## INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM

## $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2015

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents data on International Travel and Tourism for the first quarter of 2015. 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, $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2014 and 2015

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | \% <br> change |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Arrivals by |  |  |  |
| Air | 336,265 | 363,946 | +8.2 |
| Sea | 18,022 | 22,123 | +22.8 |
| of which Cruise travellers | 17,148 | 20,469 | +19.4 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 5 4 , 2 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 6 , 0 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{+ 9 . 0}$ |
| Departures by |  |  |  |
| Air | 366,244 | 393,747 | +7.5 |
| Sea | 18,434 | 20,612 | +11.8 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 8 4 , 6 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 4 , 3 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{+ 7 . 7}$ |

### 2.1 Arrivals in $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2015

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2014:

- total arrivals increased by $9.0 \%$ to 386,069 ;
- tourist arrivals increased by $10.6 \%$ to 291,329 ; and
- the number of excursionists (arriving and leaving on the same day) decreased by $38.5 \%$ to 7,876.

In the first Quarter of 2015, 15 cruise ships arrived in the country and carried some 20,469 cruise travellers made up of 10,300 tourists, 3,303 excursionists, 206 Mauritian residents and 6,660 crew members.

### 2.2 Departures in $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2015

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2014:

- total departures increased by $7.7 \%$ to 414,359 ;
- departures of Mauritian residents increased by $8.7 \%$ to 64,331 .

In the first Quarter of 2015, the main countries of disembarkation (country of final destination or transit country) for Mauritian residents were United Arab Emirates (15,005 or 23.3\%), Reunion Island (9,446 or 14.7\%), France (7,585 or 11.8\%), Republic of South Africa (7,504 or $11.7 \%$ ), India ( 5,496 or $8.5 \%$ ) and United Kingdom (4,131 or 6.4\%).

Figure 1 - Mauritian departures by main country of disembarkation, 1st Quarter 2014 and 1st Quarter 2015


## 3. TOURISM

Figure 2-\% Change in main tourism indicators, 1st Quarter 2014 compared to 1st Quarter 2015


Note: Henceforth tourist nights for a reference period will refer to nights spent by tourists departing in the reference period

### 3.1 Tourist Arrivals

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2014, the number of tourist arrivals increased by 28,036 or $10.6 \%$ to 291,329 in $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2015 as a result of main changes shown below.

Figure 3 - Main changes in tourist arrivals by selected country of residence, 1st Quarter 2014 to 1st Quarter 2015


In the first quarter of 2015, Russia registered a decline of 21.2\% while France, our top tourist generating country, registered a growth of $1.5 \%$. Sweden and Finland registered high growth of $198.2 \%$ and $128 \%$ respectively as a result of direct flights from Stockholm and Helsinki.

Figure 4 - Tourist Arrivals from main and emerging markets,


### 3.2 Tourist arrivals by age

During the first quarter of 2015, 17\% of tourists who visited Mauritius were aged 60 years and above. Among those who arrived by sea, the proportion was much higher at $56 \%$.

Figure 5-Tourist arrivals by age, 1st Quarter 2015


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

During $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2015, tourist arrivals in Mauritius increased by $10.6 \%$. This compares with a lower growth of $2.6 \%$ in Maldives and a higher growth of $14.7 \%$ in Seychelles and 13.6\% in Sri Lanka.

Figure 6-Tourist Arrivals for Mauritius, Maldives, Sri Lanka
\& Seychelles, 1st Quarter 2014 and 1st Quarter 2015


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

### 3.4 Tourist Nights

Compared to $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2014:

- the number of nights spent by tourists who departed during the first quarter of 2015 increased by $5.1 \%$ from $3,334,261$ to $3,503,057$;
- the average length of stay decreased from 11.4 to 11.1 nights.


### 3.5 Tourism Earnings

According to the Bank of Mauritius, the gross tourism earnings increased by 3.0\% from Rs 11,516 million in the first quarter 2014 to Rs 11,862 million in the first quarter 2015. Tourism earnings per tourist however declined by $6.9 \%$ from Rs 43,738 to Rs 40,717 .

### 3.6 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 2014 indicate that employment in these establishments increased slightly by $1.1 \%$ to 28,718 .

### 3.7 Accommodation

Licensed hotels in the island of Mauritius
As at end of March 2015, there were 116 licensed hotels of which 114 were in operation and 2 were not operating due to renovation works. The total room capacity of the 114 operating hotels was 13,100 with 26,776 bed places.

During the $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2015,

- the room occupancy rate of all licensed hotels in operation averaged $73 \%$, up from $68 \%$ in the first quarter 2014; and
- the bed occupancy rate was $67 \%$, higher than $60 \%$ in the first quarter 2014.
'Large' hotels in the island of Mauritius
At the end of March 2015, 55 'large' hotels (i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms) were in operation; they had a total room capacity of 9,906 with 20,378 bed places. These 'large' hotels represent $48 \%$ of all licensed hotels in operation but make up $76 \%$ of total room capacity and $76 \%$ of total bed places.

During the $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2015,

- the room occupancy rate of large hotels was $75 \%$ up from $70 \%$ in the first quarter 2014;
- the bed occupancy rate was $70 \%$, higher than $61 \%$ in the first quarter 2014.


### 3.8 Forecast Year 2015

Based on latest available data on tourist arrivals and information gathered from stakeholders, the forecast of $1,100,000$ tourist arrivals for the year 2015 is maintained. This represents an increase of $5.9 \%$ over the figure of $1,038,968$ in 2014.

According to the Bank of Mauritius, tourism earnings for the year 2015 will be around Rs 48,500 million ( $+9.5 \%$ ) compared to Rs 44,304 million in 2014.

## Statistics Mauritius

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
20 May 2015

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## ANNEX

I Compilation of passenger traffic statistics
II Glossary of terms

Table 1:- Passenger Traffic ${ }^{1}$ by month, 2013-2015

| Month | 2013 |  | 2014 |  | $2015{ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 124,571 | 149,067 | 128,035 | 149,573 | 139,076 | 164,024 |
| February | 103,021 | 103,726 | 105,398 | 107,632 | 116,454 | 114,890 |
| March | 117,619 | 117,253 | 120,854 | 127,473 | 130,539 | 135,445 |
| 1st Quarter | 345,211 | 370,046 | 354,287 | 384,678 | 386,069 | 414,359 |
| April | 105,561 | 109,657 | 117,371 | 112,588 |  |  |
| May | 97,003 | 106,945 | 102,884 | 112,665 |  |  |
| June | 79,653 | 76,918 | 86,684 | 86,225 |  |  |
| 2nd Quarter | 282,217 | 293,520 | 306,939 | 311,478 |  |  |
| 1st Semester | 627,428 | 663,566 | 661,226 | 696,156 |  |  |
| July | 107,351 | 95,837 | 112,006 | 98,420 |  |  |
| August | 103,559 | 111,560 | 110,101 | 120,442 |  |  |
| September | 96,690 | 97,365 | 100,387 | 99,346 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | 307,600 | 304,762 | 322,494 | 318,208 |  |  |
| Jan. to Sep. | 935,028 | 968,328 | 983,720 | 1,014,364 |  |  |
| October | 118,395 | 112,555 | 127,731 | 119,230 |  |  |
| November | 114,413 | 113,141 | 120,448 | 121,845 |  |  |
| December | 153,611 | 126,681 | 157,337 | 129,704 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 386,419 | 352,377 | 405,516 | 370,779 |  |  |
| 2nd Semester | 694,019 | 657,139 | 728,010 | 688,987 |  |  |
| Whole Year | 1,321,447 | 1,320,705 | 1,389,236 | 1,385,143 |  |  |

[^0]Table 2:- Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation ${ }^{1}$, $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter of 2014 and 2015

| Country of disembarkation | 2014 | $2015{ }^{2}$ | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 12,513 | 12,381 | -1.1 |
| France | 7,509 | 7,585 | 1.0 |
| Germany | 386 | 314 | -18.7 |
| Italy | 394 | 341 | -13.5 |
| United Kingdom | 4,147 | 4,131 | -0.4 |
| Other European | 77 | 10 | -87.0 |
| AFRICA | 20,435 | 22,286 | 9.1 |
| Malagasy Republic | 2,589 | 2,448 | -5.4 |
| Reunion | 8,943 | 9,446 | 5.6 |
| Seychelles | 1,165 | 2,146 | 84.2 |
| South Africa | 6,956 | 7,504 | 7.9 |
| Other African | 782 | 742 | -5.1 |
| ASIA | 23,602 | 27,012 | 14.4 |
| P. Rep. of China | 972 | 1,454 | 49.6 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 2,125 | 1,663 | -21.7 |
| India | 5,992 | 5,496 | -8.3 |
| Malaysia | 2,976 | 2,593 | -12.9 |
| Singapore | 469 | 791 | 68.7 |
| United Arab Emirates | 11,067 | 15,005 | 35.6 |
| Other Asian | 1 | 10 | 900.0 |
| OCEANIA | 2,617 | 2,649 | 1.2 |
| Australia | 2,617 | 2,649 | 1.2 |
| NOT STATED | - | 3 | - |
| All Countries | 59,167 | 64,331 | 8.7 |

[^1]Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 2013-2015

| Month |  | 2013 | 2014 | $2015{ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January <br> February <br> March |  | 92,894 | 96,332 | 103,606 |
|  |  | 81,185 | 78,984 | 91,128 |
|  |  | 91,759 | 87,977 | 96,595 |
|  | 1st Quarter | 265,838 | 263,293 | 291,329 |
| April <br> May <br> June |  | 76,223 | 88,404 |  |
|  |  | 74,596 | 78,555 |  |
|  |  | 55,007 | 60,445 |  |
|  | 2nd Quarter | 205,826 | 227,404 |  |
|  | 1st Semester | 471,664 | 490,697 |  |
| July <br> August <br> September |  | 77,374 | 81,935 |  |
|  |  | 73,454 | 78,475 |  |
|  |  | 71,951 | 74,516 |  |
|  | 3rd Quarter | 222,779 | 234,926 |  |
|  | Jan. to Sep. | 694,443 | 725,623 |  |
| October <br> November <br> December |  | 92,520 | 101,327 |  |
|  |  | 89,057 | 91,234 |  |
|  |  | 117,086 | 120,784 |  |
|  | 4th Quarter | 298,663 | 313,345 |  |
|  | 2nd Semester | 521,442 | 548,271 |  |
|  | Year | 993,106 | 1,038,968 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 4:- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2014 and 2015

| Purpose of visit | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}^{\mathbf{1}}$ | \% Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Holiday | 246,539 | 274,167 | 11.2 |
| Business | 8,728 | 9,744 | 11.6 |
| Transit | 6,361 | 5,751 | -9.6 |
| Conference | 952 | 1,042 | 9.5 |
| Sports | 210 | 312 | 48.6 |
| Other | 503 | 313 | -37.8 |
|  | $\mathbf{2 6 3 , 2 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 1 , 3 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 6}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 5:- Tourist arrivals by country of residence, $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter of 2014 and 2015

| Country of residence | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1}^{\text {st }} \text { Quarter } \\ 2014 \end{gathered}$ | $2015{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { \% Change } \\ \text { Q1 2015/ } \\ \text { Q1 } 2014 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter |  |
| EUROPE | 151,695 | 56,563 | 56,770 | 55,796 | 169,129 | 11.5 |
| Austria | 3,111 | 1,237 | 1,248 | 1,169 | 3,654 | 17.5 |
| Belarus | 155 | 55 | 24 | 57 | 136 | -12.3 |
| Belgium | 1,826 | 690 | 663 | 701 | 2,054 | 12.5 |
| Bulgaria | 302 | 121 | 111 | 89 | 321 | 6.3 |
| Czech Republic | 2,819 | 858 | 1,203 | 977 | 3,038 | 7.8 |
| Croatia | 126 | 67 | 31 | 37 | 135 | 7.1 |
| Denmark | 1,142 | 471 | 603 | 586 | 1,660 | 45.4 |
| Estonia | 116 | 50 | 51 | 29 | 130 | 12.1 |
| Finland | 1,014 | 878 | 908 | 526 | 2,312 | 128.0 |
| France | 75,028 | 25,572 | 28,081 | 22,496 | 76,149 | 1.5 |
| Germany | 16,209 | 5,092 | 5,732 | 8,336 | 19,160 | 18.2 |
| Greece | 168 | 74 | 40 | 62 | 176 | 4.8 |
| Hungary | 459 | 321 | 218 | 111 | 650 | 41.6 |
| Ireland | 404 | 152 | 106 | 157 | 415 | 2.7 |
| Italy | 7,341 | 3,282 | 2,379 | 2,696 | 8,357 | 13.8 |
| Kazakhstan | 104 | 41 | 18 | 26 | 85 | -18.3 |
| Lithuania | 114 | 51 | 35 | 57 | 143 | 25.4 |
| Luxemburg | 194 | 58 | 85 | 76 | 219 | 12.9 |
| Netherlands | 791 | 274 | 241 | 261 | 776 | -1.9 |
| Norway | 732 | 361 | 400 | 406 | 1,167 | 59.4 |
| Poland | 1,207 | 459 | 330 | 312 | 1,101 | -8.8 |
| Portugal | 362 | 111 | 134 | 261 | 506 | 39.8 |
| Romania | 343 | 119 | 175 | 115 | 409 | 19.2 |
| Russian Federation | 5,257 | 2,019 | 751 | 1,372 | 4,142 | -21.2 |
| Slovakia | 913 | 251 | 308 | 257 | 816 | -10.6 |
| Slovenia | 235 | 92 | 109 | 54 | 255 | 8.5 |
| Spain | 975 | 551 | 434 | 779 | 1,764 | 80.9 |
| Sweden | 1,784 | 2,431 | 1,964 | 924 | 5,319 | 198.2 |
| Switzerland | 7,108 | 2,343 | 2,134 | 2,257 | 6,734 | -5.3 |
| Turkey | 159 | 68 | 74 | 50 | 192 | 20.8 |
| Ukraine | 772 | 319 | 166 | 148 | 633 | -18.0 |
| United Kingdom | 19,947 | 7,904 | 7,855 | 10,198 | 25,957 | 30.1 |
| Other European | 478 | 191 | 159 | 214 | 564 | 18.0 |
| AFRICA | 65,215 | 32,595 | 12,229 | 23,613 | 68,437 | 4.9 |
| IOC ${ }^{2}$ countries | 44,416 | 22,932 | 6,123 | 14,943 | 43,998 | -0.9 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comoros | 222 | 44 | 76 | 76 | 196 | -11.7 |
| Malagasy Republic | 2,941 | 840 | 772 | 953 | 2,565 | -12.8 |
| Reunion | 39,757 | 21,611 | 4,974 | 13,528 | 40,113 | 0.9 |
| Seychelles | 1,496 | 437 | 301 | 386 | 1,124 | -24.9 |
| Kenya | 601 | 175 | 180 | 284 | 639 | 6.3 |
| Mayotte | 166 | 53 | 58 | 116 | 227 | 36.7 |
| Mozambique | 176 | 170 | 108 | 40 | 318 | 80.7 |
| Namibia | 178 | 97 | 40 | 69 | 206 | 15.7 |
| South Africa, Rep. of | 17,634 | 8,578 | 4,927 | 7,160 | 20,665 | 17.2 |
| Zimbabwe | 235 | 65 | 88 | 109 | 262 | 11.5 |
| Other African | 1,809 | 525 | 705 | 892 | 2,122 | 17.3 |

[^2]${ }^{2}$ Indian Ocean Commission

Table 5 (cont'd):- Tourist arrivals by country of residence, $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter of 2014 and 2015

| Country of residence | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1}^{\text {st }} \text { Quarter } \\ & 2014 \end{aligned}$ | $2015{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | \% ChangeQ1 2015/Q1 2014 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan | Feb | Mar | $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter |  |
| ASIA | 38,812 | 11,332 | 20,168 | 14,449 | 45,949 | 18.4 |
| Afghanistan | 155 | 68 | 67 | 52 | 187 | 20.6 |
| Bangladesh | 123 | 33 | 41 | 64 | 138 | 12.2 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 315 | 79 | 108 | 97 | 284 | -9.8 |
| India | 13,381 | 4,470 | 6,142 | 5,120 | 15,732 | 17.6 |
| Indonesia | 470 | 119 | 101 | 383 | 603 | 28.3 |
| Israel | 124 | 36 | 45 | 44 | 125 | 0.8 |
| Japan | 341 | 50 | 114 | 122 | 286 | -16.1 |
| Korea Republic | 724 | 192 | 154 | 254 | 600 | -17.1 |
| Malaysia | 633 | 130 | 117 | 135 | 382 | -39.7 |
| Pakistan | 220 | 92 | 47 | 50 | 189 | -14.1 |
| People's Rep. of China | 18,033 | 4,924 | 12,074 | 5,500 | 22,498 | 24.8 |
| Philippines | 460 | 83 | 115 | 226 | 424 | -7.8 |
| Singapore | 304 | 65 | 93 | 105 | 263 | -13.5 |
| Sri Lanka | 83 | 20 | 16 | 18 | 54 | -34.9 |
| Taiwan | 332 | 98 | 92 | 151 | 341 | 2.7 |
| Thailand | 72 | 11 | 23 | 22 | 56 | -22.2 |
| Vietnam | 154 | 27 | 41 | 128 | 196 | 27.3 |
| MIDDLE EAST Countries of which: | 2,798 | 798 | 747 | 1,924 | 3,469 | 24.0 |
| Bahrein | 14 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 24 | 71.4 |
| Iran | 414 | 11 | 32 | 599 | 642 | 55.1 |
| Jordan | 33 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 21 | -36.4 |
| Kuwait | 82 | 25 | 27 | 22 | 74 | -9.8 |
| Lebanon | 61 | 23 | 17 | 23 | 63 | 3.3 |
| Oman | 30 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 27 | -10.0 |
| Qatar | 59 | 45 | 31 | 20 | 96 | 62.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 603 | 267 | 117 | 299 | 683 | 13.3 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1,493 | 410 | 500 | 919 | 1,829 | 22.5 |
| Other Middle East | 9 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 11.1 |
| Other Asian | 90 | 37 | 31 | 54 | 122 | 35.6 |
| OCEANIA | 2,957 | 1,357 | 778 | 1,196 | 3,331 | 12.6 |
| Australia | 2,737 | 1,278 | 705 | 1,139 | 3,122 | 14.1 |
| New Zealand | 122 | 51 | 41 | 44 | 136 | 11.5 |
| Other Oceanian | 98 | 28 | 32 | 13 | 73 | -25.5 |
| AMERICA | 4,422 | 1,672 | 1,069 | 1,436 | 4,177 | -5.5 |
| Brazil | 790 | 254 | 128 | 161 | 543 | -31.3 |
| Canada | 1,057 | 439 | 332 | 429 | 1,200 | 13.5 |
| USA | 1,628 | 758 | 424 | 721 | 1,903 | 16.9 |
| Other American | 947 | 221 | 185 | 125 | 531 | -43.9 |
| Others \& not stated | 192 | 87 | 114 | 105 | 306 | 59.4 |
| All countries | 263,293 | 103,606 | 91,128 | 96,595 | 291,329 | 10.6 |

[^3]Table 6(i):- Tourist arrivals by age and sex, $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter of 2014 and 2015

| Age group (years) | $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2014 |  |  | $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter $2015{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Under 5 | 5,328 | 5,271 | 10,599 | 5,719 | 5,600 | 11,319 |
| 5-9 | 5,487 | 5,344 | 10,831 | 6,205 | 6,117 | 12,322 |
| 10-14 | 4,788 | 4,980 | 9,768 | 5,671 | 5,719 | 11,390 |
| 15-19 | 3,223 | 3,810 | 7,033 | 3,756 | 4,518 | 8,274 |
| 20-24 | 4,253 | 7,350 | 11,603 | 4,579 | 7,771 | 12,350 |
| 25-29 | 12,394 | 14,697 | 27,091 | 13,838 | 16,224 | 30,062 |
| 30-34 | 13,010 | 13,214 | 26,224 | 13,718 | 13,825 | 27,543 |
| 35-39 | 11,925 | 11,568 | 23,493 | 12,707 | 12,121 | 24,828 |
| 40-44 | 12,811 | 11,893 | 24,704 | 13,280 | 12,500 | 25,780 |
| 45-49 | 12,923 | 12,300 | 25,223 | 13,493 | 13,579 | 27,072 |
| 50-54 | 12,401 | 12,095 | 24,496 | 13,867 | 13,366 | 27,233 |
| 55-59 | 10,483 | 10,040 | 20,523 | 11,435 | 11,020 | 22,455 |
| 60-64 | 9,057 | 8,270 | 17,327 | 9,807 | 9,678 | 19,485 |
| 65-69 | 6,785 | 6,025 | 12,810 | 8,258 | 7,636 | 15,894 |
| 70 \& over | 6,334 | 5,234 | 11,568 | 8,475 | 6,847 | 15,322 |
| Total | 131,202 | 132,091 | 263,293 | 144,808 | 146,521 | 291,329 |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 6(ii):- Tourist arrivals by broad age group and mode of arrival, $1^{\text {st }}$ Quarter of 2014 and 2015

| Age group (years) | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2014 |  |  | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Quarter 2015 ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Air | Sea | Total | Air | Sea | Total |
| Under 15 | 30,953 | 245 | 31,198 | 34,467 | 564 | 35,031 |
| $15-59$ | 189,482 | 908 | 190,390 | 201,370 | 4,227 | 205,597 |
| $60 \&$ over | 40,758 | 947 | 41,705 | 44,587 | 6,114 | 50,701 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 6 1 , 1 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 3 , 2 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 0 , 4 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 9 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 1 , 3 2 9}$ |

[^4]Table 7:- Tourist arrivals, average length of stay and earnings, 2012-2015

|  | Year | Tourist arrivals <br> (Number) | Average length of <br> stay $^{\mathbf{1}}$ | Tourism <br> earnings ${ }^{\mathbf{3}}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| (Rs million) |  |  |  |  |$|$

${ }^{1}$ Revised; henceforth the length of stay for a period $P$ refers to tourists departing in period $P$ instead of tourists arriving in period $P$ as previously computed
${ }^{2}$ Provisional
${ }^{3}$ Source: Bank of Mauritius
Table 8:- Hotels, rooms and bedplaces, 2012-2015

| Year |  | Number as at end of period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hotels ${ }^{1}$ | Rooms | Bedplaces |
| 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 | 1st Qr. | 109 | 12,653 | 25,652 |
|  | 2nd Qr. | 105 | 12,307 | 25,308 |
|  | 3 rd Qr. | 108 | 12,481 | 25,620 |
|  | 4th Qr. | 112 | 12,799 | 26,174 |
| $2015{ }^{2}$ | 1st Qr. | $114{ }^{3}$ | 13,100 | 26,776 |

[^5]Table 9:- Monthly Occupancy Rates (\%) for All Hotels and "Large" Hotels, 2013-2015

| Month | All Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | "Large" Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2013 |  | 2014 |  | $2015{ }^{1}$ |  | 2013 |  | 2014 |  | $2015{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 67 | 59 | 72 | 64 | 75 | 69 | 69 | 61 | 74 | 66 | 77 | 72 |
| February | 66 | 57 | 67 | 59 | 75 | 69 | 67 | 59 | 69 | 61 | 79 | 73 |
| March | 63 | 56 | 64 | 56 | 68 | 62 | 66 | 58 | 65 | 57 | 70 | 65 |
| 1st Quarter | $\underline{65}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{60}$ | 73 | $\underline{67}$ | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{70}$ | $\underline{61}$ | 75 | $\underline{70}$ |
| April | 60 | 53 | 65 | 57 |  |  | 63 | 56 | 69 | 60 |  |  |
| May | 58 | 51 | 59 | 52 |  |  | 61 | 53 | 62 | 54 |  |  |
| June | 42 | 36 | 46 | 41 |  |  | 42 | 37 | 47 | 41 |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { 2nd Quarter }}{\text { st }}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{47}$ | $\underline{57}$ | $\underline{50}$ |  |  | $\underline{55}$ | $\underline{49}$ | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ |  |  |
| $1{ }^{\text {st }}$ Semester | 60 | 52 | 62 | 55 |  |  | 61 | 54 | 64 | 56 |  |  |
| July | 53 | 47 | 54 | 49 |  |  | 54 | 48 | 57 | 52 |  |  |
| August | 60 | 53 | 62 | 57 |  |  | 62 | 55 | 67 | 62 |  |  |
| September | 65 | 57 | 64 | 58 |  |  | 67 | 60 | 68 | 61 |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter | $\underline{59}$ | $\underline{52}$ | $\underline{60}$ | $\underline{54}$ |  |  | $\underline{61}$ | $\underline{54}$ | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{58}$ |  |  |
| October | 71 | 63 | 71 | 65 |  |  | 72 | 64 | 75 | 68 |  |  |
| November | 74 | 65 | 76 | 67 |  |  | 75 | 67 | 78 | 70 |  |  |
| December | 73 | 65 | 74 | 68 |  |  | 74 | 66 | 76 | 71 |  |  |
| 4th Quarter | 73 | $\underline{64}$ | $\underline{74}$ | $\underline{67}$ |  |  | $\underline{74}$ | $\underline{65}$ | $\underline{76}$ | $\underline{70}$ |  |  |
| $2^{\text {nd }}$ Semester | 66 | 58 | 67 | 61 |  |  | 68 | 60 | 70 | 64 |  |  |
| Year | 63 | 55 | 65 | 58 |  |  | 65 | 57 | 67 | 60 |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional
Table 10:- Employment in large ${ }^{1}$ establishments of the Tourism Industry as at end of March, 2010-2014

| Establishments Year | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Restaurants | 2,337 | 2,262 | 2,340 | 2,388 |  |
| Hotels | 21,255 | 21,815 | 22,166 | 22,244 | 22,452 |
| Travel and Tourism | 3,850 | 4,052 | 3,896 | 3,787 |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 7 , 4 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 1 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 4 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 4 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 7 1 8}$ |

[^6]
## 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 who departed 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
    ${ }^{3}$ Special Administrative Region of China

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

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Refers to hotels in the island of Mauritius which were operational
    ${ }^{2}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{3}$ Excluding two hotels not operational because of renovation works

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Large establishments are those employing 10 or more persons.
    Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large Establishments

