# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL \& TOURISM 

## $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2011

## Introduction

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents data on International Travel and Tourism and hotel statistics for the first quarter of 2011. 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 quarter of 2011 totalled 721,703, made up of 345,626 arrivals and 376,077 departures. Compared to the same period of 2010, these figures represent increases of $3.1 \%$ in arrivals and $2.8 \%$ in departures. Total passenger arrivals included 319,708 (92.5\%) by air and 25,918 (7.5\%) by sea, while total passenger departures consisted of 350,088 (93.1\%) by air and 25,989 (6.9\%) by sea. Total arrivals by sea included 23,140 "cruise travellers" (around 11,290 tourists, 4,440 excursionists, 270 Mauritian residents and 7,140 crews) aboard 13 cruise ships, which visited our port during the first quarter of 2011.

### 2.2 Excursionists

Total excursionists, i.e. visitors arriving and leaving on the same day, numbered 6,789, of which 3,156 (46.5\%) arrived by air and 3,633 (53.5\%) by sea. Excursionists arriving by air included 1,017 ( $32.2 \%$ ) from France and 863 ( $27.3 \%$ ) from Reunion Island. Excursionists by sea were mainly from: Australia ( 1,322 or $36.4 \%$ ), United Kingdom (1,097 or $30.2 \%$ ) and United States of America (828 or $22.8 \%$ ).

### 2.3 Mauritian Residents

During the period under review, the number of Mauritian residents travelling abroad increased by $4.4 \%$ to 51,744 from 49,560 for the first three months of 2010 and accounted for $13.8 \%$ of total departures (Table 2). The following changes were observed in the number of Mauritian departures by major country of disembarkation: United Arab Emirates ( $+34.1 \%$ ), Australia (+17.1\%), Singapore ( $+11.0 \%$ ), United Kingdom ( $+9.0 \%$ ), Republic of South Africa ( $+8.0 \%$ ), Malagasy Republic ( $+5.6 \%$ ), India ( $+5.0 \%$ ), Reunion Island (+2.0\%), France ( $-2.9 \%$ ), Hong Kong ( $-14.1 \%$ ) and Seychelles (-42.8\%).

Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by major country of disembarkation for the period January to March of 2010 and 2011.

Figure 1 - Percentage distribution of Mauritian departures by major country of disembarkation, January - March of 2010 and 2011


### 2.4 Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals for the first quarter of 2011 stood at 262,626, representing an increase of 5.1\% compared to 249,971 in the corresponding quarter of 2010. Figure 2 shows monthly tourist arrivals for the period January to March of 2010 and 2011. Further details on tourist arrivals are given in Tables 3 to 6 .

Figure 2 - Monthly Tourist Arrivals, January - March of 2010 and 2011


Around $94 \%$ of the tourists came for holidays while $3.7 \%$ were on business/conference trips and another $0.8 \%$ were in transit (Table 4).

Tourist arrivals from Europe, which accounted for $67.2 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, increased by $2.3 \%$ to reach 176,460 during the first quarter of 2011 against 172,528 in the corresponding quarter of 2010. Arrivals from France, the leading market representing $35.1 \%$ of total tourist arrivals and $52.2 \%$ of the European market, rose by $8.3 \%$ to attain 92,097 during this quarter. The following decreases in tourist arrivals were recorded for the other major generating countries of Europe: Germany (-2.0 \%), United Kingdom (-13.8\%) and Italy ( $-15.3 \%$ ). As regards the remaining European countries, the following changes were noted: Russian Federation (+120.1\%), Switzerland (+37.8\%), Belgium ( $+15.5 \%$ ), Netherlands ( $+4.1 \%$ ), Sweden ( $-1.9 \%$ ), Austria ( $-2.9 \%$ ) and Spain ( $-3.6 \%$ ).

During the first quarter of 2011, tourist arrivals from Africa, with a share of $23.2 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, expanded by $7.5 \%$ to 61,054 . Arrivals from Reunion Island increased by $9.9 \%$ to 36,707 and those from Republic of South Africa by $0.5 \%$ to 17,684 . The following increases in arrivals were registered for the other African countries: Comoros (+49.7\%), Kenya (+27.0\%), Zimbabwe (+22.6\%), Malagasy Republic (+12.9\%) and Seychelles (+2.2\%).

For the quarter under review, tourist arrivals from the Asian market, which represented $7.0 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, went up by $29.2 \%$ to reach 18,406 . Arrivals from India, the major source on this continent, grew by $33.4 \%$ to 10,904 . The performance in arrivals from other Asian countries was as follows: Malaysia (+34.4\%), People's Republic of China (+30.1\%), Singapore (+26.6\%), Hong Kong (+18.2\%), United Arab Emirates (13.6\%) and Japan (-19.8\%).

Tourist arrivals from Oceania went up by $39.7 \%$ from 2,129 to 2,974 due to increases in arrivals of 43.0 \% from Australia and $1.8 \%$ from the other Oceanian countries.

Tourist arrivals from the continent of America decreased by $13.8 \%$ being the net result of an increase of $9.4 \%$ from Canada and decreases of $29.4 \%$ and $1.8 \%$ in arrivals from U.S.A and Other American countries respectively.

Tourist arrivals from top ten markets for the period January to March of 2010 and 2011 are given in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - Tourist Arrivals from Top Ten Markets, January - March of 2010 and 2011


## 3. Tourist Nights

Total tourist nights spent in the country during the first three months of 2011 is estimated at 3.0 million, representing an increase of $1.9 \%$ over the same period of 2010 (Table 6).

## 4. Hotel Statistics

At the end of March 2011, there was a total of 115 registered hotels of which 112 were in operation and three were not operating due to renovation works. The total room capacity for these registered hotels in operation was 12,082 with 24,664 bedplaces (Table 7). For the first quarter of 2011, the room occupancy rate for all hotels averaged $69 \%$ compared to $67 \%$ in the corresponding quarter of 2010 while the bed occupancy rate was $61 \%$ against $59 \%$ for the first quarter of 2010 (Table 8).
"Large" hotels, i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms, numbered 50 (45\% of all registered hotels in operation). These hotels had a room capacity of 9,070 with 18,567 bedplaces, representing $75 \%$ of both total room capacity and total bedplaces. The average room occupancy rate for these hotels for the first three months of 2011 was $71 \%$ and bed occupancy rate averaged $62 \%$ compared to $69 \%$ and $61 \%$ respectively for the first quarter of 2010 (Table 8).

## 5. Gross Tourism Receipts

Data from the Bank of Mauritius indicate that gross tourism receipts for the first quarter of 2011 were Rs 11,949 million, i.e. an increase of $8.4 \%$ compared to Rs 11,021 million for the same period of 2010 (Table 6).

## 6. Employment

According to the Survey of Employment and Earnings conducted by the Central Statistics Office, 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 2011

Based on data available on tourist arrivals and information gathered from stakeholders, the forecast of 980,000 tourist arrivals for the year 2011 is maintained, representing an increase of $4.8 \%$ over the figure of 934,827 in 2010.

According to the Bank of Mauritius, tourism receipts for the year 2011 will be around Rs 42,500 million ( +7.7 \%) compared to Rs 39,456 million in 2010.

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## LIST OF TABLES

Table Description Page
1 Passenger Traffic by month, 2009-2011 ..... 7
2 Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation, 1st Quarter of ..... 82010 and 2011
3 Tourist arrivals by month, 2009-2011 ..... 9
4 Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, 1st Quarter of 2010 and 2011 ..... 9
5 Tourist arrivals by country of residence, January - March 2010 and 2011 ..... 10
6 Tourist arrivals, nights and receipts, 2008-2011 ..... 11
7 Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2008-2011 ..... 11
8 Monthly occupancy rates (\%) for All hotels and "Large" hotels, 2009-2011 ..... 12
9 Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 2006-2010 ..... 13

## ANNEX

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

Table 1:- Passenger Traffic ${ }^{1}$ by month, 2009-2011

| Month | 2009 |  | 2010 |  | $2011{ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 117,415 | 138,314 | 119,807 | 145,268 | 133,081 | 156,319 |
| February | 90,042 | 90,246 | 91,943 | 92,398 | 103,237 | 102,527 |
| March | 99,673 | 103,146 | 123,358 | 128,101 | 109,308 | 117,231 |
| 1st Quarter | 307,130 | 331,706 | 335,108 | 365,767 | 345,626 | 376,077 |
| April | 91,269 | 91,483 | 87,878 | 94,542 |  |  |
| May | 83,609 | 89,204 | 91,329 | 95,350 |  |  |
| June | 70,662 | 70,071 | 76,838 | 75,521 |  |  |
| 2nd Quarter | 245,540 | 250,758 | 256,045 | 265,413 |  |  |
| 1st Semester | 552,670 | 582,464 | 591,153 | 631,180 |  |  |
| July | 98,683 | 84,366 | 107,678 | 93,775 |  |  |
| August | 89,460 | 102,778 | 93,893 | 103,907 |  |  |
| September | 78,928 | 78,452 | 87,109 | 86,564 |  |  |
| 3 rd Quarter | 267,071 | 265,596 | 288,680 | 284,246 |  |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 819,741 | 848,060 | 879,833 | 915,426 |  |  |
| October | 100,677 | 98,938 | 110,219 | 107,543 |  |  |
| November | 101,626 | 98,919 | 110,118 | 108,784 |  |  |
| December | 134,535 | 107,652 | 151,868 | 125,255 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 336,838 | 305,509 | 372,205 | 341,582 |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 603,909 | 571,105 | 660,885 | 625,828 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 1,156,579 | 1,153,569 | 1,252,038 | 1,257,008 |  |  |

[^0]Table 2 : - Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation, 1st Quarter of 2010 and 2011

| Country of disembarkation | 2010 | 2011 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 13,546 | 13,738 | 1.4 |
| France | 6,150 | 5,974 | -2.9 |
| Germany | 666 | 697 | 4.7 |
| Italy | 1,482 | 1,417 | -4.4 |
| Switzerland | 434 | 395 | -9.0 |
| United Kingdom | 4,814 | 5,249 | 9.0 |
| Other European | 0 | 6 | - |
| AFRICA | 16,221 | 16,258 | 0.2 |
| Malagasy Republic | 1,942 | 2,050 | 5.6 |
| Reunion | 6,992 | 7,135 | 2.0 |
| Seychelles | 2,112 | 1,209 | -42.8 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 4,790 | 5,172 | 8.0 |
| Zimbabwe | - | - | - |
| Other African | 385 | 692 | 79.7 |
| ASIA | 16,984 | 18,588 | 9.4 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{1}$ | 3,107 | 2,670 | -14.1 |
| India | 5,833 | 6,123 | 5.0 |
| Malaysia | 646 | 424 | -34.4 |
| Singapore | 2,347 | 2,605 | 11.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | - | - | - |
| United Arab Emirates | 5,045 | 6,763 | 34.1 |
| Other Asian | 6 | 3 | -50.0 |
| OCEANIA | 2,678 | 3,135 | 17.1 |
| Australia | 2,678 | 3,135 | 17.1 |
| Other Oceanian | - | - | - |
| AMERICA | 0 | 4 | - |
| U.S.A | - | - | - |
| Canada | 0 | 0 | - |
| Other American | 0 | 4 | - |
| NOT STATED | 131 | 21 | -84.0 |
| All Countries | 49,560 | 51,744 | 4.4 |

[^1]Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 2009-2011

| Month |  | Number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2009 | 2010 | $2011{ }^{1}$ |
| January |  | 88,591 | 91,857 | 101,887 |
| February |  | 67,892 | 72,366 | 77,390 |
| March |  | 76,425 | 85,748 | 83,349 |
|  | 1st Quarter | 232,908 | 249,971 | $\underline{\text { 262,626 }}$ |
| April |  | 68,969 | 64,797 |  |
| May |  | 64,761 | 71,055 |  |
| June |  | 46,866 | 53,327 |  |
|  | 2nd Quarter | 180,596 | 189,179 |  |
|  | 1st Semester | 413,504 | 439,150 |  |
| July |  | 71,872 | 77,009 |  |
| August |  | 63,365 | 65,093 |  |
| September |  | 60,144 | 65,404 |  |
|  | 3rd Quarter | 195,381 | 207,506 |  |
|  | Jan. to Sep. | 608,885 | 646,656 |  |
| October |  | 80,197 | 87,340 |  |
| November |  | 78,544 | 85,982 |  |
| December |  | 103,730 | 114,849 |  |
|  | 4th Quarter | 262,471 | 288,171 |  |
|  | 2nd Semester | 457,852 | 495,677 |  |
|  |  | 871,356 | 934,827 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 4:- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, 1st Quarter of 2010 and 2011

| Purpose of visit | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}^{\mathbf{1}}$ | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Holiday | 232,613 | 245,841 | 5.7 |
| Business | 8,020 | 8,793 | 9.6 |
| Transit | 1,538 | 2,010 | 30.7 |
| Conference | 674 | 984 | 46.0 |
| Sports | 567 | 233 | -58.9 |
| Other \& Not Stated | 6,559 | 4,765 | -27.4 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 4 9 , 9 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 2 , 6 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 1}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 5 : - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, January - March of 2010 and 2011

| Country of residence | 1st Quarter$2010$ | $2011{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | \% Change <br> Q1 2010 to Q1 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | 1st Quarter |  |
| EUROPE | 172,528 | 62,756 | 57,821 | 55,883 | 176,460 | 2.3 |
| Austria | 3,437 | 1,133 | 1,372 | 832 | 3,337 | -2.9 |
| Belgium | 2,252 | 999 | 683 | 918 | 2,600 | 15.5 |
| France | 85,039 | 33,150 | 29,725 | 29,222 | 92,097 | 8.3 |
| Germany | 14,934 | 4,883 | 4,858 | 4,899 | 14,640 | -2.0 |
| Italy | 21,170 | 7,084 | 5,457 | 5,392 | 17,933 | -15.3 |
| Netherlands | 887 | 298 | 314 | 311 | 923 | 4.1 |
| Spain | 1,451 | 403 | 423 | 573 | 1,399 | -3.6 |
| Sweden | 1,708 | 577 | 640 | 458 | 1,675 | -1.9 |
| Switzerland | 4,730 | 2,244 | 2,239 | 2,034 | 6,517 | 37.8 |
| United Kingdom | 22,251 | 5,954 | 6,530 | 6,705 | 19,189 | -13.8 |
| $\mathrm{CIS}^{2}$ <br> of which: | 3,094 | 2,393 | 1,361 | 1,670 | 5,424 | 75.3 |
| Russian Federation | 1,950 | 1,854 | 1,068 | 1,370 | 4,292 | 120.1 |
| Other European | 11,575 | 3,638 | 4,219 | 2,869 | 10,726 | -7.3 |
| AFRICA | 56,794 | 31,417 | 10,171 | 19,466 | 61,054 | 7.5 |
| Comoros | 161 | 79 | 62 | 100 | 241 | 49.7 |
| Kenya | 267 | 94 | 104 | 141 | 339 | 27.0 |
| Malagasy Rep. | 2,156 | 892 | 783 | 760 | 2,435 | 12.9 |
| Reunion | 33,394 | 21,625 | 3,782 | 11,300 | 36,707 | 9.9 |
| Seychelles | 1,759 | 721 | 513 | 563 | 1,797 | 2.2 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 17,592 | 7,351 | 4,477 | 5,856 | 17,684 | 0.5 |
| Zimbabwe | 186 | 89 | 59 | 80 | 228 | 22.6 |
| Other African | 1,279 | 566 | 391 | 666 | 1,623 | 26.9 |
| ASIA | 14,249 | 5,289 | 7,382 | 5,735 | 18,406 | 29.2 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 110 | 37 | 61 | 32 | 130 | 18.2 |
| India | 8,173 | 3,159 | 4,297 | 3,448 | 10,904 | 33.4 |
| Japan | 348 | 100 | 91 | 88 | 279 | -19.8 |
| Malaysia | 256 | 54 | 199 | 91 | 344 | 34.4 |
| P. Rep. of China | 2,400 | 903 | 1,570 | 650 | 3,123 | 30.1 |
| Singapore | 323 | 77 | 221 | 111 | 409 | 26.6 |
| United Arab Emirates | 470 | 232 | 145 | 157 | 534 | 13.6 |
| Other Asian | 2,169 | 727 | 798 | 1,158 | 2,683 | 23.7 |
| OCEANIA | 2,129 | 1,242 | 809 | 923 | 2,974 | 39.7 |
| Australia | 1,958 | 1,173 | 757 | 870 | 2,800 | 43.0 |
| Other Oceanian | 171 | 69 | 52 | 53 | 174 | 1.8 |
| AMERICA | 4,135 | 1,127 | 1,171 | 1,265 | 3,563 | -13.8 |
| USA | 2,182 | 357 | 543 | 641 | 1,541 | -29.4 |
| Canada | 927 | 337 | 323 | 354 | 1,014 | 9.4 |
| Other American | 1,026 | 433 | 305 | 270 | 1,008 | -1.8 |
| OTHER \& N.STATED | 136 | 56 | 36 | 77 | 169 | 24.3 |
| All Countries | 249,971 | 101,887 | 77,390 | 83,349 | 262,626 | 5.1 |

[^2]Table 6:- Tourist arrivals, nights and receipts, 2008-2011

| Year |  | Tourist arrivals (Number) | Tourist nights (000) | Tourism receipts ${ }^{1}$ (Rs million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & 2009 \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ |  | 930,456 | 9,218 | 41,213 |
|  |  | 871,356 | 8,639 | 35,693 |
|  |  | 934,827 | 9,495 | 39,456 |
| 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 | 2,250 | 10,265 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 180,596 | 1,791 | 7,984 |
|  | 1st Semester | 413,504 | 4,041 | 18,249 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 195,381 | 2,280 | 7,436 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 262,471 | 2,318 | 10,008 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 457,852 | 4,598 | 17,444 |
| $2010{ }^{2}$ | 1st Qr. | 249,971 | 2,943 | 11,021 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 189,179 | 1,855 | 8,788 |
|  | 1st Semester | 439,150 | 4,798 | 19,809 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 207,506 | 2,275 | 8,358 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 288,171 | 2,422 | 11,289 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 495,677 | 4,697 | 19,647 |
| $2011{ }^{2}$ | 1st Qr. | 262,626 | 2,960 | 11,949 |

${ }^{1}$ Source: Bank of Mauritius ${ }^{2}$ Provisional
Table 7:- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2008-2011

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2008 \\ & 2009 \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ |  | 102 | 11,488 | 23,095 |
|  |  | 102 | 11,456 | 23,235 |
|  |  | 112 | 12,075 | 24,698 |
| 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 |
| 2010 | 3rd Qr. | 100 | 11,102 | 22,530 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 102 | 11,456 | 23,235 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 105 | 11,564 | 23,547 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 104 | 11,362 | 23,168 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 104 | 11,383 | 23,296 |
| $2011{ }^{1}$ | 4th Qr. | 112 | 12,075 | 24,698 |
|  | 1st Qr. | $112^{2}$ | 12,082 | 24,664 |

[^3]Table 8:- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2009-2011

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2009 |  | 2010 |  | $2011{ }^{1}$ |  | 2009 |  | 2010 |  | $2011{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 69 | 62 | 72 | 64 | 75 | 66 | 69 | 62 | 74 | 66 | 76 | 67 |
| February | 60 | 53 | 67 | 58 | 68 | 60 | 60 | 54 | 67 | 60 | 70 | 61 |
| March | 59 | 52 | 64 | 56 | 64 | 57 | 59 | 53 | 65 | 58 | 66 | 58 |
| 1st Quarter | $\underline{63}$ | 56 | $\underline{67}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{61}$ | 71 | $\underline{62}$ |
| April | 59 | 53 | 61 | 54 |  |  | 61 | 54 | 64 | 56 |  |  |
| May | 58 | 52 | 61 | 53 |  |  | 59 | 52 | 63 | 55 |  |  |
| June | 45 | 39 | 47 | 41 |  |  | 44 | 39 | 48 | 43 |  |  |
| 2nd Quarter | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{48}$ | $\underline{56}$ | $\underline{50}$ |  |  | $\underline{55}$ | $\underline{49}$ | $\underline{58}$ | $\underline{51}$ |  |  |
| 1st Semester | 59 | 52 | 64 | 56 |  |  | 59 | 52 | 64 | 56 |  |  |
| July | 51 | 45 | 54 | 47 |  |  | 52 | 46 | 55 | 48 |  |  |
| August | 59 | 52 | 60 | 52 |  |  | 61 | 54 | 62 | 54 |  |  |
| September | 62 | 55 | 65 | 57 |  |  | 64 | 56 | 67 | 58 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{51}$ | $\underline{60}$ | $\underline{52}$ |  |  | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{54}$ |  |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 58 | 52 | 63 | 55 |  |  | 59 | 52 | 63 | 56 |  |  |
| October | 65 | 58 | 69 | 61 |  |  | 67 | 59 | 71 | 62 |  |  |
| November | 69 | 61 | 74 | 65 |  |  | 71 | 63 | 76 | 67 |  |  |
| December | 70 | 62 | 75 | 66 |  |  | 73 | 64 | 78 | 68 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{73}$ | $\underline{64}$ |  |  | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{74}$ | $\underline{65}$ |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 63 | 56 | 66 | 58 |  |  | 64 | 57 | 67 | 59 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 61 | 54 | 65 | 57 |  |  | 62 | 55 | 66 | 58 |  |  |

[^4]Table 9:- Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 2006-2010

| Establishments | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Restaurants | 1,805 | 2,012 | 2,251 | 2,431 | 2,464 |
| Hotels | 19,536 | 20,233 | 22,314 | 20,478 | 20,847 |
| Travel and Tourism | 4,457 | 4,296 | 4,188 | 4,093 | 3,850 |
| Total | $25, \mathbf{7 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 , 5 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 7 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 1 6 1}$ |

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 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
    ${ }^{2}$ Commonwealth of Independent States (Ex Soviet Union Countries)
    ${ }^{3}$ Special Administrative Region of China

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{2}$ Excludina three hotels not overational because of renovation works

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

