



Caribbean Tourism Review

Industry Update – 1st QTR 2014

1. World Performance

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) reported that in the first two months of this year, international tourist arrivals increased by an estimated 5.3% when compared to the corresponding period of last year. Although data was not available in abundance, it is further noted that substantial performances were reported across most regions in the early part of the year. The Asia and Pacific region topped regional performances with a 7.2% increase, as it continues to be the fastest growing region worldwide. The Americas outpaced the world average with solid growth of 6.2%, while credible numbers were recorded in Europe (5.2%) and Africa (4.3%). Data from some of the largest destinations in the Middle East was still pending thus this region posted -3.1% decline at this initial stage. The growth rate of tourist arrivals to the Caribbean¹ still trails the global average as well as many of the other regions. In the first two months, arrivals to the region rose by 4.7% which only out performed Africa and the under reporting Middle East. *See table 1.1 below for more details.*

Table 1.1: Performance of International Tourist Arrivals by Region

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 Jan-Feb
	during 1 st quarter, Change				
World	6.9%	4.4%	6.1%	6.6%	5.3%
Europe	1.4%	6.4%	4.3%	6.2%	5.2%
Asia and the Pacific	13.5%	4.8%	8.5%	7.5%	7.2%
Americas	4.3%	2.4%	7.1%	2.9%	6.2%
Caribbean	2.7%	1.7%	5.3%	1.1%	4.7%
Africa	11.9%	5.3%	5.5%	4.1%	4.3%
Middle East	21.5%	-4.9%	5.4%	19.1%	-3.1%

Sources: UNWTO, CTO

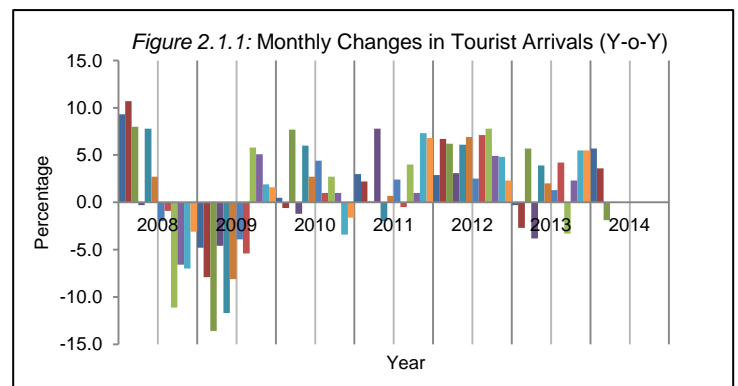
¹ Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe/St. Barts/St. Martin, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands and the Mexican Caribbean (Cancun and Cozumel)

2. Caribbean Performance

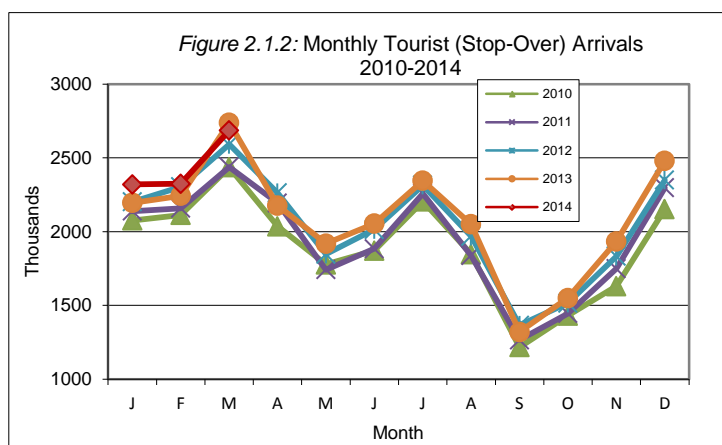
2.1. Tourist (Stop-Over) Arrivals

This past winter, which was one of the worst and longest in the Western Hemisphere, was characterized by massive snow storms and prolonged cold weather in the main source markets. For the travel industry, delayed or rescheduled flights and airport closures were prominent features. In spite of these harsh conditions, reports from Caribbean destinations indicated that there were some disruptions to flight schedules but visitors generally rescheduled their vacations for the earliest convenient time rather than cancel their bookings. The available arrival data indicated that the buoyancy in arrivals which was witnessed in 2013 continued in January (5.7%) and February (3.6%) of 2014. However in March, there was a slight decrease of 1.9% owing to the fact that Easter, which was celebrated in April this year, was celebrated during March 2013. For this same reason, arrivals during the month of April² are anticipated to be much higher than last year. *(See Figure 2.1.1 & 2.1.2).*

The net result at the end of the three-month period was a moderate 2.2% increase in tourist arrivals. Estimates put the total number of tourists visiting the region at 7.3 million almost 200 thousand more than the 7.1 million at the same time last year. *(See Table 2.1.1)*



² Limited data from member countries coupled with CTO's estimates projected a 7.5% increase. Hence for the winter period arrivals should increase by approximately 3.4%.



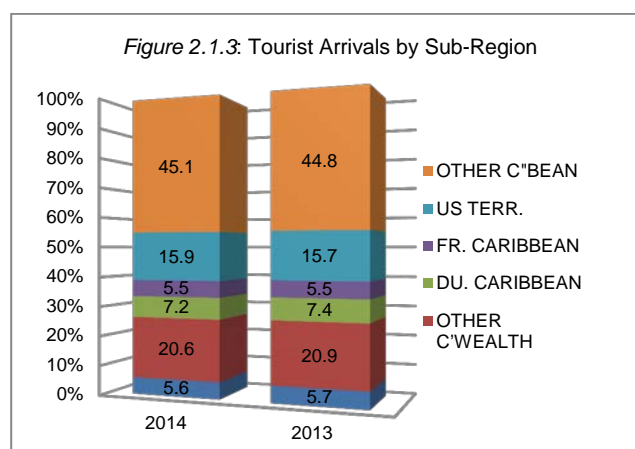
At the destination level, growth was uneven. Of the 23 destinations reporting data for at least one month, 16 recorded increases ranging from under 1.0% (Anguilla) to 24.9% (Montserrat). This group included Belize (9.7%), Saint Lucia (5.4%), Cayman Islands (5.2%) and Cuba (5.2%); all of which enjoyed month-over-month improvements and increases in at least three of the main market segments. The remaining destinations had losses between -0.2% (Bermuda) and -5.5% (Grenada). (See Appendix for more details).

Among the regional grouping, the Other Caribbean Countries subgroup continued the historical trend of leading growth in the region. This subgroup, which accounted for 45% of all arrivals to the region this quarter, grew by 2.5% in the period. Tourism in the US Territories grew by 3.7%, while the French West Indies had an increase of 3.1%. The combined performance of CARICOM Member States was flat. This was because of modest growth in the OECS Members States of 1.0% coupled with marginal decline of -0.5% in arrivals to the Other CARICOM Countries. The larger grouping of Commonwealth Countries (CARICOM plus Bermuda, British Virgin Islands and Cayman Islands) recorded a slight increase (Refer to Table 2.1.1 and Figure 2.1.3).

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

SUB-REGION	2014 ^e	2013 ^e	% CH
COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN	1,948.73	1,939.21	0.5
OECS COUNTRIES	418.17	413.84	1.0
OTHER C'WLTH COUNTRIES	1,530.55	1,525.37	0.3
DUTCH CARIBBEAN	532.77	539.15	-1.2
FRENCH CARIBBEAN	411.62	399.18	3.1
US TERRITORIES	1,183.77	1,142.08	3.7
OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES	3,345.55	3,262.38	2.5
TOTAL CARIBBEAN	7,422.43	7,282.00	1.9
of which CARICOM	1,852.19	1,852.63	0.0

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



Stop-over arrivals from the United States Market increased by 1.3% during the first quarter as compared to a 3.2% increase for the same period of 2013. There was almost an even split in the number of destinations recording increases and decreases among the 18 countries reporting market details. St Lucia (13.9%), Dominica (12.7%), Puerto Rico (11.1%) and Belize (11.0%) were among the destinations with increased business from this source market. The number of Americans visiting some destinations continued to fall, owing to the reduction in flights and cuts in the marketing budgets as governments implement cost saving measures (Refer to Table 2.1.2).

Despite marginal improvements in consumer confidence³ and the economy (0.3%⁴), the Canadian Market rebounded this year after last year's flat performance as more Canadians took trips outside of the North American continent. Between January and March, tourist arrivals from this market had increased by 3.3% over first quarter 2013 (which had fallen by 5.4%). This represented a return to growth which the Caribbean has been accustomed to from

³ Increased in each month of the quarter, [The Conference Board of Canada](#)

⁴ Growth in Real GDP, [Statistics Canada](#).

this market. The arrivals pattern has not deviated from the norm with most tourists visiting either Cuba, the Dominican Republic or Jamaica. However, increases in arrivals from this market have not all been limited to these destinations as 11 other destinations saw increases.

Table 2.1.2: Tourist Arrivals to the Caribbean by Main Market during 1st quarter

('000)						
MARKETS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	%CH
Total Arrivals	6,623.9	6,735.7	7,095.8	7,174.9	7,329.5	2.2
United States	3,121.7	3,107.7	3,228.7	3,333.6	3,377.1	1.3
Canada	1,139.6	1,265.8	1,350.1	1,276.9	1,319.1	3.3
Europe	1,398.5	1,400.3	1,477.4	1,392.5	1,485.8	6.7
Other	964.2	961.9	1,039.6	1,171.9	1,147.5	-2.1

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

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

With economic stability returning to the Euro zone, the number of visitors from this region seems to be on the increase. For the Caribbean region, arrivals from this market increased by 6.7% during the first quarter. The overall performance was boosted by an increase of at least 6% in arrivals from the United Kingdom. In fact, many destinations which previously recorded decreases had significant gains - in particular, Antigua & Barbuda (11.9%), Jamaica (9.2%), Barbados (8.0%) and Saint Lucia (3.1%). Additionally, there is more good news on the horizon, as in 2015 the quantity of the Air Passenger Duty⁵ (APD) with regards to long-haul trips will be reduced. The current four-banded system will be replaced with a simplified less discriminatory two-tier system.

Table 2.1.3: United Kingdom Arrivals by Sub-Region during 1st quarter ('000)

REGION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% CH
Commonwealth Countries	168.0	171.8	169.9	165.1	173.2	4.9
OECS Countries	54.2	54.8	59.3	57.9	61.5	6.1
Other	113.8	117.0	110.6	107.2	111.7	4.2
Commonwealth Other Caribbean	94.5	96.3	72.9	72.0	77.0	6.9
Total Caribbean	262.5	268.1	242.9	237.1	250.2	5.5
of which CARICOM	160.0	164.5	162.3	157.1	165.6	5.4

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

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

Higher numbers of visitors originating from Germany, Russia and the Scandinavian region⁶ were recorded during the period. For Germany, most destinations (15 of 17) reported increases in arrivals with 6 of that number registering doubled-digit gains over 15%. A new trend is being reported

⁵ <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-26647046>

⁶ a scarcity of data prohibits the measurement of the true impact

among the Eastern Caribbean destinations, as arrivals from France to the sub-region, have increased. French visitors are increasingly transiting through Martinique to reach their final destinations.

Data for the first quarter showed more Caribbean nationals travelled through the region than in the same period of 2013. Thus far, 178.9 thousand Caribbean residents visited sister islands, representing an increase of 1.6%. The OECS, which holds the highest dependency on this market, contracted again to record its lowest level in 5 years; whilst the Non-Commonwealth countries expanded and recorded its highest level for the period (refer to Table 2.1.4).

Table 2.1.4: Intra-Caribbean Arrivals by Sub-Region during 1st quarter ('000)

REGION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^e	% CH
Commonwealth Countries	111.5	101.5	110.3	110.3	108.4	-1.7
OECS Countries	50.9	41.8	42.9	43.0	36.9	-14.0
Other	60.6	59.7	67.4	67.3	71.5	6.2
Commonwealth Other Caribbean	54.4	54.1	60.2	65.7	70.5	7.2
Total Caribbean	165.9	155.6	170.5	176.0	178.9	1.6
Of which CARICOM	118.8	109.7	120.0	123.9	123.4	-0.4

Some destinations which are highly favored by visitors from South America are yet to submit data for 2014. The data received from nine destinations suggests that arrivals from this market grew at a faster rate (3.5%) than total arrivals to the region during the first quarter. Among destinations were Dominican Republic (8.8%) and Aruba (3.2%) with the biggest gains, while Curacao recorded a deficit of 17.0% compared to the same period last year. The political and social distresses in some markets on the continent have had a negative impact on travel.

2.2. Caribbean Performance - Cruise Activity

Nineteen destinations reported data on cruise activities. This data coupled with estimates derived for non-reporting destinations showed that there was moderate growth in the sector during the first quarter of 2014, with cruise passenger arrivals increasing by 2.3% to an estimated 8.2 million. January realized a decrease of 4.2%, while increases of just over 6% were registered in the other two months of the quarter. Performance among the destinations varied. Both Martinique and Dominica regained capacity, which was previously lost, to record increases of 69.8% and 37.3% respectively. Belize, British Virgin Islands and Dominican Republic also had substantial increases between 10% and 25%. A reduction in the number in cruise passengers was

reported by some major destinations, some of which facilitate home-porting.

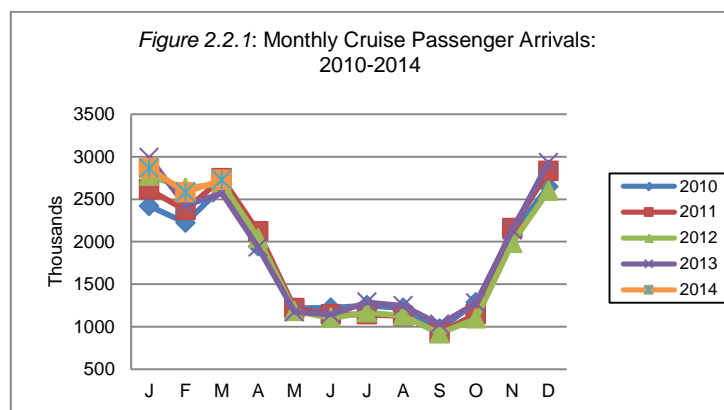
Table 2.2.1: Cruise Passenger Arrivals to the Caribbean during 1st quarter 2010 - 2014 ('000)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	%CH
Cruise Pax	7,277.2	7,728.6	8,093.8	7,987.9	8,168.9	2.3

NOTE: Imputed from data on Cruise Passenger travel to member countries

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

Figure 2.2.1: Monthly Cruise Passenger Arrivals: 2010-2014



3. Accommodation performance

Table 3.1: Caribbean Hotel Performance 2010-2014 (January-March)*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	%CH
Percent Room Occupancy (%)	70.2	73.1	73.0	76.7	76.2	-0.7
Average Room Rate (US\$)	198.75	187.63	203.94	221.41	240.24	8.5
Revenue per Available Room (US\$)	139.39	137.34	148.48	170.09	183.25	7.7
% change Room Revenue	7.1	3.8	10.1	14.0	9.8	
%change Room Available	-0.4	0.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.9	

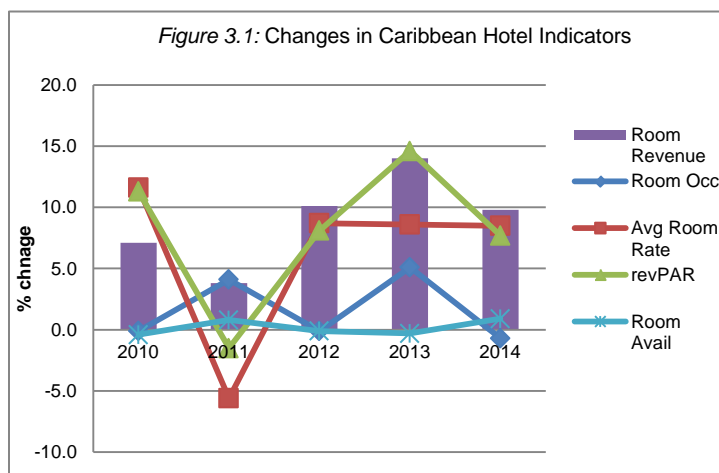
Notes: *- Averaged over the given period. The information contained in this table is based upon independent surveys and research from sources considered reliable but no representation is made as to its completeness or accuracy.

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Two of the three major hotel performance indicators (Average Room Rate and Revenue per Available Room, RevPar) remained positive for each month of first quarter of 2014. At the end of the period, the average room rate had moved from US\$222.41 in 2013 to US\$240.24, an increase of 8.5% while RevPar showed an improvement of 7.7%, having risen to US\$183.25 from US\$170.09. The performance of the Room Occupancy Rate was mixed; January's modest increase was followed by two months of marginal declines, hence for the quarter, there was a slight

dip in Room Occupancy. The number of available rooms rose slightly (0.9%) while the Room Revenue continued to improve. (refer to Table 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Changes in Caribbean Hotel Indicators



5. Air Capacity

Demand for air travel remained high during the first quarter of 2014, even though its growth slowed through the period. According to International Air Transport Association (IATA), the Revenue Passenger Kilometers (RPKs), a measure of actual passenger traffic, increased by 5.6% worldwide. All regions except Africa (-0.5%) had positive results with the Middle East recording the most robust growth of 13.3%. Latin America and Asia/Pacific also grew faster than the world average at 7.1% and 7.0% respectively. Considering only international passengers, the Middle East growing at 13.8%, was the lone region to outperform the world (5.4%). The available passenger capacity, as measured by Available Seat Kilometers (ASKs) also increased in the period. Overall, growth was 5.8% but the expansion in Latin America was recorded at only 3.5%. Despite the slightly smaller increase in capacity, the Passenger Load Factor⁷ (PLF) of Latin America (79.6%) was higher than the global average (78.5%).

6. Outlook and Conclusion

At the beginning of the year CTO forecasted a 2% to 3% increase in stay-over arrivals for 2014. The first quarter has kept pace for this growth to be realized. As summer approaches, the various festivals in the region should provide the impetus for continued growth in land-based arrivals.

⁷ Passenger Load Factor is a % of ASKs used

The outcome in cruise activity during the first quarter was better than the forecast model suggested where an increase was recorded instead of the projected flat performance. Nevertheless, annual forecasted growth of 3% is still expected.

In summary, most indicators signal an improvement in the Caribbean tourism sector in the first quarter. Even though hotel room occupancy fell marginally, hotel revenue indicators improved significantly. Moreover, traditional tourist markets recorded steady increases to date and new positive trends are developing in emerging markets such as Latin America and Russia.

About the Caribbean Tourism Organization

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

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX

Table A1: Tourist (Stop-Over) Arrivals and Cruise Passenger Visits In 2014						
Destination	Tourist Arrivals			Cruise Passenger Visits		
	Period	Tourists	% Change 2014/13	Period	Cruise Passengers	% Change 2014/13
Anguilla	Jan-Mar	21,538	0.2	-	-	-
Antigua & Barbuda *	Jan-Apr	103,093	5.8	Jan-Mar	270,262	-6.8
Aruba	Jan-Apr	329,076	4.2	Jan-Mar	258,408	-11.4
Bahamas ^P	Jan-Feb	190,784	-1.8	Jan-Feb	905,943	4.8
Barbados ^P	Jan-Apr	191,850	-0.4	Jan-Apr	284,349	-4.2
Belize ^P	Jan-Mar	101,981	9.7	Jan-Mar	322,218	22.0
Bermuda *	Jan-Feb	15,953	-0.2	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	Jan-Feb	76,393	10.7	Jan-Feb	169,576	21.5
Cayman Islands	Jan-Apr	145,270	9.0	Jan-Apr	677,663	3.4
Cozumel (Mexico)	-	-	-	Jan-Apr	1,358,601	13.8
Cuba	Jan-Mar	995,525	5.2	-	-	-
Curacao	Jan-Mar	108,041	-4.3	Jan-Mar	242,456	0.2
Dominica ^P	Jan-Feb	13,723	1.3	Jan-Mar	165,224	37.3
Dominican Republic *	Jan-Apr	1,841,675	6.1	Jan-Apr	256,079	18.7
Grenada ^P	Jan-Mar	33,535	-5.5	Jan-Mar	124,784	5.0
Haiti	Jan only	33,650	6.4	Jan-Mar	215,289	1.2
Jamaica	Jan-Feb	338,608	3.4	Jan-Feb	292,869	-8.1
Martinique	Jan-Mar	159,253	5.1	Jan-Mar	101,956	69.8
Montserrat	Jan-Mar	2,355	24.9	-	-	-
Puerto Rico **	Jan only	149,820	9.4	Jan-Feb	271,495	-6.2
Saint Lucia	Jan-Mar	92,316	5.4	Jan-Mar	274,787	4.9
St. Kitts & Nevis [^]	Jan-Feb	19,850	-3.2	-	-	-
St. Vincent & the G'dines	Jan only	6,350	2.4	Jan only	15,244	1.3
U S Virgin Islands	Jan-Mar	218,236	-2.2	Jan-Mar	689,517	-5.4

* Non-Resident Air Arrivals **Non-Resident Hotel registrations only - No Cruise Figures are Reported

[^] Excludes data from Vance M. Amory Int'l Airport in Nevis ^P Preliminary figures n.a. Figures not available

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

SOURCE - Data supplied by member countries and available as at June 23, 2014

Table A2: Arrivals by Main Market - 2014

Destination	Period	United States		Canada		Europe		Other		Total	
		Tourists	% ch.	Tourists	% ch.	Tourists	% ch.	Tourists	% ch.	Tourists	% ch.
Anguilla	Jan-Mar	14,872	-2.2	1,573	20.3	2,522	20.8	2,571	-11.5	21,538	0.2
Antigua & Barbuda *	Jan-Apr	39,254	8.9	15,874	-5.8	37,734	9.8	10,231	0.6	103,093	5.8
Aruba	Jan-Apr	199,869	2.0	19,508	-6.9	25,045	4.3	84,654	13.2	329,076	4.2
Bahamas ^P	Jan-Feb	131,372	-5.6	30,376	11.7	14,072	2.9	14,964	4.8	190,784	-1.8
Barbados ^P	Jan-Apr	38,903	-8.5	29,840	-10.2	92,231	9.8	30,876	-6.4	191,850	-0.4
Belize ^P	Jan-Mar	63,127	11.0	13,049	6.7	12,671	26.6	13,134	-5.5	101,981	9.7
Cayman Islands	Jan-Apr	110,792	6.2	12,649	10.1	12,552	25.6	9,277	24.4	145,270	9.0
Cuba ¹	Jan-Mar	-	-	490,443	5.8	213,651	18.4	291,431	-3.7	995,525	5.2
Curacao	Jan-Mar	13,905	-16.6	6,295	25.7	49,897	5.0	37,944	-13.1	108,041	-4.3
Dominica ^P	Jan-Feb	4,187	12.7	824	5.9	3,399	13.1	5,313	-12.1	13,723	1.3
Dominican Republic *	Jan-Apr	572,184	9.5	399,591	-0.7	464,094	7.0	405,806	7.8	1,841,675	6.1
Grenada ^P	Jan-Mar	7,874	-8.8	4,837	3.2	9,264	-5.1	11,560	-6.7	33,535	-5.5
Jamaica	Jan-Feb	177,964	0.2	100,303	4.8	45,006	14.9	15,335	2.6	338,608	3.4
Montserrat	Jan-Mar	612	20.5	316	41.1	674	6.6	753	44.5	2,355	24.9
Puerto Rico **	Jan only	137,421	11.1	2,678	-23.8	3,603	10.8	6,118	-5.4	149,820	9.4
Saint Lucia	Jan-Mar	35,932	13.9	17,926	10.5	28,602	5.9	9,856	-23.2	92,316	5.4
St. Kitts & Nevis ^	Jan-Feb	12,601	-8.2	2,515	26.1	1,982	-1.7	2,752	0.0	19,850	-3.2
St. Vincent & the G'dines	Jan only	1,773	-2.4	794	0.8	2,294	8.4	1,489	0.5	6,350	2.4

* Non-Resident Air Arrivals **Non-Resident Hotel registrations only ^ Excludes data from Vance M. Amory Int'l Airport in Nevis

^P Preliminary figures ¹ USA total included in Other

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

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

SOURCE - Data supplied by member countries and available as at June 23, 2014

Table A3: Tourist Arrivals Into The Caribbean From European Countries - 2014

Country	PERIOD	EUROPE		UNITED KINGDOM		FRANCE		GERMANY		ITALY		HOLLAND		SWEDEN		SPAIN		OTHER	
		2014	% ch	2014	% CH	2014	% CH	2014	% CH	2014	% CH	2014	% CH	2014	% CH	2014	% CH	2014	% CH
Anguilla	Jan Mar	2,522	20.8	691	-7.7	.	.	550	292.9	304	-2.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	977	10.0
Antigua & Barbuda*	Jan Apr	37,734	9.8	29,548	10.6	1,182	67.2	1,389	17.5	2,019	-8.7	152	-1.9	410	22.8	319	16.8	2,715	-2.5
Aruba	Jan Apr	25,045	4.3	1,115	22.5	.	.	1,246	10.2	1,275	50.5	12,423	0.9	3,177	-15.9	489	10.4	5,320	16.1
Barbados ^P	Jan Apr	92,231	9.8	71,558	8.6	.	.	5,279	18.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,394	13.0
Belize ^P	Jan Mar	12,671	26.6	3,140	28.5	1,554	50.9	1,692	35.3	741	44.7	769	15.5	710	31.7	354	1.7	3,711	15.4
Cayman Islands	Jan Apr	12,552	25.6	5,767	3.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,785	53.1
Cuba	Jan Mar	222,074	8.1	33,642	-4.7	36,677	8.9	42,125	14.5	35,441	18.5	8,903	0.6	7,579	132.5	15,419	-4.0	42,288	1.6
Curacao	Jan Mar	49,897	5.0	589	-10.6	484	-37.4	4,724	-3.2	255	-28.2	37,587	6.4	829	34.6	270	-	5,159	13.3
Dom Republic *	Jan Apr	464,094	7.0	31,395	29.3	109,854	-8.1	90,471	19.4	34,153	-1.9	9,435	-9.6	9,122	33.0	38,574	-0.8	141,090	14.5
Dominica ^P	Jan Feb	3,399	13.1	879	-4.9	1,214	10.9	382	10.1	57	39.0	68	88.9	153	84.3	21	50.0	625	34.4
Grenada ^P	Jan Mar	9,264	-5.1	6,705	-1.7	283	-55.8	467	19.7	185	72.9	.	.	276	142.1	.	.	1,348	-20.3
Jamaica	Jan Feb	45,006	14.9	22,874	9.2	3,932	-4.9	4,170	17.1	2,048	7.1	1,125	3.5	3,022	415.7	329	9.3	7,506	13.1
Montserrat	Jan Mar	674	6.6	558	11.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	-12.8
Puerto Rico **	Jan Only	3,603	10.8	444	-3.1	165	4.4	521	3.6	283	10.1	120	1.7	123	-8.2	451	79.0	1,496	9.0
Saint Lucia	Jan Mar	28,602	5.9	20,997	3.1	2,371	10.8	1,586	10.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,648	19.6
St Kitts And Nevis [^]	Jan Feb	1,982	-1.7	1,576	-5.3	44	0.0	40	-14.9	33	13.8	25	56.3	44	37.5	14	-	206	29.6
St Vincent & G'dines	Jan Only	2,294	8.4	1,625	12.8	86	-25.9	102	5.2	75	-38.5	8	-42.9	79	-8.1	12	-	307	36.4

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

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

SOURCE - Data supplied by member countries and available as at June 23, 2014

Glossary of Tourism Indicators

- Tourists - visitors staying at least 24 hours in the country visited
- Same-day - visitors staying less than 24 hours in the country visited.
- Cruise Passengers are regarded as a special type of same-day visitor (even if the ship overnights at the port).
- Yacht Visitors are included among the tourist (stay-over) or same day populations based on their length of stay.
- Length of Stay - Obtained by dividing the number of overnight stays by the number of arrivals. This is usually calculated by country of residence of the guest and the type of accommodation.
- Occupancy Rate - Provides information on differences in the use between various types of accommodation and when measured on a monthly basis measures the seasonal patterns in occupancy. Occupancy can be divided into;
 - Bed Occupancy - The gross occupancy rate of bed places is calculated by dividing the hotel overnight stays by the product of bed places on offer and the number of days in the corresponding month for the same group of establishments, then multiplying the quotient by 100 to express as a percentage.
 - Room Occupancy Rate - For Hotels and similar establishments the net rate of room occupancy is a measure of capacity utilization. It is calculated by dividing the monthly or yearly sum of occupied rooms by the number of rooms available for use, then multiplying the quotient by 100 to express as a percentage.
- Tourism Expenditure - the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor for and during his or her trip and stay at a destination. This can be broken down into;
 - international and domestic tourism expenditure
 - Expenditure on Same-day visits
 - the products to which the expenditure relates to (e.g accommodation, meals and drinks, shopping, entertainment etc...)
- Average Daily Rate (ADR) - Room revenue divided by rooms sold, displayed as the average rental rate for a single room.
- Percent Change - Amount of growth - up, flat, or down - this period versus same period last year (month or year-to-date). Calculated as $((TY - LY) / LY) * 100$.
- Revenue (Room Revenue) - Total room revenue generated from the sale or rental of rooms.
- RevPAR (Revenue Per Available Room) - Room revenue divided by rooms available.

Regional Groupings

Caribbean:

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

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

Commonwealth Countries - OECS + Other Commonwealth

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

French Caribbean - Guadeloupe, Martinique

US Territories - Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands

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

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

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