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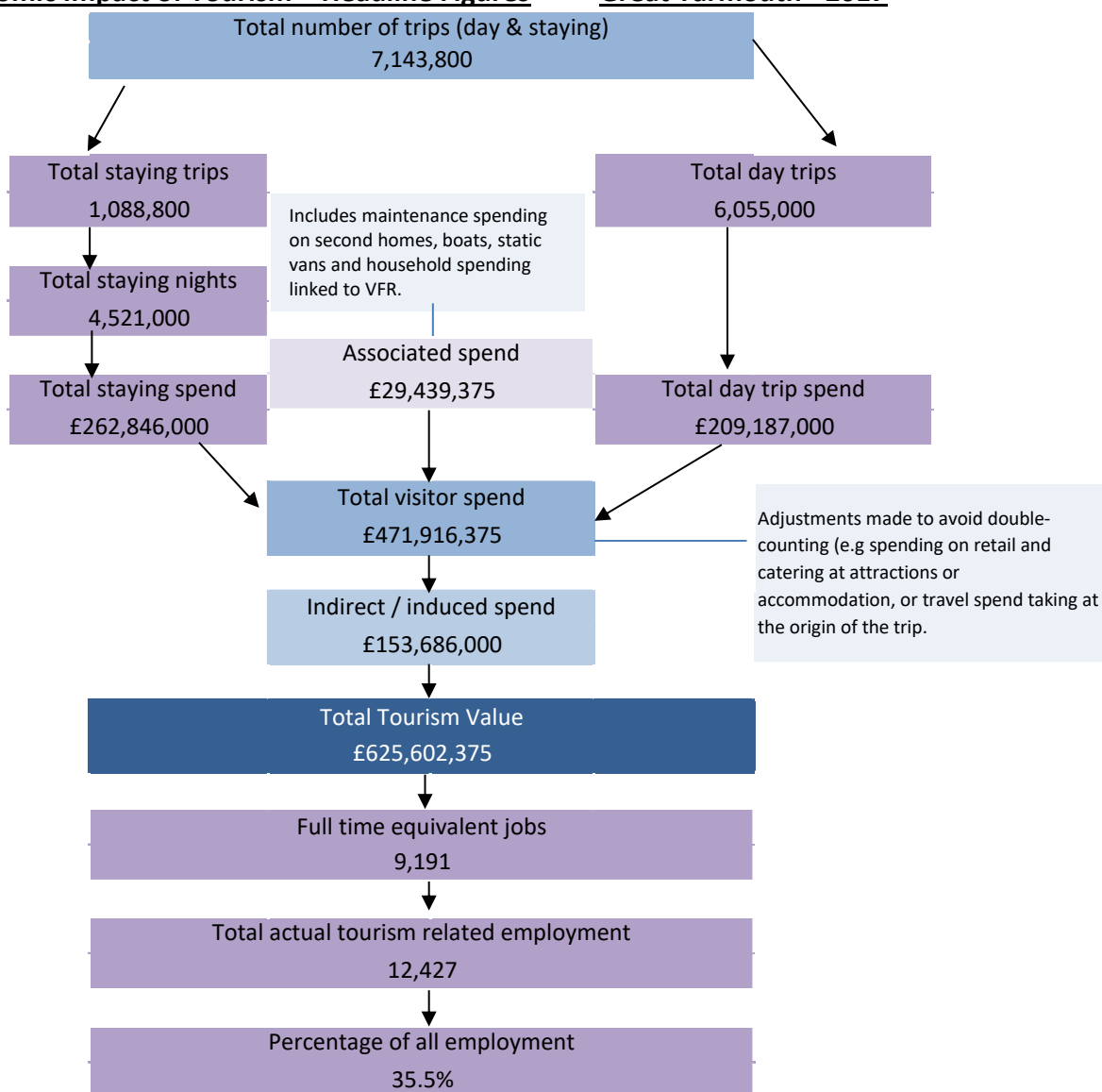
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Economic Impact of Tourism
Great Yarmouth - 2017

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Economic Impact of Tourism – Headline Figures Great Yarmouth - 2017

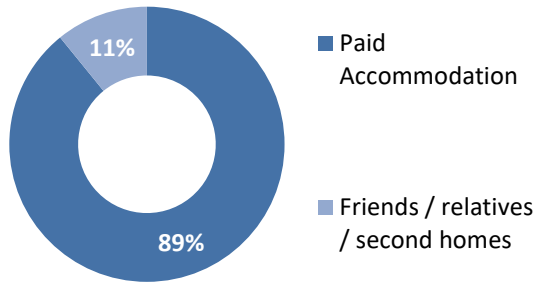


Economic Impact of Tourism – Year on year comparisons

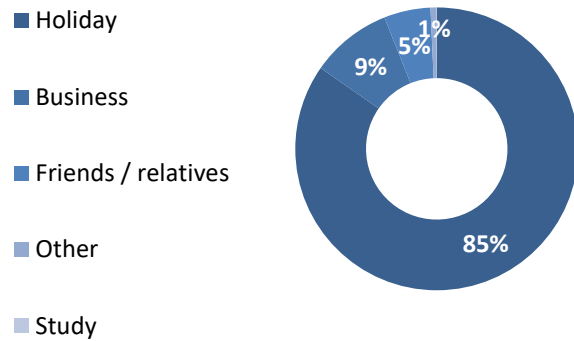
Day Trips	2016	2017	Annual variation
Day trips Volume	5,746,000	6,055,000	5.4%
Day trips Value	£204,456,000	£209,187,000	2.3%
Overnight trips			
Number of trip	1,036,700	1,088,800	5.0%
Number of nights	4,153,000	4,521,000	8.9%
Trip value	£247,854,000	£262,846,000	6.0%
Total Value	£599,714,375	£625,602,375	4.3%
Actual Jobs	11,902	12,427	4.4%

	2016	2017	Variation
Average length stay (nights x trip)	4.00	4.15	3.7%
Spend x overnight trip	£ 239.01	£ 241.36	1.0%
Spend x night	£ 59.68	£ 58.14	-2.6%
Spend x day trip	£ 35.58	£ 34.55	-2.9%

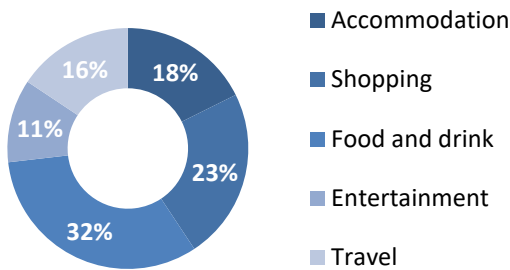
Type of Accommodation



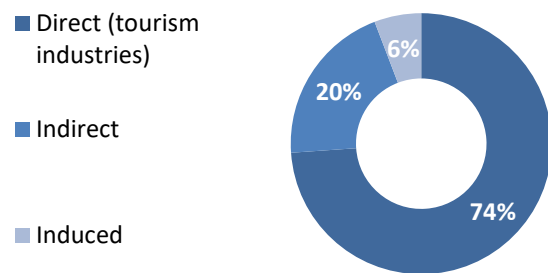
Trips by Purpose



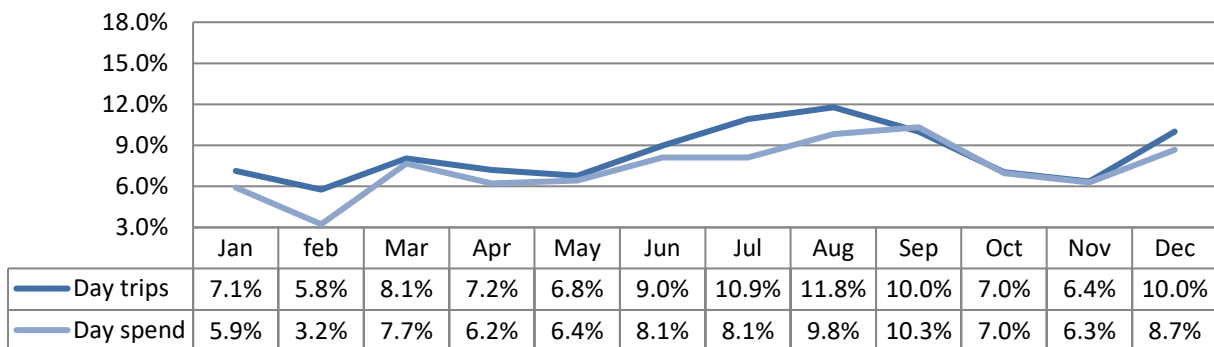
Breakdown of expenditure



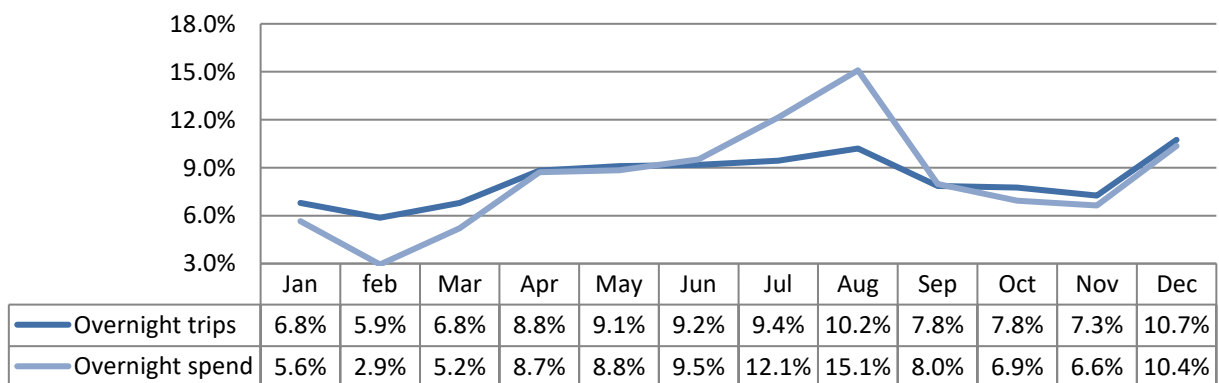
Type of employment



Seasonality - Day visitors



Seasonality - Overnight visitors



Contextual analysis

INTRODUCTION

This report examines the volume and value of tourism and the impact of visitor expenditure on the local economy in 2017 and provides comparative data against previously published data. The results are derived using the Cambridge Economic Impact Model under licence by Destination Research Ltd based on the latest data from national tourism surveys and regionally/locally based data.

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

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

Domestic tourism

National Performance

In 2017, British residents took 104.2 million overnight trips in England, totalling 299 million nights away from home. The number of domestic trips was 5% higher than in 2016, and nights were up by 4% compared to the 2016. Holiday Trips in England in 2017 increased by 9% compared to 2016, with 48.9 million trips recorded.

Regional performance

The East of England region experienced a 3% increase in overnight trips during 2017. Bednights were up by 13% on 2016 and expenditure was also up by 13%. This resulted in an increase in the average length of trips (the number of night per trip) from 3 nights per trip in 2016 to 3.3 in 2017.

The average spend per night was unchanged at £52.5 and the spend per trip was up from £159.53 in 2016 to £175.54 in 2017. The region received more visitors in 2017 than in the previous year. But importantly, they stayed for longer, which resulted in an average greater expenditure levels per trip.

The GB Tourism Survey data is a key driver for the Cambridge model. However, it is not specifically designed to produce highly accurate results at regional level. In order to improve the accuracy of results we have applied a 3-year rolling average to this data to help smooth out short term market fluctuations and highlight longer-term trends.

Visits from overseas

National Performance

The number of visits in 2017 grew 4% to a record 39.2 million, after several years of growth since 2010. The number of visitor nights spent in the UK increased by 3% in 2017 to 286 million, with the average number of nights per visit declined slightly from 7.4 in 2016 to 7.3 in 2017. The value of spending increased by 9% to £24.5 billion. Average spend per visit was £7625 in 2017, up from £599 per visit in 2016.

Regional performance

The number of Overseas trips to the East of England in 2017 was unchanged at 2.4 million overnight trips. The total number of nights was down by 2% to 16.1 million. Spend was down by 4.5% to £815 million in 2017.

The International Passenger Survey (IPS) data is a key driver for the Cambridge model. However, as with the GBTS, it is not specifically designed to produce highly accurate results at regional level. In order to improve the accuracy of results we have applied a 3-year rolling average to this data to help smooth out short term market fluctuations and highlight longer-term trends.

Tourism Day Visits

National Performance

During 2017, GB residents took a total of 1,793 million Tourism Day Visits to destinations in England, Scotland or Wales, 2% down on 2016. Around £62.4 billion was spent during these trips, about 2.4% down on 2016.

The largest proportion of visits were taken to destinations in England (1,505 million visits or 84% of the total). The distribution of expenditure during visits broadly reflects this pattern, with a total value of day trips to England totalling £50.9 billion (81.5% of the total for GB).

Regional performance

During 2016, the volume tourism day visits in the East of England decreased by 5% to 133 million. However, spend was up by 10% to £3.85 billion).

Volume of Tourism

Staying Visitors - Accommodation Type

Trips by Accommodation

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	297,000	29%	30,300	55%	327,300	30%
Self catering	90,000	9%	3,200	6%	93,200	9%
Camping	111,000	11%	2,300	4%	113,300	10%
Static caravans	401,000	39%	2,400	4%	403,400	37%
Group/campus	3,000	0%	400	1%	3,400	0%
Paying guest	0	0%	400	1%	400	0%
Second homes	11,000	1%	400	1%	11,400	1%
Boat moorings	9,000	1%	0	0%	9,000	1%
Other	17,000	2%	1,300	2%	18,300	2%
Friends & relatives	95,000	9%	14,000	25%	109,000	10%
Total	2017	1,034,000	55,000		1,089,000	
Comparison	2016	981,000	56,000		1,037,000	
Difference		5%	-2%		5%	

Nights by Accommodation

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	818,000	20%	140,000	40%	958,000	21%
Self catering	309,000	7%	67,000	19%	376,000	8%
Camping	530,000	13%	10,000	3%	540,000	12%
Static caravans	1,969,000	47%	8,000	2%	1,977,000	44%
Group/campus	7,000	0%	7,000	2%	14,000	0%
Paying guest	0	0%	4,000	1%	4,000	0%
Second homes	41,000	1%	2,000	1%	43,000	1%
Boat moorings	45,000	1%	0	0%	45,000	1%
Other	113,000	3%	3,000	1%	116,000	3%
Friends & relatives	343,000	8%	104,000	30%	447,000	10%
Total	2017	4,175,000	346,000		4,521,000	
Comparison	2016	3,782,000	371,000		4,153,000	
Difference		10%	-7%		9%	

Spend by Accommodation Type

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	£80,415,000	34%	£12,255,000	51%	£92,670,000	35%
Self catering	£20,489,000	9%	£4,478,000	19%	£24,967,000	9%
Camping	£30,191,000	13%	£524,000	2%	£30,715,000	12%
Static caravans	£88,012,000	37%	£729,000	3%	£88,741,000	34%
Group/campus	£483,000	0%	£387,000	2%	£870,000	0%
Paying guest	£0	0%	£286,000	1%	£286,000	0%
Second homes	£1,203,000	1%	£242,000	1%	£1,445,000	1%
Boat moorings	£3,160,000	1%	£0	0%	£3,160,000	1%
Other	£6,227,000	3%	£189,000	1%	£6,416,000	2%
Friends & relatives	£8,829,000	4%	£4,748,000	20%	£13,577,000	5%
Total	2017	£239,009,000	£23,837,000		£262,846,000	
Comparison	2016	£222,785,000	£25,069,000		£247,854,000	
Difference		7%	-5%		6%	

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

Staying Visitors - Purpose of Trip

Trips by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	902,000	87%	19,200	35%	921,200	85%
Business	79,000	8%	22,000	40%	101,000	9%
Friends & relatives	46,000	4%	11,900	22%	57,900	5%
Other	6,000	1%	1,300	2%	7,300	1%
Study	0	0%	400	1%	400	0%
Total	2017	1,034,000	54,800		1,088,800	
Comparison	2016	981,000	55,700		1,036,700	
Difference		5%	-2%		5%	

Nights by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	3,722,000	89%	112,000	32%	3,834,000	85%
Business	228,000	5%	116,000	34%	344,000	8%
Friends & relatives	209,000	5%	99,000	29%	308,000	7%
Other	16,000	0%	8,000	2%	24,000	1%
Study	0	0%	11,000	3%	11,000	0%
Total	2017	4,175,000	346,000		4,521,000	
Comparison	2016	3,782,000	371,000		4,153,000	
Difference		10%	-7%		9%	

Spend by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	£218,439,000	91%	£8,317,000	35%	£226,756,000	86%
Business	£14,386,000	6%	£9,324,000	39%	£23,710,000	9%
Friends & relatives	£4,985,000	2%	£4,876,000	20%	£9,861,000	4%
Other	£1,199,000	1%	£578,000	2%	£1,777,000	1%
Study	£0	0%	£742,000	3%	£742,000	0%
Total	2017	£239,009,000	£23,837,000		£262,846,000	
Comparison	2016	£222,785,000	£25,069,000		£247,854,000	
Difference		7%	-5%		6%	

Day Visitors

Trips and Spend by Urban, Rural and Coastal Area

		Trips	Spend
Urban visits		3,544,000	£137,235,000
Countryside visits		662,000	£20,643,000
Coastal visits		1,849,000	£51,309,000
Total	2017	6,055,000	£209,187,000
Comparison	2016	5,746,000	£204,456,000
Difference		5%	2%

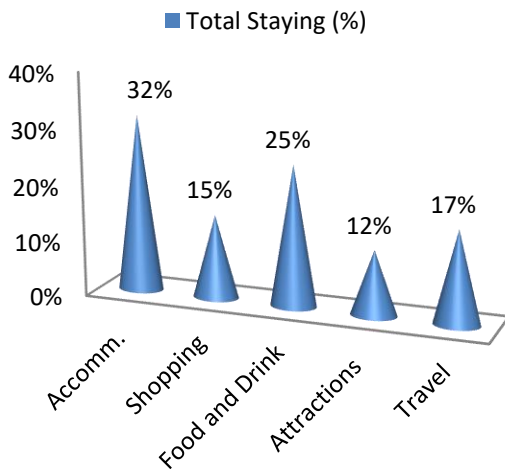
Value of Tourism

Expenditure Associated with Trips:

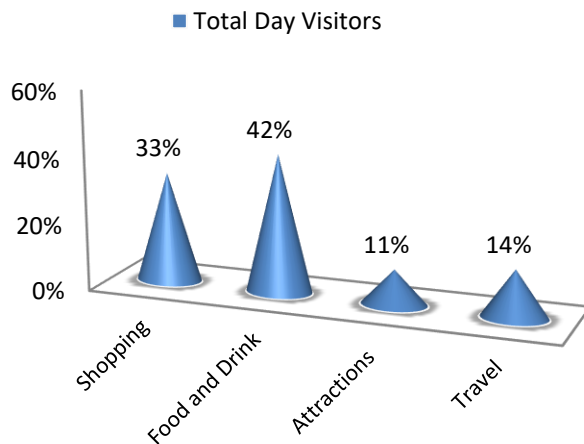
Direct Expenditure Associated with Trips

		Accomm.	Shopping	Food and Drink	Attractions	Travel	Total
UK Tourists		£75,071,000	£33,465,000	£60,963,000	£28,161,000	£41,349,000	£239,009,000
Overseas tourists		£8,272,000	£5,798,000	£5,169,000	£2,236,000	£2,361,000	£23,836,000
Total Staying		£83,343,000	£39,263,000	£66,132,000	£30,397,000	£43,710,000	£262,845,000
Total Staying (%)		32%	15%	25%	12%	17%	100%
Total Day Visitors		£0	£69,446,000	£87,189,000	£22,367,000	£30,185,000	£209,187,000
Total Day Visitors		0%	33%	42%	11%	14%	100%
Total	2017	£83,343,000	£108,709,000	£153,321,000	£52,764,000	£73,895,000	£472,032,000
%		18%	23%	32%	11%	16%	100%
Comparison	2016	£78,799,000	£105,241,000	£147,388,000	£50,422,000	£70,461,000	£452,311,000
Difference		6%	3%	4%	5%	5%	4%

Breakdown of expenditure



Breakdown of expenditure



Other expenditure associated with tourism activity

Other expenditure associated with tourism activity - Estimated spend				
Second homes	Boats	Static vans	Friends & relatives	Total
£2,691,000	£361,250	£14,176,125	£12,211,000	£29,439,375

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

Direct Turnover Derived From Trip Expenditure

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

		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Accommodation		£84,666,000	£1,744,000	£86,410,000
Retail		£38,871,000	£68,752,000	£107,623,000
Catering		£64,149,000	£84,574,000	£148,723,000
Attractions		£31,451,000	£23,933,000	£55,384,000
Transport		£26,226,000	£18,111,000	£44,337,000
Non-trip spend		£29,439,375	£0	£29,439,375
Total Direct	2017	£274,802,375	£197,114,000	£471,916,375
Comparison	2016	£260,194,375	£192,693,000	£452,887,375
Difference		6%	2%	4%

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

Supplier and Income Induced Turnover

		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect spend		£73,983,000	£39,555,000	£113,538,000
Non trip spending		£5,888,000	£0	£5,888,000
Income induced		£29,440,000	£4,820,000	£34,260,000
Total	2017	£109,311,000	£44,375,000	£153,686,000
Comparison	2016	£103,462,000	£43,365,000	£146,827,000
Difference		6%	2%	5%

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

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

		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Direct		£274,802,375	£197,114,000	£471,916,375
Indirect		£109,311,000	£44,375,000	£153,686,000
Total Value	2017	£384,113,375	£241,489,000	£625,602,375
Comparison	2016	£363,656,375	£236,058,000	£599,714,375
Difference		6%	2%	4%

Employment

Employment

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

Direct employment

Full time equivalent (FTE)						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Accommodation	1,459	37%	30	1%	1,489	23%
Retailing	324	8%	573	24%	897	14%
Catering	950	24%	1,252	53%	2,202	35%
Entertainment	530	13%	404	17%	934	15%
Transport	164	4%	113	5%	278	4%
Non-trip spend	545	14%	0	0%	545	9%
Total FTE	2017	3,973		2,372		6,345
Comparison	2016	3,765		2,319		6,084
Difference		6%		2%		4%
Estimated actual jobs						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Accommodation	2,159	38%	44	1%	2,204	24%
Retailing	486	9%	859	24%	1,345	15%
Catering	1,425	25%	1,878	53%	3,303	36%
Entertainment	748	13%	569	16%	1,317	14%
Transport	232	4%	160	5%	392	4%
Non-trip spend	622	11%	0	0%	622	7%
Total Actual	2017	5,671		3,512		9,183
Comparison	2016	5,370		3,432		8,802
Difference		6%		2%		4%

Indirect & Induced Employment

Full time equivalent (FTE)			
	Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect jobs	1,479	733	2,212
Induced jobs	545	89	634
Total FTE	2017	2,024	2,846
Comparison	2016	1,916	2,719
Difference		6%	5%

Estimated actual jobs			
	Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect jobs	1,686	835	2,521
Induced jobs	622	102	723
Total Actual	2017	2,308	3,244
Comparison	2016	2,184	3,100
Difference		6%	5%

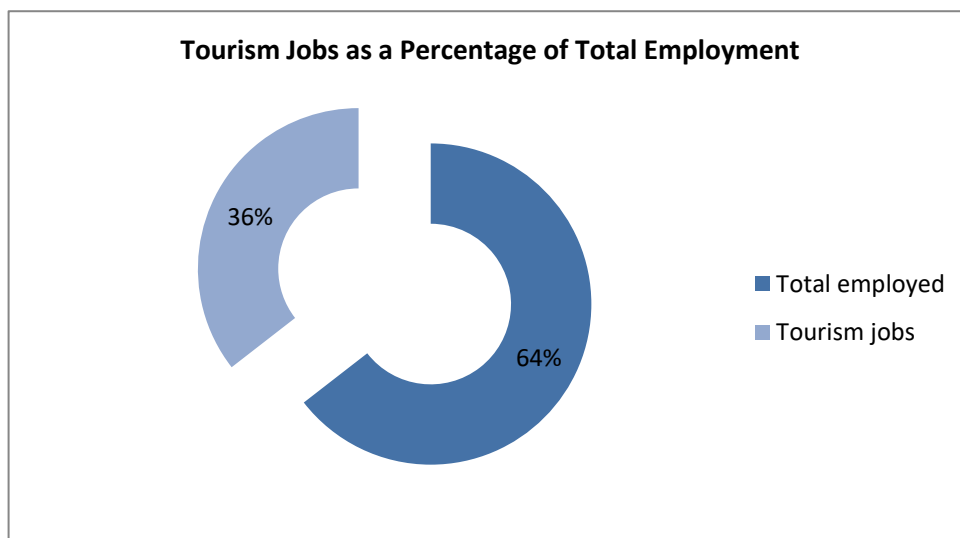
Total Jobs

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

Full time equivalent (FTE)						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct	3,973	66%	2,372	74%	6,345	69%
Indirect	1,479	25%	733	23%	2,212	24%
Induced	545	9%	89	3%	634	7%
Total FTE 2017	5,997		3,194		9,191	
Comparison 2016	5,681		3,122		8,803	
Difference	6%		2%		4%	
Estimated actual jobs						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct	5,671	71%	3,512	79%	9,183	74%
Indirect	1,686	21%	835	19%	2,521	20%
Induced	622	8%	102	2%	723	6%
Total Actual 2017	7,979		4,448		12,427	
Comparison 2016	7,554		4,348		11,902	
Difference	6%		2%		4%	

Tourism Jobs as a Percentage of Total Employment

	Staying Visitor	Day visitors	Total
Total employed	35,000	35,000	35,000
Tourism jobs	7,979	4,448	12,427
Proportion all jobs	23%	13%	36%
Comparison 2016	7,554	4,348	11,902
Difference	6%	2%	4%



The key 2017 results of the Economic Impact Assessment are:

7.1 million trips were undertaken in the area
6.1 million day trips
1.1 million overnight visits

4.5 million nights in the area as a result of overnight trips

£472 million spent by tourists during their visit to the area
£39 million spent on average in the local economy each month.

£263 million generated by overnight visits
£209 million generated from irregular day trips.

£626 million spent in the local area as result of tourism, taking into account multiplier effects.

12,427 jobs supported, both for local residents from those living nearby.
9,183 tourism jobs directly supported
3,244 non-tourism related jobs supported linked to multiplier spend from tourism.

Appendix I - Introduction about Cambridge Model

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

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

Limitations of the Model

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

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

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

Rounding

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

Data sources

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

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

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

- Records of known local accommodation stock held by Destination Research;
- VisitEngland's surveys of Visits to Attractions, which provide data on the number of visitors to individual tourist attractions ;
- Mid- 2014 estimates of resident population as based on the 2011 Census of Population;
- Selected data from the 2011 Census of Employment;
- Selected data on the countryside and coast including, national designations and length of the coastline.

Staying Visitors

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

Day Visitors

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

Impact of tourism expenditure

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

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

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

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

Number of full time job equivalents

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

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

Number of Actual Jobs

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

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

The employment estimates generated by the model include both self employed and employed

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