

**MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY
COUNCIL**

STEAM REPORT 2012

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

STEAM REPORT 2012

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OVERVIEW OF STEAM

I. INTRODUCTION

The Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor is derived from a model developed by David James and Frank Hart in the process of developing a ten-year tourism policy for the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, in 1981. In 1985, following the establishment of Canada's National Task Force on Tourism Data, Messrs. Hart and James were appointed co-Chairmen of the Working Party to consider Local Area Statistics. This work focused on the city of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and became the first attempt to develop the effective use of supply-side generated local area tourism statistics drawing on the model developed in Saskatchewan in 1981. Encouraged by the successful experiment in Edmonton, the outputs of which were accepted by Edmonton City Council and its Convention and Tourism Authority, a part experiment focused on the City of Toronto's convention business followed. This experiment provided much needed data for the Toronto Convention Bureau.

In 1988, David James was appointed Director of Tourism and Amenities for Scarborough Borough Council and it was in that context that the Local Area Tourism Statistics model was transferred to the UK. The model was first run on behalf of Scarborough Borough Council in 1990. In 1991, the North Yorkshire County Council, together with the District Councils in the County, embarked on a pilot programme to evaluate the now-named "Scarborough/Scottish Tourism Economic Activity Monitor" (STEAM). At the same time, STEAM was adopted by a number of Local Authorities in England, Scotland and Wales.

2. VALIDATION OF STEAM

The STEAM process has been validated within the context of a number of public and private initiatives which have taken place since 1987 in respect of tourism statistics.

In 1987, a Tourism Statistics Advisory Group (TSAG) was established by the Employment Department to establish a forum to create strategic oversight of statistics relevant to tourism and leisure. Very early in its work it identified the need to review present and future needs for national tourism statistics, and in order to do this needed to establish commercial user needs.

In 1990, The Tourism Society, with the support and involvement of the Employment Department, by means of a small working group, established a forum to be held on 18 April 1991, which assembled over seventy senior managers. The forum, chaired by Liam Strong, Director of Marketing and Operations at British Airways, and in the presence of Viscount Ullswater, then Minister for Tourism, unanimously established the Joint Industry Committee for Tourism Statistics (JICTOURS). The press release issued that day stated:

"The agreement reached at this meeting represents the best opportunity the commercial sector has had to improve UK tourism statistics for over a decade. JICTOURS will develop a costed package of development proposals for tourism statistics to be agreed, implemented and funded in partnership between Government (Employment Department), Commercial Users in the industry and Tourist Boards."

JICTOURS established sub-groups to consider the sector needs for Tourism Statistics, one sector being "Local Authorities". Its paper defined the sector, its needs, use of existing data, key terms/categories to be measured, willingness to pool data and model criteria. This last element stated the following:

“It is understood that, at least in the foreseeable future, national surveys will never be conducted on a scale (size of samples) which will make it possible to disaggregate data at District level. Accepting that as a fact of life, Districts wish to see the development of approved statistical models for estimating volume, value and expenditure and basic tourism characteristics. Such models, to be endorsed as suitable for tourist board and government purposes, would have to be relevant to the different types of authority noted in Section 1.

They would draw on available survey data, be used to produce estimates according to agreed statistical criteria and be adjusted to meet local circumstances.

Because such models could be capable of application in different authorities around Britain it is recommended that their construction should be part of the JICTOURS recommendations.”

Following meetings between Professor Victor Middleton, Chairman of JICTOURS, Brian Batty, Employment Department, and David James, it was agreed that a JICTOURS Local Statistics Tourism Group (LSTG) should be formed made up of representatives from the National Tourist Boards, Regional Tourist Boards, the Association of District Councils, the British Resorts Association, various Local Authorities and, initially, the Employment Department, subsequently, the Department of National Heritage. JICTOURS – LSTG commissioned an independent study of STEAM, which was carried out by Professor Stephen Wanhill of the University of Wales. The main objectives were:

- 1. To conduct a critical analysis of the working process of the model highlighting both its strengths and weaknesses.**
- 2. To comment on the quality of information (accommodation occupancy, stock levels, tariff rates, necessary for the model to be run on a reliable and consistent basis).**
- 3. To comment on the sensitivity analysis completed and to make suggestions for any further work on sensitivity analysis required.**
- 4. To comment on the methodology for estimating indirect expenditure and in particular the estimates produced by the model on tourism employment.**
- 5. To comment on the computer programmes used to generate the estimate produced by STEAM.**
- 6. To comment on the “adjustment processes” which take place with the tourism experts in the area once the provisional results are produced by the model.**
- 7. To make any other comments the researchers consider necessary. For example, definitions, future improvements and the need for additional national, regional and local benchmarks to further improve the output of the model.**

As much of the model, its formulae and its processes are commercially confidential, and are required to remain so, it was necessary that Professor Wanhill was given full access to the model, its workings and all background material. At the JICTOURS – LSTG meeting, 23 December 1993, his findings were presented in full, but where it involved the formulae of the model it was on the basis of strict confidentiality to the members of JICTOURS – LSTG. Subsequently the Department of National Heritage and the National Tourist Boards of England, Scotland and Wales each received the full text of his report. In brief, Professor Wanhill’s report can be summarised best by himself:

“The report’s overall conclusion is that STEAM is mathematically acceptable as a model of tourism flows, but never can be, and does not pretend to be, a statistically robust measurement of tourism in the manner of randomly drawn sample surveys of visitors. The thorough study is supportive of the model but also makes a number of recommendations to improve STEAM.”

At its next meeting, 23rd February 1994, following confirmation that the recommendations to improve STEAM had been adopted, it was agreed “no further testing needed to be initiated for the group’s purposes. David James sought and obtained the group’s endorsement of the STEAM model.”

During 1995, Professor Victor Middleton prepared a report for the British Resorts Association, “Measuring the Local Impact of Tourism”. The STEAM model and methodology was made available to the author. The report reviewed a variety of modelling approaches, their strengths and weaknesses, and, for STEAM, stated,

“It seems probable that supply side (bottom up) models, of which this is the leading example in the UK, will be needed to fulfil the management requirements of local authorities who have decided to play a significant role in managing tourism locally.”

Concurrently, in Denmark, an evaluation process was conducted on behalf of the Danish Ministry of Business and Industry by the Danish Tourist Board. STEAM is handled in Denmark, on behalf of GTS (UK) Ltd, by the Bornholm Research Centre.

In 1996, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, in conjunction with the National Tourist Boards and the University of North London, set out to review the existing situation concerning local area statistics with a view to publishing guidance for Local Authorities. This evolved and was concluded by the DCMS publishing a set of Guidance Notes on Local Area Statistics which was published in 1998.

The development of STEAM in England since 1993 has been a period of steady sustained growth with, presently, nearly 200 clients, including East Midlands Tourism, the Northwest Regional Development Agency, One NorthEast, most National Parks, and numerous Local Authorities. These Local Authorities are of all sizes ranging from Rutland to Birmingham, and all types, whether urban, rural, resort or industrial.

In Scotland, during the three year period ending 1997, Scottish Enterprise Network (SEN), in conjunction with its thirteen Local Enterprise Companies, embarked on a practical evaluation of STEAM examining not only the capacity of the model, but the robustness of the local variable inputs. Considerable collateral primary research was commissioned by SEN concerning rates of daily expenditure, length of stay, and stays with friends and relatives. This led, subsequently, to a five-year contract on behalf of a partnership led by the Scottish Tourist Board, Scottish Enterprise, Highlands & Islands Enterprise, the Local Enterprise Companies and the Area Tourist Boards. Latterly, this contract has been renewed by VisitScotland until 2008 with an option for two more years.

In 1997, Tourism South and West Wales was licensed by GTS (UK) Ltd to operate STEAM throughout Wales and TSWW provided STEAM reports for nineteen Welsh Unitary Authorities for a four-year period. Since 2002, GTS (UK) Ltd now provides a continuing service for all 22 Welsh Unitary Authorities, two National Parks in Wales and the Statistical Directorate of the National Assembly for Wales. These programmes are co-ordinated in Wales by the company’s Projects Manager (Wales).

Since 2007, STEAM has been expanding its development in Northern Ireland with, presently, two Tourism Partnership Areas and 15 Local Councils benefiting from STEAM reports.

3. A BRIEF OUTLINE OF STEAM

3.1 STEAM - The Model

STEAM is a spreadsheet model, which is more of a process in which the values of the relationships or equations defined on the spreadsheet are specified at each stage by the user. Thus, although the logic of the model is constant, the nature of data input will alter from area to area depending on the amount of survey material available and qualitative expert opinion concerning the structure of the tourism sector in the local economy. It is not a statistically estimated model in the manner of an input-output model of the local economy. The model is designed to provide a robust indicative base for monitoring trends based on monthly and annual outputs within acceptable statistical confidence levels. This statement forms the background to the objectives of the study and the methodological processes applied.

STEAM approaches the measurement of tourism at the local level from the supply side, which has the benefit of immediacy and relative inexpensiveness. The traditional measurement of tourism activity is from the demand side, but, as is well known, surveying visitors is both time-consuming and costly. This is further complicated when economic impact assessment is made, which requires surveys of businesses and the consumption patterns of local people. STEAM is not designed to provide a precise and accurate measurement of tourism in a local area, but rather to provide an indicative base for monitoring trends. The confidence level of the model is calculated to be within the ranges of plus or minus 10% in respect of the yearly outputs and plus or minus 5% in respect of trend.

STEAM reports are produced on behalf of clients by a technical team located at the GTS (UK) Ltd Data Processing Centre in New Holland and also in Swansea. A rigorous quality control regime is in place to ensure the highest standards are consistently maintained.

3.2 The STEAM Outputs

STEAM quantifies the local economic impact of tourism, from both stay and day visitors, by

- **Analysis of bed stock (by category month by month, year on year);**
- **Analysis of bed stock seasonal availability (by category of accommodation);**
- **Estimates of revenue generated by tourists (by category of accommodation and distribution by activity by month);**
- **Categories of serviced accommodation will be: under 10 rooms; 11-50 rooms; over 50 rooms; over 100 rooms;**
- **Categories of non-serviced accommodation: Camping and Caravanning (Touring); Caravanning (Static); Flats, Chalets and Cottages; Hostels; Schools and Colleges;**
- **Estimates of number of tourists and number of tourist days (by category of accommodation by month);**
- **Estimates of employment supported by tourism;**
- **Estimates of traffic implications of tourism (by month);**
- **Trend information annually for all output categories by zone.**

3.3 STEAM Inputs

At a minimum, the implementation of STEAM depends on:

- **Information on occupancy percentages each month for each type of accommodation;**
- **Bed stock for each type of accommodation within the areas to be surveyed;**
- **Attendance at attractions/major events by month;**
- **TIC visitor figures by month.**

The model is built up from the above basic information, by drawing on data from published or unpublished sources, local interviews and supplementary trade enquiries to define the economic parameters within which the local tourism sector operates. The specific information set out above is obtained from a variety of sources:

a) **Bed Stocks**

The STEAM model can accommodate up to nine sub-categories of Serviced Accommodation, and the same for Non-Serviced Accommodation. The type and number of such sub-categories of tourist accommodation are specified in conjunction with the client using definitions compatible with national definitions. The sources of information in building such a database are Local Authority Tourist Guides, Tourist Boards, Internet, Yellow Pages.

b) **Number of Establishments**

The same categories and sub-categories are used as for “Bed Stocks” and use the same sources of information.

c) **Use of Tourist Accommodation**

This information is primarily obtained from the Tourist Board occupancy surveys and, on occasion, augmented by information obtained from Local Authority occupancy surveys and information provided, in confidence, by groups of accommodation providers.

d) **Tourist Accommodation: Employment**

STEAM has developed a large array of data sets which provide core employment data by type and size of accommodation providers and the occupancy thresholds which trigger incremental levels of employment.

e) **Staying with Friends and Relatives**

Through primary research, STEAM has created an array of proxy variables which can be used in various types and sizes of destination. Wherever and whenever practicable these various proxy variables are benchmarked by additional local research in differing destination types.

f) Day Visitors

STEAM Tourist Day Visitors are regarded as those day visiting whose stay is three hours or more for a non-routine purpose originating outside the local area, whether from home or from a non-resident accommodation outside the object area. National and regional day visitor surveys present ongoing opportunities for benchmarking provided they are statistically valid in the context of the local area.

Information is also obtained on a monthly basis from attractions and events in an area which, together with Tourist Information Centre visitors, provides additional local benchmarking information concerning seasonality and monthly changes, year on year.

g) Rates of Daily Expenditure

Following primary research commissioned by Scottish Enterprise in 1996 from System Three (now TNS), a series of subsequent tourism expenditure surveys have been commissioned over the years by local authorities in conjunction with GTS structured specifically for the STEAM input demands. Whilst commissioned for specific areas, the consistency and frequency of these surveys has allowed the development of proxy values for other areas not able to afford such surveys.

h) Economic Multipliers

Multipliers, in respect of both tourist economic impacts and employment generated indirectly, are calculated using multipliers created by the Surrey Group for an array of destination types.

i) Indexing

STEAM Reports are all indexed so that year on year real comparisons can be made rather than inflation affected. Within each report, Appendices 1 and 2 provide non-indexed outputs so that tourism economic impacts for both the present and past years can be compared in actual values.

j) Benchmarking

STEAM takes advantage of all available benchmarking sources, including the United Kingdom Tourist Statistics, the International Passenger Survey, the United Kingdom Leisure Day Visitor Survey, the National Online Manpower Information Service, Local Surveys and those prepared commercially from time to time.

4. STEAM REPORT FORMAT

4.1 Introduction

Each STEAM Report consists of four main sections:

- Numeric Executive Summary
- Comparison Tables
- Appendices
- Charts

4.2 Numeric Executive Summary (NES)

This page provides an annual headline summary for the reporting year which consists of five segments. Each segment makes comparisons between the current year and the previous year concerning each of the main topics which are summarised below:

a) Analysis by Sector of Expenditure

This segment of the NES identifies the distribution of visitor spending into the local economy. The year on year comparison eliminates inflationary effects by use of the Retail Price Index (RPI).

b) Revenue by Category of Expenditure

This segment illustrates the revenue generated in the local economy by the four main categories of visitor. (The RPI is also used).

c) Tourist Days

This segment identifies, by category of visitor, the annual number of Visitor Days spent in the local (study) area. Visitor Days are calculated by multiplying the staying visitors by average length of stay and adding the Day Visitors.

d) Tourist Numbers

The count of all visitors annually, regardless of their length of stay.

e) Sectors in which Employment is Supported

This information is provided in the form of full time equivalents (FTE's) by category of employment. The employment indicated in STEAM reporting is only that generated by estimated visitor spending. There are employment generators other than STEAM; for example, residents' spend.

4.3 Comparison Tables (CT Pages)

This section of the report provides the monthly STEAM present and previous year outputs which form the basis for the previous section (NES). In addition, it provides monthly estimates of vehicle numbers and the days they spent in the study area.

4.4 Appendices

Appendix 1 (This Year) and **Appendix 2 (Last Year)** contain the full details by month and by year of:

- Economic Impact
- Population
- Employment
- Tourist Days/Tourist Numbers
- Vehicle Days/Vehicle Numbers
- Bed Stock

Appendix 3

Provides a glossary of terms which is self-explanatory.

Appendix 4

Considers the relationship of direct and indirect effects of tourism.

Appendix 5

Sources some of the data available by which the employment generated by visitor expenditure can be estimated.

Appendix 6

Reviews Day Visitors and their impacts.

Appendix 7

Report on statistical confidence levels in STEAM.

4.5 Charts

Provides an indicative group of charts. These charts illustrate the capacity of the Excel spreadsheet to generate them. Appendices 1 and 2 of the electronic report are the basis for their generation.

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MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

STEAM Report 2012

Numeric Executive Summary

All £'s 2012 indexed
(RPI Factor 11/12 +1.0393)

Issued 15 March 2013

Analysis by Sector of Expenditure (£'s millions)	2012	2011	% change
Accommodation	24.84	25.85	-4
Food & Drink	26.82	29.03	-8
Recreation	8.76	9.51	-8
Shopping	20.20	21.90	-8
Transport	18.91	20.70	-9
Total Direct Revenue	99.53	106.99	-7
Indirect Expenditure	38.71	41.54	-7
VAT	19.91	21.40	-7
TOTAL	158.14	169.92	-7

Revenue by Category of Visitor (£'s millions)	2012	2011	% change
Serviced Accommodation	53.13	54.60	-3
Non-Serviced Accommodation	41.05	49.87	-18
SFR	18.27	17.63	4
Day Visitors	45.69	47.82	-4
TOTAL	158.14	169.92	-7

Tourist Days (Thousands)	2012	2011	% change
Serviced Accommodation	363.0	366.2	-1
Non-Serviced Accommodation	487.3	611.0	-20
SFR	335.7	323.9	4
Day Visitors	1,572.7	1,646.1	-4
TOTAL	2,758.7	2,947.2	-6

Tourist Numbers (Thousands)	2012	2011	% change
Serviced Accommodation	222.7	225.6	-1
Non-Serviced Accommodation	78.9	94.7	-17
SFR	141.0	136.1	4
Day Visitors	1,572.7	1,646.1	-4
TOTAL	2,015.3	2,102.5	-4

Sectors in which Employment is supported (FTE's)	2012	2011	% change
Direct Employment			
Accommodation	866	866	0
Food & Drink	552	597	-8
Recreation	219	237	-8
Shopping	379	411	-8
Transport	174	190	-9
Total Direct Employment	2,189	2,301	-5
Indirect Employment	514	552	-7
TOTAL	2,703	2,853	-5

Economic Impact Analysis by Category of Tourist and by Industrial Sector

Monmouthshire

Analysis by Category by Sector of Expenditure

Serviced Accommodation	
Analysis by Sector of Expenditure	
(£'s millions)	2012
Accommodation	20.60
Food & Drink	6.25
Recreation	1.85
Shopping	3.41
Transport	2.92
Total Direct Revenue	35.02
VAT	7.00
Total Direct Expenditure	42.03

Non-Serviced Accommodation	
Analysis by Sector of Expenditure	
(£'s millions)	2012
Accommodation	4.24
Food & Drink	6.87
Recreation	2.40
Shopping	5.39
Transport	5.83
Total Direct Revenue	24.72
VAT	4.94
Total Direct Expenditure	29.67

SFR	
Analysis by Sector of Expenditure	
(£'s millions)	2012
Food & Drink	3.72
Recreation	1.27
Shopping	3.53
Transport	3.03
Total Direct Revenue	11.55
VAT	2.31
Total Direct Expenditure	13.86

Day Visitors	
Analysis by Sector of Expenditure	
(£'s millions)	2012
Food & Drink	9.98
Recreation	3.24
Shopping	7.88
Transport	7.13
Total Direct Revenue	28.23
VAT	5.65
Total Direct Expenditure	33.88

Analysis by Sector of Expenditure	
(£'s millions)	2012
Accommodation	24.84
Food & Drink	26.82
Recreation	8.76
Shopping	20.20
Transport	18.91
VAT	19.91
Total Direct Expenditure	119.43
Indirect Expenditure	38.71
Total Economic Impact	158.14

STEAM *Bedstock Analysis*

Accommodation Category	Monmouthshire 2012		Monmouthshire 2011	
	Establishments	Beds / Sleeping Spaces	Establishments	Beds / Sleeping Spaces
<i>Serviced Accommodation</i>				
+50 room hotels	2	790	2	790
11-50 room hotels	24	1171	24	1171
<10 room hotels/others	106	911	106	911
<i>Serviced Total</i>	132	2872	132	2872
<i>Non-Serviced Accommodation</i>				
Self catering	166	1217	166	1213
Static caravans/chalets	1	44	1	44
Touring caravans/camping	35	3159	35	3159
Not-for-hire statics				136
<i>Non-Serviced Accommodation Total</i>	202	4420	202	4552
TOTAL	334	7,292	334	7,424

Tourism Impacts 2012

	UK	World
January	<p>Weather mild.</p> <p>Economy forecast to be in recession for the first 6 months of 2012.</p> <p>UK inflation rate fell.</p>	
February	<p>Colder weather with snow at beginning of month, becoming milder with above average temperatures and below average rainfall.</p> <p>Leap year so 29 days in February.</p>	Price of oil high.
March	Warmest and driest March since the 1950s.	Renewed fears about Eurozone economic crisis.
April	<p>Wettest April on record, with temperatures and sunshine below average.</p> <p>UK officially entered recession in first 3 months of 2012.</p> <p>Easter Sunday April 8th.</p>	

<p>May</p>	<p>First half of month cool and wet; second half warm and dry.</p> <p>Late May Spring Bank holiday moved to June</p> <p>25th – 28th May – Olympic Torch relay stages in Wales</p>	<p>OECD says that the Eurozone crisis is the single biggest threat to the global economic outlook.</p> <p>Slowing economic activity in India and China.</p>
<p>June</p>	<p>Wettest June since records began, with flooding in Wales.</p> <p>4th and 5th of June – Spring Bank Holiday and Queen’s Diamond Jubilee Holiday.</p>	
<p>July</p>	<p>Coollest July since 2000, with sunshine below average and rainfall considerably above average.</p> <p>27th July – opening ceremony of London 2012 Olympics</p>	<p>Global food prices rose by 10% in July.</p>
<p>August</p>	<p>Average sunshine and temperatures with above average rainfall. The June-August period was the wettest in the UK since 2012.</p> <p>OECD forecast the UK economy to shrink by 0.7% in 2012.</p> <p>12th August – Olympics closing ceremony</p> <p>29th August – Paralympics opening ceremony</p>	

September	Weather sunnier and wetter than average. 9 th September – Paralympics closing ceremony	
October	Temperatures well below average.	
November	Some parts of UK had double the average rainfall, with flooding in Wales and SW England at the end of the month	
December	Weather sunnier and wetter than average.	

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

6 Year Summary

All £'s 2012 indexed

Issued 15 March 2013

Analysis by Sector of Expenditure (£'s millions)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Accommodation	24.8	25.9	24.7	24.5	24.5	22.7
Food & Drink	26.8	29.0	28.7	28.2	29.1	28.2
Recreation	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.3
Shopping	20.2	21.9	21.6	21.3	22.0	21.2
Transport	18.9	20.7	20.5	20.2	21.0	20.2
Indirect Expenditure	38.7	41.5	40.2	40.0	41.3	39.1
VAT	19.9	21.4	18.4	18.1	18.6	17.8
TOTAL	158.1	169.9	163.7	161.6	165.9	158.6

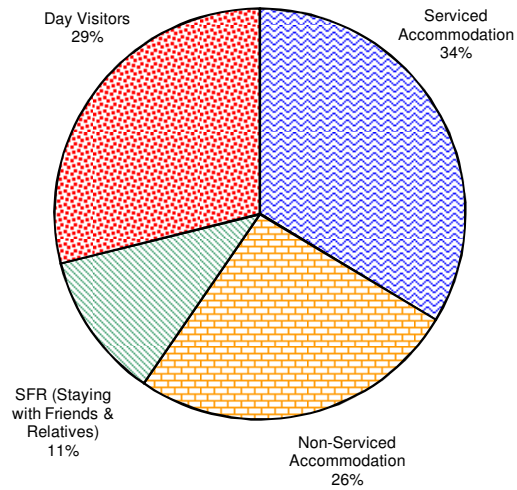
Revenue by Category of Visitor (£'s millions)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Serviced Accommodation	53.1	54.6	51.7	49.4	48.0	49.8
Non-Serviced Accommodation	41.1	49.9	48.7	49.8	56.7	45.6
SFR	18.3	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.6
Day Visitors	45.7	47.8	45.7	44.8	43.5	45.6
TOTAL	158.1	169.9	163.7	161.6	165.9	158.6

Tourist Days (Thousands)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Serviced Accommodation	363	366	363	345	337	359
Non-Serviced Accommodation	487	611	582	583	667	546
SFR	336	324	324	325	324	323
Day Visitors	1,573	1,646	1,573	1,542	1,496	1,570
TOTAL	2,759	2,947	2,842	2,795	2,825	2,798

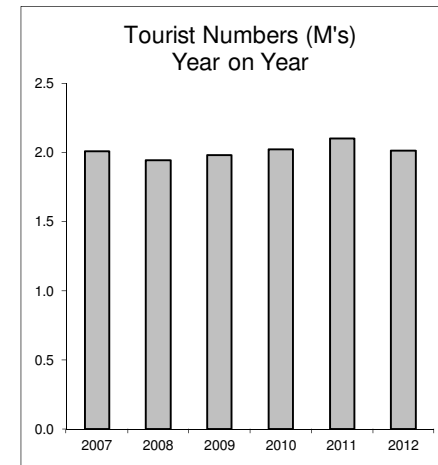
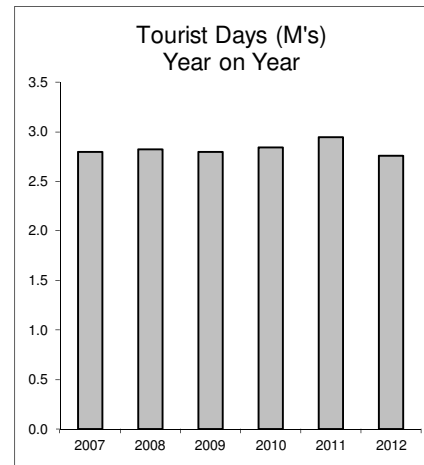
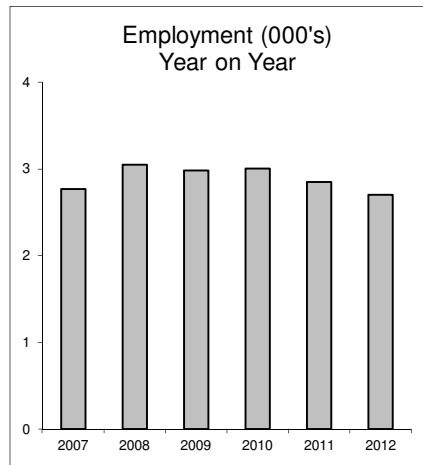
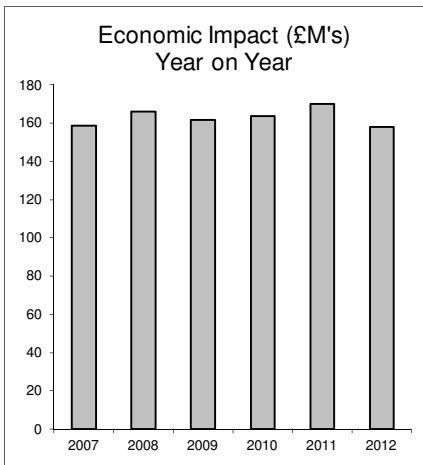
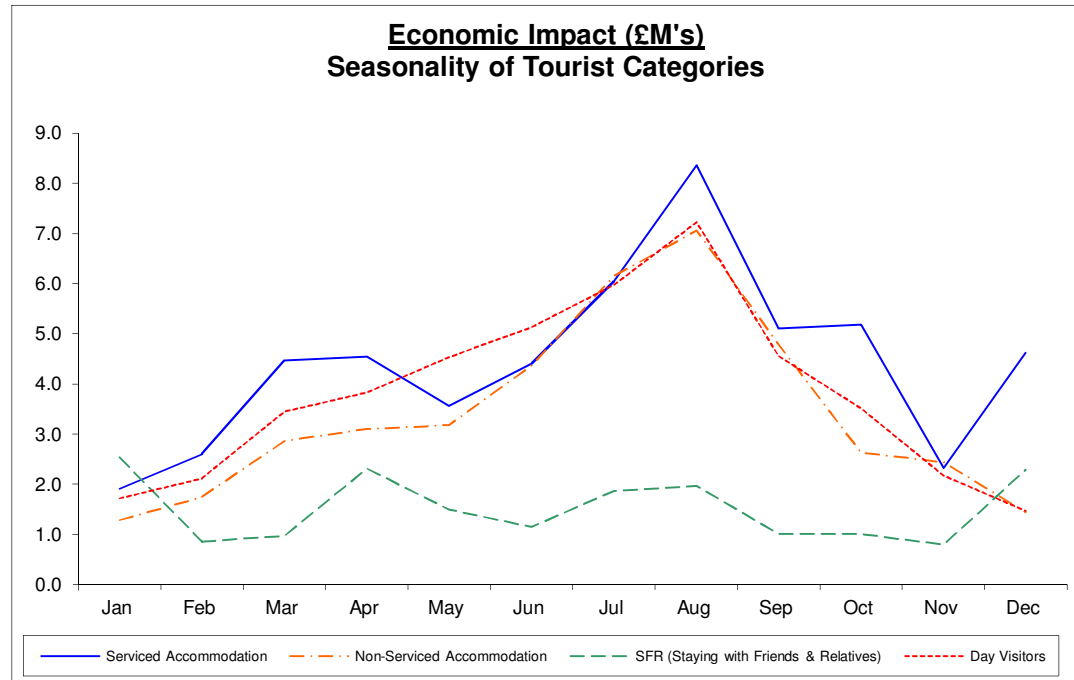
Tourist Numbers (Thousands)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Serviced Accommodation	223	226	224	214	210	218
Non-Serviced Accommodation	79	95	90	89	103	85
SFR	141	136	136	137	136	136
Day Visitors	1,573	1,646	1,573	1,542	1,496	1,570
TOTAL	2,015	2,102	2,022	1,981	1,945	2,008

Sectors in which Employment is supported (FTE's)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Direct Employment						
Accommodation	866	866	1,040	1,040	1,048	840
Food & Drink	552	597	591	580	598	580
Recreation	219	237	235	231	239	232
Shopping	379	411	406	399	412	398
Transport	174	190	188	185	193	186
Total Direct Employment	2,189	2,301	2,461	2,436	2,490	2,235
Indirect Employment	514	552	546	543	560	531
TOTAL	2,703	2,853	3,007	2,979	3,050	2,766

Economic Impact
Relative Impact of Tourist Categories



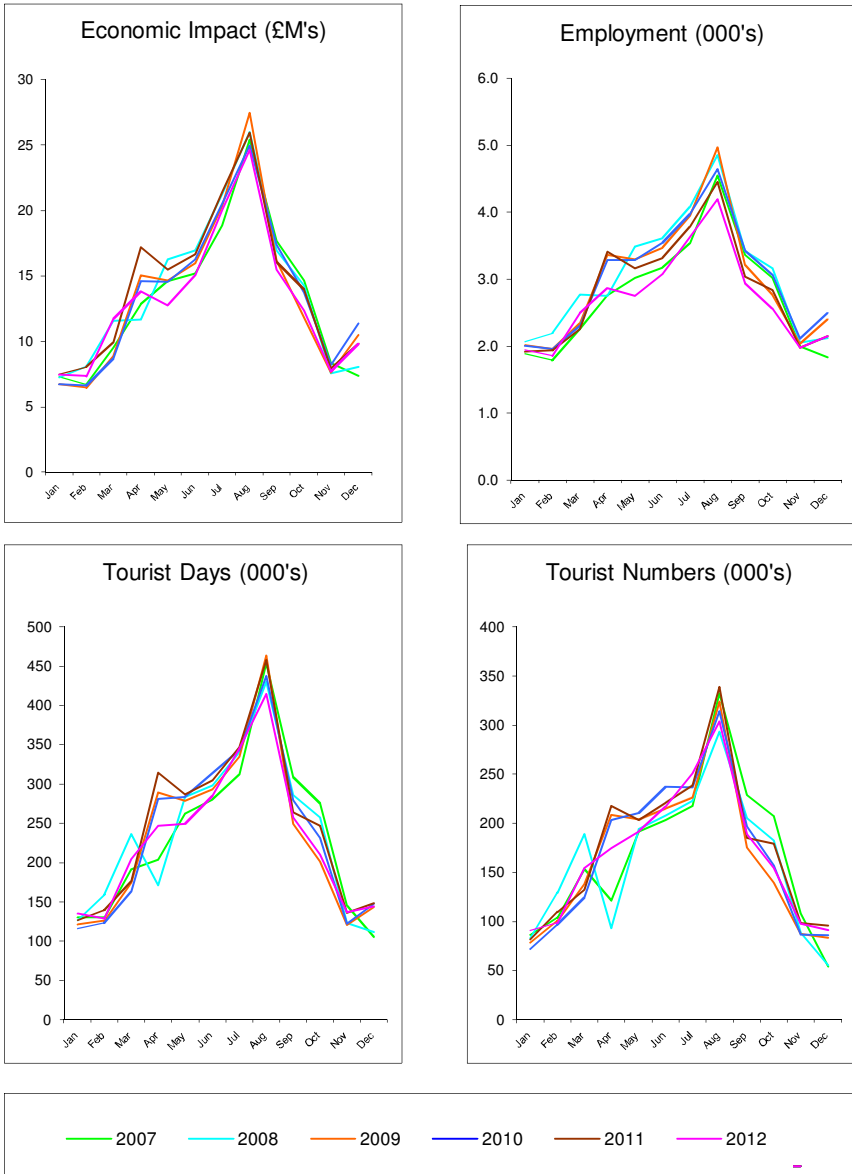
Economic Impact (£M's)
Seasonality of Tourist Categories



Monmouthshire 2012

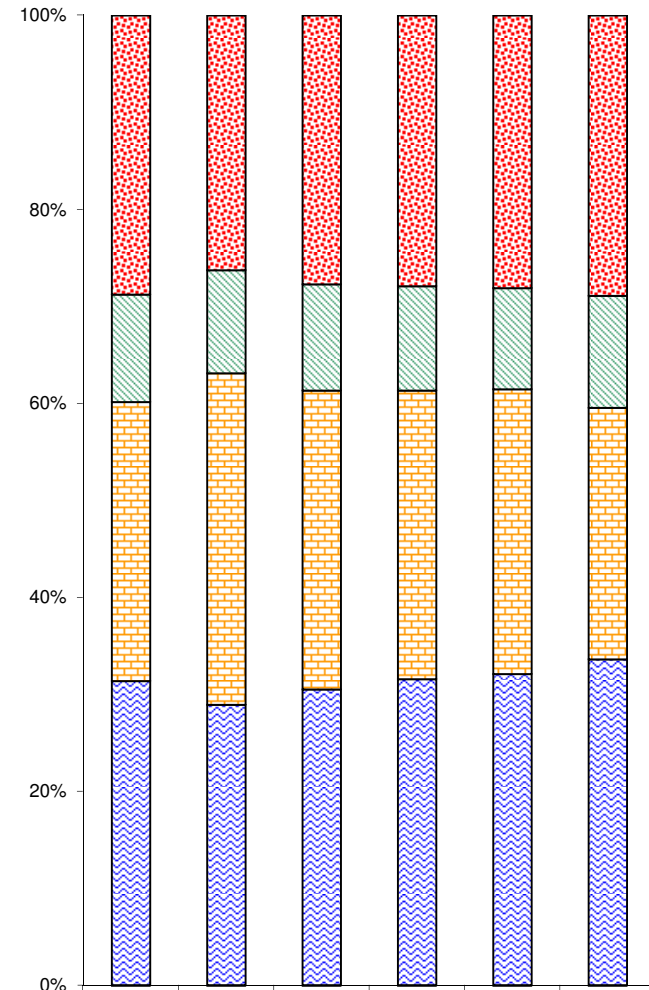
Indexation to 2012

Seasonality Comparisons of Major Indicators



Relative Impact Changes

Economic Impact (£M's)



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Day Visitors	45,603	43,539	44,783	45,690	47,822	45,690
SFR (Staying with Friends & Relatives)	17,587	17,676	17,687	17,607	17,627	18,267
Non-Serviced Accommodation	45,612	56,713	49,789	48,654	49,867	41,052
Serviced Accommodation	49,763	47,981	49,355	51,712	54,605	53,134

Economic Impact	Expenditure												TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Direct Expenditure	5,617	5,517	8,879	10,443	9,612	11,324	15,098	18,613	11,659	9,345	5,811	7,514	119,433
Indirect Expenditure	1,834	1,807	2,866	3,367	3,156	3,719	4,928	6,005	3,807	2,993	1,913	2,316	38,711
Total	7,451	7,324	11,745	13,810	12,768	15,043	20,026	24,619	15,466	12,337	7,724	9,831	158,144

Economic Impact	Expenditure and Revenue												TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Direct Revenue	4,681	4,597	7,399	8,703	8,010	9,437	12,582	15,511	9,716	7,787	4,842	6,262	99,527
Indirect Expenditure	1,834	1,807	2,866	3,367	3,156	3,719	4,928	6,005	3,807	2,993	1,913	2,316	38,711
VAT	936	919	1,480	1,741	1,602	1,887	2,516	3,102	1,943	1,557	968	1,252	19,905
Total	7,451	7,324	11,745	13,810	12,768	15,043	20,026	24,619	15,466	12,337	7,724	9,831	158,144

Economic Impact	Generated by Category of Visitor												TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	1,906	2,604	4,470	4,550	3,558	4,409	6,045	8,362	5,104	5,178	2,327	4,621	53,134
Non-Serviced Accommodation	1,283	1,748	2,859	3,107	3,183	4,360	6,147	7,056	4,792	2,634	2,433	1,450	41,052
SFR	2,541	854	971	2,317	1,490	1,148	1,863	1,972	1,016	1,015	791	2,290	18,267
Day Visitors	1,722	2,119	3,445	3,835	4,537	5,126	5,970	7,228	4,555	3,510	2,172	1,470	45,690
Total	7,451	7,324	11,745	13,810	12,768	15,043	20,026	24,619	15,466	12,337	7,724	9,831	158,144

Economic Impact	Sectors in which expenditure is made												TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Direct Expenditure	839	1,165	1,902	1,889	1,547	1,874	3,298	4,401	2,860	2,137	1,059	1,868	24,839
Accommodation	1,342	1,246	2,008	2,442	2,311	2,709	3,294	3,973	2,449	2,079	1,356	1,610	26,818
Food & Drink	442	403	649	798	755	890	1,086	1,303	803	670	444	516	8,759
Shopping	1,079	928	1,472	1,854	1,756	2,029	2,513	2,996	1,848	1,506	1,020	1,198	20,199
Transport	978	856	1,369	1,720	1,640	1,935	2,391	2,839	1,755	1,396	964	1,070	18,912
Total Direct Expenditure	4,681	4,597	7,399	8,703	8,010	9,437	12,582	15,511	9,716	7,787	4,842	6,262	99,527
VAT	936	919	1,480	1,741	1,602	1,887	2,516	3,102	1,943	1,557	968	1,252	19,905
Indirect Expenditure	1,834	1,807	2,866	3,367	3,156	3,719	4,928	6,005	3,807	2,993	1,913	2,316	38,711
Total	7,451	7,324	11,745	13,810	12,768	15,043	20,026	24,619	15,466	12,337	7,724	9,831	158,144

Population													Avg	
Total Population	91,300	91,300	91,300	91,300	91,300	91,300	91,300	91,300	91,300	91,300	91,300	91,300	91,300	91,300

Employment	Supported by tourism activity in these Categories												FTE's
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	678	718	849	863	793	861	856	969	794	902	708	850	820
Non-Serviced Accommodation	410	460	609	652	664	796	957	1,055	805	586	576	435	667
SFR	338	113	129	308	198	153	248	262	135	135	105	304	202
Day Visitors	226	278	452	503	595	672	783	948	597	460	285	193	499
Total Direct Employment	1,651	1,569	2,039	2,325	2,250	2,482	2,844	3,235	2,331	2,083	1,674	1,782	2,189
Indirect Employment	293	288	457	537	503	593	786	958	607	477	305	369	514
Total	1,943	1,857	2,496	2,862	2,753	3,075	3,630	4,192	2,938	2,561	1,979	2,151	2,703

Employment	Sectors in which employment is supported												FTE's
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Accommodation	836	838	867	877	877	877	877	877	877	877	871	843	866
Food & Drink	331	307	496	603	571	669	813	981	605	513	335	397	552
Recreation	132	121	194	239	226	267	325	390	241	201	133	155	219
Shopping	243	209	331	417	395	457	565	674	416	339	230	270	379
Transport	108	94	151	190	181	213	264	313	194	154	106	118	174
Total Direct Employment	1,651	1,569	2,039	2,325	2,250	2,482	2,844	3,235	2,331	2,083	1,674	1,782	2,189
Indirect Employment	293	288	457	537	503	593	786	958	607	477	305	369	514
Total	1,943	1,857	2,496	2,862	2,753	3,075	3,630	4,192	2,938	2,561	1,979	2,151	2,703

Tourist Days	000's												TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	14.4	19.6	33.9	34.6	27.0	33.5	33.8	46.9	27.5	39.4	17.6	34.8	363
Non-Serviced Accommodation	14.8	20.3	34.4	37.9	39.0	53.9	71.6	82.5	54.9	31.1	29.8	17.1	487
SFR	46.7	15.7	17.8	42.6	27.4	21.1	34.2	36.2	18.7	18.7	14.5	42.1	336
Day Visitors	59.3	72.9	118.6	132.0	156.2	176.4	205.5	248.8	156.8	120.8	74.8	50.6	1,573
Total Tourist Days 000's	135.1	128.6	204.7	247.0	249.6	284.9	345.2	414.5	257.8	209.9	136.7	144.6	2,759

Tourist Numbers	000's												TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	8.4	13.2	20.3	20.8	17.2	23.0	21.9	30.3	15.6	20.8	9.5	21.5	223
Non-Serviced Accommodation	4.3	5.1	7.2	5.9	5.7	7.7	10.1	10.9	8.0	4.4	6.6	3.0	79
SFR	18.7	7.5	8.3	15.8	12.5	10.0	13.7	13.9	8.6	8.7	7.2	16.2	141
Day Visitors	59.3	72.9	118.6	132.0	156.2	176.4	205.5	248.8	156.8	120.8	74.8	50.6	1,573
Total Tourist Numbers 000's	90.7	98.7	154.4	174.6	191.5	217.2	251.2	303.9	189.0	154.8	98.1	91.3	2,015

Vehicle Days	000's												TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	4.0	7.3	13.0	9.6	7.9	9.8	9.4	13.1	7.7	12.8	6.0	9.8	110
Non-Serviced Accommodation	3.9	6.4	9.4	9.6	10.7	14.8	18.6	21.0	15.1	7.7	8.1	3.8	129
SFR	13.9	4.7	5.3	12.6	8.1	6.3	10.2	10.8	5.5	5.5	4.3	12.5	100
Day Visitors	11.7	16.5	26.8	26.1	30.8	39.8	40.6	49.1	31.0	27.3	16.9	10.0	327
Total Vehicle Days 000's	33.4	34.8	54.5	57.9	57.6	70.7	78.7	94.0	59.3	53.4	35.2	36.1	665

Vehicle Numbers	000's												TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	2.3	4.9	7.8	5.8	5.0	6.8	6.1	8.5	4.4	6.9	3.3	6.1	68
Non-Serviced Accommodation	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.1	1.8	0.7	21
SFR	5.5	2.2	2.5	4.7	3.7	3.0	4.1	4.1	2.6	2.6	2.1	4.8	42
Day Visitors	11.7	16.5	26.8	26.1	30.8	39.8	40.6	49.1	31.0	27.3	16.9	10.0	327
Total Vehicle Numbers 000's	20.7	25.2	39.0	38.1	41.1	51.7	53.4	64.5	40.1	37.8	24.0	21.6	457

BED STOCK (number of beds)	Average Available Sleeping Spaces												MAX
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	2,862	2,862	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,868	2,872
Non-Serviced Accommodation	2,182	2,222	3,827	4,420	4,420	4,420	4,420	4,420	4,420	4,420	3,394	1,757	4,420
Total BED STOCK (number of beds)	5,044	5,084	6,699	7,292	7,292	7,292	7,292	7,292	7,292	7,292	6,266	4,625	7,292

Economic Impact	Expenditure and Revenue												£000's	TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Direct Expenditure	5,477	5,875	7,232	12,477	11,199	12,082	15,559	18,807	11,662	10,181	5,752	7,227	123,530	
Indirect Expenditure	1,749	1,874	2,322	4,074	3,689	3,944	5,036	6,139	3,812	3,259	1,839	2,230	39,966	
Total	7,226	7,749	9,553	16,551	14,888	16,027	20,595	24,946	15,474	13,440	7,591	9,456	163,496	

Economic Impact	Expenditure and Revenue												£000's	TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Direct Revenue	4,564	4,896	6,026	10,397	9,332	10,068	12,966	15,673	9,718	8,484	4,793	6,022	102,941	
Indirect Expenditure	1,749	1,874	2,322	4,074	3,689	3,944	5,036	6,139	3,812	3,259	1,839	2,230	39,966	
VAT	913	979	1,205	2,079	1,866	2,014	2,593	3,135	1,944	1,697	959	1,204	20,588	
Total	7,226	7,749	9,553	16,551	14,888	16,027	20,595	24,946	15,474	13,440	7,591	9,456	163,496	

Economic Impact	Generated by Category of Visitor												£000's	TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Serviced Accommodation	2,320	3,196	3,489	4,449	3,792	4,552	6,549	7,417	4,785	4,886	2,743	4,363	52,540	
Non-Serviced Accommodation	1,168	1,475	2,302	5,162	5,156	5,474	7,030	7,724	5,480	3,581	2,039	1,390	47,981	
SFR	2,359	793	902	2,151	1,384	1,066	1,730	1,831	943	942	734	2,126	16,961	
Day Visitors	1,380	2,285	2,861	4,788	4,556	4,935	5,286	7,974	4,266	4,030	2,075	1,578	46,014	
Total	7,226	7,749	9,553	16,551	14,888	16,027	20,595	24,946	15,474	13,440	7,591	9,456	163,496	

Economic Impact	Sectors in which expenditure is made												£000's	TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Direct Expenditure	981	1,337	1,487	1,975	1,740	1,964	3,572	4,062	2,757	2,054	1,163	1,782	24,875	
Accommodation	1,263	1,305	1,648	2,989	2,696	2,891	3,334	4,127	2,473	2,336	1,314	1,551	27,928	
Food & Drink	415	420	534	984	889	954	1,101	1,358	815	759	428	498	9,154	
Shopping	1,000	955	1,220	2,285	2,049	2,168	2,530	3,138	1,874	1,719	974	1,157	21,071	
Transport	905	879	1,136	2,165	1,958	2,092	2,429	2,987	1,798	1,616	914	1,034	19,914	
Total Direct Expenditure	4,564	4,896	6,026	10,397	9,332	10,068	12,966	15,673	9,718	8,484	4,793	6,022	102,941	
VAT	913	979	1,205	2,079	1,866	2,014	2,593	3,135	1,944	1,697	959	1,204	20,588	
Indirect Expenditure	1,749	1,874	2,322	4,074	3,689	3,944	5,036	6,139	3,812	3,259	1,839	2,230	39,966	
Total	7,226	7,749	9,553	16,551	14,888	16,027	20,595	24,946	15,474	13,440	7,591	9,456	163,496	

Population													Avg	
Total Population	88,100	88,100	88,100	88,100	88,100	88,100	88,100	88,100	88,100	88,100	88,100	88,100	88,100	88,100

Employment	Supported by tourism activity in these Categories												FTE's
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	707	764	788	859	813	875	884	930	780	885	739	839	822
Non-Serviced Accommodation	407	443	570	924	924	967	1,101	1,165	918	735	550	437	762
SFR	326	109	124	297	191	147	239	253	130	130	101	294	195
Day Visitors	188	312	390	653	621	673	721	1,087	582	549	283	215	523
Total Direct Employment	1,627	1,628	1,872	2,732	2,549	2,662	2,945	3,435	2,409	2,300	1,674	1,785	2,301
Indirect Employment	290	311	385	675	611	654	835	1,017	632	540	305	370	552
Total	1,917	1,938	2,257	3,408	3,160	3,316	3,779	4,452	3,041	2,840	1,979	2,154	2,853

Employment	Sectors in which employment is supported												FTE's
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Accommodation	836	838	867	877	877	877	877	877	877	877	871	843	866
Food & Drink	324	335	423	767	692	742	855	1,059	635	599	337	398	597
Recreation	129	131	166	306	277	297	343	423	254	236	133	155	237
Shopping	234	223	285	534	479	507	592	734	438	402	228	271	411
Transport	104	101	130	248	224	240	278	342	206	185	105	119	190
Total Direct Employment	1,627	1,628	1,872	2,732	2,549	2,662	2,945	3,435	2,409	2,300	1,674	1,785	2,301
Indirect Employment	290	311	385	675	611	654	835	1,017	632	540	305	370	552
Total	1,917	1,938	2,257	3,408	3,160	3,316	3,779	4,452	3,041	2,840	1,979	2,154	2,853

Tourist Days	000's												TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	17.8	24.5	26.8	34.4	29.3	35.2	37.2	42.5	26.0	37.7	21.1	33.6	366
Non-Serviced Accommodation	14.4	18.3	29.6	67.8	67.9	72.4	87.5	95.1	67.3	46.9	26.7	17.3	611
SFR	45.1	15.1	17.2	41.1	26.4	20.4	33.0	35.0	18.0	18.0	14.0	40.6	324
Day Visitors	49.4	81.8	102.3	171.3	163.0	176.6	189.1	285.3	152.6	144.2	74.2	56.4	1,646
Total Tourist Days 000's	126.5	139.7	176.0	314.6	286.6	304.5	346.8	457.8	264.0	246.8	136.0	147.9	2,947

Tourist Numbers	000's												TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	10.5	16.5	16.1	20.8	18.7	24.2	24.3	27.7	14.8	20.1	11.4	20.8	226
Non-Serviced Accommodation	4.0	4.4	6.0	10.5	9.8	10.3	12.2	12.4	9.7	6.6	5.8	3.0	95
SFR	18.0	7.2	8.0	15.2	12.0	9.7	13.2	13.5	8.3	8.4	6.9	15.6	136
Day Visitors	49.4	81.8	102.3	171.3	163.0	176.6	189.1	285.3	152.6	144.2	74.2	56.4	1,646
Total Tourist Numbers 000's	81.8	109.8	132.4	217.8	203.4	220.7	238.8	338.9	185.4	179.3	98.3	95.8	2,102

Vehicle Days	000's												TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	4.9	9.0	10.3	9.6	8.6	10.3	10.3	11.9	7.3	12.5	7.1	9.5	111
Non-Serviced Accommodation	3.7	5.6	8.0	17.7	18.6	19.9	22.8	24.1	18.4	12.3	7.2	3.8	162
SFR	13.4	4.5	5.1	12.2	7.8	6.0	9.8	10.4	5.3	5.3	4.2	12.0	96
Day Visitors	9.7	18.5	23.1	33.8	32.2	39.9	37.3	56.3	30.1	32.5	16.8	11.1	341
Total Vehicle Days 000's	31.7	37.6	46.5	73.3	67.2	76.1	80.3	102.7	61.2	62.6	35.2	36.5	711

Vehicle Numbers	000's												TOTAL
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	2.9	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.5	7.1	6.8	7.8	4.2	6.7	3.9	5.9	69
Non-Serviced Accommodation	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.7	1.7	1.6	0.7	25
SFR	5.3	2.1	2.4	4.5	3.6	2.9	3.9	4.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	4.6	40
Day Visitors	9.7	18.5	23.1	33.8	32.2	39.9	37.3	56.3	30.1	32.5	16.8	11.1	341
Total Vehicle Numbers 000's	19.0	28.0	33.3	46.9	43.9	52.7	51.3	71.3	39.4	43.5	24.2	22.4	476

BED STOCK (number of beds)	Average Available Sleeping Spaces												MAX
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Serviced Accommodation	2,862	2,862	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,868	2,872
Non-Serviced Accommodation	2,298	2,338	3,943	4,552	4,552	4,552	4,552	4,552	4,552	4,552	3,510	1,873	4,552
Total BED STOCK (number of beds)	5,160	5,200	6,815	7,424	7,424	7,424	7,424	7,424	7,424	7,424	6,382	4,741	7,424

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Average direct daily expenditure	derived from total direct revenue divided by the total number of visitor days
Average revenue per head	derived from total revenue divided by the total number of visitors
Bed stock	number of bed spaces
Category of expenditure	denotes areas of economic impact generated by: Accommodation, Food & Drink, Recreation, Shopping and Transport
Category of visitor	visitors are categorised according to type of accommodation used (+50 Room Hotels, 11-50 Room Hotels, <10 Room Hotels; Self-Catering, Touring/Camping) or as 'Day Visitors' or 'SFRs'
Commercial accommodation	denotes +50 Room Hotels, 11-50 Room Hotels, <10 Room Hotels, Guest Houses/B&Bs, Self-Catering, and Touring/Camping
Day visitors:	
- Tourist day visits	tourist day visits are defined as visits commencing from a home location for a non-routine purpose, for a duration of not less than 3 hours outside the normal habitat of the visitor. For STEAM purposes, day visits emanating from outside of the reporting area commencing from a location other than their permanent residence are also measured
- Intra-district tourist day visits	in addition to tourist day visits, as defined for STEAM purposes, intra-district day visits are those by persons residing within a district making day visits within that district
- Leisure day visits	in addition to tourist day visits, as defined for STEAM purposes, a leisure day visit is a trip taken from a person's home and not taken whilst staying away from home. Trips must be round trips taken from a person's home within the same day without spending a night away from home. The usual convention is that there is no minimum stay requirement; however, for the purposes of this report, a minimum stay of 3 hours is required
Direct revenue	denotes visitor expenditure within a zone or Borough area

Expenditure	denotes expenditure on direct items (Accommodation, Food & Drink, Recreation, Shopping and Transport) and indirect items
FTE	denotes full-time equivalent jobs
GTS (UK) Ltd	Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd
High season	from April through to October
Indirect revenue	denotes secondary expenditure within a zone or Borough area. Measured in STEAM through the application of proxy variable multipliers derived from the Scottish Tourism Multiplier Study (1992)
Low season	from November through to March
Non-commercial accommodation	denotes resident households used as accommodation by SFR
Non-serviced accommodation	denotes Self-Catering, and Touring/ Camping
Peak month	the month where the majority of the Borough's volume, value or bed space availability occurs
Revenue	denotes income derived from expenditure
STEAM	Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor
Serviced accommodation	denotes +50 Room Hotels, 11-50 Room Hotels, <10 Room Hotels, and Guest Houses/B&Bs
Touring/Camping	Touring Caravans and Camping
Tourist	denotes someone staying overnight
SFR	Staying with Friends and Relatives
Visitor	denotes the aggregate of tourists, Day Visitors and SFR
Visitor activity	denotes visitor numbers and/or visitor days (i.e. visitor volume)
Visitor days	denotes the total number of visitors multiplied by the average length of stay
Visitor numbers	denotes the total number of visitors (Tourists, Day Visitors and SFR)
Zone	denotes sub-Borough area as defined by the Borough representatives

ECONOMIC EFFECTS

[Source: “A Guidance Pack from the Department for Culture, Media & Sport” 1998]

1. Indicators of the economic effects of tourism activity in the local area are likely to include estimates of local income, jobs and business linkages. The direct measurement of tourism activity, especially of tourism expenditure, presents only a partial picture of the economic impact of the tourism activity in an area:
 - The gross *direct* economic impact of tourism is the total value of tourism spending in the area. This covers the 'front-line' effects, looking at tourism spending in hotels, restaurants, shops, taxis, i.e. any business that receives visitor expenditure directly. The net direct impact, however, needs to take into account the value of goods and services that are imported into the area in order to supply the tourist with goods and services.
 - *indirect* effects arise from the generation of economic activity by subsequent rounds of expenditure (e.g. as hotels purchase food and drinks from local suppliers and use the services of local laundries, builders, banks, utility companies, etc.) Not all these effects will arise in the local area since some such expenditure will go to suppliers elsewhere in the region or nationally.
 - *induced* effects arise from the spending of income accruing to local residents from wages and profits during the direct and indirect rounds.
 - *leakages* of expenditure out of the local economy: such as savings and taxation, as well as the costs of imports of goods and services from outside the area already mentioned above.
 - *opportunity costs*: to take into account the cost of using scarce resources for tourism as opposed to alternative uses, as, for example, spending on the provision of tourist information centres, car parking and other facilities used by visitors. When tourism substitutes one form of expenditure and economic activity for another, this is known as the displacement effect.
 - *investment activity* arising from capital investment in new facilities for visitors by private or public sectors (which also involve some consideration of opportunity cost.)
2. These are complex issues. There is guidance from HM Treasury on economic impact assessments. Employment effects are similarly difficult to measure precisely, but one simple approach is to track employment in 'tourism related industries'.
3. In conclusion, there is a frequently occurring temptation to attribute over-precision to the ability to measure indirect effects. Wherever appropriate and possible, STEAM reports separate direct and indirect estimates.

EMPLOYMENT

STEAM, both as a model and a process, takes advantage of various sources of information both to drive the model and benchmark the outputs. Such sources of information include:

- Some sub-regional estimates of numbers employed in tourism-related industries are available from NOMIS (National Online Manpower Information System) at the University of Durham. Some data are available quarterly from NOMIS, which allows the marked seasonal patterns in tourism employment to be taken into account.
- Local business surveys which give average numbers of core staff per type and size of establishment. Employment can be estimated by applying these averages to the local stock data.
- STEAM makes adjustments to the core staff in accordance with occupancy percentages above certain thresholds. This takes account of the times when temporary or part-time staff will be required.
- Employment resulting from tourist expenditure upon food and drink, recreation and leisure, shopping and transport, is more the stuff of 'multipliers' than direct estimation.
- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes quarterly statistics covering employment in the following tourism related industries. (These are used to provide the official estimates for employment in the tourism related industries.)

Standard Industrial Classification (1992) Class

55.1 Hotels

55.2 Camping sites and other provision of short stay accommodation

55.3 Restaurants

55.4 Bars, public houses and nightclubs

63.3 Travel agencies and tour operators

92.5 Library, archives, museums and other cultural activities

92.6 Sporting activities

92.7 Other recreational activities

(Note that some of these categories are combined in the ONS tables but the data may be available from NOMIS)

DAY VISITORS AND THEIR IMPACTS IN STEAM

Defining Tourist Day Visits

STEAM defines a tourist day visit as one which crosses a boundary from one area into another area, for a period of at least three hours for non-routine leisure purposes.

The Source of Tourist Day Visitor Estimates

- STEAM uses as its baseline, elements of research undertaken by CURDS¹ (Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies) and the TORG (Transport Operations Research Group) as the start point for calculation of local authority tourism day visitor volume estimates.
- The CURDS / TORG report was commissioned by the Departments of Employment and National Heritage and the method used in the research became established as the method of estimating the number of leisure day visits to each English local authority district. This was for the purpose of calculating the related element local government Standard Spending Assessment.
- These *leisure day visits* are defined as non-routine trips undertaken (away from home, but not involving an overnight stay) for one of four broad leisure purposes:
 - Outdoor activities
 - Visiting primary attractions (inc. shopping, eating out, sport, theatre)
 - Visiting scarce attractions (inc. sightseeing, shows, museums, zoos)
 - Visiting friends and relatives
- The research splits these into *intra* (source and destination of visitor within the district) and *other* (source of visitor from outside the district)
- Both *intra* and *other* trips are longer than 3 hours duration and are for “leisure purposes” as defined in the 1988/89 Leisure Day Visit Survey.
- STEAM uses the *other* data by district as the source data for the baseline day visitor estimates, thus excluding trips made by visitors originating from within the destination district.

Seasonality and Trends in Day Visitor Volume

- The baseline day visitor figure is further affected by a set of statistics to vary it from year to year and to spread the annual figure across the months, as required in the STEAM modelling process.
- The process of spreading the annual figure across the months utilises Tourist Information Centre visitor numbers and Visitor Attractions data. To be suitable for the task, these statistics must be:
 - available for the full 12 months of the year, and
 - be consistently measured for at least two years
- The process of identifying the change in tourist numbers from year to year (on a month-on-month basis) again utilises Tourist Information Centre visitor numbers and visitor numbers to attractions - these statistics are checked for consistency before use. Both monthly and annual estimates of visitor numbers can be utilised in the model.

Expenditure by Tourist Day Visitors

STEAM uses visitor expenditure data from visitor surveys to assist in the calculation of expenditure by all types of visitor. In the vast majority of cases this derives from survey work undertaken by Taylor Nelson Sofres (TNS) in England, Scotland and Wales on behalf of national agencies and other partners, including Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd (GTS).

¹ Both at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne

As new sources of expenditure data become available, GTS re-assesses the expenditure assumptions in the Model, and where appropriate, updates these assumptions based on new data (where it is sufficiently robust). In this way, the expenditure data used to produce this report replaces previously available TNS survey data from Scotland. Where new survey data shows significant changes in Rates of Daily Expenditure (RatODEs), GTS, with its clients, assesses the need to update previous economic impact estimates, to ensure consistency across an established trend period.

The STEAM Model applies Rates of Daily Expenditure based on visitor expenditure on:

- Food and Drink
- Recreation
- Shopping
- Transport

Additionally, for *staying visitors*, expenditure on tourist accommodation is estimated using accommodation capacity information (bed stock), accommodation tariffs and performance data (occupancy).

The baseline expenditure data is updated annually to reflect the impact of inflation, using the Retail Price Index (RPI)

STATISTICAL CONFIDENCE LEVELS IN STEAM

STEAM is a model, so any level of confidence in the results depends on the sampling errors in the data inputs. So how do we test STEAM?

- Quality control to ensure there are no data entry errors and that data inputs are *fit for purpose*
- Critical to all models is: ‘Do random shocks² destabilise them or do they converge?’ We have evaluated STEAM for convergence and shown that it does so quite easily. Thus the *Law of Large Numbers* holds, in that any disturbances amongst the component parts are smoothed out when it comes to aggregation, so any outliers in the input data do not have a disproportionate impact on the overall results.
- On behalf of GTS (UK) Ltd, Professor Stephen Wanhill has tested the aggregate data from 2000-2004 in the model by devising *Pseudo Sampling Errors* and by examining in detail the outputs for all of Wales (selected for this exercise on the basis of size and length of trend series). At Fisher’s 95% Confidence Level this gave us +/- 5.06% for expenditure, +/- 3.01% for employment and +/- 3.56% for tourist days, based on our estimate of the percentage of coverage of the known accommodation stock and day visits in Wales as a whole.

Should more stringent confidence levels be applied (99.9% for example), the sampling error remains low, being +/- 8.49% for expenditure, +/- 5.05% for employment and +/- 5.97% for tourist days, again based on our estimate of the percentage of coverage of the known accommodation stock and day visits in Wales as a whole for the period 2000 to 2004.

Sir Ronald Fisher³ devised these standard statistical confidence tests for quality control purposes in the 1920s. The choice of 95% confidence level to test statistical results has subsequently become an accepted standard practice. It means that we can be 95% confident that the true result lies within the boundaries +/- given.

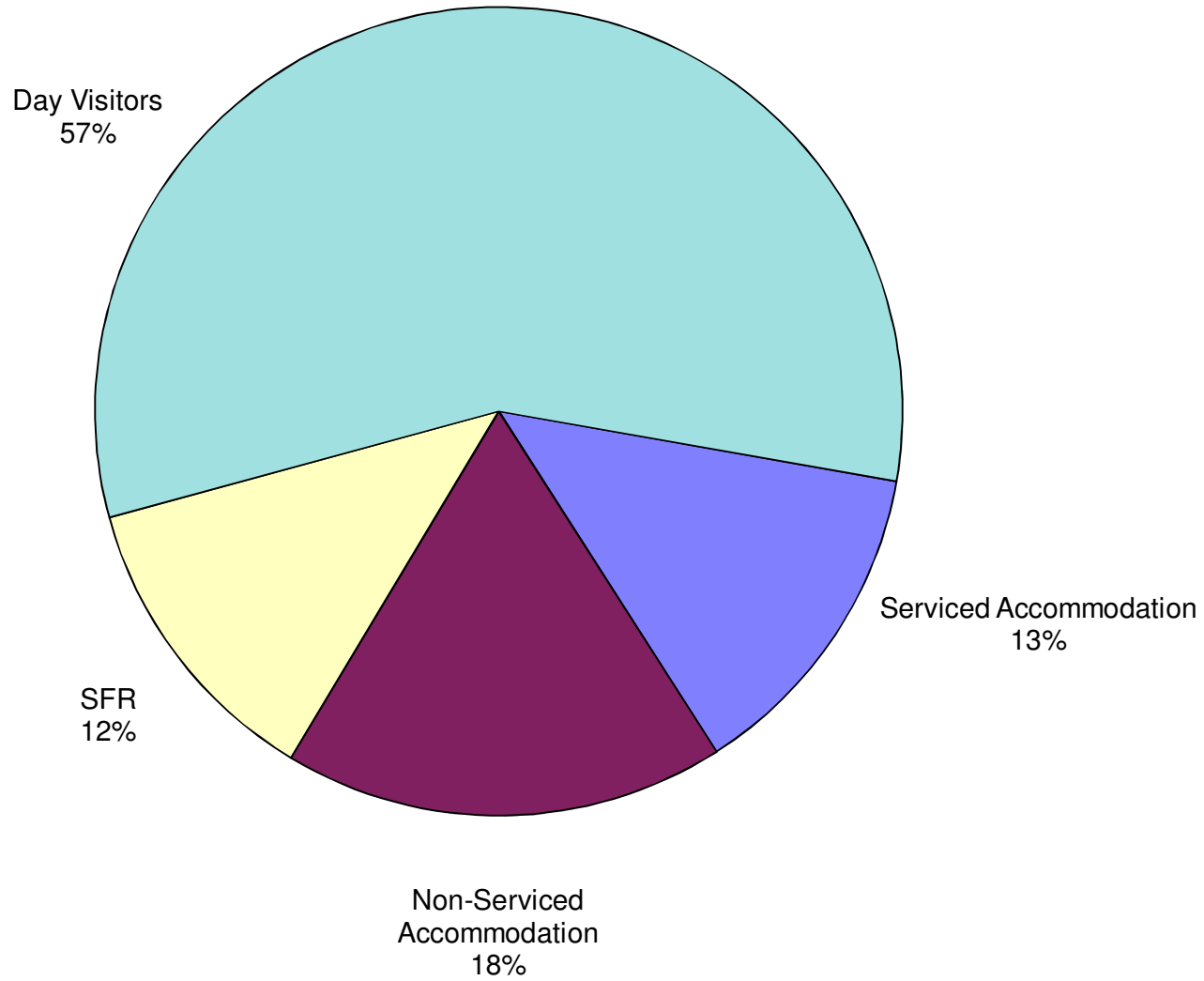
By way of comparison, the 95% confidence level sampling errors in the 2004 International Passenger Survey were +/- 3.1% for expenditure, +/- 3.0% for tourist numbers and +/- 4.6% for tourist nights. This is at a UK level – at infra-national and regional levels these errors would be higher.

We are satisfied that STEAM offers reliable and robust outputs which our clients can place their confidence in, year on year.

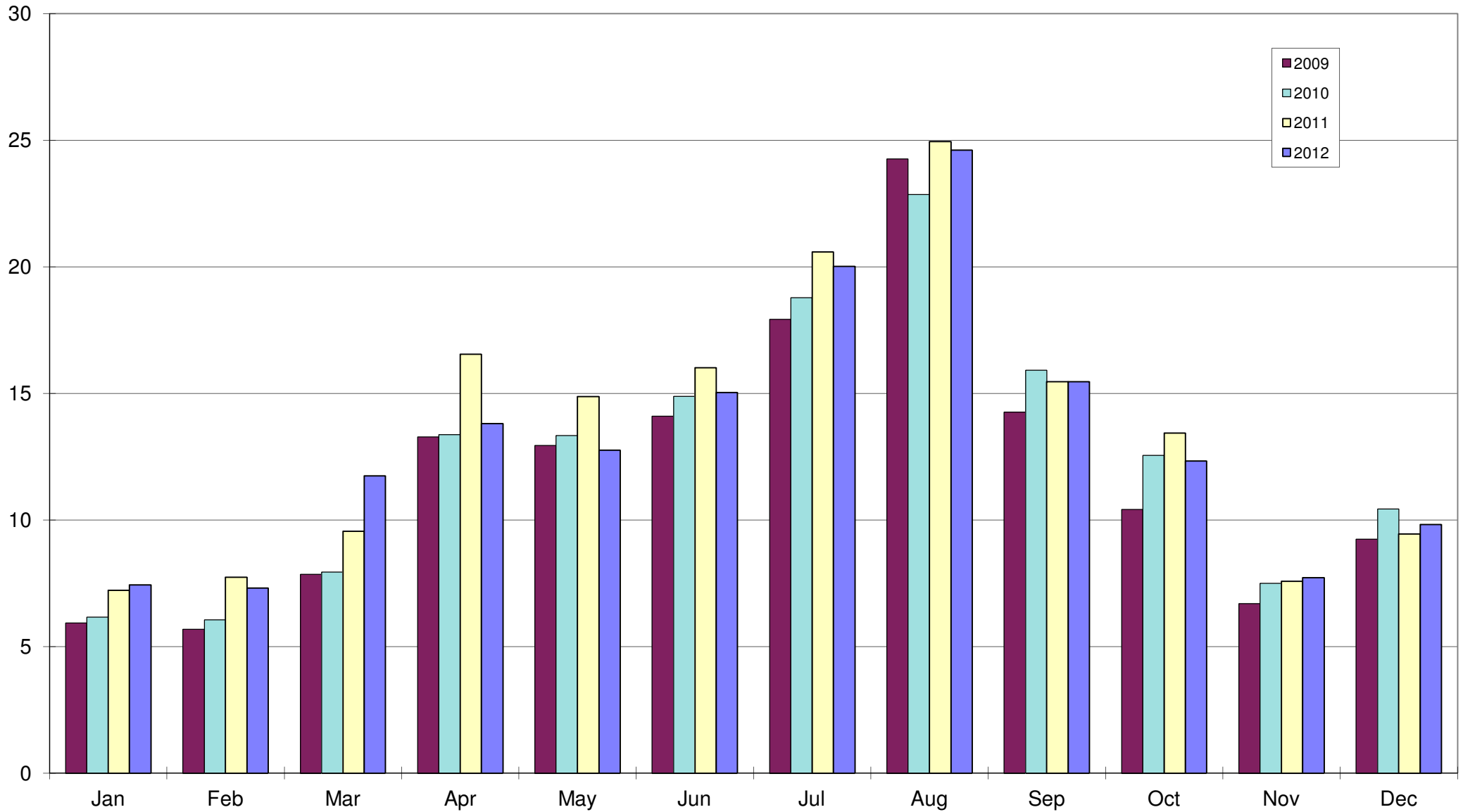
² Caused by unusual or eccentric events

³ Sir Ronald Aylmer Fisher (1890 – 1967)

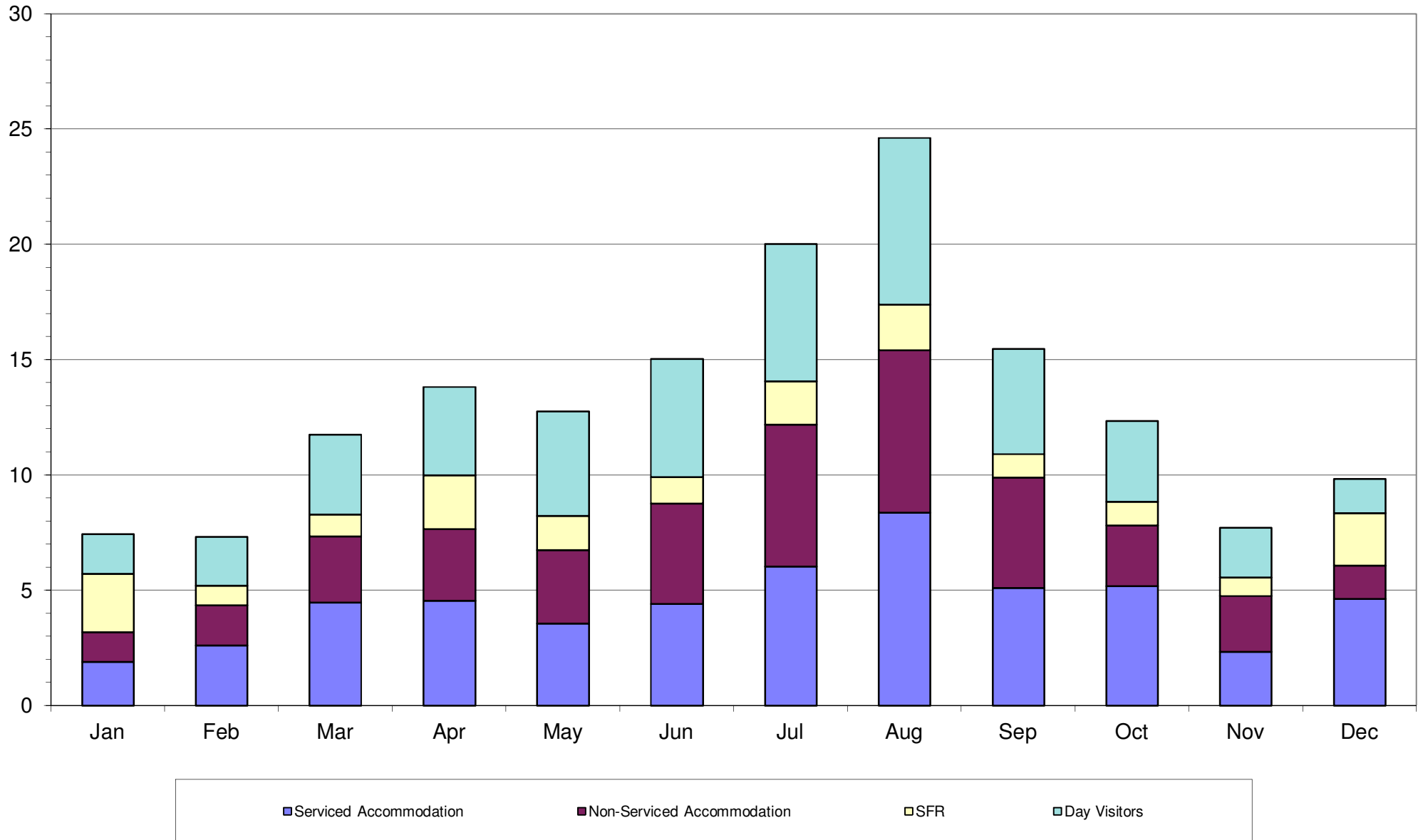
2.8 MILLION TOURIST DAYS : 2012 : BY TYPE OF TOURIST



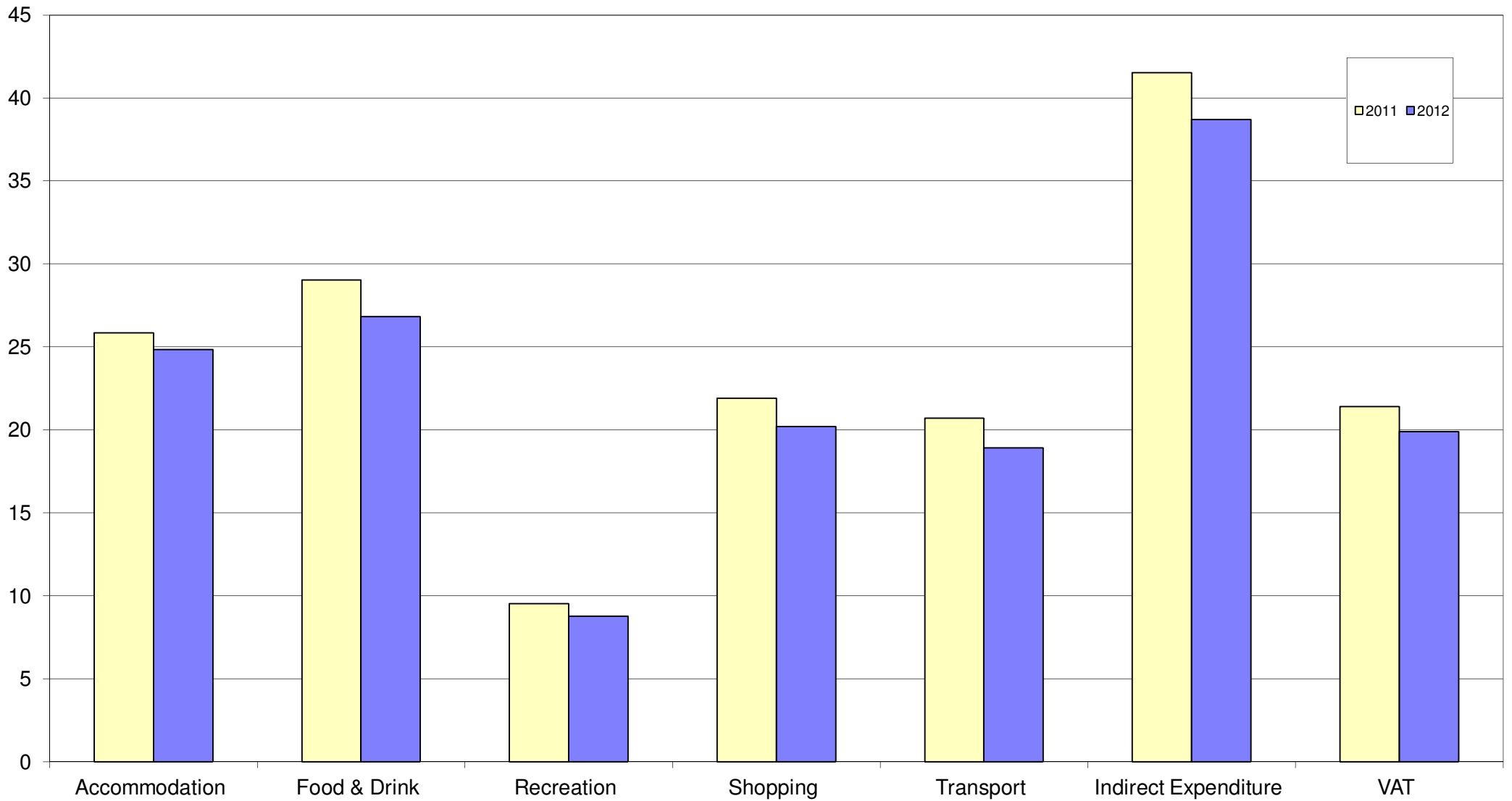
TOURISM EXPENDITURE : 2009 - 2012 : BY MONTH (£M's)



TOURISM EXPENDITURE 2012 : BY TYPE OF TOURIST : BY MONTH (£M's)



**TOURISM EXPENDITURE : BY INDUSTRY SECTOR
2012 COMPARED WITH 2011 (£M's)**



ANNUAL TOURISM EXPENDITURE (£M's)

