# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL \& TOURISM 

## January to September 2006

## 1. Passenger Traffic

### 1.1 Total Passenger Traffic

Passenger traffic for the period January to September 2006 totalled 1,446,683 made up of 714,322 arrivals and 732,361 departures. Compared to the corresponding period of year 2005, these figures represent increases of $2.2 \%$ in arrivals and $2.7 \%$ in departures. Movements by sea accounted for $2.5 \%$ of arrivals and $2.4 \%$ of departures. Further details on monthly trends are given in Table 1.

### 1.2 Excursionists

Total arrivals by air included 7,595 "excursionists", i.e. visitors arriving and leaving on the same day. Of these excursionists, 2,397 (31.6\%) came from Reunion Island and 1,941 (25.6\%), from France. Total arrivals by sea included 8,542 "cruise excursionists" (5,111 passengers and 3,431 crews) aboard 16 cruise ships, which visited our port during the first nine months of 2006.

### 1.3 Mauritian Residents

During the period under review, the number of Mauritian residents travelling abroad fell by $1.1 \%$ to stand at 137,433 compared to 138,967 for the first nine months of 2005 (Table 2). The following changes were observed in the number of Mauritians visiting the major destinations: Seychelles (+15.6\%), India (+10.4\%), United Arab Emirates (+8.6\%), France (+7.3\%), Australia (+6.7\%), Singapore (+2.3\%), Hong Kong (+1.0), Republic of South Africa (-3.2\%), Italy (-3.3), United Kingdom (-4.0\%), Malagasy Republic (-8.2\%) and Reunion Island (-15.6\%).

Chart 1 shows the percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by major destination for the period January to September of 2006, compared to the same period a year ago.

Chart 1 - Percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by
major destination, January - September of 2005 and 2006


### 1.4 Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals grew by $3.3 \%$ from 528,752 for the first nine months of 2005 to 546,122 for the corresponding period of 2006. Chart 2 shows monthly tourist arrivals for January to September of 2005 and 2006. Further details on tourist arrivals are given in Tables 3 to 6 .

Chart 2 - Monthly Tourist Arrivals, January - September of 2005 and 2006


Around $89 \%$ of the tourists came for holidays while $4.6 \%$ were on business/conference trips and another 4.0\% were in transit (Table 4).

Arrivals from Europe, which accounted for $63 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, increased slightly by $0.7 \%$ to 345,661 during the first nine months of 2006 against 343,416 in the corresponding period of 2005. Arrivals from France, our leading market representing 22\% of total tourist arrivals and $34 \%$ of the European market, fell by $19.6 \%$ to attain 118,949 during that period. Growths were however noted in arrivals from the other major generating countries: Italy ( $+66.8 \%$ ), the United Kingdom ( $+6.6 \%$ ) and Germany ( $+1.7 \%$ ). Among the other European countries, the following trend was observed: CIS (+29.5\%), Spain (+14.2\%), Netherlands (+11.3\%), Switzerland (+3.6\%), Sweden (+3.5\%), Belgium (+2.6\%) and Austria (-0.4\%).

During the period under review, arrivals from Africa, with a share of $25 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, registered an increase of $1.7 \%$ to reach 133,932 , compared to 131,638 for the corresponding period of 2005. With regards to performance of the major markets of the region, arrivals from the Republic of South Africa went up by $22.3 \%$ whilst those from Reunion Island fell by $11.1 \%$. Changes in arrivals from other African countries were as follows: Kenya (+24.1\%), Seychelles (+17.8\%), Malagasy Republic (-1.7\%), Comoros (-28.4\%) and Zimbabwe (-34.0\%).

Tourist arrivals from the Asian market, which constituted 8\% of the total, were up by $24.3 \%$ to reach 45,804 . Arrivals from India, our major source on this continent, expanded by $29.6 \%$ to attain 28,555 . The performance of other Asian countries was as follows: Malaysia (+61.4\%), United Arab Emirates (28.3\%), Singapore (+2.6\%), Japan (-3.2\%), People’s Republic of China (-6.5\%) and Hong Kong (-12.0\%).

Arrivals from Oceania rose by $30.9 \%$ to 13,253 , due mainly to an increase of $32.1 \%$ in arrivals from Australia.

Arrivals from the continent of America increased by $10.8 \%$ to reach 6,927 . This was explained by increases in arrivals of $10.4 \%$ from USA, $7.7 \%$ from Canada and $15.1 \%$ from other American countries.

Tourist arrivals from top ten markets for the period January to September of 2005 and 2006 are given in Chart 3.


## 2. Tourist Nights

Total tourist nights spent in the country during the first nine months of 2006 is estimated at 5.4 million, up by $1.5 \%$ over the same period of the preceding year (Table 6).

## 3. Hotel Statistics

At the end of September 2006, there were a total of 94 registered hotels in operation. Owing to renovation, 7 hotels were not operational. The total room capacity for these registered hotels was 10,108 with 20,281 bed places (Table 7). The room occupancy rate for all hotels for the first nine months of 2006 averaged $63 \%$ while the bed occupancy rate was $56 \%$ (Table 8).
"Large" hotels, i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms, numbered 40 (42\% of all registered hotels in operation). These "Large" hotels had a room capacity of 7,677 with 15,423 bedplaces, representing $75.9 \%$ of total room capacity and $76.0 \%$ of total bedplaces. The average room occupancy rate for these hotels for the first nine months of 2006 was $66 \%$ 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 first nine months of 2006 amounted to Rs 22,058 million, showing an increase of $22.5 \%$ compared to the figure of Rs 18,012 million for the same period of 2005 (Table 6).

## 5. Employment

According to the Survey of Employment and Earnings, direct employment in travel and tourism establishments employing 10 persons or more stood at 25,798 at the end of March 2006, that is $1.7 \%$ higher than the previous year. Of this number, $76 \%$ or 19,500 were engaged in hotels (Table 9).

## 6. Forecast Year 2006

Based on the number of tourist arrivals during the first ten months of the year (two-digit increases in January and February attributable to measures taken with respect to air access and marketing followed by falls due to the spread of the "Chikungunya" disease, and recovery since the month of July), and the latest information available, tourist arrivals for the year will most likely be around 800,000, i.e 5.1\% higher than the figure of 761,063 registered in 2005.

According to the Bank of Mauritius tourism receipts for 2006 will be around Rs 29,130 million (+13.3\%) compared to Rs 25,704 million in 2005.

## Central Statistics Office

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## November 2006

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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.

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

## 7. CIS

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

Table 1:- Passenger Traffic ${ }^{1}$ by month, 2004-2006

| Month | 2004 |  | 2005 |  | 2006 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 86,669 | 106,951 | 93,809 | 110,249 | 108,932 | 124,313 |
| February | 69,256 | 63,267 | 71,350 | 69,084 | 80,202 | 80,796 |
| March | 82,050 | 78,071 | 85,353 | 85,395 | 74,574 | 83,160 |
| 1st Quarter | 237,975 | 248,289 | 250,512 | 264,728 | 263,708 | 288,269 |
| April | 72,901 | 66,782 | 71,302 | 73,753 | 74,092 | 72,052 |
| May | 69,183 | 71,206 | 73,111 | 75,814 | 65,979 | 69,023 |
| June | 54,924 | 56,167 | 61,487 | 55,736 | 60,396 | 56,460 |
| $\underline{\text { 2nd Quarter }}$ | 197,008 | 194,155 | 205,900 | 205,303 | 200,467 | 197,535 |
| 1st Semester | 434,983 | 442,444 | 456,412 | 470,031 | 464,175 | 485,804 |
| July | 84,223 | 68,707 | 88,752 | 73,586 | 90,862 | 76,408 |
| August | 77,716 | 88,594 | 83,314 | 94,535 | 86,128 | 94,927 |
| September | 69,018 | 70,521 | 70,784 | 74,767 | 73,157 | 75,222 |
| $\underline{\text { 3rd Quarter }}$ | 230,957 | 227,822 | 242,850 | 242,888 | 250,147 | 246,557 |
| Jan. to Sep. | 665,940 | 670,266 | 699,262 | 712,919 | 714,322 | 732,361 |
| October | 87,848 | 81,795 | 87,365 | 84,467 |  |  |
| November | 83,404 | 83,236 | 88,491 | 85,783 |  |  |
| December | 102,523 | 83,163 | 114,795 | 92,963 |  |  |
| $\underline{\text { 4th Quarter }}$ | 273,775 | 248,194 | 290,651 | 263,213 |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 504,732 | 476,016 | 533,501 | 506,101 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 939,715 | 918,460 | 989,913 | 976,132 |  |  |

[^0]Table 2 : - Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation, January - September 2005 and 2006

| Country of disembarkation | Jan - Sep 2005 | Jan - Sep 2006 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 53,777 | 54,441 | 1.2 |
| Belgium | 20 | 18 | -10.0 |
| France | 22,093 | 23,710 | 7.3 |
| Germany | 1,762 | 1,763 | 0.1 |
| Italy | 3,106 | 3,002 | -3.3 |
| Switzerland | 1,248 | 1,768 | 41.7 |
| United Kingdom | 25,146 | 24,133 | -4.0 |
| Other European | 402 | 47 | -88.3 |
| AFRICA | 42,293 | 39,109 | -7.5 |
| Malagasy Republic | 5,976 | 5,485 | -8.2 |
| Reunion | 22,260 | 18,797 | -15.6 |
| Seychelles | 3,732 | 4,316 | 15.6 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 9,958 | 9,641 | -3.2 |
| Zimbabwe | 302 | 81 | -73.2 |
| Other African | 65 | 789 | 1,113.8 |
| ASIA | 37,414 | 38,128 | 1.9 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{1}$ | 7,436 | 7,512 | 1.0 |
| India | 12,791 | 14,121 | 10.4 |
| Malaysia | 623 | 514 | -17.5 |
| Singapore | 6,869 | 7,030 | 2.3 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,451 | 96 | -93.4 |
| United Arab Emirates | 8,147 | 8,847 | 8.6 |
| Other Asian | 97 | 8 | -91.8 |
| OCEANIA | 5,208 | 5,555 | 6.7 |
| Australia | 5,206 | 5,555 | 6.7 |
| Other Oceanian | 2 | 0 | -100.0 |
| AMERICA | 64 | 29 | -54.7 |
| U.S.A | 10 | 12 | 20.0 |
| Canada | 53 | 17 | -67.9 |
| Other American | 1 | 0 | -100.0 |
| NOT STATED | 211 | 171 | -19.0 |
| All Countries | 138,967 | 137,433 | -1.1 |

[^1]Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 2004-2006

| Month |  | Number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2004 | 2005 | $2006{ }^{1}$ |
| January |  | 66,543 | 73,053 | 86,218 |
| February |  | 54,104 | 56,367 | 64,894 |
| March |  | 63,631 | 67,931 | 58,136 |
|  | 1st Quarter | 184,278 | 197,351 | 209,248 |
| April |  | 55,599 | 52,971 | 57,361 |
| May |  | 53,974 | 55,995 | 50,773 |
| June |  | 38,826 | 42,994 | 42,755 |
|  | 2nd Quarter | 148,399 | 151,960 | 150,889 |
|  | 1st Semester | 332,677 | 349,311 | 360,137 |
| July |  | 62,173 | 65,462 | 65,540 |
| August |  | 55,342 | 60,746 | 64,307 |
| September |  | 53,102 | 53,233 | 56,138 |
|  | 3 rd Quarter | 170,617 | 179,441 | 185,985 |
|  | Jan. to Sep. | 503,294 | 528,752 | 546,122 |
| October |  | 70,793 | 70,999 |  |
| November |  | 66,960 | 70,793 |  |
| December |  | 77,814 | 90,519 |  |
|  | 4th Quarter | 215,567 | 232,311 |  |
|  | 2nd Semester | 386,184 | 411,752 |  |
| Whole Year |  | 718,861 | 761,063 |  |

Provisional
Table 4 :- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, January - September 2005 and 2006

| Purpose of visit | Jan - Sep 2005 | Jan - Sep 2006 | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Holiday | 477,608 | 488,475 | 2.3 |
| Business | 18,151 | 20,641 | 13.7 |
| Transit | 20,043 | 22,113 | 10.3 |
| Conference | 4,191 | 4,455 | 6.3 |
| Sports | 1,049 | 2,218 | 111.4 |
| Other \& Not Stated | 7,710 | 8,220 | 6.6 |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 2 8 , 7 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 6 , 1 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 3}$ |

Table 5 : - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, January - September 2005 and 2006

| Country of residence | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan - Sep } \\ 2005 \end{gathered}$ | $2006{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { \% Change } \\ \text { Jan-Sep } 2005 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan-Sep } 2006 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Jan - Sep |  |
| EUROPE | 343,416 | 56,629 | 50,950 | 37,836 | 36,326 | 26,720 | 23,287 | 38,546 | 39,179 | 36,188 | 345,661 | 0.7 |
| Austria | 7,074 | 1,311 | 1,615 | 945 | 761 | 570 | 369 | 587 | 429 | 457 | 7,044 | -0.4 |
| Belgium | 5,977 | 744 | 629 | 545 | 653 | 490 | 555 | 940 | 679 | 896 | 6,131 | 2.6 |
| France | 148,012 | 26,467 | 20,507 | 12,871 | 9,924 | 8,497 | 5,908 | 14,050 | 11,596 | 9,129 | 118,949 | -19.6 |
| Germany | 38,749 | 6,043 | 5,387 | 4,405 | 4,747 | 3,309 | 2,946 | 3,462 | 4,134 | 4,964 | 39,397 | 1.7 |
| Italy | 29,741 | 8,415 | 7,824 | 7,270 | 5,374 | 2,688 | 2,984 | 3,299 | 7,286 | 4,480 | 49,620 | 66.8 |
| Netherlands | 3,492 | 356 | 404 | 306 | 284 | 399 | 303 | 733 | 494 | 607 | 3,886 | 11.3 |
| Spain | 7,100 | 332 | 400 | 549 | 690 | 753 | 1,076 | 1,033 | 1,537 | 1,741 | 8,111 | 14.2 |
| Sweden | 2,469 | 553 | 714 | 344 | 303 | 135 | 126 | 140 | 85 | 155 | 2,555 | 3.5 |
| Switzerland | 9,340 | 1,472 | 1,506 | 822 | 1,388 | 756 | 544 | 972 | 677 | 1,538 | 9,675 | 3.6 |
| United Kingdom | 68,098 | 5,688 | 6,830 | 6,968 | 9,231 | 7,383 | 6,648 | 10,667 | 9,695 | 9,450 | 72,560 | 6.6 |
| $\mathrm{CIS}^{2}$ | 3,743 | 1,296 | 462 | 681 | 641 | 457 | 241 | 241 | 392 | 438 | 4,849 | 29.5 |
| Other European | 19,621 | 3,952 | 4,672 | 2,130 | 2,330 | 1,283 | 1,587 | 2,422 | 2,175 | 2,333 | 22,884 | 16.6 |
| AFRICA | 131,638 | 23,699 | 8,289 | 14,158 | 14,807 | 14,203 | 10,301 | 18,414 | 17,630 | 12,431 | 133,932 | 1.7 |
| Comoros | 881 | 45 | 65 | 65 | 67 | 109 | 61 | 64 | 83 | 72 | 631 | -28.4 |
| Kenya | 953 | 63 | 96 | 105 | 215 | 120 | 158 | 140 | 191 | 95 | 1,183 | 24.1 |
| Malagasy Rep. | 5,379 | 481 | 476 | 532 | 521 | 603 | 464 | 790 | 842 | 579 | 5,288 | -1.7 |
| Reunion | 71,072 | 17,177 | 2,797 | 6,814 | 4,126 | 7,153 | 2,657 | 10,338 | 8,773 | 3,364 | 63,199 | -11.1 |
| Seychelles | 6,856 | 650 | 452 | 882 | 913 | 831 | 1,175 | 1,046 | 1,296 | 830 | 8,075 | 17.8 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 40,828 | 4,973 | 4,023 | 5,366 | 8,015 | 4,571 | 5,389 | 5,307 | 5,275 | 7,014 | 49,933 | 22.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 1,701 | 48 | 53 | 41 | 377 | 183 | 38 | 102 | 226 | 55 | 1,123 | -34.0 |
| Other African | 3,968 | 262 | 327 | 353 | 573 | 633 | 359 | 627 | 944 | 422 | 4,500 | 13.4 |

Table 5 (contd.) : - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, January - September 2005 and 2006

| Country of residence | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan - Sep } \\ 2005 \end{gathered}$ | $2006{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% ChangeJan-Sep 2004toJan-Sep 2005 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Jan - Sep |  |
| ASIA | 36,836 | 3,798 | 4,094 | 4,150 | 3,993 | 7,511 | 6,748 | 5,661 | 5,103 | 4,746 | 45,804 | 24.3 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 408 | 40 | 33 | 28 | 32 | 60 | 48 | 51 | 37 | 30 | 359 | -12.0 |
| India | 22,035 | 1,949 | 2,447 | 2,914 | 2,391 | 5,556 | 4,752 | 3,142 | 2,630 | 2,774 | 28,555 | 29.6 |
| Japan | 1,222 | 180 | 126 | 131 | 150 | 92 | 96 | 124 | 139 | 145 | 1,183 | -3.2 |
| Malaysia | 1,067 | 198 | 154 | 81 | 139 | 264 | 242 | 176 | 230 | 238 | 1,722 | 61.4 |
| P. Rep. of China | 4,167 | 516 | 498 | 348 | 457 | 351 | 414 | 431 | 437 | 446 | 3,898 | -6.5 |
| Singapore | 1,296 | 125 | 131 | 80 | 145 | 157 | 299 | 141 | 128 | 124 | 1,330 | 2.6 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1,171 | 109 | 46 | 76 | 115 | 109 | 192 | 406 | 317 | 132 | 1,502 | 28.3 |
| Other Asian | 5,470 | 681 | 659 | 492 | 564 | 922 | 705 | 1,190 | 1,185 | 857 | 7,255 | 32.6 |
| OCEANIA | 10,126 | 1,053 | 726 | 1,248 | 1,300 | 1,615 | 1,648 | 1,992 | 1,591 | 2,080 | 13,253 | 30.9 |
| Australia | 9,429 | 989 | 686 | 1,174 | 1,208 | 1,449 | 1,580 | 1,871 | 1,524 | 1,973 | 12,454 | 32.1 |
| Other Oceanian | 697 | 64 | 40 | 74 | 92 | 166 | 68 | 121 | 67 | 107 | 799 | 14.6 |
| AMERICA | 6,253 | 975 | 764 | 695 | 840 | 653 | 728 | 882 | 737 | 653 | 6,927 | 10.8 |
| USA | 3,437 | 483 | 366 | 369 | 495 | 407 | 446 | 448 | 411 | 370 | 3,795 | 10.4 |
| Canada | 1,474 | 202 | 140 | 171 | 198 | 127 | 167 | 288 | 177 | 118 | 1,588 | 7.7 |
| Other American | 1,342 | 290 | 258 | 155 | 147 | 119 | 115 | 146 | 149 | 165 | 1,544 | 15.1 |
| OTHER \& N.STATED | 483 | 64 | 71 | 49 | 95 | 71 | 43 | 45 | 67 | 40 | 545 | 12.8 |
| All Countries | 528,752 | 86,218 | 64,894 | 58,136 | 57,361 | 50,773 | 42,755 | 65,540 | 64,307 | 56,138 | 546,122 | 3.3 |

[^2]Table 6 :- Selected Tourism Statistics, 2003-2006

| Year |  | Tourist arrivals (Number) | Tourist nights (000) | Tourism receipts ${ }^{1}$ (Rs million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2003 \\ & 2004 \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ |  | 702,018 | 6,952 | 19,415 |
|  |  | 718,861 | 7,119 | 23,448 |
|  |  | 761,063 | 7,498 | 25,704 |
| 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 | 1st Qr. | 197,351 | 2,052 | 7,076 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 151,960 | 1,496 | 5,508 |
|  | 1st Semester | 349,311 | 3,548 | 12,584 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 179,441 | 1,813 | 5,428 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 232,311 | 2,137 | 7,692 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 411,752 | 3,950 | 13,120 |
| $2006{ }^{2}$ | 1st Qr. | 209,248 | 2,060 | 9,068 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 150,889 | 1,500 | 6,383 |
|  | 1st Semester | 360,137 | 3,560 | 15,451 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 185,985 | 1,880 | 6,607 |

${ }^{1}$ Source: Bank of Mauritius
${ }^{2}$ Provisional
Table 7:- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2003-2006

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2003 \\ & 2004 \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ |  | 97 | 9,647 | 19,727 |
|  |  | 103 | 10,640 | 21,355 |
|  |  | 99 | 10,497 | 21,072 |
| 2004 | 1st Qr. | 94 | 9,563 | 19,527 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 97 | 9,944 | 20,295 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 98 | 10,008 | 20,115 |
| 2005 | 4th Qr. | 103 | 10,640 | 21,355 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 100 | 10,571 | 21,239 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 97 | 10,224 | 20,545 |
| $2006{ }^{1}$ | 3rd Qr. | 98 | 10,447 | 20,973 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 99 | 10,497 | 21,072 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 99 | 10,629 | 21,341 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 95 | 10,278 | 20,564 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | $94^{2}$ | 10,108 | 20,281 |

[^3]Table 8 :- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2004-2006

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2004 |  | 2005 |  | $2006{ }^{1}$ |  | 2004 |  | 2005 |  | $2006{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 69 | 61 | 73 | 66 | 81 | 72 | 72 | 64 | 77 | 69 | 86 | 77 |
| February | 64 | 57 | 65 | 59 | 76 | 68 | 68 | 60 | 70 | 63 | 81 | 72 |
| March | 66 | 58 | 64 | 57 | 60 | 54 | 70 | 62 | 68 | 61 | 63 | 56 |
| 1st Quarter | $\underline{67}$ | 59 | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{61}$ | 72 | $\underline{65}$ | 70 | $\underline{62}$ | 72 | $\underline{64}$ | 76 | 68 |
| April | 63 | 56 | 56 | 50 | 58 | 52 | 67 | 59 | 59 | 53 | 61 | 55 |
| May | 59 | 52 | 55 | 49 | 51 | 46 | 62 | 55 | 58 | 52 | 54 | 48 |
| June | 47 | 41 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 41 | 48 | 43 | 45 | 41 | 47 | 42 |
| 2nd Quarter | 56 | $\underline{50}$ | $\underline{53}$ | $\underline{48}$ | $\underline{51}$ | 46 | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ | $\underline{55}$ | $\underline{49}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{49}$ |
| 1st Semester | 61 | 54 | 60 | 53 | 62 | 55 | 64 | 57 | 62 | 56 | 65 | 59 |
| July | 52 | 47 | 54 | 49 | 56 | 50 | 55 | 49 | 56 | 50 | 58 | 52 |
| August | 58 | 52 | 64 | 57 | 69 | 62 | 62 | 56 | 67 | 60 | 73 | 66 |
| September | 64 | 57 | 63 | 57 | 67 | 60 | 69 | 62 | 67 | 60 | 71 | 63 |
| 3rd Quarter | 58 | 52 | 61 | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{55}$ | $\underline{63}$ | 57 | $\underline{67}$ | 60 |
| Jan. to Sep. | 60 | 53 | 60 | 54 | 63 | 56 | 64 | 56 | 62 | 56 | 66 | 59 |
| October | 70 | 63 | 68 | 61 |  |  | 75 | 67 | 73 | 65 |  |  |
| November | 74 | 66 | 78 | 70 |  |  | 78 | 70 | 83 | 74 |  |  |
| December | 68 | 61 | 74 | 66 |  |  | 72 | 64 | 78 | 70 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | $\underline{70}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{73}$ | 66 |  |  | $\underline{75}$ | 67 | 78 | 70 |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 64 | 58 | 67 | 60 |  |  | 68 | 62 | 71 | 63 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 63 | 56 | 63 | 57 |  |  | 66 | 59 | 66 | 59 |  |  |

[^4]Table 9 :- Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 2002-2006

| Establishments | Year | 2002 | 2003 | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Restaurants | 1,252 | 1,719 | 1,623 | 1,809 | 1,805 |  |
| Hotels | 15,503 | 16,096 | 16,853 | 19,226 | 19,536 |  |
| Travel and Tourism | 3,974 | 4,045 | 4,137 | 4,342 | 4,457 |  |
| Total | 20,729 | 21,860 | 22,613 | 25,377 | 25,798 |  |

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)
    ${ }^{3}$ Special Administrative Region of China

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ Excluding 7 hotels not operational because of renovation works.

[^4]:    1 Provisional

