# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL \& TOURISM $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2002 

## 1. Passenger Traffic

### 1.1 Total Passenger Traffic

Passenger traffic for the first semester of 2002 totalled to 859,821 , consisting of 421,377 arrivals and 438,444 departures. Compared to data for the same period of the preceding year, these figures represent increases of $2.9 \%$ and $3.4 \%$ in arrivals and departures respectively. Movements by sea accounted for $5.6 \%$ of both arrivals and departures. Further details on monthly trends are given in Table 1.

### 1.2 Excursionists

Total arrivals by air included 3,879 "excursionists", i.e. visitors arriving and leaving on the same day. Of these excursionists, 1,218 (31.4\%) came from Reunion Island and 806 (20.8\%) from France. Total arrivals by sea included 15,002 "cruise excursionists" (8,589 passengers and 6,413 crews) aboard 18 cruise ships, which visited our port during the first half of 2002.

### 1.3 Mauritian Residents

The number of Mauritian residents travelling abroad during the above period went down by $3.1 \%$ to stand at 72,165 , against 74,463 for the same period in 2001. The following changes were observed in the number of Mauritians visiting the major destinations: Hong Kong (+38.0\%), Republic of South Africa (+29.2\%), Australia (+15.1\%), France ( $+4.7 \%$ ), United Kingdom ( $+4.5 \%$ ), Singapore ( $+1.7 \%$ ), Reunion Island ( $-12.7 \%$ ), India (-15.4\%), Saudi Arabia (-26.6\%), Malaysia (-40.8\%) and Malagasy Republic (-59.7\%). Table 2 shows a more detailed distribution of countries visited.

### 1.4 Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals for the first semester rose by $2.2 \%$, from 315,789 in 2001 to 322,707 in 2002. Further details on tourist arrivals 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).

Arrivals from Europe, which accounts for over two thirds (67.7\%) of total tourist arrivals, grew by $3.6 \%$ to 218,596 during the first semester of 2002 against 210,980 in the same period of 2001. Arrivals from France, our leading market, increased by $1.7 \%$ to attain 100,408 at the end of June 2002, representing $31.1 \%$ of total tourist arrivals and $45.9 \%$ of the European market. Growths were also noted in arrivals from the other major generating countries, namely Germany ( $+11.5 \%$ ) and United Kingdom ( $+5.6 \%$ ). On the other hand, arrivals from Italy registered a drop of $1.7 \%$. Trends among the other countries were as follows: Spain ( $+25.7 \%$ ), Netherlands ( $+8.1 \%$ ), Austria ( $+1.3 \%$ ), Belgium ( $+0.6 \%$ ), Switzerland ( $-13.5 \%$ ) and Sweden ( $-15.3 \%$ ).

For the first semester of 2002, arrivals from Africa, with a share of $24.4 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, went up by $2.4 \%$ to 78,855 . Arrivals from Reunion Island, the major market of the region, increased by $4.1 \%$ while those from Republic of South Africa dropped by $10.4 \%$. Changes in arrivals from other African countries were as follows: Seychelles (+52.2\%), Kenya (+25.0\%), Zimbabwe(+15.1\%), Malagasy Republic(+13.9\%) and Comoros (-11.3\%).

Tourist arrivals from the Asian market regressed by $6.2 \%$ for the period under review and constituted $5.6 \%$ of total tourist arrivals. Arrivals from India, our major source on this continent, went down by $3.2 \%$ to reach 9,778 . The performance of other Asian countries was as follows: United Arab Emirates ( $+454.8 \%$ ), Japan (+11.2\%), Singapore ( $-15.6 \%$ ), People's Republic of China ( $-17.0 \%$ ), Hong Kong ( $-18.7 \%$ ) and Malaysia ( $-22.9 \%$ ).

Arrivals from Oceania fell by $11.1 \%$ due largely to a decline of $10.6 \%$ in arrivals from Australia.

Arrivals from the continent of America decreased by $20.6 \%$, as a result of decreases from Canada ( $-12.8 \%$ ), USA ( $-8.9 \%$ ), and other American countries ( $-43.7 \%$ ).

## 2. Tourist Nights

Total tourist nights spent in the country during the first semester of 2002 is estimated at 3.2 million, which is an increase of $2.1 \%$ over the corresponding period of 2001.

## 3. Hotel Statistics

At the end of June 2002, there were 89 registered hotels in operation. Owing to renovation, five registered hotels were not operational and another one was partly operational. The total room capacity for these registered hotels in operation was 8,136 with 16,588 bed places (Table 7). The room occupancy rate for all hotels for the first semester of 2002 averaged $66 \%$ while the bed occupancy rate was $59 \%$ (Table 8).
"Large" hotels, i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms, numbered 31 (around $35 \%$ of all registered hotels). These "Large" hotels had a room capacity of 5,783 with 11,681 bedplaces, representing $71.1 \%$ of total room capacity and $70.4 \%$ of total bedplaces. The average room occupancy rate for these hotels for the first semester of 2002 was of the order of $71 \%$ while bed occupancy rate averaged $64 \%$ (Table 8).

## 4. Gross Tourism Receipts

Data from the Bank of Mauritius indicate that gross tourism receipts for the first semester of 2002 were of the order of Rs 9,288 million, i.e. an increase of $10.5 \%$ compared to Rs 8,409 million for the corresponding period of 2001. The average receipt per tourist during that period was Rs 28,782 against Rs 26,629 in 2001(Table 6).

## 5. Employment

According to the Survey of Employment and Earnings, direct employment in travel and tourism establishments employing 10 persons or more stood at 21,100 at the end of March 2002, that is 5.8 \% higher than the previous year. Of this number, $75.3 \%$ or 15,880 were engaged in hotels (Table 9).

## 6. Forecast Year 2002

Based on data available up to March 2002, the number of tourist arrivals for year 2002 was previously forecast at around 695,000 . Although actual arrivals for the second quarter were below expectations, this forecast is maintained in view of the three additional weekly flights to Dubai as from September, and the increase in room capacity following renovation of certain hotels.

## Central Statistics Office

# Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs. <br> <br> Port Louis 

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August 2002

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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, 2000-2002

| Month | 2000 |  | 2001 |  | 2002 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 81,209 | 88,227 | 83,006 | 96,568 | 82,203 | 98,297 |
| February | 66,835 | 68,718 | 62,662 | 63,034 | 63,657 | 63,562 |
| March | 71,630 | 71,610 | 73,365 | 74,278 | 89,745 | 86,466 |
| 1st Quarter | 219,674 | 228,555 | $\underline{219,033}$ | $\underline{233,880}$ | 235,605 | 248,325 |
| April | 74,386 | 72,319 | 70,185 | 68,642 | 63,961 | 69,431 |
| May | 65,261 | 64,174 | 65,600 | 69,705 | 67,030 | 69,414 |
| June | 55,850 | 57,364 | 54,696 | 51,854 | 54,781 | 51,274 |
| 2nd Quarter | 195,497 | 193,857 | 190,481 | 190,201 | 185,772 | 190,119 |
| 1st Semester | 415,171 | 422,412 | 409,514 | 424,081 | 421,377 | 438,444 |
| July | 72,579 | 58,928 | 77,552 | 63,875 |  |  |
| August | 80,378 | 88,587 | 72,980 | 83,574 |  |  |
| September | 62,100 | 64,646 | 63,876 | 66,230 |  |  |
| 3 rd Quarter | 215,057 | 212,161 | 214,408 | 213,679 |  |  |
| October | 76,488 | 66,158 | 73,660 | 70,007 |  |  |
| November | 73,915 | 78,612 | 72,147 | 70,362 |  |  |
| December | 84,591 | 66,696 | 88,453 | 72,167 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 234,994 | $\underline{211,466}$ | 234,260 | $\underline{212,536}$ |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 450,051 | 423,627 | 448,668 | 426,215 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 865,222 | 846,039 | 858,182 | 850,296 |  |  |

Table 2:- Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation, January - June of 2001 and 2002

| Country of disembarkation | Jan - June 2001 | Jan - June 2002 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 22,183 | 23,225 | 4.7 |
| Belgium | 147 | 257 | 74.8 |
| France | 9,833 | 10,292 | 4.7 |
| Germany | 868 | 847 | -2.4 |
| Italy | 1,134 | 1,254 | 10.6 |
| Switzerland | 995 | 935 | -6.0 |
| United Kingdom | 9,166 | 9,580 | 4.5 |
| Other European | 40 | 60 | 50.0 |
| AFRICA | 31,064 | 28,298 | -8.9 |
| Kenya | 110 | 554 | 403.6 |
| Malagasy Republic | 3,248 | 1,308 | -59.7 |
| Reunion | 19,631 | 17,129 | -12.7 |
| Seychelles | 1,444 | 1,586 | 9.8 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 5,619 | 7,257 | 29.2 |
| Zimbabwe | 485 | 356 | -26.6 |
| Other African | 527 | 108 | -79.5 |
| ASIA | 18,529 | 17,860 | -3.6 |
| Hong Kong SAR* | 2,316 | 3,197 | 38.0 |
| India | 7,373 | 6,236 | -15.4 |
| Malaysia | 1,817 | 1,076 | -40.8 |
| Singapore | 5,057 | 5,145 | 1.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,934 | 1,419 | -26.6 |
| Other Asian | 32 | 787 | 2,359.4 |
| OCEANIA | 2,064 | 2,375 | 15.1 |
| Australia | 2,063 | 2,375 | 15.1 |
| Other Oceanian | 1 | 0 | - |
| AMERICA | 39 | 12 | -69.2 |
| U.S.A | 5 | 2 | -60.0 |
| Canada | 34 | 10 | -70.6 |
| Other American | - | 0 | - |
| NOT STATED | 584 | 395 | -32.4 |
| All Countries | 74,463 | 72,165 | -3.1 |

* Special Administrative Region of China

Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 2000-2002


* Provisional

Table 4 :- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, January-June of 2001 and 2002

| Purpose of visit | Jan - June 2001 | Jan - June 2002 | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Holiday | 288,489 | 294,139 | 2.0 |
| Business | 11,736 | 11,253 | -4.1 |
| Transit | 9,347 | 11,049 | 18.2 |
| Conference | 1,771 | 2,128 | 20.2 |
| Sports | 572 | 520 | -9.1 |
| Other \& Not Stated | 3,874 | 3,618 | -6.6 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 1 5 , 7 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 2 , 7 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 2}$ |

Table 5 : - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, January - June of 2001 and 2002

| Country of residence | Jan-June$2001$ | $2002{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \% \text { Change } \\ 2002 / 01 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jan-June |  |
| EUROPE | 210,980 | 39,501 | 40,004 | 47,331 | 34,224 | 32,330 | 25,206 | 218,596 | 3.6 |
| Austria | 4,509 | 865 | 991 | 982 | 695 | 616 | 419 | 4,568 | 1.3 |
| Belgium | 5,003 | 712 | 811 | 992 | 956 | 855 | 706 | 5,032 | 0.6 |
| France | 98,725 | 19,356 | 18,831 | 21,779 | 14,987 | 15,531 | 9,924 | 100,408 | 1.7 |
| Germany | 24,875 | 5,463 | 5,103 | 6,449 | 3,817 | 3,879 | 3,036 | 27,747 | 11.5 |
| Italy | 20,138 | 4,058 | 3,863 | 3,863 | 3,928 | 2,221 | 1,859 | 19,792 | -1.7 |
| Netherlands | 2,088 | 301 | 372 | 436 | 539 | 281 | 329 | 2,258 | 8.1 |
| Spain | 2,724 | 208 | 519 | 765 | 436 | 675 | 822 | 3,425 | 25.7 |
| Sweden | 2,765 | 452 | 628 | 640 | 279 | 161 | 181 | 2,341 | -15.3 |
| Switzerland | 8,570 | 1,326 | 1,508 | 1,706 | 1,280 | 831 | 763 | 7,414 | -13.5 |
| United Kingdom | 32,422 | 4,262 | 5,253 | 6,805 | 5,990 | 5,967 | 5,971 | 34,248 | 5.6 |
| CIS | 1,292 | 733 | 175 | 309 | 283 | 368 | 87 | 1,955 | 51.3 |
| Other European | 7,869 | 1,765 | 1,950 | 2,605 | 1,034 | 945 | 1,109 | 9,408 | 19.6 |
| AFRICA | 77,030 | 21,068 | 6,587 | 15,996 | 10,352 | 16,254 | 8,598 | 78,855 | 2.4 |
| Comoros | 424 | 51 | 34 | 45 | 64 | 92 | 90 | 376 | -11.3 |
| Kenya | 637 | 213 | 140 | 90 | 124 | 126 | 103 | 796 | 25.0 |
| Malagasy Rep. | 3,130 | 329 | 431 | 528 | 793 | 730 | 753 | 3,564 | 13.9 |
| Reunion | 42,312 | 15,864 | 2,641 | 9,041 | 3,440 | 10,375 | 2,695 | 44,056 | 4.1 |
| Seychelles | 3,870 | 688 | 691 | 939 | 1,242 | 1,123 | 1,208 | 5,891 | 52.2 |
| S/ Africa Rep. of | 22,480 | 3,361 | 2,110 | 4,500 | 3,833 | 3,111 | 3,230 | 20,145 | -10.4 |
| Zimbabwe | 1,647 | 229 | 229 | 480 | 482 | 283 | 192 | 1,895 | 15.1 |
| Other African | 2,530 | 333 | 311 | 373 | 374 | 414 | 327 | 2,132 | -15.7 |
| ASIA | 19,347 | 1,856 | 2,905 | 2,948 | 2,465 | 4,023 | 3,950 | 18,147 | -6.2 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{2}$ | 803 | 91 | 218 | 115 | 77 | 74 | 78 | 653 | -18.7 |
| India | 10,098 | 855 | 1,142 | 1,463 | 1,187 | 2,669 | 2,462 | 9,778 | -3.2 |
| Japan | 785 | 69 | 386 | 146 | 134 | 62 | 76 | 873 | 11.2 |
| Malaysia | 1,229 | 108 | 204 | 150 | 125 | 174 | 187 | 948 | -22.9 |
| P. Rep. of China | 1,821 | 272 | 273 | 240 | 328 | 183 | 215 | 1,511 | -17.0 |
| Singapore | 1,848 | 149 | 245 | 272 | 171 | 318 | 405 | 1,560 | -15.6 |
| United Arab Emirates | 42 | 9 | 59 | 47 | 37 | 34 | 47 | 233 | 454.8 |
| Other Asian | 2,721 | 303 | 378 | 515 | 406 | 509 | 480 | 2,591 | -4.8 |
| OCEANIA | 4,125 | 573 | 553 | 622 | 701 | 600 | 618 | 3,667 | -11.1 |
| Australia | 3,832 | 543 | 503 | 596 | 665 | 534 | 585 | 3,426 | -10.6 |
| Other Oceanian | 293 | 30 | 50 | 26 | 36 | 66 | 33 | 241 | -17.7 |
| AMERICA | 4,253 | 546 | 497 | 645 | 444 | 580 | 665 | 3,377 | -20.6 |
| USA | 2,035 | 286 | 291 | 362 | 252 | 281 | 382 | 1,854 | -8.9 |
| Canada | 885 | 113 | 121 | 137 | 101 | 145 | 155 | 772 | -12.8 |
| Other American | 1,333 | 147 | 85 | 146 | 91 | 154 | 128 | 751 | -43.7 |
| OTHER \& N.STATED | 54 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 26 | 11 | 65 | 20.4 |
| All Countries | 315,789 | 63,551 | 50,554 | 67,554 | 48,187 | 53,813 | 39,048 | 322,707 | 2.2 |

[^0]Chart 1 - Monthly Distribution of Tourist Arrivals, January - June of 2001 and 2002


Chart 2 - Tourist Arrivals from Top Ten Markets, January - June of 2001 and 2002


Table 6 :- Selected Tourism Statistics, 1999-2002

| Year |  | Tourist arrivals (Number) | Tourist nights (000) | Tourism receipts ${ }^{1}$ (Rs million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1999 \\ & 2000 \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ |  | 578,085 | 5,729 | 13,668 |
|  |  | 656,453 | 6,500 | 14,234 |
|  |  | 660,318 | 6,528 | 18,166 |
| 2000 | 1st Qr. | 167,693 | 1,628 | 3,985 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 146,198 | 1,431 | 3,132 |
|  | 1st Semester | 313,891 | 3,059 | 7,117 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 158,942 | 1,559 | 3,085 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 183,620 | 1,795 | 4,032 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 342,562 | 3,354 | 7,117 |
| 2001 | 1st Qr. | 170,530 | 1,682 | 4,584 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 145,259 | 1,442 | 3,825 |
|  | 1st Semester | 315,789 | 3,124 | 8,409 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 159,150 | 1,572 | 4,460 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 185,379 | 1,832 | 5,297 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 344,529 | 3,404 | 9,757 |
| 2002* | 1st Qr. | 181,659 | 1,790 | 5,005 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | $141,048$ | 1,400 | 4,283 |
|  | 1st Semester | 322,707 | 3,190 | 9,288 |

* Provisional

1 Source: Bank1of Mauritius
Table 7:- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 1999-2002

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1999 \\ & 2000 \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ |  | 92 | 8,255 | 16,947 |
|  |  | 95 | 8,657 | 17,776 |
|  |  | 95 | 9,024 | 18,350 |
| 2000 | 1st Qr. | 92 | 8,269 | 16,975 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 92 | 8,307 | 17,048 |
|  | 3 rd Qr. | 93 | 8,388 | 17,238 |
| 2001 | 4th Qr. | 95 | 8,657 | 17,776 |
|  | 1 st Qr. | 95 | 8,667 | 17,796 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 95 | 8,715 | 17,972 |
| $2002{ }^{1}$ | 3 rd Qr. | 95 | 8,640 | 17,718 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 95 | 9,024 | 18,350 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 94 | 8,770 | 17,846 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | $89^{2}$ | 8,136 | 16,588 |

[^1]Table 8 :- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2000-2002

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2000 |  | 2001 |  | 2002* |  | 2000 |  | 2001 |  | 2002* |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 73 | 64 | 74 | 65 | 71 | 63 | 75 | 67 | 78 | 69 | 76 | 68 |
| February | 73 | 64 | 67 | 59 | 69 | 62 | 77 | 68 | 70 | 63 | 74 | 66 |
| March | 71 | 62 | 68 | 60 | 75 | 66 | 72 | 64 | 72 | 64 | 81 | 72 |
| 1 st Quarter | 72 | $\underline{63}$ | 71 | 62 | 72 | $\underline{64}$ | 75 | 66 | 75 | 66 | 77 | $\underline{69}$ |
| April | 73 | 64 | 66 | 57 | 62 | 56 | 77 | 68 | 70 | 62 | 68 | 61 |
| May | 67 | 58 | 64 | 56 | 67 | 59 | 71 | 63 | 68 | 61 | 73 | 65 |
| June | 58 | 51 | 50 | 43 | 50 | 45 | 62 | 55 | 51 | 46 | 53 | 47 |
| 2nd Quarter | 66 | 58 | 60 | 53 | 60 | 54 | 70 | 62 | $\underline{64}$ | 57 | $\underline{65}$ | $\underline{58}$ |
| 1 st Semester | 69 | 61 | 66 | 58 | 66 | 59 | 72 | 64 | 70 | 62 | 71 | 64 |
| July | 61 | 53 | 55 | 48 |  |  | 64 | 57 | 57 | 51 |  |  |
| August | 71 | 62 | 62 | 55 |  |  | 73 | 65 | 65 | 58 |  |  |
| September | 73 | 64 | 68 | 60 |  |  | 76 | 67 | 74 | 66 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | $\underline{68}$ | 60 | $\underline{63}$ | 55 |  |  | 71 | $\underline{63}$ | 66 | 59 |  |  |
| October | 77 | 67 | 70 | 62 |  |  | 79 | 70 | 76 | 67 |  |  |
| November | 80 | 70 | 73 | 64 |  |  | 83 | 74 | 78 | 70 |  |  |
| December | 69 | 60 | 69 | 61 |  |  | 71 | 63 | 72 | 64 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 75 | 66 | 70 | 62 |  |  | 78 | $\underline{69}$ | 75 | $\underline{67}$ |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 72 | 63 | 66 | 58 |  |  | 74 | 66 | 70 | 63 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 70 | 62 | 66 | 58 |  |  | 73 | 65 | 70 | 62 |  |  |

$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{v}$

* Provisional

Table 9 :- Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 1998-2002

| Establishments | $\mathbf{1 9 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}^{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}^{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}^{\mathbf{2}}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Restaurants | 1,389 | 1,168 | 1,256 | 1,269 | 1,250 |
| Hotels | 11,177 | 11,835 | 13,239 | 15,023 | 15,880 |
| Travel and Tourism | 3,924 | 3,232 | 3,316 | 3,652 | 3,970 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 6 , 4 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 2 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 , 8 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 , 9 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 , 1 0 0}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Revised in the light of new classification based on International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 3
${ }^{2}$ Provisional
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]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ Special Administrative Region of China

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ Excluding five hotels not operational and another one partly operational because of renovation works.

