



Caribbean Tourism Review

Industry Update – 2nd QTR 2014

1. Global Performance

The demand for international travel remained strong during the first four months of 2014. It was estimated by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) that international tourist arrivals worldwide grew by 4.7% (14 million) totaling 317 million. All regions contributed to this growth and in fact most regions recorded growth in excess of 4% when compared to the corresponding period of last year. The fastest growing region Asia and the Pacific was joined by the Americas to record the highest growth rates of 6% for the period. Both Europe and Africa recorded growth of 5% to follow the leaders. Arrivals to the Caribbean¹ (4.3%) grew slightly below the global average, while outperforming the troubled Middle East (-3.8%) for which data is still limited. (See table 1.1 below for more details.)

In its June World Tourism Barometer², UNWTO said that the outlook for the May-August peak period³ was positive and the expectation was for more than 460 million or 3.7 million tourists per day to travel internationally. Thus, growth this year should be marginally below that of 2013 and should range between 4.0% and 4.5%.

Table 1.1: Performance of International Tourist Arrivals by Region

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 Jan-Apr
	Change				
World	6.5%	4.9%	4.0%	5.1%	4.7%
Europe	3.1%	6.4%	3.6%	5.6%	4.7%
Asia and the Pacific	13.2%	6.6%	6.9%	6.5%	6.0%
Americas	6.5%	3.6%	4.3%	3.4%	5.8%
Caribbean	1.6%	2.7%	4.9%	1.8%	4.3%
Africa	9.3%	-0.3%	6.5%	5.4%	5.1%
Middle East	11.5%	-5.9%	-6.6%	-0.6%	-3.8%

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. Bartholomew/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 <http://media.unwto.org/press-release/2014-07-21/international-tourism-strong-peak-season-anticipated>

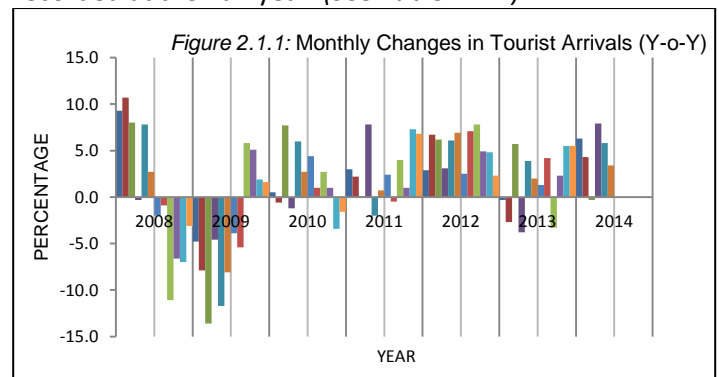
³ The four-month period account for 41% of annual arrivals. (UNWTO)

2. Caribbean Performance

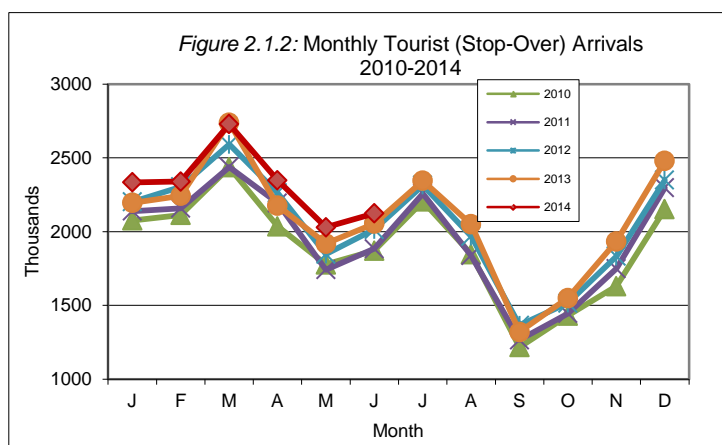
2.1. Tourist (Stop-Over) Arrivals

Demand for Caribbean vacations remained high in the second quarter of 2014 with each month outperforming the corresponding month of 2013. Growth in April (7.9%) was strongest owing largely to the celebration of Easter during that month. For the remaining of the second quarter, arrivals increased at progressively slower rates; May grew by 5.8% while June rose by 3.4%.

When viewed by seasons⁴, the performance during the winter season was solid with arrivals growing by 4.3%. Nevertheless, this performance was improved upon during the first two months of the summer season rising by an estimated 4.5%. Therefore, preliminary data for the first 6 months of 2014 showed that arrivals to the Caribbean remained buoyant, registering a 4.3% increase when compared to the same period last year. (See Figure 2.1.1 & 2.1.2). CTO estimates that on average there were some 77 thousand visitor arrivals daily or 13.9 million visits during the first 6 months in the region, approximately 600 thousand more than a year ago. This performance also represented the fifth successive year in which growth was recorded at the half year. (See Table 2.1.1)



⁴ January-April and May-December are used to approximate the Winter and Summer seasons



26 of the 32 Caribbean destinations have to date submitted data on tourist arrivals for at least 3 months of the year, while 18 reported up to June. Of those reporting 77% (20) of destinations reported an increase in tourist arrivals, ranging from 1.0% to 30.6% while the remaining six countries experienced no growth or contraction in tourist arrival levels. Apart from Montserrat, four (4) other destinations namely Turks & Caicos Islands (25.3%), Grenada (18.6%), Haiti (14.9%) and Belize (11.8%) recorded double-digit increases, while an additional 10 destinations grew faster than the average in the period for the Caribbean region. (See Appendix for more details). The motivations⁵ for such increases include an expansion in the number of rooms, continued marketing and promotion efforts by NTOs, improvements in both air and sea access and recovery in the economic circumstances in the markets.

Although the performance varied by destination, growth was fairly strong in most sub-regions during the six month period. The OECS and Other Caribbean Countries excluding CARICOM were the fastest growing sub regions at 6.1% and 4.7% respectively. While slowest was the CARICOM which reflect slower growth rates among the larger English-speaking destinations. (Refer to Table 2.1.1 and Figure 2.1.3).

⁵ <http://www.travelpulse.com/news/destinations/turks-caicos-tourist-arrivals-setting-record-pace.html>
http://www.visitmontserrat.com/News/p2_articleid/288
<http://www.spicevibes.com/index.php/news/local-news/750-tourism-minister-congratulates-grenada-for-reporting-highest-in-tourist-arrival-increase-in-the-caribbean-for-the-1st-half-of-2014>

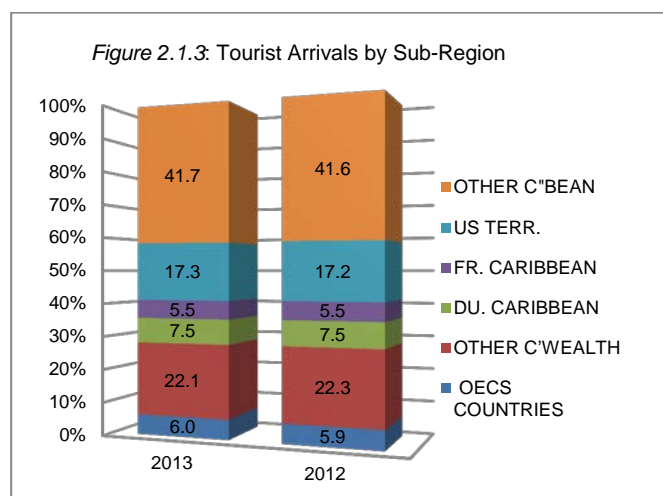


Table 2.1.1: Tourist Arrivals to the Caribbean by Sub-region (000s)

SUB-REGION	2014 ^e	2013 ^e	% CH
COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN	3,900.5	3,759.4	3.8
OECS COUNTRIES	830.7	783.1	6.1
OTHER C'WLTH COUNTRIES	3,069.8	2,976.3	3.1
DUTCH CARIBBEAN	1,040.2	1,002.6	3.8
FRENCH CARIBBEAN	764.6	732.8	4.3
US TERRITORIES	2,399.0	2,294.0	4.6
OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES	5,798.2	5,536.6	4.7
TOTAL CARIBBEAN	13,902.6	13,324.0	4.3
of which CARICOM	3,637.3	3,548.9	2.5

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

With economic activity on the upswing in the United States, the Caribbean's primary source market, the number of tourists from this market has been rising⁶. Arrivals grew at a faster rate (4.8%) in the second quarter than during the first quarter (3.1%). At the end of the six month period an estimated 6.9 million stay-over arrivals or 38 thousand visitor arrivals per day arrived in the region from US. This was 3.9% more than 6.6 million who came during the same period a year earlier. The overall performance was a result of increases being recorded in most of the destinations⁷ with highest dependency⁸ on this market. This group includes Puerto Rico, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Aruba, Belize and St. Maarten. Strong support was given by an additional 7 destinations in particular Dominican Republic, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Antigua & Barbuda all of which registered double-digit growth. No growth was recorded in

⁶ <http://travel.trade.gov/view/m-2014-O-001/index.html>

⁷ Only 21 of 26 destinations submitted detailed market data.

⁸ Destinations for which the US market accounts for 50% or more of total annual arrivals

6 destinations some of which had a reduction in airlift from the market.

Table 2.1.2: Tourist Arrivals to the Caribbean by Main Market

	('000)					
MARKETS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	%CH
Total Arrivals	12,308.2	12,554.8	13,219.6	13,324.0	13,902.6	4.3
United States	6,165.5	6,189.0	6,472.1	6,612.8	6,871.3	3.9
Canada	1,681.3	1,835.2	1,970.3	1,915.1	1,996.7	4.3
Europe	2,465.8	2,509.2	2,537.0	2,430.5	2,576.2	6.0
Other	1,995.6	2,021.5	2,240.2	2,365.6	2,458.4	3.9

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

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

Stop-over arrivals from Canada increased by 4.3% during the first half of 2014 as compared to a 2.8% decline for the same period of 2013. Like the US, growth was higher in the second quarter (4.9%) than that in the first quarter (4.0%) but the number of tourists arriving in the first quarter was twice the number of the second (669 thousand). Arrivals from Canada in the six months rose in all, but 6 destinations to total 2.0 million. The largest increases were recorded in what could be considered as small volume destinations for this market. This group predominantly comprised of the OECS countries, while the more traditional larger destinations registered modest growth during the period. Both Cuba and Jamaica recorded increases of about 4% while the Dominican Republic grew by just under 1%. (Refer to Table 2.1.2).

Tourist traffic from Europe rose by 6.0% in 2014 when compared to 2013 but the numbers were still -6.0% below the pre-recession highs (i.e. pre-2008). The European market was the leading market in terms of growth in seven (7) destinations; among these were Cayman Islands, Belize, Grenada and Dominica. Additionally, eleven (11) other destinations received a higher number of visitors from this market. Some reasons touted for this turnaround included greater confidence in the economies of continental Europe coupled with increased activities within the marketplace by CTO and individual destinations to grow their business. The region was therefore able to attract higher numbers of visitors from Germany, Sweden and Italy. (See Appendix for more details). Additionally, there is renewed life injected in the United Kingdom market following the announcement of the re-banding of Air Passenger Duty structure, resulting in lower taxes on tourists travelling to the Caribbean. The foundation (over 5% increase) which the first quarter provided was reinforced in the second quarter with an estimated gain of 3.5%, thus at the mid-year, arrivals rose by 4.9% from this market which is a key source of tourists for many of the destinations in CARICOM. For this bloc, arrivals grew by 8.7% with credible performance coming

from Grenada (16.0%), Jamaica (12.2%), Antigua & Barbuda (9.9%), Barbados (8.9%) and Saint Lucia (5.0%). (Refer to Table 2.1.3 and the Appendix).

Table 2.1.3: United Kingdom Arrivals by Sub-Region ('000)

REGION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% CH
Commonwealth Countries	314.2	327.0	304.2	301.2	325.8	8.2
OECS Countries	97.2	102.5	103.3	100.4	107.3	6.9
Other Commonwealth	217.1	224.5	200.9	200.8	218.5	8.9
Other Caribbean	205.6	201.8	161.2	161.9	159.9	-1.2
Total Caribbean	519.8	528.7	465.4	463.1	485.7	4.9
of which CARICOM	296.2	309.2	287.4	283.1	307.7	8.7

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

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

Fewer visitor arrivals from the Caribbean market were recorded during the period, as it continues to underperform all other major source markets. Revised data for the first quarter showed that the Caribbean arrivals to the larger Commonwealth Countries did not perform as expected, posting a decline of 6.2 percent. There was modest recovery in the second quarter which partially reduced the deficit recorded in the first quarter, so that at mid-year there was no real growth in intra-regional arrivals. The Caribbean arrivals to the OECS and Other Commonwealth Countries fell by 3.6 and 4.8% respectively. Growth was only realized in Other Caribbean countries which primarily consist of the non-English speaking destinations. (Refer to Table 2.1.4)

Table 2.1.4: Intra-Caribbean Arrivals by Sub-Region ('000)

REGION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% CH
Commonwealth Countries	230.9	228.1	233.1	228.4	220.1	-3.6
OECS Countries	105.5	95.5	94.3	91.7	87.4	-4.8
Other Commonwealth	125.4	132.6	138.9	136.7	132.7	-2.9
Other Caribbean	121.7	130.9	146.0	152.1	159.6	4.9
Total Caribbean	352.5	359.0	379.2	380.5	379.7	-0.2
of which CARICOM	244.9	244.3	253.5	253.9	242.4	-4.5

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

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

2.2. Caribbean Performance - Cruise Activity

Cruise activity in some twenty-two destinations has been reported thus far in 2014. In the first quarter, cruise passenger arrivals rose by 3.9%, followed by phenomenal growth of 15.9% in the second quarter, with each month recording an increase fluctuating from 13.9% in Apr to 17.9% in May to 17.1% in June. At the end of the period

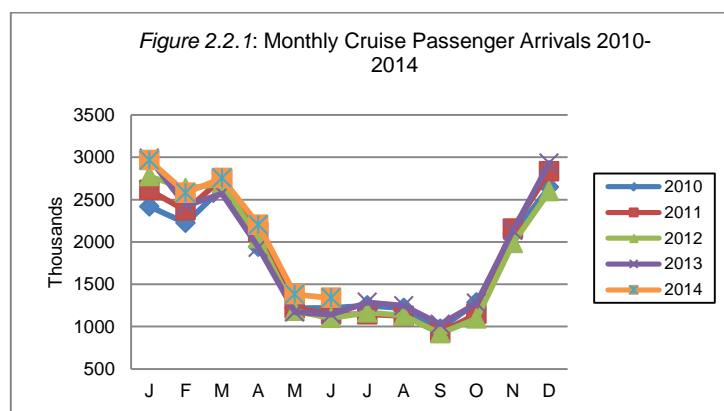
there was an estimated 1.0 million more cruise arrivals at Caribbean cruise terminals and ports to bring the total for year-to-date to an estimated 13.1 million or 72 thousand cruise arrivals per day. Best performances were reported in Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cozumel (Mexico), Martinique and Turks & Caicos Islands. These figures indicate that the capacity within the region has increased even if only during the short term. (Refer to Table 2.2.1 and Figure 2.2.1).

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	%CH
Cruise Pax	11,658.6	12,208.4	12,421.4	12,236.6	13,219.3	8.0

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

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.



3. Accommodation performance⁹

The trend in the three main indicators showed no real variation from the first quarter to the second quarter. Both Average Room Rate and Revenue per Available Room (RevPar) climbed above the levels attained in 2013 while Room Occupancy Rate was stagnant having recorded a decline in April (-2.0%) which was offset by positive results in May (2.1%) and June (0.6%).

For the six month period, RevPar rose by 7.9% moving from US\$143.86 to US\$155.26, while the average room rate ended the period at US\$213.46 - an increase of 8.7% over the corresponding period of 2013. The Room Occupancy Rate improved slightly to 72.5%. It should be noted that

⁹ The coverage of accommodation sector by STR although not exhaustive has been increasing over the years and is very indicative of the performance in the hotel sector. The data in these reports now represents at least 26% of the total room stock in 10% of total accommodation establishments. These numbers vary by destination and in some instances reach upwards of 75%, while some smaller destinations do not participate in the survey.

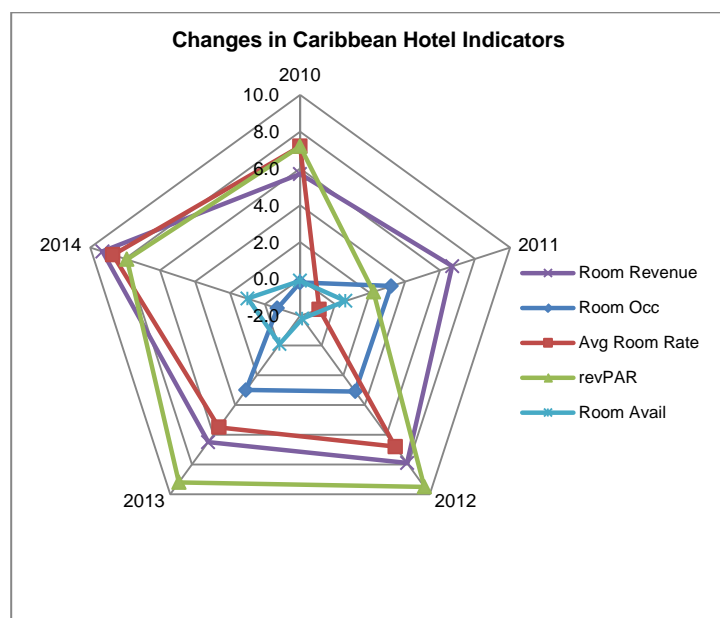
more rooms were reported to be available for use this year and consequently more rooms were sold. All these positive outcomes led to an increase in the Room Revenue (9.3%). (refer to Table 3.1).

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

	2010	2011	2012	2103	2014	%CH
Percent Room Occupancy (%)	66.3	68.3	70.4	72.5	72.0	-0.7
Average Room Rate (US\$)	175.97	174.39	186.25	196.42	213.46	8.7
Revenue per Available Room (US\$)	117.66	120.24	131.70	143.86	155.26	7.9
% change Room Revenue	5.7	6.7	7.9	6.5	9.3	
%change Room Available	-0.1	0.6	-1.8	-0.1	1.0	

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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4. Air Capacity

According to IATA, a key global air travel market indicator, revenue passenger-kilometres¹⁰ rose by 5.9% in the first six months with the international segment improving by 6.4% reflecting growing tourist demand for international travel.

¹⁰ Refer to the Glossary of Indicators in the Appendix

By region, the Middle East recorded the strongest growth at 13.9% followed by the Asia/Pacific, Latin America and Europe all of which grew by close to 6.0%. North America grew by 3.4%.

5. Outlook and Conclusion

The performance during the first half of the year indicates that Caribbean vacations are still in high demand by international travelers and as the stability returns to the marketplaces and consumer confidence grows more people will be willing to travel. Those destinations which are positioned with the appropriate promotion, air access and accommodation capacity should expect to derive the greatest benefits. The UNWTO expects that the summer season will generate significant business. The Caribbean is therefore poised for growth in excess of 5% this year barring any unforeseen incidents.

At a time when the cruise lines are indicating that the new mega-ships which will soon be received or built are to be positioned in competing waters, cruise activity in region picked up in a significant way. This shows that the Caribbean is ever present in the minds of the cruise passengers and they will travel to the region as long as the capacity is present.

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.

The CTO's New York office is located at 80 Broad St., Suite 3302, New York, NY 10004, USA: Tel: (212) 635-9530; Fax: (212) 635-9511; E-mail: CTOny@caribtourism.com;

The CTO's London office is located at The Quadrant, Richmond, Surrey TW9 1BP, England. Tel: 011 44 208 948 0057; Fax: 011 44 208 948 0067; E-mail: CTOlondon@caribtourism.com;

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

Get the latest CTO updates on Twitter at <http://www.twitter.com/ctotourism>.

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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-Jun	40,426	2.6	-	-	-
Antigua & Barbuda *	Jan-Jun	138,317	6.9	Jan-Mar	270,262	-6.8
Aruba	Jan-Jun	489,871	5.3	Jan-Jun	372,218	-9.1
Bahamas ^P	Jan-Apr	492,418	2.5	Jan-Jun	2,496,377	2.5
Barbados ^P	Jan-Jun	264,417	0.0	Jan-Jun	326,403	-2.7
Belize ^P	Jan-Jun	185,996	11.8	Jan-Jun	527,037	36.9
Bermuda *	Jan-Jun	103,787	-2.4	Jan-Jun	146,916	8.6
British Virgin Islands	Jan-May	193,559	3.9	Jan-May	274,959	14.3
Cayman Islands	Jan-Jun	210,491	9.4	Jan-Jun	861,517	8.6
Cozumel (Mexico)	-	-	-	Jan-Jun	1,785,684	19.4
Cuba	Jan-Jun	1,659,650	3.9	-	-	-
Curacao	Jan-Jun	209,111	-3.8	Jan-Jun	344,139	-1.3
Dominica ^P	Jan-Jun	39,001	5.5	Jan-Jun	189,716	37.6
Dominican Republic *	Jan-Jun	2,669,625	8.5	Jan-Jun	273,732	12.3
Grenada ^P	Jan-Jun	65,330	18.6	Jan-Jun	149,073	11.9
Haiti	Jan-Mar	114,501	14.	Jan-Jun	368,942	6.3
Jamaica	Jan-Jun	1,074,336	1.4	Jan-Jun	742,397	4.6
Martinique	Jan-Jun	273,312	4.3	Jan-Jun	115,424	62.4
Montserrat	Jan-Jun	4,186	30.6	-	-	-
Puerto Rico **	Jan-Apr	630,140	4.8	Jan-May	605,596	1.8
Saint Lucia	Jan-Jun	176,017	6.0	Jan-Jun	364,	4.9
St. Kitts & Nevis [^]	Jan-Apr	39,313	-0.8	-	-	-
St. Maarten *	Jan-May	245,024	8.9	Jan-Mar	736,045	8.1
St. Vincent & the G'dines	Jan-May	30,275	-0.8	Jan-May	55,174	-5.5
Suriname	Jan-Mar	55,193	-4.8	-	-	-
Turks & Caicos Islands	Jan-Jun	199,347	25.3	Jan-Jun	477,590	39.9
U S Virgin Islands	Jan-Jun	412,263	1.0	Jan-Jun	1,111,206	-0.2

* 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 October 9, 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-Jun	27,565	1.2	2,407	11.1	4,378	12.4	6,076	-0.5	40,426	2.6
Antigua & Barbuda *	Jan-Jun	54,244	10.4	18,428	-4.7	49,577	9.1	16,068	3.9	138,317	6.9
Aruba	Jan-Jun	297,224	2.1	23,875	-4.9	36,942	3.2	131,830	16.4	489,871	5.3
Bahamas ^P	Jan-Apr	365,612	0.3	65,106	16.5	30,977	3.5	30,723	1.0	492,418	2.5
Barbados ^P	Jan-Jun	58,716	-7.2	36,982	-8.2	120,437	9.7	48,282	-5.3	264,417	0.0
Belize ^P	Jan-Jun	118,560	11.8	18,021	6.4	20,771	23.2	28,644	8.3	185,996	11.8
Bermuda	Jan-Mar	19,650	-1.7	6,268	-0.1	3,752	-4.5	1,279	15.4	30,949	-1.1
Cayman Islands	Jan-Jun	163,026	6.7	15,108	8.3	17,993	32.1	14,364	19.1	210,491	9.4
Cuba ¹	Jan-Jun	-	-	736,841	4.3	381,044	6.7	541,765	1.7	1,659,650	3.9
Curacao	Jan-Jun	27,037	-18.4	8,153	26.8	91,727	4.9	82,194	-7.5	209,111	-3.1
Dominica ^P	Jan-Jun	10,597	6.4	1,621	1.1	8,193	17.9	18,590	0.8	39,001	5.5
Dominican Republic *	Jan-Jun	931,220	12.1	462,582	0.8	614,029	7.6	661,794	10.1	2,669,625	8.5
Grenada ^P	Jan-Jun	16,443	20.5	7,578	36.8	16,610	18.5	24,699	12.8	65,330	18.6
Jamaica	Jan-Jun	656,562	-0.9	242,403	4.2	126,699	9.2	48,672	0.1	1,074,336	1.4
Montserrat	Jan-Jun	1,045	30.6	404	38.8	1,079	3.5	1,658	54.8	4,186	30.6
Puerto Rico **	Jan-Apr	576,912	5.4	11,458	1.4	14,295	0.5	27,475	-3.4	630,140	4.8
Saint Lucia	Jan-Jun	76,485	13.2	24,592	9.4	50,396	7.2	24,544	-15.5	176,017	6.0
St. Kitts & Nevis [^]	Jan-Apr	25,322	-6.7	4,220	29.6	3,949	7.5	5,822	4.6	39,313	-0.8
St. Maarten	Jan-May	134,250	10.6	30,928	20.6	49,664	1.8	30,182	3.5	245,024	8.9
St. Vincent & the G'dines	Jan-May	8,460	-2.1	3,074	-5.1	9,874	-0.1	8,867	1.3	30,275	-0.8
Suriname	Jan-Mar	1,688	-1.1	521	1.8	24,617	2.3	28,367	-10.6	55,193	-4.3

* 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 October 9, 2014

Table A3: Tourist Arrivals Into The Caribbean From Major European Markets – 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-Jun	4,378	12.4	1,372	-4.4	.	.	642	187.9	533	5.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,831	5.7
Antigua & Barbuda*	Jan-Jun	49,577	9.1	38,906	9.9	1,347	57.0	1,605	16.3	3,402	-3.5	173	-4.4	463	25.5	367	18.8	3,314	-2.7
Aruba	Jan-Jun	36,942	3.2	3,913	6.3	.	.	1,908	1.4	2,002	52.7	18,275	-1.3	3,418	-14.0	722	11.2	6,704	11.5
Barbados ^P	Jan-Jun	120,437	9.7	95,582	8.9	.	.	6,238	14.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18,617	12.6
Belize ^P	Jan-Jun	20,771	23.2	5,882	24.5	2,365	47.0	2,708	26.1	1,100	38.5	1,281	8.1	939	33.8	664	2.9	5,832	15.4
Bermuda	Jan-Mar	3,752	-4.5	3,140	-3.7	79	25.4	154	-33.6	45	-8.2	.	.	71	97.2	.	.	263	-8.4
Cayman Islands	Jan-Jun	17,993	32.1	7,790	4.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,203	66.2
Cuba	Jan-Jun	381,044	6.7	63,741	-15.3	58,330	6.1	71,199	13.6	59,033	17.8	15,930	-0.3	7,579	132.5	34,098	3.5	71,134	14.7
Curacao	Jan-Jun	91,727	4.9	1,275	8.0	885	-33.8	9,074	9.2	410	-35.3	69,417	4.0	1,099	42.9	542	-16.4	9,025	15.7
Dom Republic *	Jan-Jun	614,029	7.6	56,020	19.6	131,164	-5.0	118,776	14.0	44,429	1.6	15,379	-4.8	9,316	31.6	61,862	4.2	177,083	14.0
Dominica ^P	Jan-Jun	8,193	17.9	2,216	0.0	3,106	33.6	957	4.1	107	30.5	189	87.1	254	52.1	71	44.9	1,293	18.4
Grenada ^P	Jan-Jun	16,610	18.5	12,477	16.0	515	-37.8	829	97.9	289	136.9	.	.	335	285.1	.	.	2,165	20.1
Jamaica	Jan-Jun	126,699	9.2	79,351	12.2	7,808	-15.6	10,944	10.7	4,668	15.5	3,088	10.2	4,457	316.5	1,045	2.9	15,338	-10.8
Montserrat	Jan-Jun	1,079	3.5	901	10.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178	-20.9
Puerto Rico **	Jan-Apr	14,295	0.5	1,898	-1.2	1,192	20.3	2,036	-11.9	927	2.3	411	16.4	442	-29.5	1,647	19.3	5,742	0.3
Saint Lucia	Jan-Jun	50,396	7.2	38,949	5.0	3,473	6.7	2,245	25.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,729	17.6
St Kitts And Nevis [^]	Jan-Apr	3,949	7.5	3,080	2.4	115	13.9	132	29.4	81	92.9	63	96.9	62	26.5	29	-31.0	387	29.4
St Vincent & G'dines	Jan-May	9,874	-0.1	7,324	1.0	453	-12.9	373	-10.3	329	-14.1	52	15.6	222	-5.9	66	20.0	1,055	7.2
Suriname	Jan-Mar	24,617	2.3	299	39.1	1,850	39.2	184	-17.5	233	99.1	20,908	-0.5	37	-14.0	56	55.6	1,050	-4.0

* 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 October 9, 2014

Glossary of Tourism Indicators

- Tourists - visitors staying at least 24 hours in the country visited but less than a year
- 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.
- Revenue passenger kilometres (RPK) is a measure of the volume of passengers carried by an airline. A revenue passenger-kilometre is flown when a revenue passenger is carried one kilometre.

Regional Groupings

Caribbean:

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

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

Commonwealth Countries - OECS + Other Commonwealth

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

French Caribbean - Guadeloupe, Martinique

US Territories - Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands

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

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

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