a decrease of $1 \%$ in arrivals and a slight increase of less than $1 \%$ in departures. Table 1 shows monthly details of passenger traffic.

Total arrivals by air included 6,690 "excursionists", i.e. passengers arriving and leaving on the same day. Of these excursionists, 1,940 ( $29 \%$ ) came from Reunion Island and 1,170 ( $17 \%$ ) from France. Total arrivals by sea also included 5,035 cruise "excursionists" ( 3,122 passengers and 1,913 crews) aboard 8 cruise ships which visited our port during the first nine months of 2001.

## (ii) Departures of Mauritian Residents

The number of Mauritian residents travelling abroad went down by $0.4 \%$ from 124,820 for the first nine months of 2000 to 124,200 for the same period in 2001, and accounted for $19 \%$ of total departures. The following changes were noted in the number of Mauritians visiting the major destinations: India (+21\%), United Kingdom (+12\%), Malagasy Republic ( $+7 \%$ ), France ( $-0.4 \%$ ), Reunion Island ( $-2 \%$ ), Malaysia ( $-2 \%$ ), Australia ( $-9 \%$ ) and Singapore ( $-24 \%$ ). Table 2 shows a more detailed distribution of countries visited.

## (iii) Tourist Arrivals

During the first nine months of 2001, tourist arrivals rose marginally by $0.4 \%$ from 472,830 in 2000 to 474,940 in 2001. Details are given in Tables 3 to 6.

Around $91 \%$ of the tourists came mainly for holidays while $4 \%$ were on business/conference trips and another 3\% were in transit (Table 4)

Total arrivals from Europe (Table 5), which constituted 65\% of total tourist arrivals, went down by $0.8 \%$ to 309,630 during the period under review against 312,050 in the corresponding period of 2000. Arrivals from France, our leading market, decreased by $1.5 \%$ to reach 136,700 at the end of September 2001. Arrivals from United Kingdom progressed by $5 \%$ from 54,040 to 56,650 while those from Germany and Italy decreased by $3 \%$ and $4 \%$ respectively. Decreases were registered from the emerging european markets as follows: Belgium ( $-1 \%$ ), Sweden ( $-2 \%$ ), Spain ( $-4 \%$ ), Austria ( $-6 \%$ ) and Switzerland ( $-7 \%$ ).

For the period January to September 2001, arrivals from Africa, with a share of $26 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, registered an increase of $0.9 \%$ compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Arrivals from Reunion Island, the major generating country of the region, recorded an increase of $3 \%$, while those from the Republic of South Africa dropped by $3 \%$. Changes in arrivals from other African countries were as follows: Seychelles ( $+3 \%$ ), Comoros (+6\%), Zimbabwe (+10\%), Malagasy Republic (-6\%). and Kenya (-14\%).

Tourist arrivals from the Asian market grew by $9 \%$ for the period under review and accounted for $6 \%$ of total tourist arrivals. Arrivals from India, the largest market of the continent, went up by $13 \%$ to attain 14,980 . The following changes were noted from the other Asian countries: Hong Kong ( $+21 \%$ ), Malaysia ( $+41 \%$ ), People's Republic of China $(+53 \%)$, Singapore ( $-8 \%$ ) and Japan ( $-30 \%$ ).

Arrivals from Oceania increased by 7\%, influenced mostly by a rise of 8\% in arrivals from Australia.

An increase of $18 \%$ was noted in arrivals from America. This was the result of growths from USA ( $+21 \%$ ), Canada ( $+10 \%$ ) and other American countries ( $+21 \%$ ).

## 2. Tourist Nights

Total tourist nights spent in the country during the first nine months of 2001 were almost at the same level as that of the corresponding period of last year, i.e. 4.7 million (Table 6)

## 3. Hotel Statistics

At the end of September 2001, there were a total of 95 registered hotels in operation. The total room capacity for these registered hotels was 8,640 with 17,720 bedplaces (Table 7). The room occupancy rate for all hotels for the first nine months of 2001 averaged $63 \%$ monthly while the bed occupancy rate was $55 \%$.
"Large" hotels, i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms, numbered 34 ( $36 \%$ of all registered hotels). These "Large" hotels had a room capacity of 6,210 with 12,480 bedplaces, representing $72 \%$ of total room capacity and $70 \%$ of total bedplaces. The average room occupancy rate for these hotels for the first nine months of 2001 was of the order of $66 \%$ while bed occupancy rate averaged $59 \%$ (Table 8).

## 4. Gross Tourism Receipts

Gross tourism receipts for the first nine months of 2001 is estimated at Rs 12,870 million, representing an increase of $26 \%$ over the corresponding period of 2000 . The average receipts per tourist during that period works out to Rs 27,100 against Rs 21,580 in 2000.

## 5. Employment

According to the Survey of Employment and Earnings, direct employment in travel and tourism establishments employing 10 persons or more stood at 19,940 at the end of March 2001, that is $12 \%$ higher than last year. Of this number, $75 \%$ or 15,020 were engaged in hotels (Table 9).

## 6. Forecast Year 2001

Based on the uncertainties in the world travel market resulting from the tragic event in New York on 11 September 2001, and taking into consideration the non-materialisation of projects for new and additional flights on certain destinations, it is now most likely that the number of tourist arrivals for the year 2001 will be around 660,000 . However, with the continuous appreciation of the Euro and other European currencies, gross receipts from tourism are expected to be of the order of Rs 16,000 million.

Central Statistics Office<br>Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs Port Louis<br>November 2001

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## Explanatory Notes

## 1. Tourist

A tourist is defined as a non-resident staying for more than 24 hours but less than a year, who is not involved in any gainful occupation in the country during his/her stay.

## 2. Transit

A transit passenger is one who stops over in the country for flight connections to other destinations. There are two types of transit passengers:
Type I : Passengers who do not leave the transit area of the airport or the harbour.

Type II : Passengers who do leave the airport or harbour and stay in the country for more than 24 hours but only for flight connection purposes. Only Type II transit passengers, as defined above, are included in the definition of "Tourists".

## 3. Excursionist or Same-day Visitor

Excursionists are non-resident visitors, other than those who do not leave the airport, who stay in the country for less than 24 hours. They also include passengers as well as crews of cruise ships.

## 4. Tourist Nights

"Tourist nights" means the total number of nights spent in the country by tourists, as defined above, during the period under review.

## 5. Large Hotels

Large hotels are well established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms.

## 6. CIS

CIS denotes the Commonwealth of Independent States, which consists of the states of the former Soviet Union.

Table 1:- Passenger Traffic by month, 1999-2001

| Month | 1999 |  | 2000 |  | 2001 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 77,871 | 88,105 | 81,209 | 88,227 | 83,006 | 96,568 |
| February | 57,371 | 59,233 | 66,835 | 68,718 | 62,662 | 63,034 |
| March | 65,278 | 62,785 | 71,630 | 71,610 | 73,365 | 74,278 |
| 1st Quarter | $\underline{200,520}$ | 210,123 | $\underline{219,674}$ | 228,555 | $\underline{219,033}$ | $\underline{233,880}$ |
| April | 58,456 | 63,173 | 74,386 | 72,319 | 70,185 | 68,642 |
| May | 54,703 | 52,609 | 65,261 | 64,174 | 65,600 | 69,705 |
| June | 51,604 | 51,034 | 55,850 | 57,364 | 54,696 | 51,854 |
| 2nd Quarter | 164,763 | 166,816 | 195,497 | 193,857 | 190,481 | 190,201 |
| 1st Semester | 365,283 | 376,939 | 415,171 | 422,412 | 409,514 | 424,081 |
| July | 61,520 | 51,412 | 72,579 | 58,928 | 77,552 | 63,875 |
| August | 76,587 | 80,516 | 80,378 | 88,587 | 72,980 | 83,574 |
| September | 55,333 | 55,202 | 62,100 | 64,646 | 63,876 | 66,230 |
| 3 rd Quarter | 193,440 | 187,130 | 215,057 | 212,161 | 214,408 | 213,679 |
| October | 70,698 | 63,990 | 76,488 | 66,158 |  |  |
| November | 73,541 | 73,674 | 73,915 | 78,612 |  |  |
| December | 74,969 | 62,383 | 84,591 | 66,696 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 219,208 | 200,047 | 234,994 | $\underline{211,466}$ |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 412,648 | 387,177 | 450,051 | 423,627 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 777,931 | 764,116 | 865,222 | 846,039 |  |  |

Table 2 : - Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation, January - September of 2000 and 2001

| Country of disembarkation | Jan - Sep 2000 | Jan - Sep 2001 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 43,366 | 43,676 | 0.7 |
| Belgium | 1,797 | 537 | -70.1 |
| France | 20,261 | 20,187 | -0.4 |
| Germany | 1,813 | 1,948 | 7.4 |
| Italy | 2,879 | 2,608 | -9.4 |
| Switzerland | 1,797 | 1,840 | 2.4 |
| United Kingdom | 14,499 | 16,295 | 12.4 |
| Other European | 320 | 261 | -18.4 |
| AFRICA | 49,449 | 47,694 | -3.5 |
| Kenya | 949 | 158 | -83.4 |
| Malagasy Republic | 4,619 | 4,948 | 7.1 |
| Reunion | 31,065 | 30,333 | -2.4 |
| Seychelles | 2,564 | 2,199 | -14.2 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 8,646 | 8,463 | -2.1 |
| Zimbabwe | 859 | 917 | 6.8 |
| Other African | 747 | 676 | -9.5 |
| ASIA | 27,908 | 28,554 | 2.3 |
| Hong Kong SAR* | 2,827 | 4,162 | 47.2 |
| India | 9,616 | 11,656 | 21.2 |
| Malaysia | 3,047 | 2,989 | -1.9 |
| Singapore | 10,280 | 7,776 | -24.4 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2,122 | 1,934 | -8.9 |
| Other Asian | 16 | 37 | 131.3 |
| OCEANIA | 3,463 | 3,150 | -9.0 |
| Australia | 3,463 | 3,149 | -9.1 |
| Other Oceanian | - | 1 | - |
| AMERICA | 115 | 80 | -30.4 |
| U.S.A | 17 | 17 | 0.0 |
| Canada | 97 | 63 | -35.1 |
| Other American | 1 | - | - |
| NOT STATED | 523 | 1,042 | 99.2 |
| All Countries | 124,824 | 124,196 | -0.5 |

[^0]Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 1999-2001


* Provisional

Table 4 :- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, January-September of 2000 and 2001

| Purpose of visit | Jan - Sep 2000 | Jan - Sep 2001 | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Holiday | 431,539 | 433,888 | 0.5 |
| Business | 17,438 | 17,214 | -1.3 |
| Transit | 12,896 | 14,419 | 11.8 |
| Conference | 3,314 | 2,700 | -18.5 |
| Sports | 598 | 940 | 57.2 |
| Other \& Not Stated | 7,048 | 5,778 | -18.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 7 2 , 8 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 7 4 , 9 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ |

Table 5 : - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, January - September of 2000 and 2001

| Country of residence | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2000 \\ \text { Jan - Sep } \end{array}$ | $2001{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \% \text { Change } \\ 2000 / 2001 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Jan - Sep |  |
| EUROPE | 312,049 | 40,151 | 38,192 | 39,388 | 37,494 | 31,572 | 24,183 | 33,488 | 31,204 | 33,954 | 309,626 | -0.8 |
| Austria | 6,509 | 710 | 693 | 1,106 | 738 | 816 | 446 | 593 | 507 | 539 | 6,148 | -5.5 |
| Belgium | 7,458 | 805 | 928 | 943 | 840 | 709 | 778 | 821 | 575 | 965 | 7,364 | -1.3 |
| France | 138,743 | 19,921 | 18,081 | 18,314 | 17,845 | 15,029 | 9,535 | 14,171 | 12,414 | 11,385 | 136,695 | -1.5 |
| Germany | 36,934 | 4,694 | 4,643 | 4,937 | 4,302 | 3,146 | 3,153 | 3,128 | 2,986 | 4,730 | 35,719 | -3.3 |
| Italy | 30,489 | 5,369 | 4,171 | 3,963 | 3,088 | 1,995 | 1,552 | 1,995 | 4,210 | 2,852 | 29,195 | -4.2 |
| Netherlands | 3,602 | 295 | 405 | 448 | 289 | 310 | 341 | 642 | 409 | 495 | 3,634 | 0.9 |
| Spain | 5,530 | 276 | 254 | 472 | 541 | 603 | 578 | 678 | 947 | 933 | 5,282 | -4.5 |
| Sweden | 3,366 | 783 | 811 | 484 | 295 | 166 | 226 | 222 | 134 | 189 | 3,310 | -1.7 |
| Switzerland | 13,178 | 1,669 | 1,820 | 1,398 | 1,956 | 946 | 781 | 1,468 | 588 | 1,655 | 12,281 | -6.8 |
| United Kingdom | 54,042 | 3,734 | 4,572 | 5,527 | 6,230 | 6,795 | 5,564 | 8,330 | 7,306 | 8,595 | 56,653 | 4.8 |
| CIS | 1,580 | 563 | 161 | 149 | 178 | 157 | 84 | 91 | 160 | 111 | 1,654 | 4.7 |
| Other European | 10,618 | 1,332 | 1,653 | 1,647 | 1,192 | 900 | 1,145 | 1,349 | 968 | 1,505 | 11,691 | 10.1 |
| AFRICA | 122,366 | 20,952 | 7,157 | 12,539 | 12,691 | 14,567 | 9,124 | 18,897 | 17,353 | 10,152 | 123,432 | 0.9 |
| Comoros | 645 | 61 | 67 | 52 | 61 | 84 | 99 | 116 | 92 | 50 | 682 | 5.7 |
| Kenya | 1,369 | 65 | 124 | 118 | 139 | 87 | 104 | 182 | 235 | 130 | 1,184 | -13.5 |
| Malagasy Rep. | 5,245 | 465 | 475 | 486 | 647 | 620 | 437 | 634 | 756 | 418 | 4,938 | -5.9 |
| Reunion | 66,539 | 15,631 | 2,650 | 6,795 | 4,269 | 9,085 | 3,882 | 12,366 | 10,647 | 3,312 | 68,637 | 3.2 |
| Seychelles | 6,110 | 475 | 488 | 687 | 831 | 693 | 696 | 639 | 990 | 764 | 6,263 | 2.5 |
| S/ Africa Rep. of | 35,929 | 3,645 | 2,839 | 3,868 | 5,505 | 3,184 | 3,439 | 4,265 | 3,436 | 4,692 | 34,873 | -2.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 2,358 | 209 | 148 | 194 | 716 | 253 | 127 | 170 | 440 | 341 | 2,598 | 10.2 |
| Other African | 4,171 | 401 | 366 | 339 | 523 | 561 | 340 | 525 | 757 | 445 | 4,257 | 2.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional
Table 5 (contd.) : - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, January - September of 2000 and 2001

| Country of residence | $\begin{gathered} 2000 \\ \text { Jan - Sep } \end{gathered}$ | $2001{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \% \text { Change } \\ 2000 / 2001 \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Jan - Sep |  |
| ASIA | 26,203 | 2,435 | 2,847 | 2,697 | 3,066 | 4,489 | 3,813 | 2,994 | 3,031 | 3,283 | 28,655 | 9.4 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{2}$ | 931 | 243 | 94 | 97 | 174 | 113 | 82 | 111 | 113 | 96 | 1,123 | 20.6 |
| India | 13,308 | 894 | 1,439 | 1,213 | 1,460 | 2,793 | 2,299 | 1,721 | 1,594 | 1,563 | 14,976 | 12.5 |
| Japan | 1,756 | 187 | 96 | 123 | 129 | 100 | 150 | 141 | 170 | 125 | 1,221 | -30.5 |
| Malaysia | 1,228 | 100 | 320 | 255 | 189 | 195 | 170 | 123 | 137 | 247 | 1,736 | 41.4 |
| P. Rep. of China | 1,719 | 227 | 230 | 297 | 397 | 489 | 181 | 211 | 245 | 358 | 2,635 | 53.3 |
| Singapore | 2,899 | 321 | 208 | 182 | 301 | 351 | 485 | 269 | 230 | 310 | 2,657 | -8.3 |
| Other Asian | 4,362 | 463 | 460 | 530 | 416 | 448 | 446 | 418 | 542 | 584 | 4,307 | -1.3 |
| OCEANIA | 6,535 | 684 | 566 | 668 | 847 | 737 | 623 | 1,022 | 680 | 1,154 | 6,981 | 6.8 |
| Australia | 6,002 | 618 | 531 | 632 | 796 | 715 | 540 | 950 | 601 | 1,105 | 6,488 | 8.1 |
| Other Oceanian | 533 | 66 | 35 | 36 | 51 | 22 | 83 | 72 | 79 | 49 | 493 | -7.5 |
| AMERICA | 5,220 | 888 | 688 | 646 | 694 | 592 | 745 | 864 | 641 | 402 | 6,160 | 18.0 |
| USA | 2,498 | 264 | 336 | 336 | 375 | 339 | 385 | 436 | 341 | 201 | 3,013 | 20.6 |
| Canada | 1,249 | 183 | 111 | 132 | 122 | 110 | 227 | 252 | 151 | 82 | 1,370 | 9.7 |
| Other American | 1,473 | 441 | 241 | 178 | 197 | 143 | 133 | 176 | 149 | 119 | 1,777 | 20.6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { OTHER \& } \\ & \text { N.STATED } \end{aligned}$ | 460 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 85 | -81.5 |
| All Countries | 472,833 | 65,122 | 49,464 | 55,944 | 54,794 | 51,969 | 38,496 | 57,274 | 52,923 | 48,953 | 474,939 | 0.4 |

[^1]Chart 1 - Monthly Distribution of Tourist Arrivals, January - September of 2000 and 2001


Chart 2 - Tourist Arrivals from Top Ten Markets, January - September of 2000 and 2001


Table 6 :- Selected Tourism Statistics, 1998-2001

| Year |  | Tourist arrivals (Number) | Tourist nights (000) | Tourism receipts ${ }^{1}$ (Rs million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1998 \\ & 1999 \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 558,195 | 5,568 | 11,890 |
|  |  | 578,085 | 5,729 | 13,668 |
|  |  | 656,453 | 6,500 | 14,234 |
| 1999 | 1st Qr. | 152,246 | 1,510 | 3,543 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 119,700 | 1,190 | 2,898 |
|  | 1st Semester | 271,946 | 2,700 | 6,441 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 141,566 | 1,400 | 3,300 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 164,573 | 1,629 | 3,927 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 306,139 | 3,029 | 7,227 |
| 2000 | 1st Qr. | 167,693 | 1,650 | 3,985 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 146,198 | 1,450 | 3,132 |
|  | 1st Semester | 313,891 | 3,100 | 7,117 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 158,942 | 1,580 | 3,085 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 183,620 | 1,820 | 4,032 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 342,562 | 3,400 | 7,117 |
| 2001* | 1st Qr. | 170,530 | 1,680 | 4,584 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 145,259 | 1,440 | 3,825 |
|  | 1st Semester | 315,789 | 3,120 | 8,409 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 159,150 | 1,570 | 4,460 |

* Provisional

1 Source: Bank1of Mauritius
Table 7:- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 1998-2001

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1998 \\ & 1999 \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 90 | 7,267 | 14,995 |
|  |  | 92 | 8,255 | 16,947 |
|  |  | 95 | 8,657 | 17,776 |
| 1999 | 1st Qr. | 90 | 7,426 | 15,289 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 89 | 7,365 | 15,167 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 91 | 7,903 | 16,243 |
| 2000 | 4th Qr. | 92 | 8,255 | 16,947 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 92 | 8,269 | 16,975 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 92 | 8,307 | 17,048 |
| 2001* | 3rd Qr. | 93 | 8,388 | 17,238 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 95 | 8,657 | 17,776 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 95 | 8,667 | 17,796 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 95 | 8,715 | 17,972 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 95 | 8,640 | 17,718 |

[^2]Table 8 :- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 1999-2001

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999 |  | 2000 |  | 2001* |  | 1999 |  | 2000 |  | 2001* |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 79 | 69 | 73 | 64 | 74 | 65 | 83 | 74 | 75 | 67 | 78 | 69 |
| February | 73 | 64 | 73 | 64 | 67 | 59 | 77 | 68 | 77 | 68 | 70 | 63 |
| March | 71 | 62 | 71 | 62 | 68 | 60 | 76 | 67 | 72 | 64 | 72 | 64 |
| 1st Quarter | 75 | 65 | 72 | $\underline{63}$ | 71 | $\underline{62}$ | 79 | 70 | 75 | 66 | 75 | 66 |
| April | 68 | 59 | 73 | 64 | 66 | 57 | 74 | 65 | 77 | 68 | 70 | 62 |
| May | 67 | 59 | 67 | 58 | 64 | 56 | 73 | 64 | 71 | 63 | 68 | 61 |
| June | 60 | 52 | 58 | 51 | 50 | 43 | 64 | 56 | 62 | 55 | 51 | 46 |
| 2nd Quarter | $\underline{65}$ | 57 | 66 | 58 | $\underline{60}$ | 53 | 70 | 62 | 70 | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{64}$ | 57 |
| 1st Semester | 70 | 61 | 69 | 61 | 66 | 58 | 75 | 66 | 72 | 64 | 70 | 62 |
| July | 65 | 57 | 61 | 53 | 55 | 48 | 70 | 62 | 64 | 57 | 57 | 51 |
| August | 73 | 63 | 71 | 62 | 62 | 55 | 74 | 66 | 73 | 65 | 65 | 58 |
| September | 73 | 64 | 73 | 64 | 68 | 60 | 77 | 68 | 76 | 67 | 74 | 66 |
| 3 rd Quarter | 70 | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{60}$ | $\underline{63}$ | 55 | 74 | $\underline{65}$ | 71 | $\underline{63}$ | 66 | $\underline{59}$ |
| October | 77 | 68 | 77 | 67 |  |  | 83 | 73 | 79 | 70 |  |  |
| November | 83 | 73 | 80 | 70 |  |  | 88 | 78 | 83 | 74 |  |  |
| December | 61 | 54 | 69 | 60 |  |  | 62 | 55 | 71 | 63 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 74 | 64 | 75 | 66 |  |  | 77 | 68 | 78 | 69 |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 72 | 63 | 72 | 63 |  |  | 75 | 67 | 74 | 66 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 71 | 62 | 70 | 62 |  |  | 75 | 67 | 73 | 65 |  |  |

[^3]Table 9:- Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 1997-2001

| Restablishments | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9} *$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ * | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Restaurants | 1,118 | 1,389 | 1,168 | 1,256 | 1,269 |
| Hotels | 10,575 | 11,177 | 11,835 | 13,239 | 15,023 |
| Travel and Tourism | 3,732 | 3,924 | 3,232 | 3,316 | 3,652 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 5 , 4 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 4 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 2 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 , 8 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 , 9 4 4}$ |

* Revised in the light of new classification based on International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 3

Source : Survey of Employment and Earnings in large establishments
Note: The above figures refer to large establishments only (i.e employing 10 or more persons)


[^0]:    * Special Administrative Region of China

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ Special Administrative Region of China

[^2]:    * Provisional

[^3]:    * Provisional

