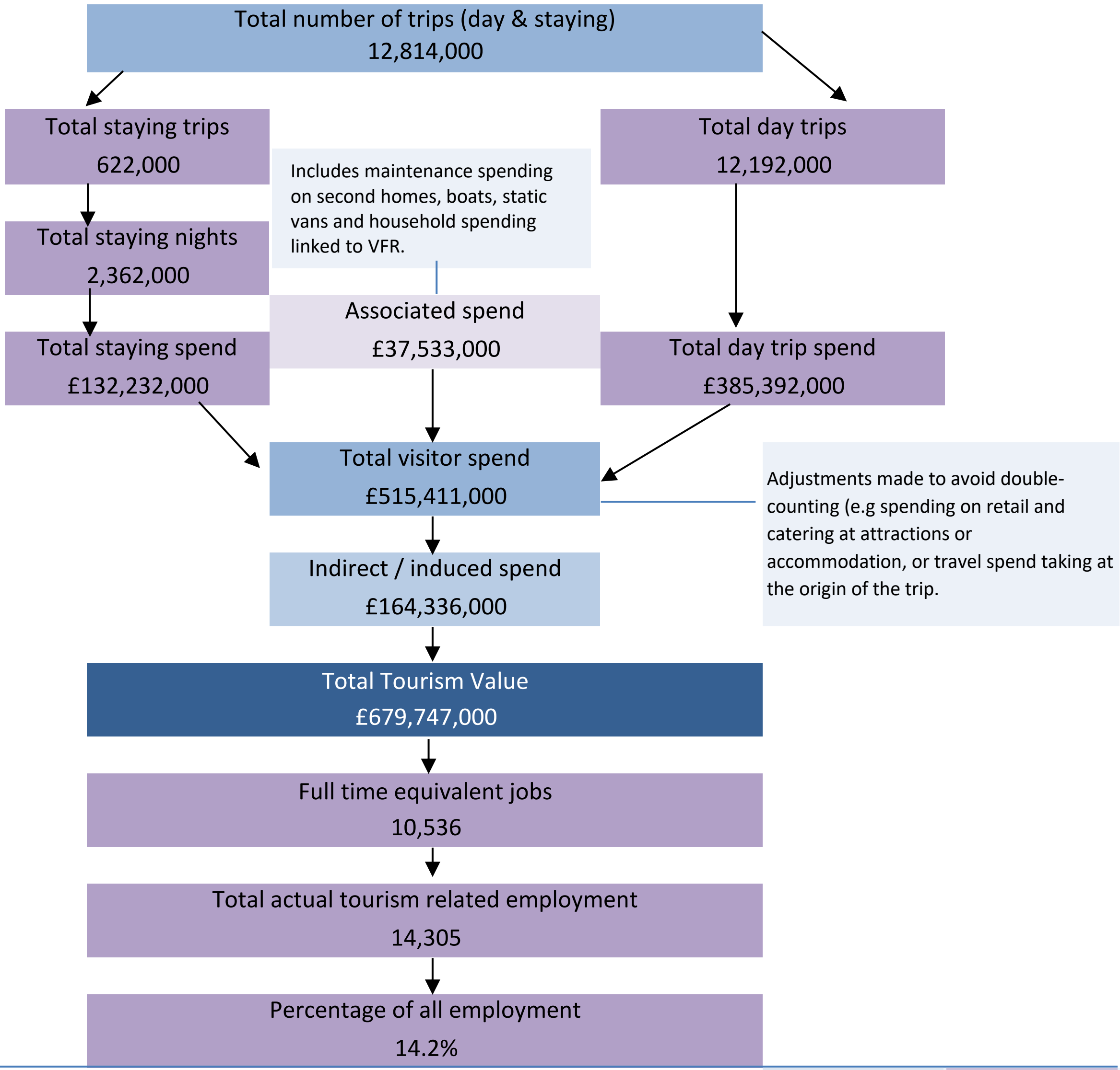
Economic Impact of Tourism
East Suffolk - 2022

Contents | **Page**

Economic Impact of Tourism – Headline Figures East Suffolk - 2022

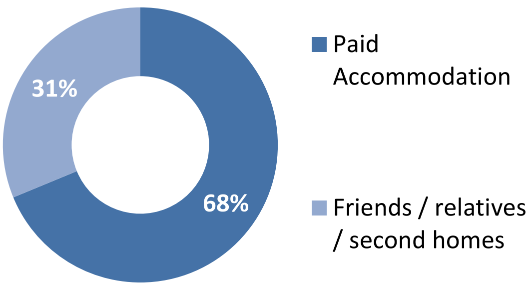


Economic Impact of Tourism – Year on year comparisons

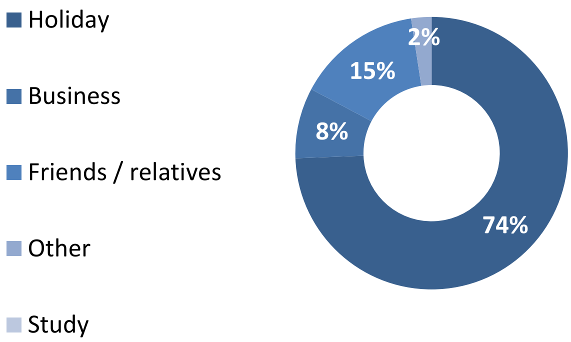
Day Trips	2022	2021	2019	Year-on-year comparison 2022 v 2021	Pre-pandemic levels 2022 v 2019
Day trips Volume	12,192,000	7,856,000	11,777,000	55%	4%
Day trips Value	£385,392,000	£239,383,000	£371,087,000	61%	4%
Overnight trips					
Number of overnight trips	622,000	478,000	701,000	30%	-11%
Number of nights	2,362,000	1,805,000	2,722,000	31%	-13%
Overnight trip value	£132,232,000	£100,477,000	£151,195,000	32%	-13%
Total Value	**£679,747,000**	**£465,548,000**	**£695,187,000**	**46%**	**-2%**
Actual Jobs	**14,305**	**11,473**	**14,660**	**25%**	**-2%**

	2022	2021	2019	2022 v 2021	2022 v 2019
Average length stay (nights x trip)	3.80	3.78	3.88	0.6%	-2.2%
Spend x overnight trip	£212.59	£210.20	£215.68	1.1%	-1.4%
Spend x night	£55.98	£55.67	£55.55	0.6%	0.8%
Spend x day trip	£31.61	£30.47	£31.51	3.7%	0.3%

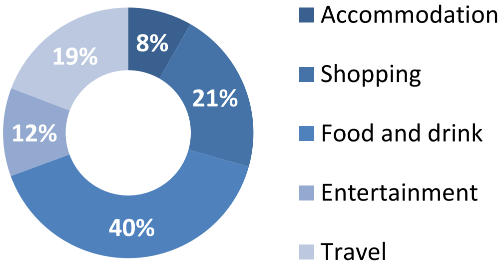
Type of Accommodation



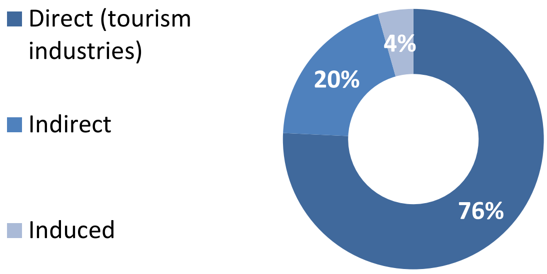
Trips by Purpose



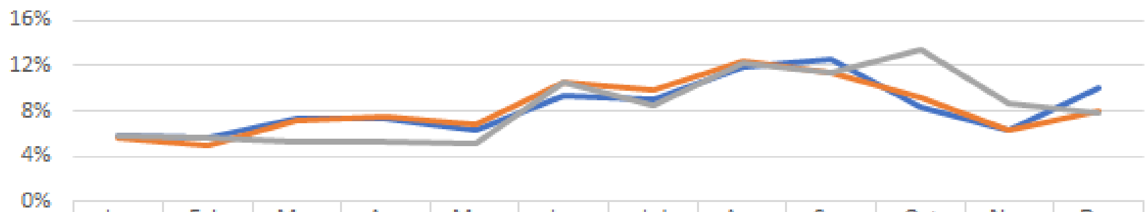
Breakdown of expenditure



Type of employment



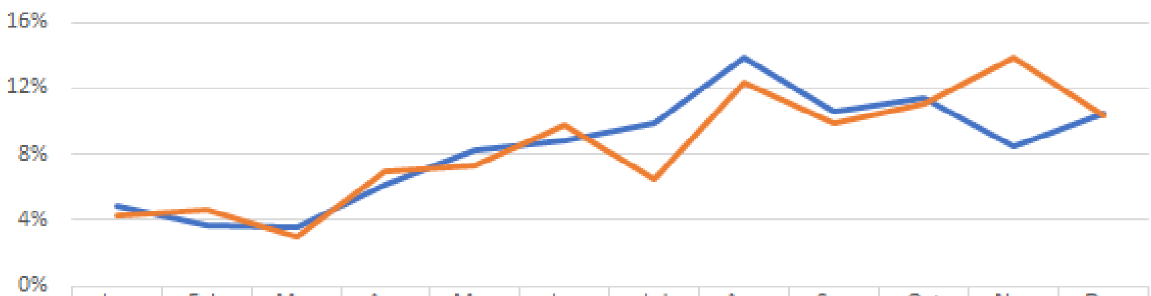
Domestic Overnight Trips - East of England



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Trips	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	9%	9%	12%	12%	8%	6%	10%
Nights	6%	5%	7%	7%	7%	11%	10%	12%	11%	9%	6%	8%
Spend	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	11%	8%	12%	11%	13%	9%	8%

Trips Nights Spend

Tourism Day Trips - East of England



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Trips	5%	4%	4%	6%	8%	9%	10%	14%	11%	11%	9%	10%
Value	4%	5%	3%	7%	7%	10%	6%	12%	10%	11%	14%	10%

Trips Value

Introduction

This report examines the volume and value of tourism and the impact of visitor expenditure on the local economy in 2022 and provides comparative data against the previously published data for 2021 as well as providing headline comparisons against 2019 in order to monitor the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

In its basic form, the model distributes regional activity as measured in national surveys to local areas using 'drivers' such as the accommodation stock and occupancy which influence the distribution of tourism activity at local level. Whenever possible, results have been enhanced by building in additional local-level data gathered by the districts.

Results for 2022

After two years where we had very limited access to data, the 2022 results are based on the key national tourism surveys, which have recently been fully operational and upgraded.

Overall, the balance of domestic versus overseas travel is becoming closer to pre-pandemic levels, but financial pressures mean that domestic trips were preferred, so an element of staycation preference still remains. Inbound visits to the UK continued to recover to pre-pandemic levels. Overall, the 2022 results show significant improvements compared to 2021, and close to level of spending not seen since 2019.

Domestic tourism

GB Day Visits Survey (Day visits)

Overall in 2022, there were 945 million Tourism Day Visits in England with Q3 and Q4 seeing the highest volume of visits. Throughout all 12 months of 2022, visitors spent £38.7 billion. The last two quarters on 2022 accounted for the highest spent.

In the latter 9 months of 2021, British residents took a total of 545 million Tourism Day Visits within England and spent £21.19 bn on these trips. In 2022, as COVID-19 restrictions came to a halt in all nations, domestic day trips picked up 41% to reach 772 million Tourism Day Visits from April to December 2022 whilst spend was up 46% to £31.2 billion. The average spent on Tourism Day Visits to England in the last 9 months of 2021 was £39, increasing by 4% in 2022 to £40.

East of England registered 110 million tourism day trips made by British residents between January to December 2022. These trips accounted for a total of £3.42 billion in spend.

The East of England as a destination shows an increase in both volume and value in the latter 9 months of 2022 vs 2021. The volume of trips increased by 60% and the total spend by 60%.

GB Tourism Survey (Overnight visits)

England registered 107 million overnight trips made by British residents between January to December 2022. These trips accounted for a total of 316 million nights and contributed a total of £27.6 billion in spend.

In 2022, overnight trips in England had an average length of 3.0 nights with an average spend per trip £258 and average spend per night £87.

England as a destination shows an increase in both volume and value in the latter 9 months of 2022 vs 2021. The volume of trips increased by 16% and the total spend by 36%.

The East of England registered 10.4 million overnight trips made by British residents between January to December 2022. These trips accounted for a total of 31.4 million nights and contributed a total of £2.32 billion in spend.

The East of England as a destination shows an increase in both volume and value in the latter 9 months of 2022 vs 2021. The volume of trips increased by 21% and the total spend by 50%.

Overseas tourism

Visits to England

Inbound visits to England continued to recover to pre-pandemic levels (i.e. 2019), following two years of extremely low visits due to the impact of COVID-19. England hosted a little over 29.3 million international visits in 2022, 24% fewer than in 2019. Visitors spent £22.6 billion in the region in 2022, 9% below the record spend set in 2019.

East of England

The East of England hosted a little over 2 million international visits in 2022, 10% fewer than in 2019. Visitors spent a touch over £1 billion in the region, on par with 2019 results (just 1% below).

Comparability

The domestic tourism statistics are based on a new combined online survey that replaces the separate Great Britain Tourism Survey and Great Britain Day Visits Survey that ran until 2019.

From 2021 definition and survey methodology changes have been introduced meaning that results published for April 2021 onwards are not directly comparable with data published for 2019 and previous years. In order to gain as complete a picture of domestic tourism as possible, we have used data from a number of different information sources including:

Visits to Visitor attractions

An audit of English visitor attractions, recording visitor numbers since 2000.

England - Admissions volume	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of visits (million)	257.52	90.13	117.17	166.52
% difference from 2019 visit volume		-65%	-55%	-35%
East of England				
% difference from 2019 visit volume		-40%	-23%	-8%

Accommodation Occupancy

Every month, the England Occupancy Survey (EOS) measures bedroom and bedspace occupancy across the serviced accommodation sector, including mostly hotels, with a very small proportion of serviced apartments and larger B&Bs/guesthouses.

Accommodation Occupancy - Room Occupancy - England		
Year	**Average annual room occupancy**	**Difference from 2019**
2019	77.70%	
2021	51.50%	-26.20%
2022	73.40%	-4.30%

Volume of Tourism

Staying Visitors - Accommodation Type

Trips by Accommodation

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	163,000	28%	10,000	20%	173,000	28%
Self catering	36,000	6%	5,000	10%	41,000	7%
Camping	52,000	9%	2,000	4%	54,000	9%
Static caravans	77,000	13%	0	0%	77,000	12%
Group/campus	1,000	0%	1,000	2%	2,000	0%
Paying guest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Second homes	25,000	4%	4,000	8%	29,000	5%
Boat moorings	24,000	4%	0	0%	24,000	4%
Other	50,000	9%	4,000	8%	54,000	9%
Friends & relatives	144,000	25%	25,000	50%	169,000	27%
Total 2022	**572,000**		**50,000**		**622,000**	
Comparison 2021	**451,000**		**27,000**		**478,000**	
Difference	**27%**		**85%**		**30%**	

Nights by Accommodation

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	329,000	16%	60,000	19%	389,000	16%
Self catering	236,000	12%	29,000	9%	265,000	11%
Camping	296,000	14%	13,000	4%	309,000	13%
Static caravans	267,000	13%	2,000	1%	269,000	11%
Group/campus	23,000	1%	3,000	1%	26,000	1%
Paying guest	0	0%	4,000	1%	4,000	0%
Second homes	153,000	7%	26,000	8%	179,000	8%
Boat moorings	86,000	4%	0	0%	86,000	4%
Other	125,000	6%	17,000	5%	142,000	6%
Friends & relatives	530,000	26%	164,000	52%	694,000	29%
Total 2022	**2,045,000**		**317,000**		**2,362,000**	
Comparison 2021	**1,636,000**		**169,000**		**1,805,000**	
Difference	**25%**		**88%**		**31%**	

Spend by Accommodation Type

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	£41,975,000	35%	£2,670,000	20%	£44,645,000	34%
Self catering	£12,247,000	10%	£1,757,000	13%	£14,004,000	11%
Camping	£9,081,000	8%	£314,000	2%	£9,395,000	7%
Static caravans	£17,688,000	15%	£64,000	0%	£17,752,000	13%
Group/campus	£104,000	0%	£434,000	3%	£538,000	0%
Paying guest	£0	0%	£180,000	1%	£180,000	0%
Second homes	£2,597,000	2%	£914,000	7%	£3,511,000	3%
Boat moorings	£3,641,000	3%	£0	0%	£3,641,000	3%
Other	£20,725,000	17%	£164,000	1%	£20,889,000	16%
Friends & relatives	£10,660,000	9%	£7,017,000	52%	£17,677,000	13%
Total 2022	**£118,718,000**		**£13,514,000**		**£132,232,000**	
Comparison 2021	**£93,083,000**		**£7,394,000**		**£100,477,000**	
Difference	**28%**		**83%**		**32%**	

Serviced accommodation includes hotels, guesthouses, inns, B&B and serviced farmhouse accommodation. Paying guest refers to overseas visitors staying in private houses, primarily language school students. Other trips includes nights spent in transit, in lorry cabs and other temporary accommodation.

Staying Visitors - Purpose of Trip

Trips by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	442,000	77%	20,000	40%	462,000	74%
Business	45,000	8%	7,000	14%	52,000	8%
Friends & relatives	71,000	12%	21,000	42%	92,000	15%
Other	13,000	2%	2,000	4%	15,000	2%
Study	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total 2022	**572,000**		**50,000**		**622,000**	
Comparison 2021	**451,000**		**27,000**		**478,000**	
Difference	**27%**		**85%**		**30%**	

Nights by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	1,753,000	86%	110,000	35%	1,863,000	79%
Business	81,000	4%	20,000	6%	101,000	4%
Friends & relatives	186,000	9%	163,000	51%	349,000	15%
Other	25,000	1%	20,000	6%	45,000	2%
Study	0	0%	4,000	1%	4,000	0%
Total 2022	**2,045,000**		**317,000**		**2,362,000**	
Comparison 2021	**1,636,000**		**169,000**		**1,805,000**	
Difference	**25%**		**88%**		**31%**	

Spend by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	£97,309,000	82%	£5,672,000	42%	£102,981,000	78%
Business	£10,933,000	9%	£1,262,000	9%	£12,195,000	9%
Friends & relatives	£9,202,000	8%	£5,567,000	41%	£14,769,000	11%
Other	£1,274,000	1%	£929,000	7%	£2,203,000	2%
Study	£0	0%	£84,000	1%	£84,000	0%
Total 2022	**£118,718,000**		**£13,514,000**		**£132,232,000**	
Comparison 2021	**£93,083,000**		**£7,394,000**		**£100,477,000**	
Difference	**28%**		**83%**		**32%**	

Day Visitors

Trips and Spend by Urban, Rural and Coastal Area

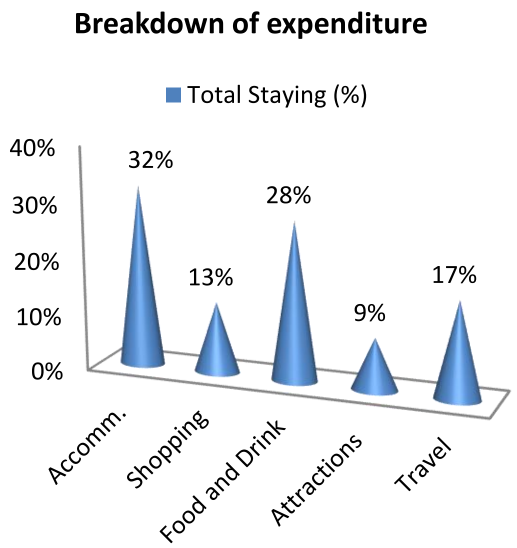
	Trips	Spend
Urban visits	4,230,000	£147,110,000
Countryside visits	3,244,000	£97,086,000
Coastal visits	4,718,000	£141,196,000
Total 2022	**12,192,000**	**£385,392,000**
Comparison 2021	**7,856,000**	**£239,383,000**
Difference	**55%**	**61%**

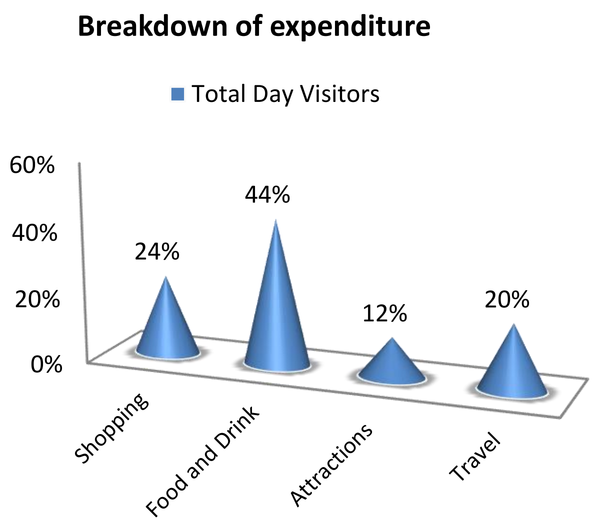
Value of Tourism

Expenditure Associated with Trips:

Direct Expenditure Associated with Trips

		Accomm.	Shopping	Food and Drink	Attractions	Travel	Total
UK Tourists		£39,244,000	£12,792,000	£34,395,000	£10,778,000	£21,509,000	£118,718,000
Overseas tourists		£3,603,000	£3,928,000	£3,158,000	£1,453,000	£1,372,000	£13,514,000
Total Staying		£42,847,000	£16,720,000	£37,553,000	£12,231,000	£22,881,000	£132,232,000
Total Staying (%)		32%	13%	28%	9%	17%	100%
Total Day Visitors		£0	£92,381,000	£169,733,000	£46,792,000	£76,487,000	£385,393,000
Total Day Visitors		0%	24%	44%	12%	20%	100%
Total	**2022**	**£42,847,000**	**£109,101,000**	**£207,286,000**	**£59,023,000**	**£99,368,000**	**£517,625,000**
%		**8%**	**21%**	**40%**	**11%**	**19%**	**100%**
Comparison	**2021**	**£31,288,000**	**£70,911,000**	**£134,444,000**	**£38,787,000**	**£64,430,000**	**£339,860,000**
Difference		**37%**	**54%**	**54%**	**52%**	**54%**	**52%**





Other expenditure associated with tourism activity

Other expenditure associated with tourism activity - Estimated spend				
Second homes	**Boats**	**Static vans**	**Friends & relatives**	**Total**
£9,881,000	£3,554,000	£6,058,000	£18,040,000	£37,533,000

Spend on second homes is assumed to be an average of £2,100 on rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings. Spend on boats assumed to be an average of £2,100 on berthing charges, servicing and maintenance and upgrading of equipment. Static van spend arises in the case of vans purchased by the owner and used as a second home. Expenditure is incurred in site fees, utility charges and other spending and is estimated at £2,100. Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them. A cost of £185 per visit has been assumed based on national research for social

Direct Turnover Derived From Trip Expenditure

Business turnover arises as a result of tourist spending, from the purchase of supplies and services locally by businesses in receipt of visitor spending and as a result of the spending of wages in businesses by employees whose jobs are directly or indirectly supported by tourism spending.

		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Accommodation		£43,598,000	£3,395,000	£46,993,000
Retail		£16,553,000	£91,457,000	£108,010,000
Catering		£36,426,000	£164,641,000	£201,067,000
Attractions		£12,774,000	£49,413,000	£62,187,000
Transport		£13,729,000	£45,892,000	£59,621,000
Non-trip spend		£37,533,000	£0	£37,533,000
Total Direct	**2022**	**£160,613,000**	**£354,798,000**	**£515,411,000**
Comparison	**2021**	**£129,255,000**	**£220,633,000**	**£349,888,000**
Difference		**24%**	**61%**	**47%**

Adjustments have been made to recognise that some spending on retail and food and drink will fall within attractions or accommodation establishments. It is assumed that 40% of travel spend will take place at the origin of the trip rather than at the destination.

Supplier and Income Induced Turnover

		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect spend		£40,568,000	£86,541,000	£127,109,000
Non trip spending		£7,507,000	£0	£7,507,000
Income induced		£18,673,000	£11,047,000	£29,720,000
Total	**2022**	**£66,748,000**	**£97,588,000**	**£164,336,000**
Comparison	**2021**	**£54,674,000**	**£60,986,000**	**£115,660,000**
Difference		**22%**	**60%**	**42%**

Income induced spending arises from expenditure by employees whose jobs are supported by tourism spend.

Total Local Business Turnover Supported by Tourism Activity – Value of Tourism

		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Direct		£160,613,000	£354,798,000	£515,411,000
Indirect		£66,748,000	£97,588,000	£164,336,000
Total Value	**2022**	**£227,361,000**	**£452,386,000**	**£679,747,000**
Comparison	**2021**	**£183,929,000**	**£281,619,000**	**£465,548,000**
Difference		**24%**	**61%**	**46%**

Employment

Employment

The model generates estimates of full time equivalent jobs based on visitor spending. The total number of 'actual' jobs will be higher when part time and seasonal working is taken into account. Conversion of full time equivalent jobs into actual jobs relies on information from business surveys in the sectors receiving

Direct employment

Full time equivalent (FTE)							
		Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Accommodation		773	30%	60	1%	833	11%
Retailing		151	6%	833	17%	984	13%
Catering		628	24%	2,839	58%	3,468	46%
Entertainment		227	9%	878	18%	1,105	15%
Transport		94	4%	314	6%	408	5%
Non-trip spend		695	27%	0	0%	695	9%
Total FTE	**2022**	**2,568**		**4,925**		**7,492**	
Comparison	**2021**	**2,440**		**3,824**		**6,264**	
Difference		**5%**		**29%**		**20%**	

Estimated actual jobs							
		Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Accommodation		1,144	32%	89	1%	1,233	11%
Retailing		226	6%	1,250	17%	1,476	14%
Catering		942	26%	4,259	59%	5,201	48%
Entertainment		320	9%	1,238	17%	1,558	14%
Transport		133	4%	443	6%	576	5%
Non-trip spend		792	22%	0	0%	792	7%
Total Actual	**2022**	**3,557**		**7,278**		**10,836**	
Comparison	**2021**	**3,379**		**5,652**		**9,031**	
Difference		**5%**		**29%**		**20%**	

Indirect & Induced Employment

Full time equivalent (FTE)				
		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect jobs		890	1,603	2,493
Induced jobs		346	205	550
Total FTE	**2022**	**1,236**	**1,807**	**3,043**
Comparison	**2021**	**1,012**	**1,129**	**2,142**
Difference		**22%**	**60%**	**42%**

Estimated actual jobs				
		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect jobs		1,015	1,827	2,842
Induced jobs		394	233	627
Total Actual	**2022**	**1,409**	**2,060**	**3,469**
Comparison	**2021**	**1,154**	**1,287**	**2,442**
Difference		**22%**	**60%**	**42%**

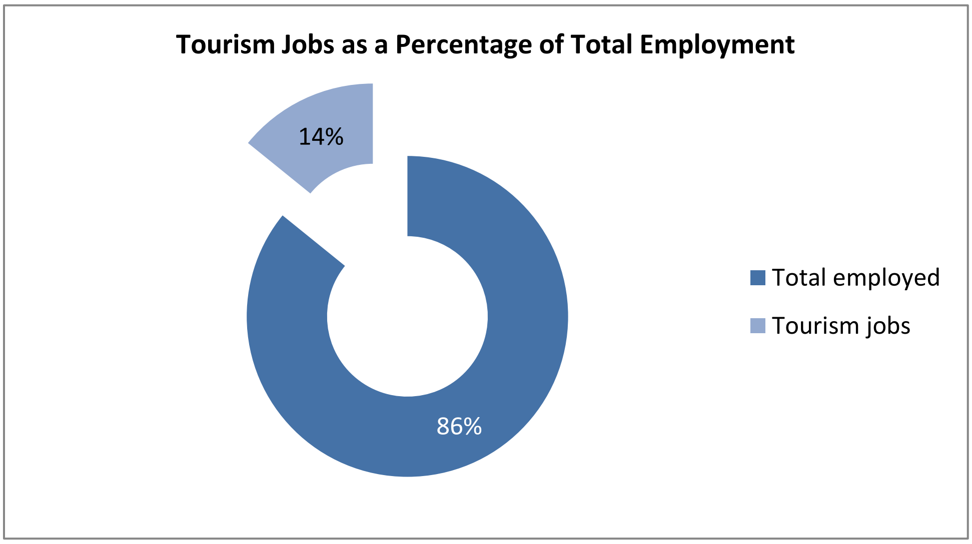
Total Jobs

> Actual jobs are estimated from surveys of relevant businesses at locations in England and take account of part time and seasonal working.

Full time equivalent (FTE)							
		Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct		2,568	68%	4,925	73%	7,492	71%
Indirect		890	23%	1,603	24%	2,493	24%
Induced		346	9%	205	3%	550	5%
Total FTE	**2022**	**3,804**		**6,732**		**10,536**	
Comparison	**2021**	**3,453**		**4,953**		**8,406**	
Difference		**10%**		**36%**		**25%**	
Estimated actual jobs							
		Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct		3,557	72%	7,278	78%	10,836	76%
Indirect		1,015	20%	1,827	20%	2,842	20%
Induced		394	8%	233	2%	627	4%
Total Actual	**2022**	**4,966**		**9,339**		**14,305**	
Comparison	**2021**	**4,533**		**6,940**		**11,473**	
Difference		**10%**		**35%**		**25%**	

Tourism Jobs as a Percentage of Total Employment

		Staying Visitor	Day visitors	Total
Total employed		101,000	101,000	101,000
Tourism jobs		4,966	9,339	14,305
Proportion all jobs		**5%**	**9%**	**14%**
Comparison	**2021**	**4,533**	**6,940**	**11,473**
Difference		**10%**	**35%**	**25%**



Appendix I - Introduction about Cambridge Model

This report examines the volume and value of tourism and the impact of that expenditure on the local economy. The figures were derived using the Cambridge Economic Impact Model and the research was undertaken by Destination Research.

The model utilises information from national tourism surveys and regionally based data held by Destination Research. It distributes regional activity as measured in those surveys to local areas using 'drivers' such as the accommodation stock and occupancy which influence the distribution of tourism activity at local level.

Limitations of the Model

It should be noted that the model cannot take into account any leakage of expenditure from tourists taking day trips out of the area in which they are staying. While it is assumed that these may broadly balance each other in many areas, in locations receiving significant numbers of day visitors from London, there is likely to be an underestimate in relation to the number of overseas day visitors staying in holiday accommodation in London.

Whilst it is important to be aware of these issues, we are confident that the estimates we have produced are as reliable as is practically possible within the constraints of the information available.

Rounding

All figures used in this report have been rounded. Therefore, in some tables there may be a slight discrepancy between totals and sub totals.

Data sources

The main national surveys used as data sources in stage one include:

- Great Britain Tourism Survey (GBTS) - information on tourism activity by GB residents;
- International Passenger Survey (IPS) information on overseas visitors to the United Kingdom;
- Day Visits in the annual Great Britain Day Visitor Survey using information on visits lasting more than 3 hours and taken on an irregular basis

These surveys provide information down to a regional level. In order to disaggregate data to a local level the following information sources are used:

- Records of known local accommodation stock;
- VisitEngland's surveys of Visits to Attractions, which provide data on the number of visitors to individual tourist attractions ;
- Latest estimates of resident population as based on the Census of Population;
- Selected data from ONS employment-related surveys;
- Selected data on the countryside and coast including, national designations and length of the coastline (where relevant).

Staying Visitors

The GBTS provides information on the total number of trips to the region and the relative proportions using different types of accommodation. By matching these figures to the supply of such accommodation, the regional average number of trips per bedspace or unit of accommodation can be derived. The IPS provides information on the total number of trips by overseas visitors to the region. The model uses three year rolling averages to reduce extreme highs and lows which are due to small sample sizes, rather than being a reflection on drastic changes in demand year-on-year.

Day Visitors

Information on day trips at the regional level is available from the Day Visits in Great Britain survey. The survey includes all leisure-related trips from home. It should be noted that a large proportion are local trips made by people resident in the locality. The model uses information from the survey to estimate the number of longer day trips (defined as those lasting at least 3 hours and involving travel of more than 20 miles) and irregular trips lasting more than 3 hours.

Impact of tourism expenditure

This section examines the impact of the tourism expenditure in terms of the direct, indirect and induced expenditure as well as an estimate of the actual jobs (both direct and indirect) supported by tourism expenditure in the district.

The GBTS, IPS and Day Visits to Great Britain survey data on the breakdown of visitor spending. The impact of this initial round of expenditure will be subsequently increased by multiplier effects. These arise from the purchase of supplies and services by the businesses in receipt of visitor expenditure (indirect impacts), and by the income induced-effects arising from the spending of wages by employees in the first round of business and in subsequent expenditure in supplier business (induced impacts).

The New Earnings Survey which provides information on wage levels by industry sector and region; An internal business database which includes data on the structure of business expenditure, local linkages and multiplier ratios drawn from a wide range of business and economic studies carried out by Geoff Broom Associates, PA Cambridge Economic Consultants and others. By applying the breakdown to the estimates of visitor spending, the model generates estimates of total direct spending.

Evidence from national studies suggests that some minor adjustments are required to match visitor spend to business turnover – for example, some expenditure on food and drink actually takes place in inns and hotels that fall in the accommodation sector and within attractions. More significantly, expenditure on travel costs associated with individual trips is equally likely to take place at the origin of the trip as the destination. Therefore the model assumes that only 40% of travel expenditure accrues to the destination area.

Number of full time job equivalents

Having identified the value of turnover generated by visitor spending, it is possible to estimate the employment associated with that spending. Wages for staff and drawings for the proprietors will absorb a proportion of that turnover. By applying these proportions to the overall additional turnover in each sector, the amount of money absorbed by employment costs can be calculated. The New Earnings Survey provides data from which the average costs by business sector, adjusted to take account of regional differences, can be calculated.

After allowing for additional costs such as National Insurance and pension costs, an average employment cost per full time equivalent job can be estimated. The number of such jobs in the local area can then be estimated by dividing the amount of business expenditure on wages and drawings by the average employment cost per job.

Number of Actual Jobs

The model generates estimates of full time equivalent jobs based on visitor spending. However, the total number of actual jobs will be higher when part time and seasonal working is taken into account. The full time equivalent jobs arising directly from visitor spending are converted into actual jobs using information from business surveys in the sectors receiving visitor spending (principally accommodation, food and drink, retail, attractions, transport). In general, the conversion factor between full time equivalent jobs and actual jobs varies around 1.5 in those sectors.

The indirect and induced jobs arise across a much wider range of employment sectors. Therefore, the average 1.16 for all sectors based on Census of Employment data has been used to convert full time equivalent jobs in this sector to actual jobs.

The employment estimates generated by the model include both self-employed and employed people supported by visitor expenditure. The model also includes an estimate of the additional jobs arising in the attractions sector, which are not related to visitor expenditure. However, the numbers do not include other tourism-related employment such as jobs in local authorities arising from their tourism functions, e.g. tourist information staff, additional public health, parks and gardens, public conveniences, maintenance sections and jobs arising from capital investment in tourism facilities.

Produced by:

Registered in England No. 9096970
VAT Registration No. GB 192 3576 85

45 Colchester Road
Manningtree
CO11 2BA

Sergi Jarques
Director
Tel: 01206 392528
info@destinationresearch.co.uk
www.destinationresearch.co.uk