

The Broads STEAM Tourism Economic Impacts 2014-15 Review Summary



The Value of Broads Tourism 2015

This is a summary of the STEAM tourism economic impact research undertaken for The Broads Authority by Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd. The research covers the economic effects associated with land and water-based tourism within the Broads National Park as well as the area immediately surrounding the Broads National Park, used by staying visitors as a base for visits into the National Park: this is identified as the Broads *Influence Area*.



The **Broads National Park** welcomed **6.85 million visitors**, generating an economic impact of **£388 million**

An economic impact of **£196 million** was due to the **0.59 million visitors** to the **Broads Influence Area**

Visitor Types

Staying Visitors encompass all tourists staying overnight for at least one night in one of the following types of accommodation:

• Serviced Accommodation - including Hotels, Guest Houses, B&Bs, Inns

2015

- Non-Serviced Accommodation including Self-Catering properties such as Houses, Cottages, Chalets and Flats, as well as Camping and Caravanning, Hostels and University / College accommodation. Boats are also included in this category.
- Staying with Friends and Relatives (SFR) unpaid overnight accommodation with local residents

Day Visitors visiting the area on a non-routine and non-regular leisure day trip from a home or holiday base

Visitor Numbers

Total Visitor Numbers 7.44m

The Broads received 7.44 million tourism visits during 2015. There has been a fall of 4.3% in visitor numbers since 2014, although growth has been seen in 3 out of the last 5 years and 2015 still showed a net increase of over 100,000 visitors compared with 2010.

Key Figures: Visitor Numbers

| Visitor Numbers | | Serviced | Non-Serviced | SFR | Staying Visitors | Day Visitors | All Visitors |
|--------------------|---|----------|--------------|-------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2015 (Millions) | М | 0.148 | 0.869 | 0.176 | 1.193 | 6.248 | 7.441 |
| 2014 (Millions) | М | 0.160 | 0.898 | 0.174 | 1.232 | 6.545 | 7.777 |
| Change 14/15 (%) | % | -7.5 | -3.2 | +1.1 | -3.2 | -4.5 | -4.3 |
| Share of Total (%) | % | 2.0 | 11.7 | 2.4 | 16.0 | 84.0 | 100.0 |

% Change 2014>2015 -4.3%

Net Change 2014>2015 -0.34m Visits Day visitors are crucially important to the Broads, making up 84% of total tourism trips in 2015. The area welcomed 6.25 million tourism day visitors in 2015. This was a fall of 4.5% compared with 2014. Performance in this sector has been mixed over the last 6 years but has shown a generally upward trend, with an increase of 3.0% in day visitors since 2010.

The staying visitor sector is dominated by visitors using non-serviced accommodation, with these making up 73% of staying visitor numbers in 2015. 56% of the non-serviced bed stock is in privately owned or for-hire boats, and these showed a sharper than average fall in visitor numbers of -7.1%, compared with -3.2% for the whole sector.

92% of visitor trips are to the Broads National Park, both water- and land-based, with the remaining 8% attributed to the Broads Influence

Area.

Total Visitor Days 12.62m

The 7.44m visits to the Broads during 2015 generated a total of 12.62 million days spent in the area by staying visitors and day visitors.

Key Figures: Visitor Days

Visitor Days

| Visitor Days | | Serviced | Non-Serviced | SFR | Staying Visitors | Day Visitors | All Visitors |
|--------------------|---|----------|--------------|-------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2015 (Millions) | Μ | 0.270 | 5.682 | 0.419 | 6.371 | 6.248 | 12.620 |
| 2014 (Millions) | Μ | 0.288 | 5.718 | 0.414 | 6.420 | 6.545 | 12.966 |
| Change 14/15 (%) | % | -6.2 | -0.6 | +1.2 | -0.8 | -4.5 | -2.7 |
| Share of Total (%) | % | 2.1 | 45.0 | 3.3 | 50.5 | 49.5 | 100.0 |

% Change 2014>2015 -2.7%

Net Change

2014>2015

-0.35m

Visitor Days

In 2015, there was an almost equal split in terms of visitor days between staying visitors (50.5%) and day visitors (49.5%). The staying visitor sector is dominated by non-serviced accommodation, which is responsible for 89.2% of staying visitor days. The slight fall of -0.8% in staying visitor days from 2014-15 was partly driven by a reduction of commercial bed stock (-7.5% for serviced accommodation and -1.6% for non-serviced) though this was mitigated by a small increase in occupancy.

A total of 9.28 million visitor days were spent within the Broads National Park itself, representing 74% of the total. The remaining 26% - 3.34 million days - were spent within the Broads Influence Area.

Average Length of Stay in Days for Different Visitor Types – 2015



Visitor Expenditure and Total Economic Impact

Total Economic Impact £584.2m

% Change

2014>2015

-£9.4m

Tourism visits were estimated to have generated £584 million for the local economy in 2015, a change of -1.6% compared to 2014. This figure comprises direct expenditure of visitors on goods and services (£430.69 million) and the subsequent indirect / induced economic effects arising within the local economy (£153.55 million).

Distribution of Economic Effects

| | | | | Direct Visitor | Expenditure | | | Indirect and | Total |
|---|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | 2015 | Accommodation | Food & Drink | Recreation | Shopping | Transport | Total Direct | Induced | Economic Impact |
| | Totals | 92.72 | 109.61 | 40.22 | 132.83 | 55.30 | 430.69 | 153.55 | 584.24 |
| 1 | Note: m = million | | | | | | | | |

Key Figures: Economic Impact

| 2014>2015 | Economic Impact | | Serviced | Non-Serviced | SFR | Staying Visitors | Day Visitors | All Visitors | |
|------------|--------------------|----|----------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| -1.6% | 2015 (£ Millions) | £Μ | 32.175 | 313.243 | 19.429 | 364.848 | 219.390 | 584.241 | |
| | 2014 (£ Millions) | £Μ | 34.705 | 312.661 | 18.995 | 366.361 | 227.309 | 593.671 | |
| | Change 14/15 (%) | % | -7.3 | +0.2 | +2.3 | -0.4 | -3.5 | -1.6 | |
| | Share of Total (%) | % | 5.5 | 53.6 | 3.3 | 62.4 | 37.6 | 100.0 | |
| Net Change | | | | | · · - · · · | | | | |

The two most important categories of spend are Shopping (£132.83m) and Food and Drink (£109.61m), between them making up 56% of direct expenditure.

Visitors to non-serviced accommodation contribute 53.6% of the economic impact, with day visitors the next most valuable group at 37.6%.

Average Economic Impact Generated by Each Type of Visitor – 2015

| Economic Impact | Serviced | Non-Serviced | SFR | Staying Visitors | Day Visitors | All Visitors | |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| Economic Impact per Day | £ 119.19 | £ 53.13 | £ 46.36 | £ 57.26 | £ 35.11 | £ 46.30 | |
| Economic Impact per Visit | £ 217.52 | £ 360.56 | £ 110.18 | £ 305.82 | £ 35.11 | £ 78.51 | |

Employment Supported by Tourism

Total Employment Supported 7,245

FTEs

% Change

-415

FTEs

Tourism visits to the Broads were estimated to have supported 7,245 Full-Time Equivalent jobs (FTEs) in 2015. 76.4% of these FTEs (5,537) are assumed to have been generated directly, through the expenditure of visitors (Direct Employment), with the remaining 23.6% (1,707) being indirect and induced, that is supported through the supply chain and further rounds of expenditure within the economy including employee spend.

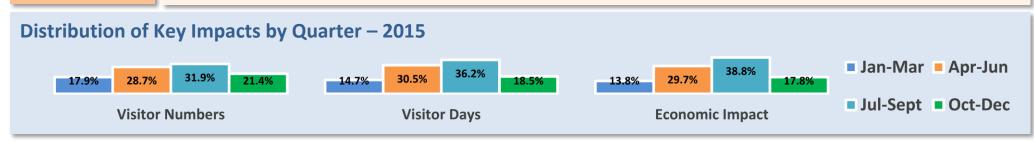
Distribution of Employment

| 2015 | | Indirect | Total Employment | | | | | |
|--------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 2015 | Accommodation | Food & Drink | Recreation | Shopping | Transport | Total Direct | and Induced | Employment |
| Totals | 1,175 | 1,572 | 700 | 1,737 | 354 | 5,537 | 1,707 | 7,245 |

Key Figures: Employment Supported

| 2014>2015 | Employment | | Direct Employment | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|------------------|------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| -5.4% | Supported | | Serviced | Non- Serviced | SFR | Staying Visitors | Day Visitors | Total Direct | and Induced | Total |
| | 2015 (FTEs) | FTE | 550 | 2,701 | 188 | 3,439 | 2,098 | 5,537 | 1,707 | 7,245 |
| | 2014 (FTEs) | FTE | 600 | 2,869 | 189 | 3,658 | 2,226 | 5,884 | 1,776 | 7,660 |
| Net Change | Change 14/15 (%) | % | -8.4 | -5.8 | -0.1 | -6.0 | -5.8 | -5.9 | -3.9 | -5.4 |
| 2014>2015 | Share of Total (%) | % | 7.6 | 37.3 | 2.6 | 47.5 | 29.0 | 76.4 | 23.6 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

63% of direct employment is supported by the staying visitor market, accounting for 3,489 FTEs. Of these the vast majority (2,701 FTEs) are generated by visitors staying in non-serviced accommodation. Day visitors support a further 2,098 FTEs.





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