# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL \& TOURISM 

## Year 2007

## Introduction

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents data on International Travel and Tourism and hotel statistics. A brief on the compilation of these statistics is given at Annex I while Annex II contains a glossary of terms used.

## 2. Passenger Traffic

### 2.1 Total Passenger Traffic

Passenger traffic for the year 2007 totalled $2,353,361$, made up of $1,177,231$ arrivals and $1,176,130$ departures. Compared to the year 2006, these figures represent increases of $15.8 \%$ in arrivals and $17.1 \%$ in departures. Movements by sea accounted for $2.2 \%$ of arrivals and $2.1 \%$ of departures. Further details on monthly figures are given in Table 1.

### 2.2 Excursionists

Total arrivals by air included 16,877 "excursionists", i.e. visitors arriving and leaving on the same day. Of these excursionists, 4,938 (29.3\%) came from Reunion Island and 3,886 (23.0\%), from France. Total arrivals by sea included 9,747 "cruise excursionists" (6,225 passengers and 3,522 crews) aboard 13 cruise ships, which visited our port in 2007.

### 2.3 Mauritian Residents

During the period under review, the number of Mauritian residents travelling abroad went up by $14.7 \%$ to 213,169 compared to 185,770 for 2006 (Table 2). The following changes were observed in the number of Mauritians visiting the major destinations: United Kingdom ( $+10.4 \%$ ), France ( $+6.0 \%$ ), Reunion Island ( $+17.4 \%$ ), India ( $+9.7 \%$ ), Republic of South Africa ( $+23.8 \%$ ), United Arab Emirates (+19.4\%), Hong Kong (+14.4\%), Australia (+26.3\%), Singapore (-0.1\%), Malagasy Republic (+32.8\%) and Seychelles (+17.3\%).

Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by major destination for 2006 and 2007.

Fgure 1 - Percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by major destination, 2006 and 2007


### 2.4 Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals for the year 2007 increased by $15.1 \%$ to reach 906,971 compared to 788,276 for 2006. Figure 2 shows monthly tourist arrivals for 2006 and 2007. Further details on tourist arrivals are given in Tables 3 to 6 .

Fgure 2 - Monthly Tourist Arrivals, 2006 and 2007


Around $90 \%$ of the tourists came for holidays while $3.8 \%$ were on business/conference trips and another $3.9 \%$ were in transit (Table 4).

Arrivals from Europe, which accounted for $65.7 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, went up by $16.7 \%$ to reach 595,653 in 2007 against 510,479 for 2006. Arrivals from France, our leading market representing $26.5 \%$ of total tourist arrivals and $40.3 \%$ of the European market, rose by $31.7 \%$ to attain 240,028 in 2007. Likewise, arrivals were up for the other major generating countries of Europe: Germany ( $+13.8 \%$ ), United Kingdom ( $+4.9 \%$ ) and Italy ( $+0.1 \%$ ). Among the remaining European countries, the following trend was observed: Sweden (+55.2\%), Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (+23.6\%), Belgium (+18.8\%), Netherlands (+14.6\%), Switzerland (+8.6\%), Austria (+4.6\%) and Spain ( $+0.7 \%$ ).

In 2007, arrivals from Africa, with a share of $23.3 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, increased by $11.3 \%$ to 210,952 . Arrivals from Reunion Island and Republic of South Africa, the two major markets of the region, rose by $7.5 \%$ and $15.4 \%$ respectively. Changes in arrivals from other African countries were as follows: Malagasy Republic (+22.1\%), Seychelles (+18.7\%), Kenya (+5.7\%), Zimbabwe (+5.2\%) and Comoros (-17.6\%).

For the period under review, tourist arrivals from the Asian market, which represented $7.5 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, went up by $13.9 \%$ to attain 68,449 . Arrivals from India, our major source on this continent, grew by $14.6 \%$ to reach 42,974 . The performance of other Asian countries was as follows: People's Republic of China ( $+58.7 \%$ ), Hong Kong (+25.0\%), Singapore (+8.5\%), United Arab Emirates ( $+4.0 \%$ ), Japan ( $+2.1 \%$ ) and Malaysia ( $-24.6 \%$ ).

Arrivals from Oceania increased by 16.7\% from 17,704 in 2006 to 20,656 in 2007 as a result of a rise of $17.9 \%$ in arrivals from Australia, partly offset by a fall of $2.2 \%$ in arrivals from the other Oceanian countries.

Arrivals from the continent of America went up by $7.0 \%$ to 10,473 , due to increases of $12.7 \%$ in arrivals from Canada, 7.2\% from "Other American" countries and 4.4\% from USA.

Tourist arrivals from top ten markets for the year 2006 and 2007 are given in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - Tourist Arrivals from Top Ten Markets, 2006 and 2007


## 3. Tourist Nights

Total tourist nights spent in the country in 2007 is estimated at 9.2 million, representing an increase of $18.0 \%$ over the preceding year (Table 6).

## 4. Hotel Statistics

At the end of December 2007, there was a total of 97 registered hotels in operation. Owing to renovation, five hotels were not operational. The total room capacity for these registered hotels was 10,857 with 21,788 bedplaces (Table 7). For the year 2007, the room occupancy rate for all hotels averaged $76 \%$ compared to $66 \%$ in 2006 while the bed occupancy rate was $68 \%$ against $59 \%$ for 2006 (Table 8).
"Large" hotels, i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms, numbered 43 (44\% of all registered hotels). These hotels had a room capacity of 8,386 with 16,825 bedplaces, representing $77.2 \%$ of both total room capacity and total bedplaces. The average room occupancy rate for these hotels for the year 2007 was $78 \%$ and bed occupancy rate averaged $70 \%$ compared to $69 \%$ and $62 \%$ respectively a year ago (Table 8).

## 5. Gross Tourism Receipts

Data from the Bank of Mauritius indicate that gross tourism receipts for the year 2007 amounted to Rs 40,687 million, i.e. an increase of $27.4 \%$ compared to Rs 31,942 million for 2006 (Table 6).

## 6. Employment

According to the Survey of Employment and Earnings, direct employment in hotels, restaurants and travel and tourism establishments employing 10 persons or more stood at 26,322 at the end of March 2007 showing an increase of $2.0 \%$ over the figure of 25,798 for March 2006. Of this number, 20,233 or $76.9 \%$ were engaged in hotels (Table 9).

## 7. Forecast Year 2008

Based on past trends and taking into consideration market diversification, the air access policy and increase in seat capacity, it is expected that tourist arrivals for the year 2008 will be around 975,000 , representing a growth of $7.5 \%$.

According to the Bank of Mauritius, tourism receipts for the year 2008 will be around Rs 48,000 million (+ 18.0 \%) compared to Rs 40,687 million in 2007.

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## LIST OF TABLES

Table
Description Page

1 Passenger Traffic by month, 2005-2007
Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation, 2006 and 2007 8

Tourist arrivals by month, 2005-2007 9

Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, 2006 and $2007 \quad 9$
5 Tourist arrivals by country of residence, 2006 and 2007 10

6 Tourist arrivals, nights and receipts, 2004-2007 12

7 Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2004-2007 12

8 Monthly occupancy rates (\%) for All hotels and "Large" hotels, 2005-2007 13

9 Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 2003-2007 14

## ANNEX

I BRIEF ON COMPILATION OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC STATISTICS

II GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Table 1:- Passenger Traffic ${ }^{1}$ by month, 2005-2007

| Month | 2005 |  | 2006 |  | 2007 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 93,809 | 110,249 | 108,932 | 124,313 | 114,503 | 133,861 |
| February | 71,350 | 69,084 | 80,202 | 80,796 | 86,655 | 86,343 |
| March | 85,353 | 85,395 | 74,574 | 83,160 | 99,841 | 103,396 |
| 1st Quarter | 250,512 | 264,728 | 263,708 | 288,269 | 300,999 | 323,600 |
| April | 71,302 | 73,753 | 74,092 | 72,052 | 92,982 | 94,269 |
| May | 73,111 | 75,814 | 65,979 | 69,023 | 83,963 | 86,831 |
| June | 61,487 | 55,736 | 60,396 | 56,460 | 74,534 | 69,782 |
| 2nd Quarter | 205,900 | 205,303 | 200,467 | 197,535 | 251,479 | 250,882 |
| 1st Semester | 456,412 | 470,031 | 464,175 | 485,804 | 552,478 | 574,482 |
| July | 88,752 | 73,586 | 90,862 | 76,408 | 106,670 | 90,663 |
| August | 83,314 | 94,535 | 86,128 | 94,927 | 96,148 | 105,680 |
| September | 70,784 | 74,767 | 73,157 | 75,222 | 85,315 | 87,007 |
| 3rd Quarter | 242,850 | 242,888 | 250,147 | 246,557 | 288,133 | 283,350 |
| Jan. to Sep. | 699,262 | 712,919 | 714,322 | 732,361 | 840,611 | 857,832 |
| October | 87,365 | 84,467 | 91,891 | 85,930 | 101,362 | 101,361 |
| November | 88,491 | 85,783 | 89,668 | 88,779 | 99,885 | 102,522 |
| December | 114,795 | 92,963 | 120,983 | 97,636 | 135,373 | 114,415 |
| 4th Quarter | 290,651 | 263,213 | 302,542 | 272,345 | 336,620 | 318,298 |
| 2nd Semester | 533,501 | 506,101 | 552,689 | 518,902 | 624,753 | 601,648 |
| Whole Year | 989,913 | 976,132 | 1,016,864 | 1,004,706 | 1,177,231 | 1,176,130 |

[^0]Table 2 :- Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation,
2006-2007

| Country of disembarkation | 2006 | 2007 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 68,962 | 76,131 | 10.4 |
| France | 30,299 | 32,118 | 6.0 |
| Germany | 2,151 | 2,888 | 34.3 |
| Italy | 3,464 | 4,404 | 27.1 |
| Switzerland | 2,255 | 2,522 | 11.8 |
| United Kingdom | 30,715 | 33,913 | 10.4 |
| Other European | 78 | 286 | 266.7 |
| AFRICA | 54,210 | 65,878 | 21.5 |
| Kenya | 1,188 | 1,724 | 45.1 |
| Malagasy Republic | 7,154 | 9,499 | 32.8 |
| Reunion | 26,661 | 31,311 | 17.4 |
| Seychelles | 5,939 | 6,968 | 17.3 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 13,167 | 16,301 | 23.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 81 | 26 | -67.9 |
| Other African | 20 | 49 | 145.0 |
| ASIA | 54,447 | 60,878 | 11.8 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{1}$ | 10,379 | 11,875 | 14.4 |
| India | 19,321 | 21,190 | 9.7 |
| Malaysia | 951 | 1,447 | 52.2 |
| Singapore | 9,584 | 9,571 | -0.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,383 | 1,379 | -0.3 |
| United Arab Emirates | 12,813 | 15,295 | 19.4 |
| Other Asian | 16 | 121 | 656.3 |
| OCEANIA | 7,904 | 9,980 | 26.3 |
| Australia | 7,904 | 9,980 | 26.3 |
| Other Oceanian | - | - | - |
| AMERICA | 37 | 30 | -18.9 |
| U.S.A | 13 | 14 | 7.7 |
| Canada | 24 | 14 | -41.7 |
| Other American | - | 2 | - |
| NOT STATED | 210 | 272 | 29.5 |
| All Countries | 185,770 | 213,169 | 14.7 |

[^1]Table 3 :- Tourist arrivals by month, 2005-2007

| Month |  | Number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2005 | 2006 | $2007{ }^{1}$ |
| January |  | 73,053 | 86,218 | 91,628 |
| February |  | 56,367 | 64,894 | 72,338 |
| March |  | 67,931 | 58,136 | 79,965 |
|  | 1st Quarter | 197,351 | 209,248 | 243,931 |
| April |  | 52,971 | 57,361 | 70,297 |
| May |  | 55,995 | 50,773 | 65,301 |
| June |  | 42,994 | 42,755 | 52,584 |
|  | 2nd Quarter | 151,960 | 150,889 | 188,182 |
|  | 1st Semester | 349,311 | 360,137 | 432,113 |
| July |  | 65,462 | 65,540 | 77,225 |
| August |  | 60,746 | 64,307 | 69,941 |
| September |  | 53,233 | 56,138 | 65,542 |
|  | 3rd Quarter | 179,441 | 185,985 | 212,708 |
|  | Jan. to Sep. | 528,752 | 546,122 | 644,821 |
| October |  | 70,999 | 75,451 | 81,244 |
| November |  | 70,793 | 70,394 | 77,236 |
| December |  | 90,519 | 96,309 | 103,670 |
|  | 4th Quarter | 232,311 | 242,154 | 262,150 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 411,752 | 428,139 | 474,858 |
|  |  | 761,063 | 788,276 | 906,971 |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 4 :- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, 2006-2007

| Purpose of visit | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}^{\mathbf{1}}$ | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Holiday | 712,620 | 818,714 | 14.9 |
| Business | 27,097 | 30,186 | 11.4 |
| Transit | 29,590 | 35,375 | 19.6 |
| Conference | 5,414 | 4,447 | -17.9 |
| Sports | 2,515 | 834 | -66.8 |
| Other \& Not Stated | 11,040 | 17,415 | 57.7 |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 8 8 , 2 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 6 , 9 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 1}$ |

[^2]Table 5:- Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, 2006-2007

| Country of residence | Year <br> 2006 | $2007{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \% \text { Change } \\ 2007 / 2006 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |  |
| EUROPE | 510,479 | 59,365 | 56,288 | 55,903 | 47,638 | 38,015 | 29,720 | 46,132 | 42,213 | 42,505 | 55,604 | 56,982 | 65,288 | 595,653 | 16.7 |
| Austria | 10,483 | 1,521 | 1,878 | 1,524 | 797 | 539 | 278 | 498 | 368 | 535 | 926 | 1,050 | 1,055 | 10,969 | 4.6 |
| Belgium | 9,216 | 726 | 698 | 674 | 886 | 664 | 748 | 1,047 | 653 | 1,247 | 1,299 | 954 | 1,349 | 10,945 | 18.8 |
| France | 182,295 | 25,686 | 21,582 | 21,154 | 18,424 | 14,440 | 10,291 | 20,961 | 17,651 | 12,712 | 22,468 | 26,154 | 28,505 | 240,028 | 31.7 |
| Germany | 57,251 | 5,570 | 6,359 | 7,183 | 5,673 | 5,942 | 4,297 | 3,826 | 3,639 | 5,811 | 5,253 | 5,833 | 5,779 | 65,165 | 13.8 |
| Italy | 69,407 | 10,079 | 8,346 | 7,586 | 6,136 | 3,515 | 3,142 | 3,317 | 5,291 | 4,491 | 5,332 | 3,864 | 8,411 | 69,510 | 0.1 |
| Netherlands | 5,525 | 386 | 573 | 418 | 632 | 463 | 353 | 743 | 425 | 659 | 670 | 464 | 545 | 6,331 | 14.6 |
| Spain | 11,012 | 392 | 536 | 747 | 742 | 953 | 1,005 | 1,143 | 1,441 | 1,462 | 1,269 | 682 | 720 | 11,092 | 0.7 |
| Sweden | 6,374 | 1,515 | 1,697 | 1,439 | 396 | 190 | 176 | 168 | 142 | 194 | 885 | 1,325 | 1,764 | 9,891 | 55.2 |
| Switzerland | 16,161 | 1,416 | 1,544 | 1,303 | 1,540 | 1,021 | 718 | 1,068 | 714 | 1,691 | 2,360 | 2,163 | 2,008 | 17,546 | 8.6 |
| United Kingdom | 102,333 | 5,595 | 6,895 | 9,003 | 8,894 | 8,060 | 6,572 | 10,405 | 9,466 | 10,565 | 11,492 | 10,419 | 9,931 | 107,297 | 4.9 |
| CIS ${ }^{2}$ | 7,219 | 1,601 | 634 | 965 | 901 | 505 | 323 | 340 | 374 | 429 | 700 | 799 | 1,349 | 8,920 | 23.6 |
| Other European | 33,203 | 4,878 | 5,546 | 3,907 | 2,617 | 1,723 | 1,817 | 2,616 | 2,049 | 2,709 | 2,950 | 3,275 | 3,872 | 37,959 | 14.3 |
| AFRICA | 189,458 | 26,177 | 9,095 | 17,659 | 15,450 | 16,224 | 12,803 | 21,396 | 19,389 | 14,373 | 17,757 | 11,416 | 29,213 | 210,952 | 11.3 |
| Comoros | 819 | 34 | 47 | 53 | 51 | 66 | 60 | 73 | 47 | 51 | 72 | 55 | 66 | 675 | -17.6 |
| Kenya | 1,694 | 82 | 126 | 137 | 120 | 126 | 183 | 187 | 187 | 125 | 136 | 129 | 252 | 1,790 | 5.7 |
| Malagasy Rep. | 7,239 | 564 | 541 | 612 | 658 | 733 | 750 | 966 | 974 | 603 | 807 | 727 | 907 | 8,842 | 22.1 |
| Reunion | 89,127 | 17,983 | 2,866 | 8,169 | 4,592 | 8,252 | 3,153 | 12,158 | 9,210 | 3,681 | 9,503 | 4,071 | 12,185 | 95,823 | 7.5 |
| Seychelles | 12,023 | 844 | 743 | 1,102 | 1,080 | 592 | 1,401 | 1,192 | 1,664 | 1,134 | 1,141 | 1,400 | 1,982 | 14,275 | 18.7 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 70,796 | 6,196 | 4,338 | 6,917 | 8,294 | 5,653 | 6,617 | 6,162 | 6,550 | 8,231 | 5,427 | 4,525 | 12,823 | 81,733 | 15.4 |
| Zimbabwe | 1,587 | 74 | 101 | 137 | 274 | 137 | 89 | 114 | 221 | 91 | 90 | 80 | 261 | 1,669 | 5.2 |
| Other African | 6,173 | 400 | 333 | 532 | 381 | 665 | 550 | 544 | 536 | 457 | 581 | 429 | 737 | 6,145 | -0.5 |

[^3]Table 5 (contd.) :- Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, 2006-2007

| Country of residence | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 2006 \end{aligned}$ | $2007{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% Change 2007/2006 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |  |
| ASIA | 60,121 | 3,915 | 5,135 | 4,299 | 4,665 | 8,382 | 7,468 | 6,449 | 5,271 | 5,355 | 4,934 | 6,718 | 5,858 | 68,449 | 13.9 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 519 | 57 | 69 | 35 | 55 | 54 | 73 | 71 | 56 | 56 | 30 | 46 | 47 | 649 | 25.0 |
| India | 37,498 | 2,457 | 3,180 | 2,582 | 2,788 | 6,246 | 4,976 | 3,852 | 2,782 | 3,063 | 2,843 | 4,714 | 3,491 | 42,974 | 14.6 |
| Japan | 1,695 | 119 | 185 | 103 | 120 | 114 | 101 | 129 | 159 | 231 | 112 | 168 | 189 | 1,730 | 2.1 |
| Malaysia | 2,472 | 78 | 166 | 124 | 168 | 255 | 174 | 146 | 197 | 107 | 108 | 148 | 194 | 1,865 | -24.6 |
| P. Rep. of China | 4,875 | 378 | 683 | 441 | 589 | 723 | 936 | 658 | 625 | 782 | 738 | 592 | 594 | 7,739 | 58.7 |
| Singapore | 1,862 | 84 | 148 | 95 | 160 | 220 | 297 | 162 | 121 | 160 | 96 | 172 | 305 | 2,020 | 8.5 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1,896 | 119 | 96 | 187 | 101 | 147 | 207 | 310 | 268 | 79 | 145 | 117 | 195 | 1,971 | 4.0 |
| Other Asian | 9,304 | 623 | 608 | 732 | 684 | 623 | 704 | 1,121 | 1,063 | 877 | 862 | 761 | 843 | 9,501 | 2.1 |
| OCEANIA | 17,704 | 1,290 | 908 | 1,258 | 1,602 | 1,829 | 1,766 | 2,178 | 2,245 | 2,471 | 1,993 | 1,160 | 1,956 | 20,656 | 16.7 |
| Australia | 16,660 | 1,212 | 869 | 1,197 | 1,532 | 1,737 | 1,688 | 2,039 | 2,159 | 2,357 | 1,894 | 1,101 | 1,850 | 19,635 | 17.9 |
| Other Oceanian | 1,044 | 78 | 39 | 61 | 70 | 92 | 78 | 139 | 86 | 114 | 99 | 59 | 106 | 1,021 | -2.2 |
| AMERICA | 9,787 | 857 | 843 | 784 | 873 | 786 | 776 | 972 | 783 | 806 | 899 | 833 | 1,261 | 10,473 | 7.0 |
| USA | 5,220 | 425 | 435 | 410 | 526 | 459 | 426 | 524 | 434 | 351 | 434 | 378 | 649 | 5,451 | 4.4 |
| Canada | 2,298 | 184 | 203 | 194 | 191 | 159 | 214 | 257 | 212 | 175 | 196 | 212 | 393 | 2,590 | 12.7 |
| Other American | 2,269 | 248 | 205 | 180 | 156 | 168 | 136 | 191 | 137 | 280 | 269 | 243 | 219 | 2,432 | 7.2 |
| OTHER \& N.STATED | 727 | 24 | 69 | 62 | 69 | 65 | 51 | 98 | 40 | 32 | 57 | 127 | 94 | 788 | 8.4 |
| All Countries | 788,276 | 91,628 | 72,338 | 79,965 | 70,297 | 65,301 | 52,584 | 77,225 | 69,941 | 65,542 | 81,244 | 77,236 | 103,670 | 906,971 | 15.1 |

[^4]Table 6 :- Tourist arrivals, nights and receipts, 2004-2007

| Year |  | Tourist arrivals (Number) | Tourist nights (000) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Tourism } \\ & \text { receipts }{ }^{1} \\ & \text { (Rs million) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2004 |  | 718,861 | 7,119 | 23,448 |
| 2005 |  | 761,063 | 7,498 | 25,704 |
| 2006 |  | 788,276 | 7,761 | 31,942 |
| 2007 |  | 906,971 | 9,160 | 40,687 |
| 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 | 1st Qr. | 209,248 | 1,939 | 9,068 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 150,889 | 1,327 | 6,383 |
|  | 1st Semester | 360,137 | 3,266 | 15,451 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 185,985 | 1,904 | 6,607 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 242,154 | 2,591 | 9,884 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 428,139 | 4,495 | 16,491 |
| $2007{ }^{2}$ | 1st Qr. | 243,931 | 2,430 | 10,791 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 188,182 | 1,900 | 8,961 |
|  | 1st Semester | 432,113 | 4,330 | 19,752 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 212,708 | 2,180 | 8,652 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 262,150 | 2,650 | 12,283 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 474,858 | 4,830 | 20,935 |

${ }^{1}$ Source: Bank of Mauritius ${ }^{2}$ Provisional
Table 7 :- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2004-2007

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2004 \\ & 2005 \\ & 2006 \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ |  | 103 | 10,640 | 21,355 |
|  |  | 99 | 10,497 | 21,072 |
|  |  | 98 | 10,666 | 21,403 |
|  |  | 97 | 10,857 | 21,788 |
| 2005 | 1st Qr. | 100 | 10,571 | 21,239 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 97 | 10,224 | 20,545 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 98 | 10,447 | 20,973 |
| 2006 | 4th Qr. | 99 | 10,497 | 21,072 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 99 | 10,629 | 21,341 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 95 | 10,278 | 20,564 |
| $2007{ }^{1}$ | 3rd Qr. | 94 | 10,108 | 20,281 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 98 | 10,666 | 21,403 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 97 | 10,683 | 21,509 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 88 | 9,126 | 18,256 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 93 | 10,201 | 20,454 |
|  | 4th Qr. | $97^{2}$ | 10,857 | 21,788 |

[^5]Table 8 :- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2005-2007

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2005 |  | 2006 |  | $2007{ }^{1}$ |  | 2005 |  | 2006 |  | $2007{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 73 | 66 | 81 | 72 | 86 | 77 | 77 | 69 | 86 | 77 | 89 | 79 |
| February | 65 | 59 | 76 | 68 | 82 | 73 | 70 | 63 | 81 | 72 | 86 | 77 |
| March | 64 | 57 | 60 | 54 | 77 | 69 | 68 | 61 | 63 | 56 | 81 | 72 |
| 1st Quarter | 68 | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{72}$ | $\underline{65}$ | 82 | $\underline{73}$ | $\underline{72}$ | 64 | $\underline{76}$ | 68 | 85 | 76 |
| April | 56 | 50 | 58 | 52 | 75 | 67 | 59 | 53 | 61 | 55 | 80 | 72 |
| May | 55 | 49 | 51 | 46 | 71 | 64 | 58 | 52 | 54 | 48 | 74 | 67 |
| June | 45 | 40 | 45 | 41 | 59 | 53 | 45 | 41 | 47 | 42 | 62 | 56 |
| 2nd Quarter | $\underline{53}$ | $\underline{48}$ | $\underline{51}$ | $\underline{46}$ | $\underline{69}$ | 61 | $\underline{55}$ | $\underline{49}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{49}$ | $\underline{73}$ | $\underline{65}$ |
| 1st Semester | 60 | 53 | 62 | 55 | 75 | 67 | 62 | 56 | 65 | 59 | 79 | 71 |
| July | 54 | 49 | 56 | 50 | 71 | 63 | 56 | 50 | 58 | 52 | 74 | 67 |
| August | 64 | 57 | 69 | 62 | 74 | 67 | 67 | 60 | 73 | 66 | 77 | 70 |
| September | 63 | 57 | 67 | 60 | 75 | 67 | 67 | 60 | 71 | 63 | 78 | 70 |
| 3rd Quarter | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{73}$ | 66 | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{67}$ | $\underline{60}$ | $\underline{77}$ | $\underline{69}$ |
| Jan. to Sep. | 60 | 54 | 63 | 56 | 75 | 67 | 62 | 56 | 66 | 59 | 78 | 70 |
| October | 68 | 61 | 73 | 65 | 78 | 70 | 73 | 65 | 76 | 68 | 81 | 72 |
| November | 78 | 70 | 78 | 70 | 83 | 74 | 83 | 74 | 81 | 73 | 85 | 77 |
| December | 74 | 66 | 79 | 71 | 80 | 72 | 78 | 70 | 81 | 73 | 80 | 72 |
| 4th Quarter | $\underline{73}$ | $\underline{66}$ | 77 | $\underline{69}$ | 81 | 73 | 78 | $\underline{70}$ | 80 | $\underline{71}$ | 83 | 74 |
| 2nd Semester | 67 | 60 | 70 | 63 | 77 | 69 | 71 | 63 | 73 | 66 | 78 | 70 |
| Whole Year | 63 | 57 | 66 | 59 | 76 | 68 | 66 | 59 | 69 | 62 | 78 | 70 |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 9 :- Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 2003-2007

| Establishments | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}^{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Restaurants | 1,719 | 1,623 | 1,809 | 1,805 | 1,793 |
| Hotels | 16,096 | 16,853 | 19,226 | 19,536 | 20,233 |
| Travel and Tourism | 4,045 | 4,137 | 4,342 | 4,457 | 4,296 |
| Total | 21,860 | 22,613 | 25,377 | 25,798 | $\mathbf{2 6 , 3 2 2}$ |

[^6]Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large Establishments (i.e employing 10 or more persons)

## BRIEF ON COMPILATION OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC STATISTICS

## Sources of data

The main source of data for the compilation of passenger traffic statistics is the Passport and Immigration Office, which maintains a database of all 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 the Survey of Outgoing Tourists 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:
(i) Monthly tourist arrivals (by mid of each month)
(ii) Quarterly Economic and Social Indicators on International Travel and Tourism (with a lag of seven weeks)
(iii) Quarterly tourism statistics (Pamphlet)
(iv) Digest of International Travel and Tourism (August)
(v) Handbook of statistical data on tourism (August )
(vi) Report of the Survey of Outgoing Tourists

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## 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. It consists of the States of the former Soviet Union.


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

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

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional

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

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{3}$ Special Administrative Region of China

[^5]:    1 Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ Excluding five hotels not operational because of renovation works.

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

