## I NTERNATI ONAL TRAVEL \& TOURI SM

J anuary to September 2005

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# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL \& TOURISM <br> January to September 2005 

## 1. Passenger Traffic

### 1.1 Total Passenger Traffic

Passenger traffic for the period January to September 2005 totalled 1,412,181 made up of 699,262 arrivals and 712,919 departures. Compared to the same period of 2004, these figures represent increases of $5.0 \%$ in arrivals and $6.4 \%$ in departures. Movements by sea accounted for $2.8 \%$ of arrivals and $3.0 \%$ of departures. Table 1 shows monthly details of passenger traffic.

### 1.2 Excursionists

Total arrivals by air included 7,835 "excursionists", i.e. visitors arriving and leaving on the same day. Of these excursionists, 2,315 (29.5\%) came from Reunion Island while 2,155 (27.5\%) came from France. Total arrivals by sea included 8,109 "cruise excursionists" ( 4,420 passengers and 3,689 crews) aboard 15 cruise ships which visited our port during the first nine months of 2005.

### 1.3 Mauritian Residents

During the period under review, the number of Mauritian residents travelling abroad went up by $2.3 \%$ from 135,873 in 2004 to 138,967 in 2005 and accounted for $19.5 \%$ of total departures. The following trends were recorded in the number of Mauritians visiting the major destinations: Malagasy Republic (+43.6\%), Hong Kong (+31.3\%), Singapore (+22.8\%), Australia (+7.1\%), United Kingdom (+2.6\%), Republic of South Africa (+1.9\%), France (-1.5\%), India ( $-3.4 \%$ ) and Reunion Island ( $-4.3 \%$ ). Table 2 shows a more detailed distribution of countries visited.

### 1.4 Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals grew by 5.1\% from 503,294 for the first nine months of 2004 to 528,752 in the corresponding period of 2005. Further details are given in Tables 3 to 6 .

Around $90 \%$ of the tourists came mainly for holidays while $4.2 \%$ were on business/conference trips, and another $3.7 \%$ were in transit (Table 4).

Arrivals from Europe, which accounted for 65\% of total tourist arrivals, grew by 4.5\% to 343,416 during the first nine months of 2005 compared to 328,643 in the same period of 2004. Arrivals from France, our leading market, representing $28 \%$ of total tourist arrivals and $43 \%$ of the European market, increased by $5.0 \%$ to attain 148,012 during this period. Growths were also noted in arrivals from the other major generating countries: United Kingdom (+3.3\%) and Germany (+7.1\%). On the other hand, a decline of $4.0 \%$ was recorded in arrivals from Italy. Trends among the other European countries were as follows: CIS (+21.9\%), Spain $(+12.1 \%)$, Belgium (+3.2\%), Netherlands (+1.5\%), Austria (+0.9\%), Switzerland (-5.3\%) and Sweden (-12.8\%).

For the period under review, arrivals from Africa, with a share of $25 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, registered an increase of $4.3 \%$ to reach 131,638 . With regards to performance of the major markets of the region, arrivals from the Republic of South Africa increased by $7.8 \%$ and those from Reunion Island by $3.8 \%$. Changes in arrivals from other African countries were as follows: Seychelles (+27.4\%), Comoros (+23.9\%), Zimbabwe (-2.0\%), Malagasy Republic (-13.3\%) and Kenya (-19.4\%).

Tourist arrivals from the Asian market, which constituted 7\% of the total, were up by 10.4\% during the reference period. Arrivals from India, our major source on this continent, expanded by $23.9 \%$ to reach 22,035 . The performance of other Asian countries was as follows: People's Republic of China (+8.3\%), Japan (-7.4\%), United Arab Emirates (-20.0\%), Malaysia (-21.6\%), Singapore (-21.6\%) and Hong Kong (-41.4\%).

Arrivals from Oceania went up by $16.2 \%$ to 10,126 , due to increases in arrivals of 15.1\% from Australia and 33.8\% from the other Oceanian countries.

Arrivals from the continent of America rose by $2.0 \%$ to reach 6,253. This was mainly attributed to increases of 9.5\% from USA and 1.1\% from "Other American" countries, partly offset by a fall of 11.4\% in arrivals from Canada.

## 2. Tourist Nights

The number of nights spent by tourists during the period January to September 2005 is estimated at around 5.2 million, representing an increase of $5.1 \%$ over the same period of 2004 (Table 6).

## 3. Hotel Statistics

At the end of September 2005, there was a total of 98 registered hotels in operation. Owing to renovation, three hotels were not operational. The total room capacity for these registered hotels in operation was 10,447 with 20,973 bed places (Table 7). The room occupancy rate for all hotels for the first nine months of 2005 averaged $60 \%$ while the bed occupancy rate was $54 \%$ (Table 8).
"Large" hotels, i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms, numbered 42 ( $41 \%$ of all registered hotels). These "Large" hotels had a room capacity of 7,982 with 16,029 bedplaces, representing $76.4 \%$ of both total room capacity and total bed places. The average room occupancy rate for these hotels for the first nine months of 2005 was of the order of $62 \%$, while bed occupancy rate averaged $56 \%$ (Table 8).

## 4. Gross Tourism Receipts

Data from the Bank of Mauritius indicate that gross tourism receipts for the period January to September of 2005 were of the order of Rs 18,012 million, $6.9 \%$ higher when compared to Rs 16,847 million for the corresponding period of 2004.

## 5. Employment

According to the Survey of Employment and Earnings, direct employment in travel and tourism establishments employing 10 persons or more, stood at 25,377 at the end of March 2005, that is $12.2 \%$ higher than last year. Of this number, $76 \%$ or 19,226 were engaged in hotels (Table 9).
6. Forecast Year 2005

On the basis of most recent information obtained from major stakeholders of the tourist industry, the forecast of tourist arrivals for 2005 is maintained at 755,000 i.e $5.0 \%$ higher than the figure of 718,861 registered in 2004. According to the Bank of Mauritius, tourism receipts for the year 2005 will be around Rs 26,426 million (+12.7\%).

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## DEFINITION AND 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. Occupancy rate

The room/bed occupancy rate is the ratio of room/bed nights rented to the total number of room/bed nights available.
$=\frac{\text { Total number of room/bed nights rented }}{\text { T } 100}$
Total number of room/bed nights available

## 7. CIS

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

Table 1:- Passenger Traffic ${ }^{1}$ by month, 2003-2005

| Month | 2003 |  | 2004 |  | 2005 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 82,764 | 101,301 | 86,669 | 106,951 | 93,809 | 110,249 |
| February | 66,756 | 62,720 | 69,256 | 63,267 | 71,350 | 69,084 |
| March | 84,501 | 87,275 | 82,050 | 78,071 | 85,353 | 85,395 |
| 1st Quarter | 234,021 | 251,296 | 237,975 | 248,289 | 250,512 | 264,728 |
| April | 70,795 | 65,828 | 72,901 | 66,782 | 71,302 | 73,753 |
| May | 68,044 | 71,992 | 69,183 | 71,206 | 73,111 | 75,814 |
| June | 57,261 | 55,374 | 54,924 | 56,167 | 61,487 | 55,736 |
| 2nd Quarter | 196,100 | 193,194 | 197,008 | 194,155 | 205,900 | 205,303 |
| 1st Semester | 430,121 | 444,490 | 434,983 | 442,444 | 456,412 | 470,031 |
| July | 77,754 | 62,785 | 84,223 | 68,707 | 88,752 | 73,586 |
| August | 76,492 | 88,513 | 77,716 | 88,594 | 83,314 | 94,535 |
| September | 66,150 | 65,894 | 69,018 | 70,521 | 70,784 | 74,767 |
| 3rd Quarter | 220,396 | 217,192 | 230,957 | 227,822 | 242,850 | 242,888 |
| Jan. to Sep. | 650,517 | 661,682 | 665,940 | 670,266 | 699,262 | 712,919 |
| October | 80,491 | 75,517 | 87,848 | 81,795 |  |  |
| November | 77,614 | 70,212 | 83,404 | 83,236 |  |  |
| December | 96,368 | 76,779 | 102,523 | 83,163 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 254,473 | 222,508 | 273,775 | 248,194 |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 474,869 | 439,700 | 504,732 | 476,016 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 904,990 | 884,190 | 939,715 | 918,460 |  |  |

[^0]Table 2 : - Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation, January - September 2004 and 2005

| Country of disembarkation | Jan - Sep 2004 | Jan - Sep 2005 | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| EUROPE | $\mathbf{5 4 , 3 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 , 7 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 . 1}$ |
| Belgium | 196 | 20 | -89.8 |
| France | 22,423 | 22,093 | -1.5 |
| Germany | 2,681 | 1,762 | -34.3 |
| Italy | 2,743 | 3,106 | 13.2 |
| Switzerland | 1,616 | 1,248 | -22.8 |
| United Kingdom | 24,504 | 25,146 | 2.6 |
| Other European | 219 | 402 | 83.6 |
| AFRICA | $\mathbf{4 1 , 1 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 , 2 9 3}$ | 2.8 |
| Kenya | 1,338 | 38 | -97.2 |
| Malagasy Republic | 4,163 | 5,976 | 43.6 |
| Reunion | 23,267 | 22,260 | -4.3 |
| Seychelles | 2,161 | 3,732 | 72.7 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 9,770 | 9,958 | 1.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 359 | 302 | -15.9 |
| Other African | 76 | 27 | -64.5 |
| ASIA | $\mathbf{3 5 , 0 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 , 4 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 7}$ |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{1}$ | 5,662 | 7,436 | 31.3 |
| India | 13,242 | 12,791 | -3.4 |
| Malaysia | 2,011 | 623 | -69.0 |
| Singapore | 5,595 | 6,869 | 22.8 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,770 | 1,451 | -18.0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 6,755 | 8,147 | 20.6 |
| Other Asian | 18 | 97 | 438.9 |
| OCEANIA | $\mathbf{4 , 8 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 2 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 2}$ |
| Australia | $\mathbf{4 , 8 6 0}$ | 5,206 | 7.1 |
| Other Oceanian | - | 2 | - |
| AMERICA | $\mathbf{6 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 4}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 . 5}$ |
| U.S.A | 9 | 11.1 |  |
| Canada | 56 | 53 | $\mathbf{- 5 . 4}$ |
| Other American | $\mathbf{3 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | - |
| NOT STATED | $\mathbf{1 3 5 , 8 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 4 4 . 3}$ |
| All Countries | $\mathbf{1 3 8 , 9 6 7}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathbf{2 . 3}$ |

[^1]Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 2003-2005

| Month |  | Number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2003 | 2004 | $2005{ }^{1}$ |
| January |  | 64,762 | 66,543 | 73,053 |
| February |  | 53,647 | 54,104 | 56,367 |
| March |  | 63,129 | 63,631 | 67,931 |
|  | 1st Quarter | 181,538 | 184,278 | 197,351 |
| April |  | 57,217 | 55,599 | 52,971 |
| May |  | 54,710 | 53,974 | 55,995 |
| June |  | 41,841 | 38,826 | 42,994 |
|  | 2nd Quarter | 153,768 | 148,399 | 151,960 |
|  | 1st Semester | 335,306 | 332,677 | 349,311 |
| July |  | 58,403 | 62,173 | 65,462 |
| August |  | 56,844 | 55,342 | 60,746 |
| September |  | 50,293 | 53,102 | 53,233 |
|  | 3rd Quarter | 165,540 | 170,617 | 179,441 |
|  | Jan. to Sep. | 500,846 | 503,294 | 528,752 |
| October |  | 64,917 | 70,793 |  |
| November |  | 61,984 | 66,960 |  |
| December |  | 74,271 | 77,814 |  |
|  | 4th Quarter | 201,172 | 215,567 |  |
|  | 2nd Semester | 366,712 | 386,184 |  |
| Whole Year |  | 702,018 | 718,861 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional
Table 4 :- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, January - September 2004 and 2005

| Purpose of visit | Jan - Sep 2004 | Jan - Sep 2005 | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Holiday | 454,797 | 477,608 | 5.0 |
| Business | 18,694 | 18,151 | -2.9 |
| Transit | 18,194 | 20,043 | 10.2 |
| Conference | 4,195 | 4,191 | -0.1 |
| Sports | 1,001 | 1,049 | 4.8 |
| Other \& Not Stated | 6,413 | 7,710 | 20.2 |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 0 3 , 2 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 8 , 7 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 1}$ |

Table 5 : - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, January - September 2004 and 2005

| Country of residence | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan - Sep } \\ 2004 \end{gathered}$ | $2005{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { \% Change } \\ \text { Jan-Sep } 2004 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan-Sep } 2005 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Jan - Sep |  |
| EUROPE | 328,643 | 46,047 | 42,889 | 45,215 | 36,135 | 35,039 | 25,947 | 39,213 | 37,783 | 35,148 | 343,416 | 4.5 |
| Austria | 7,010 | 1,161 | 1,111 | 932 | 646 | 877 | 381 | 686 | 566 | 714 | 7,074 | 0.9 |
| Belgium | 5,791 | 674 | 534 | 834 | 453 | 729 | 660 | 895 | 520 | 678 | 5,977 | 3.2 |
| France | 140,936 | 22,470 | 20,050 | 20,463 | 17,333 | 14,478 | 9,600 | 17,600 | 15,027 | 10,991 | 148,012 | 5.0 |
| Germany | 36,180 | 4,857 | 4,267 | 5,447 | 4,112 | 4,577 | 2,871 | 3,642 | 4,260 | 4,716 | 38,749 | 7.1 |
| Italy | 30,971 | 4,844 | 3,840 | 3,892 | 2,925 | 2,834 | 2,023 | 2,148 | 4,112 | 3,123 | 29,741 | -4.0 |
| Netherlands | 3,439 | 279 | 335 | 375 | 331 | 506 | 255 | 518 | 409 | 484 | 3,492 | 1.5 |
| Spain | 6,334 | 476 | 753 | 721 | 475 | 647 | 859 | 744 | 1,180 | 1,245 | 7,100 | 12.1 |
| Sweden | 2,831 | 547 | 648 | 470 | 163 | 124 | 148 | 147 | 84 | 138 | 2,469 | -12.8 |
| Switzerland | 9,859 | 1,417 | 1,329 | 1,230 | 1,342 | 711 | 479 | 1,170 | 497 | 1,165 | 9,340 | -5.3 |
| United Kingdom | 65,946 | 5,212 | 6,000 | 7,841 | 6,686 | 7,745 | 6,837 | 9,322 | 9,001 | 9,454 | 68,098 | 3.3 |
| CIS ${ }^{2}$ | 3,071 | 1,022 | 396 | 427 | 422 | 409 | 181 | 216 | 291 | 379 | 3,743 | 21.9 |
| Other European | 16,275 | 3,088 | 3,626 | 2,583 | 1,247 | 1,402 | 1,653 | 2,125 | 1,836 | 2,061 | 19,621 | 20.6 |
| AFRICA | 126,167 | 21,563 | 8,089 | 17,845 | 12,078 | 14,145 | 9,519 | 19,373 | 16,932 | 12,094 | 131,638 | 4.3 |
| Comoros | 711 | 98 | 56 | 74 | 107 | 110 | 87 | 103 | 122 | 124 | 881 | 23.9 |
| Kenya | 1,182 | 77 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 95 | 79 | 122 | 165 | 115 | 953 | -19.4 |
| Malagasy Rep. | 6,207 | 615 | 699 | 562 | 611 | 522 | 496 | 592 | 814 | 468 | 5,379 | -13.3 |
| Reunion | 68,498 | 15,872 | 3,072 | 9,817 | 4,499 | 8,717 | 3,088 | 12,885 | 9,587 | 3,535 | 71,072 | 3.8 |
| Seychelles | 5,381 | 527 | 517 | 598 | 934 | 822 | 856 | 857 | 954 | 791 | 6,856 | 27.4 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 37,872 | 3,841 | 3,095 | 5,982 | 4,931 | 3,320 | 4,493 | 4,237 | 4,334 | 6,595 | 40,828 | 7.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 1,736 | 138 | 139 | 222 | 307 | 147 | 116 | 168 | 305 | 159 | 1,701 | -2.0 |
| Other African | 4,580 | 395 | 414 | 487 | 589 | 412 | 304 | 409 | 651 | 307 | 3,968 | -13.4 |

Table 5 (contd.) : - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, January - September 2004 and 2005

| Country of residence | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan - Sep } \\ 2004 \end{gathered}$ | $2005{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% ChangeJan-Sep 2004toJan-Sep 2005 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Jan - Sep |  |
| ASIA | 33,357 | 3,276 | 4,092 | 3,250 | 3,024 | 5,142 | 5,548 | 4,584 | 4,074 | 3,846 | 36,836 | 10.4 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 696 | 39 | 90 | 58 | 31 | 23 | 42 | 51 | 46 | 28 | 408 | -41.4 |
| India | 17,786 | 1,756 | 2,282 | 1,882 | 1,904 | 3,815 | 3,614 | 2,452 | 2,066 | 2,264 | 22,035 | 23.9 |
| Japan | 1,320 | 140 | 243 | 139 | 97 | 78 | 77 | 132 | 161 | 155 | 1,222 | -7.4 |
| Malaysia | 1,361 | 80 | 124 | 133 | 67 | 123 | 176 | 119 | 158 | 87 | 1,067 | -21.6 |
| P. Rep. of China | 3,849 | 439 | 696 | 412 | 322 | 329 | 535 | 566 | 439 | 429 | 4,167 | 8.3 |
| Singapore | 1,654 | 73 | 106 | 129 | 102 | 205 | 265 | 144 | 121 | 151 | 1,296 | -21.6 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1,463 | 110 | 53 | 96 | 81 | 160 | 202 | 208 | 189 | 72 | 1,171 | -20.0 |
| Other Asian | 5,228 | 639 | 498 | 401 | 420 | 409 | 637 | 912 | 894 | 660 | 5,470 | 4.6 |
| OCEANIA | 8,715 | 1,052 | 651 | 909 | 1,005 | 951 | 1,247 | 1,431 | 1,278 | 1,602 | 10,126 | 16.2 |
| Australia | 8,194 | 860 | 622 | 878 | 951 | 888 | 1,170 | 1,339 | 1,221 | 1,500 | 9,429 | 15.1 |
| Other Oceanian | 521 | 192 | 29 | 31 | 54 | 63 | 77 | 92 | 57 | 102 | 697 | 33.8 |
| AMERICA | 6,131 | 1,083 | 622 | 685 | 634 | 654 | 689 | 799 | 609 | 478 | 6,253 | 2.0 |
| USA | 3,139 | 510 | 306 | 429 | 400 | 363 | 388 | 424 | 371 | 246 | 3,437 | 9.5 |
| Canada | 1,664 | 165 | 171 | 154 | 115 | 171 | 192 | 243 | 161 | 102 | 1,474 | -11.4 |
| Other American | 1,328 | 408 | 145 | 102 | 119 | 120 | 109 | 132 | 77 | 130 | 1,342 | 1.1 |
| OTHER \& N.STATED | 281 | 32 | 24 | 27 | 95 | 64 | 44 | 62 | 70 | 65 | 483 | 71.9 |
| All Countries | 503,294 | 73,053 | 56,367 | 67,931 | 52,971 | 55,995 | 42,994 | 65,462 | 60,746 | 53,233 | 528,752 | 5.1 |

[^2]Chart 1 - Monthly Tourist Arrivals, January - September 2004 and 2005


Chart 2 - Tourist Arrivals from Top Ten Markets, January - September 2004 and 2005


Table 6 :- Selected Tourism Statistics, 2002-2005

| Year |  | Tourist arrivals (Number) | Tourist nights (000) | Tourism receipts ${ }^{1}$ (Rs million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2002 |  | 681,648 | 6,769 | 18,328 |
| 2003 |  | 702,018 | 6,952 | 19,415 |
| 2004 |  | 718,861 | 7,119 | 23,448 |
| 2003 | 1st Qr. | 181,538 | 1,785 | 4,705 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 153,768 | 1,527 | 4,251 |
|  | 1st Semester | 335,306 | 3,312 | 8,956 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 165,540 | 1,640 | 4,286 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 201,172 | 2,000 | 6,173 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 366,712 | 3,640 | 10,459 |
| 2004 | 1st Qr. | 184,278 | 1,815 | 6,487 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 148,399 | 1,474 | 5,448 |
|  | 1st Semester | 332,677 | 3,289 | 11,935 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 170,617 | 1,690 | 4,912 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 215,567 | 2,140 | 6,601 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 386,184 | 3,830 | 11,513 |
| $2005{ }^{2}$ | 1st Qr. | 197,351 | 1,945 | 7,076 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 151,960 | 1,510 | 5,508 |
|  | 1st Semester | 349,311 | 3,455 | 12,584 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 179,441 | 1,780 | 5,428 |

${ }^{1}$ Source: Bank of Mauritius
${ }^{2}$ Provisional
Table 7:- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2002-2005

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2002 \\ & 2003 \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ |  | 95 | 9,623 | 19,597 |
|  |  | 97 | 9,647 | 19,727 |
|  |  | 103 | 10,640 | 21,355 |
| 2003 | 1st Qr. | 96 | 9,638 | 19,671 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 94 | 9,574 | 19,515 |
|  | 3 rd Qr. | 96 | 9,425 | 19,249 |
| 2004 | 4th Qr. | 97 | 9,647 | 19,727 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 94 | 9,563 | 19,527 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 97 | 9,944 | 20,295 |
| $2005{ }^{1}$ | 3 rd Qr. | 98 | 10,008 | 20,115 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 103 | 10,640 | 21,355 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 100 | 10,571 | 21,239 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 97 | 10,224 | 20,545 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | $98{ }^{2}$ | 10,447 | 20,973 |

[^3]Table 8 :- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2003-2005

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2003 |  | 2004 |  | $2005{ }^{1}$ |  | 2003 |  | 2004 |  | $2005{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 68 | 59 | 69 | 61 | 73 | 66 | 69 | 61 | 72 | 64 | 77 | 69 |
| February | 66 | 58 | 64 | 57 | 65 | 59 | 69 | 61 | 68 | 60 | 70 | 63 |
| March | 63 | 56 | 66 | 58 | 64 | 57 | 66 | 58 | 70 | 62 | 68 | 61 |
| 1st Quarter | 66 | 58 | $\underline{67}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{68}$ | 61 | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{60}$ | 70 | $\underline{62}$ | 72 | $\underline{64}$ |
| April | 63 | 55 | 63 | 56 | 56 | 50 | 67 | 59 | 67 | 59 | 59 | 53 |
| May | 62 | 55 | 59 | 52 | 55 | 49 | 64 | 56 | 62 | 55 | 58 | 52 |
| June | 49 | 43 | 47 | 41 | 45 | 40 | 50 | 44 | 48 | 43 | 45 | 41 |
| 2nd Quarter | 58 | 51 | 56 | 50 | $\underline{53}$ | 48 | $\underline{60}$ | $\underline{53}$ | $\underline{59}$ | 52 | 55 | $\underline{49}$ |
| 1st Semester | 62 | 54 | 61 | 54 | 60 | 53 | 64 | 57 | 64 | 57 | 62 | 56 |
| July | 53 | 47 | 52 | 47 | 54 | 49 | 54 | 48 | 55 | 49 | 56 | 50 |
| August | 61 | 54 | 58 | 52 | 64 | 57 | 64 | 56 | 62 | 56 | 67 | 60 |
| September | 63 | 55 | 64 | 57 | 63 | 57 | 67 | 59 | 69 | 62 | 67 | 60 |
| 3 3rd Quarter | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ | $\underline{58}$ | $\underline{52}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{55}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{57}$ |
| Jan. to Sep. | 61 | 54 | 60 | 53 | 60 | 54 | 63 | 56 | 64 | 56 | 62 | 56 |
| October | 68 | 60 | 70 | 63 |  |  | 72 | 64 | 75 | 67 |  |  |
| November | 70 | 61 | 74 | 66 |  |  | 74 | 65 | 78 | 70 |  |  |
| December | 68 | 60 | 68 | 61 |  |  | 70 | 62 | 72 | 64 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{70}$ | 63 |  |  | $\underline{72}$ | 64 | $\underline{75}$ | 67 |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 64 | 56 | 64 | 58 |  |  | 67 | 59 | 68 | 62 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 63 | 55 | 63 | 56 |  |  | 66 | 58 | 66 | 59 |  |  |

[^4]Table 9 :- Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 2001-2005

| Establishments | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005{ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Restaurants | 1,269 | 1,252 | 1,719 | 1,623 | 1,809 |
| Hotels | 14,601 | 15,503 | 16,096 | 16,853 | 19,226 |
| Travel and Tourism | 3,652 | 3,974 | 4,045 | 4,137 | 4,342 |
| Total | 19,522 | 20,729 | 21,860 | 22,613 | 25,377 |

[^5]Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large Establishments (i.e employing 10 or more persons)

## TECHNICAL NOTE

## 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 passengers entering and leaving the country. The data are extracted from the Embarkation/ Disembarkation cards filled in by all incoming and outgoing passengers. 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, Leisure and External Communications 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, Leisure and External Communications. 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 a 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:
$>$ Monthly tourist arrivals (by mid of each month)
$>$ Quarterly Economic and Social Indicators on International Travel and Tourism (with a lag of seven weeks)
$>$ Quarterly tourism statistics (Pamphlet)
$>$ Digest of International Travel and Tourism (September)
$>$ Handbook of statistical data on tourism (August )
$>$ Report of the Survey of Outgoing Tourists


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding inter islands traffic

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Special Administrative Region of China

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ Commonwealth of Independent States (Ex Soviet Union Countries)
    ${ }^{3}$ Special Administrative Region of China

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ Excluding three hotels not operational because of renovation works.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional

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

