# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL \& TOURISM $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2001 

## 1. Passenger Traffic

(i) Total Passenger Traffic

During the first quarter of 2001, a total of 219,000 arrivals were registered against 233,900 departures, i.e. an excess of 14,900 departures over arrivals. Compared to the same period of year 2000, these figures represent a slight decrease (less than $1 \%$ ) in arrivals and an increase of $2 \%$ in departures. Movements by sea accounted for $4 \%$ of both arrivals and departures. Further details on monthly trends are given in Table 1.

Total arrivals by air included 2,090 "excursionists", i.e. passengers arriving and leaving on the same day. More than a third(700) of these excursionists, came from Reunion Island while 340 ( $16 \%$ ) came from France. Total arrivals by sea also included 4,770 "cruise excursionists" ( 2,980 passengers and 1,790 crews) aboard 7 cruise ships which visited our port during the first three months of 2001.

## (ii) Mauritian Residents

The number of Mauritian residents travelling abroad during the first quarter of 2001 went down by $1 \%$ to stand at 37,760 compared to 38,140 for the same period of previous year. The following changes were observed in the number of Mauritians visiting the major destinations: India ( $+23 \%$ ), Malagasy Republic ( $+12 \%$ ), Republic of South Africa ( $+4 \%$ ), United Kingdom ( $+3 \%$ ), Reunion Island ( $+0.4 \%$ ), France ( $-3 \%$ ), Saudi Arabia ( $-8 \%$ ), Singapore ( $-11 \%$ ) and Australia ( $-19 \%$ ). Table 2 shows a more detailed distribution of countries visited.

## (iii) Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals during the first quarter, increased by around $2 \%$, from 167,690 in 2000 to 170,530 in 2001. This was attributable mainly to growths from some major generating countries such as France, United Kingdom, and Germany. Further details on tourist arrivals are given in Tables 3 to 6 .

Around $92 \%$ of the tourists came mainly for holidays while $3 \%$ were on
business/conference trips, and another 3\% were in transit (Table 4).

Total arrivals from Europe, which accounts for 69\% of total tourist arrivals, increased by $2 \%$ to 117,730 during the first quarter of 2001 against 115,270 in the corresponding quarter of 2000. Arrivals from France, our leading market, increased slightly by $0.5 \%$ to reach a figure of 56,320 at the end of March 2001. Growths were also noted in arrivals from the other major generating countries, namely United Kingdom(+15\%) and Germany (+6\%) while arrivals from Italy went down by 5\%. Trends among the other countries were as follows: Sweden (+16\%), Netherlands (+5\%), Belgium (+1\%), Spain (-2\%), Switzerland (-6\%) and Austria (-9\%),.

For the first quarter of 2001, arrivals from Africa, with a share of $24 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, decreased by $3 \%$ to 40,650 . This was mainly the result of declines in arrivals from the major generating countries like Reunion Island (-4\%) and Republic of South Africa $(-1 \%)$. Changes in arrivals from other African countries were as follows: Seychelles ( $+21 \%$ ), Zimbabwe ( $+7 \%$ ) , Comoros ( $+5 \%$ ), Kenya ( $+3 \%$ ) and Malagasy Republic( $-17 \%$ ).

Tourist arrivals from the Asian market grew by $15 \%$ for the period under review and constituted 5\% of total tourist arrivals. Arrivals from India, our major source on this continent, went up by $22 \%$ to attain 3,550 . The performance of other Asian countries was as follows: Hong Kong ( $+67 \%$ ), People's Republic of China (+65\%), Malaysia ( $+48 \%$ ), Japan $(-31 \%)$ and Singapore ( $-30 \%$ ).

Arrivals from Oceania increased by $25 \%$, mostly influenced by a $24 \%$ rise in arrivals from Australia.

An increase of $33 \%$ was noted in arrivals from America. This was the result of growths from USA ( $+28 \%$ ), Canada ( $+25 \%$ ) and other American countries ( $+43 \%$ ).

## 2. Tourist Nights

Total tourist nights spent in the country during the first quarter of 2001 is estimated at 1.68 million, representing an increase of $2 \%$ over the same period of the preceding year.

## 3. Hotel Statistics

At the end of March 2001, there was a total of 95 registered hotels in operation. The total room capacity for these registered hotels was 8,670 with 17,800 bedplaces (Table 7). The room occupancy rate for all hotels for the first three months of 2001 averaged $71 \%$ while the bed occupancy rate was $62 \%$ (Table 8).
"Large" hotels, i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms, numbered 34 ( $36 \%$ of all registered hotels). These "Large" hotels had a room capacity of 6,330 with 12,840 bedplaces, representing $73 \%$ of total room capacity and $72 \%$ of total bedplaces. The average room occupancy rate for these hotels for the first quarter of 2001 was of the order of $75 \%$ while bed occupancy rate averaged $66 \%$ (Table 8).

## 4. Gross Tourism Receipts

Column 4 of Table 6 shows the evolution of Tourism Receipts. Gross tourism receipts for the first quarter of 2001 is estimated at 4,580 million rupees, i.e. an increase of $15 \%$ over the same period in 2000 . The average receipts per tourist during that period was 26,880 rupees against 23,760 rupees in 2000.

## 5. Employment

According to the Survey of Employment and Earnings, direct employment in travel and tourism establishments employing 10 persons or more stood at 18,570 at the end of March 2000, that is $9 \%$ higher than last year. Of this number, $71 \%$ or 13,270 were engaged in hotels (Table 9).

## 6. Forecast Year 2001

Based on the trend during the first three months of the year and patterns of preceding years, total tourist arrivals for the year 2001 is expected to be in the region of 700,000 , with gross receipts of the order of 15,500 million rupees.

## Central Statistics Office

Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs.
Port Louis

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## Explanatory Notes

## 1. Tourist

A tourist is defined as a non-resident staying for more than 24 hours but less than a year, who is not involved in any gainful occupation in the country during his/her stay.

## 2. Transit

A transit passenger is one who stops over in the country for flight connections to other destinations. There are two types of transit passengers:
Type I: Passengers who do not leave the transit area of the airport or the harbour.

Type II : Passengers who do leave the airport or harbour and stay in the country for more than 24 hours but only for flight connection purposes. Only Type II transit passengers, as defined above, are included in the definition of "Tourists".

## 3. Excursionist or Same-day Visitor

Excursionists are non-resident visitors, other than those who do not leave the airport, who stay in the country for less than 24 hours. They also include passengers as well as crews of cruise ships.

## 4. Tourist Nights

"Tourist nights" means the total number of nights spent in the country by tourists, as defined above, during the period under review.

## 5. Large Hotels

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

CIS denotes the Commonwealth of Independent States, which consists of the states of the former Soviet Union.

Table 1:- Passenger Traffic by month 1999-2001

| Month | 1999 |  | 2000 |  | 2001 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 77,871 | 88,105 | 81,209 | 88,227 | 83,006 | 96,568 |
| February | 57,371 | 59,233 | 66,835 | 68,718 | 62,662 | 63,034 |
| March | 65,278 | 62,785 | 71,630 | 71,610 | 73,365 | 74,278 |
| 1st Quarter | 200,520 | 210,123 | 219,674 | 228,555 | 219,033 | 233,880 |
| April | 58,456 | 63,173 | 74,386 | 72,319 |  |  |
| May | 54,703 | 52,609 | 65,261 | 64,174 |  |  |
| June | 51,604 | 51,034 | 55,850 | 57,364 |  |  |
| 2nd Quarter | 164,763 | $\underline{166,816}$ | 195,497 | 193,857 |  |  |
| 1st Semester | 365,283 | 376,939 | 415,171 | 422,412 |  |  |
| July | 61,520 | 51,412 | 72,579 | 58,928 |  |  |
| August | 76,587 | 80,516 | 80,378 | 88,587 |  |  |
| September | 55,333 | 55,202 | 62,100 | 64,646 |  |  |
| 3 rd Quarter | 193,440 | 187,130 | $\underline{215,057}$ | 212,161 |  |  |
| October | 70,698 | 63,990 | 76,488 | 66,158 |  |  |
| November | 73,541 | 73,674 | 73,915 | 78,612 |  |  |
| December | 74,969 | 62,383 | 84,591 | 66,696 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 219,208 | 200,047 | 234,994 | 211,466 |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 412,648 | 387,177 | 450,051 | 423,627 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 777,931 | 764,116 | 865,222 | 846,039 |  |  |

Table 2 : - Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation,
January - March of 2000 and 2001

| Country of disembarkation | 1st Quarter 2000 | 1st Quarter 2001 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 11,087 | 10,364 | -6.5 |
| Belgium | 378 | 48 | -87.3 |
| France | 4,856 | 4,703 | -3.2 |
| Germany | 403 | 455 | 12.9 |
| Italy | 1,062 | 743 | -30.0 |
| Switzerland | 515 | 481 | -6.6 |
| United Kingdom | 3,812 | 3,918 | 2.8 |
| Other European | 61 | 16 | -73.8 |
| AFRICA | 14,852 | 15,202 | 2.4 |
| Kenya | 177 | 65 | -63.3 |
| Malagasy Republic | 1,525 | 1,712 | 12.3 |
| Reunion | 9,093 | 9,130 | 0.4 |
| Seychelles | 767 | 767 | 0.0 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 2,880 | 2,981 | 3.5 |
| Zimbabwe | 258 | 220 | -14.7 |
| Other African | 152 | 327 | 115.1 |
| ASIA | 10,212 | 10,643 | 4.2 |
| Hong Kong SAR* | 603 | 857 | 42.1 |
| India | 3,417 | 4,216 | 23.4 |
| Malaysia | 1,123 | 979 | -12.8 |
| Singapore | 2,958 | 2,636 | -10.9 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2,107 | 1,934 | -8.2 |
| Other Asian | 4 | 21 | 425.0 |
| OCEANIA | 1,580 | 1,279 | -19.1 |
| Australia | 1,580 | 1,279 | -19.1 |
| Other Oceanian | - | - | - |
| AMERICA | 43 | 34 | -20.9 |
| U.S.A | 6 | 5 | -16.7 |
| Canada | 36 | 29 | -19.4 |
| Other American | 1 | - | - |
| NOT STATED | 362 | 235 | - |
| All Countries | 38,136 | 37,757 | -1.0 |

* Special Administrative Region of China

Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 1999-2001

| Month |  | Number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
| January |  | 59,680 | 62,355 | 65,122 |
| February |  | 41,859 | 50,466 | 49,464 |
| March |  | 50,707 | 54,872 | 55,944 |
|  | $\underline{1 \text { st Quarter }}$ | $\underline{152,246}$ | 167,693 | $\underline{170,530}$ |
| April |  | 41,536 | 56,353 |  |
| May |  | 42,254 | 49,960 |  |
| June |  | 35,910 | 39,885 |  |
|  | 2nd Quarter | 119,700 | 146,198 |  |
|  | 1 st Semester | 271,946 | 313,891 |  |
| July |  | 42,862 | 51,577 |  |
| August |  | 57,321 | 59,731 |  |
| September |  | 41,383 | 47,634 |  |
|  | 3rd Quarter | 141,566 | 158,942 |  |
| October |  | 55,128 | 61,526 |  |
| November |  | 56,584 | 57,334 |  |
| December |  | 52,861 | 64,760 |  |
|  | 4th Quarter | 164,573 | 183,620 |  |
|  | 2nd Semester | 306,139 | 342,562 |  |
|  |  | 578,085 | 656,453 |  |

Table 4 :- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, 1st Quarter 2000 / 2001

| Purpose of visit | 1st Quarter <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | 1st Quarter <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Holiday | 154,584 | 157,012 | 1.6 |
| Business | 5,478 | 5,592 | 2.1 |
| Transit | 4,723 | 5,050 | 6.9 |
| Conference | 776 | 759 | -2.2 |
| Sports | 113 | 171 | 51.3 |
| Other \& Not Stated | 2,019 | 1,946 | -3.6 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 6 7 , 6 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 0 , 5 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 7}$ |

Table 5 : - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, January - March of 2000 and 2001

| Country of residence | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1st } \\ \text { Quarter } 2000 \end{gathered}$ | 2001 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \% \text { Change } \\ 1999 / 2000 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | 1st Quarter |  |
| EUROPE | 115,274 | 40,151 | 38,192 | 39,388 | 117,731 | 2.1 |
| Austria | 2,770 | 710 | 693 | 1,106 | 2,509 | -9.4 |
| Belgium | 2,654 | 805 | 928 | 943 | 2,676 | 0.8 |
| France | 56,035 | 19,921 | 18,081 | 18,314 | 56,316 | 0.5 |
| Germany | 13,432 | 4,694 | 4,643 | 4,937 | 14,274 | 6.3 |
| Italy | 14,192 | 5,369 | 4,171 | 3,963 | 13,503 | -4.9 |
| Netherlands | 1,089 | 295 | 405 | 448 | 1,148 | 5.4 |
| Spain | 1,021 | 276 | 254 | 472 | 1,002 | -1.9 |
| Sweden | 1,798 | 783 | 811 | 484 | 2,078 | 15.6 |
| Switzerland | 5,173 | 1,669 | 1,820 | 1,398 | 4,887 | -5.5 |
| United Kingdom | 12,040 | 3,734 | 4,572 | 5,527 | 13,833 | 14.9 |
| CIS | 785 | 563 | 161 | 149 | 873 | 11.2 |
| Other European | 4,285 | 1,332 | 1,653 | 1,647 | 4,632 | 8.1 |
| AFRICA | 41,894 | 20,952 | 7,157 | 12,539 | 40,648 | -3.0 |
| Comoros | 172 | 61 | 67 | 52 | 180 | 4.7 |
| Kenya | 298 | 65 | 124 | 118 | 307 | 3.0 |
| Malagasy Rep. | 1,725 | 465 | 475 | 486 | 1,426 | -17.3 |
| Reunion | 26,189 | 15,631 | 2,650 | 6,795 | 25,076 | -4.2 |
| Seychelles | 1,367 | 475 | 488 | 687 | 1,650 | 20.7 |
| S/ Africa Rep. of | 10,442 | 3,645 | 2,839 | 3,868 | 10,352 | -0.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 517 | 209 | 148 | 194 | 551 | 6.6 |
| Other African | 1,184 | 401 | 366 | 339 | 1,106 | -77.3 |
| ASIA | 6,960 | 2,435 | 2,847 | 2,697 | 7,979 | 14.6 |
| Hong Kong SAR* | 260 | 243 | 94 | 97 | 434 | 66.9 |
| India | 2,915 | 894 | 1,439 | 1,213 | 3,546 | 21.6 |
| Japan | 586 | 187 | 96 | 123 | 406 | -30.7 |
| Malaysia | 457 | 100 | 320 | 255 | 675 | 47.7 |
| P. Rep. of China | 458 | 227 | 230 | 297 | 754 | 64.6 |
| Singapore | 1,019 | 321 | 208 | 182 | 711 | -30.2 |
| Other Asian | 1,265 | 463 | 460 | 530 | 1,453 | 14.9 |
| OCEANIA | 1,532 | 684 | 566 | 668 | 1,918 | 25.2 |
| Australia | 1,436 | 618 | 531 | 632 | 1,781 | 24.0 |
| Other Oceanian | 96 | 66 | 35 | 36 | 137 | 42.7 |
| AMERICA | 1,674 | 888 | 688 | 646 | 2,222 | 32.7 |
| USA | 732 | 264 | 336 | 336 | 936 | 27.9 |
| Canada | 342 | 183 | 111 | 132 | 426 | 24.6 |
| Other American | 600 | 441 | 241 | 178 | 860 | 43.3 |
| OTHER \& N.STATED | 359 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 32 | -91.1 |
| All Countries | 167,693 | 65,122 | 49,464 | 55,944 | 170,530 | 1.7 |

[^0]Chart 1 - Tourist Arrivals from Top Ten Markets, January - March of 2000 and 2001


Table 6 :- Selected Tourism Statistics, 1998-2001

| Year |  | Tourist arrivals (Number) | Tourist nights <br> (000) | Tourism receipts ${ }^{1}$ (Rs million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1998 |  | 558,195 | 5,568 | 11,890 |
| 1999 |  | 578,085 | 5,729 | 13,668 |
| 2000 |  | 656,453 | 6,500 | 14,234 |
| 1999 | 1st Qr. | 152,246 | 1,510 | 3,543 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 119,700 | 1,190 | 2,898 |
|  | 1st Semester | 271,946 | 2,700 | 6,441 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 141,566 | 1,400 | 3,300 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 164,573 | 1,629 | 3,927 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 306,139 | 3,029 | 7,227 |
| 2000 | 1st Qr. | 167,693 | 1,650 | 3,985 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 146,198 | 1,450 | 3,132 |
|  | 1st Semester | 313,891 | 3,100 * | 7,117 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 158,942 | 1,580 | 3,085 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 183,620 | 1,820 | 4,032 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 342,562 | 3,400 * | 7,117 |
| 2001 | 1st Qr. | 170,530 | 1,680 * | 4,584 * |

* Provisional

1 Source: Bank of Mauritius
Table 7:- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 1998-2001

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| 1998 |  | 90 | 7,267 | 14,995 |
| 1999 |  | 92 | 8,255 | 16,947 |
| 2000 |  | 95 | 8,657 | 17,776 |
| 1999 | 1st Qr. | 90 | 7,426 | 15,289 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 89 | 7,365 | 15,167 |
| 2000 | 3rd Qr. | 91 | 7,903 | 16,243 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 92 | 8,255 | 16,947 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 92 | 8,269 | 16,975 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 92 | 8,307 | 17,048 |
|  | 3 rd Qr. | 93 | 8,388 | 17,238 |
| 2001 | 4th Qr. | 95 | 8,657 | 17,776 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 95 | 8,667 | 17,796 |

Table 8 :- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 1999-2001

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999 |  | 2000 |  | 2001* |  | 1999 |  | 2000 |  | 2001* |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 79 | 69 | 73 | 64 | 74 | 65 | 83 | 74 | 75 | 67 | 78 | 69 |
| February | 73 | 64 | 73 | 64 | 67 | 59 | 77 | 68 | 77 | 68 | 70 | 63 |
| March | 71 | 62 | 71 | 62 | 68 | 60 | 76 | 67 | 72 | 64 | 72 | 64 |
| 1st Quarter | 75 | 65 | 72 | $\underline{63}$ | 71 | 62 | 79 | 70 | 75 | 66 | 75 | 66 |
| April | 68 | 59 | 73 | 64 |  |  | 74 | 65 | 77 | 68 |  |  |
| May | 67 | 59 | 67 | 58 |  |  | 73 | 64 | 71 | 63 |  |  |
| June | 60 | 52 | 58 | 51 |  |  | 64 | 56 | 62 | 55 |  |  |
| 2 nd Quarter | 65 | 57 | $\underline{66}$ | $\underline{58}$ |  |  | 70 | $\underline{62}$ | 70 | $\underline{62}$ |  |  |
| 1 st Semester | 70 | 61 | 69 | 61 |  |  | 75 | 66 | 72 | 64 |  |  |
| July | 65 | 57 | 61 | 53 |  |  | 70 | 62 | 64 | 57 |  |  |
| August | 73 | 63 | 71 | 62 |  |  | 74 | 66 | 73 | 65 |  |  |
| September | 73 | 64 | 73 | 64 |  |  | 77 | 68 | 76 | 67 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | 70 | 61 | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{60}$ |  |  | 74 | 65 | 71 | $\underline{63}$ |  |  |
| October | 77 | 68 | 77 | 67 |  |  | 83 | 73 | 79 | 70 |  |  |
| November | 83 | 73 | 80 | 70 |  |  | 88 | 78 | 83 | 74 |  |  |
| December | 61 | 54 | 69 | 60 |  |  | 62 | 55 | 71 | 63 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 74 | $\underline{64}$ | 75 | $\underline{66}$ |  |  | $\underline{77}$ | $\underline{68}$ | 78 | $\underline{69}$ |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 72 | 63 | 72 | 63 |  |  | 75 | 67 | 74 | 66 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 71 | 62 | 70 | 62 |  |  | 75 | 67 | 73 | 65 |  |  |

Table 9 :- Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 1996-2000

| Year <br> Establishments | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Restaurants | 1,154 | 1,118 | 1,389 | 1,288 | 1,134 |
| Hotels | 9,666 | 10,575 | 11,177 | 11,715 | 13,267 |
| Travel and Tourism | 3,596 | 3,732 | 3,924 | 4,108 | 4,170 |
| Total | 14,416 | 15,425 | 16,490 | 17,111 | 18,571 |

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large Establishments (March 2000).
Note: The above figures refer to large establishments only (i.e employing 10 or more persons)


[^0]:    * Special Administrative Region of China

