The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)
Year 2018

Introduction

1. A Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) integrates data about the supply and use of tourism-related goods and services into a single format. It measures expenditure by both resident and non-resident tourists, and gives a picture of the overall size of the tourism industry, including its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment.

2. The Tourism Satellite Account 2018 has been compiled under the United Nation World Tourism organisation framework. A brief methodology including the concepts, definitions and classifications used, and data sources is given at Annex.

Note to users
The TSA presented in this report is based on provisional data available for 2018. The methodology used is comparable to that of the TSA 2010 and TSA 2017 posted on Statistics Mauritius website.

Key results for 2018

3. Total tourism expenditure at market prices was Rs 104.9 billion, made up of expenditure by

   • inbound tourists: Rs 73.2 billion (69.8%),
   • outbound tourists: Rs 24.5 billion (23.4%), and
   • domestic tourists: Rs 7.1 billion (6.8%).

4. Tourism generated a contribution to GDP of Rs 38.7 billion, or 9.2% of GDP.

5. Tourism balance of trade reached Rs 48.7 billion.

6. The tourism industry directly employed 75,934 persons (or 13.2% of total employment).

7. Tourists generated Rs 7.1 billion in revenue from taxes on products.
Flow of tourism expenditure in the economy, 2018

8. The chart below shows the tourism expenditure of the different forms of tourism for 2018, and how it was met.

**Chart 1: Tourism expenditure, 2018**

9. In 2018, the total tourism expenditure at market prices was estimated at Rs 104.9 billion. Inbound tourism expenditure was Rs 73.2 billion (69.8%), outbound tourism expenditure Rs 24.5 billion (23.4%) and domestic tourism expenditure Rs 7.1 billion (6.8%).

10. After removing all taxes and subsidies amounting to Rs 7.0 billion, the total tourism supply at basic prices in 2018 worked out to Rs 97.8 billion.

11. The total supply at basic prices included Rs 73.3 billion of imported and locally produced tourism goods and services purchased by resident visitors (domestic tourism) and nonresident visitors (inbound tourism) within the country, and Rs 24.5 billion of imported tourism goods and services consumed by resident visitors outside the country (outbound tourism).
12. Intermediate consumption of local producers of tourism goods and services was estimated at Rs 33.7 billion, representing 47% of the gross output valued at Rs 72.4 billion. Total Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) at basic prices, calculated as the difference between the gross output and the intermediate consumption worked out to Rs 38.7 billion in 2018. This represents 9.2% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices in 2018.

Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) by industry, 2018

13. Around 57% of the total TDGVA was generated by industries providing “Accommodation services”, 13% by “Sports, recreational and cultural industry and others”, 11% by “Road, air and sea passenger transport services”, 10% by “Retail trade of country specific goods” and 9% by “Food and beverage serving industry”.

Chart 2: Percentage distribution of Tourism Direct Gross Value Added by industry, 2018

Composition of tourism expenditure, 2018

14. As given in Table A, in 2018, around 70% of tourism expenditure of non-resident visitors within the country (inbound tourism) were on accommodation services (55.1%) and air passenger transport (12.5%).

15. Resident visitors outside the country (outbound tourism) spent mostly on shopping (35.6%), accommodation services (31.2%) and food and beverages (12.6%), while residents spent mostly on air/sea transport (52.8%) within the country either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip.
Table A: Distribution of tourism expenditure by product and category of tourists, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product group</th>
<th>Outbound tourism expenditure (%)</th>
<th>Inbound tourism expenditure (%)</th>
<th>Domestic tourism expenditure (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation services</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and beverage serving services</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road passenger transport services</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and sea passenger transport services</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment rental services</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational, cultural services and sporting services</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other consumption products and services</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total tourism expenditure</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2018 Survey of Inbound, Outbound and Domestic Tourism

International trade in tourism

16. Exports of tourism goods and services comprise locally produced goods and services purchased by non-resident visitors in the country (inbound tourism expenditure). Table B and Chart 3 compare revenue from exports of tourism goods and services with that of exports of export-oriented enterprises and sugar over the period 2013 to 2018.

17. Exports of tourism goods and services remain our main exports, accounting for around 39% of the country’s total exports of goods and services in 2018. Comparatively, manufactured goods of the export-oriented enterprises represent around 23% and sugar around 3%.

Table B: Export of tourism goods and services, manufactured goods of Export-Oriented Enterprises and sugar, 2013-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main exports</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs Mn</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Rs Mn</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Rs Mn</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total exports of goods and services</td>
<td>180,305</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>200,198</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>200,007</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism goods and services</td>
<td>48,877</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>52,650</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>58,854</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export-Oriented Enterprises</td>
<td>46,778</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>49,069</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>48,487</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>9,480</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>7,717</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>7,662</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/Provisional
Chart 3: Share of main export items in the total exports of goods and services, 2013-2018

18. Tourism balance of trade, defined as tourism exports (locally produced goods and services purchased by non-resident visitors in the country) net of tourism imports (goods and services purchased by residents visitors outside the country) for the period 2013 to 2018 is shown in Table C below.

19. Steady increases were noted in the tourism balance of trade for most of the years during the period 2013 to 2018. In 2015, it decreased slightly due to a higher increase in tourism imports compared to tourism exports.

Table C: Balance of trade of tourism sector, export-oriented enterprises, and total economy, 2013-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total exports of goods and services</td>
<td>180,305</td>
<td>200,198</td>
<td>200,007</td>
<td>193,835</td>
<td>193,495</td>
<td>188,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism sector</td>
<td>48,877</td>
<td>52,650</td>
<td>58,854</td>
<td>64,860</td>
<td>69,104</td>
<td>73,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export-oriented enterprises</td>
<td>46,778</td>
<td>49,069</td>
<td>48,487</td>
<td>44,422</td>
<td>43,027</td>
<td>43,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total imports of goods and services</td>
<td>229,219</td>
<td>243,980</td>
<td>241,189</td>
<td>234,104</td>
<td>253,234</td>
<td>257,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism sector</td>
<td>14,047</td>
<td>15,408</td>
<td>21,810</td>
<td>23,217</td>
<td>25,251</td>
<td>24,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export-oriented enterprises</td>
<td>29,340</td>
<td>28,596</td>
<td>27,312</td>
<td>25,638</td>
<td>27,094</td>
<td>25,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of trade (Goods and services)</td>
<td>-48,914</td>
<td>-43,782</td>
<td>-41,182</td>
<td>-40,269</td>
<td>-59,739</td>
<td>-68,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism sector</td>
<td>34,830</td>
<td>37,242</td>
<td>37,044</td>
<td>41,643</td>
<td>43,853</td>
<td>48,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export-oriented enterprises</td>
<td>17,438</td>
<td>20,473</td>
<td>21,175</td>
<td>18,784</td>
<td>15,933</td>
<td>17,382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{1}\) Provisional
Contribution of tourism sector

Table D: Contribution of tourism sector to the economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>% of total economy</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>% of total economy</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>% of total economy</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>% of total economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>66,955</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>70,519</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>73,244</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>75,934</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Added (Rs. Mn)</td>
<td>33,285</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>35,416</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>36,802</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>38,694</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. In the year 2018, tourism sector generated Rs 38,694 million as direct value added. This represented 9.2% of GDP.

21. For the year under review, direct tourism employment stood at 75,934, representing 13.2% of total employment. Among those working in the tourism sector, 30.7% were employed in the ‘Accommodation Services’ industry.

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ANNEX

Technical note

Methodology for the computation of a Tourism Satellite Account

1. Introduction

This Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for reference year 2018 has been constructed in line with the recommendations of the 2008 Tourism Satellite Account Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008) of the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO). A major feature of this methodology is that it analyses tourism and its relationship with the rest of the economy within the central framework of national accounting, the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA2008). Hence, tourism’s contribution to national accounts aggregates can be determined and compared with other industries.

2. What is a TSA?

A Tourism Satellite Account analyses in detail all the aspects of demand for goods and services associated with tourism activities and how this demand is met by other economic activities.

From the supply side, tourism constitutes the productive activities that cater mainly for visitors. Goods and services produced locally for tourists (tourism output) and imports of tourism products make up the total supply of tourism products.

Tourism on the demand side refers to the activities of visitors, and their role in the acquisition of goods and services and focuses on tourism expenditure by category of tourism, namely outbound, inbound and domestic.

A TSA provides for
(i) macroeconomic aggregates that describe the size and the economic contribution of different forms of tourism;
(ii) data on tourism consumption, and how the demand is met by domestic supply and imports;
(iii) detailed production accounts of the tourism industries including linkages with other productive economic activities.

Limitations

(iv) However, the TSA measures only the direct contribution of the sector in the economy of a country. The total impact (including indirect and induced effects) on the economy is not fully reflected in the TSA, and can best be measured and analyzed using other means such as input-output or computable general equilibrium models based on the TSA or other modeling instruments which allow for comprehensive tourism impact analysis.
3. **Coverage**

The different forms or categories of tourism covered are:

(i) **Inbound tourism** which comprises activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound tourism trip;

(ii) **Outbound tourism** which covers activities of a resident visitor outside the country as part of an outbound trip;

(iii) **Domestic tourism** which comprises activities of a resident visitor within the country either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip. A domestic tourism trip refers to trip undertaken between the Island of Mauritius and the Island of Rodrigues.

4. **Sources of data**

Data used were from the following:

(i) The 2013 Supply and Use Table for the Republic of Mauritius, worked out from bench data from the 2013 Census of Economic Activities.


(iii) The results of the 2018 Survey of Inbound Tourism.

(iv) The results of the 2018 Survey of Domestic tourism

(v) The results of the 2018 Survey of Outbound Tourism.

(vi) Production Account 2018 by economic activities.

5. **Classifications**

The classifications used are the United Nations international classifications, namely the Central Product Classification (CPC Ver.2) for the identification of tourism products and the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4) for tourism activities.

6. **Definitions**

(i) **Visitor**

A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited.

(ii) **Tourist**

A tourist is defined as a non-resident visitor staying overnight.

(iii) **Excursionist**

An excursionist (same day visitor) is a non-resident visitor arriving and leaving in a country the same day.

(iv) **Inbound tourism**

Inbound tourism comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference.
(v) **Outbound tourism**
Outbound tourism covers the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference as part of an outbound tourism trip.

(vi) **Domestic tourism**
Domestic tourism comprises activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip.

(vii) **Internal tourism**
Internal tourism comprises domestic and inbound tourism.

(viii) **The Supply and Use Table (SUT)**
The SUT is a core table in the System of National Accounts which presents by product group, the resources and uses of goods and services for the total economy.

(ix) **Domestic tourism expenditure**
Domestic tourism expenditure is the tourism expenditure of a resident visitor within the economy of reference. It includes an estimate of domestic expenditure for outbound transportation such as payments to local travel agents/tour operators and local carriers.

(x) **Inbound tourism expenditure**
Inbound tourism expenditure is the tourism expenditure of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference.

(xi) **Outbound tourism expenditure**
Outbound tourism expenditure is the tourism expenditure of a resident visitor outside the economy of reference.

(xii) **Internal tourism expenditure**
Internal tourism expenditure consists of all expenditure for tourism purposes by both residents and non-residents within the economic territory,

(xiii) **Tourism Balance of Trade**
Tourism imports comprise goods and services purchased by residents on a trip outside the country whilst tourism exports comprise goods and services purchased by non-residents visitors in the country. The Tourism balance of trade is defined as tourism exports net of tourism imports.

(xiv) **Gross Output**
Gross Output for the tourism sector includes the value of goods and services produced by tourism industries.
(xv) **Intermediate consumption**

Intermediate consumption of industries covers non-durable goods and services used up in the production process. For this TSA, intermediate consumption of industries (providing the product) has been calculated as a percentage of gross output assuming the same ratios of the SUT.

(xvi) **Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA)**

Tourism Direct Gross Value Added is calculated as the difference between the gross output and intermediate consumption. It adds the parts of gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that serve directly visitors.

(xvii) **Valuation**

Gross output is valued at basic prices, that is, the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes payable and inclusive of subsidies receivable on the products. Intermediate consumption is at purchaser’s price, that is, it includes trade margins of wholesalers and retailers as well as additional transport charges payable by the purchaser and non-deductible VAT.

(xviii) **Direct employment in the tourism industry**

An estimate of direct tourism employment has been worked out based on the data available from the 2013 Census of Economic Activities and results of Census of Economic Activities for small establishments 2018, the annual survey of Employment and Earnings from large establishments supplemented by estimates from the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey for other than large establishments conducted by Statistics Mauritius and license statistics.

(xix) **Taxes on products**

Taxes on products are payable on good and services when they are produced, sold or used. Examples are excise duties, import duties and Value Added Taxes (VAT).

(xx) **Taxes on production**

Taxes on production are taxes payable out of the value added of producers. This category of taxes includes taxes levied on property, fixed assets and labour employed. Examples are municipal rates, motor vehicle licences and business licences.

(xxi) **Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)**

GFCF is the net additions to the physical assets of the country in a year. These consist mainly of investment in buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment, all valued at market prices.
Table 1: Inbound Tourism Expenditure by products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Inbound Tourism Expenditure (Rs 000)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1. Tourism Characteristics Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors (1)</td>
<td>40,343,000</td>
<td>55.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food and beverage serving services</td>
<td>5,891,000</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Road passenger transport services</td>
<td>2,754,000</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Air and sea passenger transport services</td>
<td>9,177,000</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Transport equipment rental services</td>
<td>1,345,000</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td>4,482,000</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recreational, cultural services and sporting services</td>
<td>3,202,000</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services</td>
<td>5,123,000</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2. Other consumption products and services</strong></td>
<td>897,000</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>73,214,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Includes Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership

Source: 2018 Survey of Inbound Tourism and Balance of payments, Bank of Mauritius

Table 1 analyses the components of the demand or consumption made by non-residents in Mauritius. It has been compiled from results of the Survey of inbound tourists 2018 and Balance of Payments Statistics, 2018.
Table 2 examines the expenditure components of domestic tourists, that is the demand or consumption made by Mauritian residents for tourism purposes within the Mauritian economy. The domestic tourism boundary is strictly confined to the Mauritian residents travelling between the Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues for tourism purposes. This table also includes an estimate of domestic expenditure by residents for outbound travel such as purchase of tickets from local carriers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Domestic Tourism Expenditure (Rs 000)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1. Tourism Characteristics Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors (1)</td>
<td>1,043,342</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food and beverage serving services</td>
<td>706,780</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Road passenger transport services</td>
<td>201,937</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Air and sea passenger transport services</td>
<td>595,376</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Transport equipment rental services</td>
<td>168,281</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td>134,625</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recreational, cultural services and sporting services</td>
<td>67,312</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services</td>
<td>875,061</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2. Other consumption products and services</td>
<td>168,281</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,960,995</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Includes Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership

Source: 2018 Survey of Domestic Tourism
### Table 3: Outbound Tourism Expenditure by products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Outbound Tourism Expenditure (Rs 000)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A1. Tourism Characteristics Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors(1)</td>
<td>7,665,048</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food and beverage serving services</td>
<td>3,083,640</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Road passenger transport services</td>
<td>1,101,300</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Air and sea passenger transport services</td>
<td>2,505,000</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Transport equipment rental services</td>
<td>88,104</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td>836,988</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recreational, cultural services and sporting services</td>
<td>154,182</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services</td>
<td>8,722,296</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A2. Other consumption products and services</strong></td>
<td>374,442</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>24,531,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Includes Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership

Source: 2018 Survey of Outbound Tourism and Balance of payments, Bank of Mauritius

Table 3 measures the amount of goods and services which Mauritians consumed in the rest of the world.
Table 4: Internal Tourism Expenditure by products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Inbound Tourism Expenditure (Rs 000)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Domestic Tourism Expenditure (Rs 000)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total Internal Tourism Expenditure (Rs 000)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1. Tourism Characteristics Products</td>
<td>72,317,000</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>6,956,921</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>79,273,921</td>
<td>98.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors(1)</td>
<td>40,343,000</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>1,043,342</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>41,386,342</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food and beverage serving services</td>
<td>5,891,000</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>706,780</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>6,597,780</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Road passenger transport services</td>
<td>2,754,000</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>201,937</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2,955,937</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Air and sea passenger transport services</td>
<td>9,177,000</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3,759,583</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>12,936,583</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Transport equipment rental services</td>
<td>1,345,000</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>168,281</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1,513,281</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td>4,482,000</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>134,625</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>4,616,625</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recreational, cultural services and sporting services</td>
<td>3,202,000</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>67,312</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3,269,312</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services</td>
<td>5,123,000</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>875,061</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>5,998,061</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2. Other consumption products and services</td>
<td>897,000</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>168,281</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1,065,281</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73,214,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>7,125,202</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>80,339,202</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Includes Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership

Table 4 gives the total Tourism Internal expenditure which consists of all expenditure for tourism purposes by both residents (Domestic tourism expenditure) and non-residents (Inbound tourism expenditure) within the economic territory. The values of outbound tourism expenditure do not feature in internal tourism as these represented economic activities supplied by other countries. However the domestic tourism expenditure includes an estimate of domestic expenditure by residents for outbound travel such as purchase of tickets from local carriers.
### Table 5: Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Accommodation services</th>
<th>Food and beverage-serving industry</th>
<th>Road passenger transport services</th>
<th>Air and sea passenger transport</th>
<th>Transport equipment rental services industry</th>
<th>Travel agencies and other reservation services industry</th>
<th>Sports, cultural and recreational industry</th>
<th>Retail trade of country-specific goods</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Other industries</th>
<th>Gross output at basic prices$^{1/}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors(1)</td>
<td>46,072,538</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46,072,538</td>
<td>46,072,538</td>
<td>46,072,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food and beverage serving services</td>
<td>10,137,669</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,137,669</td>
<td>10,137,669</td>
<td>10,137,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Road passenger transport services</td>
<td>7,389,843</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,389,843</td>
<td>7,389,843</td>
<td>7,389,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Air and sea passenger transport services</td>
<td>31,326,272</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31,326,272</td>
<td>31,326,272</td>
<td>31,326,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Transport equipment rental services</td>
<td>7,566,405</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,566,405</td>
<td>7,566,405</td>
<td>7,566,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td>4,710,842</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,710,842</td>
<td>4,710,842</td>
<td>4,710,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recreational, cultural services and sporting services</td>
<td>25,148,554</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25,148,554</td>
<td>25,148,554</td>
<td>25,148,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services</td>
<td>2,999,031</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,999,031</td>
<td>2,999,031</td>
<td>2,999,031</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A2. Other consumption products and services

| Total output (at basic prices)                     | 46,072,538             | 10,137,669                         | 7,389,843                       | 31,326,272                     | 7,566,405                                  | 4,710,842                                      | 25,148,554                                  | 2,999,031                             | 135,351,154 | 2,099,322        | 137,450,476                  |

| Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers price) | 19,350,466             | 4,359,198                          | 2,586,445                       | 24,591,124                     | 2,496,914                                  | 2,119,879                                      | 8,801,994                                   | 749,758                              | 65,055,776 | 264,264,524      | 329,320,300                  |
| Total gross value added (at basic prices)           | 26,722,072             | 5,778,471                          | 4,803,398                       | 6,735,148                      | 5,069,491                                  | 2,590,963                                      | 16,346,560                                  | 2,496,914                             | 70,295,378 | 352,019,622      | 422,315,000                  |
| Compensation of employees                          | 9,675,233              | 2,128,910                          | 1,551,867                       | 5,325,466                      | 1,134,961                                  | 800,843                                        | 3,772,283                                   | 479,845                              | 24,869,409 | 150,316,091      | 175,185,500                  |
| Other taxes less subsidies on production           | 889,953                | 200,485                            | 118,954                         | 1,130,978                      | 97,496                                     | 34,482                                         | 2,992,000                                   | 1,734,946                            | 42,433,969 | 201,341,131      | 243,775,100                  |
| Gross operating surplus                           | 16,156,886             | 3,449,076                          | 3,132,577                       | 278,704                        | 3,819,694                                  | 1,692,624                                      | 12,169,462                                  | 1,734,946                            | 26,624,146 | 751,635,300      | 715,635,300                  |

(1) Includes Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership
$^{1/}$ Provisional

Table 5 is the supply table where the total commodity production by industry is displayed in a matrix form irrespective of who might have consumed the respective products. In the absence of a Supply and Use table for year 2018, this table has been compiled from estimates for 2018 based on ratios from the Supply and Use table 2013 with particular focus on the tourism related products produced by the tourism related industries.
### Tourism Industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Total output (at basic prices)</th>
<th>Compens. provisions</th>
<th>Other taxes less subs. on production</th>
<th>Gross operating surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1. Tourism Characteristics Products</td>
<td>46,072,538</td>
<td>17,757,559</td>
<td>889,953</td>
<td>16,156,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors(^1)</td>
<td>46,072,538</td>
<td>17,757,559</td>
<td>889,953</td>
<td>16,156,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food and beverage serving services</td>
<td>10,137,669</td>
<td>5,879,847</td>
<td>4,005,169</td>
<td>2,993,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Road passenger transport services</td>
<td>7,389,843</td>
<td>2,955,937</td>
<td>4,005,169</td>
<td>2,993,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Air and sea passenger transport services</td>
<td>31,326,272</td>
<td>11,277,458</td>
<td>4,005,169</td>
<td>2,993,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Transport equipment rental services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recreational, cultural services and sporting services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Includes Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership

### Table 6: Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Total output (at basic prices)</th>
<th>Compens. provisions</th>
<th>Other taxes less subs. on production</th>
<th>Gross operating surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1. Tourism Characteristics Products</td>
<td>46,072,538</td>
<td>17,757,559</td>
<td>889,953</td>
<td>16,156,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors(^1)</td>
<td>46,072,538</td>
<td>17,757,559</td>
<td>889,953</td>
<td>16,156,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food and beverage serving services</td>
<td>10,137,669</td>
<td>5,879,847</td>
<td>4,005,169</td>
<td>2,993,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Road passenger transport services</td>
<td>7,389,843</td>
<td>2,955,937</td>
<td>4,005,169</td>
<td>2,993,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Air and sea passenger transport services</td>
<td>31,326,272</td>
<td>11,277,458</td>
<td>4,005,169</td>
<td>2,993,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Transport equipment rental services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recreational, cultural services and sporting services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Includes Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership

Provisional

Table 6 which is the core table reconciles Internal tourism consumption and domestic supply in 2018. This table presents a synthesis of domestic supply of each of the tourism characteristics products confronted by the consumption of visitors for each of the listed products.
### Table 6 (Cont'd): Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers’ prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Tourism Industries</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Taxes less subsidies on products nationally produced and imported</th>
<th>Domestic supply at purchasers’ price</th>
<th>Internal tourism consumption</th>
<th>Tourism ratio (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Output, Tourism share</td>
<td>Gross output at basic prices</td>
<td>Output, Tourism share</td>
<td>Output, Tourism share</td>
<td>Output, Tourism share</td>
<td>Output, Tourism share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors (1)</td>
<td>46,072,538, 37,779,481</td>
<td>137,450,476, 71,301,891</td>
<td>3,606,861, 3,606,861</td>
<td>49,679,399, 41,386,342</td>
<td>1,659,125, 1,659,125</td>
<td>12,936,583, 12,936,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food and beverage serving services</td>
<td>10,137,669, 5,879,847</td>
<td>10,137,669, 5,879,847</td>
<td>717,932, 717,932</td>
<td>1,807,611, 1,807,611</td>
<td>7,767,347, 7,767,347</td>
<td>12,213,921, 12,213,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Road passenger transport services</td>
<td>7,389,843, 2,955,937</td>
<td>7,389,843, 2,955,937</td>
<td>200,942, 200,942</td>
<td>5,322,301, 5,322,301</td>
<td>276,003, 276,003</td>
<td>3,269,312, 3,269,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Air and sea passenger transport services</td>
<td>31,326,272, 11,277,458</td>
<td>31,326,272, 11,277,458</td>
<td>717,932, 717,932</td>
<td>5,322,301, 5,322,301</td>
<td>276,003, 276,003</td>
<td>3,269,312, 3,269,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Transport equipment rental services</td>
<td>7,566,405, 1,312,338</td>
<td>7,566,405, 1,312,338</td>
<td>717,932, 717,932</td>
<td>5,322,301, 5,322,301</td>
<td>276,003, 276,003</td>
<td>3,269,312, 3,269,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td>4,710,842, 4,005,169</td>
<td>4,710,842, 4,005,169</td>
<td>611,459, 611,459</td>
<td>5,322,301, 5,322,301</td>
<td>276,003, 276,003</td>
<td>3,269,312, 3,269,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recreational, cultural services and sporting services</td>
<td>25,148,554, 2,993,308</td>
<td>25,148,554, 2,993,308</td>
<td>717,932, 717,932</td>
<td>5,322,301, 5,322,301</td>
<td>276,003, 276,003</td>
<td>3,269,312, 3,269,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services</td>
<td>2,999,031, 2,999,031</td>
<td>614,184,824, 1,065,281</td>
<td>614,184,824, 1,065,281</td>
<td>5,098,353, 5,098,353</td>
<td>5,098,062, 5,098,062</td>
<td>5,098,062, 5,098,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2. Other consumption products and services</td>
<td>0, 0</td>
<td>614,184,824, 1,065,281</td>
<td>614,184,824, 1,065,281</td>
<td>5,098,353, 5,098,353</td>
<td>5,098,062, 5,098,062</td>
<td>5,098,062, 5,098,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total output (at basic prices)</td>
<td>2,999,031, 2,999,031</td>
<td>69,202,569, 616,284,146</td>
<td>1,065,281, 616,284,146</td>
<td>899,709, 899,709</td>
<td>7,072,322, 7,072,322</td>
<td>145,422,507, 79,273,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers’ price)</td>
<td>749,758, 749,758</td>
<td>65,055,776, 264,264,524</td>
<td>1,356,991, 329,320,300</td>
<td>33,672,903, 33,672,903</td>
<td>871,971,300, 80,339,202</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</td>
<td>2,249,273, 2,249,273</td>
<td>70,295,378, 352,019,622</td>
<td>2,107,611, 422,315,000</td>
<td>38,694,269, 38,694,269</td>
<td>38,694,269, 38,694,269</td>
<td>38,694,269, 38,694,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation of employees</td>
<td>479,845, 479,845</td>
<td>352,019,622, 38,694,269</td>
<td>422,315,000, 38,694,269</td>
<td>38,694,269, 38,694,269</td>
<td>38,694,269, 38,694,269</td>
<td>38,694,269, 38,694,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other taxes less subsidies on production</td>
<td>34,482, 34,482</td>
<td>1,861, 3,354,400</td>
<td>1,488,112, 1,488,112</td>
<td>1,488,112, 1,488,112</td>
<td>1,488,112, 1,488,112</td>
<td>1,488,112, 1,488,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross operating surplus</td>
<td>1,734,946, 1,734,946</td>
<td>21,927,514, 234,775,100</td>
<td>329,320,300, 234,775,100</td>
<td>33,672,903, 33,672,903</td>
<td>871,971,300, 80,339,202</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Includes Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership

(1) Provisional

Table 6 which is the core table reconciles Internal tourism consumption and domestic supply in 2018. This table presents a synthesis of domestic supply of each of the tourism characteristics products confronted by the consumption of visitors for each of the listed products.
Republic of Mauritius: Tourism Satellite Account, 2018

Table 6(a): Direct Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Total Tourism Value Added (Rs 000)</th>
<th>% on Tourism Direct Gross Value Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Tourism industries</td>
<td>36,886,657</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1. Tourism Characteristics Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors (1)</td>
<td>21,912,099</td>
<td>59.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food and beverage serving services</td>
<td>3,351,513</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Road passenger transport services</td>
<td>1,921,359</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Air passenger transport services</td>
<td>2,424,653</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Transport equipment rental services</td>
<td>879,266</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td>2,202,843</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recreational, Cultural services and sporting services</td>
<td>1,945,650</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2. Other consumption products and services</td>
<td>2,249,273</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Includes Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership

Source: National Accounts and Balance of Payments of Mauritius 2018, Supply and Use Table (SUT) 2013 and estimates

Table 6(a) gives the Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) at basic prices by industry.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Direct Gross Value Added (Rs mn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Tourism industries</td>
<td>26,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Gross Domestic Product (Basic price)</td>
<td>274,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Share (%)</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹/ Revised  
²/ Provisional

Source: National Accounts and Balance of Payments of Mauritius 2018/Supply and Use Table (SUT) 2013
### Table 7: Estimated direct employment in the tourism industries, 2010-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Accommodation services for visitors</th>
<th>Food and beverage serving services</th>
<th>Road passenger transport services</th>
<th>Air and sea passenger transport services</th>
<th>Transport equipment rental services</th>
<th>Travel agencies and other reservation services</th>
<th>Recreational, cultural services and sporting services</th>
<th>Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services</th>
<th>Other services</th>
<th>Total employment in tourism industry</th>
<th>Total employment</th>
<th>Share of total employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>23,213 (43.7%)</td>
<td>9,054 (17.1%)</td>
<td>3,310 (6.2%)</td>
<td>2,615 (4.9%)</td>
<td>1,310 (2.5%)</td>
<td>1,934 (3.6%)</td>
<td>2,956 (5.6%)</td>
<td>2,778 (5.2%)</td>
<td>5,926 (11.2%)</td>
<td>53,096 (100.0%)</td>
<td>531,700 (100.0%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>21,813 (39.6%)</td>
<td>10,515 (19.1%)</td>
<td>4,016 (7.3%)</td>
<td>2,591 (4.7%)</td>
<td>1,410 (2.6%)</td>
<td>2,068 (3.8%)</td>
<td>3,244 (5.9%)</td>
<td>2,917 (5.3%)</td>
<td>6,502 (11.8%)</td>
<td>55,076 (100.0%)</td>
<td>528,900 (100.0%)</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>22,633 (37.9%)</td>
<td>14,364 (23.0%)</td>
<td>4,832 (8.1%)</td>
<td>2,535 (4.2%)</td>
<td>1,523 (2.6%)</td>
<td>1,999 (3.3%)</td>
<td>4,025 (6.1%)</td>
<td>3,063 (5.1%)</td>
<td>6,052 (11.1%)</td>
<td>59,691 (100.0%)</td>
<td>535,700 (100.0%)</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>21,759 (34.8%)</td>
<td>15,333 (23.7%)</td>
<td>5,462 (8.7%)</td>
<td>2,446 (3.9%)</td>
<td>1,642 (2.6%)</td>
<td>2,173 (3.5%)</td>
<td>4,417 (6.6%)</td>
<td>3,216 (5.1%)</td>
<td>6,975 (12.1%)</td>
<td>62,584 (100.0%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>21,546 (33.4%)</td>
<td>16,243 (24.3%)</td>
<td>5,749 (8.9%)</td>
<td>2,411 (3.7%)</td>
<td>1,735 (2.6%)</td>
<td>2,188 (3.4%)</td>
<td>4,647 (6.9%)</td>
<td>3,451 (5.3%)</td>
<td>7,497 (13.0%)</td>
<td>64,565 (100.0%)</td>
<td>559,200 (100.0%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>21,382 (31.9%)</td>
<td>17,135 (24.3%)</td>
<td>6,211 (9.3%)</td>
<td>2,451 (3.7%)</td>
<td>1,891 (2.7%)</td>
<td>2,221 (3.3%)</td>
<td>4,991 (7.1%)</td>
<td>3,693 (5.5%)</td>
<td>8,216 (12.2%)</td>
<td>70,519 (100.0%)</td>
<td>566,600 (100.0%)</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>21,759 (34.8%)</td>
<td>17,855 (24.4%)</td>
<td>6,592 (9.3%)</td>
<td>2,449 (3.5%)</td>
<td>2,059 (2.8%)</td>
<td>2,357 (3.3%)</td>
<td>5,349 (7.3%)</td>
<td>3,952 (5.6%)</td>
<td>9,000 (12.3%)</td>
<td>73,244 (100.0%)</td>
<td>573,500 (100.0%)</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>21,759 (34.8%)</td>
<td>18,814 (24.8%)</td>
<td>7,089 (9.7%)</td>
<td>2,388 (3.3%)</td>
<td>2,237 (2.9%)</td>
<td>2,322 (3.2%)</td>
<td>5,770 (7.6%)</td>
<td>4,149 (5.7%)</td>
<td>9,336 (12.3%)</td>
<td>75,934 (100.0%)</td>
<td>573,100 (100.0%)</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>21,546 (33.4%)</td>
<td>19,747 (25.5%)</td>
<td>7,309 (9.8%)</td>
<td>2,276 (3.3%)</td>
<td>2,205 (2.8%)</td>
<td>2,221 (3.2%)</td>
<td>6,014 (7.8%)</td>
<td>4,357 (5.7%)</td>
<td>9,594 (12.4%)</td>
<td>77,444 (100.0%)</td>
<td>582,000 (100.0%)</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>21,382 (31.9%)</td>
<td>19,747 (25.5%)</td>
<td>7,488 (9.7%)</td>
<td>2,276 (3.2%)</td>
<td>2,205 (2.8%)</td>
<td>2,221 (3.2%)</td>
<td>6,014 (7.8%)</td>
<td>4,357 (5.7%)</td>
<td>9,594 (12.4%)</td>
<td>77,444 (100.0%)</td>
<td>582,000 (100.0%)</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Revised  
2/ Provisional

Employment estimates are based on benchmark data available from the 2007, 2013 and 2018 Census of Economic Activities for small establishments, the annual survey of Employment and Earnings from large establishments supplemented by estimates from the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey for other than large establishments conducted by Statistics Mauritius and license statistics.
## Table 8: Selected Tourism Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Arrivals</td>
<td>934,827</td>
<td>964,642</td>
<td>965,441</td>
<td>992,503</td>
<td>1,038,334</td>
<td>1,151,252</td>
<td>1,275,227</td>
<td>1,341,860</td>
<td>1,399,408</td>
<td>1,383,488</td>
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<td>of which by:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>911,179</td>
<td>939,595</td>
<td>948,511</td>
<td>979,688</td>
<td>1,034,998</td>
<td>1,131,827</td>
<td>1,246,862</td>
<td>1,312,295</td>
<td>1,359,688</td>
<td>1,338,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average length of stay of tourists</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hotels in operation</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hotel rooms</td>
<td>12,075</td>
<td>11,925</td>
<td>12,527</td>
<td>12,376</td>
<td>12,799</td>
<td>13,617</td>
<td>13,547</td>
<td>13,511</td>
<td>13,574</td>
<td>13,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hotel bedplaces</td>
<td>24,698</td>
<td>24,242</td>
<td>25,496</td>
<td>25,105</td>
<td>26,174</td>
<td>28,732</td>
<td>29,139</td>
<td>29,650</td>
<td>30,427</td>
<td>31,024</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hotel occupancy rates (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Earnings ¹ (Rs. Mn)</td>
<td>39,456</td>
<td>42,717</td>
<td>44,378</td>
<td>40,557</td>
<td>44,304</td>
<td>50,191²</td>
<td>55,867</td>
<td>60,262</td>
<td>64,037</td>
<td>63,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Fixed Capital Formation in accommodation and food service activities (Rs Mn)</td>
<td>12,684</td>
<td>7,908</td>
<td>7,712</td>
<td>6,510</td>
<td>4,645</td>
<td>4,375</td>
<td>4,316</td>
<td>6,704</td>
<td>4,735</td>
<td>4,970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Source: Bank of Mauritius

² As from 2015, BOM is also including data culled from Money changers and Foreign exchange dealers.