

# ST MAARTEN TRUST FUND **BUILDING RESILIENCE**



## **Sint Maarten Tourism Sector Recovery: Compendium of Tourism Statistics**

**February 2020**

**An output of the Sint Maarten Tourism Sector Recovery Strategy Support activity, financed by the government of The Netherlands, managed by The World Bank, and implemented in collaboration with the government of Sint Maarten.**

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## Executive Summary

Tourism economies today require careful and thorough data collection in order to inform policy makers as well as private sector decision-makers. Monthly supply and demand data are the building blocks for annual activity that attracts investments, grows firms and generates jobs. Globally, collection and dissemination of tourism sector performance data has advanced greatly with expanding online capabilities. Diverse stakeholders increasingly relying on such data.

For Sint Maarten, tourism data collection has floundered over the years. Rather than being a fully-resourced government priority, sector data is collected by a diversity of public and private entities using a variety of approaches which, while useful, are limited in capturing the full prowess of the sector. Particularly following Hurricane Irma, the need for comprehensive, timely and reliable supply and demand data was especially pressing. It can be argued that greater emphasis and commitment to determining visitation levels and expenditures, in tandem with detailed tracking of accommodation investments, in a timely and accurate manner could have accelerated recovery and further enabled building back better.

In 2019, a World Bank team, in consultation with members of the private and private sectors, worked diligently to determine exactly what sector data was being collected and how. This report presents in one document the various sources of data in order to present a fuller picture of the sector. While past trends do not predict future activity, this snapshot provides a performance profile and serves as an important foundation for understanding the sector's parameters. It seeks to both inform, as well as serve as a tool, for diverse stakeholders.

Snapshot data suggests that while cruise arrivals have resumed, the balancing of arrival levels with available lodging supply continues to be delicate. Recent occupancy rates, which upon initial review appear to be strong, are based on a smaller lodging supply than in the past. For instance, by August 2019, there were 2,521 hotel and time share units available which is only 63% of the pre-Irma inventory. Expenditure levels per tourist have also been found to vary surprisingly from year to year and by source market. For example, stay-over visitors from Latin America and Caribbean regions spent the most per day in 2018, at US\$112.56 and US\$108.19 while visitors from traditional markets such as the US and Europe spent significantly lower on a per day basis (US\$86.25 and US\$ 40.87, respectively). Cruise passenger spending over the past five years has also been inconsistent. These are key indicators crucial for enabling the sector.

This report provides a compilation of sector data that can serve all stakeholders in their efforts to benefit from the sector and build greater resilience for the future.

## Overview

Hurricane Irma severely disrupted tourism sector activity in Sint Maarten after hitting the island in September 2017. Hotels were completely or partly destroyed; the cruise piers were damaged; and the airport was completely closed for a month and remains only partially operational. The recovery of the tourism sector and economy overall is underway, and data on the sector and its recovery is critical to inform the ongoing planning efforts. However, Hurricane Irma and its aftermath disrupted the systematic collection of tourism statistics. The introduction of the new immigration system at the international airport was halted due to the hurricane and only a limited amount of data is currently collected at the airport. Surveys of stay-over visitors and cruise passengers planned for 2017 were not completed. Even prior to the hurricane, tourism statistics in Sint Maarten were incomplete and managed by a range of stakeholders, constraining sector development and planning efforts.<sup>1</sup>

In this context, this note provides a profile of the current demand and supply of tourism in Sint Maarten. It compiles and presents the most recently available data from a range of public and private entities, including on tourism and the economy; tourism arrivals; market characteristics of visitors and the tourism sector; and accommodation types and supply. Given the disruption in 2017, the note uses supply and demand data for 2016 as a baseline. Arrival trends for post-Irma 2017 as well as 2018 must be considered atypical. Much of the island's lodging supply is not available yet and thus the current demand trends reflect a market that is somewhat different from before the hurricane. Also, given that the international airport caters to both St Maarten as well as the French St Martin, many of the statistics collected do not differentiate between visitors that overnight in Sint Maarten and those that stay in St Martin. In this note, wherever specific statistics for Sint Maarten are not available, statistics are referred to as 'island' data. In addition to the descriptive summaries in the main section of the report, the Annex also presents all readily available tourism sector data in table format.

The main status of the tourism recovery is as follows: Cruise passenger arrivals resumed quickly and have been at or above pre-Irma levels since mid-2018. Overnight arrivals have also been steadily increasing since September 2018, and by July 2019 were at 70% of arrivals during that same month pre-hurricane in 2017. In terms of accommodations, by August 2019 there were 2,521 hotel and timeshare units officially available, which is 63% of the pre-Irma count. SHTA members estimate the projected number of units available between August 2019 and March 2020 to increase to 81% of pre-Irma inventory. These data reflect the sector activity to date. Regular updates will be needed to confirm these projections as the recovery progresses.

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<sup>1</sup> See "Sint Maarten Tourism Recovery: Tourism Statistics Diagnostics" prepared by the World Bank in 2020, which presents statistical practices and data availability in detail and recommends actions to improve.

## Tourism and the Economy

The economy of Sint Maarten is mostly tourism-based with the sector contributing an estimated 73% to the country's total foreign exchange income in 2016<sup>2</sup>. Most other industries in the country also rely heavily on the tourism sector. Based on data from the Sint Maarten Department of Statistics, the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) estimated the total tourism receipts in 2016 at US\$ 871 million. This was 74.8% of total exports of goods and services for that year.

**Table 1: International tourism receipts, 2013-17**

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Tourism receipts (in US\$ Mn)	871	922	913	871	646
Tourism receipts as a percentage of all exports of goods and services (%)	71	73.9	75.1	74.8	69.6

Source: UNWTO

Based on the Cruise Exit Surveys, the Department of Statistics calculates the total expenditures of cruise passengers. The concern about the presence of the Zika virus on the island reduced the number of vessels and cruise passengers in 2015 and 2016 and thereby reduced total expenditures for this segment. After another significant drop in 2017 due to Hurricane Irma, in 2018 total expenditures by cruise passengers returned to 2014 levels.

Total expenditure data is not available for the stay-over market.

**Table 2: Cruise passengers, total expenditures (in US\$), 2014-2018**

	Total expenditures (in US\$)	% change from previous year
2014	342,039,267	-
2015	291,466,876	-14.8
2016	240,785,327	-17.4
2018	346,970,501	44.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

The Economic Census of 2018 counted a total of 46 accommodations available at the time of the census (April - September 2018), offering a total of 2,131 beds available to visitors. The

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<sup>2</sup> St Maarten National Recovery and Resilience Plan: A Roadmap to Building Back Better

accommodation businesses represent only 1.7% of the total number of businesses in St Maarten. However, on average, these are large businesses with significant economic impact.

**Table 3: Number of available accommodation and food service activities establishments, 2018**

	Number of establishments	% of industry share
Accommodation	46 (2,131 beds available)	1.7
Food service activities	379	13.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>15.3</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Economic Census 2018

Note: the methodology used in the census in terms of surveying all registered establishments or just those currently in operation is being clarified.

## Employment

The results of the Economic Census 2018 also showed that before Hurricane Irma 2,971 people were employed in accommodation or food service activities. In 2018, this number decreased slightly to 2,752 people. The drop is mostly explained by a decline in part-time jobs that are recorded on the payroll.

**Table 4: Number of people employed in accommodation and food service activities, before Hurricane Irma**

	FT on payroll before hurricane	PT on payroll before hurricane	FT not on payroll before hurricane	PT not on payroll before hurricane	Total
Accommodation	1,197	73	5	31	<b>1,306</b>
Food service activities	1,366	220	53	26	<b>1,665</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2,971</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Economic Census 2018

Note: FT is full-time, and PT is part-time

**Table 5: Number of people employed in accommodation and food service activities, 2018**

	FT on payroll	PT on payroll	FT not on payroll	PT not on payroll	Total
Accommodation	878	91	62	6	<b>1,037</b>
Food service activities	1,335	264	86	30	<b>1,715</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2,752</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Economic Census 2018

Note: FT is full-time, and PT is part-time

## Investments

There is no readily available data on public and private investments in the tourism sector.

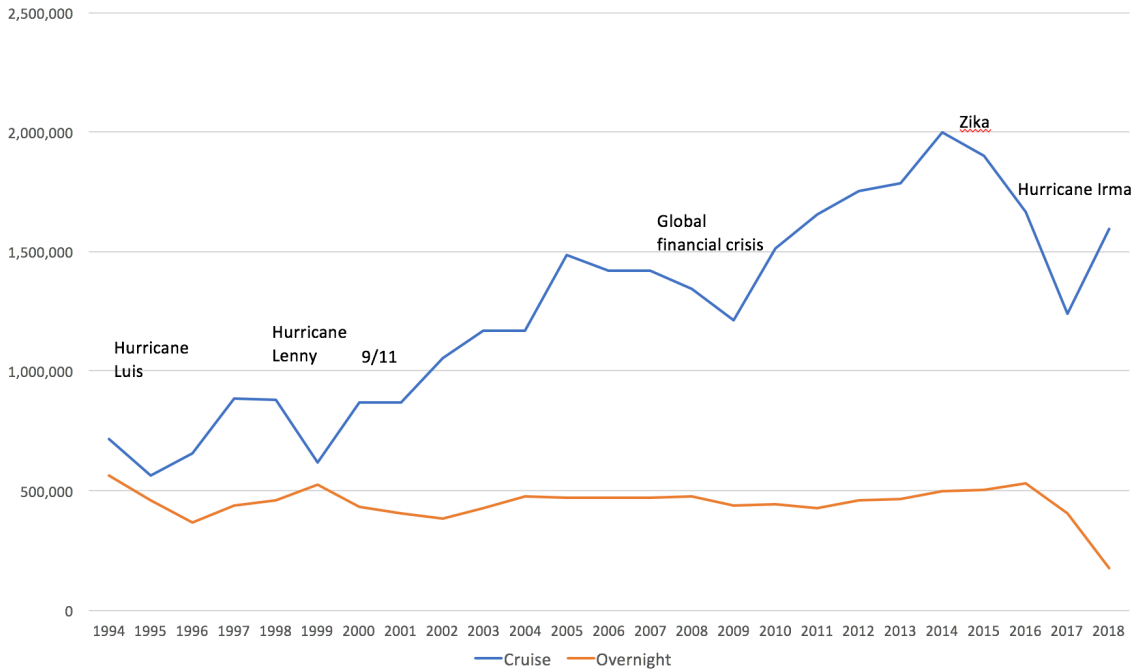
## Arrivals

Between 2000 and 2016, the average annual growth for overnight stay visitors was 1.2% which is relatively low as the average growth rate for the Caribbean was 3.7% during the same period. In 2016, the last full year before Hurricane Irma hit Sint Maarten, the country received 528,153 overnight visitors. This was the seventh consecutive year of growth and the highest number of arrivals since 1994. Hurricane Luis in 1995, Hurricanes Jose and Lenny in 1999, and the aftermath of the terrorist attacks in 2001 all caused Sint Maarten to experience drops in terms of overnight arrivals. In between these events, the tourism sector was able to recover but to date, has never been able to return to the level of pre-Hurricane Luis arrivals. The tourism sector is now slowly recovering from the impact of Hurricane Irma. Arrivals in July 2019 were at 70% of arrivals during that same month in 2017.

Cruise ship arrivals have shown a different growth pattern. Cruise arrivals in Sint Maarten almost quadrupled since 1995 and reached just over 2 million in 2014. The average annual growth for cruise passengers was 3.9% between 2000 and 2016. Given the fact that cruise ships are mostly self-sufficient, cruise markets tend to recover quicker after natural disasters than stay-over markets. Concerns over the presence of the Zika virus in Sint Maarten between 2015 and 2017 caused the number of cruise arrivals to decline. When Hurricane Irma hit in September 2017, cruise market arrivals halted for a short period of time. By September 2018, cruise ship arrivals were back to 2016 pre-Hurricane Irma numbers (see Figure 1 below).

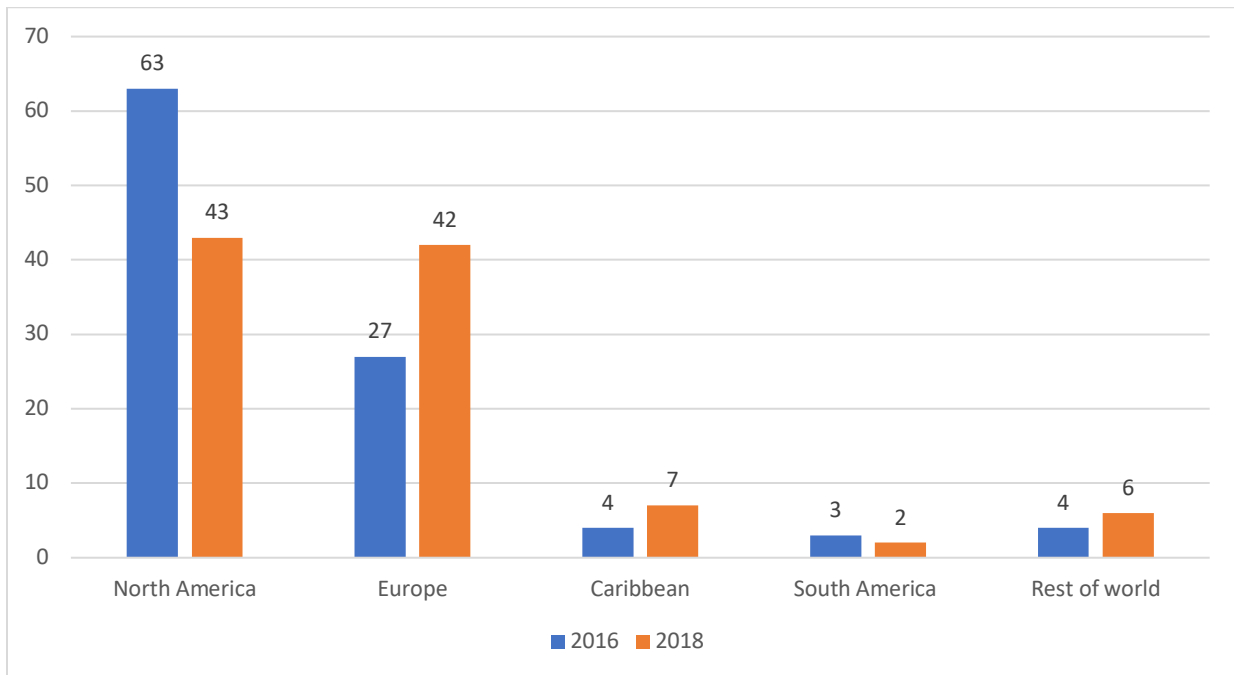
While visitors from North America represented 63% of the total stay-over market in 2016, the smaller European stayover market experienced faster growth rates over the previous decade. Arrivals from Europe increased by 47% between 2006 and 2016 and the North American market by 20%. European markets were also more resilient following Hurricane Irma. Their market share increased from 27% in 2016 to 42% in 2018 whereas the market share of North American travelers dropped from 63% to 43% during the same period (see Figure 2 below).

**Figure 1: Stay-over and cruise arrivals, 1994-2018**



Source: Department of Statistics

**Figure 2: Stay-over visitors, by region (% of total), comparison of 2016 and 2018**



Source: Department of Statistics

The Port Authority in Sint Maarten only collects the number of cruise passengers and the number of vessels per month. The Cruise Surveys collected by the Department of Statistics indicate that the United States is the largest source market for cruise passengers followed by the Caribbean region. The Caribbean is a growing market while cruise passengers originating from Europe are in decline.

**Table 6: Cruise arrivals by market (% of total), 2014-2018**

	2014	2015	2016	2018
United States	73	71	70	63
Caribbean	9	15	10	23
European	9	8	12	3
Canada	6	3	4	5
South America	1	1	2	1
Central America	1	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

## Market Characteristics

Statistics on the market characteristics of stay-over and the cruise market visitors are collected through exit surveys only. The Department of Statistics uses the sample to make assumptions on the overall market. The data on the market includes visitors that stay on the French side of the island.

### Purpose of visit

Survey results show that before Hurricane Irma, almost half of international overnight visitors came to the island for leisure purposes. In 2018, this share dropped slightly and the share visiting friends and relatives (VFR) dropped significantly. The share of visitors that indicated “Other” increased from 13% to 30% between 2016 and 2018. Anecdotal evidence indicates that a large share of these visitors were timeshare and second home owners checking in on their property after the hurricane.

**Table 7: Stay-over visitors, by purpose of visit, 2014-2018**

	2014	2015	2016	2018
Vacation/Leisure	75%	78%	49%	44%
VFR	6%	5%	22%	8%
Business/convention	4%	4%	7%	10%
Other	2%	2%	13%	38%

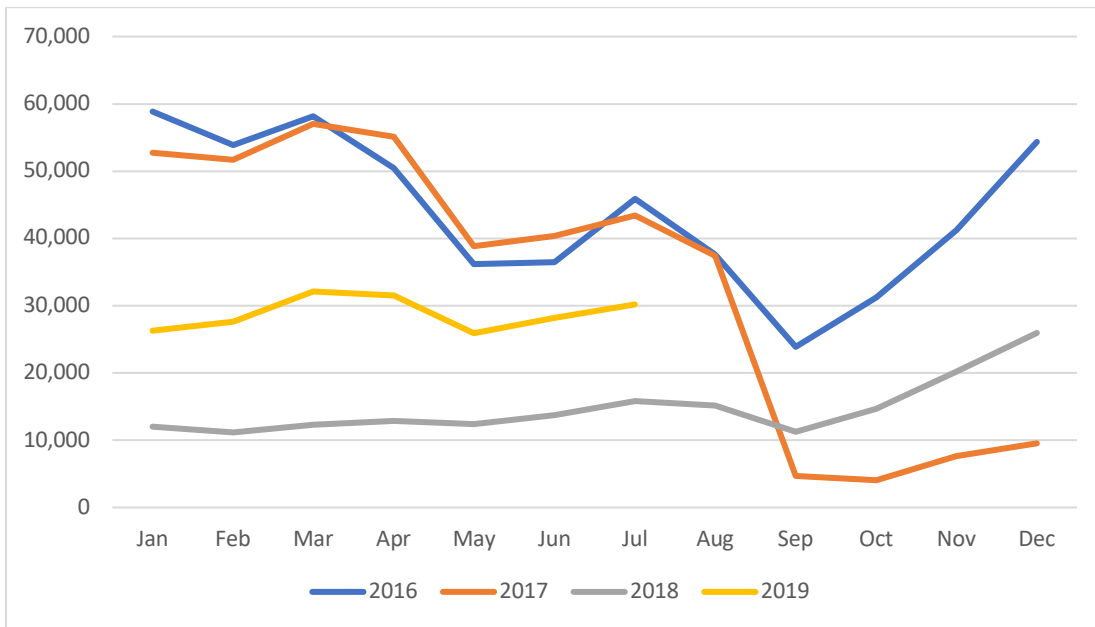
Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

### Seasonality

The high season extends from November through April when both North American and European travellers travel to escape cold winters at home. There is also a peak in arrivals during the summer months, which coincides with school holidays in North America and Europe. As the island is in the hurricane belt, the months of September and October are considered low season.

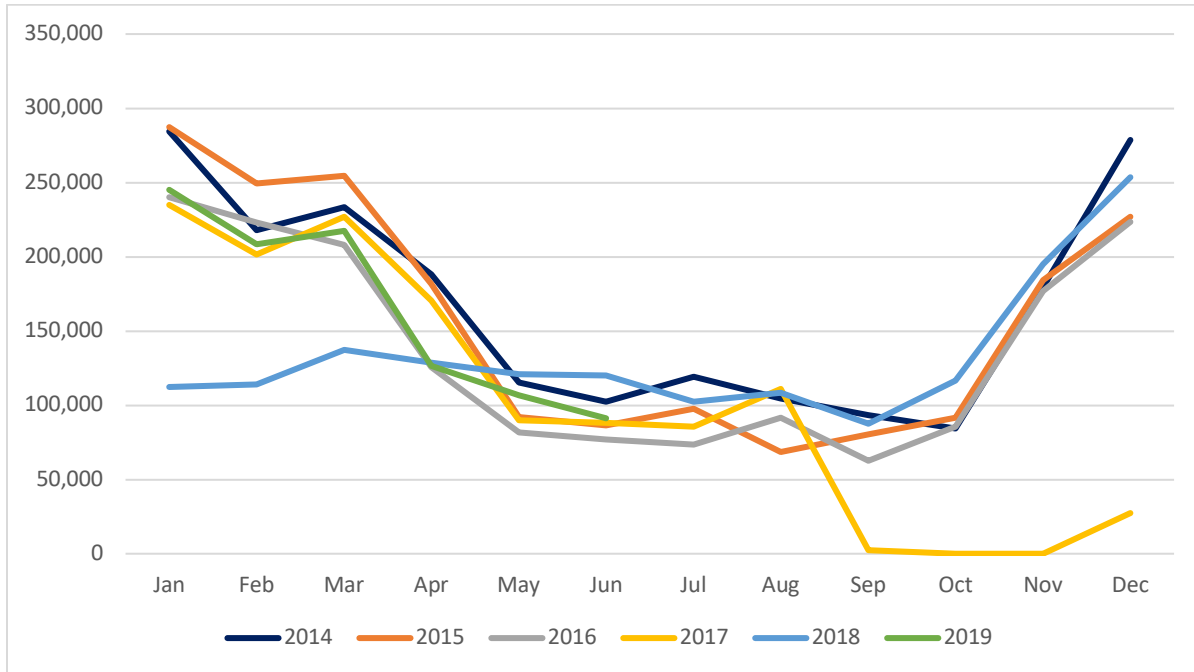
**Figure 3: Number of stay-over visitors, by month, 2016-2019**



Source: Department of Statistics

High season for the cruise market is also from November to April while the summer months of June and July are low season.

**Figure 4: Number of cruise passengers by month, 2014-2019**



Source: Department of Statistics

### Length of stay

Respondents to the Stayover Exit Survey for August 2018 indicated an average length of stay of 7.2 nights. The average of all four exit surveys in 2018 showed that an average length of stay of 6.7 nights. The average length of stay on the French side is slightly longer than the Dutch side and this is mainly caused by the longer stays of Canadians and Europeans in St Martin.

**Table 8: Average length of stay in nights, August 2018**

	Average stay in nights	Dutch side	French side
US	7.4	7.2	8.4
Canada	9.3	7.9	14.5
Caribbean	6.6	6.7	5.9
Europe	9.2	8.8	10.4
Central America	2.8	2.9	2.0
South America	10.4	11.0	6.0
Other	4.4	4.4	0.0
<b>Average</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>

Source: Department of Statistics

## Type of travel party

Stay-over market survey results showed that people traveling with their spouse or partner represent the largest group of visitors. Visitors that indicate that they are traveling alone are mostly likely traveling for business purposes. In 2018, the average travel party size was 2 persons. Visitors from the United States had the largest travel party size with an average of 2.2 persons. Visitors from Canada, Caribbean and Europe all had an average travel party size of 1.8 persons.

In 2018, the surveys indicated that 42% was travelling alone or with their spouse or partner (25%). The rest of the respondents were mostly travelling with family and friends (13%). Visitors from the Caribbean are most likely to travel alone while visitors from the US are most likely to travel with spouse or partner.

**Table 9: Stay-over visitors, travel party composition (% of total), average of years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018**

	Share of total
With spouse/partner	39%
Alone	30%
Family only	4%
Friends only	10%
Family and friends	15%

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

A similar pattern is seen in cruise market arrivals, where in 2018 almost half of the passengers indicated they travel with their significant other. This segment typically has a target percentage of ‘family and friends’ traveling together.

**Table 10: Cruise passengers, travel party composition (% of total), average of years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018**

	2014	2015	2016	2018
Alone	5	5	5	10
You and your spouse/partner	28	30	38	42
Family and friends	39	30	23	21
Family only	9	7	14	7
Friends only	19	27	15	19
Business associates	1	1	1	0
Other	0	0	4	1

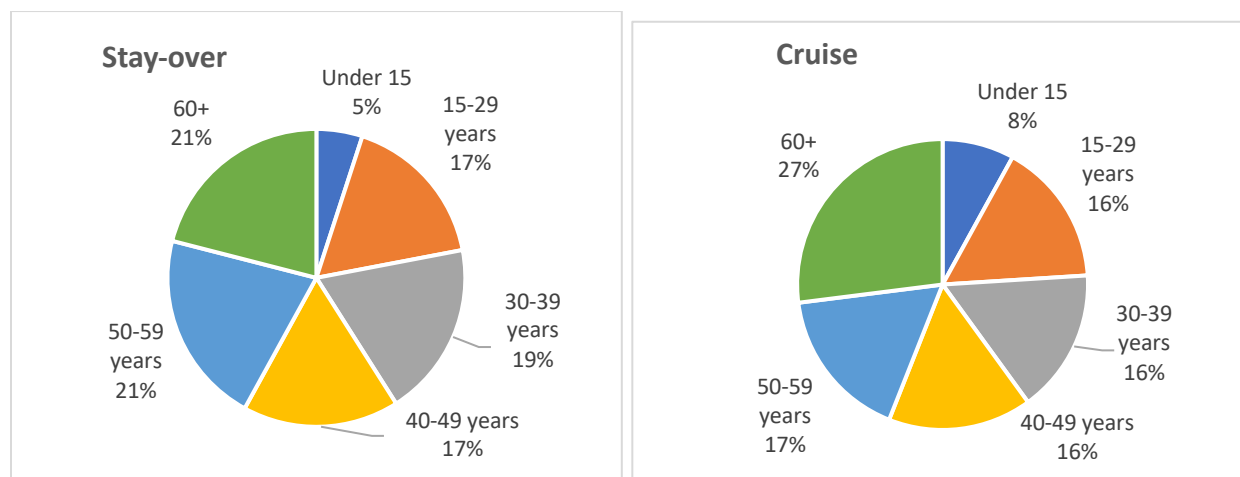
Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

## Age

Exit survey results show that 42% of the average stay-over visitors between 2014 and 2018 to the island are 50 years or older. In 2018, the 50+ market represented 36% of all stay-over arrivals. For the cruise market the share of 50+ passengers was 53% in 2018 up from 37% in 2016.

**Figure 5: Overnight-stay and cruise visitor, age (% of total), average for years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018**



Source: Department of Statistics, exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

## Household income

There is no household income survey data readily available for the stay-over visitor market. However, household income for cruise passengers is collected regularly and has remained fairly stable between 2014 and 2018. Most recently, 28% of cruise passengers reported an annual income of US\$100,000 or more in 2018.

**Table 11: Cruise passengers, household Income (% of total), 2014-2018**

	2014	2015	2016	2018
Less than US\$25,000	5	7	10	9
US\$25,000-US\$50,000	16	19	16	17
US\$50,001-US\$75,000	16	23	15	20
US\$75,001- US\$100,000	17	15	18	15
US\$100,001-US\$125,000	13	14	13	10
US\$125,001 and over	15	11	15	18

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

## Expenditures

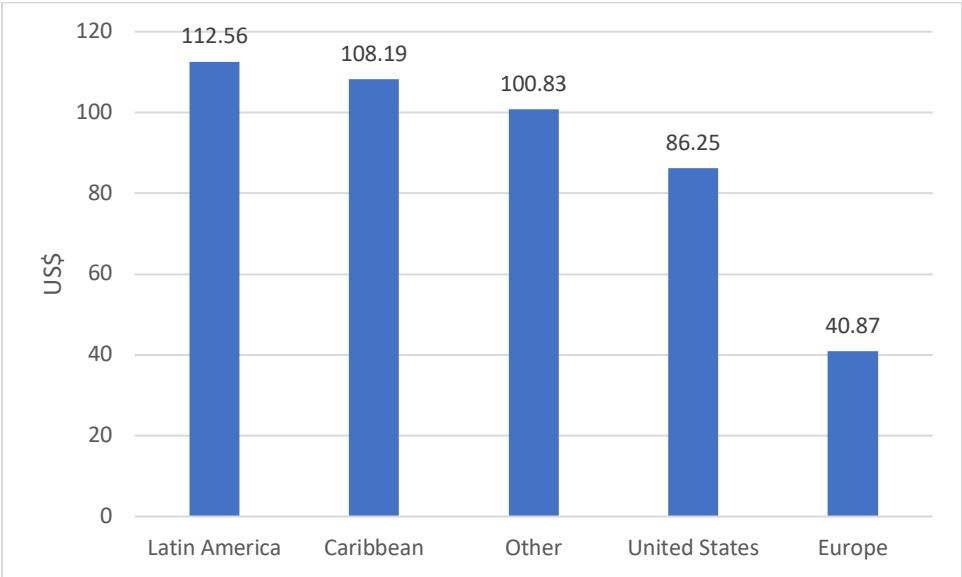
Average daily expenditures per day for stay-over visitors have shown a decline over the last year, despite the share of visitors with an average income of US\$100,000 or more remaining the same. Average daily expenditures for the years of 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018 show an uneven pattern. For example, there was a significant drop in daily expenditures in 2015. It is not clear what contributed to this drop. The drop in 2018 can be contributed to the impact of Irma. Overnight visitors from Latin America and the Caribbean showed highest daily expenditures in 2018, with much of their spend on shopping. This is one of the key indicators to measure the contribution of tourism to the economy. The fluctuations of visitor expenditures require further study through collecting and analyzing detailed spending data.

**Table 12: Stay-over visitors, average daily expenditure, 2014-2018**

Year	Average daily expenditures (in US\$)	% change
2014	129.44	-
2015	75.87	-41.4
2016	119.95	58.1
2018	83.20	-30.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit surveys  
 Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

**Figure 6: Stay-over visitors, average daily expenditure, by market, 2018**



Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit survey

Cruise passenger exit surveys for the past five years similarly show inconsistent results of daily expenditures. Average daily expenditures by US cruise passengers dropped by almost 50%

between 2016 and 2015 and then bounced up to \$260.54 in 2018, an increase of 28% compared to 2015. Expenditures by Canadian, Caribbean and European cruise passengers in 2016 also dropped significantly but did not recover much in 2018.

**Table 13: Cruise passengers, average daily expenditures by market (in US\$), 2014-2018**

Country	2014	2015	2016	2018
US	160.95	202.99	105.74	260.54
Canada	171.50	210.16	115.94	115.46
Caribbean	162.06	293.47	141.45	161.61
Europe	215.01	251.39	82.94	55.67
Latin America	247.26	232.72	87.16	80.21
Other	234.72	373.50	171.53	76.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>170.85</b>	<b>205.86</b>	<b>144.28</b>	<b>217.25</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

Trend analysis on cruise passenger expenditures patterns is not available due to insufficient data.

**Table 14: Cruise passengers, expenditures by category, Average 2014-2018**

Categories	% of total
Shopping	47
Food and beverages	17
Taxi	10
Scooter/ATV/bicycle rentals	10
Entertainment	8
Other services	3
Car rental	3
Public bus	2

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Average expenditures by cruise passengers was US\$184.56 (2014-2018); Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

## Activities

On the island, and in many other Caribbean destinations, the main activity is visiting beaches and shopping. However, globally there is growing demand for more experiences and activities.

**Table 15: Stay-over visitors, activities participated in, 2018**

	<b>Activities participated in</b>
Dining	58%
Visited beaches	52%
Shopping	48%
Visited Philipsburg	47%
Visited Grand Case	24%
Visited Orient Bay	22%
Island hopping	22%
Boat trip	20%
Plane spotting	19%
Water sports	18%
Visited casinos/nightlife	15%
Visited historical sites	13%
Visited Marigot	13%
Sailing	11%
Hiking	10%
Sightseeing	10%
Ziplining	4%
Fishing	3%
Cycling and tours	1%
Other	12%

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit survey

Note: Total more than 100% to reflect multiple activities undertaken by respondents

## Satisfaction Ratings

Exit survey results for 2018 show that stay-over visitors are, in general, more satisfied with their experience on the Dutch side of the island than that of the French side. The Dutch side scores significantly higher for satisfaction for accommodation. The quality of the roads and signage is the only category where the French side scores higher than the Dutch side.

**Table 16: Stay-over visitors, satisfaction ratings, 2018**

	<b>Dutch side</b>	<b>French side</b>
Accommodation	4.1	3.5
Beaches	4.3	4
Customer service	4.0	3.7

Dining	4.2	4.0
Price of goods	3.5	3.2
Safety and security	3.8	3.5
Resident's friendliness	4.1	3.8
Roads/signage	3.2	3.3

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit survey

Note: On a scale of 1 (low) -5 (high)

Tours and excursions receive the lowest satisfaction rating among stay-over visitors followed by i) telephone and internet services and the ii) island's cleanliness. Immigration services, taxis and the clubs and casinos on the island received the highest satisfaction scores in 2018.

**Table 17: Stay-over visitors, satisfaction ratings, 2018**

	Satisfaction rating
Tours and excursions	2.7
Telephone and internet	3.2
Taxis	3.9
Sightseeing/attractions	3.8
Rentals (cars, ATV, motorcycle)	3.8
Island's cleanliness	3.4
Clubs and casinos	3.9
Immigration services	4.0
Airline connections	3.7

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit survey

Note: On a scale of 1 (low) -5 (high)

Surveys of cruise passengers for 2014 until 2018 showed very different satisfaction ratings. Cruise passengers rated their satisfaction with clubs and casinos low while they the island's cleanliness as well as tours and sightseeing relative high. Their satisfaction for telecom services increased from 2.5 in 2015 to 4.4 in 2018. Cruise passengers rated the beaches, the customer service, the dining, safety and security and the friendliness of the residents higher on the Dutch side than on the French side. The French side scores better in terms of goods and prices as well as the quality of roads and signage

## Accommodation

There are no official statistics on the total number of rooms in paid accommodation in Sint Maarten. The Sint Maarten Hospitality & Trade Association (SHTA), the main organization representing the tourism private sector, reported a total of 3,976 rooms among their members just before Hurricane Irma hit the island. This number does not include rooms of non-SHTA members including in private accommodation and villas, widely believed to be an active part of

the market. The devastation of the hurricane meant many of the hotels in St Maarten were closed during the fall of 2017.

Occupancy rates and room rates are interrelated with demand. Increased demand will increase occupancy rates as well as the average daily rates of accommodation. However, a destination needs to carefully manage creating demand with its available supply to support long term attractiveness of the destination.

**Table 18: Number of available rooms, SHTA members only, 2013-18**

	<b>Beginning of year</b>	<b>End of year</b>	<b>% change from previous year</b>
2013	3,581	3,845	7.4
2014	3,845	3,797	-1.2
2015	3,797	3,898	2.7
2016	3,898	3,956	1.5
2017	3,956	786	-80.1
2018	786	1,784	127.0

Source: SHTA

By August 15, the number of hotel and timeshare units available was 2,521. This is 63% of pre-Irma count. SHTA members estimate the projected number of units available between August 2019 and March 2020 to increase to 81% of pre-Irma inventory.

**Table 19: Projected number of units, 2019-2020**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Projected supply (units)</b>	<b>% of pre-Irma 2018 supply</b>
August 15, 2019	2,521	63
Ending Q3 2019	2,583	65
Ending Q4 2019	2,862	72
Ending Q1 2020	3,219	81

Source: SHTA

**Table 20: Number of Villas and Condo's on the Dutch as per April 2019**

<b>Type of Villa's and Condos</b>	<b>Number of properties</b>
1-bedroom	8
2-bedroom	26
3-bedroom	37

4-bedroom	10
5-bedroom	15
6+ bedroom	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>361</b>

Source: Real Estate Agencies

Just before Hurricane Irma, hotels that reported their occupancy figures to SHTA, achieved some of the highest occupancy rates in years. In the six months following Hurricane Irma, hotels that were open for business reported low occupancy rates. However, since April 2018 the shortage of supply has enabled higher than average occupancy rates for those hotels that are open for business and report to SHTA.

**Table 21: Occupancy rates of available rooms, 2013-2019**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	78.1	85.1	79.3	71.1	60	55.4	60.2	57.8	48.8	53.7	69.3	75.9
2014	81.6	84.3	78.1	71.4	63.1	53.8	58	58.4	51.2	58.4	75	75.5
2015	81.7	85.9	78.9	75.4	63	56.4	59.5	61.3	49.7	56.8	67.7	72.6
2016	83.1	84.6	76.3	74.4	61.9	56.7	63.5	62.3	49	62.1	74.9	80.9
2017	78.5	84.9	83.5	79.2	65	65.7	63.5	73.8	22.3	24.9	32.1	30.2
2018	42.9	47.7	60.2	71.2	63.5	65.6	64.3	66.5	51.4	69.6	84.4	80.3
2019	81.2											

Source: SHTA

Note: The amount of available rooms reflects the hotels that reported their occupancy rates to SHTA. These occupancy rates are generated on a voluntary basis by SHTA. Therefore, they may not be fully representative of accommodation supply and demand.

Pre- as well as post- Hurricane Irma, timeshare type of accommodation achieved in general, higher occupancy rates than hotels.

**Table 22: Occupancy rates, by accommodation and month, 2017**

	2017											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Hotels	71.8	82.5	79.7	79.3	61.4	58.0	56.6	66.3	25.4	22.1	51.6	49.6
Timeshare	84.9	87.9	88.2	79.0	70.2	77.0	75.2	75.5	21.4	25.8	26.4	24.7

<b>Total</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>30.2</b>
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Source: SHTA

Note: Occupancy rates of September – December affected by Hurricane Irma

**Table 23: Occupancy rates, by accommodation and month, 2018 and 2019**

	2018												2019
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan-Mar
Hotels	57.2	63.3	62.3	62.9	59.4	57.8	60.2	58.2	46.9	65.4	79.8	70.4	82.2
Timeshare	37.4	41.8	59.2	74.4	65.1	68	65.6	68.9	52.6	71.1	85.8	85.6	80.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>81.2</b>

Source: SHTA

Note: The amount of available rooms reflects the hotels that reported their occupancy rates to SHTA. These occupancy rates are generated on a voluntary basis by SHTA. Therefore, they may not be fully representative of accommodation supply and demand.

## Conclusion

This compilation of sector data provides insight into Sint Maarten’s tourism sector performance past and present. However, while informative, there are gaps which hamper developing a full understanding of the sector’s strengths and weaknesses---and uncovering its full potential. For the people of Sint Maarten to have an economically productive and sustainable sector, filling these gaps with comprehensive, accurate and timely data collection and dissemination to inform policy makers, private sector member and civil society, is pressing as addressed in the corresponding report “Sint Maarten Tourism Recovery: Tourism Statistics Diagnostic”.

## Annex: Sint Maarten Tourism Sector Data Tables

Table	Indicator	Source	Year
1	Number of stay-over visitors	STAT (data collected by Ministry of Justice)	1994-2018
2	Number of cruise passengers and cruise vessels	STAT (data collected by Port of St Maarten)	1995-2018
3	Number of stay-over visitors by region	STAT (data collected by Ministry of Justice)	2006-2018
4	Number of stay-over visitors by region	STAT (data collected by Ministry of Justice)	2019
5	Number of stay-over visitors by region, 2019 versus 2016 performance	STAT (data collected by Ministry of Justice)	2016 and 2019
6	Number of stay-over visitors by nationality and month	STAT (data collected by Ministry of Justice)	2018
7	Cruise arrivals by market (% of total)	STAT, Cruise passenger exit survey	2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
8	Stay-over visitors, by purpose of visit (% of total)	STAT, Stay-over visitor exit survey	2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
9	Number of stay-over visitors, by month	STAT (data collected by Ministry of Justice)	2016- 2019
10	Number of cruise passengers by month	STAT (data collected by Port of St Maarten)	2014-2019
11	Stay-over visitors, travel party composition (% of total)	STAT, Stay-over visitor exit survey	Average for years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
12	Cruise passengers, travel party composition (% of total)	STAT, Cruise passenger exit survey	Average for years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
13	Stay-over visitors, age (% of total)	STAT, Stay-over visitor exit survey	Average for years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
14	Cruise passengers, age (% of total),	STAT, Cruise passenger exit survey	Average for years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
15	Cruise passengers, household Income (% of total)	STAT, Cruise passenger exit survey	2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
16	Stay-over visitors, activities participated in	STAT, Stay-over visitor exit survey	2018
17	Cruise passengers, activities participated in	STAT, Cruise passenger exit survey	2018
18	Stay-over visitors, satisfaction ratings, Dutch versus French side	STAT, Stay-over visitor exit survey	2018
19	Stay-over visitors, satisfaction ratings	STAT, Stay-over visitor exit survey	2018
20	Cruise passengers, tourism product rating	STAT, Cruise passenger exit survey	2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
21	Occupancy rates of available rooms	SHTA	2013-2019
22	Occupancy rates, by accommodation and month	SHTA	2017
23	Occupancy rates, by accommodation and month	SHTA	2018 and 2019
24	Number of Villas and Condo's on the Dutch side	Real Estate Agencies	2019
25	Stay-over visitors, average daily expenditures	STAT, Stay-over visitor exit survey	2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
26	Stay-over visitors, average daily expenditures, by market	STAT, Stay-over visitor exit survey	2018
27	International tourism receipts	UNWTO	2013-2017
28	Cruise passengers, average daily expenditures by market	STAT, Cruise passenger exit survey	2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
29	Cruise passengers, expenditures by category (% of total),	STAT, Cruise passenger exit survey	Average of years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
30	Cruise passengers, total expenditures	STAT, Cruise passenger exit survey	2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
31	Number of people employed in accommodation and food service activities, before hurricane Irma	STAT, Economic Census 2018	2017
32	Number of people employed in accommodation and food service activities	STAT, Economic Census 2018	2018
33	Number of accommodation and food service activities establishments	STAT, Economic Census 2018	2018

## Arrivals

Table 1: Number of stay-over visitors, 1994-2018

	Overnight-stay visitors
1994	565,386
1995	460,087
1996	364,706
1997	439,234
1998	458,486
1999	522,897
2000	432,292
2001	402,649
2002	380,801
2003	427,587
2004	475,032
2005	467,861
2006	467,804
2007	469,407
2008	475,590
2009	440,185
2010	443,206
2011	424,340
2012	457,720
2013	466,955
2014	499,911
2015	505,374
2016	528,153
2017	402,220
2018	177,589

Source: Department of Statistics (data collected by Ministry of Justice)

Table 2: Number of cruise passengers and cruise vessels, 1995-2018

	Cruise passengers	Cruise vessels
1995	564,251	473
1996	657,351	473
1997	885,956	533
1998	881,448	536
1999	615,607	358
2000	868,318	492
2001	867,752	507
2002	1,055,040	531
2003	1,171,734	642
2004	1,171,734	666
2005	1,488,461	640
2006	1,421,645	609
2007	1,421,906	614
2008	1,345,812	518
2009	1,215,146	500
2010	1,512,618	551
2011	1,656,159	596
2012	1,753,215	622
2013	1,785,670	631
2014	2,001,996	692
2015	1,901,617	683
2016	1,668,863	602
2017	1,237,760	426
2018	1,597,101	230

Source: Department of Statistics (data collected by Port of St Maarten)

Table 3: Number of stay-over visitors by region, 2006-2018

	North America	Europe	Caribbean	South America	Rest of world	Total
2006	276,710	97,058	39,034	12,706	42,296	467,804
2007	286,181	96,365	35,209	14,020	37,632	469,407
2008	291,967	102,713	31,152	12,894	36,864	475,590
2009	272,708	98,341	25,266	11,685	32,185	440,185
2010	269,877	101,118	23,780	14,214	34,217	443,206
2011	252,460	101,712	23,314	15,960	30,894	424,340
2012	278,964	105,196	24,236	16,633	32,691	457,720
2013	292,488	103,643	24,967	15,820	30,037	466,955
2014	317,757	106,848	26,390	16,705	32,211	499,911
2015	310,104	114,825	27,402	17,311	35,732	505,374
2016	332,322	142,715	20,725	13,668	18,723	528,153
2017	247,391	115,166	15,169	10,766	13,729	402,221
2018	76,696	75,096	11,752	9,867	4,174	177,584

Source: Department of Statistics (data collected by Ministry of Justice)

Table 4: Number of stay-over visitors by region, 2019

	North America	Europe	Caribbean	South America	Rest of world	Total
January	14,344	8,981	1,058	642	1,233	<b>26,258</b>
February	17,472	7,738	649	634	1,079	<b>27,572</b>
March	21,170	8,183	821	677	1,247	<b>32,107</b>
April	19,461	8,501	1,444	673	1,468	<b>31,547</b>
May	16,579	6,664	1,136	590	935	<b>25,905</b>
June	18,932	6,410	1,045	721	1,011	<b>28,154</b>
July	19,413	7,609	1,227	676	1,265	<b>30,190</b>

Source: Department of Statistics (data collected by Ministry of Justice)

Table 5: Number of stay-over visitors by region, 2019 versus 2016 performance

	Q1	Q2
United States	-51.8%	-39.7%
Europe	-43.4%	-28.1%
Caribbean	-41.9%	-21.5%
South America	-48.4%	-40.3%
Canada	-58.9%	-46.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>-49.7%</b>	<b>-30.5%</b>

Source: Department of Statistics (data collected by Ministry of Justice)

Table 6: Number of stay-over visitors by nationality and month, 2018

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
US	3,475	3,891	4,409	4,610	4,725	5,863	5,951	4,800	3,794	5,478	8,237	12,301	<b>67,533</b>
Canada	527	481	398	487	547	399	568	409	472	543	1,630	2,702	<b>9,162</b>
Netherlands	1,947	1,964	2,345	2,495	2,390	2,528	2,748	2,630	1,970	2,773	2,629	2,247	<b>28,668</b>
Sweden	3	12	9	6	9	3	3	11	-	21	21	60	<b>159</b>
Russia	34	50	70	11	4	11	8	8	13	17	29	52	<b>308</b>
Germany	37	86	122	40	51	20	30	20	11	35	164	117	<b>734</b>
Belgium	13	12	34	31	39	28	27	20	17	11	46	61	<b>341</b>
France	3,394	2,265	1,997	2,335	2,198	2,101	3,194	3,918	2,540	2,964	3,882	3,577	<b>34,365</b>
European Union	837	940	1,033	750	593	686	685	648	528	741	1,369	1,632	<b>10,443</b>
BWI	3	30	34	16	31	20	53	29	35	42	63	108	<b>465</b>
Jamaica	100	69	90	108	105	90	179	103	90	134	79	139	<b>1,286</b>
Haiti	217	114	139	155	141	157	171	236	155	135	135	75	<b>1,829</b>
Guyana	51	41	35	56	49	57	85	82	48	69	41	61	<b>677</b>
St Kitts and Nevis	114	91	142	210	150	171	251	305	162	169	185	309	<b>2,257</b>
Barbados	4	5	15	18	19	10	9	9	11	6	19	15	<b>141</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	45	28	79	82	71	88	127	200	91	67	144	122	<b>1,145</b>
Trinidad and Tobago	62	81	98	94	105	104	198	120	98	103	89	108	<b>1,260</b>
Dom Rep	284	170	212	270	201	201	259	308	253	182	174	179	<b>2,692</b>
Argentina	45	34	31	31	21	44	80	18	23	18	42	66	<b>456</b>
Venezuela	39	46	61	89	76	81	72	66	66	83	69	121	<b>870</b>
Colombia	34	45	65	74	45	90	86	68	63	79	86	131	<b>866</b>
Brazil	43	43	37	42	54	94	84	39	26	34	75	136	<b>708</b>
Other South American	78	66	67	81	66	112	193	110	101	110	108	182	<b>1,274</b>
China	28	19	37	27	30	60	36	44	22	47	38	27	<b>418</b>
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	<b>3</b>
Ukraine	5	21	5	2	4	3	3	2	7	3	12	13	<b>81</b>
Rest of the World	606	555	742	782	648	675	787	977	642	782	847	1,404	<b>9,447</b>
RESIDENT (SXM)	4,630	2,607	2,731	3,095	3,688	3,414	4,948	5,704	3,366	3,562	3,169	3,119	<b>44,032</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,658</b>	<b>13,767</b>	<b>15,039</b>	<b>15,997</b>	<b>16,063</b>	<b>17,115</b>	<b>20,834</b>	<b>20,885</b>	<b>14,604</b>	<b>18,210</b>	<b>23,383</b>	<b>29,065</b>	<b>221,620</b>

Source: Department of Statistics (data collected by Ministry of Justice)

Note: Place of residence not reported

Table 7: Cruise arrivals by market (% of total), 2014-2018

	2014	2015	2016	2018
United States	73	71	70	65
Caribbean	9	15	10	23
European	9	8	12	3
Canada	6	3	4	5
South America	1	1	2	1
Central America	1	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

## Visitor and Trip Characteristics

### Purpose of visit

Table 8: Stay-over visitors, by purpose of visit, 2014-2018

	2014	2015	2016	2018
Vacation/Leisure	75%	78%	49%	44%
VFR	6%	5%	22%	8%
Business/convention	4%	4%	7%	10%
Other	2%	2%	13%	30%

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

### Seasonality

Table 9: Number of stay-over visitors, by month, 2016-2019

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	58,844	52,718	12,028	26,257
Feb	53,885	51,655	11,160	27,572
Mar	58,158	57,014	12,308	32,107
Apr	50,443	55,068	12,902	31,547
May	36,209	38,793	12,375	25,905
Jun	36,435	40,322	13,701	28,154
Jul	45,910	43,366	15,859	30,190
Aug	37,566	37,365	15,181	
Sep	23,878	4,662	11,238	
Oct	31,232	4,055	14,648	
Nov	41,254	7,618	20,214	
Dec	54,340	9,585	25,946	

Source: Department of Statistics (Ministry of Justice)

Table 10: Number of cruise passengers by month, 2014-2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	284,405	287,313	240,108	234,924	112,511	245,086
Feb	218,037	249,511	223,221	201,334	113,893	208,223
Mar	233,603	254,713	207,959	227,131	137,375	217,539
Apr	188,198	181,830	125,669	170,366	128,714	126,560
May	115,385	91,911	81,747	89,845	120,907	106,852
Jun	102,517	86,571	76,985	88,008	120,266	91,215
Jul	119,121	97,850	73,338	85,432	102,234	
Aug	104,460	68,516	91,418	110,883	108,252	
Sep	93,507	80,464	62,611	2,488	87,564	
Oct	84,339	91,783	85,631	0	116,567	
Nov	179,638	184,338	176,798	0	195,261	
Dec	278,786	226,817	223,378	27,349	253,557	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,001,996</b>	<b>1,901,617</b>	<b>1,668,863</b>	<b>1,237,760</b>	<b>1,597,101</b>	

Source: Department of Statistics (data collected by Port of St Maarten)

### Type of Travel Party

Table 11: Stay visitors, travel party composition (% of total), average of years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018

	Share of total
With spouse/partner	39%
Alone	30%
Family only	4%
Friends only	10%
Family and friends	15%

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

Table 12: Cruise passengers, travel party composition (% of total), average of years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2018
Alone	5	5	5	10
You and your spouse/partner	28	30	38	42
Family and friends	39	30	23	21
Family only	9	7	14	7
Friends only	19	27	15	19
Business associates	1	1	1	0
Other	0	0	4	1

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

## Age

Table 13: Overnight-stay visitor, age (% of total), average for years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018

	Share of total
Under 15	5%
15-29	17%
30-39	19%
40-49	17%
50-59	21%
60 and older	21%

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

Table 14: Cruise passengers, age (% of total), average for years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018

	Share of total
Under 15	8
15-29	16
30-39	16
40-49	16
50-59	17
60+	27

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

## Household Income

Table 15: Cruise passengers, household Income (% of total), 2014-2018

	2014	2015	2016	2018
Less than US\$25,000	5	7	10	9
US\$25,000-US\$50,000	16	19	16	17
US\$50,001-US\$75,000	16	23	15	20
US\$75,001- US\$100,000	17	15	18	15
US\$100,001-US\$125,000	13	14	13	10
US\$125,001 and over	15	11	15	18

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

## Activities

Table 16: Stay-over visitors, activities participated in, 2018

	Activities participated in
Dining	58%
Visited beaches	52%
Shopping	48%
Visited Philipsburg	47%
Visited Grand Case	24%
Visited Orient Bay	22%
Island hopping	22%
Boat trip	20%
Plane spotting	19%
Water sports	18%
Visited casinos/nightlife	15%
Visited historical sites	13%
Visited Marigot	13%
Sailing	11%
Hiking	10%
Sightseeing	10%
Ziplining	4%
Fishing	3%
Cycling and tours	1%
Other	12%

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit survey

Table 17: Cruise passengers, activities participated in, 2016 and 2018

Activities	2018	2016
Shopping	52%	59%
Beaches	32%	81%
Philipsburg	22%	14%
Dining	17%	19%
Sightseeing tours	13%	13%
Plane watching	9%	33%
Other	8%	25%
Boat trips	7%	13%
Water sports	6%	13%
Marigot	5%	16%
Historical sites	4%	0%
Orient Bay	4%	44%
Sailing	3%	0%
Tours (e.g. bus, ATV)	2%	0%
Zip lining	2%	0%
Casino / Nightlife	2%	6%
Grand Case	1%	0%
Hiking	1%	1%
Cycling tours	0%	0%
Fishing	0%	0%
Butterfly farm		45%

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit survey

## Quality of Travel Experience

Table 18: Stay-over visitors, satisfaction ratings, Dutch versus French side, 2018

	Dutch side	French side
Accommodation	4.1	3.5
Beaches	4.3	4
Customer service	4.0	3.7
Dining	4.2	4.0
Price of goods	3.5	3.2
Safety and security	3.8	3.5
Resident's friendliness	4.1	3.8
Roads/signage	3.2	3.3

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit survey

Table 19: Stay-over visitors, satisfaction ratings, 2018

	Satisfaction rating
Tours and excursions	2.7
Telephone and internet	3.2
Taxis	3.9
Sightseeing/attractions	3.8
Rentals (cars, ATV, motorcycle)	3.8
Island's cleanliness	3.4
Clubs and casinos	3.9
Immigration services	4.0
Airline connections	3.7

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit survey

Table 20: Cruise passengers, tourism product rating, 2014-2018

	2018	2016	2015	2014	Average
Immigration	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.9
Clubs and Casinos	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.1
Island cleanliness	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.9
rentals	3.9	4.0			3.9
Taxi	4.3	4.4	3.2	3.4	3.8
Communication services	4.4	3.4	2.5	2.7	3.3
Tours	4.3	4.3	3.2	3.5	3.8
Sightseeing	4.4	4.5	3.3	3.5	3.9
	<b>Dutch Side</b>				
Beaches	4.6	4.6	3.5	3.7	4.1
Customer service	4.5	4.5			4.5
Dining	4.4	4.3	3.3	3.4	3.9
Goods and Prices	4.1	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.7
Safety and security	4.5	4.6	3.4	3.6	4.0
Residents friendliness	4.6	4.7			4.6
Roads and signage	4.1	3.9	2.9	2.8	3.4
	<b>French Side</b>				
Beaches	4.2	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.9
Customer service	4.0	4.4			4.2
Dining	4.2	4.5	3.2	3.3	3.8
Goods and Prices	4.4	4.1	3.1	2.8	3.6
Safety and security	4.3	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.9
Residents friendliness	3.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.2
Roads and signage	4.2	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.5
<b>Overall Score</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

## Accommodation

Table 21: Occupancy rates of available rooms, 2013-2019

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	78.1	85.1	79.3	71.1	60	55.4	60.2	57.8	48.8	53.7	69.3	75.9
2014	81.6	84.3	78.1	71.4	63.1	53.8	58	58.4	51.2	58.4	75	75.5
2015	81.7	85.9	78.9	75.4	63	56.4	59.5	61.3	49.7	56.8	67.7	72.6
2016	83.1	84.6	76.3	74.4	61.9	56.7	63.5	62.3	49	62.1	74.9	80.9
2017	78.5	84.9	83.5	79.2	65	65.7	63.5	73.8	22.3	24.9	32.1	30.2
2018	42.9	47.7	60.2	71.2	63.5	65.6	64.3	66.5	51.4	69.6	84.4	80.3
2019	81.2											

Source: SHTA

Note: The amount of available rooms reflects the hotels that reported their occupancy rates to SHTA. These occupancy rates are generated on a voluntary basis by SHTA. Therefore, they may not be fully representative of accommodation supply and demand.

Table 22: Occupancy rates, by accommodation and month, 2017

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Hotels	71.8	82.5	79.7	79.3	61.4	58	56.6	66.3	25.4	22.1	51.6	49.6
Timeshare	84.9	87.9	88.2	79	70.2	77	75.2	75.5	21.4	25.8	26.4	24.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>30.2</b>

Source: SHTA

Note: Occupancy rates of September – December affected by Hurricane Irma

Table 23: Occupancy rates, by accommodation and month, 2018 and 2019

	2018												2019
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan-Mar
Hotels	57.2	63.3	62.3	62.9	59.4	57.8	60.2	58.2	46.9	65.4	79.8	70.4	82.2
Timeshare	37.4	41.8	59.2	74.4	65.1	68	65.6	68.9	52.6	71.1	85.8	85.6	80.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>81.2</b>

Source: SHTA

Note: The amount of available rooms reflects the hotels that reported their occupancy rates to SHTA. These occupancy rates are generated on a voluntary basis by SHTA. Therefore, they may not be fully representative of accommodation supply and demand.

Table 24: Number of Villas and Condo's on the Dutch side as per April 2019

Type of Villa's and Condos	Number of properties
1-bedroom	8
2-bedroom	26
3-bedroom	37
4-bedroom	10
5-bedroom	15
6+ bedroom	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>361</b>

Source: Real Estate Agencies

### Economic Impact of Tourism

Table 25: Stay-over visitors, average daily expenditure, 2014-2018

	Average daily expenditures (in US\$)
2014	129.44
2015	75.87
2017	119.95
2018	83.20

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

Table 26: Stay-over visitors, average daily expenditure, by market, 2018

	Average daily expenditures (in US\$)
Latin America	112.56
Caribbean	108.19
United States	86.25
Europe	40.87
Other	100.83

Source: Department of Statistics, Stay-over visitor exit survey

Table 27: International tourism receipts, 2013-17

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Tourism receipts (in US\$ Mn)	871	922	913	871	646
Tourism receipts as a percentage of all exports of goods and services (%)	71	73.9	75.1	74.8	69.6

Source: UNWTO

Table 28: Cruise passengers, average daily expenditures by market (in US\$), 2014-2018

	2014	2015	2016	2018
US	160.95	202.99	105.74	260.54
Canada	171.50	210.16	115.94	115.46
Caribbean	162.06	293.47	141.45	161.61
Europe	215.01	251.39	82.94	55.67
Latin America	247.26	232.72	87.16	80.21
Other	234.72	373.50	171.53	76.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>170.85</b>	<b>205.86</b>	<b>144.28</b>	<b>217.25</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

Table 29: Cruise passengers, expenditures by category, Average 2014-2018

Categories	% of total
Shopping	47
Food and beverages	17
Taxi	10
Scooter/ATV/bicycle rentals	10
Entertainment	8
Other services	3
Car rental	3
Public bus	2

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Average expenditures by cruise passengers was US\$184.56 (2014-2018); Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

Table 30: Cruise passengers, total expenditures (in US\$), 2014-2018

	<b>Total expenditures (in US\$)</b>
2014	342,039,267
2015	291,466,876
2016	240,785,327
2018	346,970,501

Source: Department of Statistics, Cruise passenger exit surveys

Note: Data for 2017 is not available due to Hurricane Irma

Table 31: Number of people employed in accommodation and food service activities, before Hurricane Irma

	<b>FT on payroll before hurricane</b>	<b>PT on payroll before hurricane</b>	<b>FT not on payroll before hurricane</b>	<b>PT not on payroll before hurricane</b>	<b>Total</b>
Accommodation	1,197	73	5	31	<b>1,306</b>
Food service activities	1,366	220	53	26	<b>1,665</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2,971</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Economic Census 2018

Note: FT is full-time, and PT is part-time

Table 32: Number of people employed in accommodation and food service activities, 2018

	<b>FT on payroll</b>	<b>PT on payroll</b>	<b>FT not on payroll</b>	<b>PT not on payroll</b>	<b>Total</b>
Accommodation	878	91	62	6	<b>1,037</b>
Food service activities	1,335	264	86	30	<b>1,715</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2,752</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Economic Census 2018

Note: FT is full-time and PT is part-time

Table 33: Number of accommodation and food service activities establishments, 2018

	<b>Number of establishments</b>	<b>% of industry share</b>
Accommodation	46	1.7
Food service activities	379	13.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>15.3</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Economic Census 2018