# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL \& TOURISM 

## $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2010

## Introduction

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents data on International Travel and Tourism and hotel statistics for the first semester of 2010. 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 first semester of 2010 totalled 1,222,333, made up of 591,153 arrivals and 631,180 departures. Compared to the same period of 2009, these figures represent increases of $7.0 \%$ in arrivals and $8.4 \%$ in departures (Table 1). Total arrivals included 557,097 ( $94.2 \%$ ) by air and 34,056 (5.8\%) by sea, while total departures consisted of 558,933 (93.3\%) by air and 42,247 (6.7\%) by sea. Total arrivals by sea included 28,250 "cruise travellers" (around 11,175 tourists, 7,060 excursionists, 515 Mauritian residents and 9,500 crews) aboard 17 cruise ships, which visited our port during the first semester of 2010.

### 2.2 Excursionists (Same day visitors)

Total excursionists numbered 13,330 , of which 6,136 arrived by air and 7,194 by sea. Excursionists arriving by air included 1,938 (31.6\%) from France and 2,302 (37.5\%), from Reunion Island. Excursionists by sea were mainly from: United Kingdom (2,940 or 40.9\%), Australia (1,233 or 17.1\%) and United States of America (1,061 or 14.7\%).

### 2.3 Mauritian Residents

During the period under review, the number of Mauritian residents travelling abroad went up by $8.3 \%$ to 96,555 compared to 89,170 for the first semester of 2009 and accounted for $15.3 \%$ of total departures (Table 2). The following changes were observed in the number of Mauritian departures by major country of disembarkation: Hong Kong ( $+53.2 \%$ ), India ( $+35.8 \%$ ), Malagasy Republic ( $+19.9 \%$ ), Republic of South Africa ( $+15.6 \%$ ), Seychelles ( $+12.9 \%$ ), Reunion Island ( $+8.5 \%$ ), Singapore (+8.4\%), United Kingdom (+6.8\%), France (+0.2\%), Australia (-20.0\%) and United Arab Emirates (-20.1\%).

Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by six major countries of disembarkation for the period January to June of 2009 and 2010.

Fgure 1 - Percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by six major countries of disembarkation, January - June of 2009 and 2010

$\square 2009$ ロ2010

### 2.4 Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals for the first semester of 2010 increased by $6.2 \%$ to reach 439,150 compared to 413,504 in the corresponding period of 2009. Figure 2 shows monthly tourist arrivals for the period January to June of 2009 and 2010. Further details on tourist arrivals are given in Tables 3 to 6.

Figure 2 - Monthly Tourist Arrivals, January - June of 2009 and 2010


Around $93 \%$ of the tourists came for holidays while $4.0 \%$ were on business/conference trips and another $0.6 \%$ was in transit (Table 4).

Arrivals from Europe, which accounted for $65.2 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, increased by $2.8 \%$ to reach 286,418 during the first semester of 2010 against 278,621 in the corresponding semester of 2009. Arrivals from France, our leading market representing $32.3 \%$ of total tourist arrivals and $49.6 \%$ of the European market, grew by $8.7 \%$ to attain 142,030 during the first semester. The performance in arrivals for the other major generating countries of Europe was as follows: Italy ( $+1.6 \%$ ), Germany (-3.3\%) and United Kingdom (-5.2\%). As regards the remaining European countries, the following changes were recorded in arrivals: Switzerland (+24.1\%), Austria (+10.3\%), Belgium (-5.2\%), Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (-6.2\%), Netherlands (-19.0\%), Spain (-26.0\%) and Sweden (-26.4\%).

During the first semester of 2010, arrivals from Africa, with a share of $23.8 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, expanded by $13.2 \%$ to 104,415 . Arrivals from Republic of South Africa went up by $16.9 \%$ to 38,021 and those from Reunion Island by $9.1 \%$ to 53,282 . For the other African countries, the following changes in arrivals were registered: Seychelles (+38.9\%), Comoros (+31.2\%), Kenya (+17.5\%), Malagasy Republic (+17.2\%) and Zimbabwe (-10.7\%).

For the semester under review, tourist arrivals from the Asian market, which represented $8.2 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, went up by $21.2 \%$ to reach 36,182 . Arrivals from India, our major source on this continent, rose by $26.4 \%$ to 24,764 . The following increases in arrivals from the other Asian countries were noted: Singapore ( $+35.6 \%$ ), Malaysia ( $+19.6 \%$ ), Japan ( $+12.8 \%$ ), People's Republic of China (+7.7\%), United Arab Emirates (+7.7\%) and Hong Kong (+1.5\%).

Arrivals from Oceania went down by $12.8 \%$ from 5,451 to 4,752 mainly due to a decline in arrivals of 13.8\% from Australia.

Arrivals from the continent of America were up by 1.0\% being the net result of an increase of 18.1\% from "Other American" countries and decreases of $8.4 \%$ and $0.6 \%$ in arrivals from Canada and U.S.A respectively.

Tourist arrivals from top ten markets for the period January to June of 2009 and 2010 are given in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - Tourist Arrivals from Top Ten Markets, January - June of 2009 and 2010


## 3. Tourist Nights

Total tourist nights spent in the country during the first six months of 2010 is estimated at 4.1 million, representing an increase of $5.1 \%$ over the same period of 2009 (Table 6).

## 4. Hotel Statistics

At the end of June 2010, there was a total of 104 registered hotels in operation. Owing to renovation works, seven hotels were not operational. The total room capacity for these registered hotels was 11,362 with 23,168 bedplaces (Table 7). For the first semester of 2010, the room occupancy rate for all hotels averaged $64 \%$ compared to $59 \%$ in the corresponding semester of 2009 while the bed occupancy rate was $56 \%$ against $52 \%$ for the first semester of 2009 (Table 8).
"Large" hotels, i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms, numbered 45 ( $43 \%$ of all registered hotels in operation). These hotels had a room capacity of 8,477 with 17,328 bedplaces, representing $75 \%$ of both total room capacity and total bedplaces respectively. The average room occupancy rate for these hotels for the first semester of 2010 was $64 \%$ and bed occupancy rate averaged $56 \%$ compared to $59 \%$ and $52 \%$ respectively for the first six months of 2009 (Table 8).

## 5. Gross Tourism Receipts

Data from the Bank of Mauritius indicate that gross tourism receipts for the first semester of 2010 were Rs 19,809 million, i.e. an increase of $8.5 \%$ compared to Rs 18,249 million for the same period of 2009 (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 27,161 at the end of March 2010 showing an increase of $0.6 \%$ over the figure of 27,002 for March 2009. Of this number, 20,847 or $76.8 \%$ were engaged in hotels (Table 9).

## 7. Forecast Year 2010

Based on data available on tourist arrivals and information gathered from the main stakeholders, the forecast of 915,000 tourist arrivals for the year 2010 is maintained, 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 37,935 million ( +6.3 \%) compared to Rs 35,693 million in 2009.

## Central Statistics Office

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

## Port Louis

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## Contact person:

Mr. M. Lan Pin Wing
Senior Statistical Officer
Ministry of Tourism and Leisure
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Floor, Victoria House
Port Louis
Tel: 211-9042
Fax: 210-3901
Email: mlan-pin-wing@mail.gov.mu

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## ANNEX

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

Table 1:- Passenger Traffic ${ }^{1}$ by month, 2008-2010

| Month | 2008 |  | 2009 |  | $2010{ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 125,228 | 144,490 | 117,415 | 138,314 | 119,807 | 145,268 |
| February | 98,424 | 99,897 | 90,042 | 90,246 | 91,943 | 92,398 |
| March | 115,987 | 122,014 | 99,673 | 103,146 | 123,358 | 128,101 |
| 1st Quarter | 339,639 | 366,401 | 307,130 | 331,706 | 335,108 | 365,767 |
| April | 96,210 | 97,364 | 91,269 | 91,483 | 87,878 | 94,542 |
| May | 87,375 | 96,647 | 83,609 | 89,204 | 91,329 | 95,350 |
| June | 76,627 | 63,360 | 70,662 | 70,071 | 76,838 | 75,521 |
| 2nd Quarter | 260,212 | 257,371 | 245,540 | 250,758 | 256,045 | 265,413 |
| 1st Semester | 599,851 | 623,772 | 552,670 | 582,464 | 591,153 | 631,180 |
| July | 112,508 | 91,931 | 98,683 | 84,366 |  |  |
| August | 98,044 | 113,039 | 89,460 | 102,778 |  |  |
| September | 84,194 | 83,868 | 78,928 | 78,452 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | 294,746 | 288,838 | 267,071 | 265,596 |  |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 894,597 | 912,610 | 819,741 | 848,060 |  |  |
| October | 104,069 | 101,959 | 100,677 | 98,938 |  |  |
| November | 98,663 | 93,176 | 101,626 | 98,919 |  |  |
| December | 129,099 | 99,004 | 134,535 | 107,652 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 331,831 | 294,139 | 336,838 | 305,509 |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 626,577 | 582,977 | 603,909 | 571,105 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 1,226,428 | 1,206,749 | 1,156,579 | 1,153,569 |  |  |

[^0]Table 2: - Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation, January - June of 2009 and 2010

| Country of disembarkation | Jan - June 2009 | Jan - June 2010 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 26,217 | 27,906 | 6.4 |
| France | 12,602 | 12,624 | 0.2 |
| Germany | 1,119 | 1,250 | 11.7 |
| Italy | 1,890 | 2,509 | 32.8 |
| Switzerland | 617 | 855 | 38.6 |
| United Kingdom | 9,985 | 10,668 | 6.8 |
| Other European | 4 | 0 | -100.0 |
| AFRICA | 28,219 | 31,777 | 12.6 |
| Malagasy Republic | 3,131 | 3,753 | 19.9 |
| Reunion | 12,782 | 13,869 | 8.5 |
| Seychelles | 2,958 | 3,339 | 12.9 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 8,779 | 10,147 | 15.6 |
| Zimbabwe | - | - | - |
| Other African | 569 | 669 | 17.6 |
| ASIA | 29,723 | 32,761 | 10.2 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{1}$ | 4,277 | 6,552 | 53.2 |
| India | 7,641 | 10,376 | 35.8 |
| Malaysia | 1,038 | 1,374 | 32.4 |
| Singapore | 3,778 | 4,096 | 8.4 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1 | 0 | -100.0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 12,969 | 10,356 | -20.1 |
| Other Asian | 19 | 7 | -63.2 |
| OCEANIA | 4,921 | 3,936 | -20.0 |
| Australia | 4,921 | 3,936 | -20.0 |
| Other Oceanian | - | - | - |
| AMERICA | 5 | 18 | 260.0 |
| U.S.A | - | - | - |
| Canada | 2 | 0 | -100.0 |
| Other American | 3 | 18 | 500.0 |
| NOT STATED | 85 | 157 | 84.7 |
| All Countries | 89,170 | 96,555 | 8.3 |

[^1]Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 2008-2010

| Month |  | Number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2008 | 2009 | $2010{ }^{1}$ |
| January <br> February <br> March <br> 1st Quarter |  | 94,579 | 88,591 | 91,857 |
|  |  | 77,763 | 67,892 | 72,366 |
|  |  | 89,152 | 76,425 | 85,748 |
|  |  | 261,494 | 232,908 | 249,971 |
| April |  | 72,837 | 68,969 | 64,797 |
| May |  | 67,705 | 64,761 | 71,055 |
| June |  | 53,722 | 46,866 | 53,327 |
|  | 2nd Quarter | 194,264 | 180,596 | 189,179 |
|  | 1st Semester | 455,758 | 413,504 | 439,150 |
| July |  | 81,169 | 71,872 |  |
| August |  | 71,605 | 63,365 |  |
| September |  | 65,632 | 60,144 |  |
|  | 3rd Quarter | 218,406 | 195,381 |  |
|  | Jan. to Sep. | 674,164 | 608,885 |  |
| October |  | 83,524 | 80,197 |  |
| November |  | 75,380 | 78,544 |  |
| December |  | 97,388 | 103,730 |  |
|  | 4th Quarter | 256,292 | 262,471 |  |
|  | 2nd Semester | 474,698 | 457,852 |  |
| Whole Year |  | 930,456 | 871,356 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 4:- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, January - June of 2009 and 2010

| Purpose of visit | Jan - June 2009 | Jan - June 2010 | º Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Holiday | 387,272 | 406,311 | 4.9 |
| Business | 12,210 | 16,213 | 32.8 |
| Transit | 4,032 | 2,760 | -31.5 |
| Conference | 1,113 | 1,411 | 26.8 |
| Sports | 745 | 994 | 33.4 |
| Other \& Not Stated | 8,132 | 11,461 | 40.9 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 1 3 , 5 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 9 , 1 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 2}$ |

[^2]Table 5: - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, January - June of 2009 and 2010

| Country of residence | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1st } \\ \text { semester } \\ 2009 \end{gathered}$ | $2010{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% Change Jan- } \\ \text { Jun } 2009 \text { to } \\ \text { Jan-Jun } 2010 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { 1st } \\ \text { semester } \end{array}$ |  |
| EUROPE | 278,621 | 58,639 | 56,010 | 57,879 | 43,774 | 42,117 | 27,999 | 286,418 | 2.8 |
| Austria | 4,351 | 1,232 | 1,290 | 915 | 624 | 447 | 290 | 4,798 | 10.3 |
| Belgium | 4,581 | 853 | 689 | 710 | 820 | 628 | 642 | 4,342 | -5.2 |
| France | 130,708 | 29,914 | 27,909 | 27,216 | 22,400 | 21,841 | 12,750 | 142,030 | 8.7 |
| Germany | 25,944 | 4,361 | 4,534 | 6,039 | 3,773 | 3,999 | 2,373 | 25,079 | -3.3 |
| Italy | 29,711 | 8,118 | 6,621 | 6,431 | 3,589 | 2,821 | 2,611 | 30,191 | 1.6 |
| Netherlands | 2,633 | 302 | 267 | 318 | 394 | 514 | 337 | 2,132 | -19.0 |
| Spain | 4,079 | 473 | 403 | 575 | 333 | 624 | 609 | 3,017 | -26.0 |
| Sweden | 2,981 | 707 | 560 | 441 | 219 | 127 | 140 | 2,194 | -26.4 |
| Switzerland | 6,150 | 1,556 | 1,690 | 1,484 | 1,515 | 916 | 470 | 7,631 | 24.1 |
| United Kingdom | 45,768 | 6,291 | 7,155 | 8,805 | 7,478 | 7,712 | 5,962 | 43,403 | -5.2 |
| CIS ${ }^{2}$ | 5,388 | 1,340 | 717 | 1,037 | 831 | 782 | 347 | 5,054 | -6.2 |
| Other European | 16,327 | 3,492 | 4,175 | 3,908 | 1,798 | 1,706 | 1,468 | 16,547 | 1.3 |
| AFRICA | 92,273 | 26,753 | 9,283 | 20,758 | 14,205 | 18,754 | 14,662 | 104,415 | 13.2 |
| Comoros | 266 | 88 | 35 | 38 | 42 | 91 | 55 | 349 | 31.2 |
| Kenya | 559 | 92 | 74 | 101 | 138 | 183 | 69 | 657 | 17.5 |
| Malagasy Rep. | 3,711 | 662 | 724 | 770 | 785 | 731 | 676 | 4,348 | 17.2 |
| Reunion | 48,833 | 19,359 | 3,588 | 10,447 | 4,805 | 11,247 | 3,836 | 53,282 | 9.1 |
| Seychelles | 3,034 | 486 | 617 | 656 | 878 | 676 | 901 | 4,214 | 38.9 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 32,537 | 5,446 | 3,887 | 8,259 | 6,770 | 4,944 | 8,715 | 38,021 | 16.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 550 | 64 | 35 | 87 | 158 | 82 | 65 | 491 | -10.7 |
| Other African | 2,783 | 556 | 323 | 400 | 629 | 800 | 345 | 3,053 | 9.7 |
| ASIA | 29,859 | 4,439 | 5,584 | 4,226 | 4,866 | 8,399 | 8,668 | 36,182 | 21.2 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 206 | 24 | 53 | 33 | 16 | 28 | 55 | 209 | 1.5 |
| India | 19,598 | 2,695 | 3,183 | 2,295 | 2,987 | 6,711 | 6,893 | 24,764 | 26.4 |
| Japan | 580 | 121 | 127 | 100 | 78 | 95 | 133 | 654 | 12.8 |
| Malaysia | 509 | 55 | 108 | 93 | 92 | 143 | 118 | 609 | 19.6 |
| P. Rep. of China | 3,666 | 523 | 1,270 | 607 | 655 | 424 | 471 | 3,950 | 7.7 |
| Singapore | 626 | 80 | 129 | 114 | 124 | 176 | 226 | 849 | 35.6 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1,025 | 209 | 127 | 134 | 191 | 206 | 237 | 1,104 | 7.7 |
| Other Asian | 3,649 | 732 | 587 | 850 | 723 | 616 | 535 | 4,043 | 10.8 |
| OCEANIA | 5,451 | 741 | 500 | 888 | 913 | 766 | 944 | 4,752 | -12.8 |
| Australia | 5,085 | 692 | 455 | 811 | 861 | 679 | 887 | 4,385 | -13.8 |
| Other Oceanian | 366 | 49 | 45 | 77 | 52 | 87 | 57 | 367 | 0.3 |
| AMERICA | 6,873 | 1,241 | 960 | 1,934 | 979 | 940 | 886 | 6,940 | 1.0 |
| USA | 3,733 | 450 | 399 | 1,333 | 616 | 444 | 467 | 3,709 | -0.6 |
| Canada | 1,801 | 288 | 299 | 340 | 220 | 240 | 262 | 1,649 | -8.4 |
| Other American | 1,339 | 503 | 262 | 261 | 143 | 256 | 157 | 1,582 | 18.1 |
| OTHER \& N.STATED | 427 | 44 | 29 | 63 | 60 | 79 | 168 | 443 | 3.7 |
| All Countries | 413,504 | 91,857 | 72,366 | 85,748 | 64,797 | 71,055 | 53,327 | 439,150 | 6.2 |

[^3]Table 6:- Tourist arrivals, nights and receipts, 2007-2010

| Year |  | Tourist arrivals (Number) | Tourist nights (000) | Tourism receipts ${ }^{1}$ (Rs million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 |  | 906,971 | 8,987 | 40,687 |
| 2008 |  | 930,456 | 9,218 | 41,213 |
| 2009 |  | 871,356 | 8,600 | 35,693 |
| 2008 | 1st Qr. | 261,494 | 2,491 | 11,951 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 194,264 | 1,709 | 10,219 |
|  | 1st Semester | 455,758 | 4,200 | 22,170 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 218,406 | 2,249 | 8,631 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 256,292 | 2,769 | 10,412 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 474,698 | 5,018 | 19,043 |
| 2009 | 1st Qr. | 232,908 | 2,275 | 10,265 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 180,596 | 1,625 | 7,984 |
|  | 1st Semester | 413,504 | 3,900 | 18,249 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 195,381 | 1,950 | 7,436 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 262,471 | 2,750 | 10,008 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 457,852 | 4,700 | 17,444 |
| $2010{ }^{2}$ | 1st Qr. | 249,971 | 2,400 | 11,021 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 189,179 | 1,700 | 8,788 |
|  | 1st Semester | 439,150 | 4,100 | 19,809 |

Table 7:- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2007-2010

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & 2008 \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |  | 97 | 10,857 | 21,788 |
|  |  | 102 | 11,488 | 23,095 |
|  |  | 102 | 11,456 | 23,235 |
| 2008 | 1st Qr. | 96 | 10,796 | 21,649 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 94 | 10,503 | 21,063 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 99 | 10,933 | 21,939 |
| 2009 | 4th Qr. | 102 | 11,488 | 23,095 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 102 | 11,444 | 23,148 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 97 | 10,486 | 21,362 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 100 | 11,102 | 22,530 |
| $2010{ }^{1}$ | 4th Qr. | 102 | 11,456 | 23,235 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 105 | 11,564 | 23,547 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | $104{ }^{2}$ | 11,362 | 23,168 |

[^4]Table 8:- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2008-2010

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2008 |  | 2009 |  | $2010{ }^{1}$ |  | 2008 |  | 2009 |  | $2010{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 82 | 73 | 69 | 62 | 72 | 64 | 82 | 74 | 69 | 62 | 74 | 66 |
| February | 78 | 70 | 60 | 53 | 67 | 58 | 80 | 72 | 60 | 54 | 67 | 60 |
| March | 77 | 69 | 59 | 52 | 64 | 56 | 78 | 70 | 59 | 53 | 65 | 58 |
| 1st Quarter | 79 | $\underline{71}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{56}$ | 67 | $\underline{59}$ | 80 | $\underline{72}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{61}$ |
| April | 72 | 65 | 59 | 53 | 61 | 54 | 75 | 67 | 61 | 54 | 64 | 56 |
| May | 66 | 60 | 58 | 52 | 61 | 53 | 68 | 61 | 59 | 52 | 63 | 55 |
| June | 49 | 43 | 45 | 39 | 47 | 41 | 49 | 44 | 44 | 39 | 48 | 43 |
| 2nd Quarter | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{56}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{48}$ | $\underline{56}$ | $\underline{50}$ | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{55}$ | $\underline{49}$ | $\underline{58}$ | $\underline{51}$ |
| 1st Semester | 71 | 63 | 59 | 52 | 64 | 56 | 72 | 65 | 59 | 52 | 64 | 56 |
| July | 61 | 55 | 51 | 45 |  |  | 62 | 56 | 52 | 46 |  |  |
| August | 65 | 58 | 59 | 52 |  |  | 67 | 60 | 61 | 54 |  |  |
| September | 65 | 58 | 62 | 55 |  |  | 68 | 61 | 64 | 56 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{51}$ |  |  | $\underline{66}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ |  |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 68 | 61 | 58 | 52 |  |  | 70 | 63 | 59 | 52 |  |  |
| October | 71 | 64 | 65 | 58 |  |  | 73 | 65 | 67 | 59 |  |  |
| November | 69 | 62 | 69 | 61 |  |  | 71 | 63 | 71 | 63 |  |  |
| December | 69 | 62 | 70 | 62 |  |  | 70 | 63 | 73 | 64 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | $\underline{71}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{61}$ |  |  | $\underline{72}$ | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{62}$ |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 67 | 60 | 63 | 56 |  |  | 68 | 61 | 64 | 57 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 68 | 61 | 61 | 54 |  |  | 70 | 62 | 62 | 55 |  |  |

[^5]Table 8:- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2008-2010

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2008 |  | 2009 |  | $2010{ }^{1}$ |  | 2008 |  | 2009 |  | $2010{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 82 | 73 | 69 | 62 | 72 | 64 | 82 | 74 | 69 | 62 | 74 | 66 |
| February | 78 | 70 | 60 | 53 | 67 | 58 | 80 | 72 | 60 | 54 | 67 | 60 |
| March | 77 | 69 | 59 | 52 | 64 | 56 | 78 | 70 | 59 | 53 | 65 | 58 |
| 1st Quarter | 79 | $\underline{71}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{56}$ | 67 | $\underline{59}$ | 80 | $\underline{72}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{61}$ |
| April | 72 | 65 | 59 | 53 | 61 | 54 | 75 | 67 | 61 | 54 | 64 | 56 |
| May | 66 | 60 | 58 | 52 | 61 | 53 | 68 | 61 | 59 | 52 | 63 | 55 |
| June | 49 | 43 | 45 | 39 | 47 | 41 | 49 | 44 | 44 | 39 | 48 | 43 |
| 2nd Quarter | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{56}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{48}$ | $\underline{56}$ | $\underline{50}$ | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{55}$ | $\underline{49}$ | $\underline{58}$ | $\underline{51}$ |
| 1st Semester | 71 | 63 | 59 | 52 | 64 | 56 | 72 | 65 | 59 | 52 | 64 | 56 |
| July | 61 | 55 | 51 | 45 |  |  | 62 | 56 | 52 | 46 |  |  |
| August | 65 | 58 | 59 | 52 |  |  | 67 | 60 | 61 | 54 |  |  |
| September | 65 | 58 | 62 | 55 |  |  | 68 | 61 | 64 | 56 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{51}$ |  |  | $\underline{66}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ |  |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 68 | 61 | 58 | 52 |  |  | 70 | 63 | 59 | 52 |  |  |
| October | 71 | 64 | 65 | 58 |  |  | 73 | 65 | 67 | 59 |  |  |
| November | 69 | 62 | 69 | 61 |  |  | 71 | 63 | 71 | 63 |  |  |
| December | 69 | 62 | 70 | 62 |  |  | 70 | 63 | 73 | 64 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | $\underline{71}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{61}$ |  |  | $\underline{72}$ | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{62}$ |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 67 | 60 | 63 | 56 |  |  | 68 | 61 | 64 | 57 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 68 | 61 | 61 | 54 |  |  | 70 | 62 | 62 | 55 |  |  |

[^6]
# 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 and Leisure 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 and Leisure. 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

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ Excluding seven hotels not operational because of renovation works

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

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

