

# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL & TOURISM

1<sup>st</sup> Semester 2011

## Introduction

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents data on International Travel and Tourism and hotel statistics for the first semester of 2011. A brief on the compilation of these statistics is given at Annex I while Annex II contains a glossary of terms used.

## 2. Passenger Traffic

### 2.1 Total Passenger Traffic

Passenger traffic for the first semester of 2011 totalled 1,281,670, made up of 623,547 arrivals and 658,123 departures. Compared to the same period of 2010, these figures represent increases of 5.5% in arrivals and 4.3% in departures (Table 1). Total passenger arrivals included 588,851 (94.4%) by air and 34,696 (5.6%) by sea, while total passenger departures consisted of 623,210 (94.7%) by air and 34,913 (5.3%) by sea. Total passenger arrivals by sea included 29,900 "cruise travellers" (around 14,220 tourists, 5,500 excursionists, 330 Mauritian residents and 9,850 crews) aboard 18 cruise ships, which visited our port during the first semester of 2011.

### 2.2 Excursionists (*Same day visitors*)

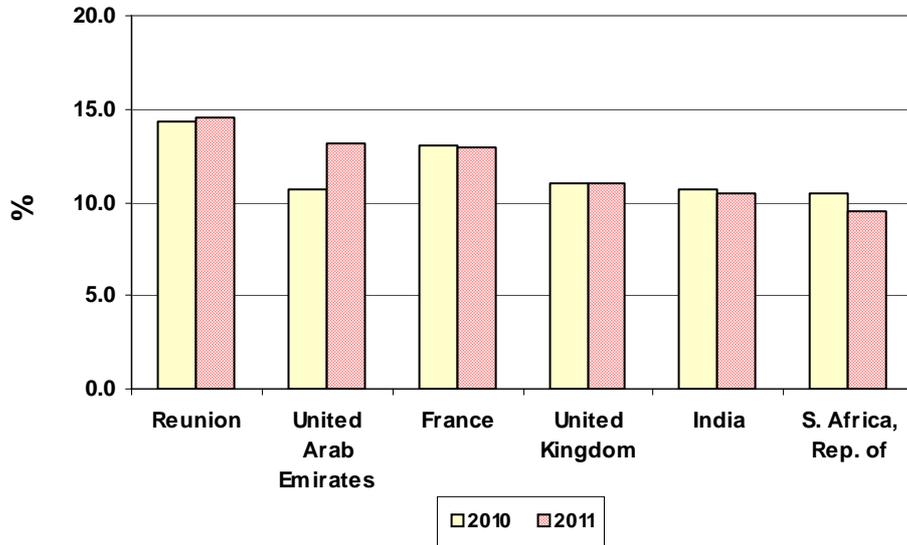
Total excursionists, i.e. visitors arriving and leaving on the same day, numbered 11,287, of which 5,661 (50.2%) arrived by air and 5,626 (49.8%) by sea. Excursionists arriving by air included 1,556 (27.5%) from France and 1,838 (32.5%) from Reunion Island. Excursionists by sea were mainly from: Australia (2,545 or 45.2%), United Kingdom (1,157 or 20.6%) and United States of America (955 or 17.0%).

### 2.3 Mauritian Residents

During the period under review, the number of Mauritian residents travelling abroad increased by 4.7% to 101,046 compared to 96,555 for the first semester of 2010 and accounted for 15.4% of total departures (Table 2). The following changes were observed in the number of Mauritian departures by major country of disembarkation: United Arab Emirates (+28.0%), Australia (+18.9%), Malagasy Republic (+15.4%), Singapore (+12.3%), Reunion Island (+6.3%), United Kingdom (+3.9%), France (+3.5%), India (+2.4%), Republic of South Africa (-4.8%), Hong Kong (-11.6%) and Seychelles (-34.3%).

Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by six major countries of disembarkation for the period January to June of 2010 and 2011.

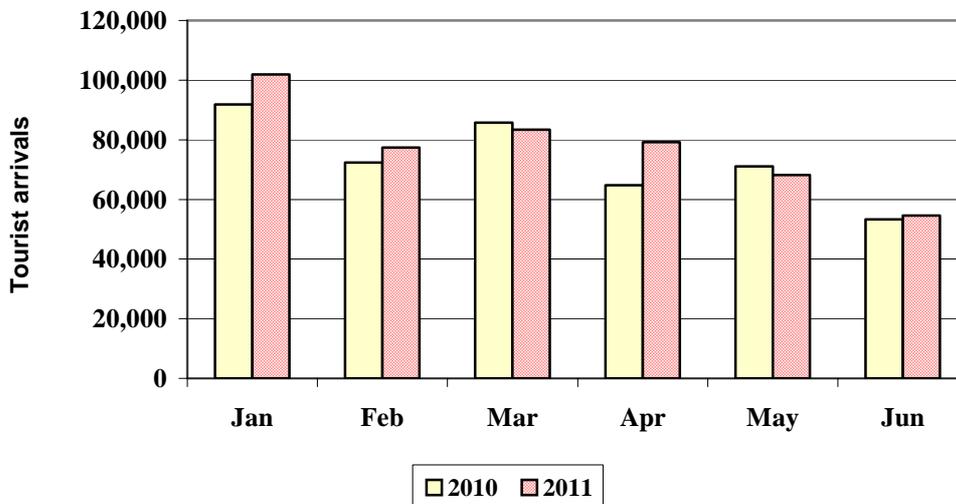
**Figure 1 - Percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by major country of disembarkation, January-June of 2010 and 2011**



#### **2.4 Tourist Arrivals**

Tourist arrivals for the first semester of 2011 increased by 5.8% to reach 464,604 compared to 439,150 in the corresponding period of 2010. Figure 2 shows monthly tourist arrivals for the period January to June of 2010 and 2011. Further details on tourist arrivals are given in Tables 3 to 6.

**Figure 2 - Monthly Tourist Arrivals, January - June of 2010 and 2011**



Around 93% of the tourists came for holidays while 4.4% were on business/conference trips and another 0.8% was in transit (Table 4).

Tourist arrivals from Europe, which accounted for 64.0% of total tourist arrivals, increased by 3.8% to reach 297,432 during the first semester of 2011 compared to 286,418 in the corresponding semester of 2010. Arrivals from France, the leading market representing 32.3% of total tourist arrivals and 50.4% of the European market, grew by 5.6% to attain 149,973 during the first semester. The performance in tourist arrivals for the other major generating countries of Europe was as follows: Germany (+5.9%), Italy (-7.7%) and United Kingdom (-8.3%). As regards the remaining European countries, the following changes were noted: Russian Federation (+86.3%), Switzerland (+39.8%), Spain (+25.1%), Belgium (+21.7%), Austria (+2.2%), Netherlands (+1.4%) and Sweden (-4.3%).

During the first semester of 2011, tourist arrivals from Africa, with a share of 23.3% of total tourist arrivals, rose by 3.7% to 108,251. Arrivals from Reunion Island, the main market of the region, increased by 4.3% to 55,594 and those from Republic of South Africa by 0.9% to 38,347. The following changes in arrivals were registered from the other African countries: Comoros (+38.4%), Zimbabwe (+29.9%), Kenya (+23.0%), Malagasy Republic (+16.0%) and Seychelles (-8.0%).

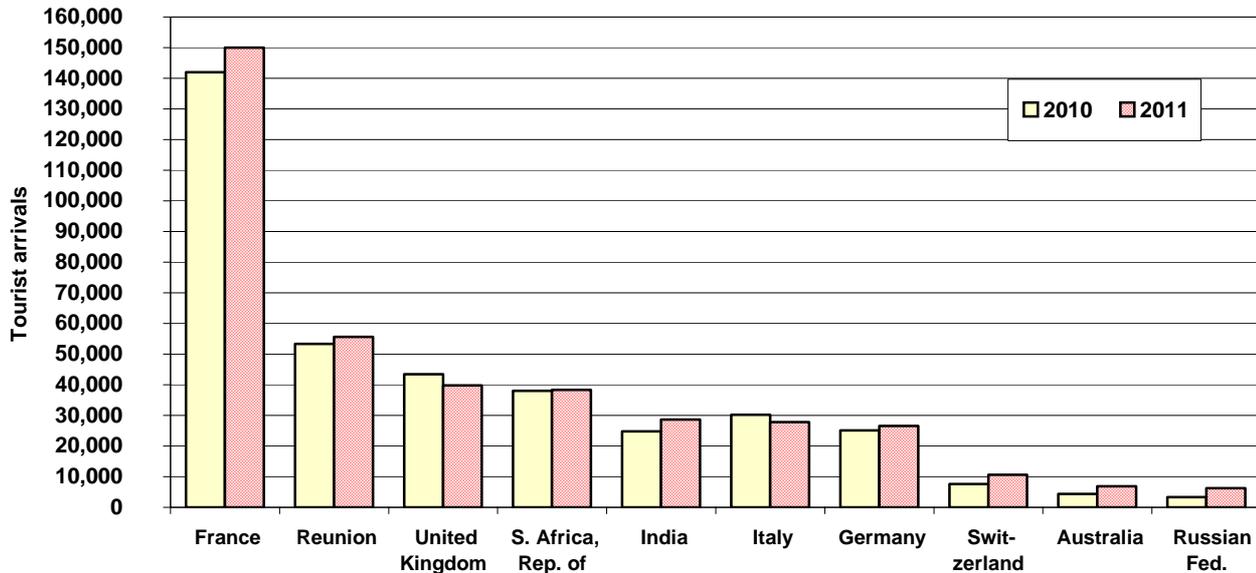
For the semester under review, tourist arrivals from the Asian market, which represented 9.5% of total tourist arrivals, went up by 21.7% to reach 44,021. Arrivals from India, the major source on this continent, increased by 15.6% to 28,622. The following performances in arrivals from the other Asian countries were noted: People's Republic of China (+53.6%), Singapore (+46.9%), Hong Kong (+33.0%), Malaysia (+22.3%), United Arab Emirates (+13.8 %) and Japan (-4.0%).

Tourist arrivals from Oceania went up by 53.5% from 4,752 to 7,296 due to increases in arrivals of 56.4% from Australia and 19.1% from the other Oceanian countries.

Tourist arrivals from the continent of America were up by 2.1% being the net result of increases of 16.9% and 12.5% from Canada and "Other American" countries respectively and a decrease of 9.0% in arrivals from U.S.A.

Tourist arrivals from top ten markets for the period January to June of 2010 and 2011 are given in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - Tourist Arrivals from Top Ten Markets, January - June of 2010 and 2011



### 3. Tourist Nights

Total tourist nights spent in the country during the first six months of 2011 is estimated at 4.9 million, representing an increase of 2.9% over the same period of 2010 (Table 6).

### 4. Hotel Statistics

At the end of June 2011, there was a total of 115 registered hotels of which 111 were in operation and four hotels were not operating due to renovation works. The total room capacity for these registered hotels was 11,999 with 24,493 bedplaces (Table 7). For the first semester of 2011, the room occupancy rate for all hotels averaged 65% compared to 64% in the corresponding semester of 2010 while the bed occupancy rate was 57% against 56% for the first semester of 2010 (Table 8).

“Large” hotels, i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms, numbered 49 (44% of all registered hotels in operation). These hotels had a room capacity of 8,965 with 18,357 bedplaces, representing 75% of both total room capacity and total bedplaces respectively. The average room occupancy rate for these hotels for the first six months of 2011 was 64% and bed occupancy rate averaged 56%, same as in the corresponding period of 2010 (Table 8).

## 5. Gross Tourism Receipts

Data from the Bank of Mauritius indicate that gross tourism receipts for the first semester of 2011 were Rs 21,304 million, i.e. an increase of 7.5% compared to Rs 19,809 million for the same period of 2010 (Table 6).

## 6. Employment

According to the Survey of Employment and Earnings, direct employment in hotels, restaurants and travel and tourism establishments employing 10 persons or more stood at 27,161 at the end of March 2010, showing an increase of 0.6% over the figure of 27,002 for March 2009. Of this number, 20,847 or 76.8% were engaged in hotels (Table 9).

## 7. Forecast Year 2011

Based on data available on tourist arrivals and information gathered from the main stakeholders, the forecast of 980,000 tourist arrivals for the year 2011 is maintained, representing an increase of 4.8% over the figure of 934,827 in 2010.

According to the Bank of Mauritius, tourism receipts for the year 2011 will be around Rs 42,500 million (+7.7 %) compared to Rs 39,456 million in 2010.

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- I BRIEF ON COMPILATION OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC STATISTICS
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Table 1:- Passenger Traffic <sup>1</sup> by month, 2009 - 2011

Month	2009		2010		2011 <sup>2</sup>	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
January	117,415	138,314	119,807	145,268	133,081	156,319
February	90,042	90,246	91,943	92,398	103,237	102,527
March	99,673	103,146	123,358	128,101	109,308	117,231
<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>307,130</u>	<u>331,706</u>	<u>335,108</u>	<u>365,767</u>	<u>345,626</u>	<u>376,077</u>
April	91,269	91,483	87,878	94,542	106,615	103,457
May	83,609	89,204	91,329	95,350	90,193	98,535
June	70,662	70,071	76,838	75,521	81,113	80,054
<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>245,540</u>	<u>250,758</u>	<u>256,045</u>	<u>265,413</u>	<u>277,921</u>	<u>282,046</u>
<b><i>1st Semester</i></b>	<b><i>552,670</i></b>	<b><i>582,464</i></b>	<b><i>591,153</i></b>	<b><i>631,180</i></b>	<b><i>623,547</i></b>	<b><i>658,123</i></b>
July	98,683	84,366	107,678	93,775		
August	89,460	102,778	93,893	103,907		
September	78,928	78,452	87,109	86,564		
<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>267,071</u>	<u>265,596</u>	<u>288,680</u>	<u>284,246</u>		
<b><i>Jan. to Sep.</i></b>	<b><i>819,741</i></b>	<b><i>848,060</i></b>	<b><i>879,833</i></b>	<b><i>915,426</i></b>		
October	100,677	98,938	110,219	107,543		
November	101,626	98,919	110,118	108,784		
December	134,535	107,652	151,868	125,255		
<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>336,838</u>	<u>305,509</u>	<u>372,205</u>	<u>341,582</u>		
<b><i>2nd Semester</i></b>	<b><i>603,909</i></b>	<b><i>571,105</i></b>	<b><i>660,885</i></b>	<b><i>625,828</i></b>		
<b>Whole Year</b>	<b>1,156,579</b>	<b>1,153,569</b>	<b>1,252,038</b>	<b>1,257,008</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Excluding inter islands traffic<sup>2</sup> Provisional

**Table 2: - Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation,  
January - June of 2010 and 2011**

<b>Country of disembarkation</b>	<b>Jan - June 2010</b>	<b>Jan - June 2011</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>27,906</b>	<b>28,650</b>	<b>2.7</b>
France	12,624	13,061	3.5
Germany	1,250	1,082	-13.4
Italy	2,509	2,544	1.4
Switzerland	855	877	2.6
United Kingdom	10,668	11,079	3.9
Other European	-	7	-
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>31,777</b>	<b>32,226</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Malagasy Republic	3,753	4,332	15.4
Reunion	13,869	14,742	6.3
Seychelles	3,339	2,193	-34.3
S. Africa, Rep. of	10,147	9,665	-4.8
Zimbabwe	-	-	-
Other African	669	1,294	93.4
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>32,761</b>	<b>35,456</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Hong Kong SAR <sup>1</sup>	6,552	5,789	-11.6
India	10,376	10,623	2.4
Malaysia	1,374	1,175	-14.5
Singapore	4,096	4,601	12.3
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	10,356	13,254	28.0
Other Asian	7	14	100.0
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>18.9</b>
Australia	3,936	4,681	18.9
Other Oceanian	-	-	-
<b>AMERICA</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-77.8</b>
U.S.A	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-
Other American	18	4	-77.8
<b>NOT STATED</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-81.5</b>
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>96,555</b>	<b>101,046</b>	<b>4.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Special Administrative Region of China

**Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 2009 - 2011**

Month	Number		
	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>
January	88,591	91,857	101,887
February	67,892	72,366	77,390
March	76,425	85,748	83,349
<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>232,908</u>	<u>249,971</u>	<u>262,626</u>
April	68,969	64,797	79,173
May	64,761	71,055	68,214
June	46,866	53,327	54,591
<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>180,596</u>	<u>189,179</u>	<u>201,978</u>
<b><i>1st Semester</i></b>	<b><i>413,504</i></b>	<b><i>439,150</i></b>	<b><i>464,604</i></b>
July	71,872	77,009	
August	63,365	65,093	
September	60,144	65,404	
<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>195,381</u>	<u>207,506</u>	
<b><i>Jan. to Sep.</i></b>	<b><i>608,885</i></b>	<b><i>646,656</i></b>	
October	80,197	87,340	
November	78,544	85,982	
December	103,730	114,849	
<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>262,471</u>	<u>288,171</u>	
<b><i>2nd Semester</i></b>	<b><i>457,852</i></b>	<b><i>495,677</i></b>	
<b>Whole Year</b>	<b>871,356</b>	<b>934,827</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Provisional**Table 4:- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit,  
January - June of 2010 and 2011**

Purpose of visit	Jan - June 2010	Jan - June 2011 <sup>1</sup>	% Change
Holiday	406,311	430,515	6.0
Business	16,213	18,066	11.4
Transit	2,760	3,515	27.4
Conference	1,411	2,164	53.4
Sports	994	665	-33.1
Other & Not Stated	11,461	9,679	-15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>439,150</b>	<b>464,604</b>	<b>5.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

Table 5: - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, January - June of 2010 and 2011

Country of residence	1st semester 2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>							% Change Jan-Jun 2010 to Jan-Jun 2011
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	1st semester	
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>286,418</b>	<b>62,756</b>	<b>57,821</b>	<b>55,883</b>	<b>52,727</b>	<b>39,081</b>	<b>29,164</b>	<b>297,432</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Austria	4,798	1,133	1,372	832	673	560	334	4,904	2.2
Belgium	4,342	999	683	918	1,018	1,099	568	5,285	21.7
France	142,030	33,150	29,725	29,222	25,600	18,997	13,279	149,973	5.6
Germany	25,079	4,883	4,858	4,899	4,459	3,908	3,558	26,565	5.9
Italy	30,191	7,084	5,457	5,392	4,446	2,977	2,500	27,856	-7.7
Netherlands	2,132	298	314	311	466	394	378	2,161	1.4
Spain	3,017	403	423	573	584	1,079	712	3,774	25.1
Sweden	2,194	577	640	458	200	106	118	2,099	-4.3
Switzerland	7,631	2,244	2,239	2,034	2,537	1,026	591	10,671	39.8
United Kingdom	43,403	5,954	6,530	6,705	8,525	6,670	5,395	39,779	-8.3
CIS <sup>2</sup>	5,054	2,393	1,361	1,670	1,450	767	333	7,974	57.8
<i>of which:</i>									
<i>Russian Federation</i>	3,362	1,854	1,068	1,370	1,186	554	231	6,263	86.3
Other European	16,547	3,638	4,219	2,869	2,769	1,498	1,398	16,391	-0.9
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>104,415</b>	<b>31,417</b>	<b>10,171</b>	<b>19,466</b>	<b>17,623</b>	<b>17,206</b>	<b>12,368</b>	<b>108,251</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Comoros	349	79	62	100	94	84	64	483	38.4
Kenya	657	94	104	141	194	146	129	808	23.0
Malagasy Rep.	4,348	892	783	760	832	830	945	5,042	16.0
Reunion	53,282	21,625	3,782	11,300	5,445	9,480	3,962	55,594	4.3
Seychelles	4,214	721	513	563	748	664	667	3,876	-8.0
S. Africa, Rep. of	38,021	7,351	4,477	5,856	9,510	5,127	6,026	38,347	0.9
Zimbabwe	491	89	59	80	190	120	100	638	29.9
Other African	3,053	566	391	666	610	755	475	3,463	13.4
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>36,182</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>7,382</b>	<b>5,735</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>9,797</b>	<b>10,151</b>	<b>44,021</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Hong Kong SAR <sup>3</sup>	209	37	61	32	23	44	81	278	33.0
India	24,764	3,159	4,297	3,448	3,211	7,179	7,328	28,622	15.6
Japan	654	100	91	88	192	90	67	628	-4.0
Malaysia	609	54	199	91	84	130	187	745	22.3
P. Rep. of China	3,950	903	1,570	650	911	1,097	936	6,067	53.6
Singapore	849	77	221	111	174	224	440	1,247	46.9
United Arab Emirates	1,104	232	145	157	196	197	329	1,256	13.8
Other Asian	4,043	727	798	1,158	876	836	783	5,178	28.1
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>7,296</b>	<b>53.5</b>
Australia	4,385	1,173	757	870	1,423	1,065	1,571	6,859	56.4
Other Oceanian	367	69	52	53	93	94	76	437	19.1
<b>AMERICA</b>	<b>6,940</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>7,083</b>	<b>2.1</b>
USA	3,709	357	543	641	789	497	549	3,376	-9.0
Canada	1,649	337	323	354	355	206	352	1,927	16.9
Other American	1,582	433	305	270	414	176	182	1,780	12.5
<b>OTHER &amp; N.STATED</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>17.6</b>
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>439,150</b>	<b>101,887</b>	<b>77,390</b>	<b>83,349</b>	<b>79,173</b>	<b>68,214</b>	<b>54,591</b>	<b>464,604</b>	<b>5.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Provisional<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth of Independent States (Ex Soviet Union Countries)<sup>3</sup> Special Administrative Region of China

**Table 6:- Tourist arrivals, nights and receipts, 2008 - 2011**

Year		Tourist arrivals (Number)	Tourist nights (000)	Tourism receipts <sup>1</sup> (Rs million)
<b>2008</b>	2008	930,456	9,218	41,213
	2009	871,356	8,639	35,693
	2010	934,827	9,495	39,456
	1st Qr.	261,494	2,491	11,951
	2nd Qr.	194,264	1,709	10,219
	<b>1st Semester</b>	<b>455,758</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>22,170</b>
	3rd Qr.	218,406	2,249	8,631
	4th Qr.	256,292	2,769	10,412
	<b>2nd Semester</b>	<b>474,698</b>	<b>5,018</b>	<b>19,043</b>
<b>2009</b>	1st Qr.	232,908	2,250	10,265
	2nd Qr.	180,596	1,791	7,984
	<b>1st Semester</b>	<b>413,504</b>	<b>4,041</b>	<b>18,249</b>
	3rd Qr.	195,381	2,280	7,436
	4th Qr.	262,471	2,318	10,008
<b>2010</b>	<b>2nd Semester</b>	<b>457,852</b>	<b>4,598</b>	<b>17,444</b>
	1st Qr.	249,971	2,943	11,021
	2nd Qr.	189,179	1,855	8,788
	<b>1st Semester</b>	<b>439,150</b>	<b>4,798</b>	<b>19,809</b>
	3rd Qr.	207,506	2,275	8,358
<b>2011</b> <sup>2</sup>	4th Qr.	288,171	2,422	11,289
	<b>2nd Semester</b>	<b>495,677</b>	<b>4,697</b>	<b>19,647</b>
	1st Qr.	262,626	2,960	11,949
	2nd Qr.	201,978	1,975	9,355
	<b>1st Semester</b>	<b>464,604</b>	<b>4,935</b>	<b>21,304</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bank of Mauritius<sup>2</sup> Provisional**Table 7:- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2008 - 2011**

Year	Number as at end of period			
	Hotels	Rooms	Bedplaces	
2008	102	11,488	23,095	
2009	102	11,456	23,235	
2010	112	12,075	24,698	
<b>2008</b>	1st Qr.	96	10,796	21,649
	2nd Qr.	94	10,503	21,063
	3rd Qr.	99	10,933	21,939
	4th Qr.	102	11,488	23,095
<b>2009</b>	1st Qr.	102	11,444	23,148
	2nd Qr.	97	10,486	21,362
	3rd Qr.	100	11,102	22,530
	4th Qr.	102	11,456	23,235
<b>2010</b>	1st Qr.	105	11,564	23,547
	2nd Qr.	104	11,362	23,168
	3rd Qr.	104	11,383	23,296
	4th Qr.	112	12,075	24,698
<b>2011</b> <sup>1</sup>	1st Qr.	112	12,082	24,664
	2nd Qr.	111 <sup>2</sup>	11,999	24,493

<sup>1</sup> Provisional<sup>2</sup> Excluding four hotels not operational because of renovation works

**Table 8:- Monthly Occupancy Rates (%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2009 - 2011**

Month	All Hotels						"Large" Hotels					
	2009		2010		2011 <sup>1</sup>		2009		2010		2011 <sup>1</sup>	
	Room	Bed	Room	Bed	Room	Bed	Room	Bed	Room	Bed	Room	Bed
January	69	62	72	64	75	66	69	62	74	66	76	67
February	60	53	67	58	68	60	60	54	67	60	70	61
March	59	52	64	56	64	57	59	53	65	58	66	58
<i>1st Quarter</i>	<u>63</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>62</u>
April	59	53	61	54	64	57	61	54	64	56	68	60
May	58	52	61	53	55	49	59	52	63	55	57	50
June	45	39	47	41	44	38	44	39	48	43	45	39
<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<u>54</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>50</u>
<i>1st Semester</i>	<b>59</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>56</b>
July	51	45	54	47			52	46	55	48		
August	59	52	60	52			61	54	62	54		
September	62	55	65	57			64	56	67	58		
<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<u>57</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>52</u>			<u>59</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>54</u>		
<i>Jan. to Sep.</i>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>55</b>			<b>59</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>56</b>		
October	65	58	69	61			67	59	71	62		
November	69	61	74	65			71	63	76	67		
December	70	62	75	66			73	64	78	68		
<i>4th Quarter</i>	<u>68</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>64</u>			<u>69</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>65</u>		
<i>2nd Semester</i>	<b>63</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>58</b>			<b>64</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>59</b>		
<b>Whole Year</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>57</b>			<b>62</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>58</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

**Table 9:- Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 2006 - 2010**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Establishments</b>					
Restaurants	1,805	2,012	2,251	2,431	2,464
Hotels	19,536	20,233	22,314	20,478	20,847
Travel and Tourism	4,457	4,296	4,188	4,093	3,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,798</b>	<b>26,541</b>	<b>28,753</b>	<b>27,002</b>	<b>27,161</b>

*Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large Establishments (i.e employing 10 or more persons)*

## **BRIEF ON 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, passenger traffic for that particular month is downloaded and supplied to the statistics unit of the Ministry of Tourism and Leisure within fifteen days. Additional data on cruises are supplied by the Mauritius Ports Authority.

To supplement the recurrent statistics a Survey of Outgoing Tourists (SOT) is conducted every two years since 1984 jointly by the Central Statistics Office and the Ministry of Tourism and Leisure. This survey covers a representative sample of tourists at departure and provides qualitative and quantitative information on tourists. Results of the survey are published in the Survey of Outgoing Tourists report.

### **Tourism receipts**

The Bank of Mauritius is responsible for the estimation of tourism receipts based on monthly statements of Inward and Outward Remittances of Commercial Banks.

### **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 the Director of the Central Statistics Office 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 (by mid of each month)
- (ii) Quarterly Economic and Social Indicators on International Travel and Tourism (with a lag of seven weeks)
- (iii) Quarterly tourism statistics (Pamphlet)
- (iv) Digest of International Travel and Tourism (August )
- (v) Handbook of statistical data on tourism (August )
- (vi) Report of the Survey of Outgoing Tourists

## 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" 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. Occupancy rate

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

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

### 7. CIS

CIS denotes the Commonwealth of Independent States. It consists of the States of the former Soviet Union.