## INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM

$1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2021

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents data on International Travel and Tourism for the first semester of 2021. 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 the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide in 2020, the national borders of Mauritius were closed down as from 20 March 2020 to 30 September 2020. As from 01 October 2020 to 09 March 2021, travel to and from certain destinations were allowed. In 2021, following the second wave of the COVID-19 in the country, the national borders were once more closed down as from 10 March to 14 July 2021.

## 2. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Passenger traffic, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester, 2020 and 2021

|  | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2021 ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Arrivals by |  |  |
| Air | 380,855 | 11,849 |
| Sea | 43,272 | 178 |
| of which Cruise travellers | 41,582 | 0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 2 4 , 1 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 0 2 7}$ |
| Departures by |  |  |
| Air | 433,263 | 20,700 |
| Sea | 41,487 | 189 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 7 4 , 7 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 , 8 8 9}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

### 2.1 Arrivals in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2021

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020:
(i) total arrivals decreased from 424,127 to 12,027 ;
(ii) total tourist arrivals dropped from 304,881 to 3,225 ; those arriving by air decreased from 275,445 to 3,047 , while those arriving by sea declined from 29,436 to 178 (Table 6b).

In the first semester of 2021, there were no cruise ships that arrived in the country.

### 2.2 Departures in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2021

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020:
(i) total departures declined from 474,750 to 20,889 ; and
(ii) departures of Mauritian residents decreased from 59,045 to 8,298 (Table 2).

Comparative figures for the first semesters of 2020 and 2021 for Mauritian departures by main country of disembarkation are given in Figure 1 and Table 2. In the $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2021, the main countries of disembarkation (country of final destination or transit country) for Mauritian residents were France (3,907 or $47.1 \%$ ), United Arab Emirates ( 2,927 or $35.3 \%$ ), India ( 616 or $7.4 \%$ ), Reunion Island (298 or 3.6\%), Republic of South Africa (253 or 3.0\%) and Seychelles (173 or 2.1\%).

Figure 1 - Mauritian departures by main country of disembarkation, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2020 and $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2021


## 3. TOURISM

Figure 2 - Percentage change in main tourism indicators, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2021 compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020


### 3.1 Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals in the first semester of 2021 from main markets were as follows:
France (601 or $18.6 \%$ ), India ( 397 or $12.3 \%$ ), Republic of South Africa (137 or $4.2 \%$ ), Germany (94 or $2.9 \%$ ), United Kingdom (87 or $2.7 \%$ ) Reunion Island (51 or 1.6\%) and Italy (45 or $1.4 \%$ ).

### 3.2 Tourist arrivals by age

During the first semester of 2021, the number of tourists aged 60 years and above was 358 representing $11.1 \%$ of tourist arrivals and of whom $3.4 \%$ arrived by sea (Tables $6 a$ and $6 b$ ).

Figure 3 - Tourist arrivals by age, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2021


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

During $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2021, tourist arrivals in Mauritius dropped by $98.9 \%$ compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2020. Decreases were also observed for Seychelles ( $-43.4 \%$ ) and Sri Lanka ( $-96.7 \%$ ) whereas Maldives witnessed an increase of $30.0 \%$ in tourist arrivals (Figure 4).

Figure 4- Tourist arrivals for Mauritius, Maldives, Sri Lanka \& Seychelles, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 and $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2021


[^0] National Bureau of Statistics

### 3.4 Tourist Nights

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020:

- the number of nights spent by tourists who departed during $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2021 decreased from 4,085,138 to 299,804; and
- the average length of stay increased from 11.6 to 92.2 nights (Table 8).


### 3.5 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 2020 (Table 11) indicate that employment in these establishments increased by $3.3 \%$ to 32,873 as compared to 31,827 for March 2019.

### 3.6 Accommodation

(i) Licensed hotels in the Island of Mauritius

As at end of June 2021, there were 111 licensed hotels of which 6 were temporarily closed due to renovation works and 24 hotels were used as quarantine centres. The total room capacity of the remaining 81 hotels was 9,358 with 20,663 bed places (Table 9 ).

During $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2021,

- the room occupancy rate of all licensed hotels in operation averaged $9 \%$, lower compared to $34 \%$ in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020; and
- the bed occupancy rate was $7 \%$ lower compared to $30 \%$ in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 (Table 10).
(ii) 'Large' hotels in the Island of Mauritius

At the end of June 2021, there were 60 'large' hotels (i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms) of which 6 were temporarily closed due to renovation works and 15 hotels were used as quarantine centres. The total room capacity of the remaining 39 'large' hotels was 7,057 with 15,761 bed places. These 'large' hotels represent $48 \%$ of all licensed hotels in operation but comprise $75 \%$ of total room capacity and $76 \%$ of total bed places (Table 9).

During $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2021,

- the room occupancy rate of 'large' hotels was $9 \%$ lower than the $35 \%$ registered in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020;
- the bed occupancy rate was $7 \%$ lower than the $31 \%$ recorded in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 (Table 10).

Statistics Mauritius<br>Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development<br>Port Louis<br>27 August 2021

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## ANNEX

I Compilation of passenger traffic statistics
II Glossary of terms

Table 1:- Passenger Traffic ${ }^{1}$ by month, 2019-2021

| Month | 2019 |  | 2020 |  | $2021{ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 172,994 | 205,730 | 191,197 | 212,224 | 3,512 | 3,570 |
| February | 151,189 | 146,918 | 148,144 | 151,092 | 3,225 | 3,006 |
| March | 156,692 | 167,093 | 82,391 | 106,167 | 1,219 | 3,601 |
| 1st Quarter | 480,875 | 519,741 | 421,732 | 469,483 | 7,956 | 10,177 |
| April | 150,580 | 145,505 | 260 | 932 | 1,163 | 3,145 |
| May | 130,455 | 135,632 | 647 | 1,702 | 1,064 | 3,339 |
| June | 125,877 | 124,918 | 1,488 | 2,633 | 1,844 | 4,228 |
| 2nd Quarter | 406,912 | 406,055 | 2,395 | 5,267 | 4,071 | $\underline{10,712}$ |
| 1st Semester | 887,787 | 925,796 | 424,127 | 474,750 | 12,027 | 20,889 |
| July | 156,090 | 146,256 | 1,623 | 2,689 |  |  |
| August | 151,291 | 157,037 | 2,569 | 1,914 |  |  |
| September | 135,043 | 135,444 | 3,224 | 2,952 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | 442,424 | 438,737 | 7,416 | 7,555 |  |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 1,330,211 | 1,364,533 | 431,543 | 482,305 |  |  |
| October | 164,647 | 156,298 | 3,964 | 2,640 |  |  |
| November | 176,223 | 181,227 | 3,648 | 2,786 |  |  |
| December | 205,655 | 180,307 | 3,594 | 4,118 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 546,525 | 517,832 | 11,206 | 9,544 |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 988,949 | 956,569 | 18,622 | 17,099 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 1,876,736 | 1,882,365 | 442,749 | 491,849 |  |  |

[^1]Table 2:- Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation ${ }^{1}, 1^{\text {st }}$ Semester, 2020 and 2021

| Country of disembarkation | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester $2021{ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 14,461 | 3,907 |
| Austria | 149 | 0 |
| France | 6,215 | 3,907 |
| Germany | 647 | 0 |
| Italy | 353 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 744 | 0 |
| Turkey | 1,624 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 4,728 | 0 |
| Other European countries | 1 | 0 |
| AFRICA | 19,997 | 805 |
| Kenya | 1,482 | 1 |
| Malagasy Republic | 2,252 | 72 |
| Reunion Island | 7,559 | 298 |
| Seychelles | 1,811 | 173 |
| South Africa, Rep. of | 6,794 | 253 |
| Other African countries | 99 | 8 |
| ASIA | 22,552 | 3,586 |
| People's Rep. of China | 144 | 43 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 307 | 0 |
| India | 6,819 | 616 |
| Malaysia | 354 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 547 | 0 |
| Singapore | 1,430 | 0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 12,948 | 2,927 |
| Other Asian countries | 3 | 0 |
| OCEANIA | 2,035 | 0 |
| Australia | 2,035 | 0 |
| NOT STATED | 0 | 0 |
| All Countries | 59,045 | 8,298 |

[^2]Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 2019-2021

| Month |  | 2019 | 2020 | $2021{ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January <br> February <br> March |  | 122,273 | 137,419 | 1,232 |
|  |  | 115,613 | 111,560 | 1,229 |
|  |  | 114,419 | 55,863 | 311 |
|  | 1st Quarter | 352,305 | 304,842 | $\underline{2,772}$ |
| April |  | 108,565 | 10 | 58 |
| May |  | 96,814 | 20 | 115 |
| June |  | 92,398 | 9 | 280 |
|  | 2nd Quarter | 297,777 | $\underline{39}$ | $\underline{453}$ |
|  | 1st Semester | 650,082 | 304,881 | 3,225 |
| July |  | 115,448 | 45 |  |
| August |  | 107,275 | 317 |  |
| September |  | 100,837 | 369 |  |
|  | 3 3rd Quarter | 323,560 | 731 |  |
|  | Jan. to Sep. | 973,642 | 305,612 |  |
| October |  | 129,018 | 1,149 |  |
| November |  | 128,730 | 1,177 |  |
| December |  | 152,098 | 1,042 |  |
|  | 4th Quarter | 409,846 | 3,368 |  |
|  | 2nd Semester | 733,406 | 4,099 |  |
|  |  | 1,383,488 | 308,980 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 4:- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester, 2020 and 2021

| Purpose of visit | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2021 ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Holiday | 287,019 | 1,448 |
| Business | 8,974 | 771 |
| Transit | 8,043 | 913 |
| Conference | 510 | 0 |
| Sports | 91 | 0 |
| Other purposes | 244 | 93 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 0 4 , 8 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 2 2 5}$ |

[^3]Table 5:- Tourist arrivals by country of residence and by mode of travel, ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Semester, 2020 and 2021

| Country of residence | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 |  |  | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester $2021{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Air | Sea | Total | Air | Sea | Total |
| EUROPE | 182,493 | 23,203 | 205,696 | 1,255 | 18 | 1,273 |
| Austria | 5,601 | 723 | 6,324 | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| Belgium | 2,144 | 103 | 2,247 | 32 | 0 | 32 |
| Bulgaria | 690 | 117 | 807 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | 5,864 | 183 | 6,047 | 26 | 0 | 26 |
| Croatia | 301 | 51 | 352 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Denmark | 2,313 | 118 | 2,431 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 414 | 3 | 417 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 1,520 | 36 | 1,556 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| France | 74,501 | 4,143 | 78,644 | 598 | 3 | 601 |
| Germany | 23,575 | 12,336 | 35,911 | 92 | 2 | 94 |
| Greece | 199 | 42 | 241 | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| Hungary | 1,759 | 242 | 2,001 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Ireland | 590 | 18 | 608 | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| Italy | 6,592 | 919 | 7,511 | 44 | 1 | 45 |
| Latvia | 221 | 10 | 231 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Lithuania | 363 | 19 | 382 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Luxembourg | 280 | 61 | 341 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Netherlands | 2,070 | 111 | 2,181 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Norway | 1,036 | 135 | 1,171 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Poland | 3,581 | 551 | 4,132 | 25 | 1 | 26 |
| Portugal | 673 | 138 | 811 | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| Romania | 2,205 | 440 | 2,645 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Serbia | 348 | 55 | 403 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Slovakia | 2,093 | 208 | 2,301 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Slovenia | 603 | 26 | 629 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Spain | 1,289 | 132 | 1,421 | 57 | 6 | 63 |
| Sweden | 5,481 | 247 | 5,728 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Switzerland | 6,561 | 697 | 7,258 | 58 | 0 | 58 |
| Turkey | 889 | 81 | 970 | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| United Kingdom | 21,826 | 533 | 22,359 | 86 | 1 | 87 |
| CIS ${ }^{2}$ countries | 6,451 | 708 | 7,159 | 95 | 2 | 97 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belarus | 250 | 7 | 257 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Kazakhstan | 146 | 2 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Russian Federation | 4,621 | 507 | 5,128 | 64 | 1 | 65 |
| Ukraine | 1,317 | 187 | 1,504 | 27 | 1 | 28 |
| Other CIS countries | 117 | 5 | 122 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Other European countries | 460 | 17 | 477 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| AFRICA | 54,978 | 3,187 | 58,165 | 392 | 16 | 408 |
| IOC ${ }^{3}$ countries | 34,061 | 207 | 34,268 | 102 | 0 | 102 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comoros | 166 | 0 | 166 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Malagasy Republic | 2,505 | 15 | 2,520 | 46 | 0 | 46 |
| Reunion Island | 30,316 | 189 | 30,505 | 51 | 0 | 51 |
| Seychelles | 1,074 | 3 | 1,077 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Algeria | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Angola | 112 | 12 | 124 | 0 | 1 |  |
| Benin | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Botswana | 174 | 4 | 178 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burundi | 13 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cameroon | 91 | 2 | 93 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Congo | 112 | 0 | 112 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Egypt | 190 | 0 | 190 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Ethiopia | 49 | 0 | 49 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gabon | 30 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Ghana | 120 | 3 | 123 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Ivory Coast | 56 | 3 | 59 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Kenya | 708 | 2 | 710 | 25 | 2 | 27 |
| Lesotho | 34 | 15 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malawi | 61 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[^4]Table 5 (Cont'd):- Tourist arrivals by country of residence and by mode of travel, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester, 2020 and 2021

| Country of residence | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 |  |  | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester $2021{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Air | Sea | Total | Air | Sea | Total |
| Mayotte | 227 | 0 | 227 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Morocco | 161 | 3 | 164 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Mozambique | 253 | 104 | 357 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Namibia | 177 | 18 | 195 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Niger | 25 | 4 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nigeria | 593 | 10 | 603 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Rwanda | 50 | 0 | 50 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Senegal | 43 | 2 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| South Africa, Rep. of | 16,184 | 2,757 | 18,941 | 133 | 4 | 137 |
| Sudan | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kingdom of Eswatini ${ }^{4}$ | 43 | 4 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanzania | 175 | 0 | 175 | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Togo | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tunisia | 115 | 2 | 117 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| Uganda | 150 | 0 | 150 | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| Zimbabwe | 322 | 18 | 340 | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| Zambia | 155 | 5 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other African countries | 378 | 11 | 389 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| ASIA | 29,881 | 1,321 | 31,202 | 1,226 | 132 | 1,358 |
| Afghanistan | 164 | 11 | 175 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bangladesh | 231 | 1 | 232 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{5}$ | 103 | 2 | 105 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| India | 12,249 | 203 | 12,452 | 394 | 3 | 397 |
| Indonesia | 818 | 116 | 934 | 362 | 95 | 457 |
| Israel | 1,234 | 501 | 1,735 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Japan | 304 | 9 | 313 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| Korea Republic | 762 | 13 | 775 | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| Malaysia | 282 | 4 | 286 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Maldives | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nepal | 97 | 0 | 97 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Pakistan | 163 | 7 | 170 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| People's Rep. of China | 4,841 | 168 | 5,009 | 102 | 1 | 103 |
| Philippines | 795 | 201 | 996 | 206 | 20 | 226 |
| Singapore | 250 | 1 | 251 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Sri Lanka | 116 | 11 | 127 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Taiwan, China | 236 | 23 | 259 | 25 | 3 | 28 |
| Thailand | 76 | 6 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vietnam | 160 | 20 | 180 | 29 | 0 | 29 |
| MIDDLE EAST countries | 6,916 | 18 | 6,934 | 33 | 0 | 33 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bahrain | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iran | 18 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jordan | 51 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuwait | 167 | 9 | 176 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Lebanon | 67 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oman | 27 | 1 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Qatar | 35 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 4,960 | 0 | 4,960 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1,542 | 6 | 1,548 | 27 | 0 | 27 |
| Other Middle East countries | 31 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Asian countries | 76 | 6 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OCEANIA | 3,211 | 232 | 3,443 | 28 | 9 | 37 |
| Australia | 2,889 | 147 | 3,036 | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| New Zealand | 164 | 29 | 193 | 14 | 5 | 19 |
| Other Oceanian countries | 158 | 56 | 214 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| AMERICA | 4,742 | 1,451 | 6,193 | 137 | 3 | 140 |
| Brazil | 766 | 100 | 866 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Canada | 1,445 | 301 | 1,746 | 36 | 1 | 37 |
| USA | 1,630 | 934 | 2,564 | 61 | 0 | 61 |
| Other American countries | 901 | 116 | 1,017 | 34 | 2 | 36 |
| Others \& not stated | 140 | 42 | 182 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| All countries | 275,445 | 29,436 | 304,881 | 3,047 | 178 | 3,225 |

[^5]Table 6a:- Tourist arrivals by age and sex, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester, 2020 and 2021

| Age group (years) | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 |  |  | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester $2021{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Under 5 | 5,867 | 5,742 | 11,609 | 71 | 50 | 121 |
| 5-9 | 6,216 | 6,155 | 12,371 | 41 | 33 | 74 |
| 10-14 | 5,594 | 5,911 | 11,505 | 16 | 27 | 43 |
| 15-19 | 3,912 | 4,809 | 8,721 | 38 | 33 | 71 |
| 20-24 | 4,785 | 7,488 | 12,273 | 204 | 93 | 297 |
| 25-29 | 11,103 | 13,686 | 24,789 | 338 | 102 | 440 |
| 30-34 | 13,835 | 14,246 | 28,081 | 386 | 117 | 503 |
| 35-39 | 13,203 | 13,053 | 26,256 | 298 | 89 | 387 |
| 40-44 | 12,398 | 11,488 | 23,886 | 238 | 91 | 329 |
| 45-49 | 12,915 | 12,622 | 25,537 | 161 | 75 | 236 |
| 50-54 | 13,919 | 14,510 | 28,429 | 133 | 70 | 203 |
| 55-59 | 13,836 | 14,228 | 28,064 | 100 | 63 | 163 |
| 60-64 | 11,611 | 11,828 | 23,439 | 89 | 63 | 152 |
| 65-69 | 9,370 | 9,119 | 18,489 | 59 | 52 | 111 |
| 70 \& over | 11,599 | 9,833 | 21,432 | 56 | 39 | 95 |
| Total | 150,163 | 154,718 | 304,881 | 2,228 | 997 | 3,225 |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 6b:- Tourist arrivals by broad age group and mode of arrival, ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Semester, 2020 and 2021

| Age group (years) | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2020 |  |  | $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester $2021{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Air | Sea | Total | Air | Sea | Total |
| Under 15 | 33,524 | 1,961 | 35,485 | 238 | 0 | 238 |
| 15-59 | 191,257 | 14,779 | 206,036 | 2,457 | 172 | 2,629 |
| 60 \& over | 50,664 | 12,696 | 63,360 | 352 | 6 | 358 |
| Total | 275,445 | 29,436 | 304,881 | 3,047 | 178 | 3,225 |

[^6]Table 7:- Tourist arrivals ${ }^{1}$ by air and by main port of last embarkation for selected markets, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2021

| Country of last embarkation | Total tourist arrivals | of which, arrivals from selected country of residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | France | Germany | Italy | Netherlands | Switzerland | Turkey | United <br> Kingdom | Russian <br> Federation | Reunion Island | South Africa, Rep. of | India | People's Rep. of China | Australia |
| EUROPE | 1,198 | 497 | 69 | 31 | 12 | 30 | 1 | 50 | 34 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 9 | 2 |
| of which: France | 1,130 | 474 | 69 | 28 | 12 | 30 | 1 | 22 | 34 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 68 | 23 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| AFRICA | 323 | 47 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 51 | 75 | 78 | 0 | 0 |
| of which: Kenya | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malagasy Republic | 40 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reunion Island | 98 | 43 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seychelles | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 |
| South Africa, Rep. of | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ASIA | 1,526 | 54 | 23 | 12 | 0 | 26 | 10 | 35 | 30 | 0 | 56 | 304 | 93 | 10 |
| of which: India | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1,391 | 54 | 23 | 12 | 0 | 26 | 10 | 35 | 30 | 0 | 54 | 191 | 75 | 10 |
| Total arrivals by air | 3,047 | 598 | 92 | 44 | 12 | 58 | 11 | 86 | 64 | 51 | 133 | 394 | 102 | 12 |

[^7]Table 8:- Tourist arrivals, tourist departures, tourist nights, average length of stay and tourism earnings, 2018-2021

| Year | Tourist <br> arrivals <br> (Number) | Tourist <br> departures <br> (Number) | Tourist <br> Nights ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ | Average <br> Length of <br> stay | Tourism <br> earnings ${ }^{2}$ <br> $(\mathbf{R s ~ M n})$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | 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 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | Year | $\mathbf{1 , 3 9 9 , 4 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 7 6 , 9 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 2 9 6 , 2 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 , 0 3 7}$ |
|  | 2nd Semester | 650,082 | 676,309 | $7,145,889$ | 10.6 | 31,052 |
|  | Year | 733,406 | 683,997 | $7,319,976$ | 10.7 | 32,055 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | 1st Semester | $\mathbf{1 , 3 8 3 , 4 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 6 0 , 3 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 4 6 5 , 8 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 , 1 0 7}$ |
|  | 2nd Semester | 304,881 | 352,225 | $4,085,138$ | 11.6 | 16,083 |
|  | Year | 4,099 | 3,065 | 400,119 | 130.5 | 1,581 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}{ }^{\mathbf{3}}$ | 1st Semester | $\mathbf{3 0 8 , 9 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 5 , 2 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 4 8 5 , 2 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 , 6 6 4}$ |

${ }^{1}$ 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 ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$, rooms and bedplaces, 2018-2021

|  |  |  |  | mber as at e | of perio |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ar |  | All Hote |  |  | arge" Ho |  |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| 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 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 110 | 13,248 | 30,623 | 57 | 10,370 | 24,437 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 112 | 13,489 | 31,024 | 58 | 10,539 | 24,743 |
| 2020 | 1st Qr. | 111 | 13,297 | 30,664 | 57 | 10,352 | 24,336 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | $91^{3}$ | 10,537 | 24,214 | $44^{3}$ | 7,972 | 18,801 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | $74^{3}$ | 8,171 | 19,091 | $32{ }^{3}$ | 5,898 | 14,283 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 106 | 12,171 | 28,104 | 53 | 9,290 | 21,905 |
| $2021{ }^{2}$ | 1st Qr. | $93{ }^{3}$ | 10,837 | 24,895 | $49^{3}$ | 8,470 | 19,730 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | $81^{3}$ | 9,358 | 20,663 | $39^{3}$ | 7,057 | 15,761 |

[^8]Table 10:- Monthly Occupancy Rates ${ }^{2}$ (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2019-2021

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2019 |  | 2020 |  | $2021{ }^{1}$ |  | 2019 |  | 2020 |  | $2021{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 72 | 64 | 73 | 64 | 18 | 15 | 74 | 66 | 75 | 65 | 18 | 15 |
| February | 76 | 67 | 70 | 61 | 15 | 11 | 77 | 69 | 72 | 63 | 14 | 11 |
| March | 71 | 62 | 42 | 34 | 8 | 6 | 72 | 64 | 43 | 35 | 9 | 6 |
| 1st Quarter | 73 | 65 | 63 | 54 | $\underline{14}$ | $\underline{11}$ | 74 | 66 | $\underline{64}$ | 56 | $\underline{14}$ | $\underline{11}$ |
| April | 69 | 64 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 71 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| May | 66 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 67 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| June | 64 | 55 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 65 | 57 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| 2nd Quarter | $\underline{66}$ | 59 | $\underline{1}$ | $\underline{1}$ | $\underline{3}$ | $\underline{2}$ | 68 | 61 | $\underline{0}$ | $\underline{0}$ | $\underline{3}$ | $\underline{2}$ |
| $1{ }^{\text {st }}$ Semester | 69 | 62 | 34 | 30 | 9 | 7 | 71 | 63 | 35 | 31 | 9 | 7 |
| July | 69 | 62 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 70 | 64 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| August | 73 | 66 | 5 | 5 |  |  | 75 | 69 | 5 | 4 |  |  |
| September | 75 | 63 | 9 | 9 |  |  | 77 | 65 | 8 | 8 |  |  |
| 3 rd Quarter | $\underline{72}$ | 64 | $\underline{5}$ | $\underline{5}$ |  |  | 74 | 66 | $\underline{4}$ | $\underline{4}$ |  |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 70 | 62 | 26 | 22 |  |  | 72 | 65 | 26 | 23 |  |  |
| October | 75 | 66 | 16 | 12 |  |  | 76 | 68 | 16 | 12 |  |  |
| November | 84 | 69 | 17 | 12 |  |  | 85 | 70 | 17 | 12 |  |  |
| December | 78 | 68 | 21 | 17 |  |  | 79 | 70 | 21 | 17 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 79 | 68 | $\underline{18}$ | 14 |  |  | $\underline{80}$ | 69 | $\underline{18}$ | 14 |  |  |
| $2{ }^{\text {nd }}$ Semester | 76 | 66 | 12 | 10 |  |  | 77 | 68 | 12 | 9 |  |  |
| Year | 73 | 64 | 24 | 20 |  |  | 74 | 66 | 24 | 20 |  |  |

[^9]Table 11:- Employment in large ${ }^{1}$ establishments of the Tourism Industry as at end of March, 2016-2020

| Activities | Year | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food Service | 3,546 | 3,416 | 3,539 | 3,714 |  |
| Hotels | 23,639 | 24,194 | 24,312 | 2,850 |  |
| Travel and Other Services ${ }^{3}$ | 3,755 | 3,664 | 3,604 | 24,599 |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 0 , 9 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 2 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 4 5 5}$ | 3,514 | $\mathbf{3 1 , 8 2 7}$ |

[^10]
## 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

Survey questionnaires are emailed to all hotels at the end of every month to collect data on room/bed nights available and rented during the month for the calculation of room and bed occupancy rates. Non-responses are contacted by phone.

## 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
(ii) Quarterly Economic and Social Indicators on International Travel and Tourism (with a lag of seven weeks)
(iii) Yearly Digest of International Travel and Tourism
(iv) Yearly Handbook of statistical data on tourism
(v) Report of the Survey of Inbound Tourism (last publication- Year 2018)

## 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.

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


[^0]:    Source: Ministry of Tourism, Republic of Maldives; Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority; Seychelles

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

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

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

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional $\quad{ }^{2}$ Commonwealth of Independent States $\quad{ }^{3}$ Indian Ocean Commission

[^5]:    Provisional

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Refers to hotels in the island of Mauritius which were operational and excluding hotels not operational because of renovation works
    ${ }^{2}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{3}$ Excluding hotels used as quarantine centres

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ For the periods March 2020 to end of September 2020 and March 2021 to June 2021, occupancy rate excludes number of nights spent in hotels which were used as quarantine centres

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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

