## INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM

$1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2014

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents data on International Travel and Tourism for the first semester of 2014. A brief on the compilation of these statistics is given at Annex I and a glossary of terms at Annex II.

## 2. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Passenger traffic, $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2013 and 2014

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | \% <br> change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Arrivals by |  |  |  |
| Air | 606,971 | 640,200 | +5.5 |
| Sea | 20,457 | 21,026 | +2.8 |
| of which Cruise travellers | 16,290 | 19,702 | +20.9 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 2 7 , 4 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 1 , 2 2 6}$ | +5.4 |
| Departures by |  |  |  |
| Air | 641,343 | 674,596 | +5.2 |
| Sea | 22,223 | 21,560 | -3.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 6 3 , 5 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 6 , 1 5 6}$ | $+\mathbf{4 . 9}$ |

### 2.1 Arrivals in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2014

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2013

- total arrivals increased by $5.4 \%$ to 661,226 ;
- tourist arrivals increased by $4.0 \%$ to 490,697 ; and
- the number of excursionists (arriving and leaving on the same day) rose by $34.9 \%$ to 17,087.

In the $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2014, 13 cruise ships arrived in the country and carried some 19,702 cruise travellers made up of 1,927 tourists, 10,889 excursionists and 6,886 crew members.

### 2.2 Departures in $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2014

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2013,

- total departures increased by $4.9 \%$ to 696,156 ;
- departures of Mauritian residents increased by 3.2\% to 120,323.

In the first semester of 2014, the main countries of disembarkation (country of final destination or transit country) for Mauritian residents were United Arab Emirates (23,837 or $19.8 \%$ ), Reunion Island ( 18,222 or $15.1 \%$ ), France ( 15,780 or $13.1 \%$ ), Republic of South Africa ( 13,587 or $11.3 \%$ ), India ( 11,264 or $9.4 \%$ ) and United Kingdom ( 9,128 or $7.6 \%$ ).

Figure 1 - Mauritian departures by main country of disembarkation, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2013 and 1st Semester 2014


Country of disembarkation

## 3. TOURISM

Figure 2 - \% change in main tourism indicators, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2014 compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2013


### 3.1 Tourist Arrivals

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ semester 2013, the number of tourist arrivals increased by 19,033 or $4.0 \%$ to 490,697 in $1^{\text {st }}$ semester 2014 as a result of main changes shown below.

Figure 3 - Main changes in tourist arrivals by selected country of residence, 1st Semester 2013 to 1st Semester 2014


In spite of a decrease of $4.3 \%$, France remained the top tourist generating country and contributed $24.2 \%$ of all tourist arrivals in $1^{\text {st }}$ semester 2014.

Figure 4 - Tourist Arrivals from main and emerging markets, 1st Semester 2013 and 2014


### 3.2 Tourist arrivals in Mauritius compared to selected tourist destinations

During $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2014, Mauritius registered an increase of $4.0 \%$ in tourist arrivals while Sri Lanka and Maldives registered high growths of $24.6 \%$ and $11.1 \%$ respectively. Seychelles, on the other hand, experienced a decline of $1.5 \%$.

Figure 5 -Tourist Arrivals for Mauritius, Maldives, Sri Lanka \& Seychelles, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2013 \& 2014

| $\begin{array}{r} 800,000 \\ \\ 700,000 \\ 600,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 400,000 \\ 300,000 \\ 200,000 \\ 100,000 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mauritius | Maldives | Sri Lanka | Seychelles |
| 回1st Semester 2013 | 471,664 | 541,599 | 583,573 | 112,509 |
| @1st Semester 2014 | 490,697 | 601,513 | 727,353 | 110,870 |
| \% change | 4.0 | 11.1 | 24.6 | -1.5 |

Source :Maldives Statistics section - Ministry of Tourism Arts \& Culture; Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority; Seychelles National Bureau of Statistics

### 3.3 Tourist Nights

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester 2013,

- the number of nights spent by tourists increased by $6.4 \%$ from $4,824,000$ to $5,131,000$;
- the average length of stay increased from 10.2 to 10.5 nights.


### 3.4 Tourism Earnings

According to the Bank of Mauritius, the gross tourism earnings increased by $2.4 \%$ from Rs 22,055 million in the first semester 2013 to Rs 22,577 million in the first semester of 2014. Tourism earnings per tourist however declined by $1.6 \%$ from Rs 46,760 to Rs 46,010 due to a higher increase in the number of tourists (4\%).

### 3.5 Employment

Employment data for the tourism sector as obtained from the Survey of Employment and Earnings relate to employment in restaurants, hotels and, travel and tourism establishments with 10 or more workers. Latest available data for March 2013 indicate that employment in these establishments decreased marginally by $0.1 \%$ to 28,356 .

### 3.6 Accommodation

## Licensed hotels in the island of Mauritius

As at end of June 2014, there were 114 licensed hotels of which 105 were in operation and 9 were not operating due to renovation works. The total room capacity of the 105 operating hotels was 12,307 with 25,308 bed places.

During the first semester of 2014,

- the room occupancy rate of all licensed hotels in operation averaged 62\%, up from 60\% in the first semester of 2013; and
- the bed occupancy rate was 55\%, higher than 52\% in the first semester of 2013.
'Large' hotels in the island of Mauritius
At the end of June 2014, 51 'large' hotels (i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms) were in operation; they had a total room capacity of 9,310 with 19,308 bed places. These 'large' hotels represent $49 \%$ of all licensed hotels in operation but make up $76 \%$ of both total room capacity and total bed places.

During the first semester of 2014,

- the room occupancy rate of large hotels was $64 \%$ up from $61 \%$ in the first six months of 2013;
- the bed occupancy rate was $56 \%$, higher than $54 \%$ in the same period of 2013.


### 3.7 Forecast Year 2014

Based on latest available data on tourist arrivals and information gathered from stakeholders, the forecast of $1,030,000$ tourist arrivals for the year 2014 is maintained. This represents an increase of $3.7 \%$ over the figure of 993,106 in 2013.

According to the Bank of Mauritius, tourism earnings for the year 2014 will be around Rs 44,500 million (+9.7\%) compared to Rs 40,557 million in 2013.

## Statistics Mauritius <br> Ministry of Finance and Economic Development <br> Port Louis <br> 21 August 2014

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## ANNEX

I Compilation of passenger traffic statistics
II Glossary of terms

Table 1:- Passenger Traffic ${ }^{1}$ by month, 2012-2014

| Month | 2012 |  | 2013 |  | $2014{ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 132,789 | 154,685 | 124,571 | 149,067 | 128,035 | 149,573 |
| February | 105,802 | 106,969 | 103,021 | 103,726 | 105,398 | 107,632 |
| March | 106,939 | 111,605 | 117,619 | 117,253 | 120,854 | 127,473 |
| 1st Quarter | 345,530 | 373,259 | 345,211 | 370,046 | 354,287 | 384,678 |
| April | 109,760 | 110,366 | 105,561 | 109,657 | 117,371 | 112,588 |
| May | 92,684 | 100,829 | 97,003 | 106,945 | 102,884 | 112,665 |
| June | 77,955 | 75,456 | 79,653 | 76,918 | 86,684 | 86,225 |
| 2nd Quarter | 280,399 | 286,651 | 282,217 | 293,520 | 306,939 | 311,478 |
| 1st Semester | 625,929 | 659,910 | 627,428 | 663,566 | 661,226 | 696,156 |
| July | 105,542 | 94,119 | 107,351 | 95,837 |  |  |
| August | 93,502 | 102,936 | 103,559 | 111,560 |  |  |
| September | 89,426 | 90,724 | 96,690 | 97,365 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | 288,470 | 287,779 | 307,600 | 304,762 |  |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 914,399 | 947,689 | 935,028 | 968,328 |  |  |
| October | 113,613 | 106,643 | 118,395 | 112,555 |  |  |
| November | 110,477 | 110,296 | 114,413 | 113,141 |  |  |
| December | 148,355 | 121,463 | 153,611 | 126,681 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 372,445 | 338,402 | 386,419 | 352,377 |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 660,915 | 626,181 | 694,019 | 657,139 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 1,286,844 | 1,286,091 | 1,321,447 | 1,320,705 |  |  |

[^0]Table 2: - Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation ${ }^{1}$, $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2013 and 2014

| Country of disembarkation | 2013 | $2014{ }^{2}$ | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 27,951 | 26,640 | -4.7 |
| France | 16,055 | 15,780 | -1.7 |
| Germany | 964 | 775 | -19.6 |
| Italy | 939 | 860 | -8.4 |
| United Kingdom | 9,915 | 9,128 | -7.9 |
| Other European | 78 | 97 | 24.4 |
| AFRICA | 40,178 | 41,726 | 3.9 |
| Malagasy Republic | 5,557 | 5,629 | 1.3 |
| Reunion | 18,454 | 18,222 | -1.3 |
| Seychelles | 2,018 | 2,583 | 28.0 |
| South Africa | 12,299 | 13,587 | 10.5 |
| Other African | 1,850 | 1,705 | -7.8 |
| ASIA | 44,016 | 47,725 | 8.4 |
| P. Rep. of China | 1,126 | 1,991 | 76.8 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 4,059 | 3,858 | -5.0 |
| India | 11,671 | 11,264 | -3.5 |
| Malaysia | 3,233 | 5,797 | 79.3 |
| Singapore | 4,034 | 977 | -75.8 |
| United Arab Emirates | 19,755 | 23,837 | 20.7 |
| Other Asian | 138 | 1 | -99.3 |
| OCEANIA | 4,436 | 4,225 | -4.8 |
| Australia | 4,436 | 4,225 | -4.8 |
| NOT STATED | 12 | 7 | -41.7 |
| All Countries | 116,593 | 120,323 | 3.2 |

[^1]Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 2012-2014

| Month | 2012 | 2013 | $2014{ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 98,837 | 92,894 | 96,332 |
| February | 79,331 | 81,185 | 78,984 |
| March | 83,827 | 91,759 | 87,977 |
| 1st Quarter | 261,995 | 265,838 | 263,293 |
| April | 79,137 | 76,223 | 88,404 |
| May | 71,396 | 74,596 | 78,555 |
| June | 54,625 | 55,007 | 60,445 |
| 2nd Quarter | 205,158 | 205,826 | 227,404 |
| 1st Semester | 467,153 | 471,664 | 490,697 |
| July | 76,166 | 77,374 |  |
| August | 65,896 | 73,454 |  |
| September | 66,369 | 71,951 |  |
| 3rd Quarter | 208,431 | 222,779 |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 675,584 | 694,443 |  |
| October | 89,994 | 92,520 |  |
| November | 84,398 | 89,057 |  |
| December | 115,465 | 117,086 |  |
| 4th Quarter | 289,857 | 298,663 |  |
| 2nd Semester | 498,288 | 521,442 |  |
| Whole Year | 965,441 | 993,106 |  |

1 Provisional

Table 4:- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2013 and 2014

| Purpose of visit | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}^{\mathbf{1}}$ | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Holiday | 437,694 | 457,086 | 4.4 |
| Business | 18,588 | 18,442 | -0.8 |
| Transit | 11,082 | 10,434 | -5.8 |
| Conference | 2,956 | 2,764 | -6.5 |
| Sports | 523 | 965 | 84.5 |
| Other | 821 | 1,006 | 22.5 |
|  | $\mathbf{4 7 1 , 6 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 0 , 6 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 0}$ |

[^2]Table 5: - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Semester of 2013 and 2014

| Country of residence | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1st } \\ \text { Semester } \\ 2013 \end{gathered}$ | $2014{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% Change <br> Jan-Jun 2014 / <br> Jan-Jun 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | 1st <br> Semester |  |
| EUROPE | 264,200 | 50,548 | 51,339 | 49,808 | 53,809 | 35,420 | 25,371 | 266,295 | 0.8 |
| Austria | 4,191 | 1,132 | 1,172 | 807 | 664 | 421 | 322 | 4,518 | 7.8 |
| Belgium | 5,290 | 640 | 458 | 728 | 1,249 | 790 | 671 | 4,536 | -14.3 |
| France | 124,194 | 24,274 | 26,149 | 24,605 | 22,012 | 14,295 | 7,517 | 118,852 | -4.3 |
| Germany | 28,829 | 4,871 | 5,147 | 6,191 | 5,908 | 4,177 | 3,384 | 29,678 | 2.9 |
| Italy | 14,859 | 2,891 | 2,204 | 2,246 | 3,570 | 1,413 | 1,566 | 13,890 | -6.5 |
| Netherlands | 1,793 | 327 | 257 | 207 | 406 | 300 | 307 | 1,804 | 0.6 |
| Spain | 3,311 | 305 | 310 | 360 | 763 | 861 | 701 | 3,300 | -0.3 |
| Sweden | 1,914 | 700 | 663 | 421 | 412 | 174 | 151 | 2,521 | 31.7 |
| Switzerland | 11,989 | 2,571 | 2,399 | 2,138 | 3,594 | 1,310 | 860 | 12,872 | 7.4 |
| United Kingdom | 42,648 | 6,271 | 6,751 | 6,925 | 10,471 | 9,019 | 7,705 | 47,142 | 10.5 |
| CIS ${ }^{2}$ <br> of which: | 10,973 | 3,362 | 1,325 | 2,025 | 1,606 | 1,028 | 567 | 9,913 | -9.7 |
| Russian Federation | 8,856 | 2,744 | 998 | 1,515 | 1,263 | 713 | 318 | 7,551 | -14.7 |
| Czech Republic | 3,068 | 706 | 1,177 | 936 | 702 | 335 | 163 | 4,019 | 31.0 |
| Denmark | 1,606 | 293 | 659 | 190 | 341 | 128 | 121 | 1,732 | 7.8 |
| Luxemburg | 416 | 51 | 71 | 72 | 227 | 55 | 54 | 530 | 27.4 |
| Norway | 1,431 | 201 | 332 | 199 | 242 | 98 | 227 | 1,299 | -9.2 |
| Other European | 7,688 | 1,953 | 2,265 | 1,758 | 1,642 | 1,016 | 1,055 | 9,689 | 26.0 |
| AFRICA | 127,018 | 29,504 | 11,819 | 23,892 | 19,728 | 24,790 | 16,883 | 126,616 | -0.3 |
| Comoros | 576 | 88 | 48 | 86 | 90 | 86 | 123 | 521 | -9.5 |
| Kenya | 1,110 | 161 | 152 | 288 | 341 | 252 | 260 | 1,454 | 31.0 |
| Malagasy Rep. | 6,463 | 967 | 1,064 | 910 | 1,160 | 922 | 883 | 5,906 | -8.6 |
| Reunion | 68,267 | 20,817 | 5,094 | 13,846 | 7,039 | 15,005 | 6,589 | 68,390 | 0.2 |
| Seychelles | 3,213 | 523 | 483 | 490 | 548 | 627 | 665 | 3,336 | 3.8 |
| S. Africa, Rep. of | 40,940 | 6,160 | 4,188 | 7,286 | 9,068 | 6,460 | 6,840 | 40,002 | -2.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 586 | 77 | 70 | 88 | 235 | 129 | 95 | 694 | 18.4 |
| Other African | 5,863 | 711 | 720 | 898 | 1,247 | 1,309 | 1,428 | 6,313 | 7.7 |
| ASIA | 64,124 | 13,096 | 13,940 | 11,776 | 11,391 | 15,456 | 15,534 | 81,193 | 26.6 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 588 | 114 | 141 | 60 | 117 | 108 | 144 | 684 | 16.3 |
| India | 31,837 | 4,259 | 5,100 | 4,022 | 4,150 | 7,929 | 7,713 | 33,173 | 4.2 |
| Japan | 780 | 104 | 117 | 120 | 120 | 202 | 116 | 779 | -0.1 |
| Korea Republic | 1,204 | 236 | 251 | 237 | 348 | 380 | 253 | 1,705 | 41.6 |
| Malaysia | 1,118 | 193 | 212 | 228 | 174 | 390 | 321 | 1,518 | 35.8 |
| P. Rep. of China | 17,090 | 6,706 | 6,831 | 4,496 | 4,282 | 4,650 | 4,973 | 31,938 | 86.9 |
| Singapore | 984 | 83 | 87 | 134 | 119 | 179 | 174 | 776 | -21.1 |
| United Arab Emirates | 3,946 | 385 | 382 | 726 | 868 | 686 | 743 | 3,790 | -4.0 |
| Other Asian | 6,577 | 1,016 | 819 | 1,753 | 1,213 | 932 | 1,097 | 6,830 | 3.8 |
| OCEANIA | 8,198 | 1,323 | 744 | 890 | 2,119 | 1,191 | 1,458 | 7,725 | -5.8 |
| Australia | 7,813 | 1,229 | 678 | 830 | 2,013 | 1,118 | 1,366 | 7,234 | -7.4 |
| Other Oceanian | 385 | 94 | 66 | 60 | 106 | 73 | 92 | 491 | 27.5 |
| AMERICA | 7,642 | 1,772 | 1,092 | 1,558 | 1,298 | 1,640 | 1,149 | 8,509 | 11.3 |
| USA | 2,811 | 592 | 314 | 722 | 588 | 798 | 497 | 3,511 | 24.9 |
| Canada | 1,963 | 407 | 300 | 350 | 380 | 454 | 378 | 2,269 | 15.6 |
| Brazil | 1,444 | 395 | 203 | 192 | 191 | 227 | 148 | 1,356 | -6.1 |
| Other American | 1,424 | 378 | 275 | 294 | 139 | 161 | 126 | 1,373 | -3.6 |
| OTHER \& N.STATED | 482 | 89 | 50 | 53 | 59 | 58 | 50 | 359 | -25.5 |
| ALL COUNTRIES | 471,664 | 96,332 | 78,984 | 87,977 | 88,404 | 78,555 | 60,445 | 490,697 | 4.0 |

[^3]Table 6:- Tourist arrivals, nights, average length of stay and earnings, 2011-2014

|  | Year | Tourist arrivals <br> (Number) | Tourist nights <br> (000) | Average <br> Length of <br> stay | Tourism <br> earnings ${ }^{4}$ <br> (Rs million) |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | 1st Semester | 464,604 | 4,517 | 9.7 | 21,304 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 500,038 | 5,483 | 11.0 | 21,413 |
|  | Year | 964,642 | 10,000 | 10.4 | 42,717 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | 1st Semester | 467,153 | 4,753 | 10.2 | 23,548 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 498,288 | 5,708 | 11.5 | 20,830 |
|  | Year | 965,441 | 10,461 | 10.8 | 44,378 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}^{\mathbf{1}}$ | 1st Semester | 471,664 | $4,824^{3}$ | 10.2 | 22,055 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 521,442 | 6,011 | 11.5 | 18,502 |
|  | Year | 993,106 | 10,835 | 10.9 | 40,557 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}^{\mathbf{2}}$ | 1st Semester | 490,697 | 5,131 | 10.5 | 22,577 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Figures of tourist nights and average length of stay are provisional as from 2nd Semester 2013
${ }^{2}$ Provisional
${ }^{3}$ Revised
${ }^{4}$ Source: Bank of Mauritius

Table 7:- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2011-2014

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels ${ }^{1}$ | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| 2011 | 1st Qr. | 112 | 12,082 | 24,664 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 111 | 11,999 | 24,493 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 109 | 11,816 | 24,018 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 109 | 11,925 | 24,242 |
| 2012 | 1st Qr. | 110 | 12,027 | 24,446 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 107 | 11,822 | 24,089 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 105 | 11,715 | 23,899 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 117 | 12,527 | 25,496 |
| 2013 | 1st Qr. | 117 | 12,676 | 25,887 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 109 | 11,977 | 24,438 |
|  | 3rd Qr. | 106 | 11,866 | 24,085 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 107 | 12,376 | 25,105 |
| $2014{ }^{2}$ | 1st Qr. | 109 | 12,653 | 25,652 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | $105^{3}$ | 12,307 | 25,308 |

[^4]Table 8:- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2012-2014

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2012 |  | 2013 |  | $2014{ }^{1}$ |  | 2012 |  | 2013 |  | $2014{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 74 | 65 | 67 | 59 | 72 | 64 | 76 | 67 | 69 | 61 | 74 | 66 |
| February | 67 | 59 | 66 | 57 | 67 | 59 | 69 | 60 | 67 | 59 | 69 | 61 |
| March | 65 | 57 | 63 | 56 | 64 | 56 | 66 | 58 | 66 | 58 | 65 | 57 |
| 1st Quarter | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{65}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{60}$ | $\underline{70}$ | $\underline{62}$ | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{70}$ | $\underline{61}$ |
| April | 62 | 55 | 60 | 53 | 65 | 57 | 66 | 58 | 63 | 56 | 69 | 60 |
| May | 59 | 52 | 58 | 51 | 59 | 52 | 61 | 54 | 61 | 53 | 62 | 54 |
| June | 45 | 39 | 42 | 36 | 46 | 41 | 46 | 41 | 42 | 37 | 47 | 41 |
| 2nd Quarter | $\underline{55}$ | 49 | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{47}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{50}$ | $\underline{58}$ | $\underline{51}$ | $\underline{55}$ | $\underline{49}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ |
| July | 52 | 45 | 53 | 47 |  |  | 53 | 47 | 54 | 48 |  |  |
| August | 56 | 50 | 60 | 53 |  |  | 60 | 52 | 62 | 55 |  |  |
| September | 60 | 53 | 65 | 57 |  |  | 62 | 54 | 67 | 60 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | $\underline{56}$ | $\underline{49}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ |  |  | $\underline{58}$ | $\underline{51}$ | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{54}$ |  |  |
| October | 67 | 59 | 71 | 63 |  |  | 70 | 62 | 72 | 64 |  |  |
| November | 69 | 61 | 74 | 65 |  |  | 71 | 63 | 75 | 67 |  |  |
| December | 71 | 63 | 73 | 65 |  |  | 74 | 65 | 74 | 66 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | $\underline{69}$ | 61 | $\underline{73}$ | 64 |  |  | $\underline{72}$ | $\underline{63}$ | $\underline{74}$ | $\underline{65}$ |  |  |
| Year | 62 | 55 | 63 | 55 |  |  | 65 | 57 | 65 | 57 |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 9:- Employment in large ${ }^{1}$ establishments of the tourism industry as at end of March, 2009-2013

| Establishments Year | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Restaurants | 2,388 | 2,337 | 2,262 | 2,340 | 2,388 |
| Hotels | 20,904 | 21,255 | 21,823 | 22,161 | $2,2,202$ |
| Travel and Tourism | 4,162 | 3,850 | 4,052 | 3,766 |  |
| Total | 27,454 | 27,442 | 28,137 | 28,387 | 2,356 |

[^5]
## 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, the electronic database of 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 obtained from the Mauritius Ports Authority.

## Tourism earnings

The Bank of Mauritius is responsible for the estimation of tourism earnings 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 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
(v) Handbook of statistical data on tourism
(vi) Report of the Survey of Inbound and Outbound Tourism

## 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" for year Y refer to nights spent by tourists arriving in year Y.

## 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.

$$
=\frac{\text { Total number of room/bed nights rented }}{\text { Total number of room/bed nights available }} \quad \mathrm{x} 100
$$

## 7. CIS

CIS denotes the Commonwealth of Independent States. It consists of the States of the former Soviet Union.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding inter island traffic between the main island of Mauritius and the other constituent islands of the Republic of Mauritius
    ${ }^{2}$ Provisional

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Country of disembarkation may either be the country of final destination or the transit country
    ${ }^{2}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{3}$ 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]:    ${ }^{1}$ Refers to hotels in the island of Mauritius which were operational
    ${ }^{2}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{3}$ Excluding nine hotels not operational because of renovation works

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Large establishments are those employing 10 or more persons.
    Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large Establishments

