## Economic and Social Indicators

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## INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM

YEAR 2023

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents data on International Travel and Tourism for the year 2023. 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, 2022 and 2023

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}^{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Arrivals by |  |  |
| Air | $1,314,166$ | $1,716,933$ |
| Sea | 13,216 | 45,244 |
| of which Cruise travellers | 9,602 | 40,403 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 , 3 2 7 , 3 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 6 2 , 1 7 7}$ |
| Departures by |  |  |
| Air | $1,290,465$ | $1,712,571$ |
| Sea | 12,503 | 40,403 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 , 3 0 2 , 9 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 5 2 , 9 7 4}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

### 2.1 Arrivals in 2023

Compared to 2022:
(i) total passenger arrivals increased from $1,327,382$ to $1,762,177$;
(ii) total tourist arrivals increased from 997,290 to $1,295,410$; those arriving by air rose from 990,099 to $1,275,263$, while those arriving by sea increased from 7,191 to 20,147 (Table 5).
(iii) the number of excursionists (arriving and leaving on the same day) increased from 5,851 to 21,871.

In 2023,27 cruise ships arrived in the country and carried some 40,403 cruise travellers comprising 16,099 tourists, 10,707 excursionists, 34 Mauritian residents and 13,563 crew members.

### 2.2 Departures in 2023

Compared to 2022:
(i) total passenger departures increased from $1,302,968$ to $1,752,974$; and
(ii) departures of Mauritian residents rose from 229,268 to 319,725 (Table 2).

Comparative figures for 2022 and 2023 for Mauritian departures by main country of disembarkation are given in Figure 1 and Table 2. In 2023, the main countries of disembarkation (country of final destination or transit country) for Mauritian residents were United Arab Emirates (73,888 or 23.1\%), Reunion Island $(42,127$ or $13.2 \%$ ), France ( 41,187 or $12.9 \%$ ), India ( 31,260 or $9.8 \%$ ), Republic of South Africa $(26,918$ or $8.4 \%$ ) and United Kingdom (25,488 or $8.0 \%$ ).

Figure 1 - Mauritian departures by main country of disembarkation, 2022 and 2023


Country of disembarkation

## 3. TOURISM

### 3.1 Tourist arrivals in 2023

Tourist arrivals from main markets were as follows:
France ( 319,522 ), United Kingdom ( 145,873 ), Reunion Island (134,222), Germany ( 118,546 ), Republic of South Africa $(106,169)$, India $(54,137)$, Switzerland $(34,585)$ and Italy $(30,307)$ (Table 5).

Figure 2 - Main changes in tourist arrivals by selected country of residence, 2023 compared to 2022


Compared to year 2022, tourist arrivals from France, our top tourist generating country, increased by 80,658 from 238,864 to 319,522 . Increases in tourist arrivals were also observed in the other main markets as follows:

Reunion Island (+60,886), Germany ( $+21,779$ ), India $(+17,181)$, Republic of South Africa $(+9,853)$, Italy $(+7,272)$, Switzerland $(+6,235)$ and United Kingdom $(+5,026)$.

### 3.2 Tourist arrivals by age

During the period under review, the number of tourists aged 60 years and above was 215,029 representing $16.6 \%$ of tourist arrivals. Among those who arrived by sea, the proportion was much higher at $48.3 \%$ (Table 6b).

Figure 3 - Tourist arrivals by age group, 2023


### 3.3 Tourist arrivals by air and by main port of last embarkation for selected markets

From Table 7, it is observed that during year 2023, tourists from United Kingdom (56.9\%), France ( $54.3 \%$ ) and Germany ( $45.1 \%$ ) arrived mainly by direct flights from their own country of residence. Tourists from Russian Federation, Netherlands and Italy travelled mainly through United Arab Emirates which was the most used transiting port. For the period under review, the proportion of tourists from Russian Federation, Netherlands and Italy who travelled to Mauritius through United Arab Emirates were 78.7\%, 45.2\% and 31.4\% respectively.

### 3.4 Tourist arrivals - Selected tourist destinations in the Indian Ocean region

Compared to 2022, increases in tourist arrivals were noted for the following tourist destinations in the Indian Ocean region during 2023:
Maldives (from 1,675,355 to $1,878,543$ ), Sri Lanka (from 719,978 to $1,487,303$ ), Mauritius (from 997,290 to $1,295,410$ ) and Seychelles (from 332,068 to 350,879).

Figure 4 - Tourist arrivals for Mauritius, Maldives, Sri Lanka \& Seychelles, 2022 and 2023


Source: Ministry of Tourism, Republic of Maldives; Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority; Seychelles National Bureau of Statistics

### 3.5 Tourist Nights

Compared to 2022:

- the number of nights spent by tourists who departed during 2023 increased from 11,363,042 to $14,384,016$; and
- the average length of stay decreased from 11.8 to 11.3 nights (Table 8).


### 3.6 Employment

Employment data for the tourism sector obtained from the Survey of Employment and Earnings, relate to employment in food service, hotels and travel and other services establishments with 10 or more workers. Latest available data for March 2023 indicate that employment in these establishments increased by $1.7 \%$ to 28,014 as compared to 27,539 for March 2022 (Table 11).

### 3.7 Accommodation

(i) Licensed hotels in the Island of Mauritius

As at end of December 2023, there were 108 licensed hotels of which one was temporarily closed.
The total room capacity of the 107 hotels in operation was 13,387 with 30,752 bed places (Table 9).

During the year 2023,

- the room occupancy rate of all licensed hotels in operation averaged $74 \%$, higher compared to $62 \%$ in 2022 ; and
- the bed occupancy rate was $66 \%$, higher compared to $55 \%$ in 2022 (Table 10).
(ii) 'Large' hotels in the Island of Mauritius

At the end of December 2023, there were 60 'large' hotels (i.e. well-established beach hotels with more than 80 rooms) in operation. The total room capacity of these 60 'large' hotels was 10,804 with 25,193 bed places. These 'large' hotels represent $56 \%$ of all licensed hotels in operation but comprise $81 \%$ of total room capacity and $82 \%$ of total bed places (Table 9).

During the year 2023,

- the room occupancy rate of 'large' hotels was $76 \%$, higher than the $65 \%$ registered in 2022 ; and
- the bed occupancy rate was $68 \%$, higher than the $57 \%$ recorded in 2022 (Table 10).


## Statistics Mauritius <br> Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development <br> Port Louis <br> 28 February 2024

## Contact persons

Mrs. T. Joomun, Statistician/Senior Statistician
Mrs. M. Koolwant-Beesoondoyal, Statistical Officer/Senior
Statistical Officer
Statistics Mauritius
LIC Centre, John Kennedy Street, Port Louis
Tel: (230) 208 1800, Fax: (230) 2114150
Email: sm-tourism@ govmu.org

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## ANNEX

I Compilation of passenger traffic statistics
II Glossary of terms

Table 1:- Passenger traffic ${ }^{1}$ by month, 2021-2023

| Month | 2021 |  | 2022 |  | $2023{ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures | Arrivals | Departures |
| January | 3,512 | 3,570 | 56,085 | 68,870 | 154,776 | 177,334 |
| February | 3,225 | 3,006 | 66,438 | 59,844 | 123,149 | 122,232 |
| March | 1,219 | 3,601 | 84,868 | 86,002 | 144,269 | 148,044 |
| 1st Quarter | 7,956 | 10,177 | 207,391 | 214,716 | 422,194 | 447,610 |
| April | 1,163 | 3,145 | 104,081 | 103,812 | 145,348 | 144,220 |
| May | 1,064 | 3,339 | 93,573 | 101,112 | 132,636 | 143,444 |
| June | 1,844 | 4,228 | 88,408 | 87,104 | 113,612 | 112,653 |
| 2nd Quarter | 4,071 | $\underline{10,712}$ | 286,062 | 292,028 | 391,596 | 400,317 |
| 1st Semester | 12,027 | 20,889 | 493,453 | 506,744 | 813,790 | 847,927 |
| July | 3,740 | 4,751 | 127,599 | 112,785 | 146,658 | 137,622 |
| August | 6,575 | 7,417 | 121,112 | 129,635 | 138,424 | 144,304 |
| September | 4,586 | 7,458 | 108,705 | 108,124 | 133,359 | 129,487 |
| 3rd Quarter | 14,901 | 19,626 | 357,416 | 350,544 | 418,441 | 411,413 |
| Jan. to Sep. | 26,928 | 40,515 | 850,869 | 857,288 | 1,232,231 | 1,259,340 |
| October | 70,979 | 44,584 | 149,070 | 137,924 | 161,611 | 151,942 |
| November | 81,884 | 81,215 | 144,309 | 147,480 | 165,265 | 167,486 |
| December | 66,469 | 61,230 | 183,134 | 160,276 | 203,070 | 174,206 |
| 4th Quarter | 219,332 | 187,029 | 476,513 | 445,680 | 529,946 | 493,634 |
| 2nd Semester | 234,233 | 206,655 | 833,929 | 796,224 | 948,387 | 905,047 |
| Whole Year | 246,260 | 227,544 | 1,327,382 | 1,302,968 | 1,762,177 | 1,752,974 |

[^0]Table 2:- Departure of Mauritian residents by country of disembarkation ${ }^{1}, 2022$ and 2023

| Country of disembarkation | 2022 | $2023{ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE | 74,382 | 85,453 |
| Austria | 595 | 725 |
| France | 36,667 | 41,187 |
| Germany | 2,660 | 3,838 |
| Italy | 14 | 301 |
| Netherlands | 1 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 1,715 | 2,080 |
| Turkey | 10,737 | 10,091 |
| United Kingdom | 19,471 | 25,488 |
| Other European countries | 2,522 | 1,743 |
| AFRICA | 65,047 | 91,975 |
| Kenya | 7,071 | 8,444 |
| Malagasy Republic | 6,824 | 10,072 |
| Reunion Island | 31,464 | 42,127 |
| Seychelles | 3,075 | 4,314 |
| South Africa, Rep. of | 16,539 | 26,918 |
| Other African countries | 74 | 100 |
| ASIA | 87,417 | 133,024 |
| People's Rep. of China | 1 | 0 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{3}$ | 0 | 0 |
| India | 18,187 | 31,260 |
| Malaysia | 3,428 | 14,420 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6,832 | 13,450 |
| Singapore | 17 | 1 |
| United Arab Emirates | 58,948 | 73,888 |
| Other Asian countries | 4 | 5 |
| OCEANIA | 2,412 | 9,262 |
| Australia | 2,412 | 9,262 |
| NOT STATED | 10 | 11 |
| All countries | 229,268 | 319,725 |

[^1]Table 3:- Tourist arrivals by month, 2021-2023

| Month | 2021 | 2022 | $2023{ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,232 | 40,028 | 107,684 |
| February | 1,229 | 52,724 | 91,850 |
| March | 311 | 66,066 | 105,663 |
| $\underline{1 \text { st Quarter }}$ | 2,772 | 158,818 | 305,197 |
| April | 58 | 84,268 | 109,031 |
| May | 115 | 70,462 | 100,030 |
| June | 280 | 63,008 | 82,208 |
| $\underline{\text { 2nd Quarter }}$ | 453 | 217,738 | 291,269 |
| 1st Semester | 3,225 | 376,556 | 596,466 |
| July | 1,242 | 94,084 | 107,832 |
| August | 2,499 | 86,605 | 98,990 |
| September | 2,494 | 81,087 | 97,838 |
| 3 rd Quarter | 6,235 | 261,776 | 304,660 |
| Jan. to Sep. | 9,460 | 638,332 | 901,126 |
| October | 54,434 | 117,323 | 125,645 |
| November | 65,922 | 106,905 | 119,494 |
| December | 49,964 | 134,730 | 149,145 |
| 4th Quarter | 170,320 | 358,958 | 394,284 |
| 2nd Semester | 176,555 | 620,734 | 698,944 |
| Whole Year | 179,780 | 997,290 | 1,295,410 |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 4:- Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, 2022 and 2023

| Purpose of visit | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}^{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Holiday | 948,818 | $1,229,869$ |
| Business | 27,261 | 34,929 |
| Transit | 15,840 | 24,525 |
| Conference | 1,308 | 2,323 |
| Sports | 2,713 | 2,453 |
| Other purposes | 1,350 | 1,311 |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 9 7 , 2 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 9 5 , 4 1 0}$ |

[^2]Table 5:- Tourist arrivals by country of residence and by mode of travel, 2022 and 2023

| Country of residence | 2022 |  |  | $2023{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Air | Sea | Total | Air | Sea | Total |
| EUROPE | 670,592 | 3,919 | 674,511 | 823,581 | 11,244 | 834,825 |
| Austria | 16,355 | 136 | 16,491 | 19,664 | 337 | 20,001 |
| Belgium | 17,766 | 25 | 17,791 | 19,457 | 74 | 19,531 |
| Bulgaria | 2,041 | 40 | 2,081 | 2,882 | 168 | 3,050 |
| Czech Republic | 12,444 | 11 | 12,455 | 15,565 | 25 | 15,590 |
| Croatia | 448 | 27 | 475 | 913 | 49 | 962 |
| Denmark | 8,159 | 33 | 8,192 | 8,689 | 64 | 8,753 |
| Estonia | 1,359 | 2 | 1,361 | 1,325 | 5 | 1,330 |
| Finland | 2,420 | 9 | 2,429 | 3,363 | 20 | 3,383 |
| France | 238,568 | 296 | 238,864 | 318,801 | 721 | 319,522 |
| Germany | 95,298 | 1,469 | 96,767 | 111,459 | 7,087 | 118,546 |
| Greece | 718 | 48 | 766 | 908 | 70 | 978 |
| Hungary | 2,956 | 10 | 2,966 | 4,742 | 25 | 4,767 |
| Ireland | 3,202 | 31 | 3,233 | 3,358 | 20 | 3,378 |
| Italy | 22,859 | 176 | 23,035 | 30,044 | 263 | 30,307 |
| Latvia | 613 | 6 | 619 | 861 | 15 | 876 |
| Lithuania | 983 | 14 | 997 | 1,608 | 10 | 1,618 |
| Luxembourg | 2,046 | 13 | 2,059 | 2,466 | 21 | 2,487 |
| Netherlands | 9,026 | 140 | 9,166 | 10,906 | 302 | 11,208 |
| Norway | 4,548 | 121 | 4,669 | 4,250 | 47 | 4,297 |
| Poland | 8,159 | 38 | 8,197 | 14,380 | 144 | 14,524 |
| Portugal | 4,476 | 90 | 4,566 | 5,091 | 42 | 5,133 |
| Romania | 5,668 | 41 | 5,709 | 6,254 | 87 | 6,341 |
| Serbia | 990 | 32 | 1,022 | 1,104 | 12 | 1,116 |
| Slovakia | 3,492 | 7 | 3,499 | 5,187 | 19 | 5,206 |
| Slovenia | 1,310 | 2 | 1,312 | 2,276 | 10 | 2,286 |
| Spain | 11,529 | 116 | 11,645 | 13,265 | 148 | 13,413 |
| Sweden | 7,023 | 9 | 7,032 | 9,356 | 22 | 9,378 |
| Switzerland | 28,110 | 240 | 28,350 | 34,222 | 363 | 34,585 |
| Turkey | 3,727 | 22 | 3,749 | 4,289 | 147 | 4,436 |
| United Kingdom | 140,369 | 478 | 140,847 | 145,304 | 569 | 145,873 |
| CIS ${ }^{2}$ countries | 11,847 | 212 | 12,059 | 18,987 | 339 | 19,326 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belarus | 427 | 2 | 429 | 609 | 3 | 612 |
| Kazakhstan | 167 | 0 | 167 | 484 | 4 | 488 |
| Russian Federation | 8,730 | 101 | 8,831 | 15,391 | 210 | 15,601 |
| Ukraine | 2,009 | 106 | 2,115 | 1,784 | 119 | 1,903 |
| Other CIS countries | 514 | 3 | 517 | 719 | 3 | 722 |
| Other European countries | 2,083 | 25 | 2,108 | 2,605 | 19 | 2,624 |
| AFRICA | 206,502 | 508 | 207,010 | 288,867 | 3,636 | 292,503 |
| IOC ${ }^{3}$ countries | 88,026 | 70 | 88,096 | 156,767 | 51 | 156,818 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comoros | 602 | 0 | 602 | 788 | 2 | 790 |
| Malagasy Republic | 10,700 | 52 | 10,752 | 16,738 | 39 | 16,777 |
| Reunion Island | 73,336 | 0 | 73,336 | 134,220 | 2 | 134,222 |
| Seychelles | 3,388 | 18 | 3,406 | 5,021 | 8 | 5,029 |
| Algeria | 223 | 0 | 223 | 317 | 0 | 317 |
| Angola | 210 | 5 | 215 | 425 | 18 | 443 |
| Benin | 77 | 3 | 80 | 63 | 1 | 64 |
| Botswana | 897 | 0 | 897 | 1,115 | 15 | 1,130 |
| Burundi | 71 | 0 | 71 | 117 | 0 | 117 |
| Cameroon | 490 | 1 | 491 | 520 | 0 | 520 |
| Congo | 320 | 0 | 320 | 364 | 1 | 365 |
| Egypt | 752 | 12 | 764 | 788 | 4 | 792 |
| Ethiopia | 320 | 0 | 320 | 283 | 1 | 284 |
| Gabon | 88 | 1 | 89 | 114 | 0 | 114 |
| Ghana | 737 | 7 | 744 | 1,236 | 15 | 1,251 |
| Ivory Coast | 475 | 14 | 489 | 494 | 22 | 516 |
| Kenya | 2,930 | 7 | 2,937 | 3,388 | 4 | 3,392 |
| Lesotho | 120 | 0 | 120 | 201 | 13 | 214 |
| Malawi | 334 | 1 | 335 | 474 | 4 | 478 |

[^3]Table 5 (Cont'd):- Tourist arrivals by country of residence and by mode of travel, 2022 and 2023

| Country of residence | 2022 |  |  | $2023{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Air | Sea | Total | Air | Sea | Total |
| Mayotte | 1,042 | 0 | 1,042 | 1,370 | 0 | 1,370 |
| Morocco | 667 | 6 | 673 | 845 | 1 | 846 |
| Mozambique | 635 | 4 | 639 | 807 | 24 | 831 |
| Namibia | 1,273 | 4 | 1,277 | 1,523 | 31 | 1,554 |
| Niger | 71 | 0 | 71 | 67 | 2 | 69 |
| Nigeria | 2,857 | 11 | 2,868 | 3,866 | 32 | 3,898 |
| Rwanda | 280 | 0 | 280 | 353 | 0 | 353 |
| Senegal | 201 | 20 | 221 | 290 | 25 | 315 |
| South Africa, Rep. of | 96,026 | 290 | 96,316 | 102,867 | 3,302 | 106,169 |
| Sudan | 64 | 0 | 64 | 44 | 0 | 44 |
| Kingdom of Eswatini ${ }^{4}$ | 215 | 0 | 215 | 335 | 4 | 339 |
| Tanzania | 754 | 5 | 759 | 977 | 4 | 981 |
| Togo | 67 | 0 | 67 | 89 | 1 | 90 |
| Tunisia | 444 | 3 | 447 | 502 | 3 | 505 |
| Uganda | 705 | 1 | 706 | 1,076 | 0 | 1,076 |
| Zimbabwe | 2,077 | 1 | 2,078 | 3,084 | 28 | 3,112 |
| Zambia | 895 | 0 | 895 | 1,340 | 2 | 1,342 |
| Other African countries | 2,159 | 42 | 2,201 | 2,766 | 28 | 2,794 |
| ASIA | 88,789 | 2,171 | 90,960 | 120,246 | 3,178 | 123,424 |
| Afghanistan | 192 | 0 | 192 | 186 | 2 | 188 |
| Bangladesh | 653 | 1 | 654 | 507 | 6 | 513 |
| Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{5}$ | 298 | 9 | 307 | 602 | 5 | 607 |
| India | 36,799 | 157 | 36,956 | 53,836 | 301 | 54,137 |
| Indonesia | 1,514 | 821 | 2,335 | 1,524 | 867 | 2,391 |
| Israel | 4,406 | 2 | 4,408 | 3,893 | 3 | 3,896 |
| Japan | 465 | 3 | 468 | 987 | 259 | 1,246 |
| Korea Republic | 1,109 | 62 | 1,171 | 3,502 | 96 | 3,598 |
| Malaysia | 595 | 9 | 604 | 1,294 | 21 | 1,315 |
| Maldives | 44 | 1 | 45 | 59 | 0 | 59 |
| Nepal | 276 | 2 | 278 | 910 | 5 | 915 |
| Pakistan | 525 | 12 | 537 | 615 | 51 | 666 |
| People's Rep. of China | 1,691 | 43 | 1,734 | 7,708 | 258 | 7,966 |
| Philippines | 1,753 | 844 | 2,597 | 1,993 | 1,044 | 3,037 |
| Singapore | 1,028 | 5 | 1,033 | 1,683 | 4 | 1,687 |
| Sri Lanka | 437 | 33 | 470 | 804 | 60 | 864 |
| Taiwan, China | 371 | 45 | 416 | 832 | 71 | 903 |
| Thailand | 284 | 0 | 284 | 454 | 6 | 460 |
| Vietnam | 229 | 79 | 308 | 290 | 79 | 369 |
| MIDDLE EAST countries | 36,016 | 17 | 36,033 | 38,368 | 6 | 38,374 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bahrain | 295 | 0 | 295 | 302 | 0 | 302 |
| Iran | 197 | 0 | 197 | 253 | 0 | 253 |
| Jordan | 166 | 0 | 166 | 214 | 1 | 215 |
| Kuwait | 852 | 0 | 852 | 876 | 0 | 876 |
| Lebanon | 213 | 0 | 213 | 285 | 0 | 285 |
| Oman | 168 | 0 | 168 | 208 | 3 | 211 |
| Qatar | 258 | 0 | 258 | 343 | 0 | 343 |
| Saudi Arabia | 19,388 | 0 | 19,388 | 21,121 | 1 | 21,122 |
| United Arab Emirates | 14,414 | 2 | 14,416 | 14,687 | 0 | 14,687 |
| Other Middle East countries | 65 | 15 | 80 | 79 | 1 | 80 |
| Other Asian countries | 104 | 26 | 130 | 199 | 34 | 233 |
| OCEANIA | 7,638 | 156 | 7,794 | 19,919 | 1,204 | 21,123 |
| Australia | 6,895 | 91 | 6,986 | 18,763 | 924 | 19,687 |
| New Zealand | 418 | 34 | 452 | 779 | 262 | 1,041 |
| Other Oceanian countries | 325 | 31 | 356 | 377 | 18 | 395 |
| AMERICA | 16,117 | 413 | 16,530 | 22,086 | 873 | 22,959 |
| Brazil | 667 | 100 | 767 | 1,115 | 194 | 1,309 |
| Canada | 6,160 | 90 | 6,250 | 7,983 | 170 | 8,153 |
| USA | 8,192 | 165 | 8,357 | 11,211 | 408 | 11,619 |
| Other American countries | 1,098 | 58 | 1,156 | 1,777 | 101 | 1,878 |
| Others \& not stated | 461 | 24 | 485 | 564 | 12 | 576 |
| All countries | 990,099 | 7,191 | 997,290 | 1,275,263 | 20,147 | 1,295,410 |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional ${ }^{4}$ Kingdom of Eswatini was formerly known as Swaziland
${ }^{5}$ Special Administrative Region of China

Table 6a:- Tourist arrivals by age and sex, 2022 and 2023

| Age group (years) | 2022 |  |  | $2023{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Under 5 | 20,483 | 19,942 | 40,425 | 25,711 | 25,272 | 50,983 |
| 5-9 | 22,701 | 22,015 | 44,716 | 28,336 | 28,197 | 56,533 |
| 10-14 | 22,830 | 22,694 | 45,524 | 29,337 | 29,067 | 58,404 |
| 15-19 | 17,857 | 20,170 | 38,027 | 22,729 | 26,038 | 48,767 |
| 20-24 | 18,115 | 26,836 | 44,951 | 23,915 | 34,184 | 58,099 |
| 25-29 | 41,696 | 55,524 | 97,220 | 49,953 | 66,200 | 116,153 |
| 30-34 | 56,070 | 58,583 | 114,653 | 66,468 | 70,717 | 137,185 |
| 35-39 | 48,637 | 46,215 | 94,852 | 61,128 | 60,010 | 121,138 |
| 40-44 | 43,761 | 41,335 | 85,096 | 56,147 | 54,773 | 110,920 |
| 45-49 | 41,180 | 39,796 | 80,976 | 52,180 | 51,869 | 104,049 |
| 50-54 | 42,985 | 42,348 | 85,333 | 55,273 | 55,938 | 111,211 |
| 55-59 | 40,325 | 38,331 | 78,656 | 53,660 | 53,279 | 106,939 |
| 60-64 | 31,559 | 29,522 | 61,081 | 44,358 | 42,919 | 87,277 |
| 65-69 | 21,433 | 19,401 | 40,834 | 30,752 | 29,629 | 60,381 |
| 70 \& over | 24,306 | 20,640 | 44,946 | 35,716 | 31,655 | 67,371 |
| Total | 493,938 | 503,352 | 997,290 | 635,663 | 659,747 | 1,295,410 |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional

Table 6b:- Tourist arrivals by broad age group and mode of travel, 2022 and 2023

| Age group (years) | 2022 |  |  | $2023{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Air | Sea | Total | Air | Sea | Total |
| Under 15 | 130,630 | 35 | 130,665 | 165,174 | 746 | 165,920 |
| 15-59 | 715,941 | 3,823 | 719,764 | 904,785 | 9,676 | 914,461 |
| 60 \& over | 143,528 | 3,333 | 146,861 | 205,304 | 9,725 | 215,029 |
| Total | 990,099 | 7,191 | 997,290 | 1,275,263 | 20,147 | 1,295,410 |

[^4]| Country of last embarkation | Total tourist arrivals | of which, arrivals from selected country of residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | France | Germany | Italy | Nether- <br> lands | Switzerland | Turkey | United <br> Kingdom | Russian Federation | Reunion Island | South Africa, Rep. of | India | People's Rep. of China | Australia |
| EUROPE | 519,826 | 194,012 | 74,017 | 17,226 | 3,943 | 20,366 | 3,842 | 92,148 | 2,151 | 233 | 331 | 139 | 332 | 1,111 |
| of which: France | 239,217 | 172,971 | 9,796 | 4,701 | 1,995 | 5,072 | 11 | 6,061 | 73 | 164 | 113 | 50 | 90 | 580 |
| Germany | 69,589 | 7,088 | 50,217 | 782 | 395 | 1,706 | 24 | 779 | 58 | 4 | 29 | 14 | 11 | 20 |
| Italy | 5,894 | 10 | 5 | 5,751 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 26,130 | 4,995 | 3,679 | 595 | 293 | 11,178 | 8 | 654 | 26 | 6 | 20 | 10 | 9 | 15 |
| Turkey | 46,639 | 4,938 | 6,189 | 4,801 | 431 | 1,698 | 3,775 | 1,338 | 837 | 32 | 41 | 18 | 130 | 52 |
| United Kingdom | 91,147 | 1,596 | 173 | 253 | 155 | 177 | 15 | 82,741 | 39 | 20 | 123 | 39 | 79 | 318 |
| AFRICA | 430,788 | $\mathbf{9 4 , 5 7 1}$ | 7,879 | 3,088 | 1,941 | 3,265 | 187 | 10,116 | 957 | 132,196 | 100,153 | 2,887 | 2,007 | 2,662 |
| of which: Kenya | 22,965 | 4,505 | 253 | 129 | 272 | 102 | 29 | 1,862 | 99 | 64 | 606 | 615 | 655 | 169 |
| Malagasy Republic | 21,935 | 1,557 | 214 | 89 | 241 | 116 | 32 | 314 | 174 | 620 | 191 | 843 | 511 | 192 |
| Reunion Island | 237,500 | 86,770 | 3,712 | 358 | 318 | 1,871 | 21 | 1,019 | 92 | 131,090 | 1,587 | 476 | 226 | 420 |
| Seychelles | 8,419 | 383 | 246 | 37 | 33 | 89 | 25 | 179 | 199 | 13 | 65 | 105 | 153 | 134 |
| South Africa, Rep. of | 139,301 | 1,339 | 3,451 | 2,468 | 1,077 | 1,070 | 77 | 6,735 | 393 | 407 | 97,683 | 847 | 448 | 1,746 |
| ASIA | 309,309 | 29,958 | 29,510 | 9,717 | 5,006 | 10,571 | 259 | 42,701 | 12,282 | 1,633 | 765 | 50,798 | 5,356 | 2,787 |
| of which: Hong Kong SAR ${ }^{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| India | 48,699 | 180 | 69 | 40 | 22 | 25 | 1 | 372 | 72 | 103 | 172 | 44,501 | 54 | 114 |
| Malaysia | 6,483 | 417 | 36 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 96 | 51 | 860 | 121 | 26 | 640 | 534 |
| People's Rep. of China | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 17,445 | 1,356 | 579 | 230 | 45 | 116 | 14 | 338 | 49 | 87 | 38 | 218 | 114 | 28 |
| Singapore | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 236,473 | 28,005 | 28,825 | 9,432 | 4,934 | 10,415 | 237 | 41,889 | 12,109 | 583 | 434 | 6,053 | 4,542 | 2,111 |
| OCEANIA | 15,330 | 260 | 53 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 1 | 339 | 1 | 158 | 1,618 | 12 | 13 | 12,203 |
| of which: Australia | 15,330 | 260 | 53 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 1 | 339 | 1 | 158 | 1,618 | 12 | 13 | 12,203 |
| AMERICA | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total arrivals by air | 1,275,263 | 318,801 | 111,459 | 30,044 | 10,906 | 34,222 | 4,289 | 145,304 | 15,391 | 134,220 | 102,867 | 53,836 | 7,708 | 18,763 |
| of which: |  | France | Germany | Italy | Netherlands | Switzerland | Turkey | United <br> Kingdom | Russian Federation | Reunion Island | South Africa, Rep. of | India | People's Rep. of China | Australia |
| Direct from own country of residence |  | 54.3\% | 45.1\% | 19.1\% | Napp | 32.7\% | 88.0\% | 56.9\% | 7.0\% | 97.7\% | 95.0\% | 82.7\% | Napp | 65.0\% |
| From United Arab Emirates |  | 8.8\% | 25.9\% | 31.4\% | 45.2\% | 30.4\% | 5.5\% | 28.8\% | 78.7\% | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | 11.2\% | 58.9\% | 11.3\% |
| From Turkey |  | 1.5\% | 5.6\% | 16.0\% | 4.0\% | 5.0\% |  | 0.9\% | 5.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 1.7\% | 0.3\% |
| From France |  |  | 8.8\% | 15.6\% | 18.3\% | 14.8\% | 0.3\% | 4.2\% | 0.5\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 1.2\% | 3.1\% |
| From Reunion Island |  | 27.2\% | 3.3\% | 1.2\% | 2.9\% | 5.5\% | 0.5\% | 0.7\% | 0.6\% |  | 1.5\% | 0.9\% | 2.9\% | 2.2\% |
| From South Africa, Rep. of |  | 0.4\% | 3.1\% | 8.2\% | 9.9\% | 3.1\% | 1.8\% | 4.6\% | 2.6\% | 0.3\% |  | 1.6\% | 5.8\% | 9.3\% |

${ }^{1}$ Provisional
${ }^{2}$ Special Administrative Region of China
Napp: Not Applicable

Table 8:- Tourist arrivals, tourist departures, tourist nights, average length of stay and tourism earnings, 2020-2023

|  | Year | Tourist arrivals (Number) | Tourist departures (Number) | Tourist Nights ${ }^{1}$ | Average Length of stay | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Tourism } \\ \text { earnings }^{2} \\ (\text { Rs Mn) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2020 | 1st Semester | 304,881 | 352,225 | 4,085,138 | 11.6 | 16,083 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 4,099 | 3,065 | 400,119 | 130.5 | 1,581 |
|  | Year | 308,980 | 355,290 | 4,485,257 | 12.6 | 17,664 |
| 2021 | 1st Semester | 3,225 | 3,253 | 299,804 | 92.2 | 907 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 176,555 | 144,190 | 1,868,437 | 13.0 | 14,346 |
|  | Year | 179,780 | 147,443 | 2,168,241 | 14.7 | 15,253 |
| 2022 | 1st Semester | 376,556 | 380,694 | 4,719,867 | 12.4 | 25,272 |
|  | 2nd Semester | 620,734 | 579,452 | 6,643,175 | 11.5 | 39,573 |
|  | Year | 997,290 | 960,146 | 11,363,042 | 11.8 | 64,845 |
| $2023{ }^{3}$ | 1st Quarter | 305,197 | 327,235 | 3,907,503 | 11.9 | 22,281 |
|  | 2nd Quarter | 291,269 | 293,069 | 3,182,486 | 10.9 | 19,420 |
|  | 3rd Quarter | 304,660 | 296,692 | 3,404,113 | 11.5 | 19,097 |
|  | 4th Quarter | 394,284 | 351,999 | 3,889,914 | 11.1 | 25,195 |
|  | Year | 1,295,410 | 1,268,995 | 14,384,016 | 11.3 | 85,993 |

${ }^{1}$ Tourist nights for a reference period refer to nights spent by tourists departing in that reference period
${ }^{2}$ Source: Bank of Mauritius ${ }^{3}$ Provisional
Table 9:- Hotels ${ }^{1}$, rooms and bedplaces, 2020-2023


[^5]Table 10:- Monthly occupancy rates ${ }^{1}$ (\%) for All hotels and "Large" hotels, 2021-2023

| Month | All hotels |  |  |  |  |  | 'Large" hotels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  | $2023{ }^{2}$ |  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  | $2023{ }^{2}$ |  |
|  | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed | Room | Bed |
| January | 18 | 15 | 42 | 37 | 75 | 67 | 18 | 15 | 44 | 38 | 76 | 69 |
| February | 15 | 11 | 44 | 39 | 70 | 63 | 14 | 11 | 46 | 41 | 71 | 65 |
| March | 8 | 6 | 50 | 44 | 73 | 65 | 9 | 6 | 52 | 45 | 74 | 66 |
| 1st Quarter | $\underline{14}$ | 11 | $\underline{45}$ | $\underline{40}$ | $\underline{73}$ | $\underline{65}$ | 14 | 11 | $\underline{47}$ | $\underline{41}$ | 74 | 67 |
| April | 2 | 1 | 63 | 57 | 78 | 72 | 1 | 1 | 67 | 61 | 80 | 76 |
| May | 3 | 2 | 58 | 50 | 76 | 67 | 3 | 2 | 61 | 52 | 78 | 69 |
| June | 6 | 4 | 51 | 44 | 65 | 57 | 6 | 4 | 53 | 45 | 67 | 60 |
| 2nd Quarter | $\underline{3}$ | $\underline{2}$ | 57 | $\underline{50}$ | $\underline{73}$ | $\underline{65}$ | $\underline{3}$ | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{60}$ | 53 | $\underline{75}$ | 68 |
| $1{ }^{\text {st }}$ Semester | 9 | 7 | 51 | 45 | 73 | 65 | 9 | 7 | 54 | 47 | 75 | 68 |
| July | 8 | 6 | 63 | 58 | 68 | 64 | 8 | 6 | 67 | 61 | 71 | 67 |
| August | 16 | 13 | 68 | 62 | 72 | 67 | 16 | 13 | 72 | 65 | 75 | 70 |
| September | 12 | 9 | 71 | 60 | 77 | 66 | 11 | 9 | 75 | 63 | 79 | 68 |
| 3rd Quarter | $\underline{12}$ | $\underline{9}$ | $\underline{68}$ | $\underline{60}$ | $\underline{72}$ | $\underline{66}$ | $\underline{12}$ | $\underline{9}$ | 71 | $\underline{63}$ | 75 | 69 |
| Jan. to Sep. | 10 | 8 | 57 | 50 | 73 | 65 | 10 | 8 | 60 | 52 | 75 | 68 |
| October | 37 | 33 | 78 | 69 | 77 | 69 | 38 | 33 | 81 | 71 | 79 | 71 |
| November | 57 | 48 | 81 | 69 | 80 | 68 | 59 | 49 | 83 | 70 | 81 | 69 |
| December | 40 | 36 | 78 | 70 | 73 | 65 | 42 | 36 | 80 | 71 | 75 | 67 |
| 4th Quarter | $\underline{45}$ | $\underline{39}$ | $\underline{79}$ | $\underline{69}$ | $\underline{77}$ | $\underline{67}$ | $\underline{46}$ | $\underline{39}$ | $\underline{81}$ | 71 | 78 | 69 |
| $2{ }^{\text {nd }}$ Semester | 31 | 26 | 73 | 65 | 75 | 66 | 32 | 27 | 76 | 67 | 76 | 69 |
| Year | 21 | 17 | 62 | 55 | 74 | 66 | 21 | 18 | 65 | 57 | 76 | 68 |

${ }^{1}$ For the period March 2021 to end of December 2021, occupancy rate excludes number of nights spent in hotels which were used as quarantine centres
${ }^{2}$ Provisional

Table 11:- Employment in large ${ }^{1}$ establishments of the Tourism Industry as at end of March, 2019-2023

| Activities | Year | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food Service | 3,526 | 3,583 | 3,369 | 2,992 |  |
| Hotels | 24,510 | 24,366 | 21,020 | 2,811 |  |
| Travel and Other Services ${ }^{3}$ | 3,514 | 3,552 | 2,702 | 2,736 |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 1 , 5 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 5 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 0 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 5 3 9}$ |  |

[^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 within ten days. Additional data on cruises are obtained from the Mauritius Ports Authority.

## Tourism earnings

The Bank of Mauritius ( BoM ) is responsible for the estimation of tourism earnings based on monthly statements of Inward and Outward Remittances of Commercial Banks. As from 2015, BoM is also including data culled from Money changers and Foreign exchange dealers.

## Monthly Occupancy Rates

Survey questionnaires are emailed to all hotels at the end of every month to collect data on room/bed nights available and rented during the month for the calculation of room and bed occupancy rates. Non-responses are contacted by phone.

## 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 uploaded on Statistics Mauritius website
(ii) Fortnightly tourist arrivals by air uploaded on Statistics Mauritius website
(iii) Quarterly Economic and Social Indicators on International Travel and Tourism (with a lag of seven weeks)
(iv) Yearly Digest of International Travel and Tourism
(v) Yearly Handbook of statistical data on tourism
(vi) Report of the Survey of Inbound 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.

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

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Statistics Mauritius
LIC Centre,
John Kennedy Street,
Port Louis, MAURITIUS
T: +230 208 1800
F: +230 2114150
W: https://statsmauritius.govmu.org
E: statsmauritius@govmu.org
```


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding inter Island traffic between the main island of Mauritius and the other constituent islands of the Republic of Mauritius and direct transit but includes international traffic between Islands of Rodrigues and Reunion.
    ${ }^{2}$ 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 $\quad{ }^{2}$ Commonwealth of Independent States $\quad{ }^{3}$ Indian Ocean Commission

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

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Refers to hotels in the Island of Mauritius which were operational
    ${ }^{2}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{3}$ Excluding hotels used as quarantine centres

[^6]:    Large establishments are those employing 10 or more persons
    ${ }^{2}$ Provisional
    ${ }^{3}$ Travel and other services include air transport services, tour operators, travel agencies and car rental Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large Establishments

