Caribbean Tourism Organization Quarterly Statistical Review

September 2015

Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO)

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1. Global Tourism Performance

Overall confidence in tourism worldwide remains high despite lingering security concerns and political and economic issues in some corridors. Data provided by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in the latest release of the World Tourism Barometer indicates that international tourist arrivals between January and August 2015 grew by 4.3% reaching 810 million, an increase of 33 million compared to the same time period in 2014. During this time, strong currency fluctuations affected international tourism flows through destination choice and purchasing power of visitors. The increase recorded showed the continued robustness of tourism sector as economic conditions remained somewhat subdued.

Among the major regions, Europe, recorded the highest increase in international tourist arrivals of 5% followed by Asia and the Pacific (+4%).

Table 1.1: **Performance of International Tourist Arrivals by Region**

	2011	2012	2013R	2014R	2015 Jan-Aug
	Change				
World	**4.7%**	**4.6%**	**4.6%**	**4.2**	**4.3%**
Europe	6.4%	3.9%	4.8%	2.4%	5.3%
Asia and the Pacific	6.3%	7.0%	6.9%	5.7%	4.3%
Americas	3.6%	4.5%	3.1%	8.4%	4.2%
Caribbean	2.5%	5.1%	1.1%	6.1%	6.5%
Africa	-0.6%	4.7%	4.7%	1.8%	-5.4%
Middle East	-9.6%	1.7%	-2.9%	6.2%	3.6%

Sources: UNWTO, CTO

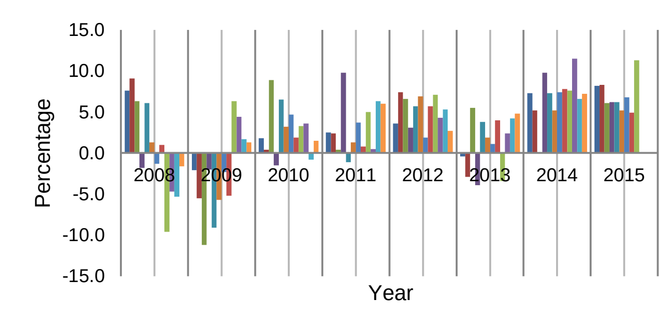
Data analyzed for Caribbean during the period between January and August 2015 showed that the estimated number of international trips to the region grew much faster than the world average or any of the major regions at a rate of 6.5% with arrivals from the US market being the main driver for this improved performance. Some of the key factors behind these positive US market trends are good levels of consumer confidence, supported by GDP growth and falling unemployment and a strong US dollar. International arrivals in the Americas overall grew by 4.2% during this period. Among the other major regions, Europe, recorded the highest increase in international tourist arrivals of 5.3%. This region benefitted from a weaker euro against some other currencies. In Asia and the Pacific, an increase of 4.3% was recorded, while tourist arrivals in the Middle East grew by an estimated 3.6%. Limited data from Africa suggests an estimated 5.4% decrease in international tourist arrivals; it was the only region to record a decline. *(See Table 1.1).*

2. Caribbean Tourism Performance

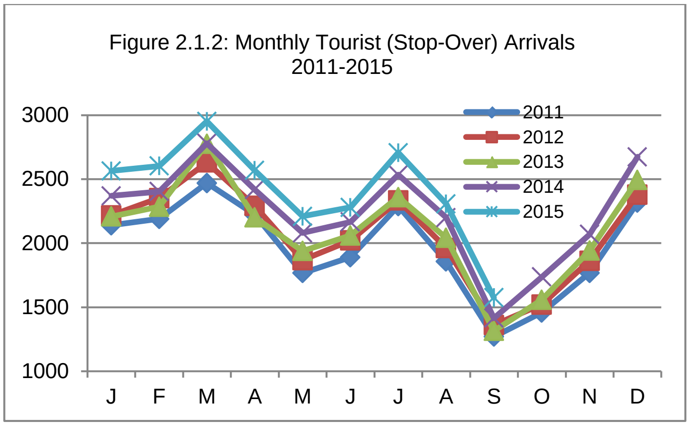
2.1. Tourist (Stop-Over) Arrivals

Although, the actual number (26) of destinations providing data for 2015 has not increase since the end of second quarter, those with data to the end of the review period has. 19 destinations[1] provided data up to September and an additional three provided data from January to August. Of all the destinations, 20 (76%) of them have registered increases in tourist arrivals ranging from 0.7% to 17.8%, while six recorded decreases between -0.3% and -3.1%. Based on these reported figures and estimates derived for missing data, the Caribbean region welcomed approximately 21.8 million international tourist arrivals between January and September. This increase is equivalent to 6.9% or 1.4 million more trips when compared to the corresponding period of 2014. Growth in arrivals has occurred in each month of the year. The highest and lowest growth rates were recorded in September (11.9%) and August (4.9%) respectively. With July experiencing a 6.8% increase in arrivals, overall trips grew by 7.1% in the third quarter. *(See Figures 2.1.1 and 2.1.2).*

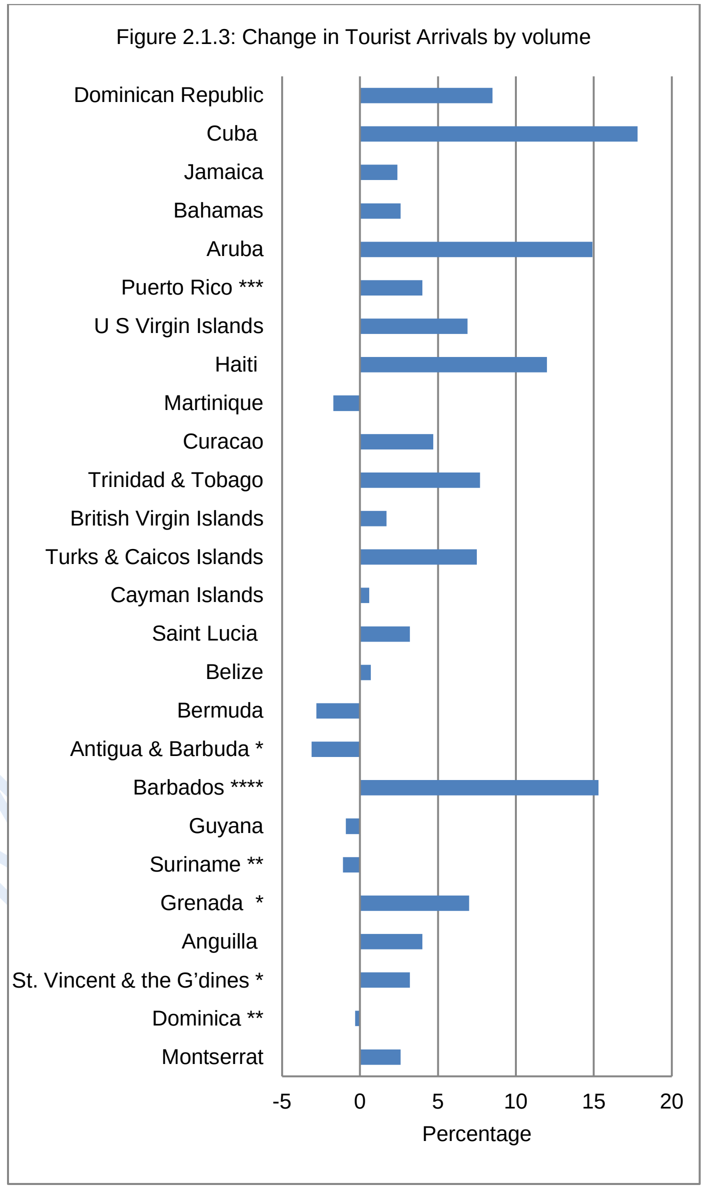
Figure 2.1.1: Monthly Changes in Tourist Arrivals (Y-o-Y)



[1] Compared to 18 destinations at the time of writing the June report.



The lower price of oil and the strength of the US dollar sustained a favorable environment for tourism performance. The 6.9% growth in arrivals in the Caribbean was led by Cuba's 17.8% increase and the Dominican Republic's 9.0% increase. Other strong performances in smaller destinations were recorded in Aruba (14.7%), Haiti (12.0%) and Turks and Caicos Islands (7.5%). The group of destinations with the weakest growth was comprised of Antigua and Barbuda (-3.1%), Bermuda (-2.7%), Martinique (-1.9%), Suriname (-1.1%) and Guyana and Dominica each declining by less than -1.0%.



Note: * - Jan to Aug, ** - Jan to Jul, *** - Jan to Apr, **** - Jan to Mar.

By region[2], Other Caribbean Countries was the fastest growing region in Caribbean in absolute and relative terms. Collectively, these destinations received an estimated 9.8 million trips, an increase of 10.2% or almost 1.0 million more than the same period a year ago. Behind strong performance in Aruba and Curacao, the Dutch Caribbean (8.4%) was the only other sub region to grow above the regional rate. Of the other regions, the US Territories realized an increase of 6.7%, while the combined 1.6% rise in the OECS countries and 3.6% jump among the Other Commonwealth Countries meant that the Commonwealth Caribbean grew by 3.2%. Arrivals to

[2] See Appendix for Regional Groupings

the French Caribbean were estimated to have contracted by 2.5%.

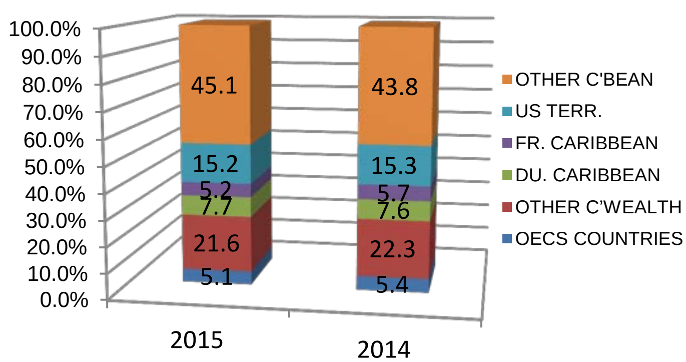
Table 2.1.1: **Tourist Arrivals to the Caribbean by Sub-region (000s)** - ending Sep

SUB-REGION	2015e	2014e	% CH
COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN	5,816.8	5,634.5	**3.2**
OECS COUNTRIES	1,111.4	1,093.6	**1.6**
OTHER C'WLTH COUNTRIES	4,705.4	4,540.9	**3.6**
DUTCH CARIBBEAN	1,679.8	1,549.7	**8.4**
FRENCH CARIBBEAN	1,131.9	1,161.1	**-2.5**
US TERRITORIES	3,316.7	3,109.6	**6.7**
OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES	9,822.1	8,916.0	**10.2**
TOTAL CARIBBEAN	**21,767.3**	**20,371.0**	**6.9**
of which CARICOM	5,582.6	5,377.9	**3.8**

Note: Imputed from data on international travel to member countries.

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

Figure 2.1.4: Share of Tourist Arrivals by Sub-Region - ending Sep



The Caribbean has benefited from the surge in outbound travel from its major markets. Between January and September of this year, the Office of Travel and Tourism industries (OTTI[3]) reported that total U.S. outbound travel, excluding Mexico and Canada, grew by 5.9% and to the region by 7.1%, which is second only to the 14.6% recorded in travel to Middle East. The strength of the US dollar[4] has enabled more Americans to travel abroad.

When the arrival data from the destinations was analyzed, it showed an estimated 11.0 million trips originated from the US in the first nine months. This was an increase of 6.2% over the 10.4 million a year earlier. The rate of growth has reduced from 8.1% in the first quarter to 5.7% in the second quarter to 4.7% in the third quarter. Among the destinations, six showed double-digit growth in arrivals from this market. In this group were Grenada (18.9%), Trinidad & Tobago (18.6%), Curacao (16.5%) and Montserrat (13.6%). Additionally, ten other destinations registered increases of under 10.0%, while five destinations in particular Dominica (-7.0%), Antigua & Barbuda (-2.7%), Bermuda (-2.0%), Guyana (-1.4%) and Surname (-0.1%) saw no growth in arrivals from the United States.

Table 2.1.2: **Tourist Arrivals to the Caribbean by Main Market** - ending Sep ('000)

MARKETS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	%ch 15/14
Total Arrivals	**18,099.4**	**19,040.3**	**19,188.9**	**20,371.0**	**21,767.3**	5.8
United States	9,053.3	9,571.0	9,765.3	10,400.5	11,046.9	6.2
Canada	2,211.3	2,383.8	2,341.8	2,461.6	2,613.9	6.2
Europe	3,710.6	3,625.5	3,489.8	3,657.1	3,766.8	3.0
Other	3,124.2	3,459.9	3,592.0	3,851.8	4,339.7	12.7

Note: Imputed from data on international travel to member countries.

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

Like their North American counterparts, Canadians increased their visitation to destinations outside the continent. The Tourism Snapshot[5] by Destination Canada indicated that overnight trips, excluding those to the lower 48 states of the U.S., by Canadians increased by 9.9%. Based on destination data, this translated to an increase of 6.2% in visits to the Caribbean by Canadians. In total, an estimated 2.6 million trips were made. By quarter, the growth rates has been increasing, moving from 5.9% in the first quarter to 6.2% in the second and finally 7.0% in the third. Despite the good regional result, more than half of all reporting destinations recorded fewer arrivals in the nine month period than in the same period of 2014. Of this group, five (Anguilla, Antigua& Barbuda, Belize, Grenada and Guyana) recorded

[3] http://travel.trade.gov/view/m-2015-O-001/index.html

[4] According to the UNWTO, the US dollar appreciated against virtually all major currencies including 15% against the euro moving from €0.78 to €0.89, 27% against the neighbouring Mexican peso, and 21% against the Canadian dollar during the period of September 2014 to September 2015. The appreciation was most staggering against the larger emerging economies such as 75% against the Russian Federation rouble, 67% against the Brazilian real, and 28% against the Australian dollar. Other moderate increases included 12% against both the Japanese yen and the Thai baht, 6% against the British pound, and 4% against the Chinese yuan.

[5] http://en.destinationcanada.com/sites/default/files/pdf/Research/Stats-figures/International-visitor-arrivals/Tourism-monthly-snapshot/tourismsnapshot_2015_09_eng.pdf

decreases in excess of 10.0%. In contrast, those destinations which attract the largest number of Canadians had significant growth. Volume leaders Cuba had a 13.8% gain, while Dominican Republic increased by 5.4%.

As the recovery of European economies progressed, so too has the demand from travel although much of this travel occurred within that region owing to the lower exchange rate of the euro. This was reflected by Europe registering the lowest relative increase (3.0%) among the main markets from which trips to the Caribbean originate. Arrivals from this market totaled 3.8 million in the first nine months. Like the Canadian market, the European market's quarterly growth rates have been increasing. Growth rates of 0.8% and 1.5% were sluggish in the first two quarters but became more buoyant (7.2%) in the third. The favored destination for this market was Dominican Republic which received 914 thousand (3.9% less than a year ago) but Turks & Caicos Islands had the highest, positive, relative change of 34.7%. In both cases Cuba was second with 628 thousand arrivals and an increase of 20.2%. Of the other 20 destinations, those recording increases marginally outnumbered those with decreases (11 to 9). The available data on arrivals from the main European countries revealed that greater numbers are coming to the region particularly from the United Kingdom (11.1%) and Germany (10.4%). In fact of the 20 destinations with data on UK arrivals, 18 recorded increases between 1.0% and 50.4%. In the case of Germany a total of 12 out of 19 destinations showed improvements in their figures. *(See Tables A3, 2.1.3 and 2.1.4)*

Table2.1.3: **German Arrivals by Sub-Region** ending Sep

('000)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% CH
Commonwealth Countries	34.9	34.2	33.7	39.4	39.7	0.8
OECS Countries	8.0	6.3	6.0	7.9	8.0	1.1
Other Commonwealth	26.9	27.8	27.7	31.5	31.7	0.7
Other Caribbean	220.6	259.0	237.2	285.5	320.5	12.2
Total Caribbean	255.5	293.2	270.8	325.0	360.2	10.9
of which CARICOM	34.1	33.5	33.0	38.2	38.8	1.6

Note: Imputed from data on international travel to member countries.

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

Table 2.1.4: **United Kingdom Arrivals by Sub-Region** ending Sep

('000)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% CH
Commonwealth Countries	478.5	441.6	441.3	482.5	523.7	8.6
OECS Countries	145.4	144.7	139.7	148.9	148.3	-0.4
Other Commonwealth	333.2	296.9	301.6	333.6	375.4	12.5
Other Caribbean	321.5	261.4	262.1	251.3	291.2	15.9
Total Caribbean	800.0	703.0	703.4	733.8	814.9	11.1
of which CARICOM	450.3	414.9	411.5	450.2	489.6	8.8

Note: Imputed from data on international travel to member countries.

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

In the case of intra-regional travel, increases in the high volume destinations factored significantly in the overall performance of the market. For the first nine months, trips made within the region were estimated to have increased by 5.4% with the most significant growth being recorded among the non-English-speaking destinations. Of note, estimates showed an upturn in the arrivals among the OECS countries who rely heavily on this market segment. *(See Table 2.1.5)*

Table 2.1.5: **Intra-Caribbean Arrivals by Sub-Region** - ending Sep

('000)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% CH
Commonwealth Countries	385.9	387.1	383.0	373.5	390.9	4.7
OECS Countries	161.7	160.9	157.9	152.3	158.6	4.1
Other Commonwealth	224.2	226.2	225.2	221.2	232.3	5.0
Other Caribbean	228.4	250.4	261.4	278.9	296.9	6.5
Total Caribbean	614.3	637.5	644.4	652.3	687.7	5.4
of which CARICOM	412.9	423.1	425.5	409.7	427.7	4.4

Note: Imputed from data on international travel to member countries.

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

Trips by South Americans to the region rose by an estimated 17.5% up to the end of September due to strong performances in Aruba (33.6%) and Dominican Republic (21.6%). These destinations received 70% of the total visits from the market.

Table 2.1.5: **South America Arrivals by Sub-Region -** ending Sep **('000)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% CH
Commonwealth Countries	26.5	32.4	52.4	63.1	68.2	8.1
OECS Countries	3.6	3.8	3.7	6.3	7.2	14.7
Other Commonwealth	22.8	28.6	48.7	56.9	61.1	7.4
Other Caribbean	635.7	718.4	764.3	865.9	1022.9	18.1
Total Caribbean	662.1	750.8	816.6	929.1	1,091.2	17.5
of which CARICOM	61.0	69.7	99.2	107.7	110.5	2.7

Note: Imputed from data on international travel to member countries.
Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

2.3. Caribbean Performance - Cruise Activity

The Caribbean region registered marginal growth of 0.6% in cruise arrivals in the January to September period. There were a total of 17.5 million cruise passenger arrivals to the Caribbean during this period. The region is now serviced by many of the larger ships with higher passenger capacities and the annual redeployment of cruise ships away from the region during summer completely eroded all the gains achieved in earlier months. The rise in cruise passenger visits at the end of April was 4.3%. This period was followed by declines and anemic growth in the next five months such that cruise passenger arrivals contracted by -5.0% between May and September. This result also meant the third quarter was the weakest quarter for cruise sector. The performance by 24 destinations was equally divided. The destinations that receive the largest volumes of cruise passengers were among those negatively impacted. The Bahamas which attracted 3.0 million cruise visits realized a decrease of -4.4%, while Cozumel which had over 2.0 million visits, St. Maarten and US Virgin Islands each with about 1.4 million cruise passengers had declines of -0.3%, -3.4% and -9.0% respectively. Jamaica, Cayman Island and Puerto Rico also attracted over a million cruise visits but they registered increases of 10.4%, 3.1% and 13.6%, individually. *(See Figure 2.3.1 and 2.3.2)*

Figure 2.3.1: Monthly Cruise Passenger Arrivals 2011-2015

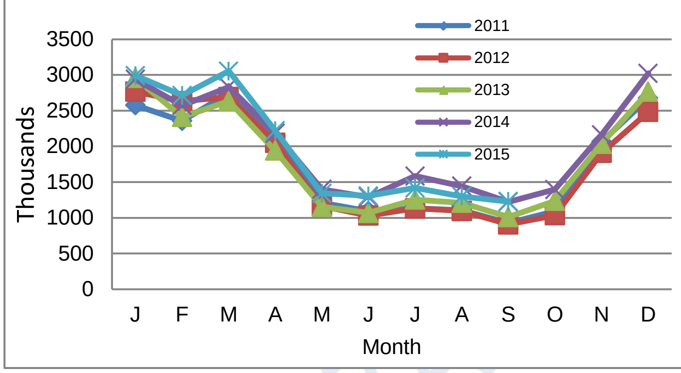
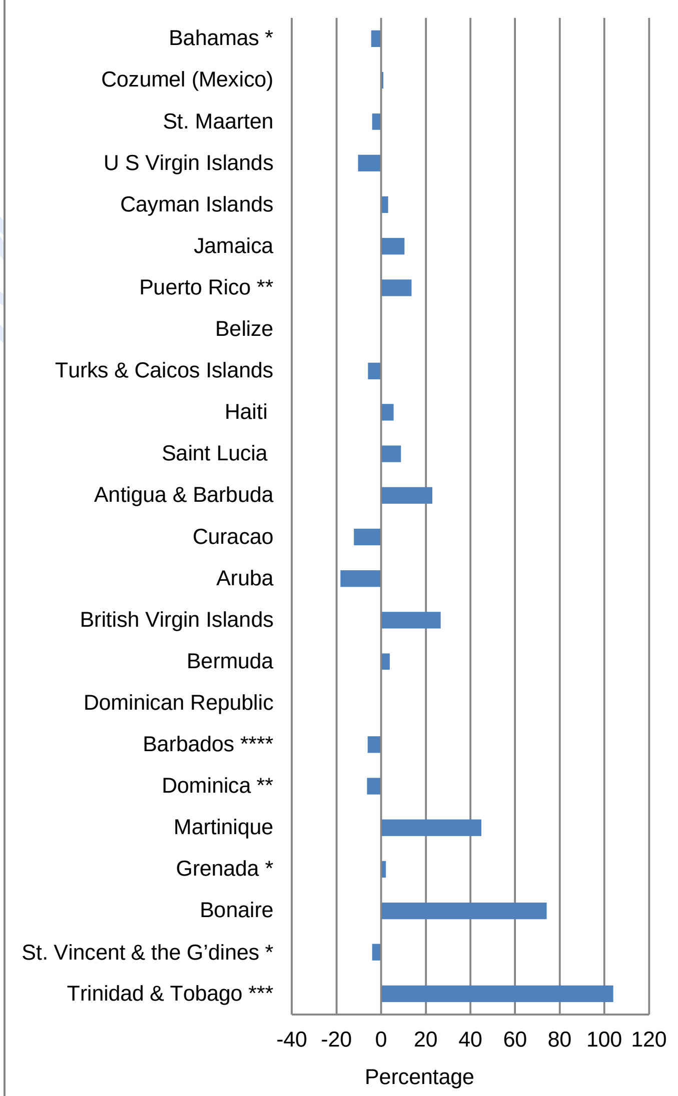


Figure 2.3.2: Change in Cruise Passenger Arrivals by Volume



Note: * - Jan to Aug, ** - Jan to Jul, *** - Jan to Jun, **** - Jan to Mar.

3. Air Capacity Performance

According to IATA, international air travel rose 6.7% up to the end of September compared to 2014. All major regions with the exception of Africa experienced an increase demand for international travel. The Middle East (12.8%), Asia\Pacific (8.0%) and Latin America (6.8%) grew faster than global average. Slower but positive growth was recorded in Europe and North America. However, these regions have above average (80.3%) load factors of 83.1% and 82.2%. Latin America (80.2%) was the only other region to have a load factor above 80.0%.

4. Outlook and Conclusion

Global economic conditions continued to be the catalyst for increased demand for international travel worldwide, and the Caribbean as a region is receiving its share of this demand. Recognizing this demand, airlines have increased seating capacity into the regional through proliferation of additional new routes and connections from the major gateways[6]. This augurs well as the tourist winter season commences which is expected to be impacted by El Niño[7] phenomenon. The strong El Niño is expected to last through this winter leading to the tendency for temperatures to be cooler in the southern half of the US and warmer in the northern sections of the US[8]. Additionally, Intra-regional travel is also showing growth as LIAT announced reduced fares between Trinidad and Guyana offering a 10% discount on return fares for passengers with tickets booked between October and November 30th 2015 and travelling during the same period. LIAT also announced it will relaunch its Santo Domingo service from Antigua from December 15th 2015 with three flights a week. Additionally, new flights from InselAir were launched with two new weekly flights from Aruba to Santo Domingo.

Airlift from the South American region continues to open up with a new Avianca service from Bogota, Columbia to Barbados being introduced from December 2nd. This flight offers connections between Barbados and Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, Buenos Aires, Panama City, Lima, San Salvador, Guayquil, and Quito.

These developments position the Caribbean region to end the year at 6 - 7% growth, well above the 4% to 5% growth forecasted.

In the cruise sector it is expected that the increased home porting activities in some smaller cruise destinations will offset some of the declines in larger destinations. For this reason, the gain if any at the end of the year will be marginal.

About the Caribbean Tourism Organization

The Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), with headquarters in Barbados and offices in New York and London, is the Caribbean's tourism development agency comprising membership of over 30 countries and territories including Dutch, English, French and Spanish, as well as a myriad of private sector allied members. The CTO's vision is to position the Caribbean as the most desirable, year round, warm weather destination by 2017, and its purpose is Leading Sustainable Tourism - One Sea, One Voice, One Caribbean.

Among the benefits to its members the organization provides specialized support and technical assistance in sustainable tourism development, marketing, communications, advocacy, human resource development, research and information technology.

In addition, the CTO, in partnership with the Caribbean Hotel & Tourism Association, jointly and equally owns the Caribbean Tourism Development Company, a marketing and business development entity dedicated to promoting the Caribbean brand worldwide.

The CTO's Headquarters is located at Baobab Tower, Warrens, St. Michael, Barbados BB 22026; Tel: (246) 427-5242; Fax: (246) 429-3065; E-mail: CTObarbados@caribtourism.com.

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For more information on the Caribbean Tourism Organization please visit www.OneCaribbean.org.

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[6] http://www.travelpulse.com/news/airlines/jetblue-launches-weekly-antigua-flights-from-jfk.html; http://www.eturbonews.com/65065/barbados-marks-several-successes-tourism-declares-2015-year-grow;

[7] http://www.weather.com/forecast/national/news/winter-2015-2016-temperature-forecast-december-january-february

[8] (http://www.weather.com/forecast/national/news/winter-temperature-outlook-2015-2016-december-january-february; http://www.weather.com/storms/winter/news/winter-outlook-2015-2016-noaa-wsi

APPENDIX

Table A1 - Tourist (Stop-Over) Arrivals and Cruise Passenger Visits In 2015						
Destination	Tourists			Cruise Passengers		
	Period	Visits	% Change 2015/14	Period	Visits	% Change 2015/14
Anguilla	Jan-Sep	56,114	4.0	-	-	-
Antigua & Barbuda *	Jan-Aug	171,434	-3.1	Jan-Sep	440,094	23.0
Aruba	Jan-Sep	887,138	14.9	Jan-Aug	360,234	-18.2
Bahamas [P]	Jan-Sep	1,154,574	2.6	Jan-Aug	3,060,429	-4.4
Barbados [P]	Jan-Mar	171,299	15.3	Jan-Mar	217,139	-6.1
Belize [P]	Jan-Sep	252,293	0.7	Jan-Sep	692,279	-0.3
Bermuda *	Jan-Sep	177,421	-2.8	Jan-Sep	329,102	3.8
Bonaire	-	-	-	Jan-Sep	133,814	74.2
British Virgin Islands	Jan-Sep	302,195	1.7	Jan-Sep	337,554	26.7
Cayman Islands	Jan-Sep	295,469	0.6	Jan-Sep	1,210,997	3.1
Cozumel (Mexico)	-	-	-	Jan-Sep	2,486,057	1.0
Cuba	Jan-Sep	2,619,236	17.8	-	-	-
Curacao	Jan-Sep	339,169	4.7	Jan-Sep	389,459	-12.2
Dominica [P]	Jan-Jul	48,154	-0.3	Jan-Jul	177,479	-6.4
Dominican Republic *	Jan-Sep	4,221,942	8.5	Jan-Sep	316,861	-0.2
Grenada [P]	Jan-Aug	99,316	7.0	Jan-Aug	156,359	2.2
Guyana	Jan-Sep	151,492	-0.9	-	-	-
Haiti	Jan-Sep	406,396	12.0	Jan-Sep	503,636	5.6
Jamaica	Jan-Sep	1,611,179	2.4	Jan-Sep	1,116,356	10.4
Martinique	Jan-Sep	381,140	-1.7	Jan-Sep	170,481	44.9
Montserrat	Jan-Sep	5,934	2.6	-	-	-
Puerto Rico **	Jan-Apr	656,912	4.0	Jan-Sep	1,065,172	13.6
Saint Lucia	Jan-Sep	263,195	3.2	Jan-Sep	471,221	8.9
St. Kitts & Nevis ^	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Maarten *	-	-	-	Jan-Sep	1,398,679	-4.1
St. Vincent & the G'dines	Jan-Aug	50,806	3.2	Jan-Aug	53,527	-4.0
Suriname	Jan-Jul	139,874	-1.1	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago ***	Jan-Sep	331,276	7.7	Jan-Jun	44,949	104.0
Turks & Caicos Islands	Jan-Sep	298,960	7.5	Jan-Sep	673,085	-5.9
U S Virgin Islands	Jan-Sep	600,745	6.9	Jan-Sep	1,319,080	-10.4

** Non-Resident Air Arrivals   **Non-Resident Hotel registrations only   *** Air Arrivals by Nationality*
^ Excludes data from Vance M. Amory Int'l Airport in Nevis   [P] Preliminary figures   [n] New Series
n.a. Figures not available   - No Cruise Figures are Reported
N.B: Figures are subject to revision by reporting countries
SOURCE - Data supplied by member countries and available as at December 14, 2015

Table A2 - Tourist Arrivals by Main Market – 2015

Destination	Period	United States		Canada		Europe		Other		Total	
		Tourists	% ch.	Tourists	% ch.	Tourists	% ch.	Tourists	% ch.	Tourists	% ch.
Anguilla	Jan-Sep	36,156	5.6	2,587	-11.9	6,026	-0.2	11,345	5.5	56,114	4.0
Antigua & Barbuda *	Jan-Aug	67,726	-2.9	17,058	-18.5	62,940	1.6	23,710	-1.9	171,434	-3.1
Aruba	Jan-Sep	471,329	8.7	32,523	5.5	59,588	-1.0	323,698	30.7	887,138	14.9
Bahamas P	Jan-Sep	897,194	1.2	116,080	9.6	66,705	7.3	74,595	5.2	1,154,574	2.6
Barbados P	Jan-Mar	37,451	27.9	30,931	28.4	79,561	8.4	23,356	6.9	171,299	15.3
Belize P	Jan-Sep	158,421	0.8	18,487	-11.3	30,720	4.0	44,665	3.6	252,293	0.7
Bermuda *	Jan-Sep	129,298	-2.1	19,200	-14.8	22,726	2.7	6,197	7.3	177,421	-2.8
Cayman Islands	Jan-Sep	226,467	0.9	17,788	-1.2	24,963	-6.0	26,251	6.4	295,469	0.6
Cuba 1	Jan-Sep	-	-	1,020,731	13.8	628,823	20.2	969,682	20.8	2,619,236	17.8
Curacao	Jan-Sep	46,545	16.5	13,524	51.2	144,564	5.6	134,536	-2.6	339,169	4.7
Dominica P	Jan-Jul	11,682	-7.0	2,006	8.7	9,035	-4.4	25,431	4.1	48,154	-0.3
Dominican Republic *	Jan-Sep	1,579,876	12.1	576,277	5.1	827,515	-4.7	1,238,274	16.2	4,221,942	8.5
Grenada P	Jan-Aug	27,732	18.9	8,022	-13.7	22,777	7.5	40,785	4.6	99,316	7.0
Guyana	Jan-Sep	62,403	-2.6	17,474	-11.6	8,156	-2.5	63,459	4.6	151,492	-0.9
Haiti	Jan-Sep	314,073	-	28,394	-	27,704	-	36,225	-	406,396	12.0
Jamaica	Jan-Sep	1,030,383	3.8	294,635	-5.8	205,591	8.3	80,570	2.8	1,611,179	2.4
Montserrat	Jan-Sep	1,560	13.6	361	-21.7	1,721	15.8	2,292	-6.9	5,934	2.6
Puerto Rico **	Jan-Apr	602,514	4.3	11,856	0.5	14,078	-1.2	28,464	1.5	656,912	4.0
Saint Lucia	Jan-Sep	118,160	7.5	30,561	2.7	62,847	-9.9	51,627	13.2	263,195	3.2
St. Kitts & Nevis ^	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Maarten	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent & the G'dines	Jan-Aug	15,141	7.1	5,037	3.1	14,604	2.7	16,024	0.2	50,806	3.2
Suriname	Jan-Jul	4,567	-0.1	1,520	62.0	62,774	-2.1	71,013	-1.0	139,874	-1.1
Trinidad & Tobago ***	Jan-Sep	138,687	18.6	40,309	0.7	51,989	-13.1	100,291	10.4	331,276	7.7
Turks & Caicos Islands	Jan-Sep	247,476	8.9	26,841	-3.7	8,285	34.7	16,358	-4.5	298,960	7.5

** Non-Resident Air Arrivals* ***Non-Resident Hotel registrations only* **** Air Arrivals by Nationality* *- missing data*

^ Excludes data from Vance M. Amory Int'l Airport in Nevis *P Preliminary figures* *1 USA total included in Other*

N.B U.S.V.I reported figures in this tables are Hotel Registrations whereas they reported Stay Over totals are Air Arrivals

N.B: Figures are subject to revision by reporting countries

ata supplied by member countries and available as at December 14, 2015

Table A3 - Tourist Arrivals Into The Caribbean From Major European Markets – 2015

Country	PERIOD	EUROPE		UNITED KINGDOM		FRANCE		GERMANY		ITALY		THE NETHERLANDS		SWEDEN		SPAIN		OTHER	
		2015	% CH	2015	% CH	2015	% CH	2015	% CH	2015	% CH	2015	% CH	2015	% CH	2015	% CH	2015	% CH
Anguilla	Jan-Sep	6,026	-0.2	2,065	4.1	.	.	298	-56.3	1,102	26.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,561	2.2
Antigua & Barbuda*	Jan-Aug	62,940	1.6	50,351	5.0	1,294	-19.4	1,768	2.9	4,776	-16.1	210	-1.9	430	-13.1	421	-6.9	3,690	-3.5
Aruba	Jan-Sep	59,588	-1.0	9,590	7.5	.	.	3,695	18.9	6,284	10.6	26,596	-3.6	3,142	-17.6	1,376	4.0	8,905	-8.8
Barbados [P]	Jan-Mar	79,561	8.4	63,702	13.5	.	.	5,210	23.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,649	-18.4
Belize [P]	Jan-Sep	30,720	4.0	9,681	11.5	3,289	1.8	3,852	8.3	2,038	2.2	2,127	11.0	957	-11.9	1,263	0.4	7,513	-4.0
Bermuda	Jan-Sep	22,726	2.7	17,521	1.0	.	.	149	-3.2	45	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,011	9.3
Cayman Islands	Jan-Sep	24,963	-6.0	11,451	6.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,512	-14.8
Cuba	Jan-Sep	628,823	20.2	117,631	28.0	99,916	36.0	115,446	23.5	98,260	17.1	30,220	23.1	8,333	10.0	76,853	33.8	82,164	-9.7
Curacao	Jan-Sep	144,564	5.6	1,980	4.4	1,326	-21.3	15,296	11.5	1,140	37.2	110,434	6.3	1,333	1.7	.	.	13,055	-3.2
Dom Republic *	Jan-Sep	827,515	-4.7	106,129	13.8	172,102	-1.5	169,841	6.8	64,837	6.8	26,146	7.9	9,375	-1.8	129,686	12.3	149,399	-35.3
Dominica [P]	Jan-Jul	9,035	-4.4	3,155	10.6	2,832	-18.7	1,122	9.7	103	-9.6	248	7.8	216	-17.2	80	8.1	1,279	-9.4
Grenada [P]	Jan-Aug	22,777	7.5	17,388	7.4	772	16.6	1,586	60.7	333	-10.2	.	.	258	-28.1	.	.	2,440	-6.9
Guyana	Jan-Jul	6,204	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,204	.
Haiti	Jan-Sep	27,704	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27,704	.
Jamaica	Jan-Sep	205,591	8.3	148,607	16.4	3,913	-55.1	14,626	-2.3	6,499	-1.8	4,677	2.3	4,873	1.9	2,173	16.7	20,223	-1.6
Montserrat	Jan-Sep	1,721	15.8	1,509	18.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	212	2.4
Puerto Rico **	Jan-Apr	14,078	-1.2	2,102	13.4	953	-18.5	2,016	1.0	727	-25.0	539	31.8	485	8.5	2,755	66.0	4,501	-21.6
Saint Lucia	Jan-Sep	62,847	-9.9	49,683	-9.8	4,698	1.6	2,360	-7.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,106	-18.3
St Kitts And Nevis^	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St Maarten *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St Vincent & G'dines	Jan-Aug	14,604	2.7	11,520	5.8	538	-12.4	523	-0.4	316	-29.0	59	-10.6	310	25.5	86	-9.5	1,252	-6.8
Suriname	Jan-Jul	62,774	-2.1	1,029	50.4	6,588	-2.9	408	12.7	366	-37.0	51,642	-2.8	88	63.0	157	22.7	2,496	4.8
Trinidad & Tobago	Jan-Sep	51,989	-13.1	28,263	-1.1	3,416	-3.0	3,355	-15.3	1,131	-4.0	3,256	8.2	2,170	-32.2	1,239	7.1	9,159	-39.8
Turks & Caicos Is.	Jan-Sep	8,285	34.7	4,365	38.3	772	36.9	323	51.6	1,117	0.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	691	3.6

** Non-Resident Air Arrivals* *****Non-Resident Hotel registrations only*** *^ Excludes data from Vance M. Amory Int'l Airport in Nevis* *[P] Preliminary figures - missing data*

N.B: Figures are subject to revision by reporting countries

SOURCE *- Data supplied by member countries and available as at December 14, 2015*

Glossary of Tourism Indicators

- Tourists - visitors staying at least one night in the country visited but less than a year
- Same-day - visitors who do not overnight in the country visited.
- Cruise Passengers are regarded as a special type of same-day visitor (even if the ship overnights at the port).
- Yacht Visitors are included among the tourist (stay-over) or same day populations based on their length of stay.
- Length of Stay - Obtained by dividing the number of overnight stays by the number of arrivals. This is usually calculated by country of residence of the guest and the type of accommodation.
- Occupancy Rate - Provides information on differences in the use between various types of accommodation and when measured on a monthly basis measures the seasonal patterns in occupancy. Occupancy can be divided into;
  - Bed Occupancy - The gross occupancy rate of bed places is calculated by dividing the hotel overnight stays by the product of bed places on offer and the number of days in the corresponding month for the same group of establishments, then multiplying the quotient by 100 to express as a percentage.
  - Room Occupancy Rate - For Hotels and similar establishments the net rate of room occupancy is a measure of capacity utilization. It is calculated by dividing the monthly or yearly sum of occupied rooms by the number of rooms available for use, then multiplying the quotient by 100 to express as a percentage.
- Tourism Expenditure - the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor for and during his or her trip and stay at a destination. This can be broken down into;
  - international and domestic tourism expenditure
  - Expenditure on Same-day visits
  - the products to which the expenditure relates to (e.g accommodation, meals and drinks, shopping, entertainment etc...)
- Average Daily Rate (ADR) - Room revenue divided by rooms sold, displayed as the average rental rate for a single room.
- Percent Change - Amount of growth - up, flat, or down - this period versus same period last year (month or year-to-date). Calculated as ((TY - LY) / LY) * 100.
- Revenue (Room Revenue) - Total room revenue generated from the sale or rental of rooms.
- RevPAR (Revenue Per Available Room) - Room revenue divided by rooms available.
- Revenue passenger kilometres (RPK) is a measure of the volume of passengers carried by an airline. A revenue passenger-kilometre is flown when a revenue passenger is carried one kilometre.

Regional Groupings

Caribbean:

OECS Countries - Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, British Virgin Is., Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Kitts & Nevis, St Vincent & Grenadines

Other Commonwealth Countries - Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos Islands

Commonwealth Countries - OECS + Other Commonwealth

Dutch Caribbean - Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St Eustatius, St Maarten

French Caribbean - Guadeloupe, Martinique

US Territories - Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands

Other Caribbean - Cancun, Cozumel, Cuba, Dom Republic, Haiti, Suriname

CARICOM - Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Kitts & Nevis, St Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago

South America- Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela