



destination**research**  
delivering results : measuring what matters

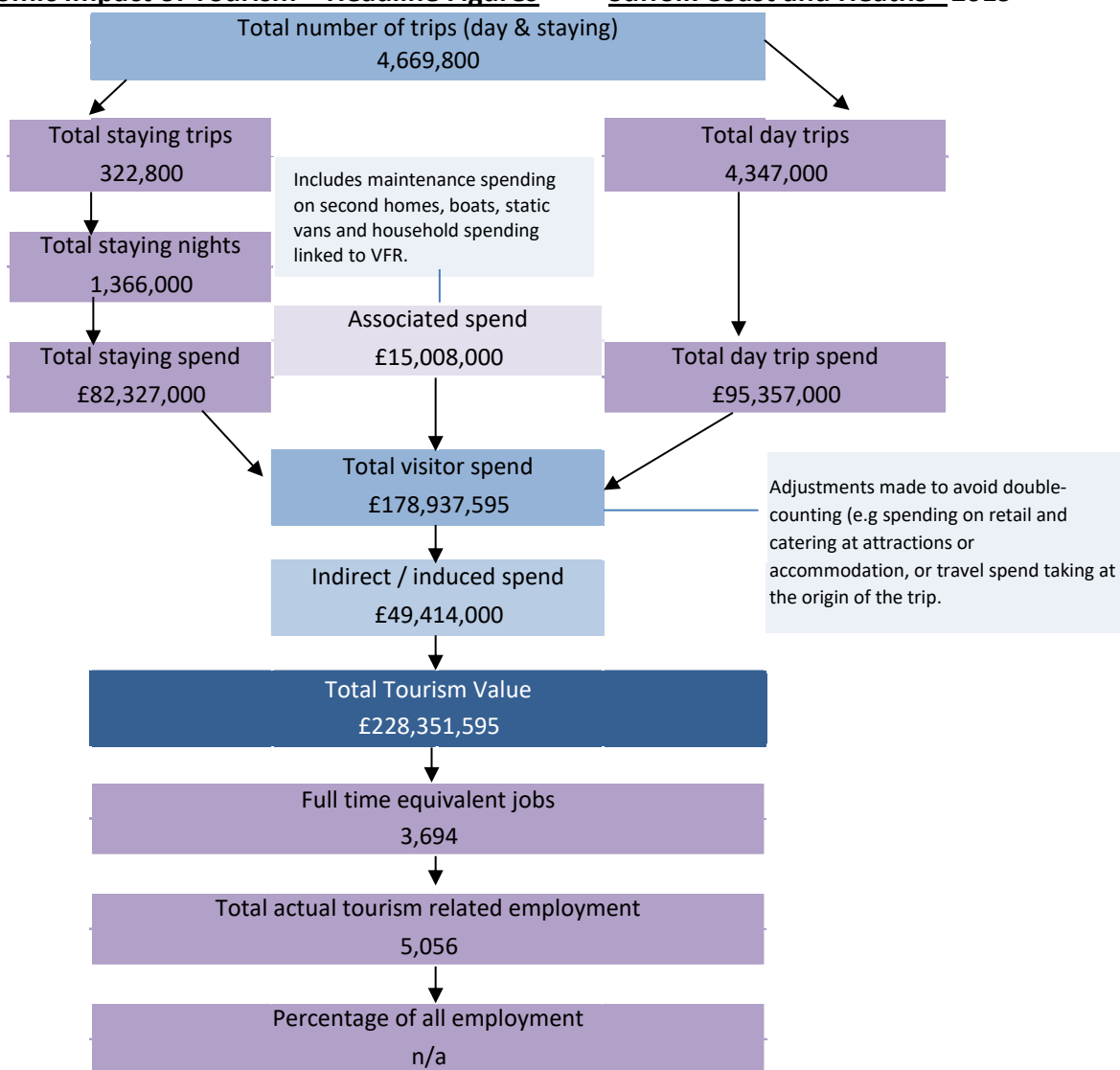


Economic Impact of Tourism  
Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB - 2019

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b><u>Summary Results</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
<b><u>Contextual analysis</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>
<b><u>Volume of Tourism</u></b>	<b><u>8</u></b>
<b>Staying Visitors - Accommodation Type</b>	<b>9</b>
Trips by Accommodation	9
Nights by Accommodation	9
Spend by Accommodation Type	9
<b>Staying Visitors - Purpose of Trip</b>	<b>10</b>
Trips by Purpose	10
Nights by Purpose	10
Spend by Purpose	10
<b>Day Visitors</b>	<b>10</b>
Trips and Spend by Urban, Rural and Coastal Area	10
<b><u>Value of Tourism</u></b>	<b><u>11</u></b>
<b>Expenditure Associated With Trips</b>	<b>12</b>
Direct Expenditure Associated with Trips	12
Other expenditure associated with tourism activity	12
Direct Turnover Derived From Trip Expenditure	13
Supplier and Income Induced Turnover	13
Total Local Business Turnover Supported by Tourism Activity	13
<b><u>Employment</u></b>	<b><u>13</u></b>
<b>Direct</b>	<b>14</b>
Full time equivalent	14
Estimated actual jobs	14
<b>Indirect &amp; Induced Employment</b>	<b>14</b>
Full time equivalent	14
Estimated actual jobs	14
<b>Total Jobs</b>	<b>15</b>
Full time equivalent	15
Estimated actual jobs	15
<b>Tourism Jobs as a Percentage of Total Employment</b>	<b>15</b>
<b><u>Appendix I - Cambridge Model - Methodology</u></b>	<b><u>17</u></b>

## Economic Impact of Tourism – Headline Figures

## Suffolk Coast and Heaths - 2019

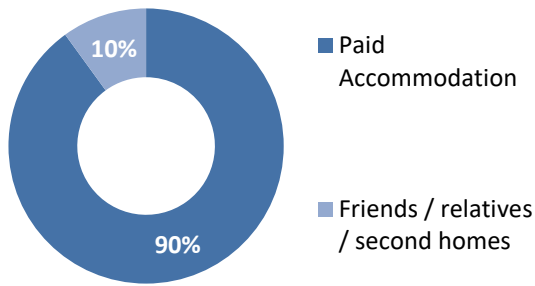


### Economic Impact of Tourism – Year on year comparisons

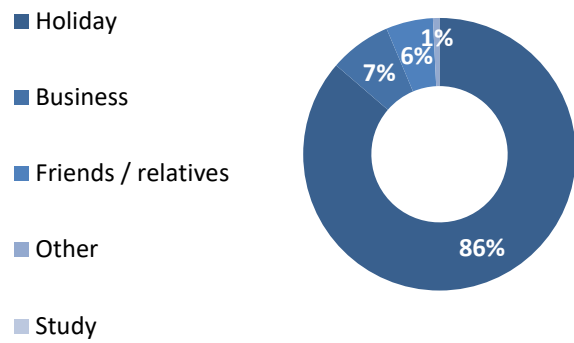
<u>Day Trips</u>	2018	2019	Annual variation
Day trips Volume	4,313,331	4,347,000	1%
Day trips Value	£94,052,923	£95,357,000	1%
<u>Overnight trips</u>			
Number of trip	314,100	322,800	3%
Number of nights	1,332,000	1,366,000	3%
Trip value	£79,642,000	£82,327,000	3%
<b>Total Value</b>	<b>£222,228,899</b>	<b>£228,351,595</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Actual Jobs</b>	<b>4,919</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>3%</b>

	2018	2019	Variation
Average length stay (nights x trip)	4.25	4.24	-0.3%
Spend x overnight trip	£ 253.88	£ 255.04	0.5%
Spend x night	£ 59.75	£ 60.18	0.7%
Spend x day trip	£ 21.81	£ 21.94	0.6%

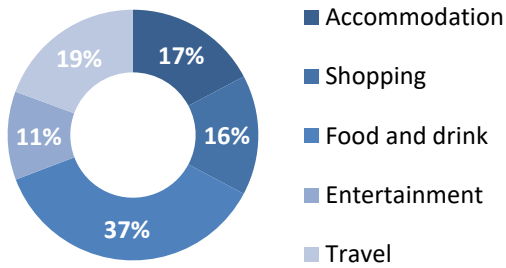
### Type of Accommodation



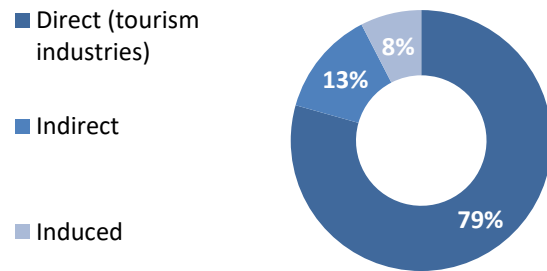
### Trips by Purpose



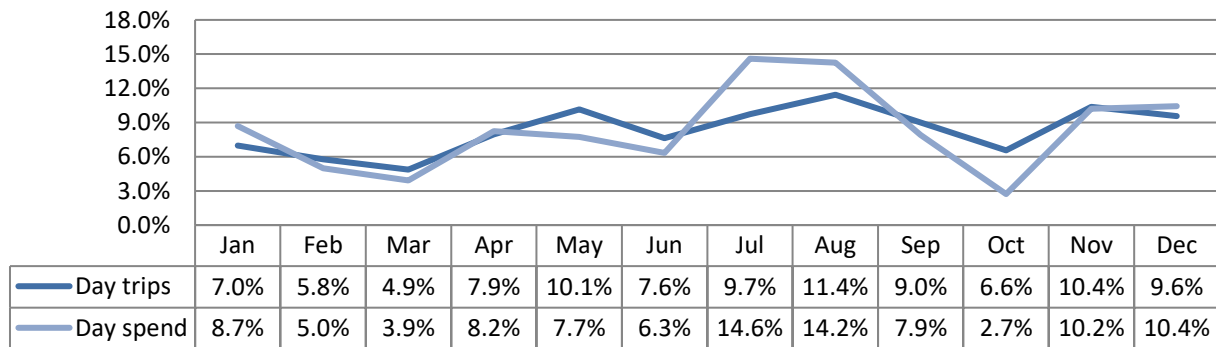
### Breakdown of expenditure



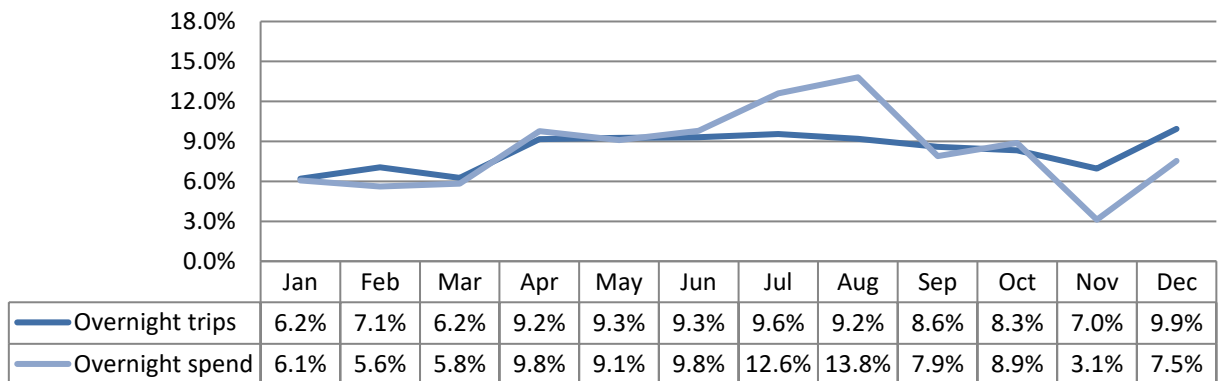
### Type of employment



### Seasonality - Day visitors (East of England)



### Seasonality - Overnight visitors (East of England)



## Contextual analysis

### INTRODUCTION

This report examines the volume and value of tourism and the impact of visitor expenditure on the local economy in 2019 and provides comparative data against previously published data. The results are derived using the Cambridge Economic Impact Model under licence by Destination Research Ltd based on the latest data from national tourism surveys and regionally/locally based data.

### CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

The three key surveys used to measure volume and expenditure from tourism trips are the GB Tourism Survey (for domestic overnight trips), the International Passenger Survey (IPS) for visits from overseas, and the BG Day Visitor Survey (GBDVS), which measures tourism day visits.

#### Domestic tourism

##### National Performance

In 2019, British residents took 99.7 million overnight trips in England, totalling 290 million nights away from home and expenditure of £19.4 billion, with an average trip length of 2.9 nights. England saw an overall increase in trips compared to 2018 of +1.7%. Holiday Trips in England in 2019 increased by 2.6% compared to 2018, with 46.4 million trips recorded.

##### Regional performance

The East of England region experienced a 11% increase in overnight trips during 2019 (following a 12% drop the previous year). Bednights were also up, by 12% on 2018 (after an 8% drop the previous year) and expenditure was up by 6% (following an 8% drop in value the previous year).

The average expenditure per night in 2019 was £52.8 (from £55.9 in 2018) and the spend per trip was £170.9 (up from £179.5 in 2018). The region received more visitors in 2019 than in the previous year. Their length of stay of these trips was unchanged from 2018 but they spend less during their visit, compared average expenditure levels in 2018.

The GB Tourism Survey data is a key driver for the Cambridge model. However, it is not specifically designed to produce highly accurate results at sub-regional level. In order to improve the accuracy of results we have applied a 3-year rolling average to this data to highlight longer-term trends, whilst helping smooth out short term market fluctuations and reducing the impact of any methodological changes affecting the survey. As such, county and district level results relating to 2019 are an average of 2017, 2018 and 2019 results.

## **Visits from overseas**

### **National Performance**

The number of visits in 2019 reached 40.9 million, up from 40.3 million in 2018. The value of spending increased by 14%, from £26.5 billion in 2018 to £28.4 billion in 2019. Average spend per visit was £696 in 2019, up from £658 the previous year. The number of visitor nights spent in the UK was almost on 2018 (290 million nights in 2019 and 291 million nights in 2018), with the average number of nights per visit declining slightly to 7.1 in 2019 (from 7.2 the previous year).

### **Regional performance**

The number of overseas trips to the East of England in 2019 was unchanged year-on-year, at 2.27 million trips (down on 2.4 million overnight trips in 2017). The total number of nights was up by 12% to 16.4 million nights (following a 14% drop the previous year). Spend was up to 36% to £1.02 billion, (following a 14% drop the previous year).

The International Passenger Survey (IPS) data is a key driver for the Cambridge model. However, as with the GBTS, it is not specifically designed to produce highly accurate results at sub-regional level. In order to improve the accuracy of results we have applied a 3-year rolling average to this data to highlight longer-term trends, whilst helping smooth out short term market fluctuations and reducing the impact of any methodological changes affecting the survey. As such, county and district level results relating to 2019 are an average of 2017, 2018 and 2019 results.

## **Tourism Day Visits**

### **National Performance**

During 2019, UK residents took a total of 1,653 million Tourism Day Visits (down from 1,703 in 2018). Around £67 billion was spent during these trips, about 4.8% up on 2018.

The largest proportion of visits were taken to destinations in England (1,390 million visits or 84% of the total). The distribution of expenditure during visits reflects this pattern, with a total value of day trips to England totalling £56.5 billion (84% of the total for GB).

### **Regional performance**

During 2019, the volume tourism day visits in the East of England decreased by 10.5% to 123 million (following a 3% increase the previous year). Spend was also down by 7% to £4.7 billion (after a 31% increase the previous year).

The Day Visitor Survey (GBDVS) data is a key driver for the Cambridge model. However, as with the GBTS and IPS, it is not specifically designed to produce highly accurate results at sub-regional level. In order to improve the accuracy of results we have applied a 3-year rolling average to this data to highlight longer-term trends, whilst helping smooth out short term market fluctuations and reducing the impact of any methodological changes affecting the survey. As such, county and district level results relating to 2019 are an average of 2017, 2018 and 2019 results.

## Volume of Tourism



## Staying Visitors - Accommodation Type

### Trips by Accommodation

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	98,300	34%	12,700	39%	111,000	34%
Self catering	36,200	12%	5,500	17%	41,700	13%
Camping	40,400	14%	2,400	7%	42,800	13%
Static caravans	64,600	22%	500	2%	65,100	20%
Group/campus	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Paying guest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Second homes	20,400	7%	4,400	14%	24,800	8%
Boat moorings	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other	6,300	2%	1,300	4%	7,600	2%
Friends & relatives	24,300	8%	5,500	17%	29,800	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>290,500</b>	<b>32,300</b>		<b>322,800</b>	
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>280,400</b>	<b>33,300</b>		<b>313,700</b>	
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>	<b>-3%</b>		<b>3%</b>	

### Nights by Accommodation

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	206,000	18%	72,000	28%	278,000	20%
Self catering	265,000	24%	59,000	23%	324,000	24%
Camping	215,000	19%	13,000	5%	228,000	17%
Static caravans	218,000	20%	2,000	1%	220,000	16%
Group/campus	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Paying guest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Second homes	111,000	10%	61,000	24%	172,000	13%
Boat moorings	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other	16,000	1%	4,000	2%	20,000	1%
Friends & relatives	84,000	8%	42,000	17%	126,000	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>1,115,000</b>	<b>253,000</b>		<b>1,368,000</b>	
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>1,086,000</b>	<b>247,000</b>		<b>1,333,000</b>	
<b>Difference</b>		<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>		<b>3%</b>	

### Spend by Accommodation Type

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	£26,362,000	37%	£3,281,000	28%	£29,643,000	36%
Self catering	£16,093,000	23%	£4,123,000	35%	£20,216,000	25%
Camping	£6,649,000	9%	£344,000	3%	£6,993,000	8%
Static caravans	£10,413,000	15%	£28,000	0%	£10,441,000	13%
Group/campus	£0	0%	£0	0%	£0	0%
Paying guest	£0	0%	£0	0%	£0	0%
Second homes	£5,540,000	8%	£1,935,000	16%	£7,475,000	9%
Boat moorings	£0	0%	£0	0%	£0	0%
Other	£2,582,000	4%	£96,000	1%	£2,678,000	3%
Friends & relatives	£2,931,000	4%	£1,951,000	17%	£4,882,000	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>£70,570,000</b>	<b>£11,758,000</b>		<b>£82,328,000</b>	
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>£68,077,000</b>	<b>£11,564,000</b>		<b>£79,641,000</b>	
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>		<b>3%</b>	

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	258,000	89%	20,600	64%	278,600	86%
Business	18,100	6%	5,600	17%	23,700	7%
Friends & relatives	12,500	4%	5,500	17%	18,000	6%
Other	1,900	1%	600	2%	2,500	1%
Study	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>290,500</b>	<b>32,300</b>		<b>322,800</b>	
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>280,700</b>	<b>33,400</b>		<b>314,100</b>	
<b>Difference</b>		<b>3%</b>	<b>-3%</b>		<b>3%</b>	

### Nights by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	1,038,000	93%	155,000	62%	1,193,000	87%
Business	37,000	3%	28,000	11%	65,000	5%
Friends & relatives	36,000	3%	61,000	24%	97,000	7%
Other	4,000	0%	7,000	3%	11,000	1%
Study	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>1,115,000</b>	<b>251,000</b>		<b>1,366,000</b>	
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>1,087,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>		<b>1,332,000</b>	
<b>Difference</b>		<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>		<b>3%</b>	

### Spend by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	£63,009,000	89%	£7,936,000	67%	£70,945,000	86%
Business	£5,557,000	8%	£1,495,000	13%	£7,052,000	9%
Friends & relatives	£1,732,000	2%	£1,965,000	17%	£3,697,000	4%
Other	£270,000	0%	£363,000	3%	£633,000	1%
Study	£0	0%	£0	0%	£0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>£70,568,000</b>	<b>£11,759,000</b>		<b>£82,327,000</b>	
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>£68,079,000</b>	<b>£11,563,000</b>		<b>£79,642,000</b>	
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>		<b>3%</b>	

## Day Visitors

### Trips and Spend by Urban, Rural and Coastal Area

	Trips		Spend	
Urban visits	372,000		£11,048,000	
Countryside visits	1,695,000		£23,866,000	
Coastal visits	2,280,000		£60,443,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>4,347,000</b>	<b>£95,357,000</b>	
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>4,313,331</b>	<b>£94,052,923</b>	
<b>Difference</b>		<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	

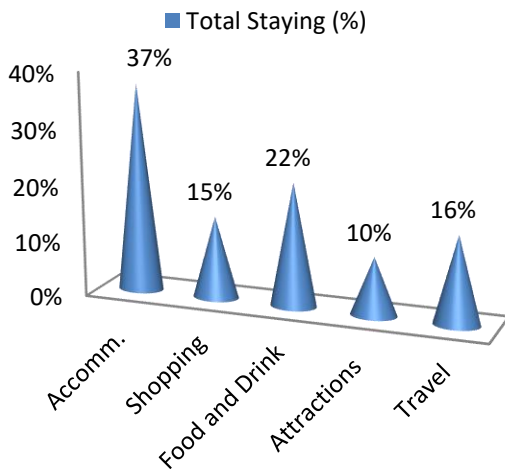
## Value of Tourism

**Expenditure Associated with Trips:**

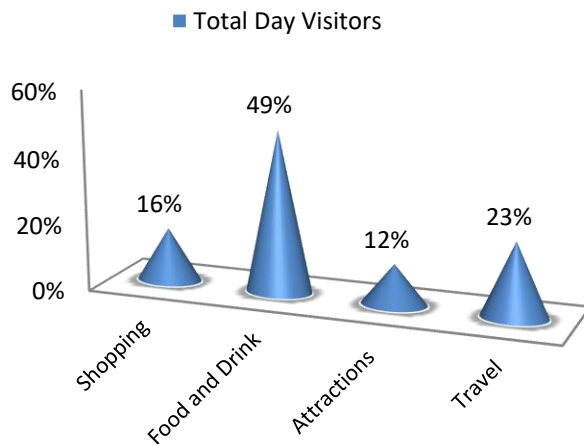
**Direct Expenditure Associated with Trips**

		Accomm.	Shopping	Food and Drink	Attractions	Travel	Total
UK Tourists		£26,875,000	£8,877,000	£15,530,000	£7,545,000	£11,741,000	£70,568,000
Overseas tourists		£3,795,000	£3,193,000	£2,641,000	£970,000	£1,158,000	£11,757,000
<b>Total Staying</b>		<b>£30,670,000</b>	<b>£12,070,000</b>	<b>£18,171,000</b>	<b>£8,515,000</b>	<b>£12,899,000</b>	<b>£82,325,000</b>
<b>Total Staying (%)</b>		<b>37%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Day Visitors</b>		<b>£0</b>	<b>£15,476,000</b>	<b>£46,605,000</b>	<b>£11,775,000</b>	<b>£21,510,000</b>	<b>£95,366,000</b>
<b>Total Day Visitors</b>		<b>0%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>£30,670,000</b>	<b>£27,546,000</b>	<b>£64,776,000</b>	<b>£20,290,000</b>	<b>£34,409,000</b>	<b>£177,691,000</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>17%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>£29,634,000</b>	<b>£27,192,000</b>	<b>£63,434,000</b>	<b>£19,903,000</b>	<b>£33,529,000</b>	<b>£173,692,000</b>
<b>Difference</b>		<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>

**Breakdown of expenditure**



**Breakdown of expenditure**



**Other expenditure associated with tourism activity**

Other expenditure associated with tourism activity - Estimated spend				
Second homes	Boats	Static vans	Friends & relatives	Total
£4,114,000	£0	£7,557,000	£3,337,000	£15,008,000

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.

		<b>Staying Visitor</b>	<b>Day Visitors</b>	<b>Total</b>
Accommodation		£31,034,000	£932,000	£31,966,000
Retail		£11,950,193	£15,320,795	£27,270,988
Catering		£17,626,000	£45,206,487	£62,832,487
Attractions		£8,818,000	£12,396,218	£21,214,218
Transport		£7,740,000	£12,905,902	£20,645,902
Non-trip spend		£15,008,000	£0	£15,008,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>£92,176,193</b>	<b>£86,761,402</b>	<b>£178,937,595</b>
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>£88,587,663</b>	<b>£85,638,235</b>	<b>£174,225,899</b>
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>

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

		<b>Staying Visitor</b>	<b>Day Visitors</b>	<b>Total</b>
Indirect spend		£15,390,000	£12,889,000	£28,279,000
Non trip spending		£3,002,000	£0	£3,002,000
Income induced		£9,943,000	£8,190,000	£18,133,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>£28,335,000</b>	<b>£21,079,000</b>	<b>£49,414,000</b>
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>£27,217,000</b>	<b>£20,786,000</b>	<b>£48,003,000</b>
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>

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

		<b>Staying Visitor</b>	<b>Day Visitors</b>	<b>Total</b>
Direct		£92,176,193	£86,761,402	£178,937,595
Indirect		£28,335,000	£21,079,000	£49,414,000
<b>Total Value</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>£120,511,193</b>	<b>£107,840,402</b>	<b>£228,351,595</b>
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>£115,804,663</b>	<b>£106,424,235</b>	<b>£222,228,899</b>
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>

## 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	583	39%	18	1%	601	22%
Retailing	134	9%	171	13%	305	11%
Catering	311	21%	798	62%	1,110	40%
Entertainment	129	9%	181	14%	310	11%
Transport	66	4%	110	9%	175	6%
Non-trip spend	278	19%	0	0%	278	10%
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>1,501</b>		<b>1,278</b>		<b>2,779</b>
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>1,441</b>		<b>1,261</b>		<b>2,702</b>
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>		<b>1%</b>		<b>3%</b>
Estimated actual jobs						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Accommodation	863	41%	26	1%	889	22%
Retailing	201	9%	257	14%	458	11%
Catering	467	22%	1,198	63%	1,664	41%
Entertainment	182	9%	255	14%	437	11%
Transport	93	4%	155	8%	247	6%
Non-trip spend	317	15%	0	0%	317	8%
<b>Total Actual</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2,122</b>		<b>1,890</b>		<b>4,012</b>
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2,040</b>		<b>1,865</b>		<b>3,905</b>
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>		<b>1%</b>		<b>3%</b>

### Indirect & Induced Employment

Full time equivalent (FTE)			
	Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect jobs	341	239	579
Induced jobs	184	152	336
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>915</b>
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>889</b>
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>

Estimated actual jobs			
	Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect jobs	388	272	660
Induced jobs	210	173	383
<b>Total Actual</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>1,043</b>
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1,013</b>
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>

## 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	1,501	74%	1,278	77%	2,779	75%
Indirect	341	17%	239	14%	579	16%
Induced	184	9%	152	9%	336	9%
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2,025</b>		<b>1,668</b>		<b>3,694</b>
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>1,945</b>		<b>1,646</b>		<b>3,591</b>
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>		<b>1%</b>		<b>3%</b>
Estimated actual jobs						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct	2,122	78%	1,890	81%	4,012	79%
Indirect	388	14%	272	12%	660	13%
Induced	210	8%	173	7%	383	8%
<b>Total Actual</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2,720</b>		<b>2,335</b>		<b>5,056</b>
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2,615</b>		<b>2,304</b>		<b>4,919</b>
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>		<b>1%</b>		<b>3%</b>

## Tourism Jobs as a Percentage of Total Employment

	Staying Visitor		Day visitors		Total	
Total employed	n/a		n/a		n/a	
Tourism jobs	2,720		2,335		5,056	
Proportion all jobs	n/a		n/a		n/a	
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2,615</b>		<b>2,304</b>		<b>4,919</b>
<b>Difference</b>		<b>4%</b>		<b>1%</b>		<b>3%</b>



## **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**

The methodology and accuracy of the above sources vary. The results of the model should therefore be regarded as estimates which are indicative of the scale and importance of visitor activity in the local area. It is important to note that in the national tourism surveys the sample sizes for each area changes year on year. This is as a result of the random probability nature of the methodology. As such, the results of the Cambridge Model are best viewed as a snapshot in time and we would caution against year-on-year comparisons.

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 held by Destination Research;
- VisitEngland's surveys of Visits to Attractions, which provide data on the number of visitors to individual tourist attractions ;
- Mid- 2018 estimates of resident population as based on the 2011 Census of Population;
- Selected data from the 2011 Census of Employment;
- Selected data on the countryside and coast including, national designations and length of the coastline.

### **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](mailto:info@destinationresearch.co.uk)  
[www.destinationresearch.co.uk](http://www.destinationresearch.co.uk)