

**TOR1 (a): TOURIST ARRIVALS BY TYPE OF ARRIVAL
AND NUMBER OF TOURIST NIGHTS SPENT**

DK

Concept and Definition

A visitor is a traveler taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited. These trips taken by visitors qualify as tourism trips. *Tourism* refers to the activity of visitors. (Please refer to the 2008 International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS) for United Nations World Tourism Organization and United Nations Statistics Division)

Visitor: A visitor is a traveler taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited. These trips taken by visitors qualify as tourism trips. (IRTS 2008 para. 2.13.)

Stopover: A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a *tourist* (or overnight visitor), if his/her trip includes an *overnight* stay, or as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) otherwise. (IRTS 2008 para. 2.13.)

Same-day visitor (or excursionist): A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor), if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or as a *same-day visitor* (or excursionist) otherwise. (IRTS 2008 para. 2.13.)

Cruise passengers are regarded as a special type of same-day visitor (even if the ship overnights at the port) who stay less than twenty-four hours in the country visited.

Cruise ship arrivals refer to the number of times cruise ships enter the country. A cruise ship can be counted multiple times if it leaves the country, then returns with new passengers within the same month.

Number of tourist nights spent refers to the number of nights that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his/her physical presence there being unnecessary) in a collective accommodation establishment or in private tourism accommodation.

Method of Computation

Data for this indicator was obtained through the analysis of the embarkation/disembarkation (E/D) cards which must be completed for the various immigration authorities, as part of the frontier formalities, by visitors on arrival at the destination.

Some tourists visit more than one country while in the Caribbean or may make repeat visits to a particular destination. In such cases, each visit is recorded as a new arrival. It should also be noted that there are a significant number of Caribbean residents visiting other countries in the Region. This intra-Caribbean travel is done largely by those on business and those visiting friends and relatives.

Nights spent by residents and non-residents: Overnight stays are calculated by country of residence of the guest and by month. Normally, the date of arrival is different from the date of departure, but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two accommodations at the same time. The overnight stays of non-tourists (e.g. refugees) should be excluded, if possible.

Indicator Relevance

Tourism exerts pressures on the existing scarce resources in a country and generates a disproportionately high level of waste, which must be managed in an organized manner. Data on tourist arrivals, therefore, indicate tourism hotspots and pressures on the environment linked to land use and resources, as well as travel levels. They also provide information on other needs of tourists that may have environmental and social implications (accommodation, public catering, transport in cities, employment, etc.). *(Please refer to the European Environment Agency's website at http://themes.eea.europa.eu/Sectors_and_activities/tourism/indicators/tourism_intensity [last accessed: June 15th 2009])*

The duration of stay is a very important statistical datum since besides being the most significant measure of the volume of tourism of any kind, it is instrumental in establishing the maximum limit beyond which the visit is no longer considered a tourism visit (one year) and in distinguishing between tourists and same day visitors. The duration of stay or trip is also useful, albeit indirectly, for assessing tourism expenditure, especially if the average duration is calculated for homogeneous groups of visitors or trips.

An increase in the number and size of cruise ships, and hence an increase in the number of cruise passengers, puts pressure on countries to increase the size of their harbour and the number of facilities that are available for cruise passengers. Cruise ships in the Caribbean are also estimated to produce more than 70,000 tons of waste each year. Solid waste and littering can degrade the physical appearance of the water and shoreline and can cause the death of marine animals.

Data Assessment

Fourteen Member States and Associate Members reported data on the number of Non-residents (stop over) arrivals or Tourists. Bermuda reported data on the number of Non-residents arrivals for all tables. With the exception of Belize no country provided the definition of Non-

residents (stop over) arrivals. Belize reported that Non-residents (stop over) refers to overnight tourists. It is therefore difficult to assess how categories of arrivals such as Nationals residing abroad, Transit passengers, Crews and Frequent border crossers were classified when compiling the data.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines and The British Virgin Islands also reported data for same-day visitors and day trippers respectively.

Of the nine countries that provided data for the number of tourist nights spent, five provided the average number of nights spent and the remaining countries provided data for the total number of nights spent. Those five countries were Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, The British Virgin Islands and The Turks and Caicos Islands.

Data Sources

The main data sources for the information provided in this report are the Central Statistical Offices and the National Tourist Offices of the individual countries. Details are given in the notes to the tables in Appendix 1.2.1 (a).

Evaluation

Data on Tourist arrivals by type of arrivals is presented in **Table 2.1 (a)** below. For the period 1990 to 2004 countries reported steady increases overall with declines in the number of tourist arrivals in the year 2001 and 2002. The number of *Stop over* tourist arrivals to the region has since increased. Tourist arrivals was greater in The Bahamas and Jamaica than other countries in the Region with tourist arrivals to the Bahamas averaging more than 1.5 million visitors per year while Jamaica averaged 1 million tourists per year. The Bahamas was also the favorite destination for cruise passengers followed by Jamaica during the period. Cruise Passenger arrivals increased in most Member States after 2001 in comparison to the declines in tourist arrivals by air. Of the countries which supplied data in 2004, Cruise ship arrivals were greater in The Bahamas (43.9 per cent), Barbados (11.4 per cent) and Jamaica (10.4 per cent).

Table 2.1 (a) Tourists, Same-day Visitors, Cruise ships arrivals and Average/Number of Tourist nights spent by year: 1990, 1995, 1998-2004

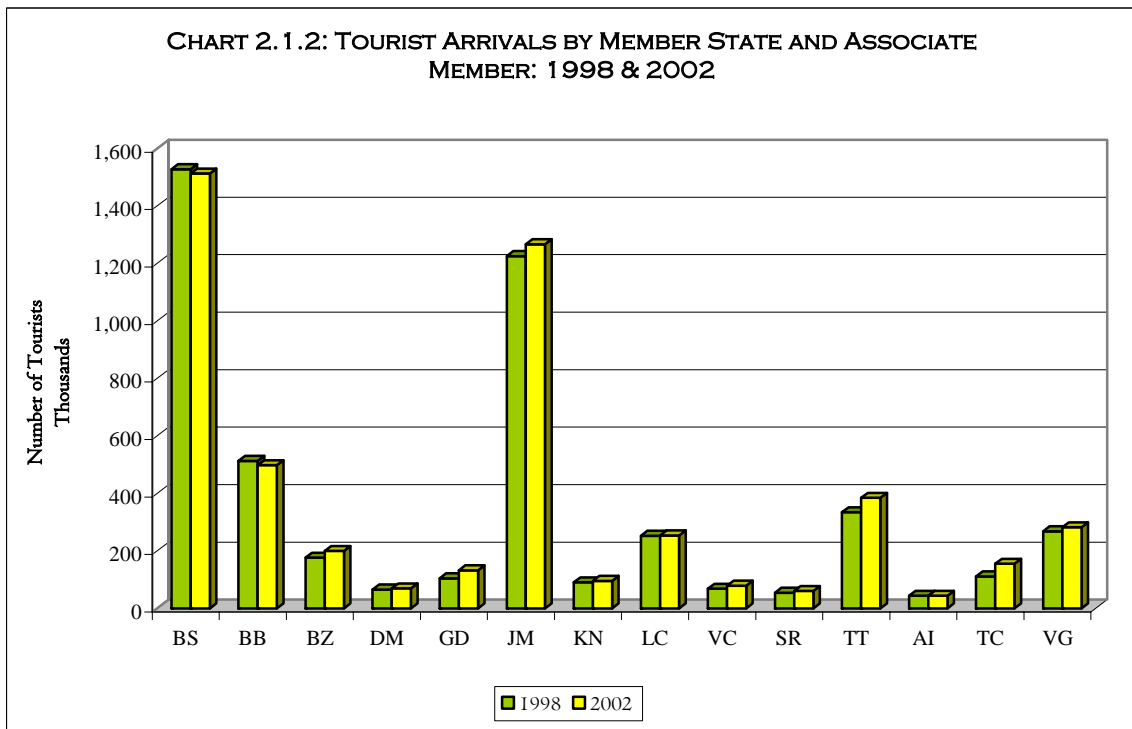
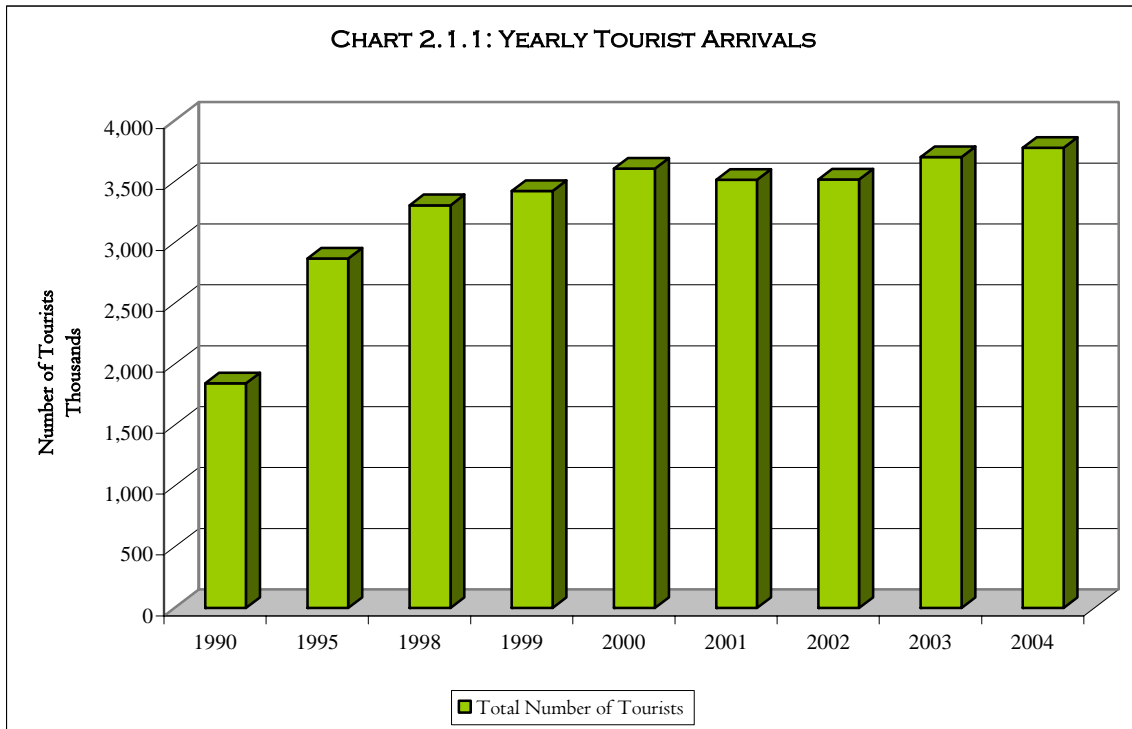
Country	Year	Stop over (Tourists)	Same-day Visitors		Cruise ships arrivals	Average/Number of tourists nights spent
			Cruise passengers	Other		
BS	1990	1,561,665	1,853,897	...	...	8,962,855
	1995	1,598,135	1,543,495	...	1,771	9,031,455
	1998	1,527,707	1,729,894	...	1,482	...
	1999	1,577,066	1,981,471	...	1,891	...
	2000	1,543,959	2,512,626	...	1,875	9,048,361
	2001	1,537,780	2,551,673	...	...	8,972,782
	2002	1,513,151	2,802,112	...	1,759	8,703,805
	2003	1,510,169	2,970,174	...	1,976	8,956,743
	2004	1,561,312	3,360,012	...	2,068	9,898,181
BB	1990	432,092	362,611	...	534	2,306,825
	1995	442,107	484,670	...	573	437,401
	1998	512,614	506,610	...	446	2,485,688
	1999	514,614	432,854	...	404	2,459,605
	2000	544,696	533,278	...	485	2,695,000
	2001	507,078	527,597	...	453	507,078
	2002	497,899	523,253	...	423	497,899
	2003	531,211	559,119	...	442	2,031,313
	2004	551,502	721,270	...	539	2,460,447
BZ						(average)
	1995	130,809	7,953	...	...	...
	1998	176,054	14,183	...	...	...
	1999	180,795	34,130	...	52	...
	2000	195,766	58,131	...	70	7.6
	2001	195,955	48,116	...	48	7.6
	2002	199,521	319,690	...	200	7.6
	2003	220,574	575,196	...	315	6.8
2004	230,832	851,436	...	406	...	
DM						(average)
	1990	45,087	6,777	...	40	...
	1995	60,471	134,921	...	267	...
	1998	65,501	244,603	...	268	9.4
	1999	73,506	202,003	...	263	9.2
	2000	69,598	239,796	...	287	9.2
	2001	66,393	207,627	...	231	7.8
	2002	69,193	136,859	...	187	8.6
	2003	73,190	177,044	...	206	9.7
2004	80,077	383,614	...	299	9.5	
GD						(average)
	1990	82,008	183,159	...	343	...
	1995	94,552	249,879	...	446	7.4
	1998	104,151	265,875	...	328	7.4
	1999	114,540	245,461	...	369	7.3
	2000	128,864	180,308	...	360	7.2
	2001	123,351	147,381	...	288	7.2
	2002	132,416	135,061	...	259	7.3
	2003	142,355	146,925	...	267	7.7
2004	133,865	229,800	...	249	7.5	

Table 2.1 (a) Cont'd. Tourists, Same-day Visitors, Cruise ships arrivals and Average/Number of Tourist nights spent by year: 1990, 1995, 1998-2004

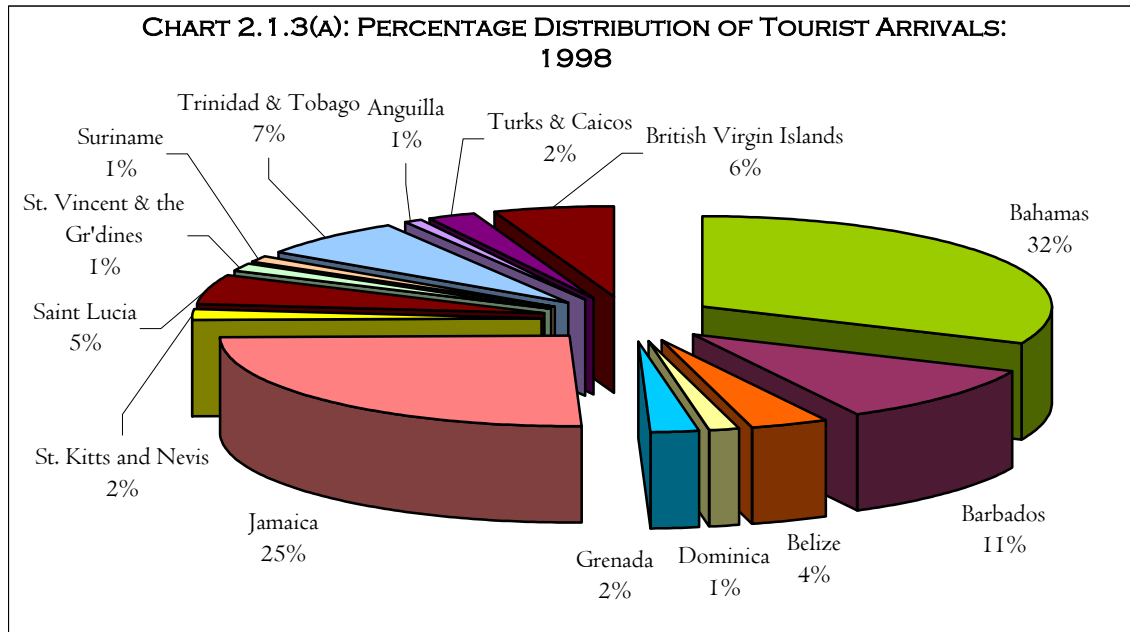
Country	Year	Stop over (Tourists)	Same-day Visitors		Cruise ships arrivals	Average/Number of tourists nights spent
			Cruise passengers	Other		
JM						(average)
	1990	840,777	385,205	...	336	11
	1995	1,147,001	605,178	...	440	11
	1998	1,225,287	673,690	...	457	11
	1999	1,248,397	764,341	...	488	10
	2000	1,322,690	907,611	...	499	10
	2001	1,276,516	840,337	...	423	10
	2002	1,266,366	865,419	...	396	10
	2003	1,350,285	1,132,596	...	510	10
2004	1,414,786	1,099,773	...	482	10	
KN	1995	98,848	121,405	...	...	...
	1998	90,566	162,821	...	...	...
	1999	84,002	144,912	...	...	...
	2000	73,149	164,611	...	...	...
	2001	70,565	252,172	...	...	...
	2002	95,677	167,230	...	...	...
	2003	...	146,317	...	...	...
LC	1990	140,987	101,948	...	226	1,480,364
	1995	231,259	169,571	...	265	2,081,331
	1998	252,237	372,068	...	345	2,320,580
	1999	263,793	351,233	...	356	2,400,516
	2000	269,850	443,551	...	389	2,576,999
	2001	250,132	489,912	...	378	2,426,045
	2002	253,463	387,180	...	245	2,337,255
	2003	276,948	393,240	...	262	2,602,450
	2004	298,431	481,279	...	328	2,811,351
VC	1990	60,206	85,258	31,154	...	...
	1995	67,228	34,903	20,882	...	...
	1998	68,293	47,743	17,468	...	...
	1999	72,895	86,247	21,135	...	...
	2000	70,636	76,494	15,049	...	...
	2001	77,631	70,314	13,062	...	...
	2002	78,535	64,608	13,696	...	...
	2003	86,721	77,585	12,936	225	...
2004	95,505	69,391	8,928	181	...	
SR	1998	54,585	...	...	...	...
	1999	57,275	...	...	...	...
	2000	56,841	...	...	...	...
	2001	54,341	...	...	...	...
	2002	60,223	...	...	...	...
	2003	82,298	...	...	...	...

Table 2.1 (a) Cont'd. Tourists, Same-day Visitors, Cruise ships arrivals and Average/Number of Tourist nights spent by year: 1990, 1995, 1998-2004

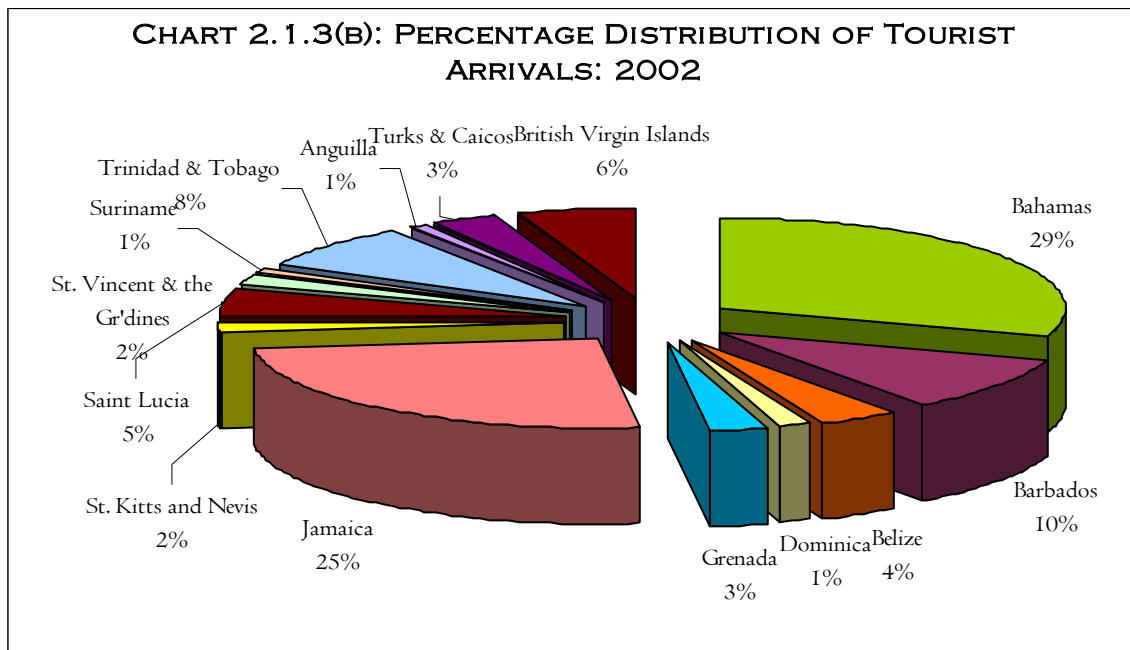
Country	Year	Stop over (Tourists)	Same-day Visitors		Cruise ships arrivals	Average/Number of tourists nights spent
			Cruise passengers	Other		
TT	1990	194,521	...	...	...	...
	1995	259,784	...	...	...	...
	1998	334,037	43,188	...	91	...
	1999	358,193	63,251	...	117	...
	2000	398,559	104,061	...	146	...
	2001	383,101	82,245	...	136	...
	2002	384,214	60,047	...	96	...
	2003	409,071	55,532	...	88	...
	2004	442,596	54,254	...	86	...
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS						
AI	1995	38,531	...	...	...	366,348
	1998	43,874	...	...	...	404,468
	1999	46,782	...	...	...	398,647
	2000	43,789	...	...	...	376,457
	2001	47,965	...	...	...	410,673
	2002	43,969	...	...	...	369,583
	2003	46,915	3,871	...	92	395,874
	2004	53,987	6,383	...	64	419,185
BM	1990	...	112,551	...	...	...
	1995	...	169,712	...	...	...
	1998	...	188,331	...	...	...
	1999	...	195,586	...	14	...
	2000	...	209,727	...	173	...
	2001	...	179,435	...	136	...
	2002	...	200,065	...	140	...
	2003	...	226,097	...	158	...
	2004	...	206,133	...	...	...
VG	1995	219,510	122,054	...	...	...
	1998	267,715	115,231	...	...	...
	1999	285,858	180,714	...	...	...
	2000	281,119	188,522	...	...	...
	2001	295,625	202,518	...	...	...
	2002	281,696	230,067	...	...	...
	2003	317,758	300,415	...	...	...
	2004e	303,756	466,601	...	...	...
TC	1990	48,756	...	...	...	(average) ...
	1995	78,957	...	...	...	6.1
	1998	110,855	...	...	...	6.3
	1999	120,898	...	...	...	6.3
	2000	151,372	15,368	...	...	6.5
	2001	165,836	...	...	...	6.4
	2002	154,961	2,411	...	...	6.5
	2003	164,100	49,734	...	...	6.5



Note: OECS Countries include Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
Associate Members include Anguilla, Bermuda, The Turks and Caicos Islands and The British Virgin Islands.



Note: OECS Countries include Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Associate Members include Anguilla, The Turks and Caicos Islands and The British Virgin Islands.



Note: OECS Countries include Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Associate Members include Anguilla, The Turks and Caicos Islands and The British Virgin Islands.

TOR1 (b): TOURIST INTENSITY/GROWTH RATE AND TOURIST PENETRATION RATIO

H

Concept and Definition

Tourist intensity/growth rate measures the impact of the tourism industry per kilometer square. The information required for this indicator includes tourist arrivals and total land area. From these data, the increase in the number of tourists per annum per one kilometer square is obtained.

The *Tourist Penetration Ratio* quantifies the average number of tourists per thousand inhabitants in the country at any one time. The value of the ratio is constrained by the fact that tourist flows are seasonal and cruise passengers are not.

Method of Computation

Embarkation/disembarkation (E/D) cards were analyzed to monitor tourist growth. These E/D cards are completed for the various immigration authorities, as part of the frontier formalities, by visitors on arrival at the destination.

Tourist Penetration Ratio = $\frac{\text{Average Length of stay} * \text{number of visitors}}{365 * \text{mid year population estimates}}$

Tourist intensity/growth rate = $\frac{\text{Average Length of stay} * \text{number of visitors}}{365 * \text{area in square kilometers}}$

Indicator Relevance

Tourism is one of the most important social and economic activities in the Caribbean. While bringing economic and employment gains, tourism also uses up resources and different tourist activities can create a wide variety of stress, damage and pollution in the host area. Therefore, the purpose of the tourist intensity indicator is to measure the overall pressure brought to host areas.

The tourist penetration ratio gives an indication of crowding and can also be a useful measure for monitoring carrying capacity. As more tourists flock to the region, the demand for accommodation increases. Turning a rural area into a tourist destination comes at a cost—transport links, particularly roads, need to be built; water resources are exploited; waste needs to be treated and unfortunately, ecologically sensitive areas are compromised.

The Tourist intensity/growth rate is an indicator of social carrying capacity, which expresses both the level of tolerance on the part of the host population and the quality of

the international tourist experience in the host country. (Please refer to *The International Handbook on the Economics of Tourism* By Larry Dwyer, Peter Forsyth)

Data Assessment

Data were obtained from two Member States and one Associate Member for both indicators. The Member States were Belize and Dominica and the Associate Member was The Turks and Caicos Islands. The definitions for tourist intensity/growth rate and tourist penetration ratio were provided to the reporting countries. None of the countries indicated that they had deviated from the definitions provided, so it was assumed that the international definitions were followed. This indicator is harmonized.

Data Sources

The main data sources for this indicator were the Central Statistical Offices and the National Tourist Offices of the individual countries.

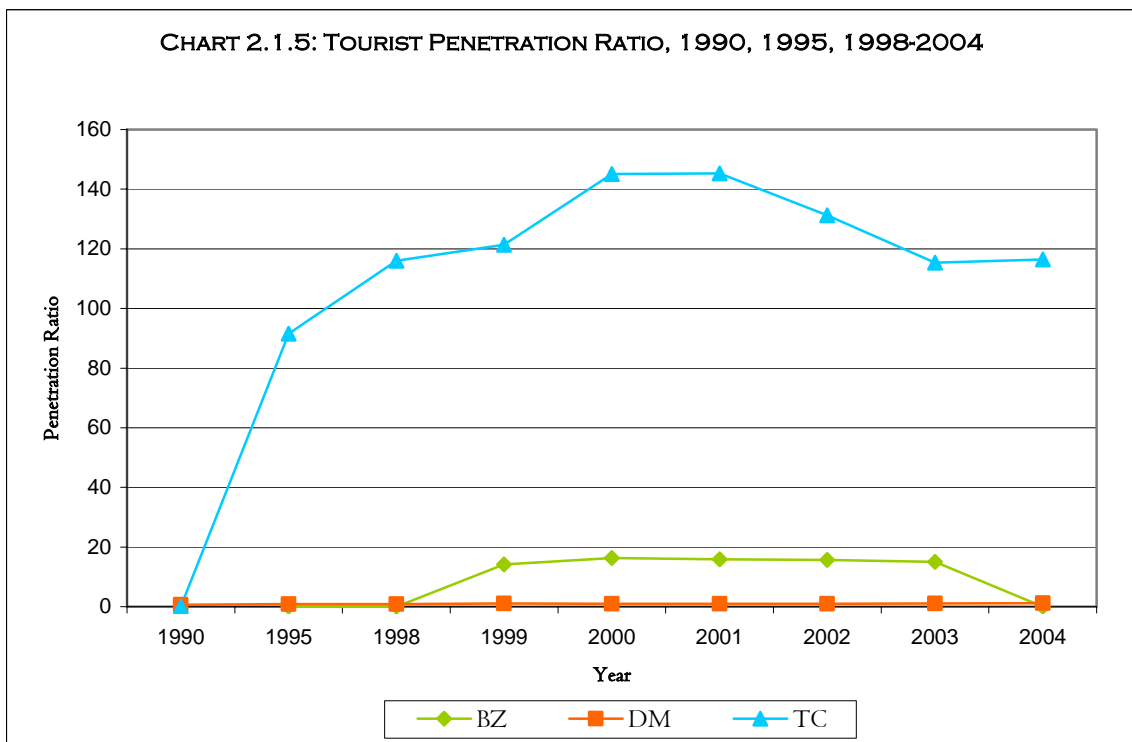
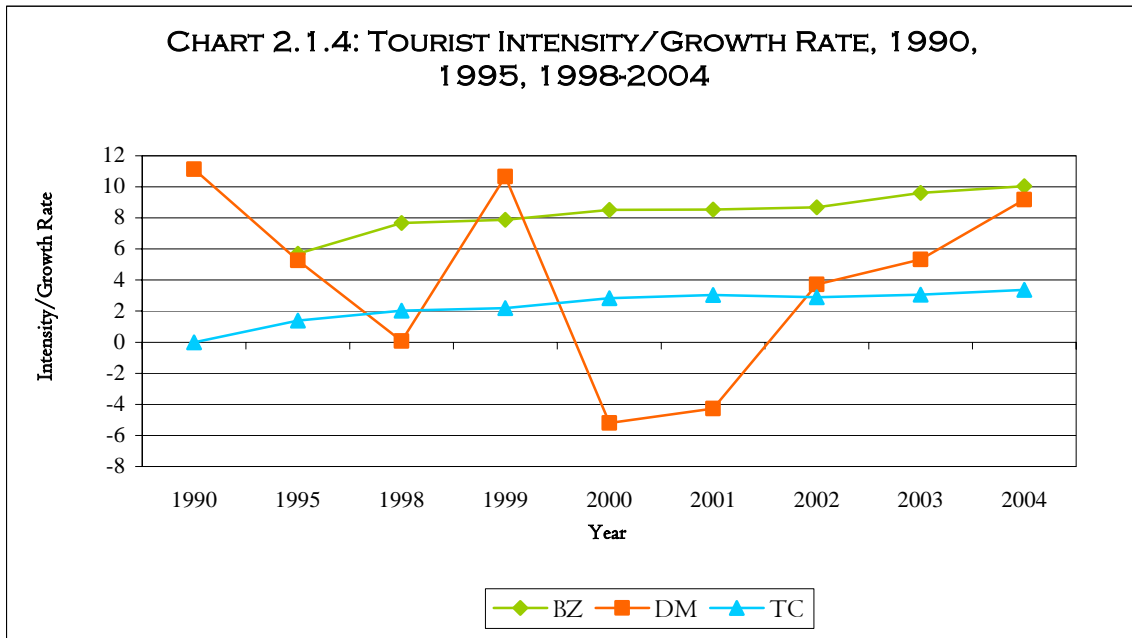
Evaluation

The Tourist penetration ratio is presented in **Table 2.1 (b)** below with the tourist intensity ratio for three countries Belize, Dominica and The Turks and Caicos Islands. Both ratios experienced slight disturbances between 2000 and 2001. The Tourist penetration ratio for Dominica has stabilized since 1999 at an average of 100 tourists per thousand inhabitants. For Belize, the tourism penetration ratio was also stable with an average of 15.4 for the period 1999 to 2003. The Turks and Caicos Islands experienced small fluctuations in the tourism penetration ratio, increasing by 58 per cent from 92 tourists per thousand inhabitants in 1995 to 145 tourists per thousand inhabitants in 2000 and 2001 and thereby experiencing a 19 per cent decline to 116 tourists per thousand inhabitants.

The Tourist intensity ratio for Dominica experienced major fluctuation through out the period ranging from 11.1 persons per annum per 1 square kilometer in 1990 to the lowest recorded at -5.2 persons per annum per 1 square kilometer in 2000. Belize saw gradual increases in the tourist intensity ratio moving from 5.2 in 1995 to 10.1 in 2004. Of the three countries which supplied data on this indicator, The Turks and Caicos Islands had the lowest average of 2.6 persons per annum per 1 square kilometer from 1995 to 2004. The Associate Member also saw increases in the ratio from 1.4 persons per annum per 1 square kilometer in 1995 to 3.4 persons per annum per 1 square kilometer in 2004.

Table 2.1 (b) Tourist Intensity / growth rate and Tourist penetration ratio: 1990, 1995, 1998-2004

Country	Year	Tourist Intensity / growth	Tourist penetration ratio
BZ	1995	5.7	...
	1998	7.7	...
	1999	7.9	14.2
	2000	8.5	16.3
	2001	8.5	15.9
	2002	8.7	15.7
	2003	9.6	15.0
	2004	10.1	...
	DM	1990	11.1	63.0
1995		5.3	83.0
1998		0.1	91.0
1999		10.7	102.0
2000		-5.2	97.0
2001		-4.3	94.0
2002		3.7	98.0
2003		5.3	104.0
2004		9.2	113.0
TC	1995	1.4	91.6
	1998	2.0	116.0
	1999	2.2	121.4
	2000	2.8	145.1
	2001	3.0	145.3
	2002	2.9	131.2
	2003	3.1	131.7
	2004	3.4	123.0



TOR2: NUMBER OF HOTELS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, BEDS AND ROOMS BY YEAR

PH

Concept and Definition

The number of hotels classified by size, beds and rooms by year refers to the number, size, and type of hotels available for use within the hospitality industry.

Hotels: Hotels comprise: Commercial hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing accommodation services, including more than daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

Number of rooms: The number of existing rooms is the number the establishment habitually has available to accommodate guests (overnight visitors), excluding rooms used by the employees working for the establishment. If a room is used as a permanent residence (for more than a year), it should not be included. Bathrooms and toilets do not count as a room. An apartment is a special type of room. It consists of one or more rooms and has a kitchen unit and its own bathroom and toilet.

Number of beds: This is the total number of beds available only for guests. Only beds serving for tourism are included; occasional beds are not included.

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 the rate as a percentage.

(Please refer to the Caribbean Tourism Statistical Report 2002-2003 (2004) pg. 299.)

(Please refer to the Eurostat, Statistical Office of the European Communities website at <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/tourism/introduction> [last accessed: June 15th 2009])

Method of Computation

$$\text{Room Occupancy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of occupied rooms}}{\text{Number of rooms available for use}} \times 100$$

Indicator Relevance

The number of beds and the number of rooms in the hotel industry is a measure of the capacity of accommodation in the host country. A measure of the capacity of accommodation gives an indication of the amount of energy and water used and the amount of waste produced.

Data Assessment

Data on the total number of rooms occupied and on the number of hotels by the number of rooms were sparse with only a few countries submitting detailed data. On the other hand, data on the number of beds available and on occupancy rates were dense with detailed information provided by the Member States and Associate Members.

Member States and Associate Members did not specify what constitutes a hotel. It was, therefore, assumed that an establishment was classified across the region as a hotel if it consisted of five or more rooms for the purpose of tourism.

In the calculation of the room occupancy rate, all Member States and Associate Members, except The Turks and Caicos Islands, followed the Caribbean Tourism Organization's definition of room occupancy rate. The Turks and Caicos Islands retrieved the data directly from The Turks and Caicos Islands Hotel & Tourism Association, whose rate reflects data for its members only and not for accommodation establishments across the country.

Data Sources

Please refer to the similar section in indicator TOR1(a).

Evaluation

The data in **Table 2.2** shows the number of hotels by the number of rooms, total number of rooms occupied, the number of beds available and occupancy rates. Detailed data on the number of hotels by the number of rooms are available for five countries. Jamaica recorded the highest number of hotels, more than 80 hotels with 50 rooms or more and more than 2,000 hotels with less than 50 rooms in 2004. At the end of 2004, The Bahamas recorded 46 hotels with 50 rooms or more and 254 hotels with less than 50 rooms. Saint Lucia recorded a total of 135 hotels in 2004 of which 19 had more than 50 rooms while The Turks and Caicos Islands and Grenada had 38 and 20 hotels respectively with 10 in the case of The Turks and Caicos Islands having 50 plus rooms and 7 hotels with under 50 rooms.

With the exception of Grenada and Jamaica, the number of hotels increased in 2004 from the previous year for most of the countries for which data were available (for more than one year), although it should be noted that some Hotels in Grenada closed due to the damage caused by Hurricane Ivan in 2004. Data on the number of beds are given in

Table 2.2 for ten countries. The trend in the number of beds followed that of the number of hotels. Of the countries which presented data, The Turks and Caicos Islands, Jamaica, Belize and The Bahamas saw increases in the number of beds over time while Barbados, Saint Lucia and Bermuda saw fluctuations in the number of beds available. Prior to 2004 the number of hotel beds in Grenada increased gradually from 2,936 in 1990 to 3,844 in 2003.

Data on the total number of rooms occupied were supplied for five Member States of which The Bahamas recorded the highest with on average more than 2 million beds occupied per year. Data on the number of rooms occupied reveal overall increases for Jamaica, gradual increases but one decline in 2002 and 2003, experienced for both Belize and The Bahamas respectively and overall fluctuations for Grenada and Saint Lucia during the period 1990 to 2004.

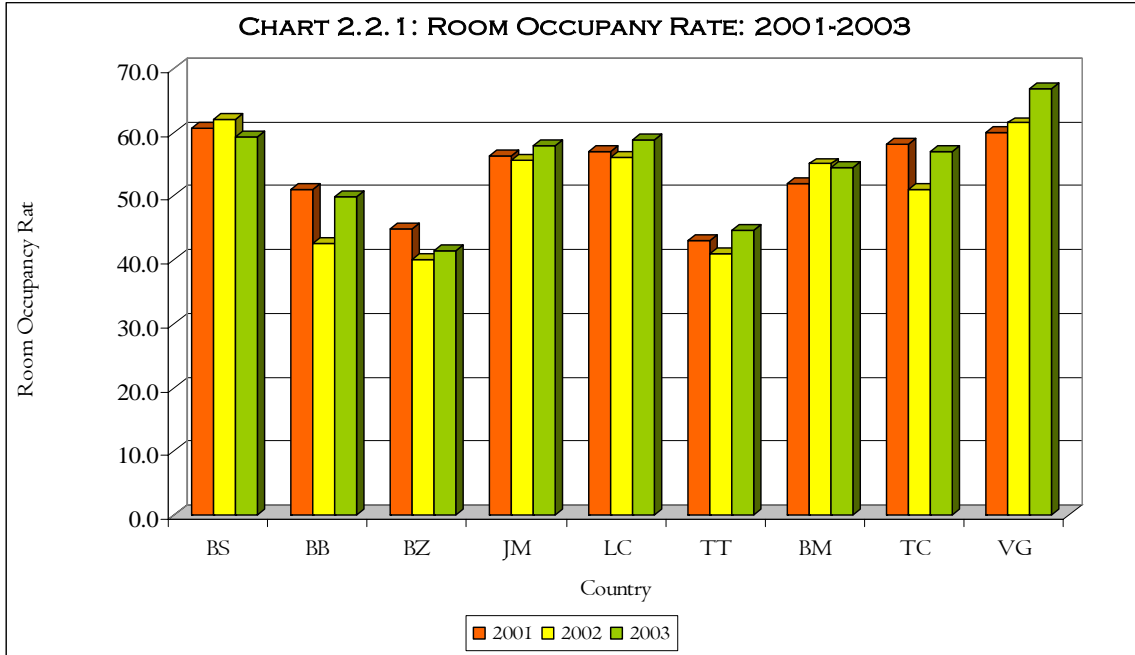
Hotel room occupancy rate could not be compared by country due to the variations in the types of establishments covered by the figures; however the figures supplied reveal that, Saint Lucia and The Bahamas recorded the highest average room occupancy rates of 66 and 64 per cent respectively.

Table 2.2 - Number of Hotels classified by Size, Beds and Rooms by Year: 1990, 1995, 1998-2004

Country	Year	Number of hotels by size					Number of beds	Total number of rooms occupied	Room occupancy rate
		Rooms 5 and more and less than 10	Rooms 10 and more and less than 25	Rooms 25 and more and less than 50	Rooms 50 and more	Total			
BS	1995	...	...	...	...	...	26,842	...	59.7
	1998	...	...	...	...	...	28,486	1,848,092	70.3
	1999	...	...	...	...	...	28,306	2,088,985	68.6
	2000	...	...	...	...	...	29,402	2,199,298	67.2
	2001	96	91	38	47	272	30,390	2,117,973	60.5
	2002	108	99	36	45	288	30,290	2,134,962	62.0
	2003	105	98	39	47	289	30,786	2,105,713	59.2
	2004	113	102	39	46	300	31,016	2,132,153	65.1
BB	1990	...	...	...	...	...	13,767	...	57.5
	1995	...	...	...	...	...	10,229	...	57.9
	1998	...	...	...	...	...	11,661	...	58.6
	1999	...	...	...	...	...	11,006	...	55.9
	2000	...	...	...	...	...	12,240	...	56.9
	2001	...	...	...	...	...	13,176	...	51.1
	2002	...	...	...	...	...	13,050	...	42.5
	2003	...	...	...	...	...	10,770	...	49.9
2004	...	...	...	...	...	11,237	...	49.7	
BZ	1990	...	...	...	...	210	3,451	...	...
	1995	...	...	...	...	362	6,137	...	...
	1998	...	...	...	...	408	6,617	1,172	29.9
	1999	...	...	...	...	390	6,810	1,244	31.4
	2000	...	...	...	...	391	7,045	1,712	41.7
	2001	...	...	...	...	418	7,187	1,999	44.8
	2002	...	...	...	...	437	7,902	1,887	40.1
	2003	...	...	...	...	466	8,166	2,086	41.3
2004	...	...	...	...	506	8,722	2,096	40.7	
GD	1995	...	...	...	...	27	2,936	1,652	...
	1998	...	...	...	...	28	2,995	1,802	...
	1999	...	...	...	...	27	3,274	1,800	...
	2000	...	...	...	...	30	3,091	1,822	...
	2001	...	...	...	...	28	3,142	1,734	...
	2002	...	...	...	...	28	3,590	1,777	...
	2003	...	...	...	...	25	3,844	1,758	...
	2004	1	7	5	7	20	1,792	860	...
JM	1990	...	...	...	...	1,352	32,863	16,103	62.1
	1995	...	...	1,876	69	1,945	43,370	20,896	60.8
	1998	...	...	1,866	74	1,940	46,966	22,715	58.7
	1999	...	...	2,106	74	2,180	47,582	23,067	57.0
	2000	...	...	2,094	79	2,173	48,892	23,630	58.5
	2001	...	...	2,081	79	2,160	50,265	24,007	56.3
	2002	...	...	2,101	80	2,181	50,742	24,239	55.5
	2003	...	...	2,107	85	2,192	51,494	24,625	57.9
2004	...	...	2,043	84	2,127	51,614	24,947	61.4	

Table 2.2 Contd. Number of Hotels classified by Size, Beds and Rooms by Year: 1990, 1995, 1998-2004

Country	Year	Number of hotels by size					Number of beds	Total number of rooms occupied	Room occupancy rate
		Rooms 5 and more and less than 10	Rooms 10 and more and less than 25	Rooms 25 and more and less than 50	Rooms 50 and more	Total			
LC	1990	...	...	...	...	...	5,239	2,370	70.8
	1995	...	...	...	...	...	7,423	3,974	73.2
	1998	...	...	...	...	...	7,705	4,077	75.3
	1999	...	...	...	...	...	7,768	4,125	72.5
	2000	...	...	...	...	...	8,236	4,428	67.0
	2001	...	...	...	...	...	8,236	4,428	57.0
	2002	...	...	...	...	...	8,236	4,428	56.1
	2003	...	...	...	...	...	6,748	3,749	58.8
	2004	31	37	16	51	135	7,153	3,974	64.8
TT	1990	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	52.9
	1995	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	50.3
	1998	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	55.7
	1999	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	61.2
	2000	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	52.2
	2001	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	43.0
	2002	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	41.0
	2003	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	44.5
	2004	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
BM	1999	...	...	...	...	...	7,383	...	59.6
	2000	...	...	...	...	...	6,557	...	61.6
	2001	...	...	...	...	...	7,915	...	51.9
	2002	...	...	...	...	...	6,523	...	55.0
	2003	...	...	...	...	...	6,293	...	54.5
VG	1995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.4
	1998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.4
	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.3
	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.2
	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.9
	2002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.4
	2003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.8
	2004e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67.1
TC	1990	3	7	2	4	16	1,659	...	...
	1995	4	10	2	3	19	1,278	...	...
	1998	6	12	4	4	26	2,336	...	...
	1999	6	13	5	7	31	2,928	...	...
	2000	7	12	5	7	31	2,903	...	...
	2001	7	12	6	8	33	2,993	...	58.0
	2002	8	14	6	9	37	3,416	...	51.0
	2003	7	14	6	9	36	3,402	...	57.0
	2004	6	15	7	10	38	3,743	...	55.0



TOR3: VISITOR EXPENDITURE**DK****Concept and Definition**

Tourism (Visitor) Expenditure is the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor, or on behalf of a visitor, for and during his or her trip and stay at a specific country destination. Total tourism expenditure can be broken down into:

- International and domestic tourism expenditure;
- Expenditures on same-day visits and overnight stays; and,
- Expenditure on accommodations, meals and drinks, shopping, entertainment, etc.

Tourism (Visitor) Expenditure encompasses a wide variety of items, ranging from the purchase of consumer goods and services inherent in travel and stays to the purchase of small durable goods for personal use and souvenirs and gifts for family and friends. Tourism expenditure is not restricted to payments made during the visit. It also includes advance or outlays necessary for the preparation and undertaking of the trip and travel-related purchases made in the place of residence after returning from a trip. These categories refer to payments for travel insurance, transport, the purchase of travel guides, etc.

There are certain types of outlays or acquisitions which are excluded from tourism expenditure. These are purchases for commercial purposes, capital-type investments, transactions (e.g. real estate, cars, boats, etc.), even if they may in the future be used for tourism purposes, and cash or donations made to private persons or institutions which do not represent payment for tourism goods or services.

(Please refer to the Eurostat, Statistical Office of the European Communities website)

Types of Expenditures

International tourism expenditures are defined as expenditures of outbound visitors in other countries, including their payments to foreign carriers for international transport. They should also include any other pre- or post- payments for goods and services purchased from the countries visited.

Domestic tourism expenditures are defined as expenditures incurred as a direct result of resident visitors travelling within their own country of residence.

Expenditures on same day/overnight visits are defined as the expenditures of visitors who spend less than twenty-four hours in the country being visited.

Method of Computation

Barbados: Using the assumption that the tourist staying in recognized accommodation spends 55 per cent of his/her total expenditure in Barbados on room and board, the figures are grossed up by 45 per cent to give a total expenditure of tourists staying in recognized accommodation. Tourists in private and unrecognized accommodation are subdivided in the following three categories: (i) those staying in rented apartments/cottages (ii) those staying with friends/relatives or in their own homes and (iii) others. Tourist nights spent by these three groups are multiplied by daily expenditure for the corresponding groups to give expenditure in private and unrecognized accommodation.

Other Member States and Associate Members: Data was collected from Tourism Surveys conducted.

Indicator Relevance

Data on visitor expenditure give an indication of the impact of tourism on an economy. Expenditure on accommodation, meals and drinks, shopping, entertainment, etc. also gives an indication of the demand on existing goods and services within the economy.

Moreover, data on visitor expenditure answer the following questions:

- How much wealth is transferred to destinations?
- What is the contribution of tourism to the economy?
- How does tourism relate to other sectors?

Visitor expenditure can also be used for application in:

- Calculations of Consumer Price Indices (CPI) and derived “Tourism Price Indices”;
- Welfare analysis;
- National accounts;
- Other type of analysis; and,
- Consumer demand and market research.

Data Assessment

The Bahamas, The British Virgin Islands and The Turks and Caicos Islands provided the definitions that were used in the compilation of total visitor expenditure. The definitions provided are in accordance with the international definition. These countries did not, however, provide the criteria that were used to determine the types of expenditure that would count as visitor expenditure. It is therefore difficult to assess the degree of harmonization of this indicator.

Data Sources

Please refer to the similar section in indicator TOR1(a)

Evaluation

Estimated visitor expenditure for ten Member States and four Associate Members is summarised in **Table 2.3**. It can be seen that The Bahamas, Barbados and Jamaica were the major earners from tourism averaging more than US\$1 billion for the period of data except for 1990 in the case of Barbados. International and Domestic tourists accounted for 99 per cent of total expenditure in The Bahamas and Expenditure on accommodation, meals and drinks, shopping, entertainment etc averaged US\$1.5 billion with some fluctuations during the period for this Member State. Tourist expenditure in Jamaica and Barbados increased significantly since 1990 with few periods of declines most notably in 2001 and 2002.

Among Associate Members, The British Virgin Islands and Bermuda averaged more than US\$325 million for the period 2001 to 2004. Visitor expenditure in Bermuda was US\$353.7 million in 2004 while the estimate for The British Virgin Islands was US\$391.3 million for the same year.

Visitor Expenditure in Belize showed a steady increase throughout the period from US\$44.5 million in 1990 to US\$172.7 million in 2004. Data for Saint Lucia also revealed significant increases with few periods of declines in 1999, 2001 and 2002 in Visitor Expenditure revealing not only increase in visitors to the island but opportunities for visitors to spend while on the island. Visitor Expenditure in this Member State increased from US\$152.9 million in 1990 to US\$263.1 million in 1995 and averaged US\$267.8 million over the period 1998 to 2003.

Table 2.3 also revealed that visitor expenditure in Montserrat was generally stable since a 37 per cent decline in earnings from US\$4.1 dollars in 1990 to US\$2.6 million in 1995 due to volcano activity within the island. In St. Kitts and Nevis increases and declines in visitor expenditure were equal for reporting years with average earnings estimated at US\$65 million for 1995 and 1998 to 2004. St. Vincent and the Grenadines reported overall increases in visitor expenditure which averaged US\$86.7 million from 1998 to 2004. Trinidad and Tobago's visitor expenditure moved from US\$72.6 million in 1995 to US\$242.0 million in 2002, declining only once in 2001. For the period 1995 to 1998 visitor expenditure on accommodation, meals and drinks, shopping, entertainment etc in Grenada increased by 30.7 per cent from US\$53 million in 1995. From 1998 expenditure increased to US\$172.6 million in 2000 then declined by 8.3 per cent in 2001 after which it increased to US\$169.5 million in 2002 and again to US\$169.5 in 2003 before declining once more in 2004 due to Hurricanes.

Data on the number of workers directly employed in tourism is also given in **Table 2.3** for Belize, Grenada, Anguilla and The Turks and Caicos Islands along with Jamaica and Bermuda for which totals were provided. The number of persons employed in the industry in Jamaica averaged 30,000 during the period 1995 to 2004 after recording 20,561 persons employed in the industry in 1990. In 1998, the Tourism sector provided employment to 1,974 persons in Grenada of which 61 per cent or 1,195 were women.

Belize supplied data from 1995 which shows an overall increase in the number of persons employed in tourism sector from 2,107 persons in 1995 to 3,770 persons in 2004 an

increase of 79 per cent. The proportion of women employed in the sector declined from 55.3 per cent in 1995 to 49.8 per cent in 2003 and increased to 49.9 per cent in 2004.

From 2001 to 2004 an average 2,923 persons were employed in the tourism industry in Bermuda. Bermuda also saw overall declines during the period from 3,670 in 2001 to 2,191 in 2004. In Anguilla, the number of persons employed in this sector was 11.4 per cent higher in 2001 compared to the 1999 figure of 1,425 and the proportion of women increased from 57 per cent in 1999 to 60 per cent in 2001. The Turks and Caicos Islands reported 2,368 persons employed in tourism comprising 1,126 women in 2001.

**Table 2.3 Visitor expenditure and Number Employed in Tourism:
1990, 1995, 1998-2004**

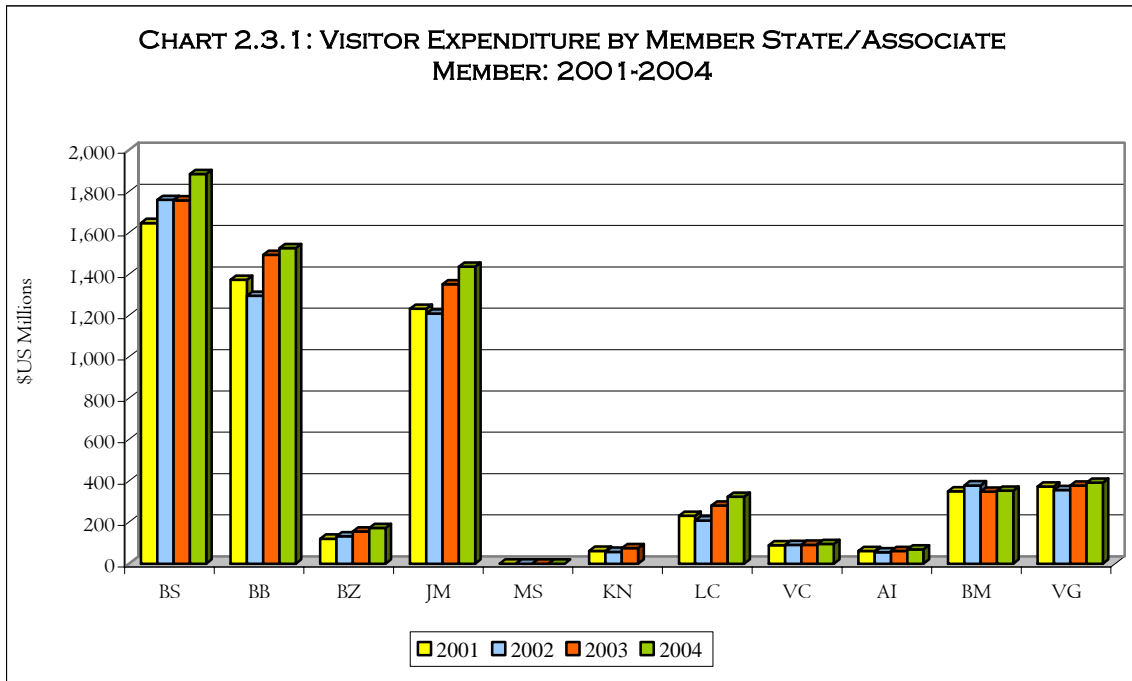
Country	Year	Visitor expenditure ('000US\$)	Int'l and domestic tourism expenditure ('000US\$)	Expenditure on same-day visits ('000US\$)	Expenditure on accommodation, meals and drinks, shopping, entertainment etc. ('000US\$)	Total directly employed in tourism		
						Women	Men	Total
BS	1990	1,332,950	1,320,500	12,470	1,209,930	...	...	...
	1995	1,346,150	1,341,100	5,050	1,245,390	...	...	...
	1998	1,354,060	1,350,000	4,090	1,244,400	...	...	...
	1999	1,582,930	1,578,500	4,440	1,463,600	...	...	...
	2000	1,734,500	1,727,700	6,750	1,579,750	...	...	...
	2001	1,647,680	1,642,400	5,290	1,494,810	...	...	...
	2002	1,759,800	1,753,800	6,020	1,602,550	...	...	...
	2003	1,757,380	1,752,400	5,040	1,595,340	...	...	...
	2004	1,884,480	1,879,300	5,180	1,693,490	...	...	...
BB	1990	987,004	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1995	1,359,035	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998	1,405,944	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999	1,332,427	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	1,422,631	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2001	1,373,518	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2002	1,295,655	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2003	1,493,760	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2004	1,526,341	...	...	...	...	...	...
BZ	1990	44,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1995	77,100	...	...	...	1,166	941	2,107
	1998	108,300	...	...	...	1,180	1,023	2,203
	1999	111,500	...	...	...	1,385	1,185	2,570
	2000	120,200	...	...	...	1,494	1,275	2,769
	2001	120,500	...	...	...	1,538	1,396	2,934
	2002	132,800	...	...	...	1,531	1,543	3,074
	2003	155,700	...	...	...	1,717	1,730	3,447
	2004	172,700	...	...	...	1,884	1,886	3,770
GD	1995	...	...	4,581	53,022	...	...	...
	1998	...	...	7,878	145,942	1,195	779	1,974
	1999	...	...	7,273	162,195	...	...	...
	2000	...	...	5,342	172,608	...	...	...
	2001	...	...	4,367	158,203	...	...	...
	2002	...	...	4,002	169,508	...	...	...
	2003	...	...	4,353	169,541	...	...	...
	2004	...	...	6,809	147,918	...	...	...
JM	1990	740,000	...	...	...	...	...	20,561
	1995	1,068,500	...	...	...	...	...	27,937
	1998	1,197,140	...	...	...	...	...	30,131
	1999	1,279,532	...	...	...	...	...	30,325
	2000	1,332,597	...	...	...	...	...	31,080
	2001	1,232,960	...	...	...	...	...	29,142
	2002	1,209,484	...	...	...	...	...	30,434
	2003	1,351,142	...	...	...	...	...	30,512
	2004	1,436,577	...	...	...	...	...	30,999

**Table 2.3 Contd. Visitor expenditure and Number Employed in Tourism:
1990, 1995, 1998-2004**

Country	Year	Visitor expenditure ('000US\$)	Int'l and domestic tourism expenditure ('000US\$)	Expenditure on same-day visits ('000US\$)	Expenditure on accommodation, meals and drinks, shopping, entertainment etc. ('000US\$)	Total directly employed in tourism		
						Women	Men	Total
MS	1990	4,143	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1995	2,606	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998	2,963	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999	3,073	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	3,320	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2001	3,141	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2002	3,237	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2003	2,716	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2004	3,402	...	...	...	...	...	...
KN	1995	63,037	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998	76,315	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999	67,426	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	58,444	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2001	61,852	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2002	57,148	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2003	75,333	...	...	...	...	...	...
LC	1990	152,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1995	263,170	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998	281,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999	272,370	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	276,790	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2001	231,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2002	208,700	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2003	280,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2004	323,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
VC	1995	52,890	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998	73,340	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999	84,570	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	82,280	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2001	89,010	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2002	91,010	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2003	91,190	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2004	95,550	...	...	...	...	...	...
TT	1995	...	72,600	...	72,600	...	...	...
	1998	...	201,200	...	201,200	...	...	...
	1999	...	209,600	...	209,600	...	...	...
	2000	...	212,800	...	212,800	...	...	...
	2001	...	200,900	...	200,900	...	...	...
	2002	...	242,000	...	242,000	...	...	...

**Table 2.3 Contd. Visitor expenditure and Number Employed in Tourism:
1990, 1995, 1998-2004**

Country	Year	Visitor expenditure ('000US\$)	Int'l and domestic tourism expenditure ('000US\$)	Expenditure on same-day visits ('000US\$)	Expenditure on accommodation, meals and drinks, shopping, entertainment etc. ('000US\$)	Total directly employed in tourism		
						Women	Men	Total
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								
AI	1995	48,500	45,600	2,900	...	...	...	...
	1998	57,200	54,100	3,100	...	...	...	...
	1999	56,200	53,400	2,800	...	808	617	1,425
	2000	55,200	52,100	3,100	...	...	...	...
	2001	61,000	58,300	2,700	...	956	631	1,587
	2002	55,300	51,590	3,710	...	...	...	...
	2003	61,653	58,022	3,631	...	...	...	...
	2004	69,100	65,200	3,900	...	...	...	...
BM	2001	349,700	...	...	349,700	...	...	3,670
	2002	378,800	...	...	378,800	...	...	3,563
	2003	347,900	...	...	347,900	...	...	2,266
	2004	353,700	...	...	353,700	...	...	2,191
VG	1995	183,180	...	11,630	171,550	...	...	...
	1998	286,330	...	10,390	275,940	...	...	...
	1999	311,520	...	17,050	294,470	...	...	...
	2000	386,030	...	20,780	365,250	...	...	...
	2001	400,770	...	21,670	379,100	...	...	...
	2002	344,550	...	23,860	320,690	...	...	...
	2003	341,950	...	32,120	309,830	...	...	...
	2004e	407,110	...	48,800	358,310	...	...	...
TC	2001	...	...	...	...	1,126	1,242	2,368
	2002	...	...	...	271,600	...	...	...
	2004	...	...	...	314,900	...	...	...



TOR4: TOURIST ARRIVALS BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION

PH

Concept and Definition

Tourist Arrivals include all stay-over visitors. It does not, however, include cruise passenger and yacht arrivals.

Tourist accommodation refers to any facility that regularly or occasionally provides overnight accommodation for tourists. There are two basic categories of tourist accommodations:

- *Collective accommodation establishments*: e.g. Hotels and similar establishments; and,
- *Private tourist accommodations*: e.g. owned dwellings, rented rooms in family homes, accommodation provided by friends and relatives. (*Please refer to the Caribbean Tourism Statistical Report 2002-2003 (2004) pg. 299.*)

Types of Accommodation Establishments

Hotels: Hotels comprise hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing hotel services, including more than daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

Apartments/Villas: These are self-contained private dwellings in a single or multi-storied building with separate and direct access to the street or a communal staircase, passage, veranda, gallery, etc.

Guest Houses: Guest houses are hotels with fewer than ten rooms.

Cottage: Cottages are small single-storeyed houses that act as a vacation house, usually in the country.

Yacht: A yacht is a small sailing or motor-driven vessel used for pleasure cruises or racing.

Private Home: Private homes include accommodation at privately owned residences, as well as holiday-furnished premises.

Other: This category refers to accommodation establishments not so far mentioned.

Method of Computation

Embarkation/disembarkation (E/D) cards were analyzed to gather data for this indicator. These E/D cards are completed for the various immigration authorities, as part

of the frontier formalities, by visitors on arrival at the port of entry at the destination countries.

Indicator Relevance

Data on tourist arrivals by accommodation indicate tourism hotspots and pressures on the environment linked to land use and resources, as well as travel levels.

Tourist accommodations are known to generate higher amounts of solid waste on a per capita basis than nationals. Moreover, energy consumption is boosted by the tourist sector as accommodation and other attractions are large consumers of energy. Most of the Caribbean countries are reliant upon the importation of non-renewable fossil fuels as a source of energy. Other environmental impacts arise from the construction of infrastructure (hotels, marinas, transport links, waste treatment facilities, groynes, etc) and from recreational facilities (golf courses, water sports, etc) for tourists.

In addition, tourist accommodations are large consumers of fresh water-water is often used excessively for drinking, showers, laundry, swimming pools, maintenance of golf courses, etc. This is a problem on islands which are already densely populated. Supply shortages may lead to health risks if the water quality diminishes due to raw or improperly treated sewage or the run-off from showers, laundries and kitchen sink disposals.

Tourist arrivals by type of accommodation also gives an indication of the level of waterfront vacationing. This is especially important because waterfront vacationing tends to have negative impacts on the environment. Some of these negative impacts are beach and dune erosion, inadequate wastewater treatment, over-fishing and depriving access by local communities to traditional fishing grounds and recreational areas. An indication of the level of waterfront vacationing is also important because it gives an indication of the possible solutions that can be used to combat its negative effects. Solutions may include evaluating and classifying coastal areas according to ecological, social and cultural sensitivity and determining an area's level of tourist activity according to its carrying capacity. *(Please refer to the Earth Negotiations Bulletin website at <http://www.iisd.ca/vol05/enb05125e.html>.)*

Data Assessment

Of the ten reporting countries, eight countries provided data for at least five of the nine years for which data was collected. The two exceptions were Grenada, which provided data for three years, and Montserrat, which provided data for four years.

Most of the reporting Member States and Associate Members provided data for 'tourist arrivals by type of accommodation' with the exception of Bermuda, who reported 'visitor

arrivals by type of accommodation'. This indicator is partially harmonized within the Region.

It was assumed that the concept of tourist accommodations is in accordance with the international definition and is harmonized across the region since no definition was provided by the reporting Member States and Associate Members.

Data Sources

Please refer to the similar section in indicator TOR1(a).

Evaluation

Table 2.4 (a) presents data on tourist arrival by type of accommodation for seven (7) Member States and three (3) Associate Members. While *Hotels* were the popular choice for visitors to The Bahamas, Saint Lucia, The Turks and Caicos Islands and Bermuda, more than 60 per cent of tourists to other Member states preferred *Other accommodation* such as villas, apartments, cottages, yachts or private accommodation.

Tourists who were reported under the category *other accommodation* accounted for a significant proportion of total tourist arrivals in Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago although there were marked declines towards the end of the period for both countries.

In The Bahamas hotel accommodation from the year 2000 onwards averaged 1.1 million tourists per annum. *Hotel* accommodation saw a decline by 1.6 per cent in 2002 from 73.4 per cent in 2001 while accommodation in *cottages, yachts* and *private homes* increased by 3.5 per cent from 8.8 per cent in 2001. *Hotel* visitors recovered towards the end of the period, increasing by 2 per cent.

Hotel accommodations in Saint Lucia increased throughout the period except for a marked decline in 2002 by 14 per cent in 2001 while in Bermuda data revealed steady declines since 1999, although the number of non-resident air and sea arrivals grew throughout the period, with visitors preferring accommodations such as *cottages, yachts* and *private homes*.

Except for a slight dip in 1999 and 2002, the number of tourists accommodated in *hotels* in The Turks and Caicos Islands has been steadily increasing.

Although tourists arrivals in Montserrat was reportedly less than all other countries averaging 9,547 during the period 2001 to 2004, 77.5 per cent preferred private homes rather than *hotels, guest houses* or *apartments*. Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and The British Virgin Islands also reported data with a similar trend of increased preference for *cottages, yachts* and *private homes* by tourists.

Table 2.4 (a) Number of Tourist Arrivals by Types of Accommodation: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	Hotels	Apartments /Villas	Guest Houses	Cottages/ Yacht/ Private Home	Other	Total
BS	2000	1,138,154	38,021	0	142,140	225,644	1,543,959
	2001	1,128,415	42,127	0	135,267	231,971	1,537,780
	2002	1,085,907	36,192	0	185,788	205,264	1,513,151
	2003	1,098,185	38,619	0	120,080	253,285	1,510,169
	2004	1,152,068	49,971	0	133,719	225,554	1,561,312
GD	2002	47,951	9,702	3,884	70,879	0	132,416
	2003	54,201	11,338	4,619	63,660	8,537	142,355
	2004	45,325	11,894	3,894	63,331	9,421	133,865
MS	2001	923	617	372	7,555	355	9,822
	2002	831	356	763	7,382	504	9,836
	2003	736	292	243	6,623	496	8,390
	2004	1,020	522	180	8,032	384	10,138
LC	1990	93,017	4,048	6,672	27,265	9,985	140,987
	1995	163,340	11,924	6,521	29,267	20,207	231,259
	1998	182,261	6,796	13,948	29,467	19,765	252,237
	1999	189,357	12,019	8,763	31,907	21,747	263,793
	2000	204,389	6,924	8,562	28,283	21,692	269,850
	2001	183,248	8,185	10,026	26,431	22,242	250,132
	2002	150,463	5,171	2,568	42,898	52,363	253,463
	2003	194,518	5,300	3,779	33,982	39,369	276,948
	2004	211,916	9,448	5,510	38,256	33,301	298,431
VC	1998	11,505	1,466	401	31,400	22,456	67,228
	1999	11,745	1,083	335	29,607	25,523	68,293
	2002	20,950	5,824	1,074	44,625	5,158	77,631
	2003	14,162	11,206	887	36,408	15,872	78,535
	2004	13,600	13,578	990	38,266	20,287	86,721
	2005	14,622	14,819	1,393	41,317	23,354	95,505
SR	1995	1,455	0		0	41,987	43,442
	1998	3,817	0	535	0	50,233	54,585
	1999	4,184	0	565	0	52,526	57,275
	2000	4,330	0	564	0	51,949	56,843
	2001	6,153	0	527	0	47,661	54,341
	2002	6,022	0	602	0	53,599	60,223
	2003	23,043	0	4,116	0	55,139	82,298
	2004	22,728	0	5,678	0	46,481	74,887
	2004*	41,877	0	10,454	0	85,711	138,042
	2005*	51,069	0	12,910	0	96,043	160,022

Table 2.4 (a) Contd. Number of Tourist Arrivals by Types of Accommodation: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	Hotels	Apartments /Villas	Guest Houses	Cottages/ Yacht/ Private Home	Other	Total
TT	1990	32,306	0	2,452	0	159,763	194,521
	1995	35,627	0	11,468	0	212,689	259,784
	1998	57,045	0	16,697	0	260,295	334,037
	1999	53,658	0	23,267	0	281,268	358,193
	2000	52,487	0	25,812	0	320,260	398,559
	2001	57,074	0	23,739	0	302,288	383,101
	2002	89,127	11,968	17,339	0	265,780	384,214
	2003	103,673	12,470	21,671	0	271,257	409,071
	2004	110,117	10,935	19,855	0	301,689	442,596
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS							
BM*	1990	331,581	...	8,859	...	92,266	432,706
	1995	301,423	...	3,043	...	83,090	387,556
	1998	288,553	...	2,235	...	77,968	368,756
	1999	270,451	...	2,726	...	80,849	354,026
	2000	239,412	...	2,422	...	86,471	328,305
	2001	193,606	...	2,390	...	79,013	275,009
	2002	205,383	...	2,329	...	75,845	283,557
	2003	182,021	...	1,148	...	73,407	256,576
	2004	187,880	...	2,844	...	80,897	271,621
VG	1995	76,251	0	0	129,553	13,706	219,510
	1998	65,437	0	0	175,077	27,201	267,715
	1999	74,888	0	0	182,238	28,733	285,858
	2000	77,412	0	0	182,605	21,102	281,119
	2001	73,714	0	0	202,154	19,757	295,625
	2002	57,790	0	0	201,166	22,740	281,696
	2003	60,299	0	0	233,768	23,691	317,758
	2004e	85,092	0	0	191,116	27,548	303,756
TC	1990	...	...	...	...	...	48,756
	1995	59,066	0	1,272	...	18,619	78,957
	1998	74,505	0	989	...	35,361	110,855
	1999	74,381	0	1,123	...	45,394	120,898
	2000	87,379	28,439	728	...	34,826	151,372
	2001	104,043	34,061	1,036	...	26,696	165,836
	2002	100,944	30,695	996	...	22,326	154,961
	2003	102,141	37,551	1,045	...	23,363	164,100
	2004	...	...	...	...	...	173,081

*Non-resident Air and Sea arrivals

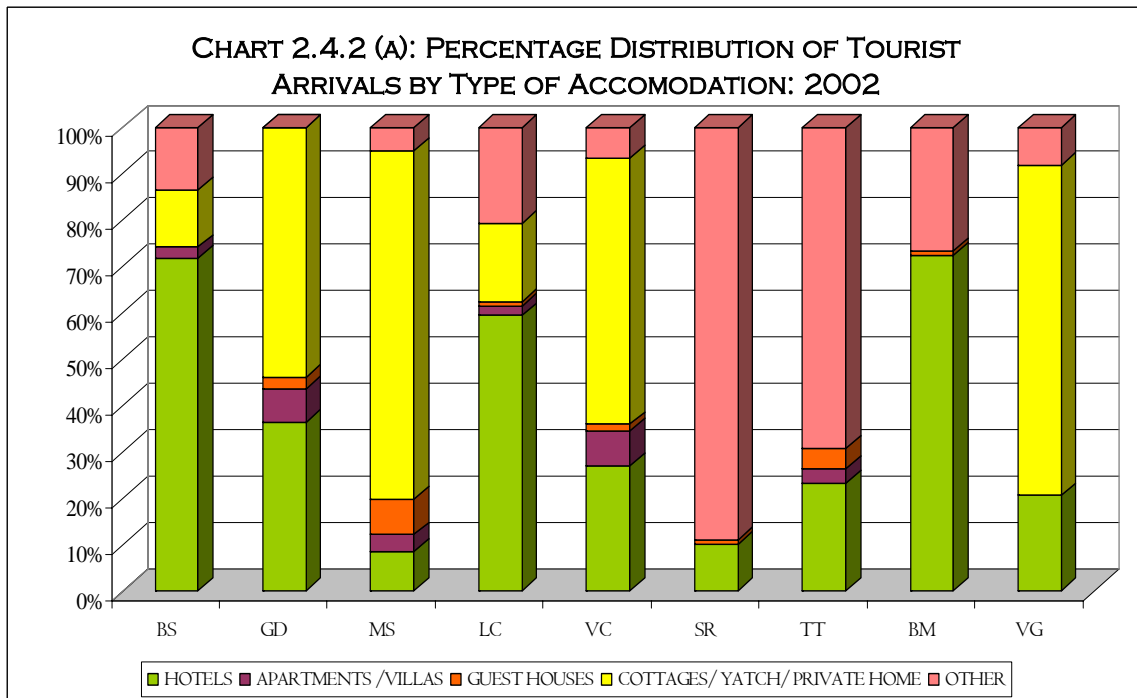
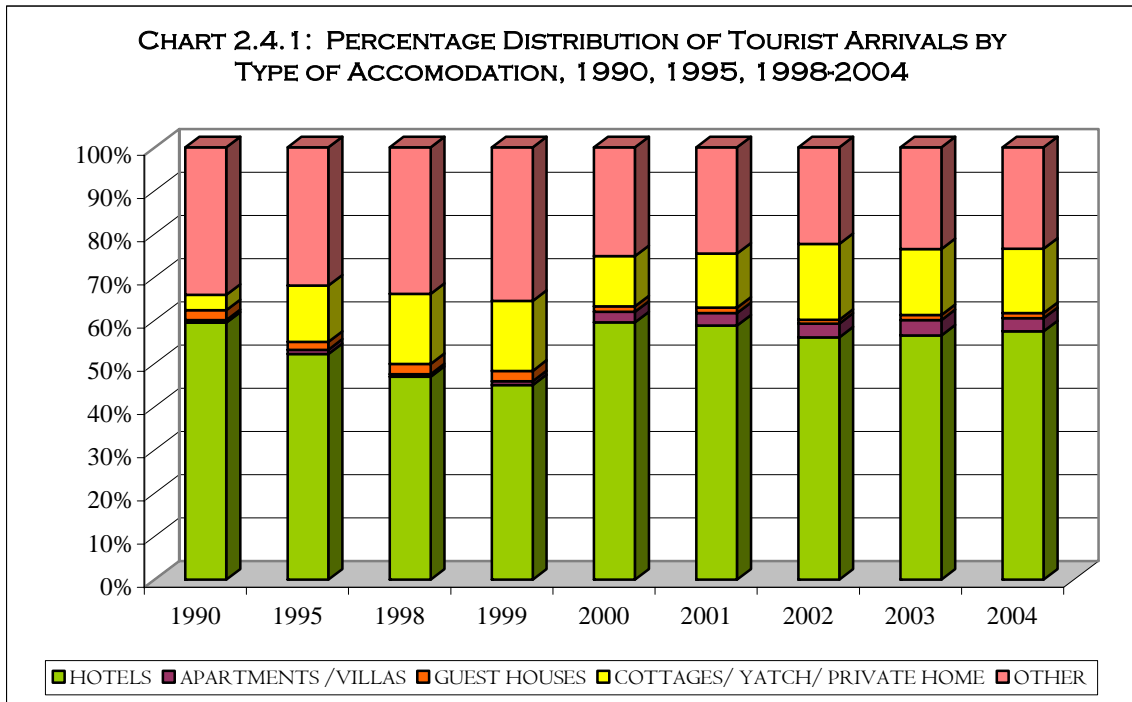
Table 2.4 (b) Percentage Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Types of Accommodation: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

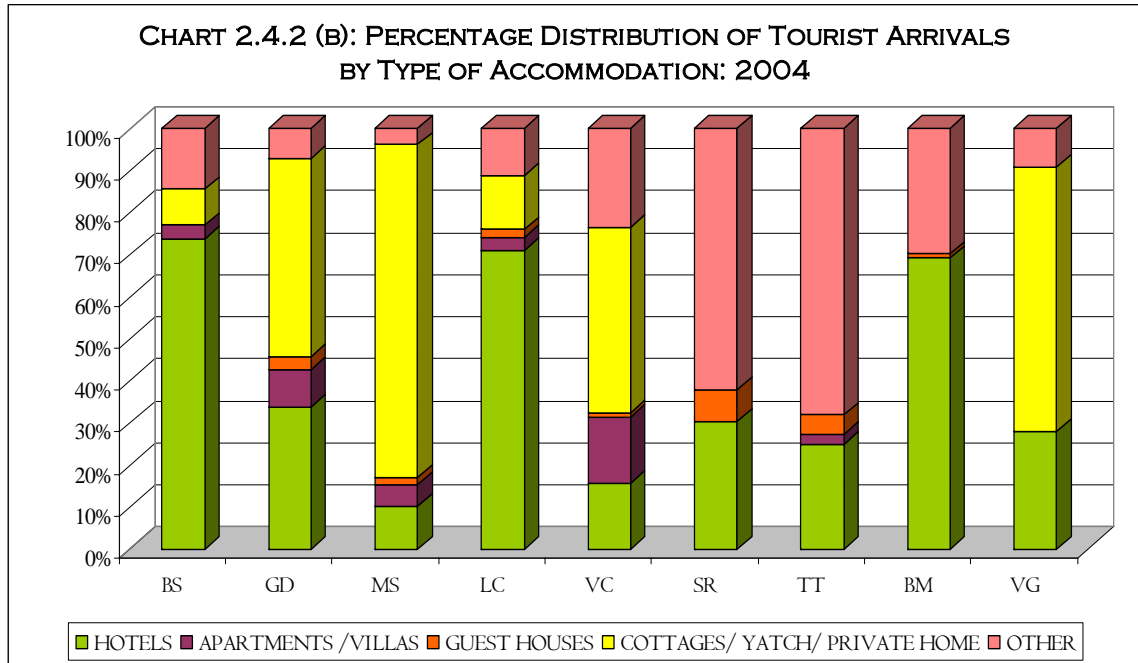
Country	Year	Hotels	Apartments /Villas	Guest Houses	Cottages/ Yacht/ Private Home	Other	Total
BS	2000	73.7	2.5	0.0	9.2	14.6	100.0
	2001	73.4	2.7	0.0	8.8	15.1	100.0
	2002	71.8	2.4	0.0	12.3	13.6	100.0
	2003	72.7	2.6	0.0	8.0	16.8	100.0
	2004	73.8	3.2	0.0	8.6	14.4	100.0
GD	2002	36.2	7.3	2.9	53.5	0.0	100.0
	2003	38.1	8.0	3.2	44.7	6.0	100.0
	2004	33.9	8.9	2.9	47.3	7.0	100.0
MS	2001	9.4	6.3	3.8	76.9	3.6	100.0
	2002	8.4	3.6	7.8	75.1	5.1	100.0
	2003	8.8	3.5	2.9	78.9	5.9	100.0
	2004	10.1	5.1	1.8	79.2	3.8	100.0
LC	1990	66.0	2.9	4.7	19.3	7.1	100.0
	1995	70.6	5.2	2.8	12.7	8.7	100.0
	1998	72.3	2.7	5.5	11.7	7.8	100.0
	1999	71.8	4.6	3.3	12.1	8.2	100.0
	2000	75.7	2.6	3.2	10.5	8.0	100.0
	2001	73.3	3.3	4.0	10.6	8.9	100.0
	2002	59.4	2.0	1.0	16.9	20.7	100.0
	2003	70.2	1.9	1.4	12.3	14.2	100.0
	2004	71.0	3.2	1.8	12.8	11.2	100.0
VC	1998	17.1	2.2	0.6	46.7	33.4	100.0
	1999	17.2	1.6	0.5	43.4	37.4	100.0
	2002	27.0	7.5	1.4	57.5	6.6	100.0
	2003	18.0	14.3	1.1	46.4	20.2	100.0
	2004	15.7	15.7	1.1	44.1	23.4	100.0
	2005	15.3	15.5	1.5	43.3	24.5	100.0
SR	1995	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.7	100.0
	1998	7.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	92.0	100.0
	1999	7.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	91.7	100.0
	2000	7.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	91.4	100.0
	2001	11.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	87.7	100.0
	2002	10.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	89.0	100.0
	2003	28.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	67.0	100.0
	2004	30.3	0.0	7.6	0.0	62.1	100.0
	2004*	30.3	0.0	7.6	0.0	62.1	100.0
	2005*	31.9	0.0	8.1	0.0	60.0	100.0

Table 2.4 (b) Contd. Percentage Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Types of Accommodation: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	Hotels	Apartments /Villas	Guest Houses	Cottages/ Yacht/ Private Home	Other	Total
TT	1990	16.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	82.1	100.0
	1995	13.7	0.0	4.4	0.0	81.9	100.0
	1998	17.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	77.9	100.0
	1999	15.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	78.5	100.0
	2000	13.2	0.0	6.5	0.0	80.4	100.0
	2001	14.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	78.9	100.0
	2002	23.2	3.1	4.5	0.0	69.2	100.0
	2003	25.3	3.0	5.3	0.0	66.3	100.0
	2004	24.9	2.5	4.5	0.0	68.2	100.0
	ASSOCIATE MEMBERS						
BM*	1990	76.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	21.3	100.0
	1995	77.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	21.4	100.0
	1998	78.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	21.1	100.0
	1999	76.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	22.8	100.0
	2000	72.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	26.3	100.0
	2001	70.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	28.7	100.0
	2002	72.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	26.7	100.0
	2003	70.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	28.6	100.0
	2004	69.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	29.8	100.0
	VG	1995	34.7	0.0	0.0	59.0	6.2	100.0
1998		24.4	0.0	0.0	65.4	10.2	100.0
1999		26.2	0.0	0.0	63.8	10.1	100.0
2000		27.5	0.0	0.0	65.0	7.5	100.0
2001		24.9	0.0	0.0	68.4	6.7	100.0
2002		20.5	0.0	0.0	71.4	8.1	100.0
2003		19.0	0.0	0.0	73.6	7.5	100.0
2004e		28.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	9.1	100.0
TC	1995	74.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	23.6	100.0
	1998	67.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	31.9	100.0
	1999	61.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	37.5	100.0
	2000	57.7	18.8	0.5	0.0	23.0	100.0
	2001	62.7	20.5	0.6	0.0	16.1	100.0
	2002	65.1	19.8	0.6	0.0	14.4	100.0
	2003	62.2	22.9	0.6	0.0	14.2	100.0

*Non-resident Air and Sea arrivals





TOR5: TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**PH****Concept and Definition**

Tourist Arrivals include all stay-over visitors. It does not, however, include cruise passengers and yacht arrivals.

Country of Origin: For inbound tourism, it is essential to classify visitors by country of residence rather than by nationality. It is in the country of usual residence that the decision to travel is taken and it is where the trip begins. Hence, the country of residence is the country of origin. The country of usual residence is also a criterion for determining whether a person arriving in a country is a visitor or not and if a visitor, whether he/she is a national or overseas resident.

Country of Residence: A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person (i) has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or (ii) has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place).

Method of Computation

Embarkation/disembarkation (E/D) cards were analyzed to gather data for the country of origin of tourists. These E/D cards are completed for the various immigration authorities, as part of the frontier formalities, by visitors on arrival at the port of entry at the destination countries.

Indicator Relevance

Tourism in the Caribbean attracts a lot of international visitors rather than domestic visitors. As such, transport by air is continuously increasing in response to the rising number of tourists. One consequence of this increase in air travel is that tourism is responsible for an important share of greenhouse gas emissions since air travel involves the production of carbon dioxide. In fact, it is estimated that a single transatlantic return flight emits almost half the carbon dioxide produced by all other sources (lighting, heating, car use, etc.) consumed by an average person yearly.

Data Assessment

St. Vincent and the Grenadines followed the internationally recommended definition and used the country of residence to determine the country of origin. Grenada and Suriname, on the other hand, used nationality to determine the country of origin. None of the other reporting Member States and Associate Members specified whether the country of origin referred to the country of residence or the country last visited. It was, therefore, assumed that the internationally recommended definition was followed.

Furthermore, most of the reporting Member States and Associate Members provided data for ‘tourist arrivals by country of origin’ with the exception of Bermuda, who reported ‘visitor arrivals by country of origin’. This indicator is partially harmonized within the Region.

Data Sources

Please refer to the similar section in indicator TOR1(a).

Evaluation

The data presented in **Table 2.5 (b)** and **Appendix 1.2 Table 1 (a)** shows that the United States and the United Kingdom and Europe accounted for more than fifty per cent of all tourist arrivals to the region with the exception of Dominica and Montserrat where a greater percentage of non-resident (stopover) arrivals were from the Caribbean Region (See **Appendix 1.2 Table 1 (a)**).

In 2004 tourist arrivals to the region increased by 19.6 per cent or a total of 95,505 visitors when compared to the 1998 figure of 3,163,887. During the period 1998 to 2004, the year 2001 saw a high decline of 155,655 visitors from 5,633,632 recorded in 2000 of which the United Kingdom and Europe accounted for 34.1 per cent, the United States 17.8 per cent and Canada 13 per cent.

The United States market continued to be dominant in the Bahamas with an average 1.3 million visitors during the years 1990, 1995, 1998 to 2004 representing an average of 85 per cent of total visitors to the island. Out of a total of 1.56 tourists to the Bahamas in 1990, 6.2 per cent or 96,625 were from Europe and this per cent fluctuated during the period peaking in 1999 at 8 per cent or 125,485 visitors and subsequently declining to 5.4 per cent or 83,590. Tourist arrivals from Canada declined for most of the period from 96,755 visitors in 1990 to 68,462 in 2004.

Tourist arrivals from the United States to Barbados registered 33.2 per cent of the total 432,092 in 1990 and declined by 9.7 per cent toward the end of the period. There were significant increases in the European Market which increased its share from 34.2 per cent in 1990 to 44.2 per cent in 2004 while the Canadian market declined from 13.4 per cent of the total in 1990 to 9.1 per cent of the total in 2004.

Tourists to Dominica from the United States increased from 13.5 per cent of the total 45,087 arrivals in 1990 to 21.9 per cent of the total 80,077 arrivals in 2004. The major market in this island was the Caribbean market which accounted for an average 58.2 per cent of all tourists for the years 1990, 1995, 1998 to 2004 (See **Appendix 1.2 Table 1 (a)**).

Out of the total visitors of 82,008 to Grenada in 1990, 30.2 per cent originated from other countries, 27.2 per cent from the United States, 21.4 per cent from other CARICOM countries (See **Appendix 1.2 Table 1 (a)**) and 15.4 per cent were from Europe. Major increases can be seen in the United Kingdom market which increased its share by 10 per cent from 1990 to 2004 and the CARICOM market which increased its share by 7 per cent.

For the period 1996 to 2005, tourists from the United States, the most important market in Guyana, increased market share from 39 per cent in 1996 to 51.5 per cent in 2005 although there were initial declines from 1996 and 1997 and 1997 to 1998. The Canadian market was also significant in Guyana although its total share declined from 15.9 per cent of the total in 1996 to 13.6 per cent in 2005.

The major markets in Jamaica were United States, Europe and Canada. While the United States market increased for the period from 67.3 per cent of the total to 70.4 per cent, the European market experienced major fluctuations for the period 1990 to 2004 increasing from 14.4 per cent in 1990 to 17.4 per cent 1998 and then declining to 14.1 per cent in 2002 and finally increasing to 17.1 per cent to 2004 by the end of the period.

The major market for Montserrat during this period was CARICOM with an average of 43.8 per cent of the total or 4,113 tourists for the period 1998 to 2004 (See **Appendix 1.2 Table 1 (a)**). The United Kingdom was second with an average 24.8 per cent followed by the United States with 16.6 per cent.

Overall the total tourist arrivals to St. Kitts and Nevis declined from 98,848 in 1995 to 70,565 in 2001 before increasing by 35.6 per cent in 2003. The United States share of the St. Kitts and Nevis market saw two major declines in 1999 by 2.7 per cent from 44.1 per cent in 1998 and by 9.2 per cent from 1998 to 2000. Since 1998, the share of other countries increased from 30.8 per cent to 61 per cent in 2004 while the Canadian market and the European Markets declined by 53 per cent and 46 per cent after initial percentage shares of 9.3 per cent of the total and 10.3 per cent of the total respectively.

The United States, Europe and the Caribbean were the main tourist markets for Saint Lucia. For the years 1990, 1995, 1998 to 2004 the total market share of United States, Europe and the Caribbean averaged 34.7 per cent, 31.0 per cent and 24.0 per cent of the total respectively (**Appendix 1.2 Table 1 (a)**).

The data presented for St. Vincent and the Grenadines revealed that the Caribbean, The United States and Europe were the main tourist markets with averages 37.6 per cent, 28.8 per cent and 25.5 per cent of the total respectively.

More than 80 per cent of tourist to Suriname originated from Europe, specifically from Holland during the period 1995, 1998 to 2004 compared with an average 5.0 per cent of the total from CARICOM countries (See **Appendix 1.2 Table 1 (a)**).

Trinidad and Tobago's data shows that the United States was the major market with Other Countries also being important. Data also showed that tourists from European,

Canada and the Caribbean also constituted a significant proportion of total arrivals with percentages of 11.6 in Canada and the Caribbean and 12.6 per cent in Europe. Tourist arrivals from the United States recorded increases during the period from 71,085 in 1990 to 159,467 in 2004 and its share of the total market averaged 34.3 per cent.

Data on the Associate Members, Anguilla, Bermuda and The Turks and Caicos Islands showed that tourist arrivals from the United States made up more than 60 per cent of all arrivals to the islands. The European and Caribbean markets were also significant markets in Anguilla while the more important market in Bermuda and The Turks and Caicos Islands was Canada.

Table 2.5 (a) Tourist Arrivals by country of Origin: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	United States	Canada	Europe	Rest of the World	Total
BS	1990	1,321,930	96,755	96,625	46,355	1,561,665
	1995	1,328,925	85,600	114,950	68,660	1,598,135
	1998	1,250,026	83,086	117,954	76,641	1,527,707
	1999	1,293,235	87,973	125,485	70,373	1,577,066
	2000	1,294,295	82,840	104,610	62,214	1,543,959
	2001	1,308,163	79,715	94,047	55,855	1,537,780
	2002	1,310,140	68,592	79,564	54,855	1,513,151
	2003	1,305,335	63,148	93,170	48,516	1,510,169
	2004	1,360,912	68,462	83,590	48,348	1,561,312
BB	1990	143,295	57,841	147,804	83,152	432,092
	1995	111,983	53,373	195,970	80,781	442,107
	1998	106,314	59,946	250,352	96,002	512,614
	1999	104,953	57,333	243,993	108,335	514,614
	2000	112,153	59,957	260,775	111,811	544,696
	2001	106,629	52,381	246,125	101,943	507,078
	2002	123,429	46,754	217,934	109,782	497,899
	2003	129,326	49,641	232,090	120,154	531,211
	2004	129,664	50,032	243,977	127,829	551,502
DM	1990	6,066	1,524	9,329	28,168	45,087
	1995	10,923	1,828	12,940	34,780	60,471
	1998	14,121	1,904	11,710	37,766	65,501
	1999	15,613	2,158	12,001	43,734	73,506
	2000	15,078	2,177	11,145	41,198	69,598
	2001	14,493	1,870	10,825	39,205	66,393
	2002	15,464	2,039	10,131	41,559	69,193
	2003	15,638	1,968	10,772	44,812	73,190
	2004	17,570	1,724	10,208	50,575	80,077
GD	1990	22,321	4,333	12,668	42,686	82,008
	1995	30,033	3,920	24,822	49,232	108,007
	1998	31,640	5,343	27,357	51,454	115,794
	1999	34,694	6,136	30,553	53,906	125,289
	2000	32,541	4,849	36,822	54,652	128,864
	2001	32,219	5,442	32,153	53,537	123,351
	2002	36,508	4,684	32,741	58,483	132,416
	2003	35,154	5,599	36,856	64,746	142,355
	2004	30,127	5,309	30,933	67,496	133,865
GY	1996	35,833	14,585	6,063	35,491	91,972
	1997	33,295	11,499	5,212	25,731	75,737
	1998	27,513	9,419	4,297	17,376	58,605
	2000	46,177	15,948	7,229	35,688	105,042
	2001	46,999	12,916	8,689	30,713	99,317
	2002	50,058	14,190	8,190	31,903	104,341
	2003	49,625	14,144	8,136	29,006	100,911
	2004	56,629	14,217	8,036	28,745	107,627
	2005	60,071	15,876	8,704	31,945	116,596

Table 2.5 (a) Contd. Tourist Arrivals by country of Origin: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	United States	Canada	Europe	Rest of the World	Total
JM	1990	565,504	113,917	121,049	40,307	840,777
	1995	760,304	108,440	197,544	80,713	1,147,001
	1998	829,330	109,802	212,689	73,466	1,225,287
	1999	870,019	100,338	208,689	69,351	1,248,397
	2000	942,561	107,492	198,979	73,658	1,322,690
	2001	916,681	111,158	180,632	68,045	1,276,516
	2002	925,629	97,413	179,089	64,235	1,266,366
	2003	969,699	95,265	218,500	66,821	1,350,285
	2004	996,151	105,623	241,925	71,087	1,414,786
MS	1998	891	216	1,539	5,061	7,707
	1999	1,356	307	2,296	5,926	9,885
	2000	1,561	346	2,652	5,778	10,337
	2001	1,652	368	2,540	5,262	9,822
	2002	1,950	375	2,759	4,752	9,836
	2003	1,541	297	2,414	4,138	8,390
	2004	2,084	334	3,197	4,523	10,138
KN	1995	37,166	9,187	10,141	42,354	98,848
	1998	39,907	7,596	15,166	27,897	90,566
	1999	34,716	5,880	15,759	27,647	84,002
	2000	23,474	5,395	12,841	31,439	73,149
	2001	25,558	5,237	8,726	31,044	70,565
	2002	27,525	4,352	5,464	58,336	95,677
LC	1990	43,220	14,600	35,980	47,187	140,987
	1995	84,377	11,243	73,046	62,593	231,259
	1998	81,161	15,439	81,103	74,534	252,237
	1999	83,475	13,153	95,352	71,813	263,793
	2000	97,532	14,968	91,717	65,633	269,850
	2001	91,248	12,254	76,405	70,225	250,132
	2002	94,044	12,927	70,611	75,881	253,463
	2003	98,078	13,494	85,025	80,351	276,948
	2004	107,089	15,315	92,341	83,686	298,431
VC	1990	13,401	4,399	14,277	21,836	53,913
	1995	15,762	4,702	17,551	22,191	60,206
	1998	20,709	4,501	20,301	21,717	67,228
	1999	19,156	4,509	20,264	24,364	68,293
	2000	...	...	...	...	72,895
	2001	19,311	3,929	18,850	28,546	70,636
	2002	22,412	5,268	17,997	31,954	77,631
	2003	22,194	4,918	17,198	34,225	78,535
	2004	25,106	5,219	18,653	37,743	86,721
	2005	27,153	6,187	19,928	42,237	95,505
	SR	1995	1,722	704	14,845	26,171	43,442
1998		456	86	45,280	8,763	54,585
1999		571	95	48,333	8,276	57,275
2000		712	189	45,137	10,805	56,843
2001		574	120	48,746	4,901	54,341
2002		767	91	53,592	5,783	60,233
2003		911	718	72,896	7,773	82,298
2004		1,059	731	62,552	10,545	74,887
2005		1,736	504	51,716	12,110	66,066

Table 2.5 (a) Contd. Tourist Arrivals by country of Origin: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	United States	Canada	Europe	Rest of the World	Total
TT	1990	71,085	24,893	19,020	79,523	194,521
	1995	92,185	33,669	26,332	107,598	259,784
	1998	114,416	39,827	46,324	133,470	334,037
	1999	118,390	43,459	49,480	146,864	358,193
	2000	132,578	47,382	55,048	163,551	398,559
	2001	118,962	43,291	48,570	172,278	383,101
	2002	133,566	41,506	51,688	157,454	384,214
	2003	138,935	43,036	57,566	169,534	409,071
	2004	159,467	43,565	66,089	173,475	442,596
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS						
AI	1990	20,046	896	2,002	8,237	31,181
	1995	24,149	1,107	2,405	10,870	38,531
	1998	26,297	1,444	10,110	6,023	43,874
	1999	25,960	1,487	11,720	7,615	46,782
	2000	24,799	1,512	9,422	8,056	43,789
	2001	30,099	1,258	8,027	8,581	47,965
	2002	28,755	1,301	5,383	8,530	43,969
	2003	30,644	1,289	6,308	8,674	46,915
	2004	35,751	1,549	7,667	9,020	53,987
BM	1990	363,072	32,745	20,035	16,854	432,706
	1995	313,136	35,478	22,754	16,188	387,556
	1998	289,980	33,629	30,379	14,768	368,756
	1999	280,315	30,700	28,137	14,874	354,026
	2000	253,714	30,617	28,721	15,253	328,305
	2001	210,984	27,494	23,603	12,928	275,009
	2002	217,570	25,864	25,519	14,604	283,557
	2003	197,908	24,485	21,667	12,516	256,576
	2004	209,054	26,492	21,434	14,641	271,621
TC	1995	54,926	9,073	8,494	6,464	78,957
	1998	75,370	9,682	11,879	13,924	110,855
	1999	83,551	9,949	11,491	15,907	120,898
	2000	112,511	15,597	11,829	11,435	151,372
	2001	125,085	15,291	11,085	14,375	165,836
	2002	119,553	14,721	10,548	10,139	154,961
	2003	128,985	14,689	12,626	7,800	164,100
	2004	118,156	16,048	10,828	22,872	167,904
VG	1995	240,430	14,127	88,032	22,750	365,339
	1998e	255,756	13,951	97,271	24,033	391,011
	1999	319,285	21,090	108,040	35,641	484,056
	2000	344,627	21,765	125,700	27,317	519,409
	2001	355,763	13,757	132,479	33,112	535,111
	2002	348,035	18,092	148,150	29,146	543,423
	2003	422,154	22,302	169,928	43,119	657,503
	2004e	533,020	29,669	199,792	50,428	812,908

Table 2.5 (b) Percentage distribution of Tourist Arrivals by country of Origin: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	United States	Canada	Europe	Rest of the World	Total
BS	1990	84.6	6.2	6.2	3.0	100.0
	1995	83.2	5.4	7.2	4.3	100.0
	1998	81.8	5.4	7.7	5.0	100.0
	1999	82.0	5.6	8.0	4.5	100.0
	2000	83.8	5.4	6.8	4.0	100.0
	2001	85.1	5.2	6.1	3.6	100.0
	2002	86.6	4.5	5.3	3.6	100.0
	2003	86.4	4.2	6.2	3.2	100.0
	2004	87.2	4.4	5.4	3.1	100.0
BB	1990	33.2	13.4	34.2	19.2	100.0
	1995	25.3	12.1	44.3	18.3	100.0
	1998	20.7	11.7	48.8	18.7	100.0
	1999	20.4	11.1	47.4	21.1	100.0
	2000	20.6	11.0	47.9	20.5	100.0
	2001	21.0	10.3	48.5	20.1	100.0
	2002	24.8	9.4	43.8	22.0	100.0
	2003	24.3	9.3	43.7	22.6	100.0
	2004	23.5	9.1	44.2	23.2	100.0
DM	1990	13.5	3.4	20.7	62.5	100.0
	1995	18.1	3.0	21.4	57.5	100.0
	1998	21.6	2.9	17.9	57.7	100.0
	1999	21.2	2.9	16.3	59.5	100.0
	2000	21.7	3.1	16.0	59.2	100.0
	2001	21.8	2.8	16.3	59.0	100.0
	2002	22.3	2.9	14.6	60.1	100.0
	2003	21.4	2.7	14.7	61.2	100.0
	2004	21.9	2.2	12.7	63.2	100.0
GD	1990	27.2	5.3	15.4	52.1	100.0
	1995	27.8	3.6	23.0	45.6	100.0
	1998	27.3	4.6	23.6	44.4	100.0
	1999	27.7	4.9	24.4	43.0	100.0
	2000	25.3	3.8	28.6	42.4	100.0
	2001	26.1	4.4	26.1	43.4	100.0
	2002	27.6	3.5	24.7	44.2	100.0
	2003	24.7	3.9	25.9	45.5	100.0
	2004	22.5	4.0	23.1	50.4	100.0
GY	1996	39.0	15.9	6.6	38.6	100.0
	1997	44.0	15.2	6.9	34.0	100.0
	1998	46.9	16.1	7.3	29.6	100.0
	2000	44.0	15.2	6.9	34.0	100.0
	2001	47.3	13.0	8.7	30.9	100.0
	2002	48.0	13.6	7.8	30.6	100.0
	2003	49.2	14.0	8.1	28.7	100.0
	2004	52.6	13.2	7.5	26.7	100.0
	2005	51.5	13.6	7.5	27.4	100.0

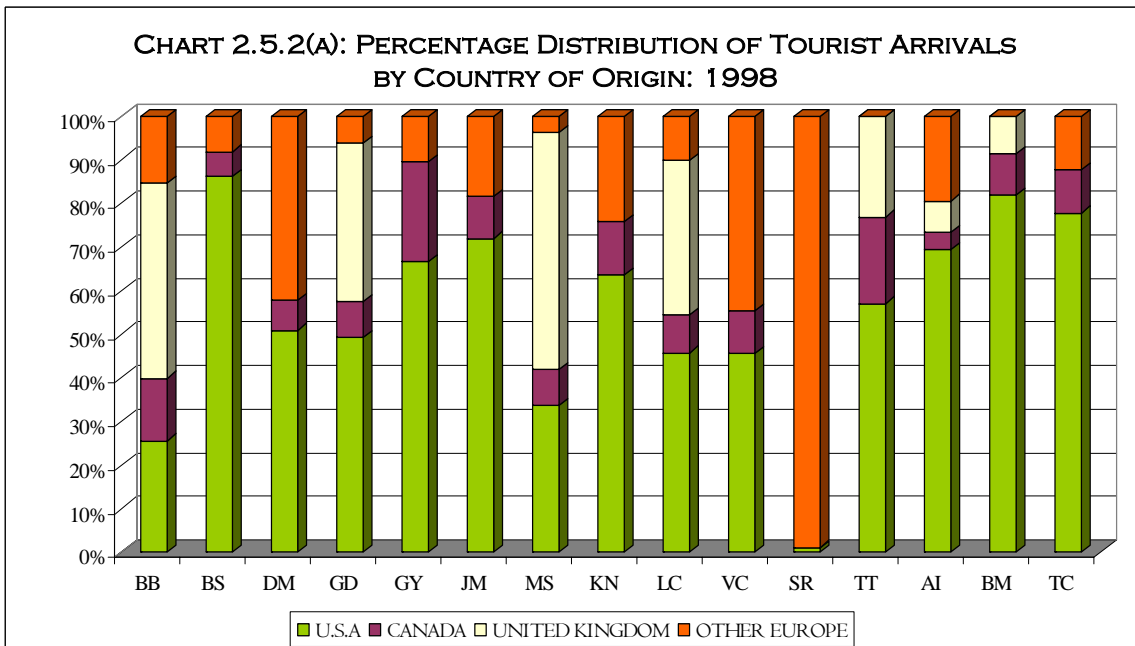
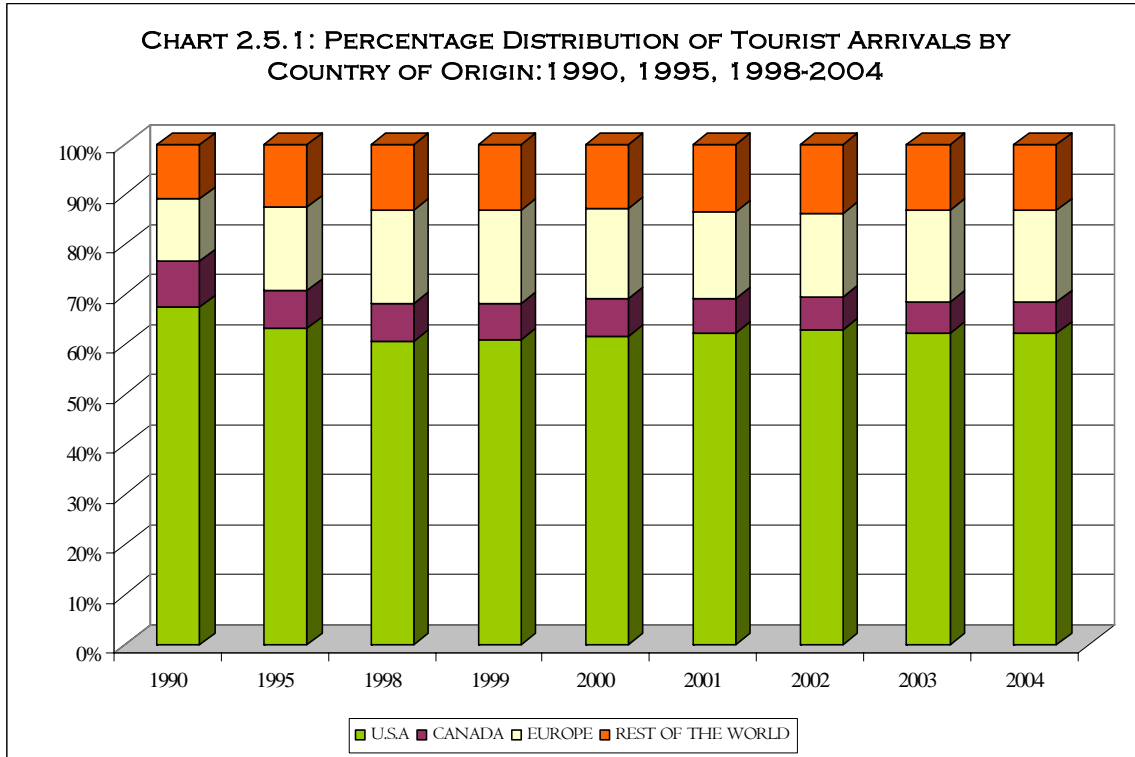
**Table 2.5 (b) Contd. Percentage distribution of Tourist Arrivals by country of Origin:
1990, 1995, 1998-2005**

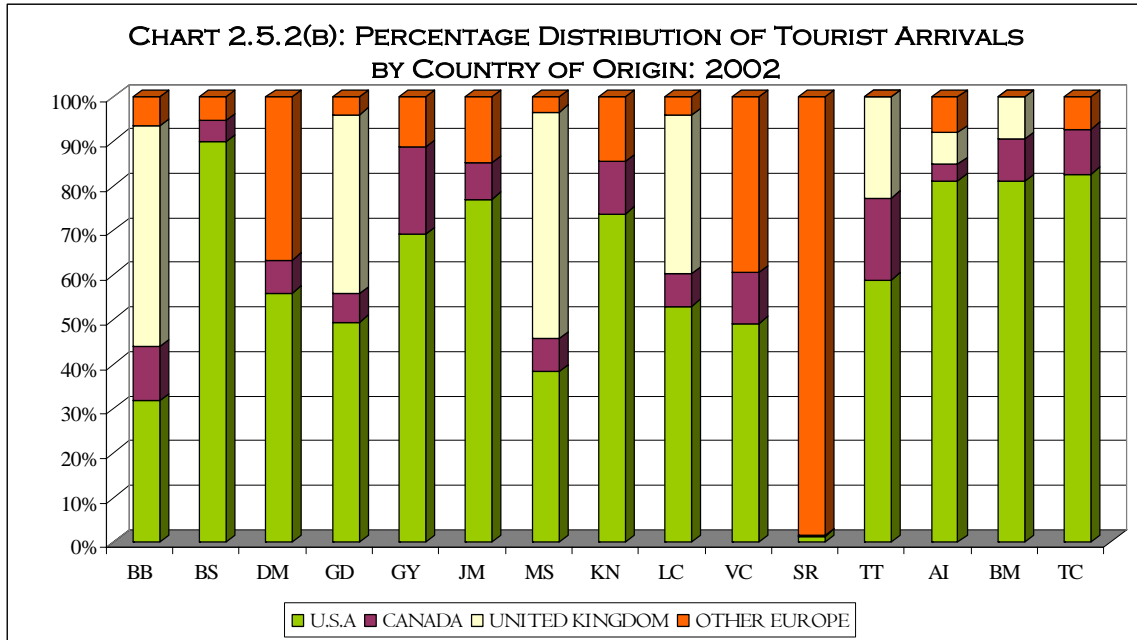
Country	Year	United States	Canada	Europe	Rest of the World	Total
JM	1990	67.3	13.5	14.4	4.8	100.0
	1995	66.3	9.5	17.2	7.0	100.0
	1998	67.7	9.0	17.4	6.0	100.0
	1999	69.7	8.0	16.7	5.6	100.0
	2000	71.3	8.1	15.0	5.6	100.0
	2001	71.8	8.7	14.2	5.3	100.0
	2002	73.1	7.7	14.1	5.1	100.0
	2003	71.8	7.1	16.2	4.9	100.0
2004	70.4	7.5	17.1	5.0	100.0	
MS	1998	11.6	2.8	20.0	65.7	100.0
	1999	13.7	3.1	23.2	59.9	100.0
	2000	15.1	3.3	25.7	55.9	100.0
	2001	16.8	3.7	25.9	53.6	100.0
	2002	19.8	3.8	28.1	48.3	100.0
	2003	18.4	3.5	28.8	49.3	100.0
	2004	20.6	3.3	31.5	44.6	100.0
KN	1995	42.4	10.5	11.1	36.1	100.0
	1998	44.1	8.4	16.7	30.8	100.0
	1999	41.3	7.0	18.8	32.9	100.0
	2000	32.1	7.4	17.6	43.0	100.0
	2001	36.2	7.4	12.4	44.0	100.0
	2002	28.8	4.5	5.7	61.0	100.0
LC	1990	30.7	10.4	25.5	33.5	100.0
	1995	36.5	4.9	31.6	27.1	100.0
	1998	32.2	6.1	32.2	29.5	100.0
	1999	31.6	5.0	36.1	27.2	100.0
	2000	36.1	5.5	34.0	24.3	100.0
	2001	36.5	4.9	30.5	28.1	100.0
	2002	37.1	5.1	27.9	29.9	100.0
	2003	35.4	4.9	30.7	29.0	100.0
	2004	35.9	5.1	30.9	28.0	100.0
VC	1990	24.9	8.2	26.5	40.5	100.0
	1995	26.2	7.8	29.2	36.9	100.0
	1998	30.8	6.7	30.2	32.3	100.0
	1999	28.0	6.6	29.7	35.7	100.0
	2000	...	...	...	...	100.0
	2001	27.3	5.6	26.7	40.4	100.0
	2002	28.9	6.8	23.2	41.2	100.0
	2003	28.3	6.3	21.9	43.6	100.0
	2004	29.0	6.0	21.5	43.5	100.0
	2005	28.4	6.5	20.9	44.2	100.0
	SR	1995	4.0	1.6	34.2	60.2	100.0
1998		0.8	0.2	83.0	16.1	100.0
1999		1.0	0.2	84.4	14.4	100.0
2000		1.3	0.3	79.4	19.0	100.0
2001		1.1	0.2	89.7	9.0	100.0
2002		1.3	0.2	89.0	9.6	100.0
2003		1.1	0.9	88.6	9.4	100.0
2004		1.4	1.0	83.5	14.1	100.0
2005	2.6	0.8	78.3	18.3	100.0	

**Table 2.5 (b) Contd. Percentage distribution of Tourist Arrivals by country of Origin:
1990, 1995, 1998-2005**

Country	Year	United States	Canada	Europe	Rest of the World	Total
TT	1990	36.5	12.8	9.8	40.9	100.0
	1995	35.5	13.0	10.1	41.4	100.0
	1998	34.3	11.9	13.9	40.0	100.0
	1999	33.1	12.1	13.8	41.0	100.0
	2000	33.3	11.9	13.8	41.0	100.0
	2001	31.1	11.3	12.7	45.0	100.0
	2002	34.8	10.8	13.5	41.0	100.0
	2003	34.0	10.5	14.1	41.4	100.0
	2004	36.0	9.8	14.9	39.2	100.0
	ASSOCIATE MEMBERS					
AI	1990	64.3	2.9	6.4	26.4	100.0
	1995	62.7	2.9	6.2	28.2	100.0
	1998	59.9	3.3	23.0	13.7	100.0
	1999	55.5	3.2	25.1	16.3	100.0
	2000	56.6	3.5	21.5	18.4	100.0
	2001	62.8	2.6	16.7	17.9	100.0
	2002	65.4	3.0	12.2	19.4	100.0
	2003	65.3	2.7	13.4	18.5	100.0
	2004	66.2	2.9	14.2	16.7	100.0
	BM*	1990	83.9	7.6	4.6	3.9	100.0
1995		80.8	9.2	5.9	4.2	100.0
1998		78.6	9.1	8.2	4.0	100.0
1999		79.2	8.7	7.9	4.2	100.0
2000		77.3	9.3	8.7	4.6	100.0
2001		76.7	10.0	8.6	4.7	100.0
2002		76.7	9.1	9.0	5.2	100.0
2003		77.1	9.5	8.4	4.9	100.0
2004		77.0	9.8	7.9	5.4	100.0
TC		1995	69.6	11.5	10.8	8.2	100.0
	1998	68.0	8.7	10.7	12.6	100.0
	1999	69.1	8.2	9.5	13.2	100.0
	2000	74.3	10.3	7.8	7.6	100.0
	2001	75.4	9.2	6.7	8.7	100.0
	2002	77.2	9.5	6.8	6.5	100.0
	2003	78.6	9.0	7.7	4.8	100.0
	2004	70.4	9.6	6.4	13.6	100.0
VG	1995	65.8	3.9	24.1	6.2	100.0
	1998e	65.4	3.6	24.9	6.1	100.0
	1999	66.0	4.4	22.3	7.4	100.0
	2000	66.3	4.2	24.2	5.3	100.0
	2001	66.5	2.6	24.8	6.2	100.0
	2002	64.0	3.3	27.3	5.4	100.0
	2003	64.2	3.4	25.8	6.6	100.0
	2004e	65.6	3.6	24.6	6.2	100.0

*Non-resident Air and Sea arrivals





Appendix 1.2

Table 1 (a) - Tourist Arrivals by Country of Origin: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	U.S.A	Canada	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Other CARICOM	Caribbean	South America	Other Countries	Total All Countries
BS	1990	1,321,930	96,755		96,625				46,355	1,561,665
	1995	1,328,925	85,600		114,950				68,660	1,598,135
	1998	1,250,026	83,086		117,954				76,641	1,527,707
	1999	1,293,235	87,973		125,485				70,373	1,577,066
	2000	1,294,295	82,840		104,610				62,214	1,543,959
	2001	1,308,163	79,715		94,047				55,855	1,537,780
	2002	1,310,140	68,592		79,564				54,855	1,513,151
	2003	1,305,335	63,148		93,170				48,516	1,510,169
	2004	1,360,912	68,462		83,590				48,348	1,561,312
	BB	1990	143,295	57,841	94,890	52,914	43,984	18,350	1,719	19,099	432,092
1995		111,983	53,373	126,621	69,349	40,990	17,645	2,006	20,140	442,107
1998		106,314	59,946	186,734	63,618	50,573	19,785	2,857	22,787	512,614
1999		104,953	57,333	202,772	41,221	61,122	25,005	2,212	19,996	514,614
2000		112,153	59,957	226,787	33,988	64,209	23,215	2,948	21,439	544,696
2001		106,629	52,381	217,466	28,659	59,075	21,010	2,843	19,015	507,078
2002		123,429	46,754	192,606	25,328	64,118	25,559	2,153	17,952	497,899
2003		129,326	49,641	202,564	29,526	69,279	27,530	1,823	21,522	531,211
2004		129,664	50,032	213,947	30,030	77,845	26,492	1,952	21,540	551,502
DM		1990	6,066	1,524		9,329		27,177		991	45,087
	1995	10,923	1,828		12,940		33,725		1,055	60,471
	1998	14,121	1,904		11,710		36,617		1,149	65,501
	1999	15,613	2,158		12,001		42,641		1,093	73,506
	2000	15,078	2,177		11,145		39,920		1,278	69,598
	2001	14,493	1,870		10,825		37,851		1,354	66,393
	2002	15,464	2,039		10,131		40,289		1,270	69,193
	2003	15,638	1,968		10,772		43,561		1,251	73,190
	2004	17,570	1,724		10,208		49,361		1,214	80,077
	GD	1990	22,321	4,333	9,138	3,530	17,547			25,139	82,008
1995		30,033	3,920	18,480	6,342	14,615			34,617	108,007
1998		31,640	5,343	23,338	4,019	18,725			32,729	115,794
1999		34,694	6,136	26,234	4,319	21,998			31,908	125,289
2000		32,541	4,849	32,236	4,586	23,774			30,878	128,864
2001		32,219	5,442	28,488	3,665	27,160			26,377	123,351
2002		36,508	4,684	29,760	2,981	32,303			26,180	132,416
2003		35,154	5,599	33,323	3,533	36,164			28,582	142,355
2004		30,127	5,309	28,232	2,701	37,866			29,630	133,865
GY		1996	35,833	14,585	...	6,063	...	31,039	3,072	1,380	91,972
	1997	33,295	11,499	...	5,212	...	21,626	2,889	1,216	75,737
	1998	27,513	9,419	...	4,297	...	15,124	1,604	648	58,605
	2000	46,177	15,948	...	7,229	...	29,993	4,007	1,688	105,042
	2001	46,999	12,916	...	8,689	...	25,357	3,589	1,767	99,317
	2002	50,058	14,190	...	8,190	...	28,211	2,161	1,531	104,341
	2003	49,625	14,144	...	8,136	...	24,779	2,474	1,753	100,911
	2004	56,629	14,217	...	8,036	...	25,009	2,004	1,732	107,627
2005	60,071	15,876	...	8,704	...	26,810	2,711	2,424	116,596	

Table 1 (a) Contd. Tourist Arrivals by Country of Origin: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	U.S.A	Canada	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Other CARICOM	Caribbean	South America	Other Countries	Total All Countries
JM	1990	565,504	113,917	...	121,049	...	20,870	...	19,437	840,777
	1995	760,304	108,440	...	197,544	...	29,386	...	51,327	1,147,001
	1998	829,330	109,802	...	212,689	...	36,818	...	36,648	1,225,287
	1999	870,019	100,338	...	208,689	...	38,023	...	31,328	1,248,397
	2000	942,561	107,492	...	198,979	...	43,971	...	29,687	1,322,690
	2001	916,681	111,158	...	180,632	...	40,845	...	27,200	1,276,516
	2002	925,629	97,413	...	179,089	...	41,138	...	23,097	1,266,366
	2003	969,699	95,265	...	218,500	...	43,829	...	22,992	1,350,285
	2004	996,151	105,623	...	241,925	...	49,443	...	21,644	1,414,786
MS	1998	891	216	1,440	99	4,103	552	...	406	7,707
	1999	1,356	307	2,178	118	4,615	612	...	699	9,885
	2000	1,561	346	2,592	60	4,708	596	...	474	10,337
	2001	1,652	368	2,419	121	4,379	766	...	117	9,822
	2002	1,950	375	2,581	178	4,005	661	...	86	9,836
	2003	1,541	297	2,269	145	3,342	731	...	65	8,390
	2004	2,084	334	3,021	176	3,640	745	...	138	10,138
KN	1995	37,166	9,187	...	10,141	...	...	...	42,354	98,848
	1998	39,907	7,596	...	15,166	...	...	...	27,897	90,566
	1999	34,716	5,880	...	15,759	...	...	...	27,647	84,002
	2000	23,474	5,395	...	12,841	...	...	...	31,439	73,149
	2001	25,558	5,237	...	8,726	...	...	...	31,044	70,565
	2002	27,525	4,352	...	5,464	...	...	...	58,336	95,677
LC	1990	43,220	14,600	26,274	9,706	...	37,608	...	9,579	140,987
	1995	84,377	11,243	54,557	18,489	...	46,073	...	16,520	231,259
	1998	81,161	15,439	63,160	17,943	...	63,524	...	11,010	252,237
	1999	83,475	13,153	73,101	22,251	...	60,342	...	11,471	263,793
	2000	97,532	14,968	73,433	18,284	...	54,595	...	11,038	269,850
	2001	91,248	12,254	66,496	9,909	...	61,047	...	9,178	250,132
	2002	94,044	12,927	63,277	7,334	...	66,409	...	9,472	253,463
	2003	98,078	13,494	75,426	9,599	...	70,543	...	9,808	276,948
	2004	107,089	15,315	81,370	10,971	...	74,242	...	9,444	298,431
VC	1990	13,401	4,399	...	14,277	...	20,865	474	497	53,913
	1995	15,762	4,702	...	17,551	...	21,052	320	819	60,206
	1998	20,709	4,501	...	20,301	...	20,422	554	741	67,228
	1999	19,156	4,509	...	20,264	...	22,543	772	1,049	68,293
	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,895
	2001	19,311	3,929	...	18,850	...	26,428	854	1,264	70,636
	2002	22,412	5,268	...	17,997	...	30,229	556	1,169	77,631
	2003	22,194	4,918	...	17,198	...	32,779	427	1,019	78,535
	2004	25,106	5,219	...	18,653	...	36,011	533	1,199	86,721
	2005	27,153	6,187	...	19,928	...	39,944	889	1,404	95,505

Table 1 (a) Contd. Tourist Arrivals by Country of Origin: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	U.S.A	Canada	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Other CARICOM	Caribbean	South America	Other Countries	Total All Countries
SR	1995	1,722	704		14,845	10,279		6,815	9,077	43,442
	1998	456	86		45,280	3,858		757	4,148	54,585
	1999	571	95		48,333	3,905		1,270	3,101	57,275
	2000	712	189		45,137	4,597		2,129	4,079	56,843
	2001	574	120		48,746	1,707		719	2,475	54,341
	2002	767	91		53,592	2,116		1,065	2,602	60,233
	2003	911	718		72,896	2,593		2,315	2,865	82,298
	2004	1,059	731		62,552	2,247		3,058	5,240	74,887
TT	1990	71,085	24,893	19,020		17,309			62,214	194,521
	1995	92,185	33,669	26,332		27,470			80,128	259,784
	1998	114,416	39,827	46,324		34,922			98,548	334,037
	1999	118,390	43,459	49,480		42,734			104,130	358,193
	2000	132,578	47,382	55,048		46,618			116,933	398,559
	2001	118,962	43,291	48,570		43,008			129,270	383,101
	2002	133,566	41,506	51,688		50,528			106,926	384,214
	2003	138,935	43,036	57,566		56,540			112,994	409,071
2004	159,467	43,565	66,089		55,017			118,458	442,596	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	1990	20,046	896	2,002	-		7,675		562	31,181
	1995	24,149	1,107	2,405	-		10,016		854	38,531
	1998	26,297	1,444	2,738	7,372		4,793		1,230	43,874
	1999	25,960	1,487	2,703	9,017		6,002		1,613	46,782
	2000	24,799	1,512	2,786	6,636		6,084		1,972	43,789
	2001	30,099	1,258	2,789	5,238		6,682		1,899	47,965
	2002	28,755	1,301	2,529	2,854		6,925		1,605	43,969
	2003	30,644	1,289	2,962	3,346		6,830		1,844	46,915
2004	35,751	1,549	3,198	4,469		6,949		2,071	53,987	
BM*	1990	363,072	32,745	20,035					16,854	432,706
	1995	313,136	35,478	22,754					16,188	387,556
	1998	289,980	33,629	30,379					14,768	368,756
	1999	280,315	30,700	28,137					14,874	354,026
	2000	253,714	30,617	28,721					15,253	328,305
	2001	210,984	27,494	23,603					12,928	275,009
	2002	217,570	25,864	25,519					14,604	283,557
	2003	197,908	24,485	21,667					12,516	256,576
2004	209,054	26,492	21,434					14,641	271,621	
TC	1995	54,926	9,073		8,494		3,768	...	2,696	78,957
	1998	75,370	9,682		11,879		5,594	...	8,330	110,855
	1999	83,551	9,949		11,491		5,138	...	10,769	120,898
	2000	112,511	15,597		11,829		7,059	...	4,376	151,372
	2001	125,085	15,291		11,085		6,920	...	7,455	165,836
	2002	119,553	14,721		10,548		4,977	589	4,573	154,961
	2003	128,985	14,689		12,626		5,398	...	2,402	164,100
	2004	118,156	16,048		10,828		5,177	369	22,503	173,081

*Non-resident Air and Sea arrivals

Table 1 (b) Contd. Percentage Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Country of Origin: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	U.S.A	Canada	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Other CARICOM	Caribbean	South America	Other Countries	Total All Countries
BS	1990	84.6	6.2	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
	1995	83.2	5.4	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0
	1998	81.8	5.4	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0
	1999	82.0	5.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0
	2000	83.8	5.4	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0
	2001	85.1	5.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0
	2002	86.6	4.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0
	2003	86.4	4.2	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0
	2004	87.2	4.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0
BB	1990	33.2	13.4	22.0	12.2	10.2	4.2	0.4	4.4	100.0
	1995	25.3	12.1	28.6	15.7	9.3	4.0	0.5	4.6	100.0
	1998	20.7	11.7	36.4	12.4	9.9	3.9	0.6	4.4	100.0
	1999	20.4	11.1	39.4	8.0	11.9	4.9	0.4	3.9	100.0
	2000	20.6	11.0	41.6	6.2	11.8	4.3	0.5	3.9	100.0
	2001	21.0	10.3	42.9	5.7	11.7	4.1	0.6	3.7	100.0
	2002	24.8	9.4	38.7	5.1	12.9	5.1	0.4	3.6	100.0
	2003	24.3	9.3	38.1	5.6	13.0	5.2	0.3	4.1	100.0
	2004	23.5	9.1	38.8	5.4	14.1	4.8	0.4	3.9	100.0
DM	1990	13.5	3.4	0.0	20.7	0.0	60.3	0.0	2.2	100.0
	1995	18.1	3.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	55.8	0.0	1.7	100.0
	1998	21.6	2.9	0.0	17.9	0.0	55.9	0.0	1.8	100.0
	1999	21.2	2.9	0.0	16.3	0.0	58.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
	2000	21.7	3.1	0.0	16.0	0.0	57.4	0.0	1.8	100.0
	2001	21.8	2.8	0.0	16.3	0.0	57.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
	2002	22.3	2.9	0.0	14.6	0.0	58.2	0.0	1.8	100.0
	2003	21.4	2.7	0.0	14.7	0.0	59.5	0.0	1.7	100.0
	2004	21.9	2.2	0.0	12.7	0.0	61.6	0.0	1.5	100.0
GD	1990	27.2	5.3	11.1	4.3	21.4	0.0	0.0	30.7	100.0
	1995	27.8	3.6	17.1	5.9	13.5	0.0	0.0	32.1	100.0
	1998	27.3	4.6	20.2	3.5	16.2	0.0	0.0	28.3	100.0
	1999	27.7	4.9	20.9	3.4	17.6	0.0	0.0	25.5	100.0
	2000	25.3	3.8	25.0	3.6	18.4	0.0	0.0	24.0	100.0
	2001	26.1	4.4	23.1	3.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	100.0
	2002	27.6	3.5	22.5	2.3	24.4	0.0	0.0	19.8	100.0
	2003	24.7	3.9	23.4	2.5	25.4	0.0	0.0	20.1	100.0
	2004	22.5	4.0	21.1	2.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	22.1	100.0
GY	1996	39.0	15.9	0.0	6.6	0.0	33.7	3.3	1.5	100.0
	1997	44.0	15.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	28.6	3.8	1.6	100.0
	1998	46.9	16.1	0.0	7.3	0.0	25.8	2.7	1.1	100.0
	2000	44.0	15.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	28.6	3.8	1.6	100.0
	2001	47.3	13.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	25.5	3.6	1.8	100.0
	2002	48.0	13.6	0.0	7.8	0.0	27.0	2.1	1.5	100.0
	2003	49.2	14.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	24.6	2.5	1.7	100.0
	2004	52.6	13.2	0.0	7.5	0.0	23.2	1.9	1.6	100.0

Table 1 (b) Contd. Percentage Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Country of Origin: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	U.S.A	Canada	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Other CARICOM	Caribbean	South America	Other Countries	Total All Countries
JM	1990	67.3	13.5	0.0	14.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.3	100.0
	1995	66.3	9.5	0.0	17.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	4.5	100.0
	1998	67.7	9.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
	1999	69.7	8.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.5	100.0
	2000	71.3	8.1	0.0	15.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.2	100.0
	2001	71.8	8.7	0.0	14.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.1	100.0
	2002	73.1	7.7	0.0	14.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.8	100.0
	2003	71.8	7.1	0.0	16.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.7	100.0
	2004	70.4	7.5	0.0	17.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.5	100.0
MS	1998	11.6	2.8	18.7	1.3	53.2	7.2	0.0	5.3	100.0
	1999	13.7	3.1	22.0	1.2	46.7	6.2	0.0	7.1	100.0
	2000	15.1	3.3	25.1	0.6	45.5	5.8	0.0	4.6	100.0
	2001	16.8	3.7	24.6	1.2	44.6	7.8	0.0	1.2	100.0
	2002	19.8	3.8	26.2	1.8	40.7	6.7	0.0	0.9	100.0
	2003	18.4	3.5	27.0	1.7	39.8	8.7	0.0	0.8	100.0
	2004	20.6	3.3	29.8	1.7	35.9	7.3	0.0	1.4	100.0
KN	1995	37.6	9.3	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.8	100.0
	1998	44.1	8.4	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	100.0
	1999	41.3	7.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.9	100.0
	2000	32.1	7.4	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	100.0
	2001	36.2	7.4	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	100.0
	2002	28.8	4.5	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.0	100.0
LC	1990	30.7	10.4	18.6	6.9	0.0	26.7	0.0	6.8	100.0
	1995	36.5	4.9	23.6	8.0	0.0	19.9	0.0	7.1	100.0
	1998	32.2	6.1	25.0	7.1	0.0	25.2	0.0	4.4	100.0
	1999	31.6	5.0	27.7	8.4	0.0	22.9	0.0	4.3	100.0
	2000	36.1	5.5	27.2	6.8	0.0	20.2	0.0	4.1	100.0
	2001	36.5	4.9	26.6	4.0	0.0	24.4	0.0	3.7	100.0
	2002	37.1	5.1	25.0	2.9	0.0	26.2	0.0	3.7	100.0
	2003	35.4	4.9	27.2	3.5	0.0	25.5	0.0	3.5	100.0
	2004	35.9	5.1	27.3	3.7	0.0	24.9	0.0	3.2	100.0
VC	1990	24.9	8.2	0.0	26.5	0.0	38.7	0.9	0.9	100.0
	1995	26.2	7.8	0.0	29.2	0.0	35.0	0.5	1.4	100.0
	1998	30.8	6.7	0.0	30.2	0.0	30.4	0.8	1.1	100.0
	1999	28.0	6.6	0.0	29.7	0.0	33.0	1.1	1.5	100.0
	2001	27.3	5.6	0.0	26.7	0.0	37.4	1.2	1.8	100.0
	2002	28.9	6.8	0.0	23.2	0.0	38.9	0.7	1.5	100.0
	2003	28.3	6.3	0.0	21.9	0.0	41.7	0.5	1.3	100.0
	2004	29.0	6.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	41.5	0.6	1.4	100.0
2005	28.4	6.5	0.0	20.9	0.0	41.8	0.9	1.5	100.0	

Table 1 (b) Contd. Percentage Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Country of Origin: 1990, 1995, 1998-2005

Country	Year	U.S.A	Canada	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Other CARICOM	Caribbean	South America	Other Countries	Total All Countries
SR	1995	4.0	1.6	0.0	34.2	23.7	0.0	15.7	20.9	100.0
	1998	0.8	0.2	0.0	83.0	7.1	0.0	1.4	7.6	100.0
	1999	1.0	0.2	0.0	84.4	6.8	0.0	2.2	5.4	100.0
	2000	1.3	0.3	0.0	79.4	8.1	0.0	3.7	7.2	100.0
	2001	1.1	0.2	0.0	89.7	3.1	0.0	1.3	4.6	100.0
	2002	1.3	0.2	0.0	89.0	3.5	0.0	1.8	4.3	100.0
	2003	1.1	0.9	0.0	88.6	3.2	0.0	2.8	3.5	100.0
	2004	1.4	1.0	0.0	83.5	3.0	0.0	4.1	7.0	100.0
TT	1990	36.5	12.8	9.8	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	32.0	100.0
	1995	35.5	13.0	10.1	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	30.8	100.0
	1998	34.3	11.9	13.9	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	29.5	100.0
	1999	33.1	12.1	13.8	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	29.1	100.0
	2000	33.3	11.9	13.8	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	29.3	100.0
	2001	31.1	11.3	12.7	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	33.7	100.0
	2002	34.8	10.8	13.5	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	27.8	100.0
	2003	34.0	10.5	14.1	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	27.6	100.0
2004	36.0	9.8	14.9	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	26.8	100.0	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	1990	64.3	2.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	24.6	0.0	1.8	100.0
	1995	62.7	2.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	2.2	100.0
	1998	59.9	3.3	6.2	16.8	0.0	10.9	0.0	2.8	100.0
	1999	55.5	3.2	5.8	19.3	0.0	12.8	0.0	3.4	100.0
	2000	56.6	3.5	6.4	15.2	0.0	13.9	0.0	4.5	100.0
	2001	62.8	2.6	5.8	10.9	0.0	13.9	0.0	4.0	100.0
	2002	65.4	3.0	5.8	6.5	0.0	15.7	0.0	3.7	100.0
	2003	65.3	2.7	6.3	7.1	0.0	14.6	0.0	3.9	100.0
2004	66.2	2.9	5.9	8.3	0.0	12.9	0.0	3.8	100.0	
BM*	1990	83.9	7.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0
	1995	80.8	9.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	100.0
	1998	78.6	9.1	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0
	1999	79.2	8.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	100.0
	2000	77.3	9.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	100.0
	2001	76.7	10.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0
	2002	76.7	9.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0
	2003	77.1	9.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0
2004	77.0	9.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	
TC	1995	69.6	11.5	0.0	10.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	3.4	100.0
	1998	68.0	8.7	0.0	10.7	0.0	5.0	0.0	7.5	100.0
	1999	69.1	8.2	0.0	9.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	8.9	100.0
	2000	74.3	10.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.9	100.0
	2001	75.4	9.2	0.0	6.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.5	100.0
	2002	77.2	9.5	0.0	6.8	0.0	3.2	0.4	3.0	100.0
	2003	78.6	9.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.5	100.0
	2004	68.3	9.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	3.0	0.2	13.0	100.0

*Non-resident Air and Sea arrivals

Appendix 2.2

2.2.1 (i) (a): Sources of Data for Table 2.1 (a): Tourists, Cruise Ship Arrivals and Number of Tourist Nights Spent by Year

Country	Data Source
THE BAHAMAS	Immigration Card and Research and Statistics Department, Ministry of Tourism
BARBADOS	National Statistics Office
BELIZE	Belize Tourism Board/ ESU,MNRE
DOMINICA	Central Statistical Office
GRENADA	Central Statistical Office/ Economic Section
JAMAICA	Jamaica Tourist Board
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	1995, 1996. C.T.O. Statistical Report 1994, 1995, 1999-2000; 2002-2003, ECCB Statistical Digest 1998. (1997) ; 1999 (1998), 2000-2001 : ECCB Economic and Financial Review Dec 2001& Dec.2002
SAINT LUCIA	Government Statistics Department
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	National Statistics Office
SURINAME	General Bureau of Statistics, Section: Traffic and Transport Statistics
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Central Statistical Office/Tourism
ANGUILLA	Statistics Department
BERMUDA	Department of Statistics: Facts and Figures
THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Development Planning Unit
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Tourist Board

2.2.1 (i)(b): Notes for Table 2.1 (a): Tourists, Cruise Ship Arrivals and Number of Tourist Nights Spent by Year

Country	Notes
BELIZE	b/-average number of tourist nights available
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Data provided by the Ministry of Tourism is tabulated according to the following categories: Stopovers (tourists), Excursionists (same day), Cruise ships and Yachts.
THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	e means estimate
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Number of tourist nights spent is based on the Survey of Departing Visitors 2002 & 2004: Statistical Office.

2.2.1(ii) (a): Sources of Data for Table 2.1 (b): Tourist Intensity/Growth Rate and Tourist Penetration Ratio

Country	Data Source
BELIZE	Belize Tourism Board/ ESU,MNRE
DOMINICA	Central Statistical Office
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Tourist Board

2.2.1(ii) (b): Notes for Table 2.1 (b): Tourist Intensity/Growth Rate and Tourist Penetration Ratio

Country	Notes
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	TCI has 366.11 square miles or 948.23 square km

2.2.2 (a): Sources of Data for Table 2.2: Number of Hotels Classified by Size, Beds and Rooms by Year

Country	Data Source
THE BAHAMAS	Hotel Licensing
BARBADOS	National Statistics Office
BELIZE	Belize Tourism Board
GRENADA	Central Statistical Office/ Economic Section
JAMAICA	Jamaica Tourist Board
SAINT LUCIA	Saint Lucia Tourist Board
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Central Statistical Office/Tourism
BERMUDA	Department of Statistics: Facts and Figures
THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Development Planning Unit
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Tourist Board. Room Occupancy Source: Turks and Caicos Hotel and Tourism Association

2.2.2(b): Notes for Table 2.2: Number of Hotels Classified by Size, Beds and Rooms by Year

Country	Notes
THE BAHAMAS	Total number of beds available was calculated based on double occupancy. Total number of rooms occupied is based on a sample of large and some small hotels in the Bahamas.
JAMAICA	Room 25 and more and less than 50 refer to rooms 50 and under. Rooms 50 and more refer to rooms 51 and more. Number of apartments, resort villas and guesthouses included in 50 rooms and under category.
SAINT LUCIA	Data provided is for all accommodation establishments (i.e. hotels, villas/apartments, guest houses).
THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	e means estimate.
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Room occupancy rate was sourced from the Turks and Caicos Hotel and Tourism Association (TCHTA) and the rate reflects only for the members of this association which is in fact many of the largest accommodations. Therefore, the formula for the rate was not applied to obtain these figures but they were taken directly from the TCHTA.

2.2.3 (a): Sources of Data for Table 2.3: Visitor expenditure and Number Employed in Tourism

Country	Data Source
THE BAHAMAS	Research and Statistics Department, Ministry of Tourism
BARBADOS	National Statistics Office
BELIZE	Belize Tourism Board
GRENADA	National Statistics Office
JAMAICA	Jamaica Tourist Board
MONTSERRAT	Statistics Department, Development Unit
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	1995, 1996. C.T.O. Statistical Report 1994, 1995, 1999-2000; 2002-2003, ECCB Statistical Digest 1998. (1997) ; 1999 (1998), 2000-2001 : ECCB Economic and Financial Review Dec 2001& 2002
SAINT LUCIA	Government Statistics Department
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	The Statistical Office
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Central Statistical Office/Tourism
ANGUILLA	Statistics Department
BERMUDA	Department of Statistics
THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Development Planning Unit
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Statistical Office, Survey of Departing Visitors, June 2002

2.2.3 (b): Notes for Table 2.3: Visitor expenditure and Number Employed in Tourism

Country	Notes
THE BAHAMAS	Visitor Expenditure is total expenditure including day and cruise visitors. Information listed under International and Domestic expenditure consists of stopover and cruise expenditures for visitors only. Expenditure on accommodation, meals and drinks, shopping, entertainment, etc is based on stopover visitors only.
JAMAICA	Expenditure on same-day visits = average expenditure per person - cruise passengers. Expenditure on accommodation, meals and drinks, shopping, entertainment, etc = average expenditure per person per night. Data for total directly employed in tourism refers to the accommodation sector.
THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Expenditure on accommodation, ..., entertainment, etc. includes expenditure on hotel, charter boat, rented accommodation, own accommodation, friend, etc. e means estimate.
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Employment in Tourism (2001) is taken as those employed in 'hotels, restaurant, tourism' industrial classification for the 2001 Census.

2.2.4 (a): Sources of Data for Table 2.4: Tourist Arrivals by Type of Accommodation

Country	Data Source
THE BAHAMAS	Immigration Card and Research and Statistics Department, Ministry of Tourism
GRENADA	Central Statistical Office/Economic Section
MONTSERRAT	Statistics Department, Development Unit
SAINT LUCIA	Saint Lucia Tourist Board
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Ministry of Tourism
SURINAME	The figures are from the Ministry of Justice, Department of Foreign Affairs and include all visitors who stay longer than 7 days (8 days and more and less than 365 days) in Suriname. These visitors have to register themselves at this Department.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Central Statistical Office/Tourism
BERMUDA	Department of Statistics: Quarterly Report from the Department of Tourism
THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Development Planning Unit
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Tourist Board

2.2.4 (b): Notes for Table 2.4: Tourist Arrivals by Type of Accommodation

Country	Notes
THE BAHAMAS	Other includes no response and timeshare.
MONTSERRAT	Cottages/yacht/private homes include only private homes. Other includes Bed and Breakfasts.
SAINT LUCIA	Estimates were used to calculate data for 2001. Cottages/ Yacht/ Private Home refer to private dwellings, boats and condos. Other includes Undefined Inns, Other Paid Accommodation, and Not Stated.
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Other includes Not Stated. Villas includes resorts. Apartments include villas for data from 2002-2005. The data for years 1998-2000, the category "Hotel" includes villas. Cottages/ Yacht/ Private Home refer to private accommodation.
SURINAME	Guest houses include pension. Other includes unknown. 2004* and 2005* - Number of tourist arrivals as presented by the Suriname Tourist Foundation and includes all stay over visitors. This is due to a new method that is used for registering tourist arrivals- starting point: 2004.
BERMUDA	Other includes private homes and not stated.
THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Cottages/ Yacht / Private Home include charter boat and own or friend's private home. Other includes rented accommodations. e means estimate.
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Other includes live aboard, B&B and private dwellings. Breakdown for 2004 is not yet available.

2.2.5 (a): Sources of Data for Table 2.5: Tourist Arrivals by Country of Origin

Country	Data Source
THE BAHAMAS	Immigration Card and Research & Statistics Department, Ministry of Tourism
BARBADOS	National Statistics Office
DOMINICA	Central Statistical Office
GRENADA	Central Statistical Office/ Economic Section
GUYANA	Bureau of Statistics and Guyana Tourism Authority
JAMAICA	Jamaica Tourist Board
MONTSERRAT	Statistical Department, Development Unit
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	1995, 1996. C.T.O. Statistical Report 1994, 1995, 1999-2000; 2002-2003, ECCB Statistical Digest 1998. (1997); 1999 (1998), 2000-2001 :ECCB Economic and Financial Review Dec 2001& Dec.2002
SAINT LUCIA	Government Statistics Department
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Ministry of Tourism
SURINAME	National Statistics Office
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Central Statistical Office/Tourism
ANGUILLA	Statistics Department
BERMUDA	Department of Statistics - Quarterly Report from the Department of Tourism
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Tourist Board

2.2.5 (b): Notes for Table 2.5: Tourist Arrivals by Country of Origin

Country	Notes
THE BAHAMAS	Other Europe = Europe
BARBADOS	Caribbean = Trinidad and Tobago. South America = Venezuela. Other = Other + Other LAFTA countries.
DOMINICA	Other Europe = Europe.
GRENADA	Other Europe = Germany. Other CARICOM = CARICOM.
GUYANA	1998 figures are from January - November only. Other Europe refers to Europe. South America refers to South and Central America. Other includes not stated.
JAMAICA	Other Europe = Europe. Other = Other + Latin America. Other countries are: U.K., Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Russia as well as other European countries, Japan, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, India, Pakistan, China, Taiwan, Korea, The Philippines, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand, other Asian countries, Brazil, Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela.
MONTSERRAT	Other CARICOM includes OECS countries and Rest of CARICOM. Caribbean includes all other Caribbean countries that are not members of CARICOM. Other countries include Latin America.
SAINT LUCIA	Other Europe includes Germany and France.
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Data is tabulated by the Ministry of Tourism as Tourist arrival by country of residence rather than by country of origin. Other Europe refers to Europe.
SURINAME	Data is tabulated as tourist Arrival by nationality. Dutch nationals are included in Other Europe. Other CARICOM refers to Dominicans, Trinidadians, Haitians and Guyanese. South America refers to Brazil. Other includes Chinese Nationals and Other.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Other CARICOM refers to Barbados and Grenada.
ANGUILLA	Other Europe includes Germany and Italy.