

Appendix 2 Statistical Case Studies

Direct contribution to economy

Table A2.1 Visitor expenditure: land-based and cruise passengers spend for the 2010 winter and summer seasons in Jamaica

Visitor expenditure (US\$ million)	2009	2010
Stopovers ^a	1,848	1,922
Cruise passengers	78	79
Distribution of expenditure (%) 2010	2010	
Stopover visitors (%)	Winter	Summer
Accommodation (including food and beverages)	56.6	54
Food and beverages	6.8	5.7
Entertainment	11.6	11.7
Transportation	5.9	5.7
Shopping	8.9	11.3
Miscellaneous	10.2	11.7
Average spend per person US\$	127.79	109.69
Cruise passengers (%)	Winter	Summer
Food and beverages (off ship)	4.7	4.5
Attractions	23.2	18.9
Taxis	2.9	1.9
Car rental	0	0.1
Other transportation	1	0.7
Shopping 'in-bond'	27.2	34.1
Coffee	2	1.9
Clothing	7.2	7.3
Spices	0.7	0.7
Spirits (alcohol)	5.4	5.6
Straw products	2.7	2.7
Wooden articles	4.8	3.7
Other shopping	2.1	2.2
Tips	0.7	1.1
Misc (including tax)	15.4	14.8
Average spend per person US\$	89.11	87.35

^aAlternative term referring to 'land-based' visitors.

Source: Jamaica Tourist Board, Annual Travel Statistics 2010

Table A2.2 Government revenue: Tax and non-tax revenue from direct tourism services in Maldives, 2011

Government revenue (tax revenue):	MTEF (Rf million)^a	MTEF (US\$) US\$0.0654=Rf1^a
Import duty	2,374.70	155.31
Tourism tax	659.7	43.14
GST on tourism	927.7	60.67
Airport service charge	193.3	12.64
Government revenue (non-tax revenue):	MTEF (Rf million)	MTEF (US\$) US\$0.0654 =Rf1
Island Aviation Services Ltd	7	0.46
Transport and Contracting Co.	5	0.33
Ports Authority	45	2.94
Airports Company Ltd	150	9.81
Tourism Development Corporation	25	1.64
Resort lease rent	1,449.30	94.78
Total tourism revenue	2,108.99	137.93

^aExchange rate from 27 June 2012 using xe.com

Source: <http://planning.gov.mv/YearBook2011/yearbook/Public%20Finance/13.3.htm>

Direct contribution to employment

Table A2.3 Tourism workforce: foreign and local workers by gender (%) in Maldives, 2008

	% Tourism workforce
Maldivian male	47
Maldivian female	2
Foreign male	46
Foreign female	5

Source: International Migration Paper No. 112, International Labour Office, Geneva: 25

Table A2.4 Tourism workforce: foreign and local workers by career type (%) in Maldives, 2008

	%
Maldivian supervisory/management	49
Foreign supervisor /management	51
Maldivian functional	57
Foreign functional	43

Source: International Migration Paper No. 112, International Labour Office, Geneva: 25

Table A2.5 Restaurants and hotels: foreign and local workers employed in Maldives, 2011

	No. of persons ('000)
Locals (no. of persons)	15.89
Foreigners (no. of persons)	15.22
Total (no. of persons)	31.11

Source: <http://planning.gov.mv/YearBook2011/yearbook/Public%20Finance/13.3.htm>

Table A2.6 Accommodation: employment in all accommodation types in Jamaica, 2009 and 2010

Accommodation and employment	2009	2010
No. of persons	36,354	37,018
Accommodation type (no. of persons)	2,009	2,010
All-inclusive	15,313	15,534
Non all-inclusive	5,237	5,289
Guesthouses	3,070	3,152
Resort villas and cottages	3,622	3,781
Apartments	832	618

Table A2.7 Accommodation: room occupancy rates for all accommodation types for the winter and summer seasons in Jamaica, 2010

Room occupancy rates (%) 2010	Winter	Summer
All-inclusive	80	61
Non all-inclusive	41	30
Island	72	55
< 50 rooms	37	23
51–100 rooms	46	30
101–200 rooms	81	62
> 200 rooms	81	62

Source: Jamaica Tourist Board, Annual Travel Statistics 2010

Direct contribution from niche tourism products

Table A2.8 Direct contribution of festival tourism in Caribbean SIDS, 1998

	Visitor arrivals (nos.)	Annual arrivals (%)	Visitor expenditure (US\$m)	Annual visitor expenditure (%)	Budget (US\$m)	Visitor expenditure/budget	Benefit-cost Ratio ⁶¹	Hotel occupancy (%)	Entertainment expenditure (US\$m)	Departure taxes (US\$m)
Trinidad Carnival	32,071	9.2	14.08	7.6	2	704%	7:1	95	3.1	0.517
St Lucia Jazz	9,929	3.9	14.15	4.9	1.55	913%	9:1	74.5	-	0.099
Barbados Cropover	4,428	0.86	2.42	0.34	1.021	237%	2:1	53.3	0.240	0.055

Source: Nurse 2001: xii

Table A2.9 Potential net benefit streams per year for coral reefs (by region)

	SIDS regions					Other regions				All regions	
	Caribbean	Indian Ocean	Pacific	Southeast Asia	USA	Japan	Australia	World			
Total reef (km ²)	19,000	54,000	67,000	89,000	3,000	3,000	49,000	284,000			
Fisheries (US\$m)	391	969	1,060	2,281	70	89	858	5,718			
Coastal protection (US\$m)	720	1,579	579	5,047	172	268	629	9,009			
Tourism/recreation (US\$m)	663	1,408	269	4,872	483	779	1,147	9,621			
Biodiversity value (US\$m)	79	199	172	458	401	529	3,645	5,483			
Total value (US\$m)	1,853	4,171	2,079	12,658	1,126	1,665	6,278	29,830			
Tourism contribution to total value %	35.7	33.7	12.9	38.4	42.8	46.7	18.2	32.5			

Source: Cesar et al. 2003 (see note 3 of this report for details on values and methods used for all data apart from tourism contribution as a per cent of total value)

Table A2.10 Economic impact of reef-related tourism and recreation in Trinidad and Tobago and St Lucia – direct, indirect and total (data based on net revenues and net transfers to the economy)

	Tobago	St Lucia
Visitors motivated to visit island by reefs (%)	40	25
Accommodation (US\$ m)	24.7	64.7
Reef recreation – diving (US\$ m)	1.3	4.9
Reef recreation – snorkelling and glass-bottom boats (US\$ m)	1.5	0.8
Marine park revenues (US\$ m)	n.a.	0.1
Miscellaneous visitor expenses (US\$ m)	16.0	21.2
Indirect (US\$ m) (using multiplier of 1.45–1.67 St. Lucia and 1.8–2.2 Tobago ⁶²)	58–86	68–102
Total (US\$ m)	101–130	160–194
Values not always captured by economies		
Consumer surplus (US\$ m) ⁶³	1.1	2.2–2.4
Local use (US\$ m)	13–44	52–109

Source: Burke et al. 2008: 19 and 30

Table A2.11 Basic economic indicators for selected SIDS

	GNI per capita	% share household income (2000–2010)		Average rate of inflation (%)	FDI inflows	Gini coefficient
	(US\$) 2010	Lowest 40%	Highest 20%	1990–2010	% of GDP	2010
Dominican Republic	4,860	13	54	11	3.14	47.2
Jamaica	4,750	14	51	15	0.41	45.51
Seychelles ⁶⁴	9,490	27	29	5	0.66	65.77
Maldives	4,270	17	44	3	8.58	37.37 ⁶⁵

Source: www.worldbank.com; www.unicef.org

Table A2.12 Economic impacts of beach erosion and reef degradation in Jamaica

	Loss in value to tourism industry (US\$m)		
	Current rates of erosion	Faster rate from reef degradation	Difference (US\$)
Negril	5.5	10.9	5.3
Montego Bay	7.1	10.7	3.6
Ocho Rios	6.5	11.1	4.6
Total	19	32.7	13.5

Source: Waite et al. 2011

Table A2.13 Cruise port development in the Caribbean region

Port	Cruise operator	Cost of port development	Owner/operator	Port area (acre)	Port capacity	Cruise centre/Village facilities	On-shore facilities
Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos	Carnival Cruises	US\$50 m	Carnival Cruises	14	2	Retail (including duty free) and leisure village	Waterpark, 2 beaches
Mahogany Bay, Roatan, Honduras	Carnival Cruises	US\$62 m	Carnival Cruises	20	2	Shops (including duty free), restaurants, transport hub	Chair lift to 10-acre private island
Falmouth, Jamaica	Royal Caribbean	US\$260 m (US\$120 m – invested by Jamaican Port Authorities to deepen ports and build associated infrastructure)	Jamaica Port Authorities (Royal Caribbean – developer; Pihl and Son – contractor)	32	2	Shops (including duty free), restaurants, transport hub	Falmouth town, heritage trails, excursions to Ocho Rios & Montego Bay

Source: www.cruiselawnews.com; www.seasiteblog.com; cruise operator internet sites

Table A2.14 Cruise ship average revenue per customer

Revenue (US\$)	
Ticket	1,311
Onboard spending	417
<i>Casino and bar</i>	222
<i>Short excursions (cruise portion)</i>	81
<i>Spa</i>	40
<i>All other onboard spending</i>	61
Total spending	1,728
Daily onboard spend	49
Average cruise duration (days)	8.5

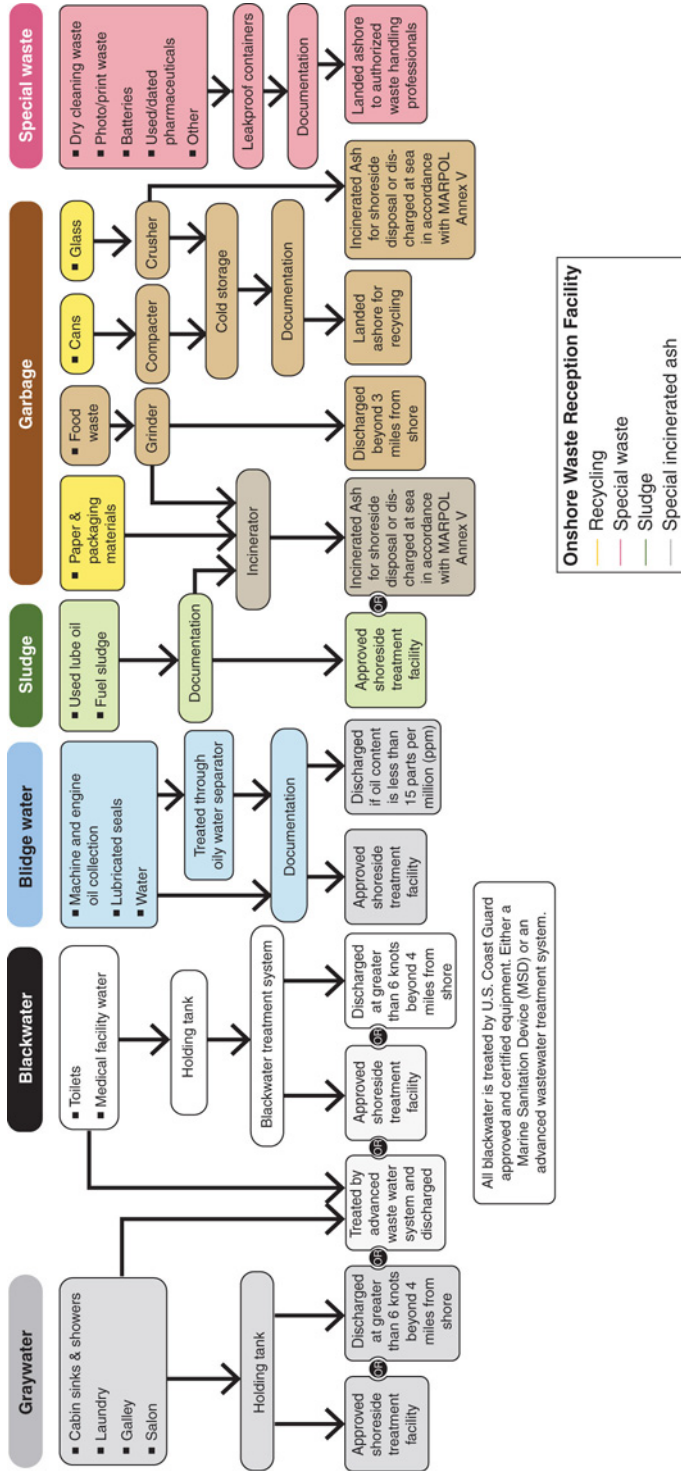
Source: www.cruisemarketwatch.com

Table A2.15 Cruise ship: average expenses per cruise passenger

Expenses (US\$)	
Other operating costs	251
Agent commission	225
Ship fuel costs	221
Corporate operating costs	200
Payroll	190
Depreciation/amortisation	166
Victualling (food)	104
Onboard and other	76
Other and transportation	57
Interest expense	54
Total expenses	1,543
Profit before tax	185

Source: www.cruisemarketwatch.com

Figure A2.1 Cruise ship waste disposal requirements



Source: www.unep.org/dewa/giwa/news/01.asp