# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL \& TOURISM 

## Year 2009

## 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 2009 totalled 2,310,148, made up of $1,156,579$ arrivals and 1,153,569 departures. Compared to the year 2008, these figures represent decreases of $5.7 \%$ in arrivals and $4.4 \%$ in departures. Movements by sea accounted for $4.0 \%$ of arrivals and $3.7 \%$ of departures. Further details on monthly figures are given in Table 1.

### 2.2 Excursionists

Total arrivals by air included 13,298 "excursionists", i.e. visitors arriving and leaving on the same day. Of these excursionists, 5,237 (39.4\%) came from Reunion Island and 3,844 (28.9\%), from France. Total arrivals by sea included 34,117 "cruise excursionists" (22,777 passengers and 11,340 crews) aboard 25 cruise ships, which visited our port in 2009.

### 2.3 Mauritian Residents

During the period under review, the number of Mauritian residents travelling abroad went down by $13.2 \%$ to 195,964 compared to 225,867 for 2008 and accounted for $17.0 \%$ of total departures (Table 2). The following changes were observed in the number of Mauritian departures by major country of disembarkation: United Arab Emirates (+32.8\%), Hong Kong (-3.5\%), Republic of South Africa (-5.3\%), India (-8.5\%), France (-12.7\%), Reunion Island (-12.7\%), Seychelles (-14.4\%), Singapore (-16.5\%), Malagasy Republic (-24.8\%), United Kingdom (-35.6\%) and Australia (-36.0\%).

Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by major country of disembarkation for 2008 and 2009.

Figure 1 - Percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by major country of disembarkation, 2008 and 2009


### 2.4 Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals for the year 2009 decreased by $6.4 \%$ to reach 871,356 compared to 930,456 for 2008. Figure 2 shows monthly tourist arrivals for 2008 and 2009. Further details on tourist arrivals are given in Tables 3 to 6 .

Figure 2 - Monthly Tourist Arrivals, 2008 and 2009


Around $94 \%$ of the tourists came for holidays while $3.3 \%$ were on business/conference trips and another $0.7 \%$ were in transit (Table 4).

Arrivals from Europe, which accounted for $66.5 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, decreased by $4.7 \%$ to reach 579,509 in 2009 against 608,358 for 2008. Arrivals from France, our leading market representing $31.6 \%$ of total tourist arrivals and $47.6 \%$ of the European market, rose by $6.0 \%$ to attain 275,599 in 2009. However, falls in arrivals were registered for the other major generating countries: United Kingdom (-5.5\%), Italy ( $-14.6 \%$ ) and Germany ( $-16.6 \%$ ). As regards the remaining European countries, the following decreases were recorded: Switzerland (-4.3\%), Netherlands ( $-8.7 \%$ ), Austria (-9.7\%), Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (-11.1\%), Belgium (-13.1\%), Spain (-20.4\%) and Sweden (-39.1\%).

In 2009, arrivals from Africa, with a share of $23.4 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, contracted by $4.5 \%$ to 204,308. Arrivals from Reunion Island grew by $9.1 \%$ to 104,946 while those from Republic of South Africa declined by $12.2 \%$ to 74,176 . The following decreases in arrivals were noted for the other African countries: Comoros (-7.5\%), Malagasy Republic (-23.6\%), Zimbabwe (-26.7\%), Seychelles (-29.0\%) and Kenya (-30.6\%).

For the reference period, tourist arrivals from the Asian market, which represented $7.1 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, went down by $14.6 \%$ to reach 62,131 . Arrivals from India, our major source on this continent, declined by $10.6 \%$ to reach 39,252 . Decreases in arrivals from other Asian countries were as follows: Singapore ( $-5.7 \%$ ), People's Republic of China ( $-17.8 \%$ ), Japan ( $-22.8 \%$ ), Malaysia (-22.9\%), United Arab Emirates (-23.6\%) and Hong Kong (-40.4\%).

Arrivals from Oceania went down by $44.7 \%$ from 20,161 to 11,143 due to declines in arrivals of $45.0 \%$ from Australia and $40.4 \%$ from the other Oceanian countries.

Arrivals from the continent of America shrunk by $4.7 \%$ being the net result of decreases of 1.9\% from U.S.A, $24.8 \%$ from "Other American" countries and an increase of $10.8 \%$ from Canada.

Tourist arrivals from top ten markets for the year 2008 and 2009 are given in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - Tourist Arrivals from Top Ten Markets, 2008 and 2009


## 3. Tourist Nights

Total tourist nights spent in the country in 2009 is estimated at 8.6 million, representing a decrease of $6.7 \%$ over the preceding year (Table 6).

## 4. Hotel Statistics

At the end of December 2009, there was a total of 102 registered hotels in operation. Owing to renovation works, seven hotels were not operational. The total room capacity for these registered hotels was 11,456 with 23,235 bedplaces (Table 7). For the year 2009, the room occupancy rate for all hotels averaged $61 \%$ compared to $68 \%$ in 2008 while the bed occupancy rate was $54 \%$ against $61 \%$ for 2008 (Table 8).
"Large" hotels, i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms, numbered 46 (45\% of all registered hotels in operation). These hotels had a room capacity of 8,647 with 17,586 bedplaces, representing $76 \%$ of both total room capacity and total bedplaces. The average room occupancy rate for these hotels for the year 2009 was $62 \%$ and bed occupancy rate averaged $55 \%$ compared to $70 \%$ 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 2009 were Rs 35,693 million, i.e. a decrease of $13.4 \%$ compared to Rs 41,213 million for 2008 (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 26,922 at the end of March 2009 showing a decrease of $6.4 \%$ over the figure of 28,753 for March 2008. Of this number, 20,531 or $76.3 \%$ were engaged in hotels (Table 9).

## 7. Forecast Year 2010

Based on data available on tourist arrivals and information gathered from stakeholders it is expected that tourist arrivals for the year 2010 would be around 915,000 representing an increase of $5.0 \%$ over the figure of 871,356 in 2009.

According to the Bank of Mauritius, tourism receipts for the year 2010 will be around Rs 40,150 million (+12.5\%) compared to Rs 35,693 in 2009.

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18 February 2010

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## ANNEX

I BRIEF ON COMPILATION OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC STATISTICS
II GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Table 1:- Passenger Traffic ${ }^{1}$ by month, 2007-2009

| Month | 2007 |  | 2008 |  | $2009{ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 114,503 | 133,861 | 125,228 | 144,490 | 117,415 | 138,314 |
| February | 86,655 | 86,343 | 98,424 | 99,897 | 90,042 | 90,246 |
| March | 99,841 | 103,396 | 115,987 | 122,014 | 99,673 | 103,146 |
| 1st Quarter | 300,999 | 323,600 | 339,639 | 366,401 | 307,130 | 331,706 |
| April | 92,982 | 94,269 | 96,210 | 97,364 | 91,269 | 91,483 |
| May | 83,963 | 86,831 | 87,375 | 96,647 | 83,609 | 89,204 |
| June | 74,534 | 69,782 | 76,627 | 63,360 | 70,662 | 70,071 |
| 2nd Quarter | 251,479 | 250,882 | 260,212 | 257,371 | 245,540 | 250,758 |
| 1st Semester | 552,478 | 574,482 | 599,851 | 623,772 | 552,670 | 582,464 |
| July | 106,670 | 90,663 | 112,508 | 91,931 | 98,683 | 84,366 |
| August | 96,148 | 105,680 | 98,044 | 113,039 | 89,460 | 102,778 |
| September | 85,315 | 87,007 | 84,194 | 83,868 | 78,928 | 78,452 |
| 3rd Quarter | 288,133 | 283,350 | 294,746 | 288,838 | $\underline{\text { 267,071 }}$ | 265,596 |
| Jan. to Sep. | 840,611 | 857,832 | 894,597 | 912,610 | 819,741 | 848,060 |
| October | 101,362 | 101,361 | 104,069 | 101,959 | 100,677 | 98,938 |
| November | 99,885 | 102,522 | 98,663 | 93,176 | 101,626 | 98,919 |
| December | 135,373 | 114,415 | 129,099 | 99,004 | 134,535 | 107,652 |
| 4th Quarter | 336,620 | 318,298 | 331,831 | 294,139 | 336,838 | 305,509 |
| 2nd Semester | 624,753 | 601,648 | 626,577 | 582,977 | 603,909 | 571,105 |
| Whole Year | 1,177,231 | 1,176,130 | 1,226,428 | 1,206,749 | 1,156,579 | 1,153,569 |

[^0]Table 2 : - Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation, 2008 and 2009

| Country of disembarkation | 2008 | 2009 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 78,993 | 60,322 | -23.6 |
| France | 34,341 | 29,992 | -12.7 |
| Germany | 3,151 | 2,204 | -30.1 |
| Italy | 4,681 | 5,009 | 7.0 |
| Switzerland | 2,712 | 1,495 | -44.9 |
| United Kingdom | 33,544 | 21,611 | -35.6 |
| Other European | 564 | 11 | -98.0 |
| AFRICA | 69,150 | 60,314 | -12.8 |
| Malagasy Republic | 9,074 | 6,822 | -24.8 |
| Reunion | 31,493 | 27,484 | -12.7 |
| Seychelles | 7,809 | 6,683 | -14.4 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 19,013 | 18,009 | -5.3 |
| Zimbabwe | - | - | - |
| Other African | 1,761 | 1,316 | -25.3 |
| ASIA | 64,154 | 66,662 | 3.9 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{1}$ | 11,773 | 11,363 | -3.5 |
| India | 19,210 | 17,577 | -8.5 |
| Malaysia | 1,940 | 1,816 | -6.4 |
| Singapore | 9,995 | 8,349 | -16.5 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,288 | 1,229 | -4.6 |
| United Arab Emirates | 19,759 | 26,233 | 32.8 |
| Other Asian | 189 | 95 | -49.7 |
| OCEANIA | 13,310 | 8,514 | -36.0 |
| Australia | 13,310 | 8,514 | -36.0 |
| Other Oceanian | - | - | - |
| AMERICA | 37 | 8 | -78.4 |
| U.S.A | 8 | 0 | -100.0 |
| Canada | 29 | 2 | -93.1 |
| Other American | 0 | 6 | - |
| NOT STATED | 223 | 144 | -35.4 |
| All Countries | 225,867 | 195,964 | -13.2 |

[^1]Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 2007-2009

| Month |  | Number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2007 | 2008 | $2009{ }^{1}$ |
| January |  | 91,628 | 94,579 | 88,591 |
| February |  | 72,338 | 77,763 | 67,892 |
| March |  | 79,965 | 89,152 | 76,425 |
|  | 1st Quarter | 243,931 | 261,494 | 232,908 |
| April |  | 70,297 | 72,837 | 68,969 |
| May |  | 65,301 | 67,705 | 64,761 |
| June |  | 52,584 | 53,722 | 46,866 |
|  | 2nd Quarter | 188,182 | 194,264 | 180,596 |
|  | 1st Semester | 432,113 | 455,758 | 413,504 |
| July |  | 77,225 | 81,169 | 71,872 |
| August |  | 69,941 | 71,605 | 63,365 |
| September |  | 65,542 | 65,632 | 60,144 |
|  | 3rd Quarter | 212,708 | 218,406 | 195,381 |
|  | Jan. to Sep. | 644,821 | 674,164 | 608,885 |
| October |  | 81,244 | 83,524 | 80,197 |
| November |  | 77,236 | 75,380 | 78,544 |
| December |  | 103,670 | 97,388 | 103,730 |
|  | 4th Quarter | 262,150 | 256,292 | 262,471 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 474,858 | 474,698 | 457,852 |
|  |  | 906,971 | 930,456 | 871,356 |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 4 :- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, 2008 and 2009

| Purpose of visit | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}^{\mathbf{1}}$ | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Holiday | 821,325 | 819,739 | -0.2 |
| Business | 32,366 | 25,896 | -20.0 |
| Transit | 42,657 | 6,228 | -85.4 |
| Conference | 5,155 | 3,129 | -39.3 |
| Sports | 1,080 | 1,676 | 55.2 |
| Other \& Not Stated | 27,873 | 14,688 | -47.3 |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 3 0 , 4 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 1 , 3 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{- 6 . 4}$ |

[^2]Table 5 : - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, 2008 and 2009

| Country of residence | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $2009{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { 2009/2008 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| EUROPE | 608,358 | 56,774 | 53,062 | 53,152 | 46,488 | 40,548 | 28,597 | 44,044 | 40,189 | 40,582 | 54,426 | 59,094 | 62,553 | 579,509 | -4.7 |
| Austria | 8,974 | 1,279 | 1,056 | 607 | 771 | 419 | 219 | 320 | 405 | 449 | 619 | 1,010 | 952 | 8,106 | -9.7 |
| Belgium | 11,796 | 747 | 681 | 668 | 935 | 927 | 623 | 1,001 | 552 | 743 | 935 | 1,349 | 1,093 | 10,254 | -13.1 |
| France | 260,054 | 26,688 | 23,732 | 26,228 | 22,438 | 19,377 | 12,245 | 23,179 | 16,957 | 14,783 | 25,812 | 30,379 | 33,781 | 275,599 | 6.0 |
| Germany | 61,484 | 5,780 | 4,675 | 4,321 | 4,528 | 4,024 | 2,616 | 2,674 | 3,300 | 4,410 | 4,810 | 5,588 | 4,553 | 51,279 | -16.6 |
| Italy | 66,432 | 7,042 | 5,999 | 6,017 | 3,947 | 3,432 | 3,274 | 2,665 | 5,002 | 4,467 | 3,958 | 4,686 | 6,247 | 56,736 | -14.6 |
| Netherlands | 6,051 | 335 | 310 | 483 | 660 | 495 | 350 | 597 | 464 | 446 | 527 | 372 | 488 | 5,527 | -8.7 |
| Spain | 12,001 | 587 | 618 | 619 | 633 | 721 | 901 | 993 | 1,152 | 1,353 | 926 | 490 | 556 | 9,549 | -20.4 |
| Sweden | 8,305 | 933 | 1,027 | 534 | 238 | 127 | 122 | 145 | 95 | 159 | 439 | 510 | 731 | 5,060 | -39.1 |
| Switzerland | 16,037 | 1,384 | 1,228 | 1,001 | 1,319 | 749 | 469 | 1,028 | 614 | 1,268 | 2,261 | 2,327 | 1,701 | 15,349 | -4.3 |
| United Kingdom | 107,919 | 6,212 | 8,865 | 8,486 | 8,053 | 8,082 | 6,070 | 9,305 | 9,619 | 9,865 | 10,452 | 8,844 | 8,143 | 101,996 | -5.5 |
| CIS ${ }^{2}$ | 10,141 | 1,850 | 688 | 1,210 | 719 | 576 | 345 | 282 | 384 | 436 | 799 | 718 | 1,005 | 9,012 | -11.1 |
| Other European | 39,164 | 3,937 | 4,183 | 2,978 | 2,247 | 1,619 | 1,363 | 1,855 | 1,645 | 2,203 | 2,888 | 2,821 | 3,303 | 31,042 | -20.7 |
| AFRICA | 213,868 | 25,304 | 8,271 | 16,817 | 15,304 | 16,322 | 10,255 | 20,760 | 16,689 | 12,698 | 18,220 | 11,895 | 31,773 | 204,308 | -4.5 |
| Comoros | 655 | 29 | 38 | 37 | 32 | 83 | 47 | 32 | 97 | 39 | 83 | 57 | 32 | 606 | -7.5 |
| Kenya | 1,997 | 82 | 89 | 110 | 87 | 101 | 90 | 141 | 186 | 80 | 164 | 87 | 169 | 1,386 | -30.6 |
| Malagasy Rep. | 10,905 | 619 | 650 | 645 | 730 | 594 | 473 | 795 | 870 | 545 | 787 | 732 | 893 | 8,333 | -23.6 |
| Reunion | 96,174 | 17,272 | 3,050 | 10,069 | 4,812 | 9,977 | 3,653 | 13,734 | 8,404 | 4,165 | 10,591 | 4,807 | 14,412 | 104,946 | 9.1 |
| Seychelles | 10,604 | 419 | 467 | 561 | 663 | 384 | 540 | 464 | 784 | 524 | 758 | 845 | 1,123 | 7,532 | -29.0 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 84,448 | 6,351 | 3,616 | 4,934 | 8,011 | 4,554 | 5,071 | 4,889 | 5,599 | 6,944 | 5,226 | 4,761 | 14,220 | 74,176 | -12.2 |
| Zimbabwe | 1,809 | 88 | 50 | 89 | 190 | 69 | 64 | 64 | 191 | 61 | 81 | 81 | 298 | 1,326 | -26.7 |
| Other African | 7,276 | 444 | 311 | 372 | 779 | 560 | 317 | 641 | 558 | 340 | 530 | 525 | 626 | 6,003 | -17.5 |

Table 5 (contd.) : - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, 2008 and 2009

| Country of residence | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $2009{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { 2009/2008 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| ASIA | 72,771 | 4,015 | 4,027 | 4,352 | 4,810 | 6,307 | 6,348 | 5,147 | 4,567 | 4,918 | 5,066 | 5,898 | 6,676 | 62,131 | -14.6 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 641 | 40 | 46 | 30 | 17 | 27 | 46 | 30 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 44 | 382 | -40.4 |
| India | 43,911 | 2,044 | 2,238 | 2,487 | 3,062 | 4,959 | 4,808 | 2,904 | 2,612 | 2,772 | 2,992 | 3,872 | 4,502 | 39,252 | -10.6 |
| Japan | 1,751 | 112 | 118 | 112 | 86 | 79 | 73 | 81 | 115 | 176 | 142 | 101 | 156 | 1,351 | -22.8 |
| Malaysia | 1,509 | 94 | 78 | 84 | 78 | 71 | 104 | 72 | 112 | 128 | 102 | 122 | 119 | 1,164 | -22.9 |
| P. Rep. of China | 8,425 | 907 | 795 | 676 | 545 | 352 | 391 | 515 | 452 | 591 | 689 | 460 | 552 | 6,925 | -17.8 |
| Singapore | 1,758 | 75 | 65 | 65 | 139 | 115 | 167 | 87 | 88 | 150 | 129 | 299 | 278 | 1,657 | -5.7 |
| United Arab Emirates | 4,109 | 206 | 130 | 134 | 176 | 157 | 222 | 578 | 439 | 272 | 262 | 263 | 302 | 3,141 | -23.6 |
| Other Asian | 10,667 | 537 | 557 | 764 | 707 | 547 | 537 | 880 | 724 | 803 | 725 | 755 | 723 | 8,259 | -22.6 |
| OCEANIA | 20,161 | 1,230 | 770 | 881 | 1,151 | 775 | 644 | 866 | 942 | 1,070 | 857 | 639 | 1,318 | 11,143 | -44.7 |
| Australia | 18,852 | 1,166 | 727 | 794 | 1,092 | 711 | 595 | 808 | 873 | 1,009 | 777 | 576 | 1,235 | 10,363 | -45.0 |
| Other Oceanian | 1,309 | 64 | 43 | 87 | 59 | 64 | 49 | 58 | 69 | 61 | 80 | 63 | 83 | 780 | -40.4 |
| AMERICA | 13,719 | 1,218 | 1,731 | 1,165 | 1,151 | 737 | 871 | 898 | 802 | 792 | 1,490 | 917 | 1,298 | 13,070 | -4.7 |
| USA | 7,089 | 546 | 1,180 | 610 | 628 | 378 | 391 | 437 | 408 | 338 | 998 | 395 | 642 | 6,951 | -1.9 |
| Canada | 3,188 | 319 | 289 | 336 | 296 | 199 | 362 | 333 | 263 | 203 | 215 | 289 | 428 | 3,532 | 10.8 |
| Other American | 3,442 | 353 | 262 | 219 | 227 | 160 | 118 | 128 | 131 | 251 | 277 | 233 | 228 | 2,587 | -24.8 |
| OTHER \& N.STATED | 1,579 | 50 | 31 | 58 | 65 | 72 | 151 | 157 | 176 | 84 | 138 | 101 | 112 | 1,195 | -24.3 |
| All Countries | 930,456 | 88,591 | 67,892 | 76,425 | 68,969 | 64,761 | 46,866 | 71,872 | 63,365 | 60,144 | 80,197 | 78,544 | 103,730 | 871,356 | -6.4 |

[^3]Table 6 :- Tourist arrivals, nights and receipts, 2006-2009
$\left.\begin{array}{|rr|r|r|r|}\hline \text { Year } & & \begin{array}{r}\text { Tourist arrivals } \\ \text { (Number) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Tourist nights } \\ \mathbf{( 0 0 0 )}\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Tourism } \\ \text { receipts }\end{array} \\ \text { (Rs million) }\end{array}\right]$
${ }^{1}$ Source: Bank of Mauritius ${ }^{2}$ Provisional
Table 7:- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2006-2009

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2006 \\ & 2007 \\ & 2008 \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |  | 98 | 10,666 | 21,403 |
|  |  | 97 | 10,857 | 21,788 |
|  |  | 102 | 11,488 | 23,095 |
|  |  | 102 | 11,456 | 23,235 |
| 2007 | 1st Qr. | 97 | 10,683 | 21,509 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 88 | 9,126 | 18,256 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 93 | 10,201 | 20,454 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 97 | 10,857 | 21,788 |
| 2008 | 1st Qr. | 96 | 10,796 | 21,649 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 94 | 10,503 | 21,063 |
|  | 3 rd Qr. | 99 | 10,933 | 21,939 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 102 | 11,488 | 23,095 |
| $2009{ }^{1}$ | 1st Qr. | 102 | 11,444 | 23,148 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 97 | 10,486 | 21,362 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 100 | 11,102 | 22,530 |
|  | 4th Qr. | $102{ }^{2}$ | 11,456 | 23,235 |

Table 8 :- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2007-2009

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2007 |  | 2008 |  | $2009{ }^{1}$ |  | 2007 |  | 2008 |  | $2009{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 86 | 77 | 82 | 73 | 69 | 62 | 89 | 79 | 82 | 74 | 69 | 62 |
| February | 82 | 73 | 78 | 70 | 60 | 53 | 86 | 77 | 80 | 72 | 60 | 54 |
| March | 77 | 69 | 77 | 69 | 59 | 52 | 81 | 72 | 78 | 70 | 59 | 53 |
| 1st Quarter | 82 | $\underline{73}$ | 79 | $\underline{71}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{56}$ | 85 | 76 | 80 | $\underline{72}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{57}$ |
| April | 75 | 67 | 72 | 65 | 59 | 53 | 80 | 72 | 75 | 67 | 61 | 54 |
| May | 71 | 64 | 66 | 60 | 58 | 52 | 74 | 67 | 68 | 61 | 59 | 52 |
| June | 59 | 53 | 49 | 43 | 45 | 39 | 62 | 56 | 49 | 44 | 44 | 39 |
| 2nd Quarter | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{56}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{48}$ | 73 | $\underline{65}$ | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{55}$ | $\underline{49}$ |
| 1st Semester | 75 | 67 | 71 | 63 | 59 | 52 | 79 | 71 | 72 | 65 | 59 | 52 |
| July | 71 | 63 | 61 | 55 | 51 | 45 | 74 | 67 | 62 | 56 | 52 | 46 |
| August | 74 | 67 | 65 | 58 | 59 | 52 | 77 | 70 | 67 | 60 | 61 | 54 |
| September | 75 | 67 | 65 | 58 | 62 | 55 | 78 | 70 | 68 | 61 | 64 | 56 |
| 3rd Quarter | $\underline{73}$ | $\underline{66}$ | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{51}$ | $\underline{77}$ | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{66}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ |
| Jan. to Sep. | 75 | 67 | 68 | 61 | 58 | 52 | 78 | 70 | 70 | 63 | 59 | 52 |
| October | 78 | 70 | 71 | 64 | 65 | 58 | 81 | 72 | 73 | 65 | 67 | 59 |
| November | 83 | 74 | 69 | 62 | 69 | 61 | 85 | 77 | 71 | 63 | 71 | 63 |
| December | 80 | 72 | 69 | 62 | 70 | 62 | 80 | 72 | 70 | 63 | 73 | 64 |
| 4th Quarter | 81 | $\underline{73}$ | $\underline{71}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{83}$ | $\underline{74}$ | $\underline{72}$ | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{62}$ |
| 2nd Semester | 77 | 69 | 67 | 60 | 63 | 56 | 78 | 70 | 68 | 61 | 64 | 57 |
| Whole Year | 76 | 68 | 68 | 61 | 61 | 54 | 78 | 70 | 70 | 62 | 62 | 55 |

[^4]Table 9 :- Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 2005-2009

| Establishments | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Restaurants | 1,809 | 1,805 | 2,012 | 2,251 | 2,309 |
| Hotels | 19,226 | 19,536 | 20,233 | 22,314 | 20,531 |
| Travel and Tourism | 4,342 | 4,457 | 4,296 | 4,188 | 4,082 |
| Total | 25,377 | 25,798 | $\mathbf{2 6 , 5 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 7 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 , 9 2 2}$ |

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 travellers entering and leaving the country. The data are collected from the passport of travellers, disembarkation cards filled in by non-residents and questions put to non-residents entering the country. 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 overnight but less than a year, and who has no employer-employee relationship with a resident.

## 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 overnight 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 depart on the same day they arrived.

## 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.
$=\frac{\text { Total number of room/bed nights rented }}{\text { Tolal number }} \times 100$
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
    ${ }^{2}$ Provisional

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

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

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ Commonwealth of Independent States (Ex Soviet Union Countries)
    ${ }^{3}$ Special Administrative Region of China $\quad{ }^{4}$ Estimates based on nationality

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

