



Commissioned by:



Economic Impact of Tourism

Medway - 2020 Results

January 2022



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Introduction

This report examines the volume and value of tourism and the impact of visitor expenditure on the local economy in 2020 and provides comparative data against the previously published data for Kent (2019).

Part of the Interreg Channel EXPERIENCE project, Destination Research was commissioned by Visit Kent, in partnership with Medway Council, to produce 2020 results based on the latest data from national tourism surveys and regionally/locally based data. The results are derived using the Cambridge Economic Impact Model.

In its basic form, the model distributes regional activity as measured in national surveys to local areas using 'drivers' such as the accommodation stock and occupancy which influence the distribution of tourism activity at local level. Whenever possible, results have been enhanced by building in additional local-level data gathered by the districts. See Appendix I for further details.

Contextual analysis

Covid-19: Summary of national lockdown laws between March and December 2020.

- **Phase one: first national lockdown** - England was in national lockdown between late March and June 2020. Non-essential shops re-opened on 15 June.
- **Phase two: minimal lockdown restrictions** - Most lockdown restrictions were lifted on 4 July. The Eat Out to Help Out scheme was introduced on 3 August.
- **Phase three: reimposing restrictions** - On 14 September, England's gathering restriction was tightened. People were once again prohibited from meeting more than six people socially. There is a return to working from home and a 10pm curfew for the hospitality sector.
- **Phase four: second national lockdown** - A new-three-tier system of restrictions begins on 14 October and, on 5 November, national restrictions were reintroduced in England.
- **Phase five: reintroducing a tier system** - On 2 December, the tier system was reintroduced. Tier 4 restrictions come into force in London and parts of the Southeast on 21 December.

Covid-19 – Summary of impacts on the visitor economy for 2020

- Our analysis assumes a ten-week lockdown ending at the start of July and with very limited activity. It then assumes a period in July – September when businesses start to open but social distancing remains in place and tourism spend remains well below pre-COVID levels, dipping again in November.
- Parts of the tourism industry reopened in time for the main summer school holiday window, from late July through to early September, picking up on the shoulder months of late September through to the end of October, including the October half term.

Cambridge Model 2020 results – Key methodology changes

The Cambridge Model examines the volume and value of tourism and the impact of that expenditure on the local economy. The model utilises information from national tourism surveys among other sources of information. The main national surveys used as data sources in stage one include:

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

The above reports are not specifically designed to produce highly accurate results at sub-regional level. In order to improve the accuracy of results we usually apply a 3-year rolling average to this data to highlight longer-term trends, whilst helping smooth out short-term market fluctuations and reducing the impact of any methodological changes affecting the survey. For example, published results relating to 2019 were, in fact, an average of 2017, 2018 and 2019 results.

The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has caused global disruption to the visitor economy with activity re-starting at a slow pace. There is a consensus that tourism recovery will be segmented and gradual. In order to reflect the impact of the pandemic, the 2020 results will incorporate the following methodological changes:

- The 2020 results for the three key surveys (GBTS, IPS and GBDVS) were suspended in March 2020 because of the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic. No data was collected for the period when the surveys were not operational.
- The full 2020 results presented in this report are based on a range of administrative sources and modelling work, using the published 2019 Cambridge Model data as a starting point.
- Locally sourced data supplied by destinations including (but not limited to) local business performance (e.g. accommodation occupancy), car parking data, annual footfall and visits to visitor attractions).
- Consumer travel insights published by STR, Deloitte, CBI and Oxford / Tourism Economics.
- Domestic tourism estimates produced by VisitBritain for each of the four journey purposes for domestic overnight tourism (holidays, business, visiting friends and relatives and miscellaneous journeys), 17 categories of spending for leisure day trips.
- Overseas visits estimates based on results of the International Passenger Survey (IPS), published by the ONS (Office for National Statistics) as well as additional administrative sources and modelling work carried out by VisitBritain.

Additional Methodology Changes

SEASONALITY: The Cambridge Model template produces annual (calendar year) results. Additional template development work will be required to add a monthly breakdown analysis. Based on a multi-year seasonality analysis data from the key surveys (GBTS, IPS and GBDVS), our modelling will assume a level of tourism activity on a monthly basis depending on the type of destination. Coastal destinations are likely to be affected by higher levels of seasonality compared to rural destinations. Urban areas will be the least affected by seasonality.

TRIPS AND WEIGHTING FACTORS: Our model uses a set of weighting factors to reflect the fact that urban areas attracted proportionately higher levels of expenditure from day trippers due to the shopping opportunities, whereas coastal and rural areas experienced an increase in the proportion of all visits compared to 2019, but lower levels of spend, and a proportionately stronger overnight visitor market, due to the availability of self-catering accommodation and the wider offer of socially distanced holidays.

INTERVENTIONS: Our assessment will take into account the impact of interventions such as the 'eat out to help out' scheme, the visit local / shop local campaign or the 'We're Good to Go' assurance scheme. However, please note that due to limited sources of information available to us our assessment will not be detailed enough to identify specific effects to the results that can be directly attributable to the above interventions.

EMPLOYMENT: Our model assumes that a proportion of employment may have been retained through the Government's Job Retention Scheme, known as furlough. Under the furlough scheme employees continued to receive 80% of current salary for hours not worked, capped at £2,500 per month. The furlough scheme was first launched in April 2020. A more "flexible furloughing" system was started at the beginning of July 2020, continuing until the end of the year, which allowed employers to bring furloughed employees back to work part-time.

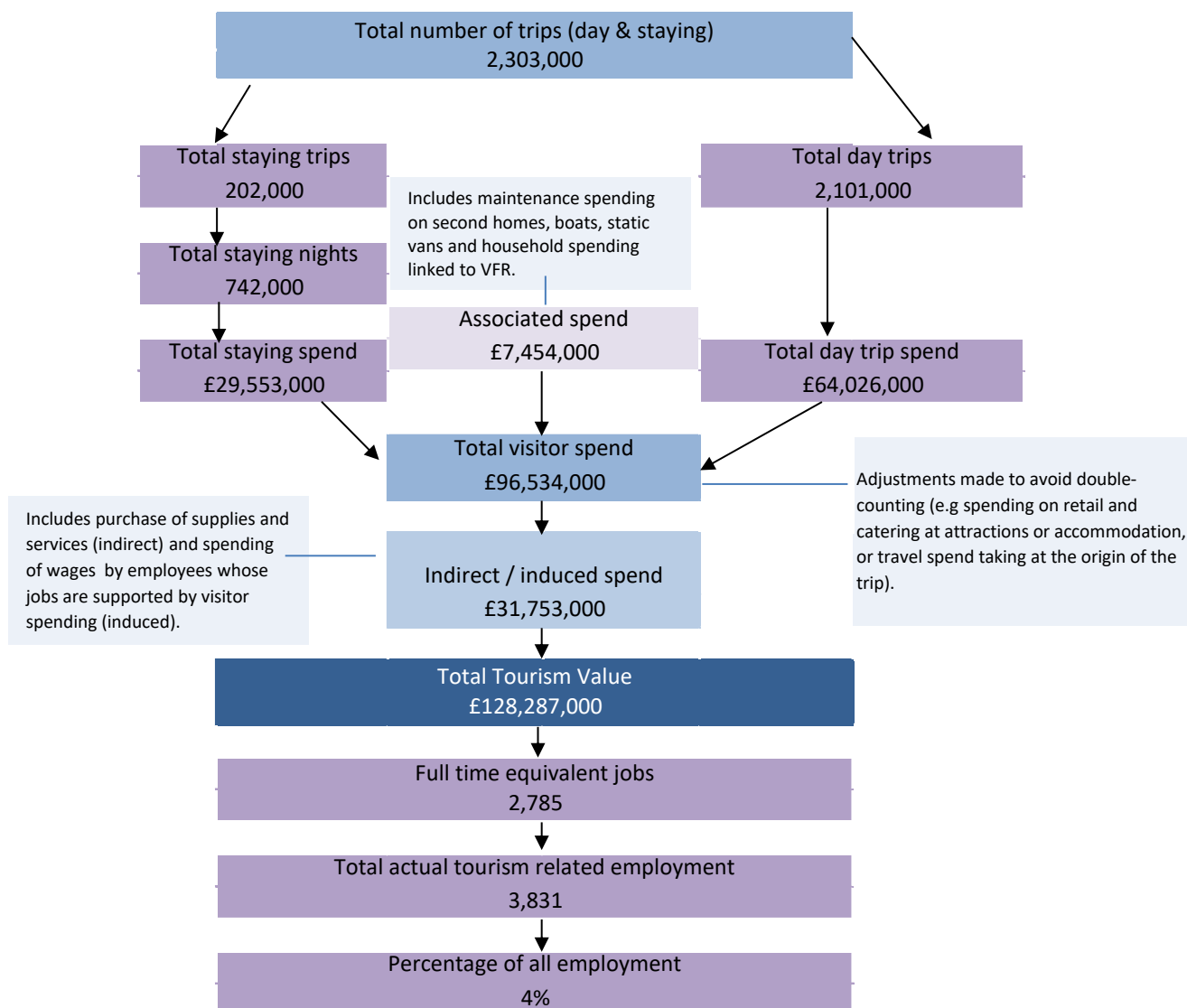
2020 National forecast

According to VisitBritain estimates, spending by domestic tourism in Britain in 2020 reached £34.0 billion (down 63% compared to 2019). The drop in expenditure is based on a decline of 60% for overnights and 64% for leisure day trips, although with different patterns throughout the year and by journey purpose.

According to these estimates, the UK received 11.1 million inbound visits in 2020, a 73% decline from the visit levels seen in 2019. In 2020 inbound visitors to the UK spent a total of £6.2 billion, a decline of 78% on 2019 results.

Economic Impact of Tourism – Headline Figures

Medway - 2020 Results



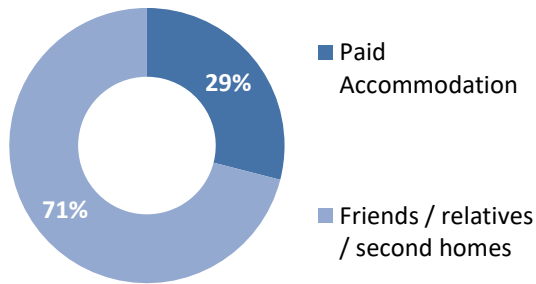
Economic Impact of Tourism – year on year comparisons			Medway
	2019	2020	Annual variation
Day Trips			
Day trips volume	4,448,000	2,101,000	-52.8%
Day trips value	£158,939,000	£64,026,000	-59.7%
Overnight trips			
Number of trips	524,000	202,000	-61.5%
Number of nights	1,873,000	742,000	-60.4%
Trip value	£88,068,000	£29,553,000	-66.4%
Total value	£357,635,000	£128,287,000	-64.1%
Actual jobs	6,972	3,831	-45.1%

Medway	2019	2020	Variation
Average length stay (nights x trip)	3.57	3.67	2.8%
Spend x overnight trip	£ 168.07	£ 146.30	-13.0%
Spend x night	£ 47.02	£ 39.83	-15.3%
Spend x day trip	£ 35.73	£ 30.47	-14.7%

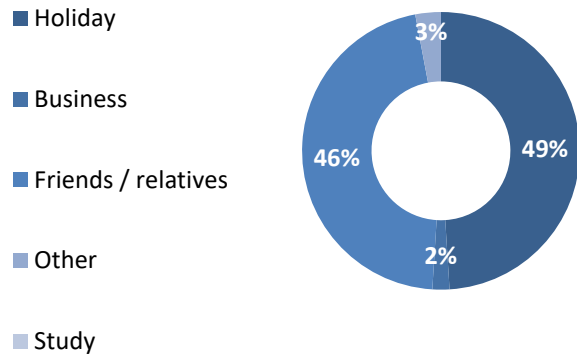
Economic Impact of Tourism – Headline Figures

Medway - 2020 Results

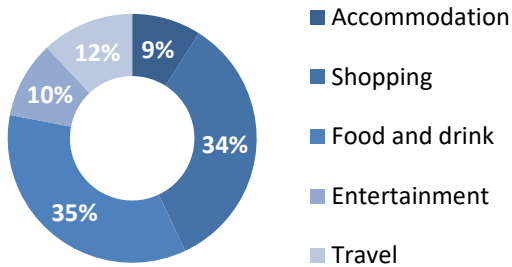
Trips by type of accommodation



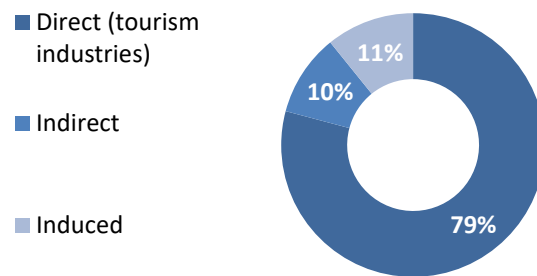
Trips by Purpose



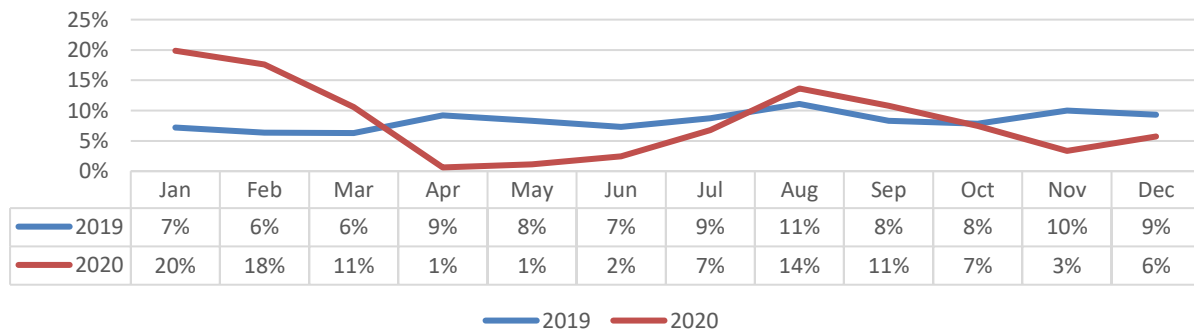
Breakdown of Expenditure



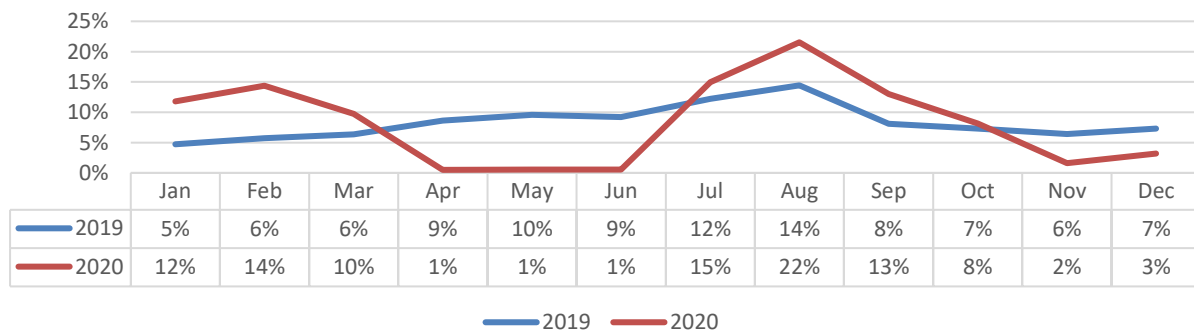
Type of Employment



Seasonality - Day trip expenditure (England)



Seasonality - Overnight expenditure (England)



Source: VisitBritain

Volume of Tourism

Staying visits in the county context

Medway - 2020 Results

Staying trips in the county context	Domestic trips ('000)	Overseas trips ('000)
Ashford	147	41
Canterbury	235	70
Dartford	65	16
Dover	155	34
Folkestone & Hythe	175	27
Gravesham	61	13
Maidstone	142	28
Medway	168	34
Sevenoaks	79	22
Swale	164	16
Thanet	172	50
Tonbridge and Malling	88	16
Tunbridge Wells	123	22
Kent	1,774	389

Staying nights in the county context	Domestic nights ('000)	Overseas nights ('000)
Ashford	368	167
Canterbury	649	389
Dartford	182	64
Dover	416	143
Folkestone & Hythe	493	139
Gravesham	173	68
Maidstone	405	155
Medway	521	221
Sevenoaks	219	110
Swale	604	97
Thanet	486	338
Tonbridge and Malling	243	83
Tunbridge Wells	312	128
Kent	5,071	2,102

Expenditure in the county context	Domestic spend (millions)	Overseas spend (millions)
Ashford	£21	£8
Canterbury	£31	£22
Dartford	£8	£3
Dover	£24	£9
Folkestone & Hythe	£27	£7
Gravesham	£7	£3
Maidstone	£19	£8
Medway	£20	£9
Sevenoaks	£11	£6
Swale	£21	£4
Thanet	£25	£24
Tonbridge and Malling	£11	£4
Tunbridge Wells	£17	£6
Kent	£242	£113

Staying Visitors - Accommodation Type

Medway - 2020 Results

Trips by Accommodation

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	34,000	20%	4,000	12%	38,000	19%
Self catering	1,000	1%	0	0%	1,000	1%
Camping	3,000	2%	0	0%	3,000	1%
Static caravans	3,000	2%	0	0%	3,000	1%
Group/campus	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Paying guest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Second homes	2,000	1%	1,000	3%	3,000	1%
Boat moorings	8,000	5%	0	0%	8,000	4%
Other	4,000	2%	1,000	3%	5,000	3%
Friends & relatives	113,000	67%	28,000	82%	141,000	70%
Total 2020	168,000		34,000		202,000	
Comparison 2019	419,000		105,000		524,000	
Difference	-60%		-68%		-61%	

Nights by Accommodation

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	78,000	15%	8,000	4%	86,000	12%
Self catering	2,000	0%	1,000	0%	3,000	0%
Camping	7,000	1%	1,000	0%	8,000	1%
Static caravans	14,000	3%	1,000	0%	15,000	2%
Group/campus	1,000	0%	6,000	3%	7,000	1%
Paying guest	0	0%	2,000	1%	2,000	0%
Second homes	9,000	2%	6,000	3%	15,000	2%
Boat moorings	55,000	11%	0	0%	55,000	7%
Other	14,000	3%	3,000	1%	17,000	2%
Friends & relatives	341,000	65%	193,000	87%	534,000	72%
Total 2020	521,000		221,000		742,000	
Comparison 2019	1,230,000		643,000		1,873,000	
Difference	-58%		-66%		-60%	

Spend by Accommodation Type

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	£8,179,000	41%	£889,000	9%	£9,068,000	31%
Self catering	£154,000	1%	£47,000	1%	£201,000	1%
Camping	£175,000	1%	£41,000	1%	£216,000	1%
Static caravans	£455,000	2%	£41,000	1%	£496,000	2%
Group/campus	£24,000	0%	£335,000	4%	£359,000	1%
Paying guest	£0	0%	£125,000	1%	£125,000	0%
Second homes	£340,000	2%	£225,000	2%	£565,000	2%
Boat moorings	£1,400,000	7%	£0	0%	£1,400,000	5%
Other	£1,234,000	6%	£316,000	2%	£1,550,000	5%
Friends & relatives	£8,129,000	40%	£7,444,000	79%	£15,573,000	53%
Total 2020	£20,090,000		£9,463,000		£29,553,000	
Comparison 2019	£59,704,000		£28,364,000		£88,068,000	
Difference	-66%		-67%		-66%	

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

Staying Visitors - Purpose of Trip

Medway - 2020 Results

Trips by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	85,000	51%	14,000	41%	99,000	49%
Business	3,000	2%	1,000	3%	4,000	2%
Friends & relatives	75,000	45%	18,000	53%	93,000	46%
Other	5,000	3%	1,000	3%	6,000	3%
Study	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total 2020	168,000		34,000		202,000	
Comparison 2019	419,000		105,000		524,000	
Difference	-60%		-68%		-61%	

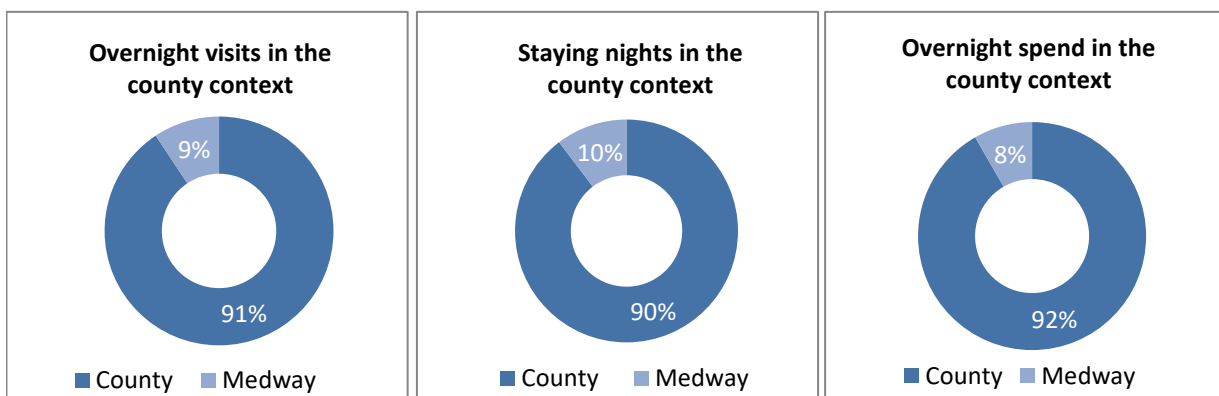
Nights by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	313,000	60%	64,000	29%	377,000	51%
Business	7,000	1%	2,000	1%	9,000	1%
Friends & relatives	187,000	36%	139,000	63%	326,000	44%
Other	14,000	3%	13,000	6%	27,000	4%
Study	0	0%	3,000	1%	3,000	0%
Total 2020	521,000		221,000		742,000	
Comparison 2019	1,230,000		643,000		1,873,000	
Difference	-58%		-66%		-60%	

Spend by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	£14,877,000	74%	£3,381,000	36%	£18,258,000	62%
Business	£908,000	5%	£83,000	1%	£991,000	3%
Friends & relatives	£3,425,000	17%	£5,109,000	54%	£8,534,000	29%
Other	£880,000	4%	£805,000	9%	£1,685,000	6%
Study	£0	0%	£85,000	1%	£85,000	0%
Total 2020	£20,090,000		£9,463,000		£29,553,000	
Comparison 2019	£59,704,000		£28,364,000		£88,068,000	
Difference	-66%		-67%		-66%	

Proportion of staying visits in the county context

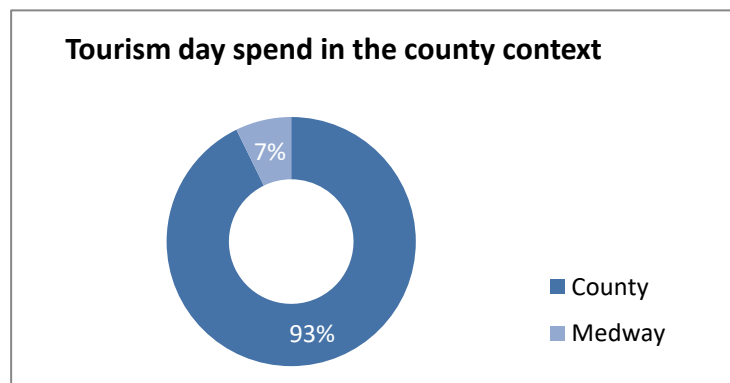
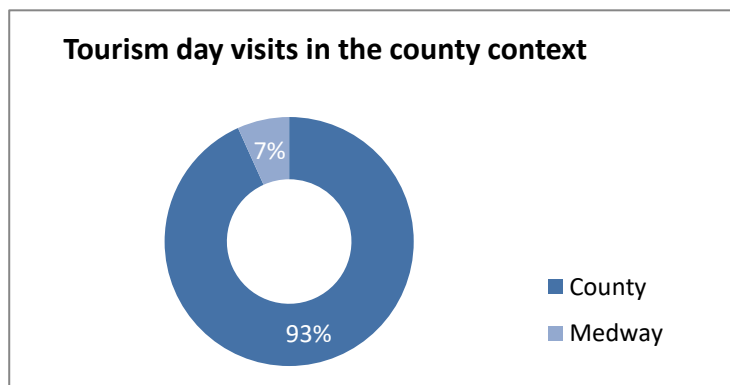


Total Volume and Value of Day Trips

		Trips	Spend
Total	2020	2,101,000	£64,026,000
Comparison	2019	4,448,000	£158,939,000
Difference		-53%	-60%

Day Visitors in the county context

District	Day Visits (millions)	Day visits Spend (millions)
Ashford	2.1	£62.73
Canterbury	3.8	£101.96
Dartford	4.5	£159.87
Dover	2.4	£53.56
Folkestone & Hythe	2.6	£56.62
Gravesham	0.9	£24.80
Maidstone	2.0	£62.00
Medway	2.1	£64.03
Sevenoaks	1.9	£63.41
Swale	3.1	£61.97
Thanet	2.1	£51.53
Tonbridge and Malling	1.5	£44.76
Tunbridge Wells	2.3	£77.13
Kent	31.2	£884.35



Value of Tourism

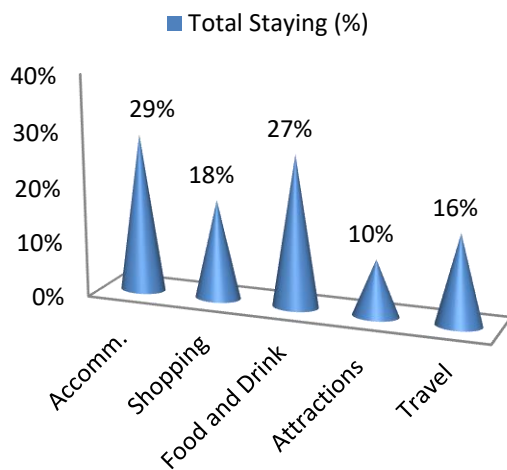
Expenditure Associated with Trips

Medway - 2020 Results

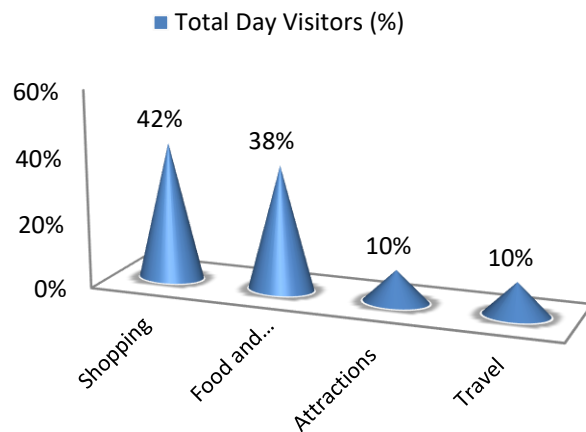
Direct Expenditure Associated with Trips

	Accomm.	Shopping	Food and Drink	Attractions	Travel	Total
UK Tourists	£6,163,000	£2,352,000	£5,848,000	£1,918,000	£3,809,000	£20,090,000
Overseas tourists	£2,269,000	£2,930,000	£2,221,000	£1,068,000	£975,000	£9,463,000
Total Staying	£8,432,000	£5,282,000	£8,069,000	£2,986,000	£4,784,000	£29,553,000
Total Staying (%)	29%	18%	27%	10%	16%	100%
Total Day Visitors	£0	£26,891,000	£24,329,000	£6,339,000	£6,467,000	£64,026,000
Total Day Visitors (%)	0%	42%	38%	10%	10%	100%
Total 2020	£8,432,000	£32,173,000	£32,398,000	£9,325,000	£11,251,000	£93,579,000
%	9%	34%	35%	10%	12%	100%
Comparison 2019	£27,907,000	£86,344,000	£77,007,000	£25,020,000	£30,731,000	£247,009,000
Difference	-70%	-63%	-58%	-63%	-63%	-62%

Breakdown of expenditure



Breakdown of expenditure



Other Expenditure Associated with Tourism Activity

Other expenditure associated with tourism activity - Estimated spend				
Second homes	Boats	Static vans	Friends & relatives	Total
£147,000	£508,000	£1,000	£6,798,000	£7,454,000

Spend on second homes is assumed to be an average of £2,050 on rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings. Spend on boats assumed to be an average of £2,050 on berthing charges, servicing and maintenance and upgrading of equipment. Static van spend arises in the case of vans purchased by the owner and used as a second home. Expenditure is incurred in site fees, utility charges and other spending and is estimated at £2,050. Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them. A cost of £160 per visit has been assumed based on national research for social and personal visits.

Direct Turnover Derived From Trip

Medway - 2020 Results

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

		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Accommodation		£8,594,000	£487,000	£9,081,000
Retail		£5,228,000	£26,622,000	£31,850,000
Catering		£7,828,000	£23,600,000	£31,428,000
Attractions		£3,119,000	£6,851,000	£9,970,000
Transport		£2,871,000	£3,880,000	£6,751,000
Non-trip spend		£7,454,000	£0	£7,454,000
Total Direct	2020	£35,094,000	£61,440,000	£96,534,000
Comparison	2019	£123,245,000	£152,580,000	£275,825,000
Difference		-72%	-60%	-65%

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

Supplier and Income Induced Turnover

		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect spend		£4,894,000	£10,127,000	£15,021,000
Non trip spending		£1,118,000	£0	£1,118,000
Income induced		£6,069,000	£9,545,000	£15,614,000
Total	2020	£12,081,000	£19,672,000	£31,753,000
Comparison	2019	£38,642,000	£43,168,000	£81,810,000
Difference		-69%	-54%	-61%

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

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

		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Direct		£35,094,000	£61,440,000	£96,534,000
Indirect		£12,081,000	£19,672,000	£31,753,000
Total Value	2020	£47,175,000	£81,112,000	£128,287,000
Comparison	2019	£161,887,000	£195,748,000	£357,635,000
Difference		-71%	-59%	-64%

Employment

Employment

Medway - 2020 Results

The model generates estimates of full time equivalent jobs based on visitor spending. The total number of 'actual' jobs will be higher when part time and seasonal working is taken into account. Conversion of full time equivalent jobs into actual jobs relies on information from business surveys in the sectors receiving visitor spending. A new Full Time Equivalent tourism job is created with every £43,000 increase in tourism revenue.

Direct Employment

Full time equivalent (FTE)						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Accommodation	247	30%	14	1%	261	13%
Retailing	85	10%	432	34%	517	25%
Catering	213	26%	642	51%	855	41%
Entertainment	57	7%	125	10%	182	9%
Transport	41	5%	55	4%	96	5%
Non-trip spend	173	21%	0	0%	173	8%
Total FTE	2020	816		1,268		2,084
Comparison	2019	1,909		1,869		3,778
Difference		-57%		-32%		-45%
Estimated actual jobs						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Accommodation	365	32%	21	1%	386	13%
Retailing	127	11%	648	34%	775	26%
Catering	319	28%	963	51%	1,282	42%
Entertainment	80	7%	176	9%	256	8%
Transport	58	5%	78	4%	136	4%
Non-trip spend	197	17%	0	0%	197	7%
Total Actual	2020	1,146		1,886		3,032
Comparison	2019	2,562		2,778		5,340
Difference		-55%		-32%		-43%

Indirect & Induced Employment

Full time equivalent (FTE)			
	Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect jobs	126	212	338
Induced jobs	141	222	363
Total FTE	2020	267	434
Comparison	2019	678	754
Difference		-61%	-42%
			-51%
Estimated actual jobs			
	Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect jobs	143	242	385
Induced jobs	161	253	414
Total Actual	2020	304	495
Comparison	2019	773	859
Difference		-61%	-42%
			-51%

Total Tourism Jobs

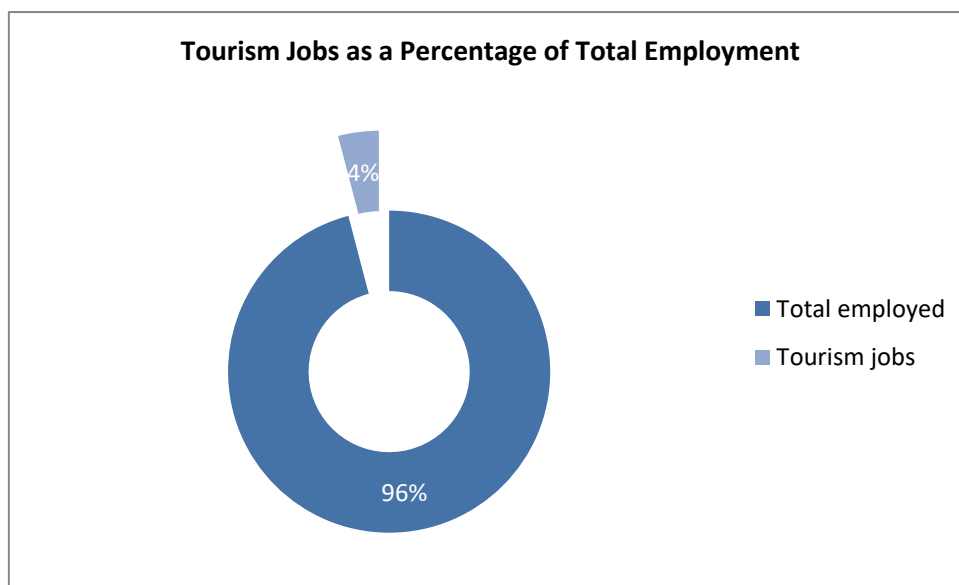
Medway - 2020 Results

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

Full time equivalent (FTE)						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct	816	75%	1,268	75%	2,084	75%
Indirect	126	12%	212	12%	338	12%
Induced	141	13%	222	13%	363	13%
Total FTE	2020	1,083		1,702		2,785
Comparison	2019	2,587		2,623		5,209
Difference		-58%		-35%		-47%
Estimated actual jobs						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct	1,146	79%	1,886	79%	3,032	79%
Indirect	143	10%	242	10%	385	10%
Induced	161	11%	253	11%	414	11%
Total Actual	2020	1,450		2,381		3,831
Comparison	2019	3,335		3,637		6,972
Difference		-57%		-35%		-45%

Tourism Jobs as a Percentage of Total Employment

	Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Total employed	94,000	94,000	94,000
Tourism jobs	1,450	2,381	3,831
Proportion all jobs	2%	3%	4%
Comparison	2019	3,335	6,972
Difference	-57%	-35%	-45%



The key 2020 results of the Economic Impact Assessment are:

2.3 million trips were undertaken in the area

2.1 million day trips

0.2 million overnight visits

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

£97 million spent by tourists during their visit to the area

£8 million spent on average in the local economy each month.

£30 million generated by overnight visits

£64 million generated from day trips.

£128 million spent in the local area as result of tourism, taking into account multiplier effects.

3,831 jobs supported, both for local residents from those living nearby.

3,032 tourism jobs directly supported

799 non-tourism related jobs supported linked to multiplier spend from tourism.

Appendix I - Introduction about Cambridge Model

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

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

Limitations of the Model

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

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

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

Rounding

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

Data sources

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

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

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

- Records of known local accommodation stock held by Destination Research;
- VisitEngland's surveys of Visits to Attractions, which provide data on the number of visitors to individual tourist attractions;
- Mid-2019 estimates of resident population as based on the 2011 Census of Population;
- Selected data from the 2011 Census of Employment;
- Selected data on the countryside and coast including national designations and length of the coastline.

Staying Visitors

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

Day Visitors

Information on day trips at the regional level is available from the Day Visits in Great Britain survey (GBDVS). A day visitor is defined as someone making a day trip to and from home for leisure purposes. The report excludes trips undertaken for business or study purposes. This report presents data on those who took trips of at least 3 hours duration on an irregular basis as defined by the GBDVS. These are identified as tourism day trips by the Department of Culture, Media and the Sport.

Impact of Tourism Expenditure

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

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

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

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

Number of Full Time Job Equivalents

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

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

Number of Actual Jobs

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

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

The employment estimates generated by the model include both self-employed and employed people supported by visitor expenditure. The model also includes an estimate of the additional jobs arising in the attractions sector, which are not related to visitor expenditure. However, the numbers do not include other tourism-related employment such as jobs in local authorities arising from their tourism functions, e.g. tourist information staff, additional public health, parks and gardens, public conveniences, maintenance sections and jobs arising from capital investment in tourism facilities.

Local level data for Kent EIA Reports 2020

The Cambridge Model allows for the use of local visitor related data. Local data from visitor surveys and other sources is not always sufficiently detailed or available regularly enough to make the results consistent. We rely on partners to collect additional locally sourced data to feed into the model. We have also used data from the NCTA Business Survey, Visit Kent's accommodation audit and, the Visit Kent's Business Barometer and headline STR figures (monthly/yearly occupancy and supply and demand).

Ashford

Ashford Town Centre footfall data for 2020 and comparisons with the previous year 2019.

Footfall figures for Ashford Designer Outlet.

Ashford and Tenterden car parking data.

Canterbury

Springboard Footfall Reports for Canterbury, audience and economic impact reports, car parking data for Canterbury, Herne Bay and Whitstable, local businesses changes (accommodation and attractions) in Whitstable, Whitefriars Shopping Centre, Canterbury, Tankerton and Herne Bay, Footfall data from Kent Downs team and North Downs Way for Canterbury.

Gravesend

Annual footfall and car parks data for Gravesend from January to December 2020.

Maidstone

Maidstone town centre footfall figures April – December 2020. Information on cancelled events.

Swale

Faversham Town Council regarding footfall and town centre car parks.

Thanet

Anecdotal evidence – Very limited trade from language schools. Large attractions Dreamland Quex House closed and many local and Council run events did not take place.

High street footfall data and RNLI User data.



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