

Travel & Tourism

ECONOMIC IMPACT 2015
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES



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Foreword

The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) is the global authority on the economic and social contribution of Travel & Tourism. WTTC promotes sustainable growth for the sector, working with governments and international institutions to create jobs, to drive exports and to generate prosperity.

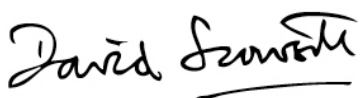
Travel & Tourism's impact on the economic and social development of a country can be enormous; opening it up for business, trade and capital investment, creating jobs and entrepreneurialism for the workforce and protecting heritage and cultural values. To fully understand its impact, however, governments, policy makers and businesses around the world require accurate and reliable data on the impact of the sector. Data is needed to help assess policies that govern future industry development and to provide knowledge to help guide successful and sustainable Travel & Tourism investment decisions.

For 25 years, WTTC has been quantifying the economic impact of Travel & Tourism. This year, the 2015 Annual Economic Reports cover 184 countries and 25 regions of the world, including, for the first time, the Pacific Alliance.

Travel & Tourism generated US\$7.6 trillion (10% of global GDP) and 277 million jobs (1 in 11 jobs) for the global economy in 2014. Recent years have seen Travel & Tourism growing at a faster rate than both the wider economy and other significant sectors such as automotive, financial services and health care. Last year was no exception. International tourist arrivals also surged, reaching nearly 1.14 billion and visitor spending more than matched that growth. Visitors from emerging economies now represent a 46% share of these international arrivals (up from 38% in 2000), proving the growth and increased opportunities for travel from those in these new markets.

The sector faces challenges every year and this year is likely to be no different. The weakness and potential volatility of many currencies against the US dollar and a deep recession in Russia, a key outbound market, will slow outbound spending in line with slower world trade overall in 2015. However, falling oil prices will bring significant improvements for net oil importers in 2015, easing upward pressure on living costs, increasing disposable household incomes and domestic consumer spending, and lowering air fares. As a result, Travel & Tourism expansion is forecast to continue at a stronger rate than last year, with the total contribution to GDP expected to increase by 3.7%. New destinations and investment opportunities will also continue to emerge as tourism becomes increasingly affordable across the developing world. This growth will require countries to adopt a concerted and coordinated approach to talent planning and development between their industry, governments and educational institutions to ensure they fulfil their potential in the years ahead.

WTTC is proud to continue to provide this clear and empirical data in order to help both public and private bodies make the right decisions for the future growth of a sustainable Travel & Tourism sector.



David Scowsill
President & CEO
WTTC

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The Economic Impact of Travel & Tourism 2015

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St Vincent and the Grenadines

2015 ANNUAL RESEARCH: KEY FACTS¹

2015
forecast

GDP: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was XCD105.7mn (5.4% of total GDP) in 2014, and is forecast to rise by 2.2% in 2015, and to rise by 4.8% pa, from 2015-2025, to XCD172.0mn (6.5% of total GDP) in 2025.



GDP: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was XCD388.4mn (19.9% of GDP) in 2014, and is forecast to rise by 2.6% in 2015, and to rise by 4.8% pa to XCD637.0mn (24.0% of GDP) in 2025.



EMPLOYMENT: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

In 2014 Travel & Tourism directly supported 2,000 jobs (5.0% of total employment). This is expected to remain unchanged in 2015 and rise by 2.2% pa to 3,000 jobs (6.2% of total employment) in 2025.



EMPLOYMENT: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

In 2014, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, was 18.2% of total employment (8,000 jobs). This is expected to rise by 1.0% in 2015 to 8,000 jobs and rise by 2.1% pa to 10,000 jobs in 2025 (22.4% of total).



VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports generated XCD260.3mn (49.1% of total exports) in 2014. This is forecast to grow by 2.0% in 2015, and grow by 4.4% pa, from 2015-2025, to XCD408.3mn in 2025 (60.7% of total).



INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism investment in 2014 was XCD77.1mn, or 15.9% of total investment. It should rise by 4.7% in 2015, and rise by 4.3% pa over the next ten years to XCD123.3mn in 2025 (19.3% of total).



¹All values are in constant 2014 prices & exchange rates

WORLD RANKING (OUT OF 184 COUNTRIES):

Relative importance of Travel & Tourism's total contribution to GDP

175

ABSOLUTE
Size in 2014

36

RELATIVE SIZE
Contribution to GDP in 2014

119

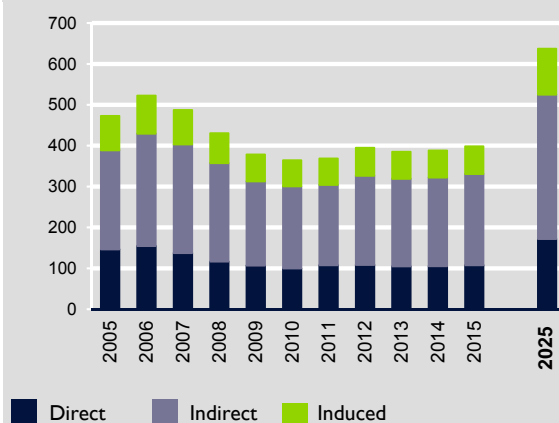
GROWTH
2015 forecast

59

LONG-TERM GROWTH
Forecast 2015-2025

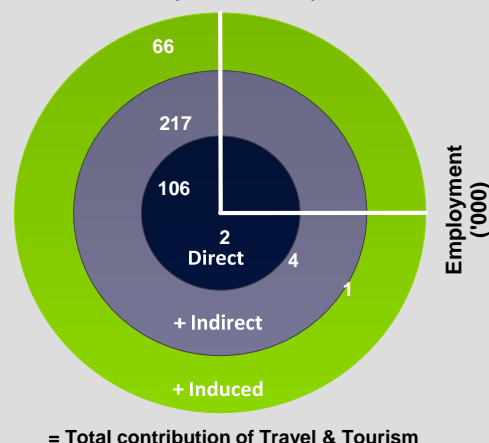
Total Contribution of
Travel & Tourism to GDP

2014 XCDmn



Breakdown of Travel & Tourism's Total
Contribution to GDP and Employment 2014

GDP (2014 XCDmn)



Defining the economic contribution of Travel & Tourism

Travel & Tourism is an important economic activity in most countries around the world. As well as its direct economic impact, the sector has significant indirect and induced impacts. The UN Statistics Division-approved Tourism Satellite Accounting methodology (TSA:RMF 2008) quantifies only the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. WTTC recognises that Travel & Tourism's total contribution is much greater however, and aims to capture its indirect and induced impacts through its annual research.

DIRECT Travel & Tourism contribution

COMMODITIES

- Accommodation
- Transportation
- Entertainment
- Attractions

INDUSTRIES

- Accommodation services
- Food & beverage services
- Retail Trade
- Transportation services
- Cultural, sports & recreational services

SOURCES OF SPENDING

- Residents' domestic T&T spending
- Businesses' domestic travel spending
- Visitor exports
- Individual government T&T spending

INDIRECT Travel & Tourism contribution

- T&T investment spending
- Government collective T&T spending
- Impact of purchases from suppliers

INDUCED contribution (spending of direct and indirect employees)

- Food and beverages
- Recreation
- Clothing
- Housing
- Household goods

TOTAL Travel & Tourism contribution

- To GDP
- To employment

DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP reflects the 'internal' spending on Travel & Tourism (total spending within a particular country on Travel & Tourism by residents and non-residents for business and leisure purposes) as well as government 'individual' spending - spending by government on Travel & Tourism services directly linked to visitors, such as cultural (eg museums) or recreational (eg national parks).

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is calculated to be consistent with the output, as expressed in National Accounting, of tourism-characteristic sectors such as hotels, airlines, airports, travel agents and leisure and recreation services that deal directly with tourists. The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is calculated from total internal spending by 'netting out' the purchases made by the different tourism industries. This measure is consistent with the definition of Tourism GDP, specified in the 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008).

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism includes its 'wider impacts' (ie the indirect and induced impacts) on the economy. The 'indirect' contribution includes the GDP and jobs supported by:

- Travel & Tourism investment spending – an important aspect of both current and future activity that includes investment activity such as the purchase of new aircraft and construction of new hotels;
- Government 'collective' spending, which helps Travel & Tourism activity in many different ways as it is made on behalf of the 'community at large' – eg tourism marketing and promotion, aviation, administration, security services, resort area security services, resort area sanitation services, etc;
- Domestic purchases of goods and services by the sectors dealing directly with tourists - including, for example, purchases of food and cleaning services by hotels, of fuel and catering services by airlines, and IT services by travel agents.

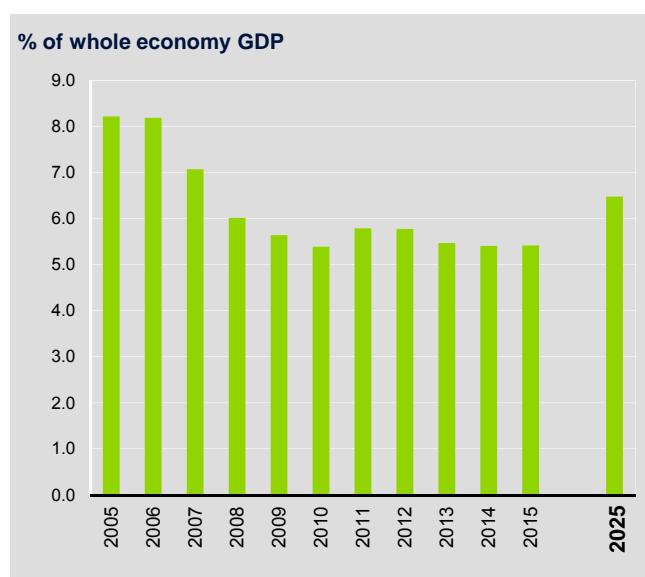
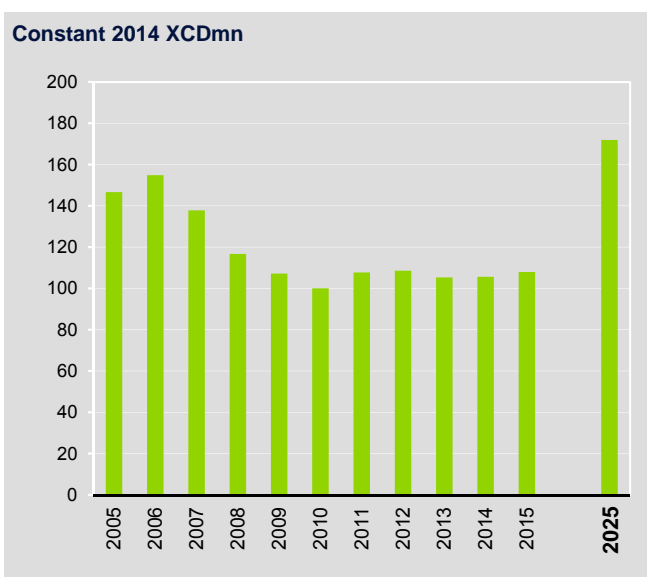
The 'induced' contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel & Tourism sector.

Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2014 was XCD105.7mn (5.4% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 2.2% to XCD108.0mn in 2015. This primarily reflects the economic activity generated by industries such as hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). But it also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to grow by 4.8% pa to XCD172.0mn (6.5% of GDP) by 2025.

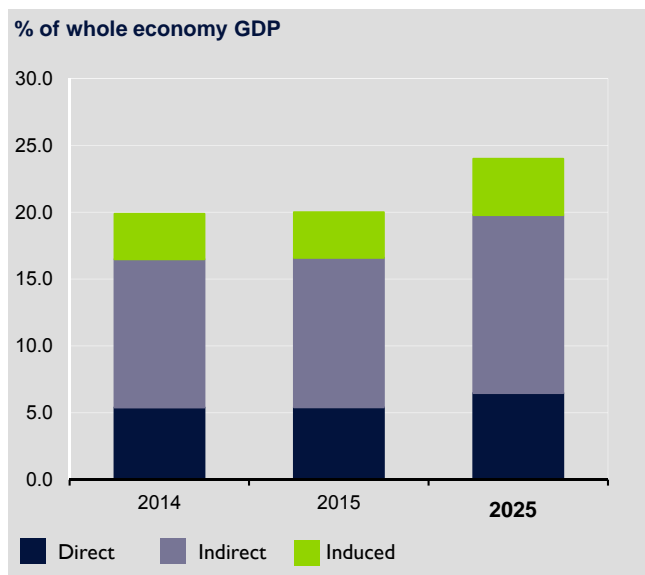
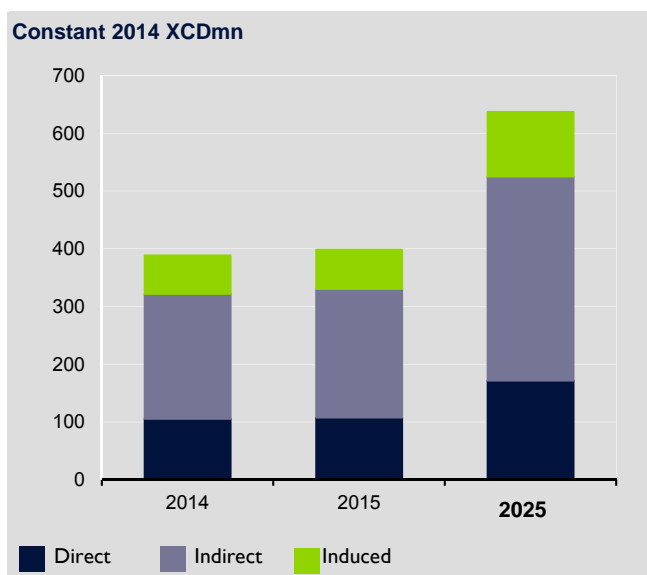
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was XCD388.4mn in 2014 (19.9% of GDP) and is expected to grow by 2.6% to XCD398.5mn (20.0% of GDP) in 2015.

It is forecast to rise by 4.8% pa to XCD637.0mn by 2025 (24.0% of GDP).

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP



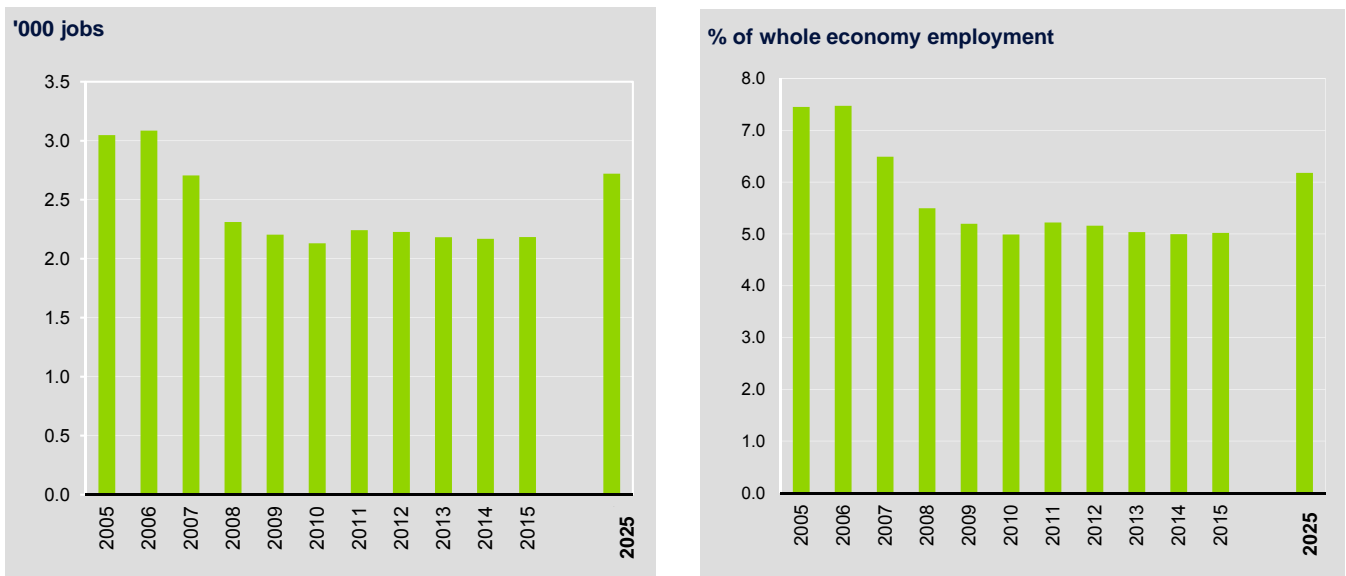
¹ All values are in constant 2014 prices & exchange rates

Travel & Tourism's contribution to employment

Travel & Tourism generated 2,000 jobs directly in 2014 (5.0% of total employment) and this is forecast to remain the same in 2015 at 2,000 (5.0% of total employment). This includes employment by hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). It also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

By 2025, Travel & Tourism will account for 3,000 jobs directly, an increase of 2.2% pa over the next ten years.

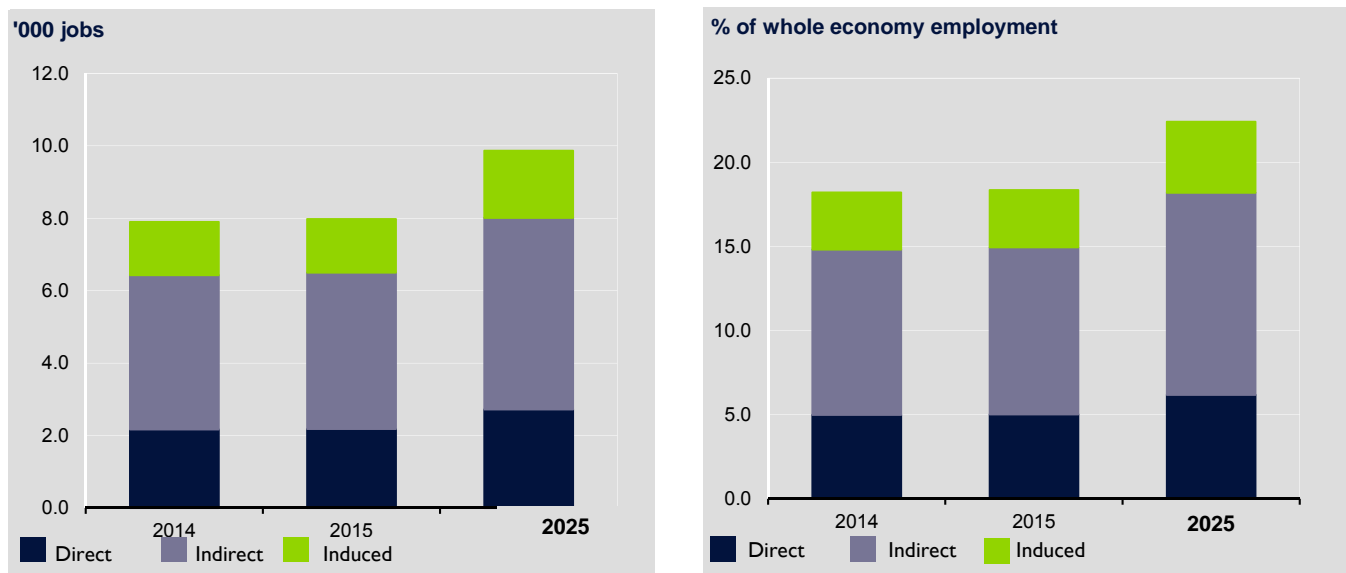
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was 8,000 jobs in 2014 (18.2% of total employment). This is forecast to rise by 1.0% in 2015 to 8,000 jobs (18.3% of total employment).

By 2025, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 10,000 jobs (22.4% of total employment), an increase of 2.1% pa over the period.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT



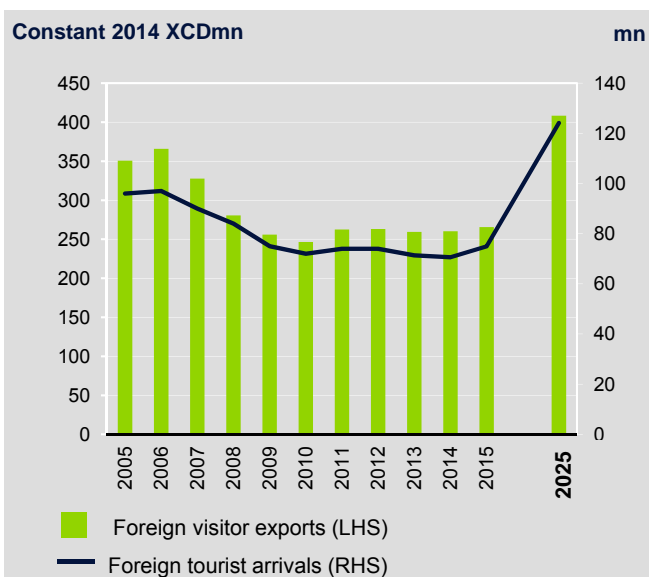
Visitor Exports and Investment¹

VISITOR EXPORTS

Money spent by foreign visitors to a country (or visitor exports) is a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2014, St Vincent and the Grenadines generated XCD260.3mn in visitor exports. In 2015, this is expected to grow by 2.0%, and the country is expected to attract 75,000 international tourist arrivals.

By 2025, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 124,000, generating expenditure of XCD408.3mn, an increase of 4.4% pa.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

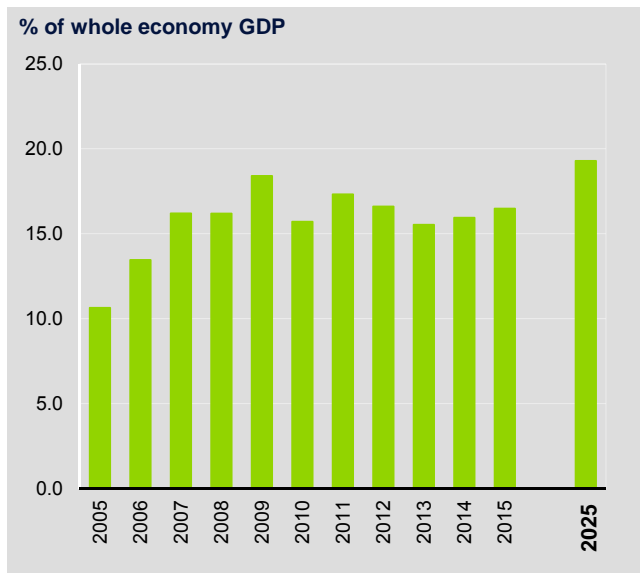
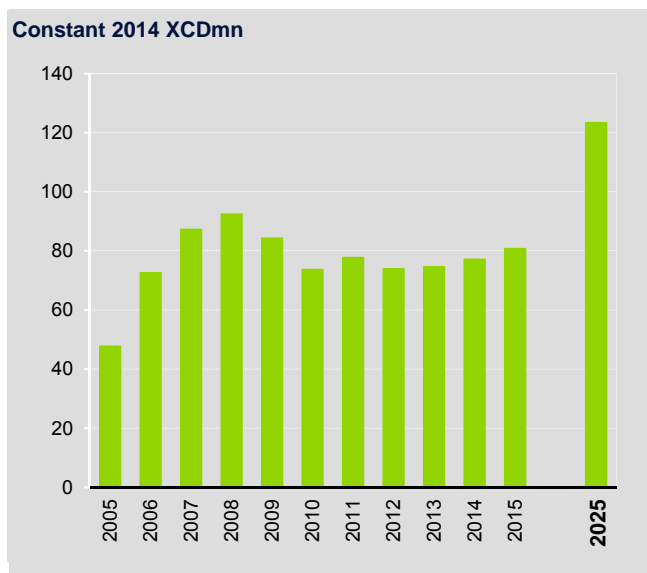


INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of XCD77.1mn in 2014. This is expected to rise by 4.7% in 2015, and rise by 4.3% pa over the next ten years to XCD123.3mn in 2025.

Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment will rise from 16.5% in 2015 to 19.3% in 2025.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN TRAVEL & TOURISM



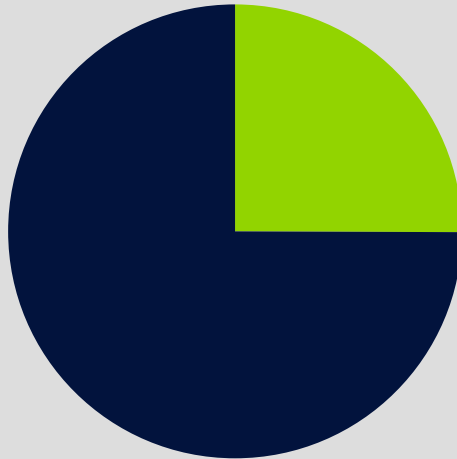
¹ All values are in constant 2014 prices & exchange rates

Different components of Travel & Tourism¹

St Vincent and the Grenadines
Travel & Tourism's Contribution to GDP:
Business vs Leisure, 2014

Leisure spending ■
75.0%

Business spending ■
25.0%



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 75.0% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2014 (XCD222.4mn) compared with 25.0% for business travel spending (XCD74.3mn).

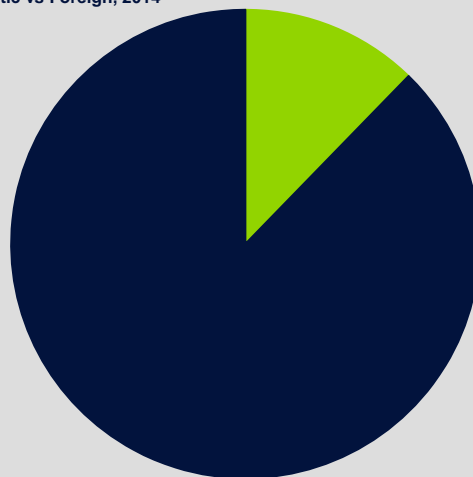
Leisure travel spending is expected to grow by 2.2% in 2015 to XCD227.2mn, and rise by 4.5% pa to XCD353.8mn in 2025.

Business travel spending is expected to grow by 2.3% in 2015 to XCD76.0mn, and rise by 3.1% pa to XCD103.2mn in 2025.

St Vincent and the Grenadines
Travel & Tourism's Contribution to GDP:
Domestic vs Foreign, 2014

Foreign visitor spending ■
87.7%

Domestic spending ■
12.3%



Domestic travel spending generated 12.3% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2014 compared with 87.7% for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to grow by 3.3% in 2015 to XCD37.6mn, and rise by 2.6% pa to XCD48.8mn in 2025.

Visitor exports are expected to grow by 2.0% in 2015 to XCD265.6mn, and rise by 4.4% pa to XCD408.3mn in 2025.

St Vincent and the Grenadines
Breakdown of Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP, 2014

Direct ■
27.2%

Induced ■
17.0%

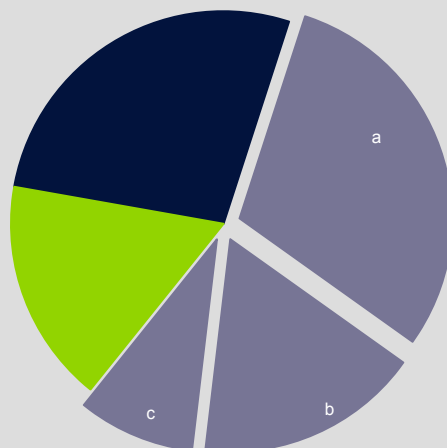
Indirect ■
55.8%

Indirect is the sum of:

(a) Supply chain **29.9%**

(b) Investment **17.0%**

(c) Government collective **8.9%**



The Travel & Tourism industry contributes to GDP and employment in many ways as detailed on page 2.

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is its direct contribution.

¹ All values are in constant 2014 prices & exchange rates

Country rankings: Absolute contribution, 2014

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2014 (US\$bn)
	World Average	19.4
	Americas Average	16.3
67	Dominican Republic	3.1
80	Cuba	2.0
99	Jamaica	1.2
131	Barbados	0.5
141	British Virgin Islands	0.3
143	Bermuda	0.3
146	Cayman Islands	0.3
155	St Lucia	0.2
175	St Kitts and Nevis	0.1
179	St Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2014 (US\$bn)
	World Average	58.3
	Americas Average	47.6
60	Dominican Republic	10.1
67	Cuba	8.2
92	Jamaica	3.9
126	Barbados	1.7
140	Cayman Islands	1.0
142	Bermuda	0.9
144	British Virgin Islands	0.8
151	St Lucia	0.5
168	St Kitts and Nevis	0.2
175	St Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2014 '000 jobs
	World Average	827.0
	Americas Average	366.9
61	Dominican Republic	187.9
78	Cuba	124.4
97	Jamaica	82.4
149	St Lucia	15.6
151	Barbados	14.0
172	Bermuda	3.6
174	British Virgin Islands	3.5
177	Cayman Islands	3.0
180	St Vincent and the Grenadines	2.2
184	St Kitts and Nevis	1.6

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2014 '000 jobs
	World Average	2076.6
	Americas Average	943.1
51	Dominican Republic	624.0
60	Cuba	494.6
90	Jamaica	277.2
148	Barbados	45.1
151	St Lucia	33.8
173	Cayman Islands	10.0
174	British Virgin Islands	9.4
178	St Vincent and the Grenadines	7.9
179	Bermuda	7.1
180	St Kitts and Nevis	5.9

Travel & Tourism Capital Investment		2014 (US\$bn)
	Americas Average	4.9
	World Average	4.5
61	Cuba	1.2
87	Dominican Republic	0.5
101	Jamaica	0.3
120	Cayman Islands	0.2
134	Barbados	0.2
155	St Lucia	0.1
159	St Kitts and Nevis	0.0
160	British Virgin Islands	0.0
167	St Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0
168	Bermuda	0.0

Visitor Exports		2014 (US\$bn)
	World Average	7.5
	Americas Average	6.6
48	Dominican Republic	5.9
67	Cuba	2.7
72	Jamaica	2.2
107	Barbados	1.0
121	British Virgin Islands	0.7
128	Cayman Islands	0.5
133	Bermuda	0.4
141	St Lucia	0.4
160	St Kitts and Nevis	0.1
163	St Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1

The tables on pages 7-10 provide brief extracts from the full WTTC Country League Table Rankings, highlighting comparisons with competing destinations as well as with the world and regional average. Averages in above tables are simple cross-country averages. The competing destinations selected are those that offer a similar tourism product and compete for tourists from the same set of origin markets. These tend to be, but are not exclusively, geographical neighbours.

Country rankings: Relative contribution, 2014

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP	2014 % share
3 British Virgin Islands	30.3
14 St Lucia	13.8
21 Barbados	10.8
27 Jamaica	8.1
31 Cayman Islands	7.5
39 St Kitts and Nevis	6.7
51 St Vincent and the Grenadines	5.4
55 Dominican Republic	5.0
56 Bermuda	5.0
World	3.1
Americas	2.9
124 Cuba	2.6

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP	2014 % share
3 British Virgin Islands	85.9
12 St Lucia	39.5
15 Barbados	36.1
20 Cayman Islands	28.1
22 Jamaica	27.2
25 St Kitts and Nevis	25.5
36 St Vincent and the Grenadines	19.9
43 Dominican Republic	16.0
47 Bermuda	15.3
77 Cuba	10.4
World	9.8
Americas	8.4

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment	2014 % share
2 British Virgin Islands	34.5
8 St Lucia	20.4
19 Barbados	11.1
22 Bermuda	10.4
25 Cayman Islands	9.1
34 Jamaica	7.3
38 St Kitts and Nevis	6.6
59 St Vincent and the Grenadines	5.0
68 Dominican Republic	4.4
Americas	3.7
World	3.6
133 Cuba	2.4

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment	2014 % share
1 British Virgin Islands	94.5
9 St Lucia	44.1
14 Barbados	35.7
18 Cayman Islands	30.0
22 Jamaica	24.7
23 St Kitts and Nevis	24.2
29 Bermuda	20.5
39 St Vincent and the Grenadines	18.2
49 Dominican Republic	14.7
Americas	9.6
88 Cuba	9.6
World	9.4

Travel & Tourism Investment Contribution to Total Capital Investment	2014 % share
9 Cayman Islands	26.1
11 Barbados	21.3
12 St Lucia	20.5
19 St Kitts and Nevis	17.4
22 British Virgin Islands	17.2
24 St Vincent and the Grenadines	15.9
28 Cuba	15.5
39 Jamaica	11.4
90 Dominican Republic	5.1
Americas	4.5
World	4.3
152 Bermuda	2.7

Visitor Exports Contribution to Total Exports	2014 % share
9 British Virgin Islands	62.0
13 St Lucia	59.2
18 Jamaica	52.9
19 Barbados	50.8
20 St Vincent and the Grenadines	49.1
31 Dominican Republic	35.1
32 St Kitts and Nevis	34.6
49 Cayman Islands	22.6
57 Bermuda	19.1
65 Cuba	15.9
Americas	7.0
World	5.7

Country rankings: Real growth, 2015

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP	2015 % growth
21 St Lucia	6.4
35 St Kitts and Nevis	5.6
61 Jamaica	4.7
79 Cuba	3.9
88 Bermuda	3.7
World	3.7
Americas	3.2
108 Cayman Islands	3.1
134 Dominican Republic	2.3
137 St Vincent and the Grenadines	2.2
146 Barbados	1.8
152 British Virgin Islands	1.5

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP	2015 % growth
25 St Lucia	5.9
49 St Kitts and Nevis	5.0
67 Jamaica	4.1
World	3.7
82 Cuba	3.7
89 Cayman Islands	3.4
93 Bermuda	3.3
Americas	3.3
114 Dominican Republic	2.7
119 St Vincent and the Grenadines	2.6
141 Barbados	1.8
152 British Virgin Islands	1.5

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment	2015 % growth
17 St Lucia	5.7
32 Jamaica	4.7
34 Bermuda	4.4
53 St Kitts and Nevis	3.6
Americas	2.7
88 Barbados	2.2
World	2.0
99 Cuba	2.0
107 Cayman Islands	1.6
118 Dominican Republic	1.2
137 St Vincent and the Grenadines	0.7
152 British Virgin Islands	0.1

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment	2015 % growth
14 St Lucia	5.1
30 Jamaica	4.2
32 Bermuda	4.1
57 St Kitts and Nevis	2.9
Americas	2.9
World	2.6
87 Barbados	2.1
91 Cayman Islands	2.0
107 Cuba	1.6
110 Dominican Republic	1.5
125 St Vincent and the Grenadines	1.0
149 British Virgin Islands	0.2

Travel & Tourism Investment	2015 % growth
48 Dominican Republic	6.7
84 Barbados	4.9
World	4.8
Americas	4.8
90 St Vincent and the Grenadines	4.7
92 Cayman Islands	4.7
95 St Kitts and Nevis	4.6
115 British Virgin Islands	3.6
125 Cuba	2.9
135 St Lucia	2.5
158 Jamaica	1.3
177 Bermuda	0.1

Visitor Exports	2015 % growth
31 St Lucia	6.4
39 St Kitts and Nevis	5.9
49 Bermuda	5.3
55 Jamaica	5.2
61 Cuba	5.0
98 Cayman Islands	3.1
World	2.8
123 St Vincent and the Grenadines	2.0
127 Barbados	1.9
131 Dominican Republic	1.7
132 British Virgin Islands	1.6
Americas	1.4

Country rankings: Long term growth, 2015 - 2025

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP	2015 - 2025 % growth pa
30 St Lucia	5.8
39 St Kitts and Nevis	5.5
61 St Vincent and the Grenadines	4.8
68 Jamaica	4.6
79 Cuba	4.4
World	3.9
Americas	3.8
113 Bermuda	3.8
117 Cayman Islands	3.7
137 Barbados	3.3
156 Dominican Republic	2.8
162 British Virgin Islands	2.7

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP	2015 - 2025 % growth pa
38 St Lucia	5.5
45 St Kitts and Nevis	5.3
59 St Vincent and the Grenadines	4.8
80 Jamaica	4.3
81 Cuba	4.3
World	3.8
113 Bermuda	3.7
118 Cayman Islands	3.7
Americas	3.5
130 Barbados	3.4
153 Dominican Republic	2.8
165 British Virgin Islands	2.5

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment	2015 - 2025 % growth pa
13 Jamaica	4.2
29 St Kitts and Nevis	3.5
46 St Lucia	2.9
81 Dominican Republic	2.3
85 Cayman Islands	2.2
87 St Vincent and the Grenadines	2.2
Americas	2.1
World	2.0
110 Barbados	1.8
123 Bermuda	1.6
147 Cuba	0.9
162 British Virgin Islands	0.5

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment	2015 - 2025 % growth pa
15 Jamaica	3.9
37 St Kitts and Nevis	3.1
46 St Lucia	2.9
World	2.3
68 Cayman Islands	2.3
70 Dominican Republic	2.2
74 St Vincent and the Grenadines	2.1
Americas	2.0
102 Barbados	1.8
107 Bermuda	1.7
156 Cuba	0.6
162 British Virgin Islands	0.5

Travel & Tourism Investment Contribution to Capital Investment	2015 - 2025 % growth pa
37 Barbados	5.8
40 Jamaica	5.6
59 Cuba	5.1
60 St Kitts and Nevis	5.1
World	4.6
90 St Vincent and the Grenadines	4.3
Americas	4.2
101 St Lucia	4.1
122 Dominican Republic	3.6
127 Cayman Islands	3.6
174 British Virgin Islands	1.7
179 Bermuda	1.4

Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports	2015 - 2025 % growth pa
29 St Lucia	5.9
32 St Kitts and Nevis	5.7
44 Jamaica	5.4
50 Cuba	5.2
83 St Vincent and the Grenadines	4.4
World	4.2
93 Bermuda	4.1
95 Cayman Islands	4.1
Americas	4.0
125 Barbados	3.5
144 British Virgin Islands	2.8
159 Dominican Republic	2.6

Summary tables: Estimates & Forecasts

St Vincent and the Grenadines	2014 US\$mn ¹	2014 % of total	2015 Growth ²	US\$mn ¹	2025 % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	39.1	5.4	2.2	63.7	6.5	4.8
Total contribution to GDP	143.8	19.9	2.6	235.9	24.0	4.8
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	2.2	5.0	0.7	2.7	6.2	2.2
Total contribution to employment ⁴	7.9	18.2	1.0	9.9	22.4	2.1
Visitor exports	96.4	49.0	2.0	151.2	60.6	4.4
Domestic spending	13.5	1.9	3.3	18.1	1.8	2.6
Leisure spending	82.4	4.0	2.2	131.0	4.9	4.5
Business spending	27.5	1.4	2.3	38.2	1.5	3.1
Capital investment	28.5	15.9	4.7	45.7	19.3	4.3

¹2014 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2015 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2015-2025 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴'000 jobs

Americas	2014 US\$bn ¹	2014 % of total	2015 Growth ²	US\$bn ¹	2025 % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	734.0	2.9	3.2	1,098.5	3.2	3.8
Total contribution to GDP	2,141.2	8.4	3.3	3,109.1	9.2	3.5
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	16,509	3.7	2.7	20,763	4.1	2.1
Total contribution to employment ⁴	42,440	9.6	2.9	53,330	10.6	2.0
Visitor exports	298.3	7.0	1.4	447.8	6.3	4.0
Domestic spending	1,164.4	4.6	3.2	1,736.6	5.1	3.8
Leisure spending	1,094.1	2.1	2.8	1,683.1	2.4	4.1
Business spending	368.5	0.7	3.0	501.2	0.7	2.8
Capital investment	222.3	4.5	4.8	350.3	4.6	4.2

¹2014 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2015 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2015-2025 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴'000 jobs

Worldwide	2014 US\$bn ¹	2014 % of total	2015 Growth ²	US\$bn ¹	2025 % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	2,364.8	3.1	3.7	3,593.2	3.3	3.9
Total contribution to GDP	7,580.9	9.8	3.7	11,381.9	10.5	3.8
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	105,408	3.6	2.0	130,694	3.9	2.0
Total contribution to employment ⁴	276,845	9.4	2.6	356,911	10.7	2.3
Visitor exports	1,383.8	5.7	2.8	2,140.1	5.6	4.2
Domestic spending	3,642.1	4.7	3.7	5,465.0	5.0	3.8
Leisure spending	3,850.2	2.3	3.3	5,928.8	2.5	4.1
Business spending	1,175.7	0.7	4.0	1,679.0	0.7	3.2
Capital investment	814.4	4.3	4.8	1,336.4	4.9	4.6

¹2014 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2015 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2015-2025 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴'000 jobs

% of total refers to each indicator's share of the relevant whole economy indicator such as GDP and employment. Visitor exports is shown relative to total exports of goods and Domestic spending is expressed relative to whole economy GDP. For leisure and business spending, their direct contribution to Travel & Tourism GDP is calculated as a share of whole economy GDP (the sum of these shares equals the direct contribution). Investment is relative to whole economy investment.

The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Real 2014 prices

St Vincent and the Grenadines (XCDmn, real 2014 prices)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015E	2025F
1. Visitor exports	256.0	246.4	262.5	263.1	259.5	260.3	265.6	408.3
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	28.8	27.2	32.0	33.8	35.4	36.4	37.6	48.8
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	284.8	273.6	294.5	297.0	294.9	296.8	303.2	457.1
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-177.6	-173.5	-186.8	-188.3	-189.5	-191.1	-195.2	-285.1
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	107.2	100.1	107.7	108.6	105.3	105.7	108.0	172.0
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	130.8	122.1	131.5	132.5	128.5	129.0	131.8	209.9
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	84.2	73.5	77.7	73.9	74.5	77.1	80.7	123.3
8. Government collective spending	34.4	30.2	33.7	35.8	37.7	38.4	39.3	53.7
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-43.7	-25.0	-46.3	-24.1	-26.8	-27.8	-28.9	-33.6
10. Induced	65.6	63.2	64.5	68.2	65.9	66.1	67.6	111.7
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	378.4	364.2	368.8	394.9	385.3	388.4	398.5	637.0
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	9.9
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	74.9	73.2	68.1	70.5	73.8	76.2	77.6	105.6

The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Nominal prices

St Vincent and the Grenadines (XCDmn, nominal prices)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015E	2025F
1. Visitor exports	245.4	244.2	257.8	262.0	258.2	260.3	267.7	535.6
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	27.6	27.0	31.4	33.7	35.2	36.4	37.9	64.0
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	273.0	271.1	289.2	295.7	293.4	296.8	305.7	599.6
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-170.2	-172.0	-183.4	-187.5	-188.6	-191.1	-196.8	-374.0
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	102.8	99.2	105.8	108.2	104.8	105.7	108.9	225.6
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	125.4	121.0	129.1	132.0	127.9	129.0	132.9	275.3
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	80.7	72.9	76.3	73.6	74.1	77.1	81.3	161.8
8. Government collective spending	33.0	29.9	33.1	35.6	37.5	38.4	39.6	70.5
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-41.9	-24.8	-45.5	-24.0	-26.6	-27.8	-29.1	-44.1
10. Induced	62.9	62.6	63.3	67.9	65.6	66.1	68.1	146.6
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	362.8	360.8	362.1	393.2	383.3	388.4	401.7	835.7
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	9.9
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	71.8	72.6	66.9	70.2	73.4	76.2	78.3	138.6

*Concepts shown in this table align with the standard table totals as described in the *2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework* (TSA: RMF 2008) developed by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

Historical data for concepts has been benchmarked to match reported TSA data where available.

The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Growth

St Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015E	2025F ²
Growth ¹ (%)								
1. Visitor exports	-8.7	-3.7	6.5	0.2	-1.4	0.3	2.0	4.4
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	-6.1	-5.5	17.6	5.7	4.6	3.0	3.3	2.6
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	-8.4	-4.0	7.7	0.9	-0.6	0.7	2.2	4.2
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-8.7	-2.3	7.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	2.2	3.9
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	-8.1	-6.7	7.6	0.8	-3.0	0.3	2.2	4.8
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	-8.2	-6.6	7.6	0.8	-3.0	0.3	2.2	4.8
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	-8.8	-12.7	5.6	-4.9	0.9	3.4	4.7	4.3
8. Government collective spending	0.7	-12.2	11.6	6.1	5.4	1.8	2.3	3.2
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	21.4	-27.7	43.0	-27.1	3.8	2.1	3.0	3.2
10. Induced	-10.1	-3.6	2.1	5.8	-3.4	0.2	2.3	5.2
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	-12.1	-3.8	1.3	7.1	-2.4	0.8	2.6	4.8
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	-4.7	-3.3	5.3	-0.7	-2.0	-0.7	0.7	2.2
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	-8.9	-0.4	-0.4	5.6	-2.1	-0.3	1.0	2.1
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	-14.4	-2.2	-7.0	3.5	4.7	3.3	1.9	3.1

¹2009-2014 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); ²2015-2025 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%)

Glossary

KEY DEFINITIONS

Travel & Tourism – relates to the activity of travellers on trips outside their usual environment with a duration of less than one year. Economic activity related to all aspects of such trips is measured within the research.

Direct contribution to GDP – GDP generated by industries that deal directly with tourists, including hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transport services, as well as the activities of restaurant and leisure industries that deal directly with tourists. It is equivalent to total internal Travel & Tourism spending (see below) within a country less the purchases made by those industries (including imports). In terms of the UN's Tourism Satellite Account methodology it is consistent with total GDP calculated in table 6 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

Direct contribution to employment – the number of direct jobs within Travel & Tourism. This is consistent with total employment calculated in table 7 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

Total contribution to GDP – GDP generated directly by the Travel & Tourism sector plus its indirect and induced impacts (see below).

Total contribution to employment – the number of jobs generated directly in the Travel & Tourism sector plus the indirect and induced contributions (see below).

DIRECT SPENDING IMPACTS

Visitor exports – spending within the country by international tourists for both business and leisure trips, including spending on transport, but excluding international spending on education. This is consistent with total inbound tourism expenditure in table 1 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

Domestic Travel & Tourism spending – spending within a country by that country's residents for both business and leisure trips. Multi-use consumer durables are not included since they are not purchased solely for tourism purposes. This is consistent with total domestic tourism expenditure in table 2 of the TSA: RMF 2008. Outbound spending by residents abroad is not included here, but is separately identified according to the TSA: RMF 2008 (see below).

Government individual spending – spending by government on Travel & Tourism services directly linked to visitors, such as cultural services (eg museums) or recreational services (eg national parks).

Internal tourism consumption – total revenue generated within a country by industries that deal directly with tourists including visitor exports, domestic spending and government individual spending. This does not include spending abroad by residents. This is consistent with total internal tourism expenditure in table 4 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

Business Travel & Tourism spending – spending on business travel within a country by residents and international visitors.

Leisure Travel & Tourism spending – spending on leisure travel within a country by residents and international visitors.

INDIRECT AND INDUCED IMPACTS

Indirect contribution – the contribution to GDP and jobs of the following three factors:

- **Capital investment** – includes capital investment spending by all industries directly involved in Travel & Tourism. This also constitutes investment spending by other industries on specific tourism assets such as new visitor accommodation and passenger transport equipment, as well as restaurants and leisure facilities for specific tourism use. This is consistent with total tourism gross fixed capital formation in table 8 of the TSA: RMF 2008.
- **Government collective spending** – government spending in support of general tourism activity. This can include national as well as regional and local government spending. For example, it includes tourism promotion, visitor information services, administrative services and other public services. This is consistent with total collective tourism consumption in table 9 of TSA: RMF 2008.
- **Supply-chain effects** – purchases of domestic goods and services directly by different industries within Travel & Tourism as inputs to their final tourism output.

Induced contribution – the broader contribution to GDP and employment of spending by those who are directly or indirectly employed by Travel & Tourism.

OTHER INDICATORS

Outbound expenditure – spending outside the country by residents on all trips abroad. This is fully aligned with total outbound tourism expenditure in table 3 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

Foreign visitor arrivals – the number of arrivals of foreign visitors, including same-day and overnight visitors (tourists) to the country.



Methodological note

WTTC has an on-going commitment to align its economic impact research with the UN Statistics Division-approved 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA:RMF 2008). This involves benchmarking of country reports to official, published TSAs, including for countries which are reporting data for the first time, as well as existing countries reporting an additional year's data. New country TSAs incorporated this year include France, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

In addition to producing data on 184 countries, WTTC also produces reports on 24 other regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups. This year, there are 8 reports for special economic and geographic groups with Pacific Alliance being included for the first time. Please also note that from this year, the report for Sudan no longer includes data on South Sudan.

ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHIC GROUPS

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THE COMMONWEALTH

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FORMER NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Bonaire, Curacao, Sint Maarten, Saba and Sint Eustatius.

G20

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, France*, Germany*, India, Indonesia, Italy*, Japan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UK*, USA.

META (MEDITERRANEAN TRAVEL ASSOCIATION)

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OAS (ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES)

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OECD (ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA.

OTHER OCEANIA

American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Tuvalu.

PACIFIC ALLIANCE

Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru.

SADC (SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY)

Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*included in European Union



Economic impact reports: Regions, sub-regions and countries

WORLD											
REGION	SUB-REGION	COUNTRY	REGION	SUB-REGION	COUNTRY	REGION	SUB-REGION	COUNTRY	REGION	SUB-REGION	COUNTRY
AFRICA	NORTH AFRICA	Algeria	AMERICAS	CARIBBEAN	Anguilla	ASIA-PACIFIC	NORTHEAST ASIA	Japan	EUROPE	EUROPEAN UNION	Lithuania
		Egypt			Antigua & Barbuda			China			Luxembourg
		Libya			Aruba			Hong Kong			Malta
		Morocco			Bahamas			South Korea			Netherlands
		Tunisia			Barbados			Macau			Poland
	SUB-SAHARAN	Angola			Bermuda		Taiwan	Portugal			
		Benin			Cayman Islands		Mongolia	Romania			
		Botswana			Cuba		Australia	Slovakia			
		Burkina Faso			Former Netherlands Antilles		New Zealand	Slovenia			
		Burundi			Dominica		Fiji	Spain			
		Cameroon			Dominican Republic		Kiribati	Sweden			
		Cape Verde			Grenada		Other Oceania	UK			
		Central African Republic			Guadeloupe		Papua New Guinea	OTHER EUROPE			Albania
		Chad			Haiti		Solomon Islands				Armenia
		Comoros			Jamaica		Tonga				Azerbaijan
		Democratic Republic of Congo			Martinique		Vanuatu				Belarus
		Ethiopia			Puerto Rico		Bangladesh				Bosnia Herzegovina
		Gabon			St Kitts & Nevis		India				Georgia
		Gambia			St Lucia		Maldives				Iceland
		Ghana			St Vincent & the Grenadines		Nepal				Kazakhstan
		Guinea			St Vincent & the Grenadines		Pakistan				Kyrgyzstan
		Ivory Coast			Trinidad & Tobago		Sri Lanka				Macedonia
		Kenya			Trinidad & Tobago		Brunei				Moldova
		Lesotho			UK Virgin Islands		Cambodia				Montenegro
		Madagascar			US Virgin Islands		Indonesia				Norway
		Malawi		Argentina	Laos	Russian Federation					
		Mali		Belize	Malaysia	Serbia					
		Mauritius		Bolivia	Myanmar	Switzerland					
		Mozambique		Brazil	Philippines	Turkey					
		Namibia		Brazil	Singapore	Ukraine					
		Niger		Chile	Thailand	Uzbekistan					
		Nigeria		Colombia	Vietnam	MIDDLE EAST	Bahrain				
		Republic of Congo		Costa Rica	Austria		Iran				
		Reunion		El Salvador	Belgium		Iraq				
		Rwanda		Ecuador	Bulgaria		Israel				
		Sao Tome & Principe		Guatemala	Croatia		Jordan				
		Senegal		Guyana	Cyprus		Kuwait				
		Seychelles		Honduras	Czech Republic		Lebanon				
		Sierra Leone		Nicaragua	Denmark		Oman				
		South Africa		Panama	Estonia		Qatar				
		Sudan		Paraguay	Finland		Saudi Arabia				
		Swaziland		Peru	France		Syria				
		Tanzania		Suriname	Germany		UAE				
		Togo		Uruguay	Greece		Yemen				
		Uganda		Venezuela	Hungary						
		Zambia		Canada	Ireland						
		Zimbabwe		Mexico	Italy						
				USA	Latvia						

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