# INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL \& TOURISM 

## January to September 2011

## 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 first nine months of 2011 totalled $1,866,705$, made up of 918,778 arrivals and 947,927 departures. Compared to the same period of 2010, these figures represent increases of $4.4 \%$ in arrivals and $3.6 \%$ in departures (Table 1). Total passenger arrivals included 880,969 (95.9\%) by air and 37,809 (4.1\%) by sea, while total passenger departures consisted of 910,429 (96.0\%) by air and 37,498 (4.0\%) by sea. Total arrivals by sea included 29,900 "cruise travellers" (around 14,220 tourists, 5,500 excursionists, 330 Mauritian residents and 9,850 crews) aboard 18 cruise ships, which visited our port during the first nine months of 2011.

### 2.2 Excursionists (Same day visitors)

Total excursionists numbered 14,496, of which 8,867 (61.2\%) arrived by air and 5,629 (38.8\%) by sea. Excursionists arriving by air included 2,655 (29.9\%) from France and 2,848 (32.1\%) from Reunion Island. Excursionists by sea were mainly from: Australia (2,545 or 45.2\%), United Kingdom (1,157 or 20.6\%) and United States of America (955 or 17.0\%).

### 2.3 Mauritian Residents

During the period under review, the number of Mauritian residents travelling abroad increased by $3.6 \%$ to 162,058 compared to 156,397 for the first nine months of 2010 and accounted for $17.1 \%$ of total departures (Table 2). The following changes were observed in the number of Mauritian departures by major country of disembarkation: United Arab Emirates (+17.5\%), Malagasy Republic ( $+14.0 \%$ ), United Kingdom ( $+9.8 \%$ ), Australia ( $+8.8 \%$ ), Italy ( $+7.4 \%$ ), Singapore ( $+4.9 \%$ ), Reunion Island ( $+4.3 \%$ ), India ( $-0.2 \%$ ), France ( $-1.2 \%$ ), Republic of South Africa ( $-2.4 \%$ ), Hong Kong ( $-14.6 \%$ ) and Seychelles ( $-23.9 \%$ ).

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

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


### 2.4 Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals for the first nine months of 2011 rose by $4.3 \%$ to reach 674,383 compared to 646,656 for the same period of 2010. Figure 2 shows monthly tourist arrivals from January to September of 2010 and 2011. Further details on tourist arrivals are given in Tables 3 to 6 .

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


The distribution of tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit (Table 4) shows that during the first nine months of 2011, $93 \%$ came for holidays and another $4 \%$ came for business/conference purposes.

Tourist arrivals from Europe, which accounted for $62.4 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, increased by $1.5 \%$ to reach 421,060 during the first nine months of 2011 against 414,787 in the corresponding period of 2010. Arrivals from France, our leading market representing 30.2\% of total tourist arrivals and $48.3 \%$ of the European market, rose by $1.7 \%$ to attain 203,493 during this period. The other major tourist generating countries of Europe registered the following performances in tourist arrivals: Germany (+7.2\%), Italy (-4.6\%) and United Kingdom (-9.7\%). Among the remaining European countries, the following changes were recorded: Russian Federation (+75.6\%), Switzerland (+36.9\%), Spain (+23.1\%), Belgium (+17.0\%), Netherlands (+3.8\%), Austria (+0.6\%) and Sweden ( $-8.0 \%$ ).

During the first nine months of 2011, arrivals from Africa, with a share of $24.2 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, increased by $3.0 \%$ to 163,023 . Arrivals from Reunion Island, the major market of the region, reached 81,015, which is almost at the same level as in the corresponding period of 2010. Those from Republic of South Africa increased by $5.2 \%$ to reach 59,509. The following changes in tourist arrivals were noted from the other African countries: Comoros (+38.6\%), Kenya (+27.8\%), Zimbabwe (+27.6\%), Malagasy Republic (+18.8\%) and Seychelles (-13.8\%).

For the reference period, tourist arrivals from the Asian market, which represented $9.9 \%$ of total tourist arrivals, grew by $21.5 \%$ to reach 66,950 . Arrivals from India, our major source on this continent, increased by $10.9 \%$ to reach 40,209 . Increases in tourist arrivals from the Asian continent were registered from: People's Republic of China (+92.0\%), Hong Kong (+47.7\%), Malaysia (+34.9\%), Singapore (+29.9\%), United Arab Emirates (+10.0\%) and Japan (+4.1\%).

Tourist arrivals from Oceania went up by $47.0 \%$ from 8,236 to 12,105 due to increases in arrivals of $47.5 \%$ from Australia and $39.2 \%$ from the other Oceanian countries.

Tourist arrivals from the continent of America were up by $7.8 \%$ as a result of the following changes: Canada (+13.7\%), USA (-1.3\%) and other American countries (+22.7\%).

Tourist arrivals from top ten markets accounted for $83.8 \%$ of tourist arrivals during the first nine months of 2011 compared to $84.8 \%$ for the same period in 2010. Tourist arrivals from top ten markets for the period January to September of 2010 and 2011 are given in Figure 3.

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


## 3. Tourist Nights

Total tourist nights spent in the country during the first nine months of 2011 is estimated at 7.3 million, representing an increase of $2.6 \%$ over the same period of the preceding year (Table 6). The average nights spent per tourist in 2011 is estimated to be 9.6 nights as compared to 9.7 nights during the same period of 2010.

## 4. Hotel Statistics

At the end of September 2011, there was a total of 109 registered hotels in operation. While, owing to renovation works, six hotels were not operational. The total room capacity for these registered hotels in operation was 11,816 with 24,018 bedplaces (Table 7). For the first nine months of both 2010 and 2011, the room occupancy rate for all hotels averaged $63 \%$ while the bed occupancy rate was 55\% (Table 8).
"Large" hotels, i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms, numbered 48 ( $44 \%$ of all registered hotels in operation). These hotels had a room capacity of 8,783 with 17,993 bedplaces, representing $74 \%$ of total room capacity and $75 \%$ of total bedplaces. The average room occupancy rate for these hotels for the first nine months of 2011 was $63 \%$ and bed occupancy rate averaged $55 \%$ compared to $63 \%$ and $56 \%$ respectively for the same period in 2010 (Table 8).

## 5. Gross Tourism Receipts

Data from the Bank of Mauritius indicate that gross tourism receipts for the first nine months of 2011 were Rs 30,149 million, i.e. an increase of $7.0 \%$ compared to Rs 28,167 million for the same period of 2010 (Table 6).

## 6. Employment

According to the Survey of Employment and Earnings conducted by Statistics Mauritius, direct employment in hotels, restaurants and travel and tourism establishments employing 10 persons or more stood at 28,039 at the end of March 2011 showing an increase of $3.2 \%$ over the figure of 27,161 for March 2010. Of this number, 21,672 or 77.3\% were engaged in hotels (Table 9).

## 7. Forecast Year 2011 and 2012

Based on data available on tourist arrivals and information gathered from stakeholders, forecast of tourist arrivals for the year 2011 is maintained at 980,000 . This represents an increase of $4.8 \%$ over the figure of 934,827 in 2010 . Tourist arrivals in 2012 are forecasted to be around $1,010,000$ representing an increase of $3.1 \%$ over 2011.

According to the Bank of Mauritius, tourism receipts for the year 2011 would be around Rs 42,500 million ( $+7.7 \%$ ) compared to Rs 39,456 million in 2010. Tourism receipts for 2012 would be around Rs 44,500 million representing an increase of 4.7\% over 2011.

Statistics Mauritius<br>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development<br>Port Louis<br>24 November 2011

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## ANNEX <br> I BRIEF ON COMPILATION OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC STATISTICS <br> 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 | 106,615 | 103,457 |
| May | 83,609 | 89,204 | 91,329 | 95,350 | 90,193 | 98,535 |
| June | 70,662 | 70,071 | 76,838 | 75,521 | 81,113 | 80,054 |
| 2nd Quarter | 245,540 | 250,758 | 256,045 | 265,413 | 277,921 | 282,046 |
| 1st Semester | 552,670 | 582,464 | 591,153 | 631,180 | 623,547 | 658,123 |
| July | 98,683 | 84,366 | 107,678 | 93,775 | 110,611 | 98,700 |
| August | 89,460 | 102,778 | 93,893 | 103,907 | 96,238 | 103,142 |
| September | 78,928 | 78,452 | 87,109 | 86,564 | 88,382 | 87,962 |
| 3rd Quarter | 267,071 | 265,596 | 288,680 | 284,246 | 295,231 | 289,804 |
| Jan. to Sep. | 819,741 | 848,060 | 879,833 | 915,426 | 918,778 | 947,927 |
| 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, January - September of 2010 and 2011

| Country of disembarkation | Jan - Sep 2010 | Jan - Sep 2011 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 48,986 | 50,514 | 3.1 |
| France | 23,701 | 23,412 | -1.2 |
| Germany | 1,848 | 1,786 | -3.4 |
| Italy | 4,866 | 5,226 | 7.4 |
| Switzerland | 1,485 | 1,325 | -10.8 |
| United Kingdom | 17,086 | 18,758 | 9.8 |
| Other European | - | 7 | - |
| AFRICA | 48,704 | 49,604 | 1.8 |
| Malagasy Republic | 5,743 | 6,548 | 14.0 |
| Reunion | 21,819 | 22,760 | 4.3 |
| Seychelles | 4,844 | 3,687 | -23.9 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 15,043 | 14,679 | -2.4 |
| Zimbabwe | - | - | - |
| Other African | 1,255 | 1,930 | 53.8 |
| ASIA | 52,314 | 55,144 | 5.4 |
| P. Rep. of China | - | 495 | - |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{1}$ | 10,862 | 9,279 | -14.6 |
| India | 15,165 | 15,137 | -0.2 |
| Indonesia | - | 308 | - |
| Malaysia | 1,899 | 2,104 | 10.8 |
| Singapore | 6,598 | 6,922 | 4.9 |
| Saudi Arabia | - | - | - |
| United Arab Emirates | 17,782 | 20,896 | 17.5 |
| Other Asian | 8 | 3 | -62.5 |
| OCEANIA | 6,217 | 6,763 | 8.8 |
| Australia | 6,217 | 6,763 | 8.8 |
| Other Oceanian | - | - | - |
| AMERICA | 18 | 4 | -77.8 |
| U.S.A | - | - | - |
| Canada | - | - | - |
| Other American | 18 | 4 | -77.8 |
| NOT STATED | 158 | 29 | -81.6 |
| All Countries | 156,397 | 162,058 | 3.6 |

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

| Month |  | Number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2009 | 2010 | $2011{ }^{1}$ |
| January <br> February <br> March |  | 88,591 | 91,857 | 101,887 |
|  |  | 67,892 | 72,366 | 77,390 |
|  |  | 76,425 | 85,748 | 83,349 |
|  | 1st Quarter | 232,908 | 249,971 | 262,626 |
| April <br> May <br> June |  | 68,969 | 64,797 | 79,173 |
|  |  | 64,761 | 71,055 | 68,214 |
|  |  | 46,866 | 53,327 | 54,591 |
|  | 2nd Quarter | 180,596 | 189,179 | 201,978 |
|  | 1st Semester | 413,504 | 439,150 | 464,604 |
| July <br> August <br> September |  | 71,872 | 77,009 | 78,034 |
|  |  | 63,365 | 65,093 | 66,865 |
|  |  | 60,144 | 65,404 | 64,880 |
|  | 3rd Quarter | 195,381 | 207,506 | 209,779 |
|  | Jan. to Sep. | 608,885 | 646,656 | 674,383 |
| October <br> November <br> December |  | 80,197 | 87,340 |  |
|  |  | 78,544 | 85,982 |  |
|  |  | 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, January - September of 2010 and 2011

| Purpose of visit | Jan - Sep 2010 | Jan - Sep 2011 ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Holiday | 596,707 | 624,589 | 4.7 |
| Business | 23,680 | 26,804 | 13.2 |
| Transit | 4,047 | 5,151 | 27.3 |
| Conference | 2,372 | 3,388 | 42.8 |
| Sports | 1,311 | 916 | -30.1 |
| Other \& Not Stated | 18,539 | 13,535 | -27.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 4 6 , 6 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 4 , 3 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 3}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

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

| Country of residence | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan - Sep } \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ | $2011{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { \% Change } \\ \text { Jan-Sep } 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan-Sep } 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Jan - Sep |  |
| EUROPE | 414,787 | 62,756 | 57,821 | 55,883 | 52,727 | 39,081 | 29,164 | 42,795 | 39,722 | 41,111 | 421,060 | 1.5 |
| Austria | 6,177 | 1,133 | 1,372 | 832 | 673 | 560 | 334 | 416 | 392 | 504 | 6,216 | 0.6 |
| Belgium | 6,684 | 999 | 683 | 918 | 1,018 | 1,099 | 568 | 1,088 | 611 | 837 | 7,821 | 17.0 |
| France | 200,151 | 33,150 | 29,725 | 29,222 | 25,600 | 18,997 | 13,279 | 22,333 | 15,909 | 15,278 | 203,493 | 1.7 |
| Germany | 36,535 | 4,883 | 4,858 | 4,899 | 4,459 | 3,908 | 3,558 | 3,237 | 3,943 | 5,408 | 39,153 | 7.2 |
| Italy | 41,327 | 7,084 | 5,457 | 5,392 | 4,446 | 2,977 | 2,500 | 2,523 | 4,941 | 4,117 | 39,437 | -4.6 |
| Netherlands | 3,612 | 298 | 314 | 311 | 466 | 394 | 378 | 646 | 417 | 526 | 3,750 | 3.8 |
| Spain | 6,123 | 403 | 423 | 573 | 584 | 1,079 | 712 | 872 | 1,591 | 1,299 | 7,536 | 23.1 |
| Sweden | 2,674 | 577 | 640 | 458 | 200 | 106 | 118 | 147 | 108 | 107 | 2,461 | -8.0 |
| Switzerland | 10,432 | 2,244 | 2,239 | 2,034 | 2,537 | 1,026 | 591 | 1,545 | 709 | 1,357 | 14,282 | 36.9 |
| United Kingdom | 72,219 | 5,954 | 6,530 | 6,705 | 8,525 | 6,670 | 5,395 | 7,604 | 8,757 | 9,080 | 65,220 | -9.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CIS }^{2} \\ & \text { of which: } \end{aligned}$ | 6,269 | 2,393 | 1,361 | 1,670 | 1,450 | 767 | 333 | 386 | 549 | 567 | 9,476 | 51.2 |
| Russian Federation | 4,187 | 1,854 | 1,068 | 1,370 | 1,186 | 554 | 231 | 271 | 397 | 420 | 7,351 | 75.6 |
| Other European | 22,584 | 3,638 | 4,219 | 2,869 | 2,769 | 1,498 | 1,398 | 1,998 | 1,795 | 2,031 | 22,215 | -1.6 |
| AFRICA | 158,223 | 31,417 | 10,171 | 19,466 | 17,623 | 17,206 | 12,368 | 23,090 | 17,568 | 14,114 | 163,023 | 3.0 |
| Comoros | 536 | 79 | 62 | 100 | 94 | 84 | 64 | 84 | 92 | 84 | 743 | 38.6 |
| Kenya | 1,052 | 94 | 104 | 141 | 194 | 146 | 129 | 193 | 201 | 142 | 1,344 | 27.8 |
| Malagasy Rep. | 6,965 | 892 | 783 | 760 | 832 | 830 | 945 | 1,190 | 1,271 | 773 | 8,276 | 18.8 |
| Reunion | 81,052 | 21,625 | 3,782 | 11,300 | 5,445 | 9,480 | 3,962 | 13,232 | 7,884 | 4,305 | 81,015 | 0.0 |
| Seychelles | 6,748 | 721 | 513 | 563 | 748 | 664 | 667 | 643 | 747 | 549 | 5,815 | -13.8 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 56,590 | 7,351 | 4,477 | 5,856 | 9,510 | 5,127 | 6,026 | 6,910 | 6,598 | 7,654 | 59,509 | 5.2 |
| Zimbabwe | 794 | 89 | 59 | 80 | 190 | 120 | 100 | 97 | 184 | 94 | 1,013 | 27.6 |
| Other African | 4,486 | 566 | 391 | 666 | 610 | 755 | 475 | 741 | 591 | 513 | 5,308 | 18.3 |

Table 5 (contd.) : - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, January - September of 2010 and 2011

| Country of residence | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan - Sep } \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ | $2010{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% Change } \\ \text { Jan-Sep } 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan-Sep } 2011 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Jan - Sep |  |
| ASIA | 55,090 | 5,289 | 7,382 | 5,735 | 5,667 | 9,797 | 10,151 | 9,073 | 7,068 | 6,788 | 66,950 | 21.5 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 298 | 37 | 61 | 32 | 23 | 44 | 81 | 56 | 60 | 46 | 440 | 47.7 |
| India | 36,255 | 3,159 | 4,297 | 3,448 | 3,211 | 7,179 | 7,328 | 5,332 | 3,519 | 2,736 | 40,209 | 10.9 |
| Japan | 1,057 | 100 | 91 | 88 | 192 | 90 | 67 | 137 | 191 | 144 | 1,100 | 4.1 |
| Malaysia | 1,003 | 54 | 199 | 91 | 84 | 130 | 187 | 139 | 200 | 269 | 1,353 | 34.9 |
| P. Rep. of China | 5,809 | 903 | 1,570 | 650 | 911 | 1,097 | 936 | 1,580 | 1,738 | 1,768 | 11,153 | 92.0 |
| Singapore | 1,295 | 77 | 221 | 111 | 174 | 224 | 440 | 121 | 156 | 158 | 1,682 | 29.9 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2,474 | 232 | 145 | 157 | 196 | 197 | 329 | 662 | 454 | 349 | 2,721 | 10.0 |
| Other Asian | 6,899 | 727 | 798 | 1,158 | 876 | 836 | 783 | 1,046 | 750 | 1,318 | 8,292 | 20.2 |
| OCEANIA | 8,236 | 1,242 | 809 | 923 | 1,516 | 1,159 | 1,647 | 1,650 | 1,318 | 1,841 | 12,105 | 47.0 |
| Australia | 7,695 | 1,173 | 757 | 870 | 1,423 | 1,065 | 1,571 | 1,521 | 1,230 | 1,742 | 11,352 | 47.5 |
| Other Oceanian | 541 | 69 | 52 | 53 | 93 | 94 | 76 | 129 | 88 | 99 | 753 | 39.2 |
| AMERICA | 9,444 | 1,127 | 1,171 | 1,265 | 1,558 | 879 | 1,083 | 1,212 | 967 | 923 | 10,185 | 7.8 |
| USA | 4,922 | 357 | 543 | 641 | 789 | 497 | 549 | 513 | 510 | 460 | 4,859 | -1.3 |
| Canada | 2,463 | 337 | 323 | 354 | 355 | 206 | 352 | 504 | 224 | 145 | 2,800 | 13.7 |
| Other American | 2,059 | 433 | 305 | 270 | 414 | 176 | 182 | 195 | 233 | 318 | 2,526 | 22.7 |
| OTHER \& N.STATED | 876 | 56 | 36 | 77 | 82 | 92 | 178 | 214 | 222 | 103 | 1,060 | 21.0 |
| All Countries | 646,656 | 101,887 | 77,390 | 83,349 | 79,173 | 68,214 | 54,591 | 78,034 | 66,865 | 64,880 | 674,383 | 4.3 |

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

| Year |  | Tourist arrivals (Number) | Tourist nights (000) | Tourism receipts ${ }^{1}$ (Rs million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 |  | 930,456 | 9,218 | 41,213 |
| 2009 |  | 871,356 | 8,639 | 35,693 |
| 2010 |  | 934,827 | 9,495 | 39,456 |
| 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 | 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 |
| $2011{ }^{2}$ | 2nd Semester | 495,677 | 4,697 | 19,647 |
|  | 1st Qr. | 262,626 | 2,960 | 11,949 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 201,978 | 1,975 | 9,355 |
|  | 1st Semester | 464,604 | 4,935 | 21,304 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 209,779 | 2,325 | 8,845 |

${ }^{1}$ Source: Bank of Mauritius ${ }^{2}$ Provisional

Table 7:- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2008-2011

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| 2009 | 1st Qr.2nd Qr. | 102 | 11,488 | 23,095 |
|  |  | 102 | 11,456 | 23,235 |
|  |  | 112 | 12,075 | 24,698 |
|  |  | 102 | 11,444 | 23,148 |
|  |  | 97 | 10,486 | 21,362 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 100 | 11,102 | 22,530 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 102 | 11,456 | 23,235 |
| 2010 | 1st Qr. | 105 | 11,564 | 23,547 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 104 | 11,362 | 23,168 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 104 | 11,383 | 23,296 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 112 | 12,075 | 24,698 |
| $2011{ }^{1}$ | 1st Qr. | 112 | 12,082 | 24,664 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 111 | 11,999 | 24,493 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | $109{ }^{2}$ | 11,816 | 24,018 |

[^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 | $\underline{67}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{71}$ | $\underline{62}$ |
| April | 59 | 53 | 61 | 54 | 64 | 57 | 61 | 54 | 64 | 56 | 68 | 60 |
| May | 58 | 52 | 61 | 53 | 55 | 49 | 59 | 52 | 63 | 55 | 57 | 50 |
| June | 45 | 39 | 47 | 41 | 44 | 38 | 44 | 39 | 48 | 43 | 45 | 39 |
| 2nd Quarter | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{48}$ | $\underline{56}$ | $\underline{50}$ | 55 | $\underline{48}$ | $\underline{55}$ | $\underline{49}$ | $\underline{58}$ | $\underline{51}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{50}$ |
| 1st Semester | 59 | 52 | 64 | 56 | 65 | 57 | 59 | 52 | 64 | 56 | 64 | 56 |
| July | 51 | 45 | 54 | 47 | 53 | 47 | 52 | 46 | 55 | 48 | 54 | 48 |
| August | 59 | 52 | 60 | 52 | 57 | 51 | 61 | 54 | 62 | 54 | 60 | 53 |
| September | 62 | 55 | 65 | 57 | 64 | 57 | 64 | 56 | 67 | 58 | 66 | 58 |
| 3rd Quarter | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{51}$ | $\underline{60}$ | $\underline{52}$ | $\underline{58}$ | $\underline{51}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{60}$ | $\underline{53}$ |
| Jan. to Sep. | 58 | 52 | 63 | 55 | 63 | 55 | 59 | 52 | 63 | 56 | 63 | 55 |
| 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 | 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 |  |  |

$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\omega}$

[^4]Table 9:- Employment in the tourist industry as at end of March, 2007-2011

| Establishments | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}^{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Restaurants | 2,012 | 2,251 | 2,431 | 2,464 | 2,408 |
| Hotels | 20,233 | 22,314 | 20,478 | 20,847 | 21,672 |
| Travel and Tourism | 4,296 | 4,188 | 4,093 | 3,850 | 3,959 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 6 , 5 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 7 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 1 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 0 3 9}$ |

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large Establishments (i.e employing 10 or more persons)
${ }^{1}$ Provisional

# 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 Statistics Mauritius 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 Statistics Mauritius 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
    ${ }^{2}$ Excluding six hotels not operational because of renovation works

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

