## I NTERNATI ONAL TRAVEL \& TOURI SM Year 2005

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction
Definitions and notes
Table 1:- Passenger Traffic by month, 2003-2005
Table 2 :- Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation, 2004 2005

Table 3 :- Tourist arrivals by month, 2003-2005
Table 4 :- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, 2004-2005
Table 5 :- Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, 2004-2005
Table 6 :- Selected Tourism Statistics, 2002-2005
Table 7 :- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2002-2005
Table 8 :- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2003 2005

Table 9 :- Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 2001-2005
Annex

# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL \& TOURISM 

Year 2005

## 1. Passenger Traffic

### 1.1 Total Passenger Traffic

Passenger traffic for the year 2005 totalled 1,966,045, made up of 989,913 arrivals and 976,132 departures. Compared to the preceding year, these figures represent increases of $5.3 \%$ in arrivals and $6.3 \%$ in departures. Movements by sea accounted for $2.8 \%$ of arrivals and $2.9 \%$ of departures. Further details on monthly trends are given in Table 1.

### 1.2 Excursionists

Total arrivals by air included 10,779 "excursionists", i.e. visitors arriving and leaving on the same day. Of these excursionists, 3,043 (28.2\%) came from Reunion Island while 2,927 (27.2\%) came from France. Total arrivals by sea included 11,553 "cruise excursionists" (6,294 passengers and 5,259 crews) aboard 24 cruise ships which visited our port in 2005.

### 1.3 Mauritian Residents

During the period under review, the number of Mauritian residents travelling abroad went up by $1.6 \%$ from 179,961 in 2004 to 182,923 in 2005 and accounted for $18.7 \%$ of total departures. The major destinations were United Kingdom, Reunion Island, France and India, accounting for $17 \%, 16 \%, 15 \%$ and $10 \%$ of total departures respectively. Chart 1 shows the percentage distribution by major destinations for 2004 and 2005.

Chart 1 - Percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by major destinations, 2004 and 2005


The following trends were recorded in the number of Mauritians visiting the major destinations: Hong Kong (+36.9\%), Malagasy Republic (+33.1\%), United Arab Emirates (+11.3\%), Singapore (+6.8\%), Australia (+3.6\%), Republic of South Africa (+2.0\%), France ( $-0.7 \%$ ), India ( $-2.3 \%$ ), United Kingdom ( $-2.9 \%$ ) and Reunion Island ( $-7.1 \%$ ). Table 2 shows a more detailed distribution of countries visited.

### 1.4 Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals for the year 2005 attained 761,063 which were $5.9 \%$ higher than the figures 718,861 in 2004. Chart 2 shows monthly tourist arrivals for 2004 and 2005. Further details are given in Tables 3 to 6 .

Chart 2 - Monthly Tourist Arrivals, 2004 and 2005


Around $91 \%$ of the tourists came mainly for holidays while $4.0 \%$ were on business/conference trips and another $3.7 \%$ were in transit (Table 4).

Arrivals from Europe, which accounted for $66.1 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, expanded by $5.4 \%$ to 502,715 in the year 2005 against 477,041 in 2004. Arrivals from France, our leading market, representing $29.0 \%$ of total tourist arrivals and $43.8 \%$ of the European market, rose by $4.8 \%$ to reach 220,421 . Among the other major markets, growth was recorded in arrivals from Germany (+7.1\%), Italy (+5.3\%) and the United Kingdom (+3.0\%).

Trends among the other European countries were as follows: CIS (+28.7\%), Spain (+14.2\%), Belgium (+5.3\%), Netherlands (+5.0\%), Austria (+1.3\%), Switzerland (-2.1\%) and Sweden (-8.4\%).

In 2005, arrivals from Africa, with a share of $24.3 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, registered a growth of $5.4 \%$ to attain 185,208 . With regards to performance of the major markets of the region, arrivals from the Republic of South Africa increased by $11.1 \%$ and those from Reunion Island by $2.6 \%$. Changes in arrivals from other African countries were as follows: Seychelles (+35.2\%), Comoros (+22.9\%), Zimbabwe (+3.2\%), Kenya ( $-9.8 \%$ ) and Malagasy Republic (-10.4\%).

Tourist arrivals from the Asian market, which constituted 6.5\% of the total, were up by $8.6 \%$ during the reference period. Arrivals from India, our major source on this continent, expanded by $20.4 \%$ to reach 29,755 . The performance of other Asian countries was as follows: People's Republic of China (+4.4\%), Japan (-5.0\%), Malaysia (-21.1\%), United Arab Emirates (-21.6\%), Singapore (-23.2\%) and Hong Kong (-39.2\%).

Arrivals from Oceania went up by $19.5 \%$ to 14,424 due to increases of $18.6 \%$ and $35.0 \%$ in arrivals from Australia and the other Oceanian countries respectively.

Arrivals from the continent of America rose by $5.2 \%$ to reach 8,850 . This was mainly attributed to increases of $13.6 \%$ from USA and $4.4 \%$ from "Other American" countries, partly offset by a fall of $9.5 \%$ in arrivals from Canada.

Tourist arrivals from top ten markets for the year 2004 and 2005 are given in Chart 3.

Chart 3 - Tourist Arrivals from Top Ten Markets, 2004 and 2005


## 2. Tourist Nights

Total tourist nights spent in the country in 2005 is estimated at Rs 7.5 million, up by $5.9 \%$ over the preceding year (Table 6).

## 3. Hotel Statistics

At the end of December 2005, there was a total of 99 registered hotels in operation. Owing to renovation, one hotel was not operational. The total room capacity for these registered hotels in operation was 10,497 with 21,072 bed places (Table 7). The room occupancy rate for all hotels for the year 2005 averaged $63 \%$ while the bed occupancy rate was 57\% (Table 8).
"Large" hotels, i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms, numbered 42 (42\% of all registered hotels). These "Large" hotels had a room capacity of 7,981 with 16,027 bedplaces, representing $76 \%$ of both total room capacity and total bedplaces. The average room occupancy rate for these hotels for 2005 was of the order of $66 \%$, while bed occupancy rate averaged 59\% (Table 8).

## 4. Gross Tourism Receipts

Data from the Bank of Mauritius indicate that gross tourism receipts for the year 2005 amounted to Rs 25,704 million, which were $9.6 \%$ higher than the figure of Rs 23,448 million in 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 2006

Based on recent trends, including figures for January 2006, and taking into consideration measures for the review of our air access policy and more promotional campaigns, tourist arrivals for year 2006 would be around 825,000 , i.e $8.4 \%$ higher than last year. According to the Bank of Mauritius, tourism receipts for the year 2006 will be around Rs 29,424 million (+14.5\%).

Central Statistics Office<br>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development<br>Port - Louis

February 2006

## Contact person:

Mrs. R.Moraby Statistician
Ministry of Tourism,Leisure and
External Communications
Ken Lee Tower
Port Louis
Tel: 210-9832
Fax: 210-3901
Email: rmoraby@mail.gov.mu

## 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.
$=$ Total number of room/bed nights rented $\quad$ x 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 | 87,365 | 84,467 |
| November | 77,614 | 70,212 | 83,404 | 83,236 | 88,491 | 85,783 |
| December | 96,368 | 76,779 | 102,523 | 83,163 | 114,795 | 92,963 |
| 4th Quarter | 254,473 | 222,508 | 273,775 | 248,194 | 290,651 | 263,213 |
| 2nd Semester | 474,869 | 439,700 | 504,732 | 476,016 | 533,501 | 506,101 |
| Whole Year | 904,990 | 884,190 | 939,715 | 918,460 | 989,913 | 976,132 |

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

| Country of disembarkation | 2004 | 2005 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 67,998 | 66,005 | -2.9 |
| Belgium | 205 | 26 | -87.3 |
| France | 27,021 | 26,840 | -0.7 |
| Germany | 3,166 | 2,121 | -33.0 |
| Italy | 3,127 | 3,643 | 16.5 |
| Switzerland | 1,959 | 1,581 | -19.3 |
| United Kingdom | 32,276 | 31,342 | -2.9 |
| Other European | 244 | 452 | 85.2 |
| AFRICA | 56,307 | 57,400 | 1.9 |
| Kenya | 1,562 | 44 | -97.2 |
| Malagasy Republic | 5,794 | 7,710 | 33.1 |
| Reunion | 32,274 | 29,994 | -7.1 |
| Seychelles | 2,977 | 5,880 | 97.5 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 13,128 | 13,384 | 2.0 |
| Zimbabwe | 494 | 356 | -27.9 |
| Other African | 78 | 32 | -59.0 |
| ASIA | 48,363 | 52,203 | 7.9 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{1}$ | 7,117 | 9,746 | 36.9 |
| India | 18,405 | 17,979 | -2.3 |
| Malaysia | 2,334 | 871 | -62.7 |
| Singapore | 8,821 | 9,417 | 6.8 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,942 | 3,257 | 67.7 |
| United Arab Emirates | 9,724 | 10,818 | 11.3 |
| Other Asian | 20 | 115 | 475.0 |
| OCEANIA | 6,760 | 7,002 | 3.6 |
| Australia | 6,760 | 7,000 | 3.6 |
| Other Oceanian | 0 | 2 | - |
| AMERICA | 86 | 73 | -15.1 |
| U.S.A | 13 | 14 | 7.7 |
| Canada | 73 | 58 | -20.5 |
| Other American | 0 | 1 | - |
| NOT STATED | 447 | 240 | -46.3 |
| All Countries | 179,961 | 182,923 | 1.6 |

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

| Month |  | Number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2003 | 2004 | $2005{ }^{1}$ |
| January <br> February <br> March |  | 64,762 | 66,543 | 73,053 |
|  |  | 53,647 | 54,104 | 56,367 |
|  |  | 63,129 | 63,631 | 67,931 |
|  | 1st Quarter | 181,538 | 184,278 | 197,351 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |  | 57,217 | 55,599 | 52,971 |
|  |  | 54,710 | 53,974 | 55,995 |
|  |  | 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 | 70,999 |
| November |  | 61,984 | 66,960 | 70,793 |
| December |  | 74,271 | 77,814 | 90,519 |
|  | 4th Quarter | 201,172 | 215,567 | 232,311 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 366,712 | 386,184 | 411,752 |
| Whole Year |  | 702,018 | 718,861 | 761,063 |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 4 :- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, 2004-2005

| Purpose of visit | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}^{\mathbf{1}}$ | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Holiday | 653,818 | 692,084 | 5.9 |
| Business | 24,970 | 24,621 | -1.4 |
| Transit | 25,055 | 27,790 | 10.9 |
| Conference | 5,446 | 5,543 | 1.8 |
| Sports | 1,327 | 1,372 | 3.4 |
| Other \& Not Stated | 8,245 | 9,653 | 17.1 |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 1 8 , 8 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 1 , 0 6 3}$ | 5.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

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

| Country of residence | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $2005{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \% \text { Change } \\ 2005 / 2004 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |  |
| EUROPE | 477,041 | 46,047 | 42,889 | 45,215 | 36,135 | 35,039 | 25,947 | 39,213 | 37,783 | 35,148 | 49,177 | 54,249 | 55,873 | 502,715 | 5.4 |
| Austria | 10,304 | 1,161 | 1,111 | 932 | 646 | 877 | 381 | 686 | 566 | 714 | 990 | 1,253 | 1,123 | 10,440 | 1.3 |
| Belgium | 8,524 | 674 | 534 | 834 | 453 | 729 | 660 | 895 | 520 | 678 | 1,109 | 889 | 998 | 8,973 | 5.3 |
| France | 210,411 | 22,470 | 20,050 | 20,463 | 17,333 | 14,478 | 9,600 | 17,600 | 15,027 | 10,991 | 20,789 | 26,307 | 25,313 | 220,421 | 4.8 |
| Germany | 52,277 | 4,857 | 4,267 | 5,447 | 4,112 | 4,577 | 2,871 | 3,642 | 4,260 | 4,716 | 5,586 | 6,255 | 5,393 | 55,983 | 7.1 |
| Italy | 41,277 | 4,844 | 3,840 | 3,892 | 2,925 | 2,834 | 2,023 | 2,148 | 4,112 | 3,123 | 3,131 | 3,833 | 6,753 | 43,458 | 5.3 |
| Netherlands | 4,867 | 279 | 335 | 375 | 331 | 506 | 255 | 518 | 409 | 484 | 611 | 507 | 501 | 5,111 | 5.0 |
| Spain | 8,475 | 476 | 753 | 721 | 475 | 647 | 859 | 744 | 1,180 | 1,245 | 886 | 877 | 819 | 9,682 | 14.2 |
| Sweden | 4,609 | 547 | 648 | 470 | 163 | 124 | 148 | 147 | 84 | 138 | 621 | 577 | 557 | 4,224 | -8.4 |
| Switzerland | 16,110 | 1,417 | 1,329 | 1,230 | 1,342 | 711 | 479 | 1,170 | 497 | 1,165 | 2,215 | 2,141 | 2,077 | 15,773 | -2.1 |
| United Kingdom | 92,652 | 5,212 | 6,000 | 7,841 | 6,686 | 7,745 | 6,837 | 9,322 | 9,001 | 9,454 | 10,232 | 8,509 | 8,568 | 95,407 | 3.0 |
| CIS ${ }^{2}$ | 4,383 | 1,022 | 396 | 427 | 422 | 409 | 181 | 216 | 291 | 379 | 431 | 529 | 938 | 5,641 | 28.7 |
| Other European | 23,152 | 3,088 | 3,626 | 2,583 | 1,247 | 1,402 | 1,653 | 2,125 | 1,836 | 2,061 | 2,576 | 2,572 | 2,833 | 27,602 | 19.2 |
| AFRICA | 175,649 | 21,563 | 8,089 | 17,845 | 12,078 | 14,145 | 9,519 | 19,373 | 16,932 | 12,094 | 15,785 | 10,369 | 27,416 | 185,208 | 5.4 |
| Comoros | 949 | 98 | 56 | 74 | 107 | 110 | 87 | 103 | 122 | 124 | 105 | 60 | 120 | 1,166 | 22.9 |
| Kenya | 1,506 | 77 | 97 | 103 | 100 | 95 | 79 | 122 | 165 | 115 | 95 | 121 | 189 | 1,358 | -9.8 |
| Malagasy Rep. | 8,256 | 615 | 699 | 562 | 611 | 522 | 496 | 592 | 814 | 468 | 658 | 628 | 732 | 7,397 | -10.4 |
| Reunion | 96,510 | 15,872 | 3,072 | 9,817 | 4,499 | 8,717 | 3,088 | 12,885 | 9,587 | 3,535 | 9,531 | 4,620 | 13,813 | 99,036 | 2.6 |
| Seychelles | 7,456 | 527 | 517 | 598 | 934 | 822 | 856 | 857 | 954 | 791 | 866 | 950 | 1,412 | 10,084 | 35.2 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 52,609 | 3,841 | 3,095 | 5,982 | 4,931 | 3,320 | 4,493 | 4,237 | 4,334 | 6,595 | 3,890 | 3,507 | 10,221 | 58,446 | 11.1 |
| Zimbabwe | 2,345 | 138 | 139 | 222 | 307 | 147 | 116 | 168 | 305 | 159 | 177 | 143 | 398 | 2,419 | 3.2 |
| Other African | 6,018 | 395 | 414 | 487 | 589 | 412 | 304 | 409 | 651 | 307 | 463 | 340 | 531 | 5,302 | -11.9 |

[^2]Table 5 (contd.) :- Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, 2004-2005

| Country of residence | Year <br> 2004 | $2005{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% Change <br> 2005/2004 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |  |
| ASIA | 45,325 | 3,276 | 4,092 | 3,250 | 3,024 | 5,142 | 5,548 | 4,584 | 4,074 | 3,846 | 3,797 | 4,005 | 4,564 | 49,202 | 8.6 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 836 | 39 | 90 | 58 | 31 | 23 | 42 | 51 | 46 | 28 | 26 | 32 | 42 | 508 | -39.2 |
| India | 24,716 | 1,756 | 2,282 | 1,882 | 1,904 | 3,815 | 3,614 | 2,452 | 2,066 | 2,264 | 2,353 | 2,386 | 2,981 | 29,755 | 20.4 |
| Japan | 1,724 | 140 | 243 | 139 | 97 | 78 | 77 | 132 | 161 | 155 | 108 | 104 | 204 | 1,638 | -5.0 |
| Malaysia | 2,006 | 80 | 124 | 133 | 67 | 123 | 176 | 119 | 158 | 87 | 160 | 216 | 139 | 1,582 | -21.1 |
| P. Rep. of China | 5,291 | 439 | 696 | 412 | 322 | 329 | 535 | 566 | 439 | 429 | 482 | 492 | 385 | 5,526 | 4.4 |
| Singapore | 2,329 | 73 | 106 | 129 | 102 | 205 | 265 | 144 | 121 | 151 | 156 | 173 | 164 | 1,789 | -23.2 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1,715 | 110 | 53 | 96 | 81 | 160 | 202 | 208 | 189 | 72 | 32 | 68 | 73 | 1,344 | -21.6 |
| Other Asian | 6,708 | 639 | 498 | 401 | 420 | 409 | 637 | 912 | 894 | 660 | 480 | 534 | 576 | 7,060 | 5.2 |
| OCEANIA | 12,068 | 1,052 | 651 | 909 | 1,005 | 951 | 1,247 | 1,431 | 1,278 | 1,602 | 1,379 | 1,404 | 1,515 | 14,424 | 19.5 |
| Australia | 11,373 | 860 | 622 | 878 | 951 | 888 | 1,170 | 1,339 | 1,221 | 1,500 | 1,291 | 1,309 | 1,457 | 13,486 | 18.6 |
| Other Oceanian | 695 | 192 | 29 | 31 | 54 | 63 | 77 | 92 | 57 | 102 | 88 | 95 | 58 | 938 | 35.0 |
| AMERICA | 8,409 | 1,083 | 622 | 685 | 634 | 654 | 689 | 799 | 609 | 478 | 816 | 703 | 1,078 | 8,850 | 5.2 |
| USA | 4,305 | 510 | 306 | 429 | 400 | 363 | 388 | 424 | 371 | 246 | 446 | 373 | 634 | 4,890 | 13.6 |
| Canada | 2,341 | 165 | 171 | 154 | 115 | 171 | 192 | 243 | 161 | 102 | 192 | 151 | 302 | 2,119 | -9.5 |
| Other American | 1,763 | 408 | 145 | 102 | 119 | 120 | 109 | 132 | 77 | 130 | 178 | 179 | 142 | 1,841 | 4.4 |
| OTHER \& N.STATED | 369 | 32 | 24 | 27 | 95 | 64 | 44 | 62 | 70 | 65 | 45 | 63 | 73 | 664 | 79.9 |
| All Countries | 718,861 | 73,053 | 56,367 | 67,931 | 52,971 | 55,995 | 42,994 | 65,462 | 60,746 | 53,233 | 70,999 | 70,793 | 90,519 | 761,063 | 5.9 |

[^3]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 |
| 2005 |  | 761,063 | 7,537 | 25,704 |
| 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 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 232,311 | 2,302 | 7,692 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 411,752 | 4,082 | 13,120 |

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

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| 2002 |  | 95 | 9,623 | 19,597 |
| 2003 |  | 97 | 9,647 | 19,727 |
| 2004 |  | 103 | 10,640 | 21,355 |
| 2005 |  | 99 | 10,497 | 21,072 |
| 2003 | 1st Qr. | 96 | 9,638 | 19,671 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 94 | 9,574 | 19,515 |
|  | 3rd 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 |
| $2005{ }^{1}$ | 3rd 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 | 10,447 | 20,973 |
|  | 4th Qr. | $99^{2}$ | 10,497 | 21,072 |

[^4]Table 8 :- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2003-2005

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2003 |  | 2004 |  | 2005 |  | 2003 |  | 2004 |  | 2005 |  |
|  | 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 | $\underline{66}$ | $\underline{58}$ | $\underline{67}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{60}$ | $\underline{70}$ | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{72}$ | 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 | $\underline{58}$ | $\underline{51}$ | $\underline{56}$ | $\underline{50}$ | 53 | 48 | $\underline{60}$ | $\underline{53}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ | 55 | 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 |
| 3rd Quarter | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ | $\underline{58}$ | $\underline{52}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{55}$ | $\underline{63}$ | 57 |
| Jan. to Sep. | 61 | 54 | 60 | 53 | 60 | 54 | 63 | 56 | 64 | 56 | 62 | 56 |
| October | 68 | 60 | 70 | 63 | 68 | 61 | 72 | 64 | 75 | 67 | 73 | 65 |
| November | 70 | 61 | 74 | 66 | 78 | 70 | 74 | 65 | 78 | 70 | 83 | 74 |
| December | 68 | 60 | 68 | 61 | 74 | 66 | 70 | 62 | 72 | 64 | 78 | 70 |
| 4th Quarter | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{70}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{73}$ | 66 | $\underline{72}$ | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{75}$ | $\underline{67}$ | $\underline{78}$ | $\underline{70}$ |
| 2nd Semester | 64 | 56 | 64 | 58 | 67 | 60 | 67 | 59 | 68 | 62 | 71 | 63 |
| Whole Year | 63 | 55 | 63 | 56 | 63 | 57 | 66 | 58 | 66 | 59 | 66 | 59 |

[^5]Table 9 :- Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 2001-2005

| Establishments | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}^{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 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 | $\mathbf{4 , 1 3 7}$ | 4,342 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 9 , 5 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 , 7 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 , 8 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 6 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 , 3 7 7}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional
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 (August )
$>$ 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]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{3}$ Special Administrative Region of China

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ Excluding one hotel not operational because of renovation works.

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

