## INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM

## $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents data on International Travel and Tourism for the first semester of 2020. A brief on the compilation of these statistics is given at Annex I and a glossary of terms at Annex II.
It is to be noted that following the outbreak of COVID-19 worldwide, the national borders of Mauritius were closed down as from 20 March 2020 to date.

## 2. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Passenger traffic, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and 2020

|  | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Semester <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Semester <br> $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}^{\mathbf{1}}$ | \% Change |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arrivals by |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Air | 838,277 | 380,855 | -54.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Sea | 49,510 | 43,272 | -12.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Total which Cruise travellers | 47,277 | 41,582 | -12.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Departures by | $\mathbf{8 8 7 , 7 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 4 , 1 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{- 5 2 . 2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Air |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sea | 872,658 | 433,263 | -50.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 53,138 | 41,487 | -21.9 |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

### 2.1 Arrivals in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019:

- total arrivals decreased by $52.2 \%$ from 887,787 to 424,127 , of which arrivals in Rodrigues direct from Reunion Island amounted to 429;
- total tourist arrivals decreased by $53.1 \%$ from 650,082 to 304,881 ; those arriving by air decreased by $56.0 \%$ from 625,694 to 275,445 , while those arriving by sea increased by $20.7 \%$ from 24,388 to 29,436 (Table 6b). Among those arriving by sea, 28,497 were cruise tourists compared to 22,794 , representing a growth of $25.0 \%$;
- the number of excursionists (arriving and leaving on the same day) decreased by $68.7 \%$ from 21,204 to 6,627.

In the first semester of 2020, 20 cruise ships arrived in the country and carried some 41,582 cruise travellers which include 28,497 tourists, 1,113 excursionists, 530 Mauritian residents and 11,442 crew members.

### 2.2 Departures in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019:

- total departures decreased by $48.7 \%$ from 925,796 to 474,750 , of which departures from Rodrigues direct to Reunion Island amounted to 503; and
- departures of Mauritian residents decreased by $59.2 \%$ from 144,554 to 59,045 (Table 2).

Comparative figures for the first Semesters of 2020 and 2019 for Mauritian departures by main country of disembarkation are given in Figure 1 and Table 2. In the $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2020, the main countries of disembarkation (country of final destination or transit country) for Mauritian residents were United Arab Emirates ( 12,948 or $21.9 \%$ ), Reunion Island ( 7,559 or $12.8 \%$ ), India ( 6,819 or $11.5 \%$ ), Republic of South Africa ( 6,794 or $11.5 \%$ ), France ( 6,215 or $10.5 \%$ ) and United Kingdom ( 4,728 or $8.0 \%$ ).

Figure 1 - Mauritian departures by main country of disembarkation, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2019 and $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2020


## 3. TOURISM

Figure 2 - Percentage change in main tourism indicators, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019


### 3.1 Tourist Arrivals

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019, tourist arrivals decreased by 345,201 or $53.1 \%$ to reach 304,881 in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 as a result of main changes shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - Main changes, number and \% change over previous period, in tourist arrivals by selected country of residence, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019


In the first semester of 2020, France, our top tourist generating country, registered a decrease of $45.5 \%$. Among the main markets, People's Republic of China recorded a high decrease of $77.2 \%$ representing a decrease of 16,936 tourist arrivals. Decreases were also observed for India ( $-69.9 \%$ ), Republic of South Africa (-65.4\%), United Kingdom (-63.7\%) and Reunion Island (-52.1\%) (Table 5).

Figure 4 - Tourist arrivals from top ten markets, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020


### 3.2 Tourist arrivals by age

During the period under review, the number of tourists aged 60 years and above was 63,360 representing $20.8 \%$ of tourist arrivals and of whom $43.1 \%$ arrived by sea (Tables 6 a and 6b).

Figure 5 - Tourist arrivals by age, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020


### 3.3 Tourist arrivals by air and by main port of last embarkation for selected markets

From Table 7, it is observed that during the $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2020, a high proportion of tourists arrived mainly by direct flights from their own country of residence except for Russian Federation and Netherlands, where there were no direct connections. Tourists from Russian Federation and Netherlands travelled mainly through United Arab Emirates which is the most used transiting port. For the $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2020, the proportion of tourists from Netherlands and Russian Federation who travelled to Mauritius through United Arab Emirates were $64.1 \%$ and $54.1 \%$ respectively.

### 3.4 Tourist arrivals - Selected tourist destinations in the Indian Ocean region

During the $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2020, tourist arrivals in Mauritius decreased by $53.1 \%$. Decreases were also observed for Sri Lanka ( $-49.7 \%$ ), Seychelles ( $-52.4 \%$ ) and Maldives ( $-54.5 \%$ ).

Figure 6 - Tourist arrivals for Mauritius, Maldives, Sri Lanka \& Seychelles, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020


Source: Maldives National Bureau of Statistics,Ministry of National Planning, Housing \& Infrastructure; Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority; Seychelles National Bureau of Statistics

### 3.5 Tourist Nights

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019:

- the number of nights spent by tourists who departed during $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 decreased by $42.9 \%$ from $7,145,889$ to $4,083,802$; and
- the average length of stay increased from 10.6 to 11.6 nights.


### 3.6 Employment

Employment data for the tourism sector obtained from the Survey of Employment and Earnings, relate to employment in food service, hotels and travel and other services establishments with 10 or more workers. Latest available data for March 2019 (Table 11) indicate that employment in these establishments increased by $0.9 \%$ to 31,239 as compared to 30,947 for March 2018.

### 3.7 Accommodation

(i) Licensed hotels in the Island of Mauritius

As at end of June 2020, there were 114 licensed hotels of which 5 were temporarily closed due to renovation works and 18 hotels were used as quarantine centres. The total room capacity of the remaining 91 hotels was 10,537 with 24,214 bed places (Table 9). However, among the 91 hotels, only 19 were receiving clients and the remaining ones were temporarily closed pending opening of borders.

During the $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020,

- the room occupancy rate was $34 \%$, lower compared to $69 \%$ in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019; and
- the bed occupancy rate was $30 \%$, lower compared to $62 \%$ in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 (Table 10).


## (ii)'Large' hotels in the Island of Mauritius

At the end of June 2020, there were 59 'large' hotels (i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms) of which 4 were temporarily closed due to renovation works and 11 hotels were used as quarantine centres. The total room capacity of the remaining 44 large hotels was 7,972 with 18,801 bed places (Table 9). However, among the 44 large hotels, only 4 were receiving clients and the remaining ones were temporarily closed pending opening of borders.

During the $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020,

- the room occupancy rate of large hotels was $35 \%$, lower than the $71 \%$ registered in the $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2019;
- the bed occupancy rate was $31 \%$, lower than the $63 \%$ recorded in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 (Table 10).


## Statistics Mauritius <br> Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development <br> Port Louis <br> 26 August 2020

## Contact persons

Mrs T. Joomun, Statistician
Mrs. M. Koolwant-Beesoondoyal, Senior Statistical Officer
Statistics Mauritius
LIC Centre, John Kennedy Street, Port Louis
Tel: (230) 208 1800, Fax: (230) 2114150
Email: sm-tourism@govmu.org

## LIST OF TABLES

Table
Description
Page

1 Passenger Traffic by month, 2018-2020 7
2 Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and 20208
3 Tourist arrivals by month, 2018-2020 9
4 Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and $2020 \quad 9$
5 Tourist arrivals by country of residence and mode of travel, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and $2020 \quad 10$
6a Tourist arrivals by age and gender, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and $2020 \quad 12$
6 Tourist arrivals by broad age group and mode of travel, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and $2020 \quad 12$
$7 \quad$ Tourist arrivals by air and by main port of last embarkation for selected markets, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester $2020 \quad 13$
8 Tourist arrivals, tourist departures, tourist nights, average length of stay and tourism earnings, 2017-2020 14
9 Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2017-2020 14
10 Monthly occupancy rates (\%) for All hotels and "Large" hotels, 2018-2020 15
11 Employment in large establishments of the Tourism Industry as at end of March, 2015-2019 15

## ANNEX

I Compilation of passenger traffic statistics
II Glossary of terms

Table 1:- Passenger Traffic ${ }^{1}$ by month, 2018-2020

| Month | 2018 |  | 2019 |  | $2020{ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 167,277 | 197,507 | 172,994 | 205,730 | 191,197 | 212,224 |
| February | 151,682 | 148,811 | 151,189 | 146,918 | 148,144 | 151,092 |
| March | 156,216 | 157,561 | 156,692 | 167,093 | 82,391 | 106,167 |
| 1st Quarter | 475,175 | 503,879 | 480,875 | 519,741 | 421,732 | 469,483 |
| April | 146,421 | 150,938 | 150,580 | 145,505 | 260 | 932 |
| May | 130,231 | 139,992 | 130,455 | 135,632 | 647 | 1,702 |
| June | 113,689 | 111,463 | 125,877 | 124,918 | 1,488 | 2,633 |
| 2nd Quarter | 390,341 | 402,393 | 406,912 | 406,055 | 2,395 | 5,267 |
| 1st Semester | 865,516 | 906,272 | 887,787 | 925,796 | 424,127 | 474,750 |
| July | 156,110 | 143,654 | 156,090 | 146,256 |  |  |
| August | 148,643 | 156,601 | 151,291 | 157,037 |  |  |
| September | 137,101 | 135,666 | 135,043 | 135,444 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | 441,854 | 435,921 | 442,424 | 438,737 |  |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 1,307,370 | 1,342,193 | 1,330,211 | 1,364,533 |  |  |
| October | 169,570 | 158,783 | 164,647 | 156,298 |  |  |
| November | 173,830 | 179,434 | 176,223 | 181,227 |  |  |
| December | 211,519 | 179,287 | 205,655 | 180,307 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 554,919 | 517,504 | 546,525 | 517,832 |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 996,773 | 953,425 | 988,949 | 956,569 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 1,862,289 | 1,859,697 | 1,876,736 | 1,882,365 |  |  |

[^0]Table 2:- Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation ${ }^{1}$, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and 2020

| Country of disembarkation | 1 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Semester $2020{ }^{2}$ | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 32,818 | 14,461 | -55.9 |
| Austria | 222 | 149 | - 32.9 |
| France | 13,676 | 6,215 | - 54.6 |
| Germany | 1,694 | 647 | -61.8 |
| Italy | 380 | 353 | -7.1 |
| Netherlands | 829 | 0 | - 100.0 |
| Switzerland | 581 | 744 | +28.1 |
| Turkey | 6,153 | 1,624 | - 73.6 |
| United Kingdom | 9,260 | 4,728 | -48.9 |
| Other European countries | 23 | 1 | -95.7 |
| AFRICA | 48,567 | 19,997 | - 58.8 |
| Kenya | 3,633 | 1,482 | - 59.2 |
| Malagasy Republic | 5,130 | 2,252 | -56.1 |
| Reunion Island | 20,548 | 7,559 | -63.2 |
| Seychelles | 3,663 | 1,811 | - 50.6 |
| South Africa, Rep. of | 15,224 | 6,794 | - 55.4 |
| Other African countries | 369 | 99 | - 73.2 |
| ASIA | 59,280 | 22,552 | -62.0 |
| People's Rep. of China | 1,039 | 144 | -86.1 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 2,987 | 307 | -89.7 |
| India | 13,957 | 6,819 | - 51.1 |
| Malaysia | 858 | 354 | - 58.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,291 | 547 | - 57.6 |
| Singapore | 6,558 | 1,430 | -78.2 |
| United Arab Emirates | 32,590 | 12,948 | -60.3 |
| Other Asian countries | 0 | 3 | - |
| OCEANIA | 3,851 | 2,035 | -47.2 |
| Australia | 3,851 | 2,035 | -47.2 |
| NOT STATED | 38 | 0 | -100.0 |
| All Countries | 144,554 | 59,045 | -59.2 |

[^1]Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 2018-2020

| Month | 2018 | 2019 | $2020{ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 120,974 | 122,273 | 137,419 |
| February | 115,600 | 115,613 | 111,560 |
| March | 119,841 | 114,419 | 55,863 |
| 1st Quarter | 356,415 | 352,305 | 304,842 |
| April | 104,967 | 108,565 | 10 |
| May | 101,138 | 96,814 | 20 |
| June | 84,345 | 92,398 | 9 |
| 2nd Quarter | 290,450 | 297,777 | $\underline{39}$ |
| 1st Semester | 646,865 | 650,082 | 304,881 |
| July | 115,881 | 115,448 |  |
| August | 109,471 | 107,275 |  |
| September | 102,849 | 100,837 |  |
| 3 rd Quarter | 328,201 | 323,560 |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 975,066 | 973,642 |  |
| October | 134,052 | 129,018 |  |
| November | 132,247 | 128,730 |  |
| December | 158,043 | 152,098 |  |
| 4th Quarter | 424,342 | 409,846 |  |
| 2nd Semester | 752,543 | 733,406 |  |
| Whole Year | 1,399,408 | 1,383,488 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 4:- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and 2020

| Purpose of visit | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 $^{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\boldsymbol{\%}^{\boldsymbol{*}}$ Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Holiday | 606,176 | 287,019 | -52.7 |
| Business | 25,566 | 8,974 | -64.9 |
| Transit | 14,396 | 8,043 | -44.1 |
| Conference | 2,997 | 510 | -83.0 |
| Sports | 373 | 91 | -75.6 |
| Other purposes | 574 | 244 | -57.5 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 5 0 , 0 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 4 , 8 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 5 3 . 1}$ |

[^2]Table 5:- Tourist arrivals by country of residence and by mode of travel, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and 2020

| Country of residence | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 |  |  | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester $2020{ }^{1}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { \% Change } \\ \text { S1 } 2020 \text { / S1 } 2019 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Air | Ship | Total | Air | Ship | Total | Air | Ship | Total |
| EUROPE | 371,218 | 20,902 | 392,120 | 182,493 | 23,203 | 205,696 | -50.8 | 11.0 | -47.5 |
| Austria | 8,616 | 720 | 9,336 | 5,601 | 723 | 6,324 | -35.0 | 0.4 | -32.3 |
| Belgium | 6,401 | 90 | 6,491 | 2,144 | 103 | 2,247 | -66.5 | 14.4 | -65.4 |
| Bulgaria | 1,121 | 159 | 1,280 | 690 | 117 | 807 | -38.4 | -26.4 | -37.0 |
| Czech Republic | 9,083 | 211 | 9,294 | 5,864 | 183 | 6,047 | -35.4 | -13.3 | -34.9 |
| Croatia | 483 | 29 | 512 | 301 | 51 | 352 | -37.7 | 75.9 | -31.3 |
| Denmark | 3,734 | 106 | 3,840 | 2,313 | 118 | 2,431 | -38.1 | 11.3 | -36.7 |
| Estonia | 816 | 12 | 828 | 414 | 3 | 417 | -49.3 | -75.0 | -49.6 |
| Finland | 2,105 | 29 | 2,134 | 1,520 | 36 | 1,556 | -27.8 | 24.1 | -27.1 |
| France | 140,395 | 3,794 | 144,189 | 74,501 | 4,143 | 78,644 | -46.9 | 9.2 | -45.5 |
| Germany | 51,159 | 10,742 | 61,901 | 23,575 | 12,336 | 35,911 | -53.9 | 14.8 | -42.0 |
| Greece | 440 | 63 | 503 | 199 | 42 | 241 | -54.8 | -33.3 | -52.1 |
| Hungary | 2,410 | 199 | 2,609 | 1,759 | 242 | 2,001 | -27.0 | 21.6 | -23.3 |
| Ireland | 1,721 | 11 | 1,732 | 590 | 18 | 608 | -65.7 | 63.6 | -64.9 |
| Italy | 16,171 | 964 | 17,135 | 6,592 | 919 | 7,511 | -59.2 | -4.7 | -56.2 |
| Latvia | 317 | 3 | 320 | 221 | 10 | 231 | -30.3 | 233.3 | -27.8 |
| Lithuania | 761 | 33 | 794 | 363 | 19 | 382 | -52.3 | -42.4 | -51.9 |
| Luxembourg | 823 | 65 | 888 | 280 | 61 | 341 | -66.0 | -6.2 | -61.6 |
| Netherlands | 7,065 | 91 | 7,156 | 2,070 | 111 | 2,181 | -70.7 | 22.0 | -69.5 |
| Norway | 2,890 | 150 | 3,040 | 1,036 | 135 | 1,171 | -64.2 | -10.0 | -61.5 |
| Poland | 5,805 | 246 | 6,051 | 3,581 | 551 | 4,132 | -38.3 | 124.0 | -31.7 |
| Portugal | 2,347 | 60 | 2,407 | 673 | 138 | 811 | -71.3 | 130.0 | -66.3 |
| Romania | 2,440 | 290 | 2,730 | 2,205 | 440 | 2,645 | -9.6 | 51.7 | -3.1 |
| Serbia | 388 | 22 | 410 | 348 | 55 | 403 | -10.3 | 150.0 | -1.7 |
| Slovakia | 2,698 | 58 | 2,756 | 2,093 | 208 | 2,301 | -22.4 | 258.6 | -16.5 |
| Slovenia | 984 | 91 | 1,075 | 603 | 26 | 629 | -38.7 | -71.4 | -41.5 |
| Spain | 3,639 | 219 | 3,858 | 1,289 | 132 | 1,421 | -64.6 | -39.7 | -63.2 |
| Sweden | 7,559 | 276 | 7,835 | 5,481 | 247 | 5,728 | -27.5 | -10.5 | -26.9 |
| Switzerland | 17,009 | 775 | 17,784 | 6,561 | 697 | 7,258 | -61.4 | -10.1 | -59.2 |
| Turkey | 1,536 | 56 | 1,592 | 889 | 81 | 970 | -42.1 | 44.6 | -39.1 |
| United Kingdom | 60,869 | 738 | 61,607 | 21,826 | 533 | 22,359 | -64.1 | -27.8 | -63.7 |
| CIS ${ }^{2}$ countries | 8,546 | 564 | 9,110 | 6,451 | 708 | 7,159 | -24.5 | 25.5 | -21.4 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belarus | 408 | 14 | 422 | 250 | 7 | 257 | -38.7 | -50.0 | -39.1 |
| Kazakhstan | 135 | 2 | 137 | 146 | 2 | 148 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 8.0 |
| Russian Federation | 6,005 | 381 | 6,386 | 4,621 | 507 | 5,128 | -23.0 | 33.1 | -19.7 |
| Ukraine | 1,814 | 164 | 1,978 | 1,317 | 187 | 1,504 | -27.4 | 14.0 | -24.0 |
| Other CIS countries | 184 | 3 | 187 | 117 | 5 | 122 | -36.4 | 66.7 | -34.8 |
| Other European countries | 887 | 36 | 923 | 460 | 17 | 477 | -48.1 | -52.8 | -48.3 |
| AFRICA | 140,067 | 658 | 140,725 | 54,978 | 3,187 | 58,165 | -60.7 | 384.3 | -58.7 |
| $I O C^{3}$ countries | 72,427 | 335 | 72,762 | 34,061 | 207 | 34,268 | -53.0 | -38.2 | -52.9 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comoros | 488 | 0 | 488 | 166 | 0 | 166 | -66.0 | - | -66.0 |
| Malagasy Republic | 6,246 | 15 | 6,261 | 2,505 | 15 | 2,520 | -59.9 | 0.0 | -59.8 |
| Reunion Island | 63,429 | 318 | 63,747 | 30,316 | 189 | 30,505 | -52.2 | -40.6 | -52.1 |
| Seychelles | 2,264 | 2 | 2,266 | 1,074 | 3 | 1,077 | -52.6 | 50.0 | -52.5 |
| Algeria | 122 | 1 | 123 | 70 | 0 | 70 | -42.6 | -100.0 | -43.1 |
| Angola | 301 | 1 | 302 | 112 | 12 | 124 | -62.8 | 1100.0 | -58.9 |
| Benin | 42 | 3 | 45 | 17 | 0 | 17 | -59.5 | -100.0 | -62.2 |
| Botswana | 482 | 0 | 482 | 174 | 4 | 178 | -63.9 | - | -63.1 |
| Burundi | 49 | 0 | 49 | 13 | 0 | 13 | -73.5 | - | -73.5 |
| Cameroon | 184 | 0 | 184 | 91 | 2 | 93 | -50.5 | - | -49.5 |
| Congo | 290 | 0 | 290 | 112 | 0 | 112 | -61.4 | - | -61.4 |
| Egypt | 395 | 3 | 398 | 190 | 0 | 190 | -51.9 | -100.0 | -52.3 |
| Ethiopia | 159 | 1 | 160 | 49 | 0 | 49 | -69.2 | -100.0 | -69.4 |
| Gabon | 105 | 0 | 105 | 30 | 1 | 31 | -71.4 | - | -70.5 |
| Ghana | 402 | 7 | 409 | 120 | 3 | 123 | -70.1 | -57.1 | -69.9 |
| Ivory Coast | 237 | 21 | 258 | 56 | 3 | 59 | -76.4 | -85.7 | -77.1 |
| Kenya | 2,361 |  | 2,364 | 708 | 2 | 710 | -70.0 | -33.3 | -70.0 |
| Lesotho | 101 | 0 | 101 | 34 | 15 | 49 | -66.3 | - | -51.5 |
| Malawi | 167 | 0 | 167 | 61 | 0 | 61 | -63.5 | - | -63.5 |

[^3]${ }^{2}$ Commonwealth of Independent States
Indian Ocean Commission

Table 5 (Cont'd):- Tourist arrivals by country of residence, ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and 2020

| Country of residence | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 |  |  | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester $2020{ }^{1}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% Change } \\ \text { S1 } 2020 \text { / S1 } 2019 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Air | Ship | Total | Air | Ship | Total | Air | Ship | Total |
| Mayotte | 572 | 0 | 572 | 227 | 0 | 227 | -60.3 | - | -60.3 |
| Morocco | 436 | 11 | 447 | 161 | 3 | 164 | -63.1 | -72.7 | -63.3 |
| Mozambique | 537 | 2 | 539 | 253 | 104 | 357 | -52.9 | 5100.0 | -33.8 |
| Namibia | 624 | 1 | 625 | 177 | 18 | 195 | -71.6 | 1700.0 | -68.8 |
| Niger | 90 | 1 | 91 | 25 | 4 | 29 | -72.2 | 300.0 | -68.1 |
| Nigeria | 1,371 | 14 | 1,385 | 593 | 10 | 603 | -56.7 | -28.6 | -56.5 |
| Rwanda | 134 | 0 | 134 | 50 | 0 | 50 | -62.7 | - | -62.7 |
| Senegal | 128 | 11 | 139 | 43 | 2 | 45 | -66.4 | -81.8 | -67.6 |
| South Africa, Rep. of | 54,562 | 220 | 54,782 | 16,184 | 2,757 | 18,941 | -70.3 | 1153.2 | -65.4 |
| Sudan | 36 | 0 | 36 | 16 | 0 | 16 | -55.6 | - | -55.6 |
| Kingdom of Eswatini ${ }^{4}$ | 238 | 2 | 240 | 43 | 4 | 47 | -81.9 | 100.0 | -80.4 |
| Tanzania | 483 | 4 | 487 | 175 | 0 | 175 | -63.8 | -100.0 | -64.1 |
| Togo | 31 | 2 | 33 | 13 | 0 | 13 | -58.1 | -100.0 | -60.6 |
| Tunisia | 227 | 1 | 228 | 115 | 2 | 117 | -49.3 | 100.0 | -48.7 |
| Uganda | 354 | 1 | 355 | 150 | 0 | 150 | -57.6 | -100.0 | -57.7 |
| Zimbabwe | 1,313 | 1 | 1,314 | 322 | 18 | 340 | -75.5 | 1700.0 | -74.1 |
| Zambia | 445 | 0 | 445 | 155 | 5 | 160 | -65.2 | - | -64.0 |
| Other African countries | 662 | 12 | 674 | 378 | 11 | 389 | -42.9 | -8.3 | -42.3 |
| ASIA | 93,835 | 1,666 | 95,501 | 29,881 | 1,321 | 31,202 | -68.2 | -20.7 | -67.3 |
| Afghanistan | 314 | 13 | 327 | 164 | 11 | 175 | -47.8 | -15.4 | -46.5 |
| Bangladesh | 419 | 1 | 420 | 231 | 1 | 232 | -44.9 | 0.0 | -44.8 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{5}$ | 516 | 5 | 521 | 103 | 2 | 105 | -80.0 | -60.0 | -79.8 |
| India | 41,239 | 147 | 41,386 | 12,249 | 203 | 12,452 | -70.3 | 38.1 | -69.9 |
| Indonesia | 1,173 | 267 | 1,440 | 818 | 116 | 934 | -30.3 | -56.6 | -35.1 |
| Israel | 764 | 285 | 1,049 | 1,234 | 501 | 1,735 | 61.5 | 75.8 | 65.4 |
| Japan | 908 | 116 | 1,024 | 304 | 9 | 313 | -66.5 | -92.2 | -69.4 |
| Korea Republic | 3,257 | 56 | 3,313 | 762 | 13 | 775 | -76.6 | -76.8 | -76.6 |
| Malaysia | 1,005 | 12 | 1,017 | 282 | 4 | 286 | -71.9 | -66.7 | -71.9 |
| Maldives | 50 | 1 | 51 | 8 | 0 | 8 | -84.0 | -100.0 | -84.3 |
| Nepal | 141 | 2 | 143 | 97 | 0 | 97 | -31.2 | -100.0 | -32.2 |
| Pakistan | 503 | 16 | 519 | 163 | 7 | 170 | -67.6 | -56.3 | -67.2 |
| People's Rep. of China | 21,700 | 245 | 21,945 | 4,841 | 168 | 5,009 | -77.7 | -31.4 | -77.2 |
| Philippines | 1,264 | 326 | 1,590 | 795 | 201 | 996 | -37.1 | -38.3 | -37.4 |
| Singapore | 1,227 | 3 | 1,230 | 250 | 1 | 251 | -79.6 | -66.7 | -79.6 |
| Sri Lanka | 243 | 23 | 266 | 116 | 11 | 127 | -52.3 | -52.2 | -52.3 |
| Taiwan, China | 907 | 85 | 992 | 236 | 23 | 259 | -74.0 | -72.9 | -73.9 |
| Thailand | 245 | 3 | 248 | 76 | 6 | 82 | -69.0 | 100.0 | -66.9 |
| Vietnam | 282 | 25 | 307 | 160 | 20 | 180 | -43.3 | -20.0 | -41.4 |
| MIDDLE EAST countries | 17,519 | 10 | 17,529 | 6,916 | 18 | 6,934 | -60.5 | 80.0 | -60.4 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bahrain | 61 | 0 | 61 | 18 | 0 | 18 | -70.5 | - | -70.5 |
| Iran | 110 | 0 | 110 | 18 | 2 | 20 | -83.6 | - | -81.8 |
| Jordan | 122 | 0 | 122 | 51 | 0 | 51 | -58.2 | - | -58.2 |
| Kuwait | 315 | 0 | 315 | 167 | 9 | 176 | -47.0 | - | -44.1 |
| Lebanon | 266 | 0 | 266 | 67 | 0 | 67 | -74.8 | - | -74.8 |
| Oman | 115 | 0 | 115 | 27 | 1 | 28 | -76.5 | - | -75.7 |
| Qatar | 175 | 0 | 175 | 35 | 0 | 35 | -80.0 | - | -80.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 9,217 | 2 | 9,219 | 4,960 | 0 | 4,960 | -46.2 | -100.0 | -46.2 |
| United Arab Emirates | 7,083 | 4 | 7,087 | 1,542 | 6 | 1,548 | -78.2 | 50.0 | -78.2 |
| Other Middle East countries | 55 | 4 | 59 | 31 | 0 | 31 | -43.6 | -100.0 | -47.5 |
| Other Asian countries | 159 | 25 | 184 | 76 | 6 | 82 | -52.2 | -76.0 | -55.4 |
| OCEANIA | 8,670 | 279 | 8,949 | 3,211 | 232 | 3,443 | -63.0 | -16.8 | -61.5 |
| Australia | 7,921 | 223 | 8,144 | 2,889 | 147 | 3,036 | -63.5 | -34.1 | -62.7 |
| New Zealand | 445 | 44 | 489 | 164 | 29 | 193 | -63.1 | -34.1 | -60.5 |
| Other Oceanian countries | 304 | 12 | 316 | 158 | 56 | 214 | -48.0 | 366.7 | -32.3 |
| AMERICA | 11,622 | 869 | 12,491 | 4,742 | 1,451 | 6,193 | -59.2 | 67.0 | -50.4 |
| Brazil | 1,586 | 116 | 1,702 | 766 | 100 | 866 | -51.7 | -13.8 | -49.1 |
| Canada | 3,729 | 225 | 3,954 | 1,445 | 301 | 1,746 | -61.2 | 33.8 | -55.8 |
| USA | 4,397 | 382 | 4,779 | 1,630 | 934 | 2,564 | -62.9 | 144.5 | -46.3 |
| Other American countries | 1,910 | 146 | 2,056 | 901 | 116 | 1,017 | -52.8 | -20.5 | -50.5 |
| Others \& not stated | 282 | 14 | 296 | 140 | 42 | 182 | -50.4 | 200.0 | -38.5 |
| All countries | 625,694 | 24,388 | 650,082 | 275,445 | 29,436 | 304,881 | -56.0 | 20.7 | -53.1 |

[^4]Table 6a:- Tourist arrivals by age and gender, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and 2020

| Age group (years) | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 |  |  | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester $2020{ }^{1}$ |  |  | \% Change |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Under 5 | 13,343 | 13,172 | 26,515 | 5,867 | 5,742 | 11,609 | -56.0 | -56.4 | -56.2 |
| 5-9 | 13,975 | 13,581 | 27,556 | 6,216 | 6,155 | 12,371 | -55.5 | -54.7 | -55.1 |
| 10-14 | 12,393 | 12,867 | 25,260 | 5,594 | 5,911 | 11,505 | -54.9 | -54.1 | -54.5 |
| 15-19 | 8,378 | 10,255 | 18,633 | 3,912 | 4,809 | 8,721 | -53.3 | -53.1 | -53.2 |
| 20-24 | 10,434 | 16,681 | 27,115 | 4,785 | 7,488 | 12,273 | -54.1 | -55.1 | -54.7 |
| 25-29 | 29,079 | 36,576 | 65,655 | 11,103 | 13,686 | 24,789 | -61.8 | -62.6 | -62.2 |
| 30-34 | 35,476 | 35,248 | 70,724 | 13,835 | 14,246 | 28,081 | -61.0 | -59.6 | -60.3 |
| 35-39 | 31,940 | 30,370 | 62,310 | 13,203 | 13,053 | 26,256 | -58.7 | -57.0 | -57.9 |
| 40-44 | 28,382 | 26,050 | 54,432 | 12,398 | 11,488 | 23,886 | -56.3 | -55.9 | -56.1 |
| 45-49 | 29,196 | 27,391 | 56,587 | 12,915 | 12,622 | 25,537 | -55.8 | -53.9 | -54.9 |
| 50-54 | 29,870 | 29,324 | 59,194 | 13,919 | 14,510 | 28,429 | -53.4 | -50.5 | -52.0 |
| 55-59 | 26,798 | 25,467 | 52,265 | 13,836 | 14,228 | 28,064 | -48.4 | -44.1 | -46.3 |
| 60-64 | 20,947 | 20,135 | 41,082 | 11,611 | 11,828 | 23,439 | -44.6 | -41.3 | -42.9 |
| 65-69 | 15,619 | 14,676 | 30,295 | 9,370 | 9,119 | 18,489 | -40.0 | -37.9 | -39.0 |
| 70 \& over | 17,515 | 14,944 | 32,459 | 11,599 | 9,833 | 21,432 | -33.8 | -34.2 | -34.0 |
| Total | 323,345 | 326,737 | 650,082 | 150,163 | 154,718 | 304,881 | -53.6 | -52.6 | -53.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 6b:- Tourist arrivals by broad age group and mode of arrival, ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 and 2020

| Age group (years) | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2019 |  |  | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester $2020{ }^{1}$ |  |  | \% Change |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Air | Sea | Total | Air | Sea | Total | Air | Sea | Total |
| Under 15 | 78,429 | 902 | 79,331 | 33,524 | 1,961 | 35,485 | -57.3 | 117.4 | -55.3 |
| 15-59 | 454,418 | 12,497 | 466,915 | 191,257 | 14,779 | 206,036 | -57.9 | 18.3 | -55.9 |
| 60 \& over | 92,847 | 10,989 | 103,836 | 50,664 | 12,696 | 63,360 | -45.4 | 15.5 | -39.0 |
| Total | 625,694 | 24,388 | 650,082 | 275,445 | 29,436 | 304,881 | -56.0 | 20.7 | -53.1 |

[^5]Table 7:- Tourist arrivals by air and by main port of last embarkation for selected markets, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester $2020{ }^{1}$


[^6]Table 8:- Tourist arrivals, tourist departures, tourist nights, average length of stay and tourism earnings, 2017-2020

|  | Year | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Tourist } \\ \text { arrivals } \\ \text { (Number) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Tourist departures (Number) | Tourist <br> Nights ${ }^{1}$ | Average <br> Length of stay | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Tourism } \\ \text { earnings }^{2} \\ (\text { Rs Mn) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2017 | 1st Semester | 625,859 | 659,243 | 6,853,948 | 10.4 | 29,319 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 716,001 | 661,897 | 6,786,803 | 10.3 | 30,943 |
|  | Year | 1,341,860 | 1,321,140 | 13,640,751 | 10.3 | 60,262 |
| 2018 | 1st Semester | 646,865 | 681,859 | 7,123,373 | 10.4 | 33,460 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 752,543 | 695,119 | 7,172,901 | 10.3 | 30,578 |
|  | Year | 1,399,408 | 1,376,978 | 14,296,274 | 10.4 | 64,037 |
| 2019 | 1st Semester | 650,082 | 676,309 | 7,145,889 | 10.6 | 31,052 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 733,406 | 683,997 | 7,319,976 | 10.7 | 32,055 |
|  | Year | 1,383,488 | 1,360,306 | 14,465,865 | 10.6 | 63,107 |
| $2020{ }^{3}$ | 1st Semester | 304,881 | 352,210 | 4,083,802 | 11.6 | 16,083 |

${ }^{1}$ Tourist nights for a reference period refer to nights spent by tourists departing in that reference period
${ }^{2}$ Source: Bank of Mauritius
${ }^{3}$ Provisional

Table 9:- Hotels ${ }^{1}$, rooms and bedplaces, 2017-2020

|  |  |  |  | mber as at e | of perio |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ar |  | All Hote |  |  | arge" Ho |  |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| 2017 | 1st Qr. | 106 | 13,293 | 28,667 | 55 | 10,327 | 22,554 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 98 | 12,308 | 26,850 | 52 | 9,637 | 21,235 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 108 | 12,875 | 28,252 | 54 | 9,983 | 22,251 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 111 | 13,511 | 29,650 | 57 | 10,570 | 23,579 |
| 2018 | 1st Qr. | 113 | 13,588 | 29,656 | 57 | 10,573 | 23,413 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 107 | 12,850 | 28,414 | 55 | 10,075 | 22,638 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 108 | 12,867 | 28,481 | 55 | 10,075 | 22,676 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 113 | 13,574 | 30,427 | 57 | 10,585 | 24,218 |
| 2019 | 1st Qr. | 110 | 13,456 | 30,228 | 57 | 10,564 | 24,200 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 109 | 13,336 | 30,068 | 58 | 10,533 | 24,192 |
|  | 3 rd Qr. | 110 | 13,248 | 30,623 | 57 | 10,370 | 24,437 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 112 | 13,489 | 31,024 | 58 | 10,539 | 24,743 |
| $2020{ }^{2}$ | 1st Qr. | 111 | 13,297 | 30,664 | 57 | 10,352 | 24,336 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | $91^{3}$ | 10,537 | 24,214 | $44^{4}$ | 7,972 | 18,801 |

[^7]Table 10:- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2018-2020

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2018 |  | 2019 |  | $2020{ }^{1}$ |  | 2018 |  | 2019 |  | $2020{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 77 | 70 | 72 | 64 | 73 | 64 | 78 | 72 | 74 | 66 | 75 | 65 |
| February | 79 | 71 | 76 | 67 | 70 | 61 | 81 | 74 | 77 | 69 | 72 | 63 |
| March | 76 | 69 | 71 | 62 | $42^{2}$ | $34^{2}$ | 78 | 72 | 72 | 64 | $43^{2}$ | $35^{2}$ |
| $\underline{\text { 1st Quarter }}$ | $\underline{77}$ | 70 | $\underline{73}$ | 65 | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{79}$ | 73 | $\underline{74}$ | $\underline{66}$ | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{56}$ |
| April | 73 | 67 | 69 | 64 | 1 | 0 | 75 | 70 | 71 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| May | 70 | 63 | 66 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 65 | 67 | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| June | 60 | 53 | 64 | 55 | 1 | 1 | 62 | 56 | 65 | 57 | 1 | 1 |
| 2nd Quarter | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{66}$ | 59 | $\underline{1}$ | 1 | $\underline{70}$ | 64 | 68 | 61 | $\underline{0}$ | $\underline{0}$ |
| $1{ }^{\text {st }}$ Semester | 73 | 66 | 69 | 62 | 34 | 30 | 74 | 68 | 71 | 63 | 35 | 31 |
| July | 68 | 63 | 69 | 62 |  |  | 71 | 66 | 70 | 64 |  |  |
| August | 76 | 70 | 73 | 66 |  |  | 79 | 74 | 75 | 69 |  |  |
| September | 79 | 69 | 75 | 63 |  |  | 82 | 72 | 77 | 65 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | $\underline{74}$ | $\underline{68}$ | 72 | 64 |  |  | 77 | 71 | 74 | 66 |  |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 73 | 66 | 70 | 62 |  |  | 75 | 69 | 72 | 65 |  |  |
| October | 81 | 72 | 75 | 66 |  |  | 83 | 75 | 76 | 68 |  |  |
| November | 83 | 71 | 84 | 69 |  |  | 84 | 72 | 85 | 70 |  |  |
| December | 76 | 69 | 78 | 68 |  |  | 77 | 70 | 79 | 70 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | $\underline{80}$ | 71 | 79 | 68 |  |  | $\underline{81}$ | 72 | $\underline{80}$ | $\underline{69}$ |  |  |
| $2^{\text {nd }}$ Semester | 77 | 69 | 76 | 66 |  |  | 79 | 72 | 77 | 68 |  |  |
| Year | 75 | 67 | 73 | 64 |  |  | 77 | 70 | 74 | 66 |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional
${ }^{2}$ As from March 2020 to end of June 2020, occupancy rate excludes number of nights spent in hotels which were used as quarantine centres
Table 11:- Employment in large ${ }^{1}$ establishments of the Tourism Industry as at end of March, 2015-2019

| Establishments Year | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food Service | 3,203 | 3,313 | 3,110 | 3,198 |
| Hotels | 22,568 | 23,624 | 24,093 | 3,282 |
| Travel and Other Services ${ }^{3}$ | 3,793 | 3,755 | 3,664 | 3,604 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 9 , 5 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 , 6 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 , 8 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 , 5 1 4}$ |

[^8]
## COMPILATION OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC STATISTICS

## Sources of data

The main source of data for the compilation of passenger traffic statistics is the Passport and Immigration Office, which maintains a database of all travellers entering and leaving the country. The data are collected from the passport of travellers, disembarkation cards filled in by non-residents and questions put to non-residents entering the country. At the end of every month, the electronic database of passenger traffic for that particular month is downloaded and supplied to the statistics unit of the Ministry of Tourism within ten days. Additional data on cruises are obtained from the Mauritius Ports Authority.

## Tourism earnings

The Bank of Mauritius ( BoM ) is responsible for the estimation of tourism earnings based on monthly statements of Inward and Outward Remittances of Commercial Banks. As from 2015, BoM is also including data culled from Money changers and Foreign exchange dealers.

## Monthly Occupancy Rates

All hotels are contacted by phone at the end of every month for data on room/bed nights available and rented during the month for the calculation of room and bed occupancy rates.

## Short-term projections of tourist arrivals

A Tourism Statistics Committee grouping various stakeholders of the tourism industry meet regularly under the chairmanship of Statistics Mauritius to discuss performance of the tourism sector and to provide information for short-term forecast of tourist arrivals.

## Publications

The regular publications of the unit are:
(i) Monthly tourist arrivals uploaded on Statistics Mauritius website at latest 10 working days after reference month
(ii) Quarterly Economic and Social Indicators on International Travel and Tourism (with a lag of seven weeks)
(iii) Tourism statistics (Pamphlet)
(iv) Digest of International Travel and Tourism
(v) Handbook of statistical data on tourism
(vi) Report of the Survey of Inbound Tourism

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## 1. Tourist

A tourist is defined as a non-resident staying overnight but less than a year, and who has no employer-employee relationship with a resident.

## 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 overnight 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 depart on the same day they arrived.

## 4. Tourist Nights

"Tourist nights" for year Y refer to nights spent by tourists who departed in year Y.

## 5. Large Hotels

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

## 6. Occupancy rate

The room/bed occupancy rate is the ratio of room/bed nights rented to the total number of room/bed nights available.

$$
=\frac{\text { Total number of room/bed nights rented }}{\text { Total number of room/bed nights available }} \quad \times 100
$$


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding inter island traffic between the main island of Mauritius and the other constituent islands of the Republic of Mauritius and direct transit, but includes international traffic between Rodrigues and Reunion Island
    ${ }^{2}$ Provisional

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Country of disembarkation may either be the country of final destination or the transit country
    ${ }^{2}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{3}$ Special Administrative Region of China

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional

[^4]:    ${ }^{4}$ Provisional ${ }^{4}$ Kingdom of Eswatini was formerly known as Swaziland

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ Special Administrative Region of China
    Napp: Not Applicable

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Refers to hotels in the island of Mauritius which were operational and including temporary closed ones pending opening of borders
    ${ }^{2}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{3}$ Excluding five hotels not operational because of renovation works and eighteen hotels used as quarantine centres
    ${ }^{4}$ Excluding four hotels not operational because of renovation works and eleven hotels used as quarantine centres

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Large establishments are those employing 10 or more persons
    ${ }^{2}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{3}$ Travel and other services include air transport services, tour operators, travel agencies and car rental Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large Establishments

