

# CARIBBEAN TOURISM ORGANIZATION QUARTERLY STATISTICAL REVIEW



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## Preface

This report provides a review of tourism performance in the Caribbean during the first half of 2020. The outcomes are derived from data supplied by the destinations and international agencies and partners.

## 1. Global Tourism Performance

The coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic has crippled the travel and tourism industry worldwide. From March to June, borders and airports were closed by countries globally to slow the transmission of the virus. Additionally, this global health risk exerted downward pressure on the global economy, consumer confidence and air capacity.

The most recent information reported by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) on international tourist visits was very sobering. International tourist visits worldwide contracted by -55.9% in the January to May period of 2020 compared to the same period last year.

This result reflected the travel restrictions introduced by the countries in response to the pandemic. The UNWTO stated that all the destinations worldwide had closed or partially closed their borders, to non-essential travel. Consequently, global tourist arrivals declined by -97.0% in April and -98.0% in May.

The performances in the regions were negative without exception, as the international arrivals to most destinations contracted. Asia and the Pacific (-60.0%) recorded the largest decline in international visits during this period and it was also the first region to be affected by the pandemic. Europe, the world's most visited region, registered a -57.9% decline. These were followed by the Middle East (-51.6%), The Americas (-47.5%) and Africa (-47.3%).

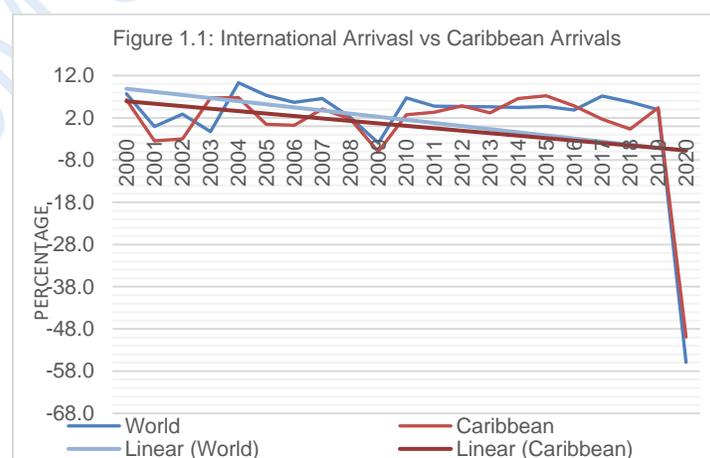
The COVID-19 pandemic has also affected the arrivals to the Caribbean region. As at May, all destinations had

responded by imposing at least one of two forms of travel restrictions, namely closed borders and/or closed ports. Tourist arrivals to the region declined by -99.3% in both April and May, a slightly higher rate than the global rates. However, for the first five months, the region's performance (-47.3%) was better than the performance worldwide. (See Table 1.1 and Figure 1.1).

Table 1.1: Performance of International Tourist Arrivals by Region

	2016	2017	2018	2019 <sup>P</sup>	2020 <sup>May</sup>
	<b>Change</b>				
<b>World</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>-55.9%</b>
<b>Europe</b>	2.5%	8.8%	5.8%	4.0%	-57.9%
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	7.7%	5.7%	7.3%	3.7%	-60.0%
<b>Americas</b>	3.7%	4.7%	2.4%	1.6%	-47.5%
<b>Caribbean<sup>R</sup></b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>-49.9%</b>
<b>Africa</b>	7.8%	8.5%	8.4%	6.4%	-47.3%
<b>Middle East</b>	-4.7%	4.1%	4.3%	2.1%	-51.6%

Sources: UNWTO, CTO



## 2. Caribbean Tourism Performance<sup>1</sup>

### 2.1. Tourist (Stop-Over) Arrivals

Widespread lockdowns, quarantines and travel restrictions implemented to stymie the spread of the COVID-19 virus and protect public health, also impacted the travel sector. In the Caribbean region, destinations either totally or partially closed their borders and/or ports

<sup>1</sup> The information is provisional and is subject to change.

to all non-essential travel, quarantined new arriving passengers and implemented curfews and lockdowns. These initiatives allowed the destinations to manage the virus within their borders, but also interrupted the supply chain for goods and services, especially in the tourism industry.

Data<sup>2</sup> for the first six months showed, that international tourist visits to the region reached 7.3 million, which was less than half the number of visits recorded for the same period in 2019. The -57.3% decline represented a historic low for tourism performance in the region and showed the disruptive nature of COVID-19.

The preliminary figures revealed the performance in each month fell behind that of the corresponding month in 2019 *see Table 2.1.1 and Figures 2.1.1 & 2.1.2*). Total arrivals in the first two months of 2020 were only surpassed by the levels in 2019 but the recorded contractions in arrivals of -3.3% in January and -0.6% in February continued the negative trend, which resulted from issues<sup>3</sup> first reported in the second half of 2019.

The detection of COVID-19 in the region in March was accompanied by high incidences of travel restrictions thus, demand began to contract. By the end of that month, the region recorded a -53.0% decline in tourist trips.

Overall arrivals tumbled by -99.3% in both April and in May, as total tourist visits reached 19.8 thousand and 18.2 thousand, respectively. In the period of virtually no travel, individual destinations received less than 2% of their usual monthly visits.

In June, some destinations began to reopen their borders to travellers from designated markets creating COVID-free travel bubbles. The new activity was still very limited and consequently, there was a -98.9% contraction in arrivals during the month. An estimated 29.0 thousand visits were recorded among regional destinations in June.

<sup>2</sup> Out of the 33 destinations monitored by CTO, 23 provided data for 2020 at least one month of the year. In total, six (26.1% of reporting) destinations gave information to the end of June. Data was submitted by seven destinations for the period January to May, while five destinations submitted data for the period January to March. So far, four destinations each recorded data

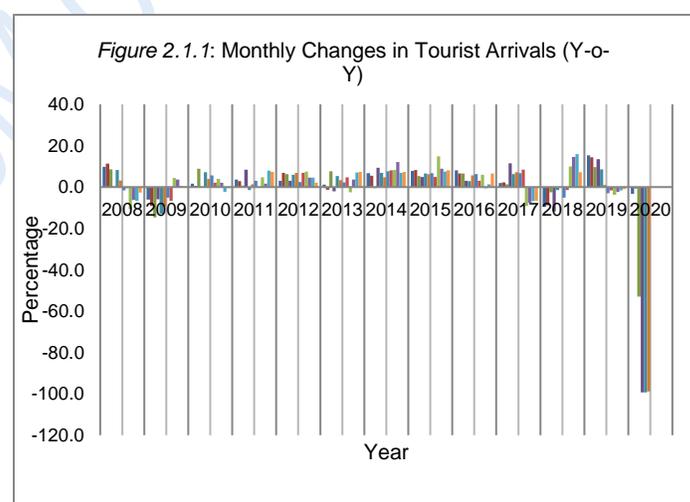
Accordingly, for the historically busy first quarter, trips to the Caribbean contracted by -20.5%. and for the winter season, the region's destinations received -39.4% fewer stayover visitors. The first two months of the summer season has seen an unprecedented -99.1% decline in tourist trips, only 47.2 thousand visitors came to the region in the period.

Table 2.1.1: Monthly Tourist Arrivals ('000)

	2019 <sup>e</sup>	2020 <sup>e</sup>	%CH 20/19
JAN	2,905.0	2,809.2	-3.3
FEB	2,918.3	2,901.0	-0.6
MAR	3,338.9	1,570.2	-53.0
QTR1	9,162.1	7,280.5	-20.5
APR	2,885.9	19.8	-99.3
MAY	2,557.4	18.2	-99.3
JUN	2,610.7	29.0	-98.9
QTR2	8,054.0	67.0	-99.2
YTD	17,216.1	7,347.4	-57.3

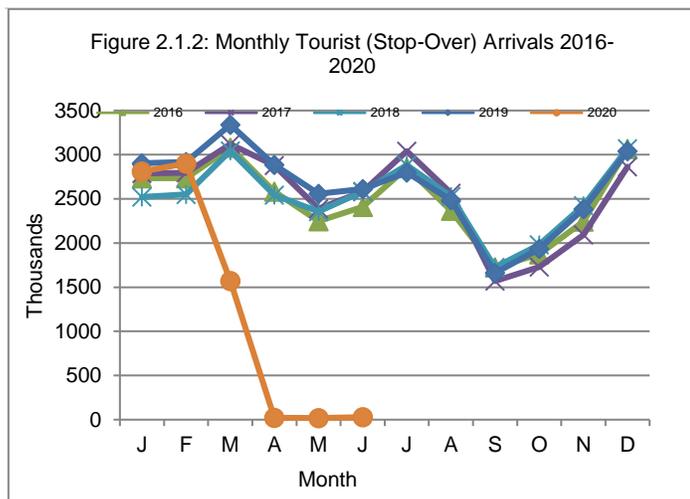
Note: Imputed from data on international travel to member countries.

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.



for the period January to February and only one destination reported for January alone. (See Table A1).

<sup>3</sup> Declining arrivals from Cuba, following the imposition of travel restrictions by the United States and the Dominican Republic, after the media coverage highlighting the misfortunes of some US tourists. The collapse of Thomas Cook in the UK also affected demand from Europe to these destinations.

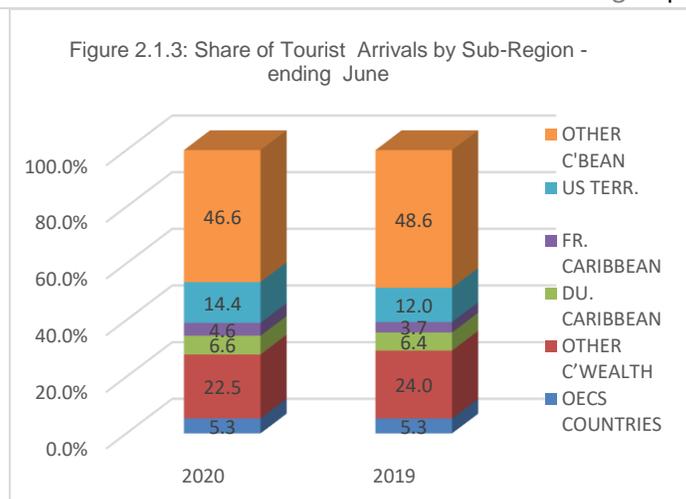


The Other Caribbean Countries (-59.1%) and Other Commonwealth Countries (-59.9%) sub-regions recorded the highest decreases in international arrivals among the CTO sub-regions. All destinations in these subregions contributed to the overall negative outcomes but the main drivers were Cuba (-57.0%) and the Dominican Republic (-61.0%) among the other Caribbean Countries and Bermuda (-74.4%) and Jamaica (-58.2%) in the Other Commonwealth Countries.

In the remaining regions, the performances were slightly better than the regional falloff. Arrivals to the OECS country group contracted by -56.7%, while those to the Dutch Caribbean decreased by -55.9%. Estimates showed the US Territories received -49.0% fewer tourists than in the same period last year and the French Caribbean (-47.5%) reported the best results for the six months. Details are available in Table 2.1.2 and Figure 2.1.3.

Tourist Arrivals to the Caribbean by Sub-region (000s) - ending June			
SUB-REGION	2020e	2019e	% CH
COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN	2,046.8	5,031.5	-59.3
OECS COUNTRIES	391.3	904.2	-56.7
OTHER C'WLTH COUNTRIES	1,655.5	4,127.3	-59.9
DUTCH CARIBBEAN	486.4	1,103.2	-55.9
FRENCH CARIBBEAN	335.0	638.5	-47.5
US TERRITORIES	1,057.1	2,073.5	-49.0
OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES	3,422.2	8,369.4	-59.1
<b>TOTAL CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>7,347.4</b>	<b>17,216.1</b>	<b>-57.3</b>
of which CARICOM	1,788.9	4,431.7	-59.6

Note: Imputed from data on international travel to member countries.  
Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

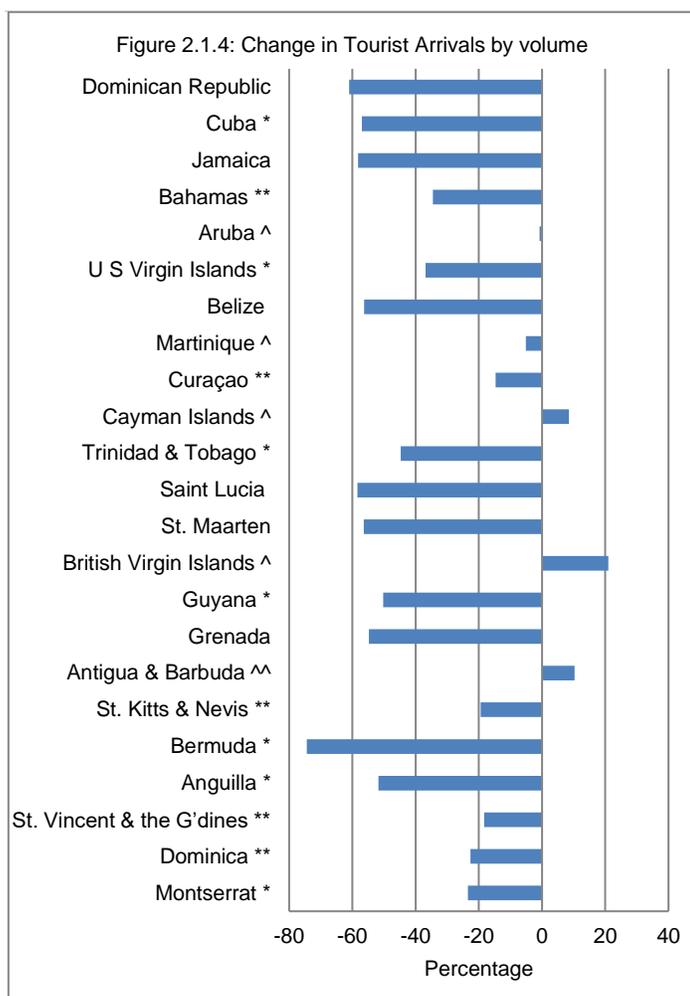


Fourteen of the 23 reporting destinations recorded growth ranging between 0.8% (Saint Lucia) and 21.0% (the British Virgin Islands) in the first two months. The contractions which followed were very significant and eroded all of those gains.

The most visited destination in the region, the Dominican Republic, received more than 1.4 million tourists during the first six months and was among the ten destinations to record contractions exceeding -50.0%.

Of the 13 remaining reporting destinations, 10 (77.0%) of them registered no improvement upon their 2019 performances, with declines ranging from -44.7% in Trinidad & Tobago to -0.8% in Aruba.

Growth was recorded in the British Virgin Islands (21.0%) and the Cayman Islands (8.5%), both of which reported for the January to February period and in Antigua & Barbuda (10.3%), reporting for January alone. These timeframes do not extend into the shutdown periods in the individual destinations. (See Figure 2.1.4 and Table A1).



Note: \* Jan to May, \*\* Jan to Mar, ^ Jan-Feb, ^^ Jan only

Travel restrictions, stay-at-home orders and social distancing practices have led to significant cuts in spending on outbound leisure and business trips. Rising unemployment and declining consumer confidence have been hallmarks of the pandemic as countries struggle to manage the need to restart economies and constrain the further spread of the virus.

### United States

Based on destination data, there was a decrease of -60.1% in visits to the Caribbean by Americans in the first half of 2020. In total, an estimated 3.6 million trips were made. By month, the growth rates have been erratic, jumping from -4.2% in January to -1.8% in February before regressing. There were a -53.7% decline in March and nearly -100.0% decreases in the months between April and June. Thus the first quarter, tourist arrivals from the United States slumped by -22.6%.

The regional results here reflected individual outcomes as 16 (out of 19) destinations recorded decreases during the period. Of this group, the recorded declines were between -3.2% in Dominica and -84.9% in Cuba. Only three destinations registered increases for their reporting periods, Antigua & Barbuda (22.1%) in January alone and, the Cayman Islands (8.3%) and Aruba (5.1%) for the January to February period.

Table 2.1.2: Tourist Arrivals to the Caribbean by Main Market

MARKETS	('000)					%ch 20/19
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>Total Arrivals</b>	<b>15,786.5</b>	<b>16,555.5</b>	<b>15,594.0</b>	<b>17,216.1</b>	<b>7,347.4</b>	<b>-57.3</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>7,976.2</b>	<b>8,380.4</b>	<b>7,388.7</b>	<b>8,932.2</b>	<b>3,567.0</b>	<b>-60.1</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,994.1</b>	<b>2,065.0</b>	<b>2,069.4</b>	<b>2,115.1</b>	<b>1,189.2</b>	<b>-43.8</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>2,836.6</b>	<b>3,003.3</b>	<b>2,895.3</b>	<b>2,915.6</b>	<b>1,322.2</b>	<b>-54.7</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>2,979.5</b>	<b>3,106.8</b>	<b>3,240.7</b>	<b>3,253.2</b>	<b>1,269.0</b>	<b>-61.0</b>

Note: Imputed from data on international travel to member countries.

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

### Canada

Non-essential Canadian outbound travel has been discouraged by the Canadian government. Even its neighbour, the United States, has been shutout with the shared border being closed.

During the first three months, the number of overnight trips by Canadians to Caribbean destinations decreased by -17.1% following moderate performances in the last three years. Some 1.2 million Canadian visitors visited the region in the first quarter.

However, in the second quarter (April to June), only 1.7 thousand Canadians visited the region, representing a -99.7% drop for this period. Consequently, a -32.9% decline was registered during the winter season. When the arrival data from this market was analysed for the half-year, it showed that approximately 1.2 million Canadians arrived representing a decrease of -43.8%.

While only four destinations (Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, the Cayman Islands and Dominica) registered increases in arrivals within their reporting period, all ending before April, 15 destinations posted decreases compared to the same period last year ranging from -9.0% in St. Kitts &

Nevis and -67.4% in Bermuda. The three high volume destinations, Cuba (-40.9%), the Dominican Republic (-42.9%) and Jamaica (-59.4%), were among the group of destinations with fewer arrivals from the market.

## Europe

Although domestic and intra-regional trips have recommenced with the easing of restrictions by some European countries, extra-regional travel is still suppressed. International borders in some of the destinations remain closed to Europeans.

For the past two years, arrivals from Europe to the Caribbean have been declining. This trend continued in 2020 but the rates of decline have been accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the first quarter, tourist arrivals moved from 1.6 million in 2019 to 1.3 million at the end of this period, a decrease of -17.5%. Similar to the other main markets, the number of arrivals from European countries contracted in April (-99.9%), May (-99.7%) and June (-97.7%). For the January to June period, there was an estimated -54.8% decline in European visitors to the region.

Among the 18 reporting destinations, 17 countries reported decreases, while the Cayman Islands (8.1% in January to February period) was the lone destination to record an increase from this market. The contractions among these destinations varied between -5.8% in Montserrat and -69.7% in Bermuda and included Cuba (-53.0%) and the Dominican Republic (-49.2%), the two most popular regional destinations among European tourists.

The available data from the destinations revealed fewer tourists travelled to the region from the individual European countries when compared to the same period last year. Eleven out of the 18 reporting destinations registered declines from all the individual European countries and for each market, over 80% of the destinations recorded a decrease.

<sup>4</sup> The coverage of accommodation sector by STR although not exhaustive has been increasing over the years and is indicative of the performance in the hotel sector. The data in these reports now represents at least 24% of the total room stock in 13% of total accommodation establishments. These numbers vary by destination

## 2.2. Accommodation performance<sup>4</sup>

Except for the average daily rate (ADR), all of the key performance metrics for the hotel industry within the region declined for the first half of 2020 based on data compiled by Smith Travel Research (STR) Inc.

Year-to-date hotel room occupancy rate declined by 29.3 percentage points to 40.8%, but the average daily rate (ADR) increased by 2.8% to \$240.85<sup>5</sup>. The performance slumped in revenue per available room (RevPAR), which decreased by -41.3% to \$102.18, and in room revenue, which declined by -45.9%. The slumps in the regional hotel indicators were influenced by a decrease in supply (room stock fell by -7.8%) and a reduction in demand (the number of rooms sold contracted by -46.4%) during the period (See Table 2.2.1).

Weak performances across all indicators were recorded in the reporting destinations, following the implementations of the protocols and strategies to contain the spread of COVID-19.

Based on anecdotal evidence, the fall-off in supply is partially attributed to the use of hotels as potential isolation and quarantine centres, while the decline in demand was due to fewer tourists, particularly in April and May which forced the accommodation to reduce its operations:- establishments were closed or operated at a significantly reduced capacity.

and in some instances, reach upwards of 80%, while some smaller destinations do not participate in the survey.

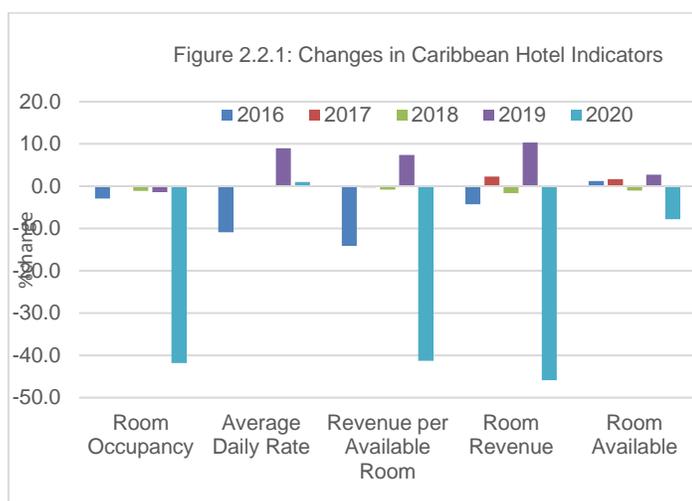
<sup>5</sup> ADR is being based on fewer rooms, due to the high incidence of closed accommodation establishments, so the lower rates over the last couple of months have a lesser effect on YTD data.

Table 2.2.1: Caribbean Hotel Performance - ending Jun

	2016 <sup>r</sup>	2017	2018	2019	2020 <sup>May</sup>	%CH
Percent Room Occupancy (%)	70.6	70.5	69.7	68.7	40.8	-41.8
Average Daily Room Rate (US\$)	220.84	220.48	221.01	240.81	250.53	1.0
Revenue per Available Room (US\$)	155.86	155.34	154.09	165.50	102.18	-41.3
% change Room Revenue	-4.3	2.3	-1.6	10.3	-45.9	
%change Room Available	1.2	1.7	-1.0	2.7	-7.8	

Notes: The information contained in this table is based upon independent surveys and research from sources considered reliable, but no representation is made as to its completeness or accuracy.

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### 2.3. Caribbean Performance - Cruise Activity

In the first six months of 2020, cruise arrivals decreased by an estimated -49.0% compared to the same period of last year. This performance translated to approximately 8.5 million cruisers arriving in Caribbean ports.

Table 2.3.1: Cruise Passenger Arrivals to the Caribbean ('000)

	-ending March					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	%CH
Cruise Pax	14,654.7	15,470.2	15,456.8	16,693.0	8,520.5	-49.0

Note: Imputed from data on Cruise Passenger travel to member countries

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.

Estimates showed that cruise arrivals increased only in February (4.6%) and declined in the other five months. The other two months of the first quarter, January and

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March registered declines of -6.9% and -59.4%, respectively. So that for the quarter, cruise visits contracted by -20.2%.

The voluntary suspension of cruise activity worldwide by the cruise liners until September in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, resulted in a couple of regional destinations recording a handful of cruise visits between April and June.

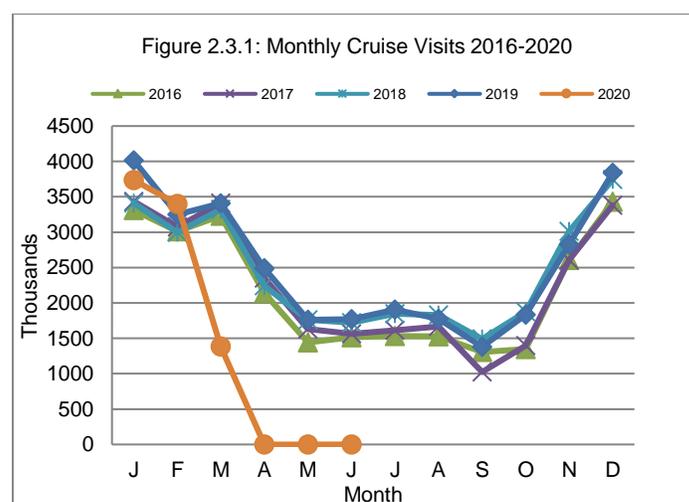
So insignificant were the numbers that when compared to the same months in 2019, cruise arrivals in that period declined by -100.0%.

Table 2.3.2: Monthly Cruise Passenger Arrivals ('000)

Month	2019 <sup>e</sup>	2020	%CH 20/19
JAN	4,013.9	3,735.8	-6.9
FEB	3,249.0	3,399.6	4.6
MAR	3,408.6	1,384.9	-59.4
QTR1	10,671.4	8,520.2	-20.2
APR	2,491.5	0.0	-100.0
MAY	1,760.4	0.2	-100.0
JUN	1,769.7	0.0	-100.0
QTR2	6,021.6	0.2	-100.0
YTD	16,693.0	8,520.5	-49.0

Note: Imputed from data on international travel to member countries.

Source: CTO Member Countries and CTO estimates.



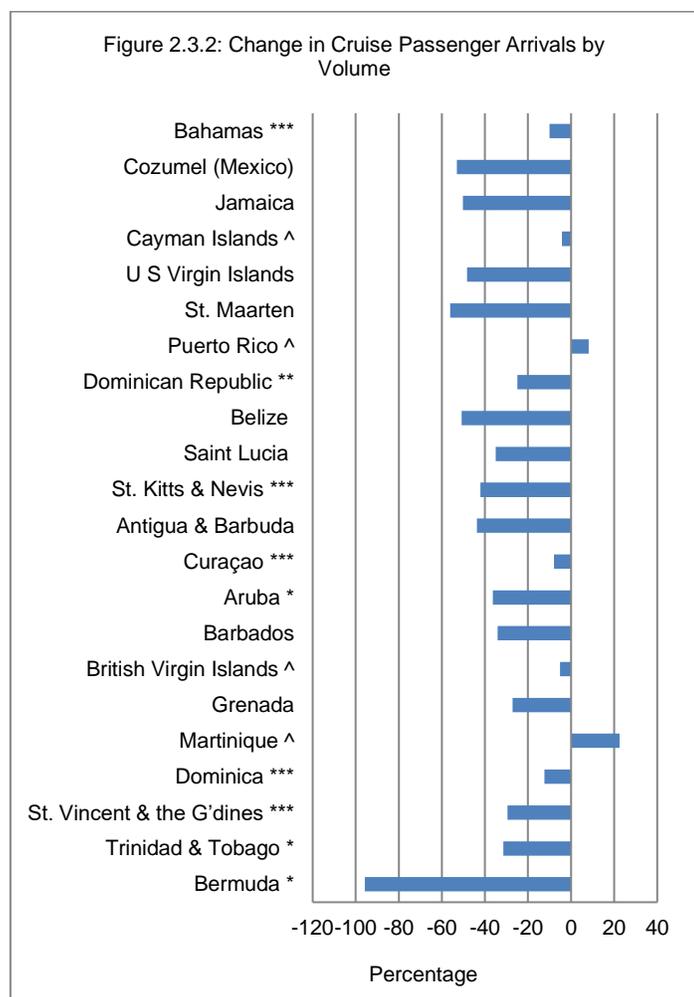
Individual country performances were mostly negative as the outcomes were adversely impacted by the travel restrictions, port and border closures and the withdrawal of all cruise ships.

Of the 22 reporting destinations, 20 (90.9%) destinations realized no expansion upon their 2019 performances with

Bermuda (-95.8%), St. Maarten (-56.2%), Cozumel (-53.0%), and Belize (-50.8%) leading on contraction rates.

In the period all of the top five destinations by volume recorded decreases ranging from -4.3% in the Cayman Islands to -53.0% in Cozumel.

The destinations to record growth were Martinique (22.5%) and Puerto Rico (8.1%), both of which had a reporting period from January to February. (See Figure 2.3.2 and Table A1).



Note: \* Jan to May, \*\* Jan to Apr, \*\*\* Jan to Mar, ^ Jan-Feb

### 3. Aviation Performance

According to the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the demand for international air transport trended downwards during the first five months of 2020, following the onslaught of COVID-19 across the world and the ensuing lockdowns and travel restrictions, which

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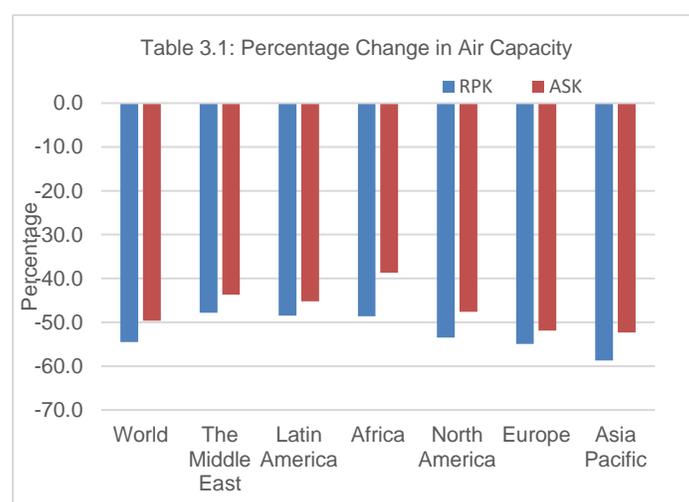
grounded flights and forced passengers to cancel planned travels.

International air passenger market demand (Revenue Passenger Kilometres, RPKs) declined by -54.5% up to the end of May. By month, demand increased by 2.5% in January, but contracted by -10.1% in February, -55.8% in March, -98.4% and -98.3% in May.

International traffic carried by Asia Pacific airlines contracted by -58.7%, the highest among the regions for the January to May period this year. Significant declines in RPKs were also recorded among airlines based in Europe (-54.9%) and North America (-53.8%), while decreases of -48.6%, -48.5% and -47.8% were recorded in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, respectively.

The performance of the international available seat kilometres (ASKs) (-49.6%) was marginally better than that of RPKs. However, all regions indicated decreased capacity led by Asia Pacific (-52.3%) and Europe (-51.9%). Global load factor levels reached 72.9% in the first five months. This level was surpassed by those in Europe, and Latin America which attained levels of 78.3% and 77.4%, respectively.

Caribbean-based carriers have also felt the impact of the sharp shock of COVID-19. Most regional airlines significantly reduced or suspended service in the region. The viability of some of these airlines including LIAT is now being considered.



## 4. Outlook and Conclusion

The priority of the governments has been the protection of public health since the start of this pandemic, but after three months of limited economic activity, the urgency to restart the tourism-dependent economies must be balanced against this reality.

The region has been complimented on its ability to manage the local spread of the coronavirus. Most destinations were able to restrict the number of cases and flatten their curves. Meanwhile, COVID-19 cases rapidly increased in several key markets from which tourists to the region originate. Regional destinations must, therefore, mitigate against the second wave of infections experienced in some other regions, when they reopen their borders.

Individual destinations in the region have developed and instituted tailored health and safety protocols for safe travel. Additionally, some destinations developed criteria to classify countries based on the risk of importing the virus again. Only travellers from markets deemed as low risk are accepted by these destinations. Likewise, the airlines have established protocols for the movement of passengers between airports and by mid-July, commercial air services should have recommenced in at least 22 Caribbean destinations.

To date, the protocols and regulations among the destinations, markets and carriers are at variance. These varied approaches could insight confusion for the travellers, and further, impinge on waning consumer confidence.

The downward economic forecast coupled with high unemployment is making travellers cautious. However, the demand for travel worldwide remains high. Early indicators reflected an interest in summer travel and a stronger response post-summer. Outbound travel, especially long-haul travel to international destinations is expected to remain depressed for the short term. In the medium term, bookings for travel in 2021 and beyond are looking strong, albeit at a slower rate.

Destinations are encouraging tourists to come back. New marketing promotions which highlight the nexus between travel and health are already on offer. Discounted trips and liberal cancellation policies are also being employed to drive the recovery.

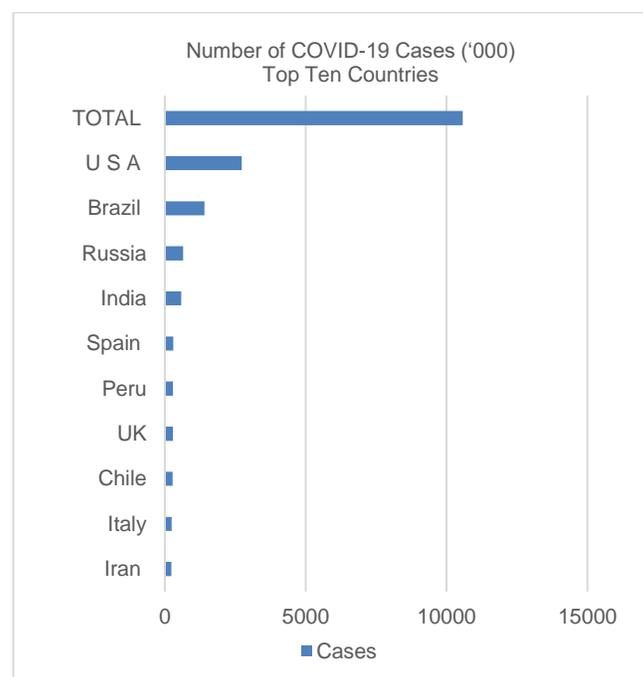
Over the next three months, declines in arrivals are expected to remain close to -90.0% with a slight improvement towards the end of the year. Consequently, arrivals to the region this year should range between 10.0 million and 15.0 million representing a decline of between -50.0% and -70.0%.

As no cruise activity is expected in the third quarter of 2020, cruise arrivals will contract by -60.8% by the end of that period. The recovery of the numbers in this sector will be much faster than those for the stay-over arrivals given the fact each itinerary consists of calls to multiple destinations and bigger vessels are sailing the Caribbean. Cruise visits are expected to decline between -55.0% and -60.0% for the year.

### COVID CASES UPDATE

The number of COVID-19 cases has risen exponentially worldwide reaching an estimated 15.6 million at the end of July. Of this number, 9.5 million recoveries have been recorded and 0.6 million deaths have resulted.

The United States, the region's main source of tourists, has accounted for 26.4% of all cases, almost twice as much as any other country. New cases have been prolific in several regions including South America which has seen three of its countries counted among the top ten countries for COVID-19 cases. Daily, between 200 thousand and 250 thousand new cases are being reported globally.



In total, there were 100.0 thousand COVID-19 cases identified in the Caribbean up to the end of July. The cases in the Dominican Republic represented 67.9% of total cases recorded in the region, This was four times as many as recorded in Puerto Rico, the destination with the second-highest number of cases.

There has been a marked increase in the number of cases in the destinations which has reopened for commercial travel.



## About the Caribbean Tourism Organization

The Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), with headquarters in Barbados, is the Caribbean's tourism development agency comprising membership of the region's finest countries and territories including Dutch, English, French and Spanish-speaking, as well as a myriad of private sector allied members. The CTO's vision is to position the Caribbean as the most desirable, year round, warm weather destination, and its purpose is Leading Sustainable Tourism - One Sea, One Voice, One Caribbean.

Among the benefits to its members the organisation provides specialised support and technical assistance in sustainable tourism development, marketing, communications, advocacy, human resource development, event planning & execution and research & information technology.

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For more information on the Caribbean Tourism Organization, please visit [www.OneCaribbean.org](http://www.OneCaribbean.org) and follow CTO on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#) and [LinkedIn](#) to be part of the conversation.

## APPENDIX

Table A1 - Tourist (Stop-Over) Arrivals and Cruise Passenger Visits In 2020						
Destination	Tourists			Cruise Passengers		
	Period	Visits	% Change 2020/19	Period	Visits	% Change 2020/19
Anguilla	Jan-May	23,198	-51.8	-	-	-
Antigua & Barbuda *	Jan only	33,205	10.3	Jan-Jun	259,426	-43.8
Aruba	Jan-Feb	185,910	-0.8	Jan-May	255,384	-36.4
Bahamas <sup>P</sup>	Jan-Mar	343,439	-34.5	Jan-Mar	1,327,084	-10.0
Barbados <sup>P</sup>	-	-	-	Jan-Jun	250,532	-34.1
Belize	Jan-Jun	124,261	-56.3	Jan-Jun	343,099	-50.8
Bermuda *	Jan-May	23,897	-74.4	Jan-May	6,457	-95.8
Bonaire	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	Jan-Feb	65,320	21.0	Jan-Feb	178,574	-5.2
Cayman Islands	Jan-Feb	93,558	8.5	Jan-Feb	448,435	-4.3
Cozumel (Mexico)	-	-	-	Jan-Jun	1,131,600	-53.0
Cuba ***	Jan-May	984,178	-57.0	-	-	-
Curaçao	Jan-Mar	108,488	-14.7	Jan-Mar	256,033	-7.9
Dominica <sup>P</sup>	Jan-Mar	18,150	-22.6	Jan-Mar	117,979	-12.4
Dominican Republic *	Jan-Jun	1,394,091	-61.0	Jan-Apr	344,485	-25.0
Grenada <sup>P</sup>	Jan-Jun	37,273	-54.8	Jan-Jun	162,517	-27.1
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	Jan-May	61,643	-50.2	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	Jan-Jun	581,319	-58.2	Jan-Jun	449,271	-50.2
Martinique	Jan-Feb	116,457	-5.1	Jan-Feb	145,915	22.5
Montserrat	Jan-May	4,099	-23.4	-	-	-
Puerto Rico **	-	-	-	Jan-Feb	405,157	8.1
Saint Lucia	Jan-Jun	91,399	-58.4	Jan-Jun	297,885	-35.0
St. Kitts & Nevis <sup>^</sup>	Jan-Mar	32,090	-19.4	Jan-Mar	267,346	-42.1
St. Maarten *	Jan-Jun	74,833	-56.4	Jan-Jun	435,525	-56.2
St. Vincent & the G'dines	Jan-Mar	18,908	-18.3	Jan-Mar	101,579	-29.5
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago ***	Jan-May	91,886	-44.7	Jan-May	45,580	-31.5
Turks & Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
U S Virgin Islands	Jan-May	185,238	-36.8	Jan-Jun	440,398	-48.3

\* Non-Resident Air Arrivals    \*\*Non-Resident Hotel registrations only    \*\*\* Air Arrivals by Nationality  
<sup>^</sup> Excludes data from Vance M. Amory Int'l Airport in Nevis    <sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures    <sup>n</sup> New Series  
n.a. Figures not available - No Cruise Figures are Reported  
N.B: Figures are subject to revision by reporting countries  
**SOURCE** - Data supplied by member countries and available as at August 12, 2020

Table A2 - Tourist Arrivals by Main Market – 2020

Destination	Period	United States		Canada		Europe		Other		Total	
		Tourists	% ch.	Tourists	% ch.	Tourists	% ch.	Tourists	% ch.	Tourists	% ch.
Anguilla	Jan-May	16,057	-52.4	1,399	-45.0	2,857	-46.7	2,885	-55.5	23,198	-51.8
Antigua & Barbuda *	Jan only	13,389	22.1	6,005	25.1	10,544	-6.4	3,267	6.6	33,205	10.3
Aruba	Jan-Feb	141,236	5.1	14,601	12.7	13,895	-8.9	16,178	-35.0	185,910	-0.8
Bahamas	Jan-Mar	268,809	-35.6	40,570	-22.2	21,821	-37.3	12,239	-38.6	343,439	-34.5
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize <sup>P</sup>	Jan-Jun	78,122	-58.6	13,966	-41.5	15,540	-50.3	16,633	-59.1	124,261	-56.3
Bermuda *	Jan-May	15,788	-76.7	3,946	-67.4	3,091	-69.7	1,072	-65.6	23,897	-74.3
Cayman Islands	Jan-Feb	76,415	8.3	8,964	10.7	4,701	8.1	3,478	8.5	93,558	8.5
Cuba *** <sup>1</sup>	Jan-May	50,528	-84.9	403,620	-40.9	216,398	-53.0	313,632	-61.2	984,178	-57.0
Curaçao	Jan-Mar	20,875	-6.5	10,004	-13.4	54,552	-16.9	23,057	-16.6	108,488	-14.7
Dominica <sup>P</sup>	Jan-Mar	3,484	-3.2	812	5.7	4,696	-17.0	9,158	-31.7	18,150	-22.6
Dominican Republic *	Jan-Jun	318,036	-75.9	320,083	-42.9	336,529	-49.2	419,443	-59.4	1,394,091	-61.0
Grenada <sup>P</sup>	Jan-Jun	17,087	-54.0	4,209	-58.8	9,683	-48.8	6,294	-61.4	37,273	-54.8
Guyana	Jan-May	19,961	-47.9	4,511	-48.7	2,931	-47.3	34,240	-51.9	61,643	-50.2
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	Jan-Jun	383,534	-59.4	109,840	-51.1	61,626	-61.8	26,319	-55.7	581,319	-58.2
Montserrat	Jan-May	1,136	-18.5	265	-11.4	1,568	-5.8	1,130	-43.3	4,099	-23.4
Puerto Rico **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	Jan-Jun	41,155	-59.8	14,593	-41.5	22,996	-57.4	12,655	-66.9	91,399	-58.4
St. Kitts & Nevis <sup>^</sup>	Jan-Mar	20,245	-23.0	2,816	-9.0	3,166	-16.9	5,863	-11.5	32,080	-19.4
St. Maarten	Jan-Jun	37,803	-59.0	8,655	-44.8	21,885	-52.9	6,490	-62.0	74,833	-56.4
St. Vincent & the G'dines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago ***	Jan-May	42,612	-42.9	14,351	-38.6	14,407	-42.4	20,516	-52.5	91,886	-44.7
Turks & Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Non-Resident Air Arrivals      \*\* Non-Resident Hotel registrations only      \*\*\* Air Arrivals by Nationality - missing data

<sup>^</sup> Excludes data from Vance M. Amory Int'l Airport in Nevis      <sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures      <sup>1</sup> USA total included in Other

N.B U.S.V.I reported figures in this table are Hotel Registrations whereas they reported Stay Over totals are Air Arrivals

N.B: Figures are subject to revision by reporting countries

Data supplied by member countries and available as at August 12, 2020

Table A3 - Tourist Arrivals Into The Caribbean From Major European Markets – 2020

Country	PERIOD	EUROPE		UNITED KINGDOM		FRANCE		GERMANY		ITALY		THE NETHERLANDS		SWEDEN		SPAIN		OTHER	
		2020	% CH	2020	% CH	2020	% CH	2020	% CH	2020	% CH	2020	% CH	2020	% CH	2020	% CH	2020	% CH
Anguilla	Jan-May	2,857	-46.7	890	-54.6	.	.	161	-53.6	400	-29.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,406	-43.6
Antigua & Barbuda*	Jan only	10,544	-6.4	8,158	-7.0	221	24.9	211	-0.5	1,031	-0.4	33	-42.1	78	-26.4	76	-25.5	736	-7.8
Aruba	Jan-Feb	13,895	-8.9	517	-13.7	.	.	868	-7.6	1,046	7.6	7,317	-7.6	1,388	-17.6	242	-15.4	2,517	-11.5
Barbados <sup>P</sup>	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belize <sup>P</sup>	Jan-Jun	15,540	-50.3	3,447	-59.0	2,292	-40.3	2,444	-53.4	941	-36.7	1,313	-50.9	374	-42.3	481	-51.5	4,248	-47.0
Bermuda	Jan-May	3,091	-69.7	2,378	-68.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	713	-71.9
Cayman Islands	Jan-Feb	4,701	8.1	2,649	5.7	193	14.2	242	11.0	284	-2.7	115	49.4	67	-22.1	84	31.3	1,067	13.8
Cuba	Jan-May	216,398	-53.0	17,081	-77.2	45,289	-55.9	39,727	-58.3	29,222	-57.6	.	.	.	.	21,870	-56.6	63,209	-6.8
Curaçao	Jan-Mar	54,552	-16.9	738	12.8	865	-20.3	3,927	-36.4	372	-8.1	44,218	-14.5	415	-29.9	204	-21.5	3,813	-19.6
Dom Republic *	Jan-Jun	336,529	-49.2	28,807	-61.1	51,132	-59.9	33,149	-67.6	24,186	-47.3	7,844	-47.9	4,991	-32.2	27,829	-60.6	158,591	-27.8
Dominica <sup>P</sup>	Jan-Mar	4,696	-17.0	1,220	-18.7	1,895	-21.6	526	-21.6	42	-30.0	80	-13.0	112	-23.8	41	-44.6	780	11.7
Grenada	Jan-Jun	9,683	-48.4	6,857	-50.6	319	-54.7	925	-42.8	136	-59.9	.	.	181	-27.0	82	173.3	1,183	-38.7
Guyana	Jan-May	2,931	-47.3	1,530	-53.4	111	-52.2	180	-25.9	54	-54.6	272	-44.4	27	-51.8	57	-26.9	700	-34.0
Haiti	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jamaica	Jan-Jun	61,625	-61.8	40,564	-62.4	2,629	-46.3	5,234	-64.3	2,714	-62.3	1,826	-51.2	1,696	-38.1	684	-70.7	6,278	-64.2
Montserrat	Jan-Mar	1,566	13.4	1,482	16.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	-20.0
Puerto Rico **	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Saint Lucia	Jan-Jun	22,996	-57.4	17,732	-59.3	1,880	-50.4	733	-39.9	192	-31.9	176	-40.1	174	-24.3	.	.	2,109	-54.4
St Kitts And Nevis <sup>^</sup>	Jan-Mar	3,166	-16.4	2,437	-15.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	729	-19.3
St Maarten *	Jan-Jun	21,885	-52.9	.	.	11,439	-44.2	249	-55.9	.	.	5,108	-67.3	33	-53.5	.	.	5,056	-48.0
St Vincent & G'dines	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suriname	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Trinidad & Tobago	Jan-May	14,407	-42.4	8,625	-42.5	941	-36.5	1,245	-38.0	301	-49.9	818	-47.0	396	-22.5	281	-46.6	1,798	-46.6
Turks & Caicos Is.	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

\* Non-Resident Air Arrivals \*\*Non-Resident Hotel registrations only ^ Excludes data from Vance M. Amory Int'l Airport in Nevis <sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures - missing data

N.B: Figures are subject to revision by reporting countries

SOURCE - Data supplied by member countries and available as at August 12, 2020

<b>Table A2: Number of COVID-19 Cases by destination</b>		
<b>Destination</b>	<b>Total number of Cases</b>	<b>Weekly Evolution of Cases</b>
Anguilla	3	
Antigua & Barbuda	91	
Aruba	120	
Bahamas	484	
Barbados	110	
Belize	48	
Bermuda	156	
British Virgin Islands	8	
Cayman Islands	203	
Cuba	2597	
Curaçao	29	
Dominica	18	
Dominican Republic	67915	
Grenada	24	
Guadeloupe	244	
Guyana	398	
Haiti	7378	
Jamaica	856	
Martinique	269	
Montserrat	12	
Puerto Rico	16572	
Saint Lucia	25	
St. Kitts & Nevis	17	
St. Maarten	126	
St. Martin	49	
St. Vincent & the G'dines	52	
Suriname	1607	
Trinidad & Tobago	157	
Turks & Caicos Islands	104	
U S Virgin Islands	385	
<b>Caribbean (Total)</b>	<b>100,057</b>	

Source : <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/> as of July 30, 2020

## Glossary of Tourism Indicators

- Tourists - visitors staying at least one night in the country visited, but less than a year.
- Same-day - visitors who do not overnight in the country visited.
- Cruise Passengers are regarded as a special type of same-day visitor (even if the ship overnights at the port).
- Yacht Visitors are included among the tourist (stay-over) or same day populations based on their length of stay.
- Length of Stay - Obtained by dividing the number of overnight stays by the number of arrivals. This is usually calculated by country of residence of the guest and the type of accommodation.
- Occupancy Rate - Provides information on differences in the use among various types of accommodation and the seasonal patterns in occupancy. Occupancy can be divided into the following categories:
  - Bed Occupancy - The gross occupancy rate of bed places is calculated by dividing the hotel overnight stays by the product of bed places on offer and the number of days in the corresponding month for the same group of establishments, then multiplying the quotient by 100 to express as a percentage.
  - Room Occupancy Rate - For Hotels and similar establishments the net rate of room occupancy is a measure of capacity utilization. It is calculated by dividing the monthly or yearly sum of occupied rooms by the number of rooms available for use, then multiplying the quotient by 100 to express as a percentage.
- Tourism Expenditure - the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor for and during his or her trip and stay at a destination. This can be broken down into the following categories:
  - International and domestic tourism expenditure
  - Expenditure on Same-day visits
  - The products to which the expenditure relates to (e.g. accommodation, meals and drinks, shopping, entertainment etc...)
- Average Daily Rate (ADR) - Room revenue divided by rooms sold, displayed as the average rental rate for a single room.
- % Change - Amount of growth - up, flat, or down - this period versus same period last year (month or year-to-date). Calculated as  $((TY - LY) / LY) * 100$ .
- Revenue (Room Revenue) - Total room revenue generated from the sale or rental of rooms.
- RevPAR (Revenue Per Available Room) - Room revenue divided by rooms available.
- Revenue passenger kilometres (RPK) is a measure of the volume of passengers carried by an airline. A revenue passenger-kilometre is flown when a revenue passenger is carried one kilometre.

## Regional Groupings

### Caribbean

**OECS Countries** - Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, British Virgin Is., Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Kitts & Nevis, St Vincent & Grenadines

**Other Commonwealth Countries** - Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos Islands

**Commonwealth Countries** - OECS + Other Commonwealth

**Dutch Caribbean** - Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St Eustatius, St Maarten

**French Caribbean** - Guadeloupe, Martinique

**US Territories** - Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands

**Other Caribbean** - Cancun, Cozumel, Cuba, Dom Republic, Haiti, Suriname

**CARICOM** - Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Kitts & Nevis, St Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago

**Northern Caribbean** - Bahamas, Bermuda, Turks & Caicos Islands

**Eastern Caribbean** - Antigua & Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Maarten, US Virgin Islands

**Southern Caribbean** - Aruba, Barbados, Bonaire, Curaçao, Grenada, Martinique, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago

**Western Caribbean** - Belize, Cayman Islands, Cozumel, Jamaica

**South America** - Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela