

Prices, Income and the Growth of Tourism
in Barbados, 1956-83

Introduction

The introduction of jet transportation on regularly scheduled airlines brought Barbados within reach of very large numbers of North American holiday makers. Dating from the early 1960s, it marked the emergence of tourism in the island as a major source of income, foreign exchange and employment. Once the revolution in transportation had opened up the market, what were the factors that determined the pattern of tourist arrivals? This study explores several factors that may have contributed - the cost of travel, the cost of accommodation, Barbados' competitive position vis-a-vis other Caribbean destinations, income in the tourists' countries of origin and Barbados' tourist promotion efforts.

Supply
Demand
Factors

The majority of visitors to Barbados come from North American, principally from the US. Over the 1956-83 period as a whole 29% of tourists were Americans. Canadian tourist arrivals increased rapidly in the 1970s, and for a few years Canadians were the largest grouping. Overall they made up 22% of the total. Barbados had quite a substantial clientele from other Caribbean countries (mainly Trinidad and Tobago); they accounted for 12% of the total. Visitors from the UK accounted for 10% but that market has been declining in relative importance ever since tourism became a major economic activity.

29
22
12
10
73

Tourist arrivals grew steadily during the 1956 to 1971 period. The rate of increase slowed down in the period up to 1976 with arrivals declining in 1976. Arrivals then rose sharply reaching a peak of 370,000 in 1979, after which there was a decline to 300,000 in 1982. Tourist arrivals have been on the increase ever since then.

1954/21 ↗
1971/76 →
1976/79 ↑
1979/82 ↘
1982/85 ↗

How to measure this?
price vs
quantity/quality

Hotel rates rose gradually up to 1972 at an average of 6% per annum and then increased more rapidly in the 1973-1977 period, levelling off in 1978. There was a dramatic hike in local rates in the boom period from 1976 to 1980. Also, the range of rates widened in the post 1978 period. Rates have been largely frozen since 1981. The pattern for hotel rates in Antigua (a close competitor in Barbados' tourist markets) was similar to that for local rates except there was no tendency for rates to level off in the 1980s. Also, average rates in Antigua were always lower than in Barbados, by an average of 9%. The range of rates is just as wide as in Barbados.

Relative cost

The real per capita income of the U.S. visitors increased at between 2% and 4% per year, except for 1970, the recession years 1974 of 1975, 1980 and 1982, the most recent period of stagnation. Canadian per capita income (in US dollars) rose sharply up to 1973, more slowly and erratically during the 1974-76 period. Recession set in thereafter and incomes have been declining ever since. The British per capita income (in US dollars) rose gradually up to 1966; it fell in 1967 (because of UK devaluation), but continued to rise thereafter until 1975;

Real income

from that time onward the movement was very erratic with declines interrupted by sharp recovery in 1979 and 1980. Trinidad's per capita income increased gradually up to 1968; falling in 1969 when the East Caribbean currency was devalued, Trinidadian per capita income continued to rise, though growth was interspersed with contraction. The growth in per capita income was arrested in 1980, and it has fallen somewhat since then.

Airfares from the U.S. more than doubled between 1956 and 1983. They were fairly stable up to 1965, then increasing in 1966 and falling sharply in 1967, afterwards they remained stable up to 1971, increasing sharply in the 1972-74 period. Airfares increased steadily from that time onward. Airfares from Canada fell by 40% in the 1956 to 1968 period. This was followed by increases between 1969 and 1971, easing in 1972 and then gradual increases up to 1983, except for a decline in 1979. Airfares from U.K. increased, quite erratically, up to 1975; declines in 1976 and 1977 were followed by sizeable increases for the remainder of the period. Movements in airfares from Trinidad were very few up to 1971, with increases in 1963 and 1969 and a decline in 1970; afterwards they rose, gradually at first and then more sharply.

Apartments and apartment hotels have become the most popular kinds of accommodation over the period of our analysis. In the five years ending in 1983, establishments in this category accommodated an average of 48% of the visitors each year, compared to an average of 24% in luxury hotels, 20% for those in

in Class A, 5% for Class B hotels and 3% for guest houses.

Although % of tourists in the first five years of the period stayed in apartments and apartment hotels, the proportion in luxury and Class A hotels (%) was much larger.

Description of the Tests

Gen Supply

Tourist arrivals in Barbados reflect the number of visitors who wish to visit the island, rather than the availability of places to stay. The hotel sector has never operated at full capacity, and there has not been a case where numbers of interested vacationers have had to be turned away. The factors accounting for tourism growth must therefore be sought among those things which might motivate or discourage visitors ('demand' factors, in economists' terminology) rather than among the determinants of hotel construction, the size of taxi fleets and the establishment of restaurants ('supply' factors).

The considerations which influence the tourist's choice of a holiday in Barbados should include his disposable income, the cost of a holiday in Barbados and in an alternative location with comparable facilities and the extent to which advertising for Barbados has sold him on the island's special appeal.

It is on the basis of his disposable income that the holiday maker will decide whether to make a trip to the Caribbean. When average incomes are increasing at a comfortable

pace we may expect more and more vacationers to visit the Caribbean, but the demand may soften when incomes cease to grow.

However, it is possible that an increase in income will not lead to a boom in Caribbean tourism. Potential visitors may be lured to other tropical destinations by offers of cheaper airfares and accommodation. This is a factor that is not explicitly allowed for in the tests which follow, but it may not introduce a considerable error with respect to the main sources of Barbados tourism - Canada and the U.S. There is no alternative tropical destination close enough to the eastern seaboard of North America - Barbados' principal catchment area - to constitute an effective challenge to the Caribbean. (There is one alternative even closer at hand - Florida - but there has not been much suggestion that Florida competes for the Caribbean market). Alternative tropical destinations in the Eastern Atlantic and the Indian oceans may loom larger in the decisions of European holiday makers, a factor to be borne in mind when assessing the results for European countries.

*Relative
fines*

*Determinants
of relative p*

*Relative
Rates*

Some have argued that tourists have been lured away from the Caribbean by the offer of cheaper holidays in Europe and South America. It is true that the expansion of American travel to Europe has been much more rapid than the growth in travel to the Caribbean, since the dramatic slide in the value of European currencies began in the early 1980s. However, it is by no means clear that visitors have been diverted from the Caribbean; it is possible that many who otherwise might not have travelled, or

might not have travelled so soon, have taken advantage of the cheap European fares. Unquestionably, some tourists will be entirely indifferent to the kind of overseas holiday they contract for; however, for the majority of tourists, we doubt that Antigua is as good as Amsterdam, if prices are comparable, or that Barcelona and Barbados are substitutes. Therefore, we do not think that much is lost by leaving the European and South American competition out of account.

Even if higher disposable incomes led visitors to travel to the Caribbean more often, Barbados may not benefit if its prices are out of line with those of competitors elsewhere in the Caribbean. Our tests must therefore take account of Barbados' tourism costs, and comparable costs elsewhere in the Caribbean. We measure the impact of the two largest elements in the cost of holidaying in Barbados, airfares and hotel rates. We also include hotel rates for Antigua, a rival destination which is sufficiently close to Barbados that the difference in airfares is of little account. We might have included a wider range of alternative destinations, with different hotel rates and airfares¹, where these are significantly different from airfares to Barbados. Apart from the paucity of required series for the entire period we are concerned with, the introduction of a large number of variables would serve to invalidate the statistical procedures used to provide the empirical results. Because of these compromises we cannot claim our results to be the last word on the subject; they will eventually have to be tested against a wider range of alternatives to see how well they stand up.

Expenditure by Barbados' tourist industry to promote the island's attractions may also influence the rate of visitor arrivals. If the amenities and services Barbados has to offer are sufficiently attractive in themselves, and if tourists are made aware of them, then arrivals in Barbados may hold up even when tourists' disposable income lags slightly or the Caribbean competition becomes a little cheaper. Promotion will not serve to offset major income contraction or substantial misalignment of prices, and it will do more harm than good if the tourist sector fails to deliver the quality of service promised, but it may provide local tourism with some added resilience.

The empirical tests reported in this paper are based on the above reasoning. They are designed to measure the effects on visitor arrivals in Barbados of real per capita incomes in the tourists' countries of origin, of Barbados hotel rates, of hotel rates in Antigua, of airfares to Barbados and of promotional expenditures by the Barbados Board of Tourism². We use real income per capita because disposable income is hard to come by; this introduces an error whenever major changes in tax structure occur, but fortunately this happens seldom. The Barbados Board of Tourism is not the only source of advertisement for Barbados, though it is the largest, but it would be difficult to track all other advertisement over time. Arrivals are distinguished according to season, the winter season being taken as January - April (since data is collected on a monthly basis; the season actually runs from December 15 to April 15) and 'summer' as the

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remaining months. Visitors from each country are further categorised according to the type of accommodation they chose. Tests were performed for each of the resulting categories, using the ^{regression method} least squares ^{statistical} technique for fitting a straight line to describe the relationship between any pair of variables which are thought to affect each other³.

The Winter Tourist Trade

The winter tourist accounted for an average of 46% of the total bednights recorded over the period⁴. This proportion was fairly stable over the years, ranging from 42% in 1956 to 47% in 1983 with a high of 57% in 1970.

The United States and Canada are the major contributors to the winter trade, averaging 37% and 40% respectively. The US share was the largest up to 1970 but Canada gradually caught up and surpassed the U.S. contribution in the 1972-82 period. The U.K. and Trinidad were the other major markets contributing an average of 13% and 10% respectively. However, Trinidad's share has fallen off significantly, from 26% in 1956 to 3% in 1983.

Influences on Tourist Travel during the Winter

Apartments and apartment hotels seemed to be very popular among tourists, accounting for an average of 47% of bednights. Luxury hotels attracted an average of 23% of bednights, with Class A averaging 22%. The proportion of visitors staying in other types of accommodation was negligible. In earlier years

most visitors preferred Class A hotels; but as time progressed their preference shifted towards apartments and apartment hotels. Canadians and Trinidadians led the way; American and British tourists moved up to luxury hotels, for the most part, in the 1960s, but by the 1970s the majority stayed in apartments and apartment hotels.

U.S.A.

Americans' decision to travel to Barbados during the winter was determined mainly by airfares, with the level of income a secondary factor. Luxury hotels (43%), apartment hotels and apartments (31%) and Class "A" hotels (19%) account for almost the entire total of American visitor arrivals in the winter. Tourists in all three of these categories react to increases in airfares, with a strong tendency to cut back on travel when airfares rise. The level of per capita income has an effect only on visitors using luxury hotels, with an increase in per capita income associated with an increase in visitor arrivals.

All the tests for influences on tourist travel provide highly significant results overall. In every case more than 80% of the variation in tourist arrivals is accounted for by some combination of the factors we have tested for. However, in none of the cases does the local hotel rate or the hotel rate in Antigua contribute much to explaining this variation.

TREND

Promotional expenditures in general seem to have had little influence as well.

For Americans staying in luxury hotels - the largest proportion of American visitors in the winter - the growth in U.S. per capita income has an extremely powerful effect. A one percent increase in per capita U.S. GDP appears to push up the numbers in this class of tourist by between 2% and 4%. Visitors in luxury accommodation are also sensitive to changes in airfares, with a response to a ten percent increase ranging from a decline of 25% to 30%.

For tourists staying in apartments, apartment hotels and similar types of accommodation, airfares seem to be a principal concern. A ten percent increase in airfares has the effect of depressing arrivals by between 30% and 35%, all other things being equal. None of the other factors seem important in explaining the trend in arrivals in this category.

Most of the remaining Americans, who stay in class "A" hotels, are concerned mainly with airfares. Visitors staying in class "A" hotels react similarly to those in luxury hotels with a response of between 20% and 25%. However, we have detected no evidence of increases as U.S. per capita income rises.

Canada

An overwhelming percentage of Canadians (70-85%) have been staying in apartments and apartment hotels in recent times.

These visitors respond mainly to changes in real per capita income. In earlier years most Canadians stayed in Class A hotels, and airfares were the most crucial factor.

The test results are quite significant in all cases, over 80% of the variation is explained by some combination of the variables tested. The amount of his income is the Canadian tourist's main concern. A one percent rise in Canada's per capita income is associated with an increase in arrivals of seven percent. Neither local hotel rates nor the Antigua rates contribute significantly to increase Canadian visitors. Promotional expenditures are not significant either.

determinant
of demand.

For tourists staying in Class A hotels, airfares are the main concern. A ten percent increase in airfares can reduce tourist arrivals in this category by at least one-third.

The other types of accommodation attracted very few Canadians. Their customers were mainly influenced by their incomes and airfares. If income increased by one percent arrivals in luxury hotels increased by eight percent and those in Class B and guest houses by at least two percent. The number of Canadians staying in guest houses fell by about nine percent if airfares fell by one percent.

Substitution

Trinidad *L.S.M.*

Trinidadians visiting Barbados during the winter season are not influenced by the factors selected for testing in this

model (airfares, per capita income, government grants to local tourist board or even Antigua hotel rates). None of these variables is significant in determining the demand for the apartments and apartment hotels patronised by most Trinidadians. However, the results show that the demand for guest houses is highly responsive to changes in local hotel rates. A ten percent rise in hotel rates can result in an 18% to 20% increase in the number of Trinidadians staying in guest houses.

United Kingdom

Changes in airfares significantly affected the number of British arrivals in Barbados during the winter. The majority of the British tourists stayed in apartments and apartment hotels (39%), luxury (33%) and Class A hotels (20%). The demand for these types of hotels depended primarily on airfares; lower airfares lead to increased bookings. The level of income seems to have little impact on the British decision to travel. The variables selected to explain changes in U.K. visitor arrivals account for more than 60% of all the variation in the U.K demand for bednights during the winter.

British tourists staying in apartments and apartment hotels cut back on travel to Barbados when airfares increased. A ten percent rise in airfares results in a 22% fall-off in bookings in this type of accommodation during the winter. Tourists staying in Class A hotels react in a similar fashion to

increased airfares. Tourists staying in the more luxurious hotels are not bothered by changes in airfares, income, hotel rates or advertising. Income changes affect only visitors staying in Class B hotels (5% of the total).

The Summer Tourist Trade

An average of 54% of the bednights recorded per calendar year were occupied during the summer period (May to December). The United States (34% of the total) was the largest market during the summer, with Canada following closely behind with 30%. The U.K. and Trinidad ^{at Day} average 19% and 17% per annum, respectively. There was a significant decline in the proportion of bednights occupied by Trinidadians during the summer.

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updated
18*

Influences on Tourist Travel During the Summer

As in the winter period most visitors - 48% on average - preferred apartments and apartment hotels. An average of 26% stayed in luxury hotels and 19% spent their holiday in Class A hotels. Most Americans (49%) preferred luxury hotels, particularly in recent years. In earlier years they opted for Class A hotels. The percentage of Americans staying in Class A hotels ranged from 33% in 1956 to one percent in 1983 while the average for luxury hotels went from 25% to 65% over the same period. Canadians and British visitors showed a preference for

Arrows

Class A hotels in earlier years, but later shifted towards apartments and apartment hotels. A sizeable proportion of British visitors also stayed in luxury accommodation. An average of 27% and 48% of all British summer visitors stayed in luxury and apartment hotels, respectively, each year. An average of 52% of all the Canadian visitors stayed in apartments and apartment hotels each year. Trinidadians mainly opted for apartments, apartment hotels and nonconventional types of accommodation, which accounted for an average of 69% per annum.

U.S.A.

The level of income is the primary concern for an American visitor coming to Barbados in summer; higher per capita incomes have been reflected in increased arrivals from the US. Airfare changes are also taken into account, especially by those tourists staying in Class A hotels, who tend to cut back on their travel when airfares increase. The test results are plausible. Altogether the variables explain more than 65% of the changes in U.S. demand for bednights in Barbados.

Americans staying in luxury hotels are primarily concerned with the size of their incomes. A one percent change in the U.S. per capita GDP is associated with a six percent rise in bookings at luxury hotels. Tourists in Class A hotels pay more attention to airfare changes. A ten percent increase in airfares leads to a 21% fall in the number of guests in Class A hotels. Changes in the variables will not affect bookings in apartments and apartment hotels.

Market Segments
of variations

1) income effect

Canada

The majority of Canadians - those who stayed in apartments and apartment hotels - responded to changes in income, with a five to eight percent increase in guests in this category in response to a one percent increase in per capita incomes. Canadians staying in Class A hotels - the second largest group with 28% of arrivals - are not influenced by changes in any of the variables we tested. In the luxury hotel category (13% of the total) a one percent rise in per capita income is associated with a three percent increase in guest registrations. Changes in airfares only affect the demand for Class B hotels. The other two variables, hotel rates and promotional expenditure, do not have any significant impact on Canadians coming to the island. In every case the equations used explain more than 60% of the variation in demand.

Substitution effect

Trinidad

For the 69% of Trinidadians who stayed in apartment and apartment hotels during the summer our tests fail to reveal what influenced their choice of accommodations. On the other hand Trinidadians staying in luxury hotels and class A tend to cut back on their holidays in Barbados when airfares rise. A 10% fall in airfares results in an 11% - 20% increase in demand for luxury hotel accommodation and an 8% - 10% rise in Trinidad's demand for Class A hotels.

Total income and substitution effect

U.K.

A British visitor coming to Barbados during the summer evidently takes account of changes in his income. Most U.K. visitors stay in luxury hotels (27%) and apartments and apartment hotels (48%). Occupancy in both categories increased when UK per capita income increased. Airfares was the crucial factor in earlier years when most British tourist stayed in Class A hotels. Hotel rates and promotional expenditures are not major determinants of arrivals from UK. The tests results explain more than 60% of the variation in all cases except guest houses.

A one percent increase in income leads to a two percent increase in British guests staying in apartments and apartment hotels. British visitors in luxury hotels would increase by two percent when incomes increase by one percent. For guests staying in Class A hotels a ten percent increase in airfares results in an 18% fall in arrivals.

Conclusion

Incomes in tourists' countries of origin and airfares to Barbados emerge from our investigation as the two important influence on tourist arrivals. The United States and Canada are the main contributors to Barbados' tourism during winter and summer, accounting for more than 70% of the recorded bednights. The American visitor prefers luxury hotels, and this class of visitor is influenced primarily by changes in airfares. Changes in

income are also ~~(another factor)~~ of some importance for all categories of American tourist.

Most Canadian visitors stay in apartments and apartment hotels. For this group the decision to travel depends mainly on income per head in Canada. Airfares are a consideration only for the small group of Canadian winter visitors who stay in Class A hotels. Summer arrivals from the UK vary with that country's per capita income, which in the winter airfares are a critical factor for many.

Although our tests explain most of the variation in tourist arrivals, many of the variables chosen have no noticeable effect. The result that may be most controversial is the absence of any effect of changes in hotel rates in Barbados. However, it is not implausible. On one or two occasions hotel rates did get badly out of line, to the detriment of the industry, but over the period as a whole there is no evidence that hotel rates have been a problem. Less surprising is the fact that Barbados' promotional expenditure have had no measureable effect. The quality of promotion is probably more crucial than the amount spent. The fact that comparable hotel rates in Antigua have not affected Barbados' tourism may indicate that small differences in trend are not crucial. However, it will be necessary to test this conclusion in comparisons using a wider range of competitors.

Relative price

Table 1-1

Summary of Tests Results

U.S. - Winter

<u>Effect of</u>	<u>Luxury</u>	<u>Class A</u>	<u>Apartments & Others</u>
10% rise in Barbados hotel rates	None	None	None
1% rise in per capita income	increase demand by 4 - 8%	None	None
10% rise in airfares	fall in demand by 13 - 20%	fall in demand by 13 - 20%	Fall in demand by 21 - 25%
Government Grants	None	None	None
10% increase in Antigua hotel rates	None	None	None

Canada - Winter

10% rise in Barbados hotel rates	None	None	None
1% rise in per capita income	increase demand by 6 - 12%	None	increase demand 8 - 14%
10% rise in airfares	None	fall in demand 12 - 15%	None
Government Grants for promotion of tourism	None	None	None
10% increase in Antigua hotel rates	None	None	None

Table 1-2

Summary of Test Results

Trinidad - Winter

<u>Effect of</u>	<u>Luxury</u>	<u>Class A</u>	<u>Guest Houses</u>	<u>Other</u>
10% rise in Barbados hotel rates	None	None	Fall in demand by 18 - 20%	None
1% rise in per capita income	None	None	None	None
10% rise in airfares	None	None	None	None
Government grants	None	None	None	None
Antigua Rates	None	None	None	None

U.K. - Winter

<u>Effect of</u>	<u>Luxury</u>	<u>Class A</u>	<u>Apartments & Others</u>
10% rise in Barbados hotel rates	None	None	None
1% rise in per capita income	None	None	None
10% rise in airfares	None	fall in demand 18 - 20%	fall in demand 22 - 25%
Government Grants for promotion of tourism	None	None	None
10% increase in Antigua hotel rates	None	None	None

Table 1-3

U.S.A. - Summer

<u>Effect of</u>	<u>Luxury</u>	<u>Class A</u>	<u>Apartments & Others</u>
10% rise in Barbados hotel rates	None	None	None
1% rise in per capita income	increase demand 6 - 10%	None	None
10% rise in airfares	None	fall in demand 20 - 25%	None
Government Grants for promotion of tourism	None	None	None

Canada - Summer

10% rise in Barbados hotel rates	None	None	None
1% rise in per capita income	increase demand 6 - 10%	None	increase demand 6 - 10%
10% rise in airfares	None	None	None
Government Grants for promotion of tourism	None	None	None

Table 1-4

Summary of Results

Trinidad - Summer

<u>Effect of</u>	<u>Luxury</u>	<u>Class A</u>	<u>Guest Houses</u>	<u>Others</u>
10% rise in Barbados hotel rates	None	None	None	None
1% rise in per capita income	None	None	None	None
10% rise in airfares	fall in demand by 11 - 20%	fall in demand by 8 - 12%	None	None
Government grants	None	None	None	None

U.K. - Summer

<u>Effect of</u>	<u>Luxury</u>	<u>Class A</u>	<u>Apartments & Others</u>
10% rise in Barbados hotel rates	None	None	None
1% rise in per capita income	increase demand 1 - 5%	None	increase demand 1 - 5%
10% rise in airfares	None	fall in demand 25 - 30%	None
Government Grants for promotion of tourism	None	None	None

Footnotes

1. If airfares to other Caribbean destinations are not significantly different from fares to Barbados, the inclusion of Barbados airfares in our test will overstate their effect. Suppose that airfares decline when there is an increase in tourists; it may appear that the airfares have had an effect. But that may not be the case if airfares elsewhere in the Caribbean have fallen equivalently.
2. The test assumes that the relationships which describe the demand for tourist services in Barbados did not change over the years covered by the analysis. If we have taken account of all the major factors affecting demand there is no reason why these relationships should change (See Appendix 'Shifts in the Demand Curve').
3. The technique is known as 'ordinary least squares' because the 'best' line is defined as the one which gives the smallest value for the total obtained by squaring the discrepancies between observed values and the values you would expect if the line were a perfect fit.
4. A 'bednight' is a composite measure of the number of tourists in the island and the number of days spent by each one.

STABILITY
ASSUMPTION

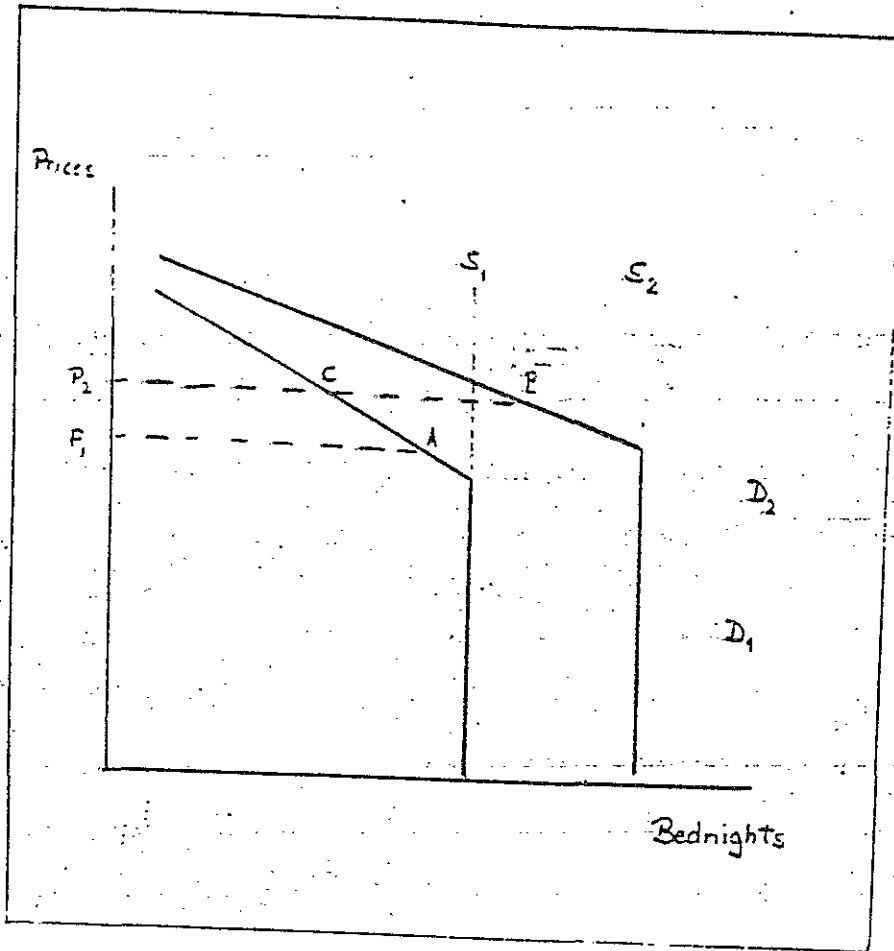
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Appendix

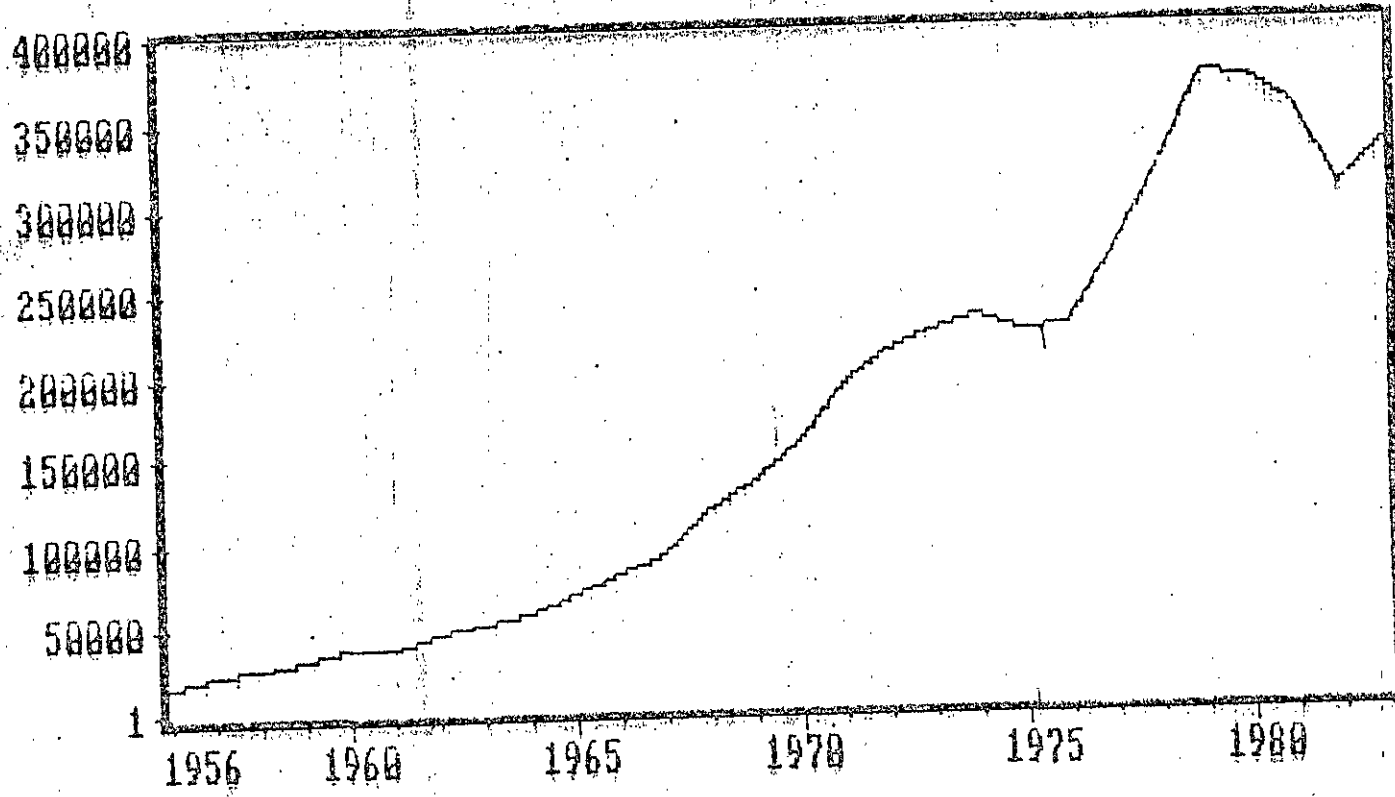
Shifts in the Demand Curve

There may be a problem in interpreting the results if the demand for Barbados' tourist services shifts over time, as illustrated in the accompanying diagram by the move from the line D_1 in the first year to the line D_2 in the second year. In the first year the price per bednight is P_1 and the number of bednights recorded is equal to P_1A . When prices rise to P_2 in the second year we might expect a cut in demand to P_2C ; instead bednights recorded are equal to P_2B , noticeably larger than P_1A despite the increased cost of accommodation. This creates no problem if the reason for the shift from D_1 to D_2 is an increase in the tourist's disposable income, because we have included a variable to measure that effect. The same is true if more tourists come because of increased promotion or a rise in hotel rates in Antigua. It is only if tourists' preference for Caribbean holidays change that the results are questionable. In this situation, even though visitors' disposable incomes are no higher in the second year, and even though there has been no change in hotel rates, airfares, rates in Antigua or promotional expenditures, more visitors come to Barbados in the second year. These circumstances are unlikely, so the assumption that they are unimportant should not introduce a major qualification of the results.

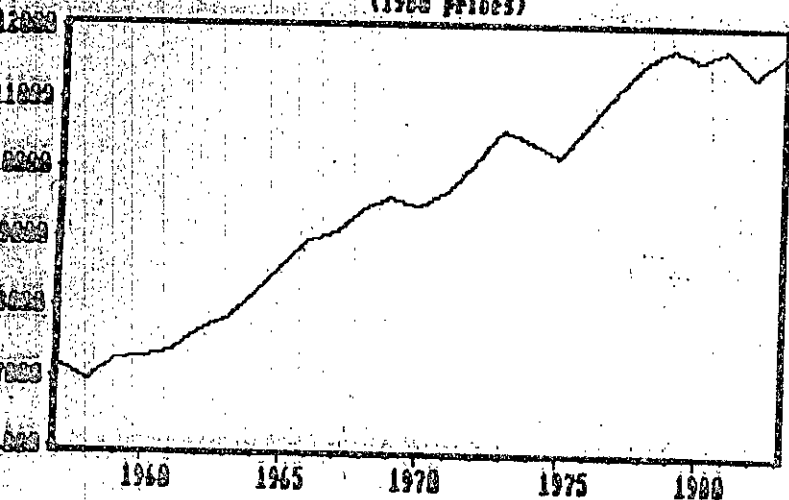
The Demand for Bednights



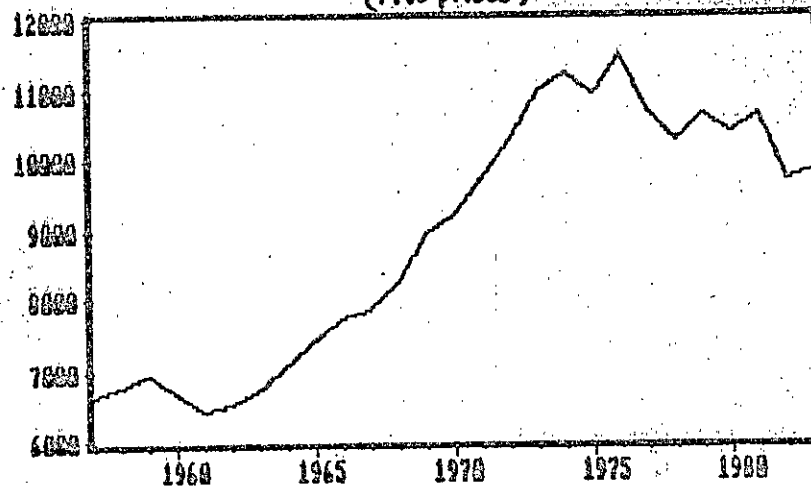
TOURIST ARRIVALS



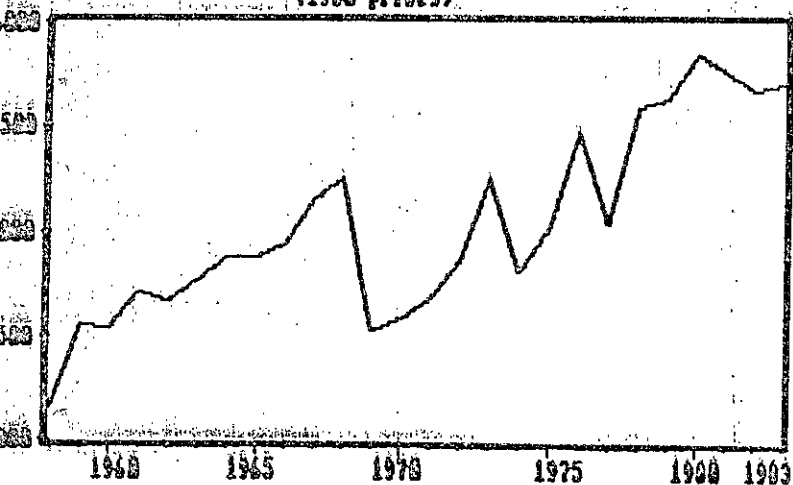
PER CAPITA INCOME - U.S.A.
(1980 prices)



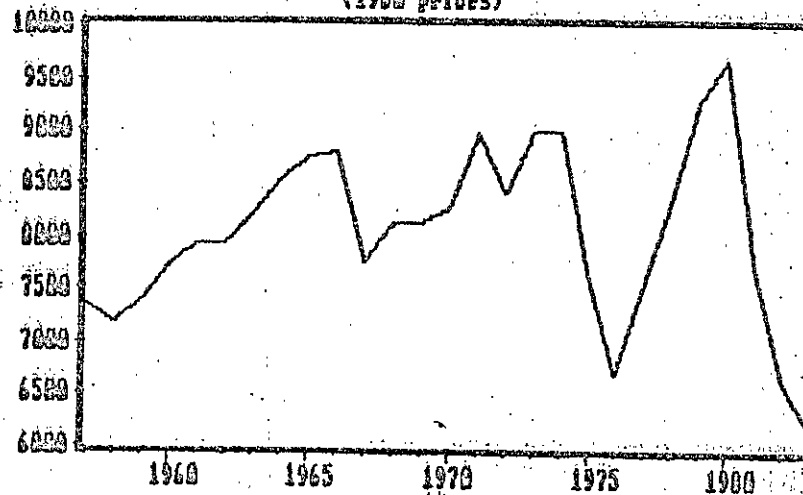
PER CAPITA INCOME - CANADA
(1980 prices)



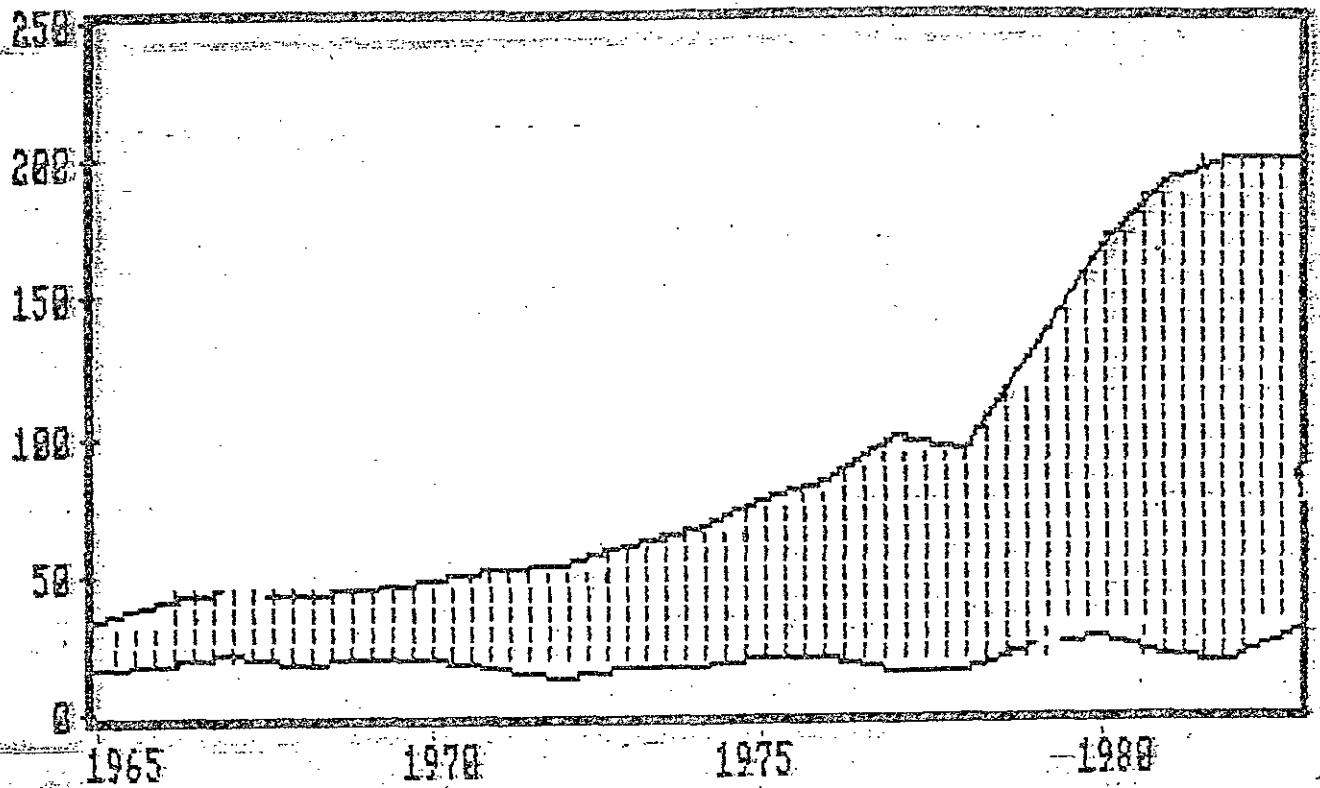
PER CAPITA GDP - TRINIDAD
(1980 prices)



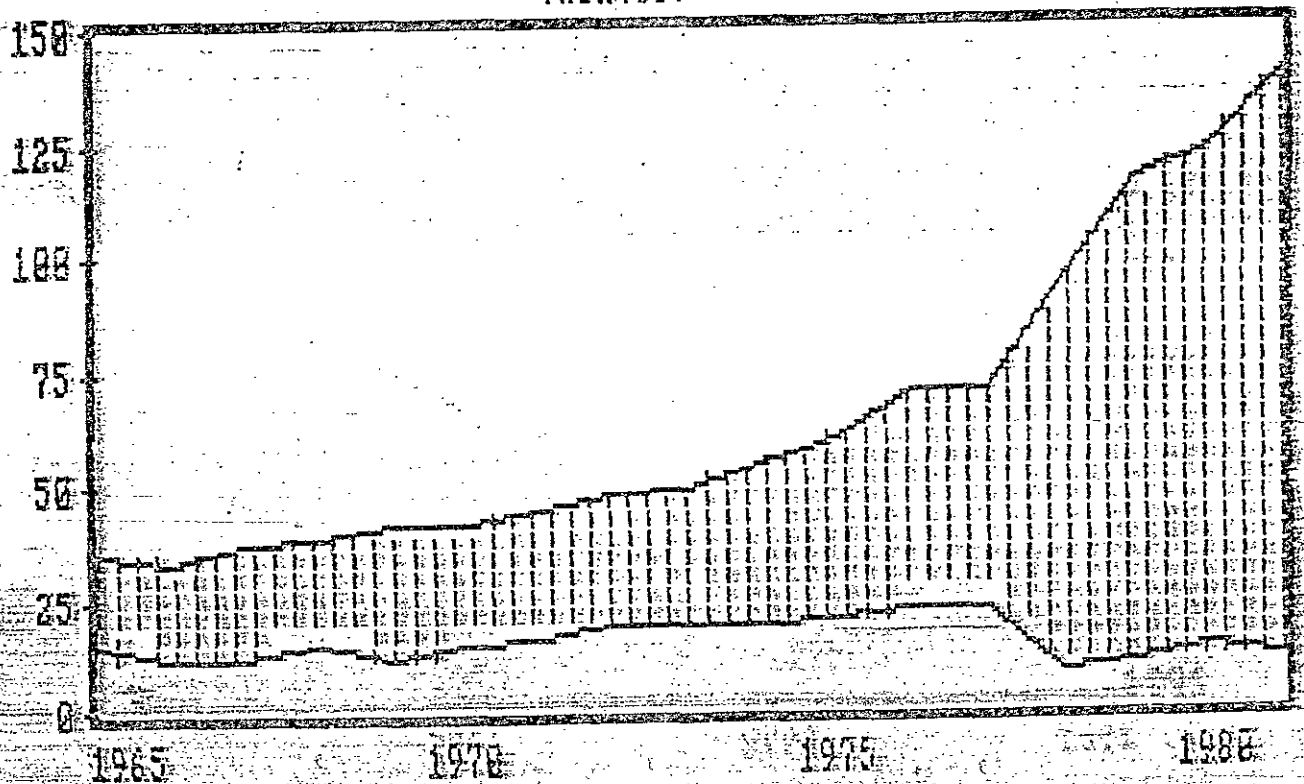
PER CAPITA GDP - U.K.
(1980 prices)



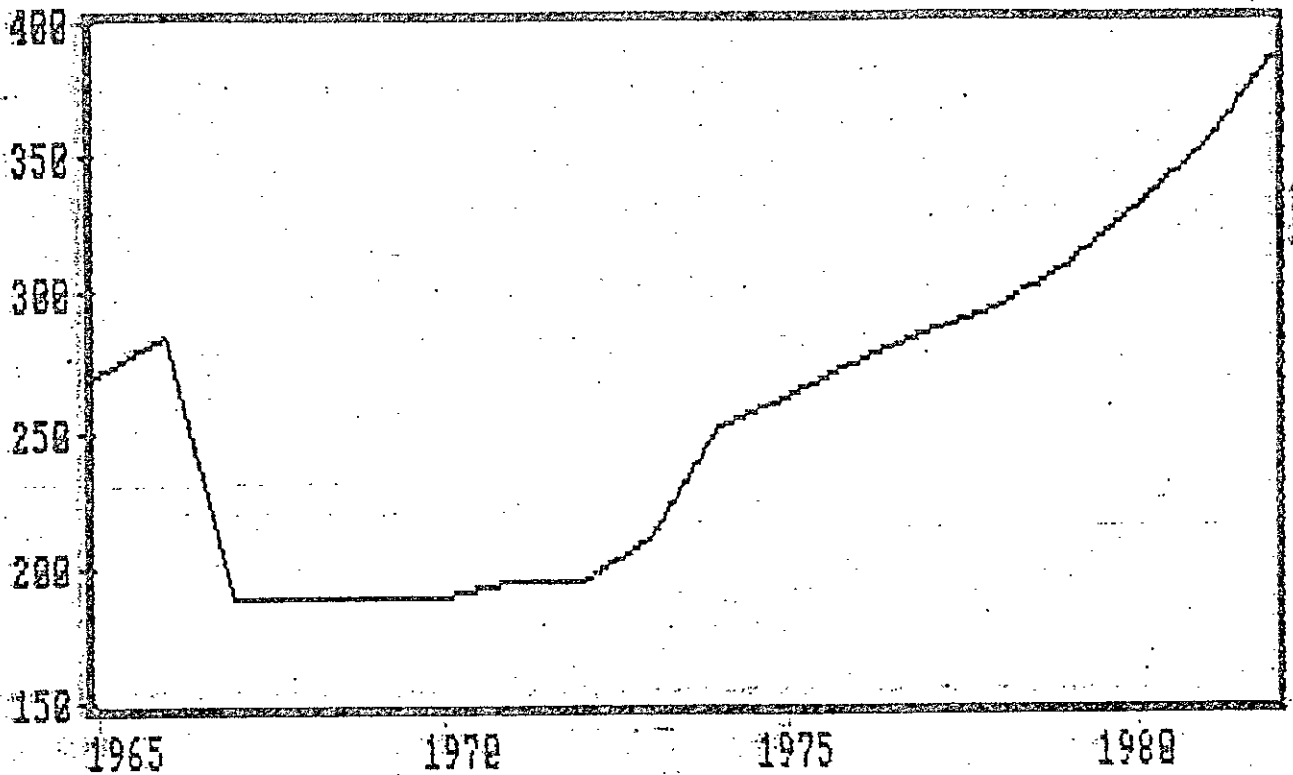
RANGE OF HOTEL RATES IN BARBADOS
(winter)



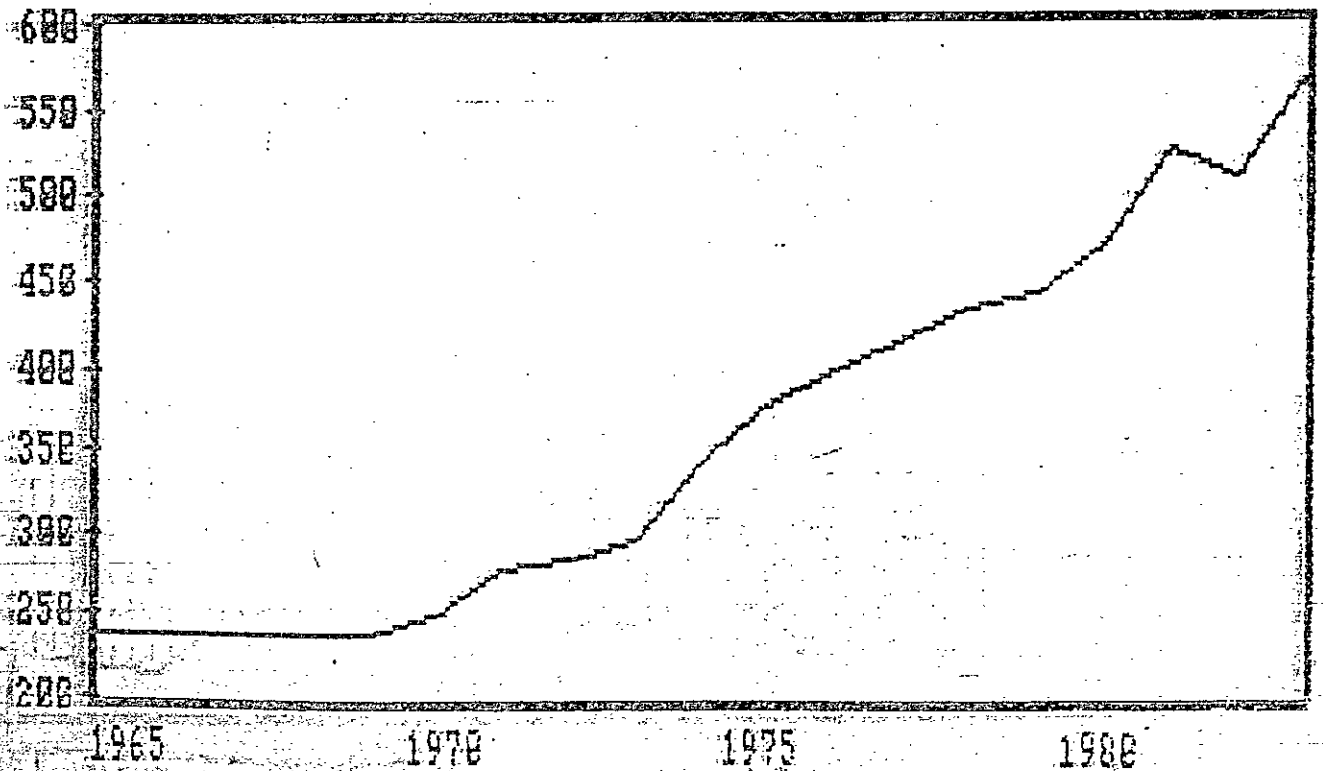
RANGE OF HOTEL RATES IN ANTIGUA
(winter)



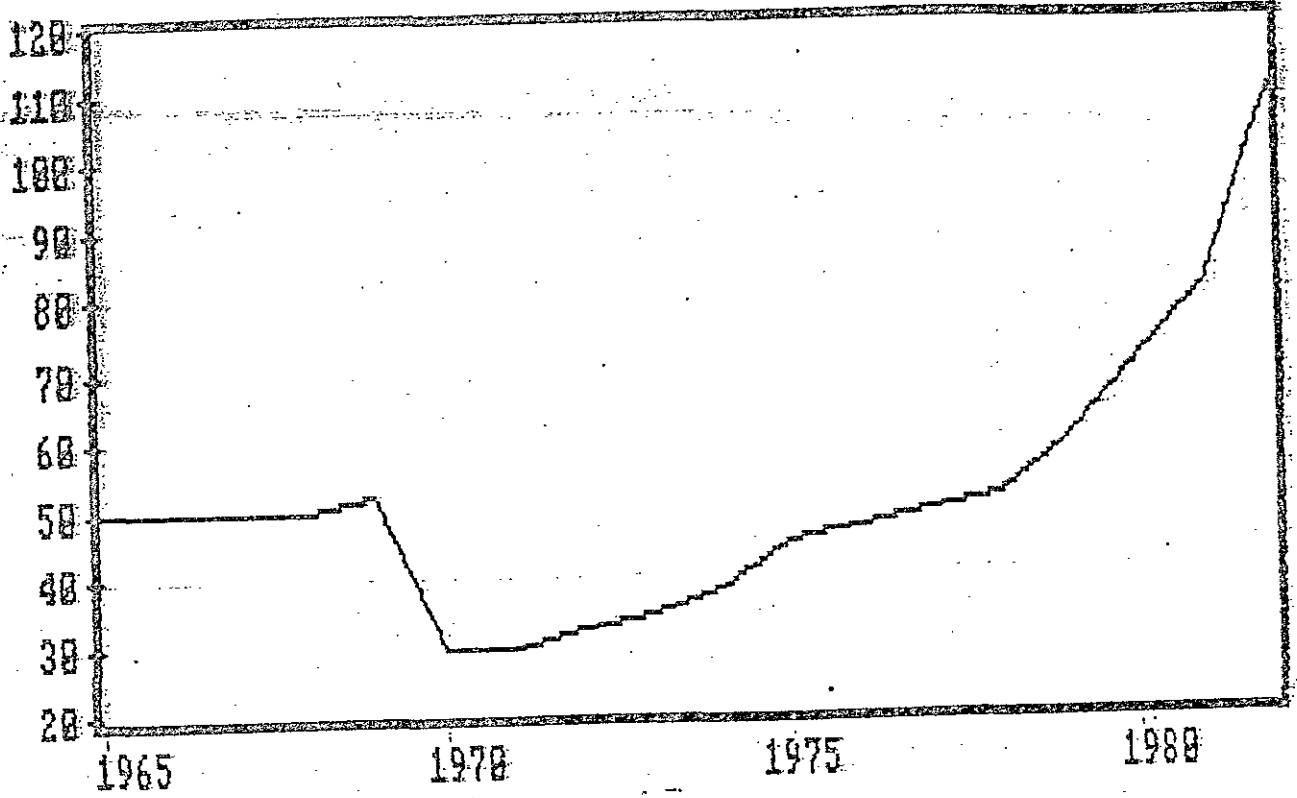
AIRFARES TO THE UNITED STATES (winter)



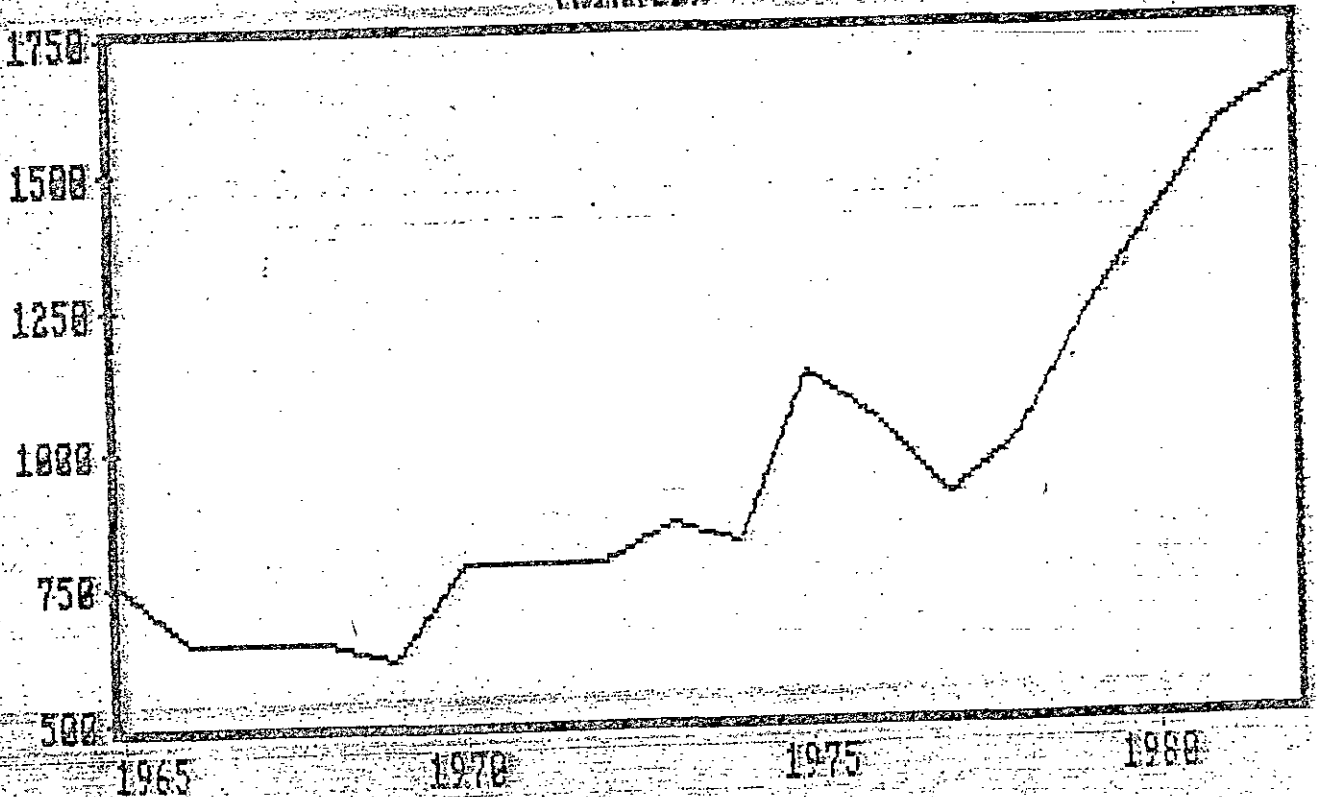
AIRFARES TO CANADA (winter)



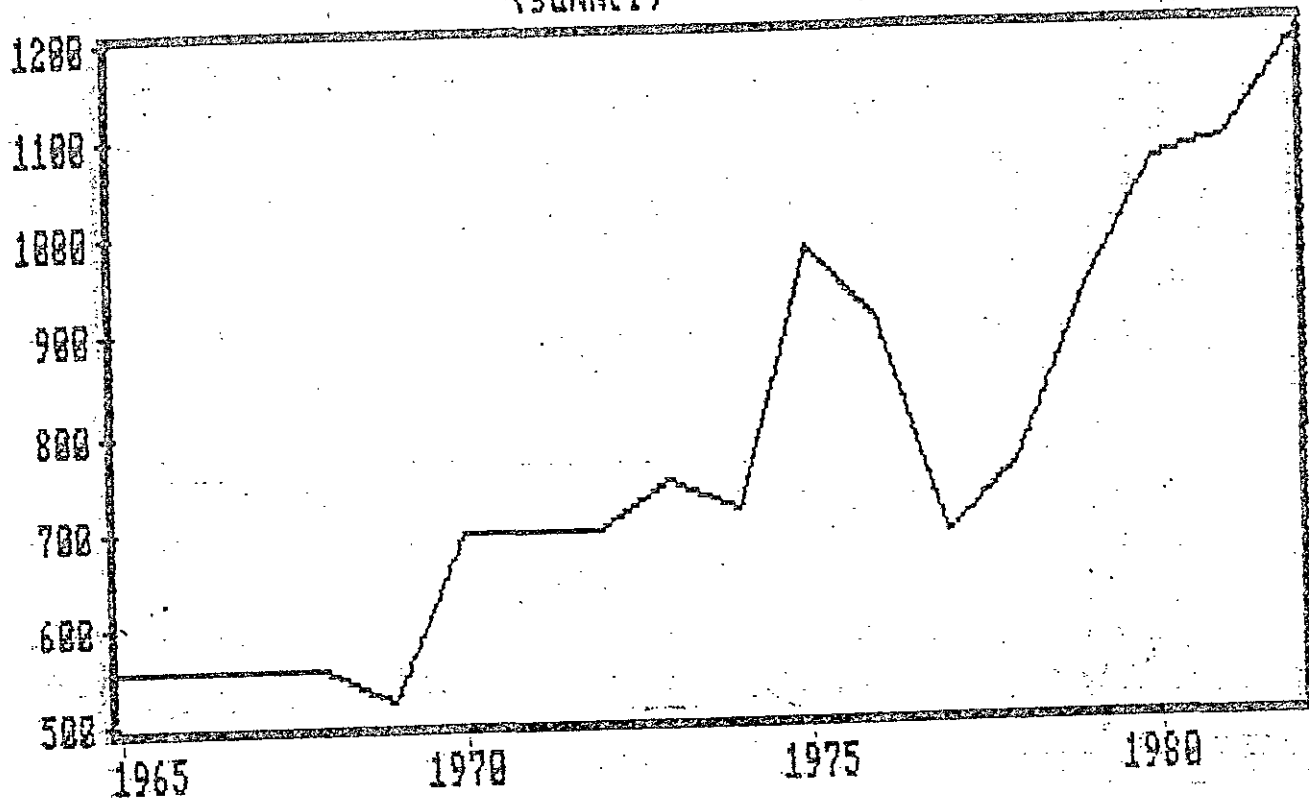
AIRCARES TO TRINIDAD (winter)



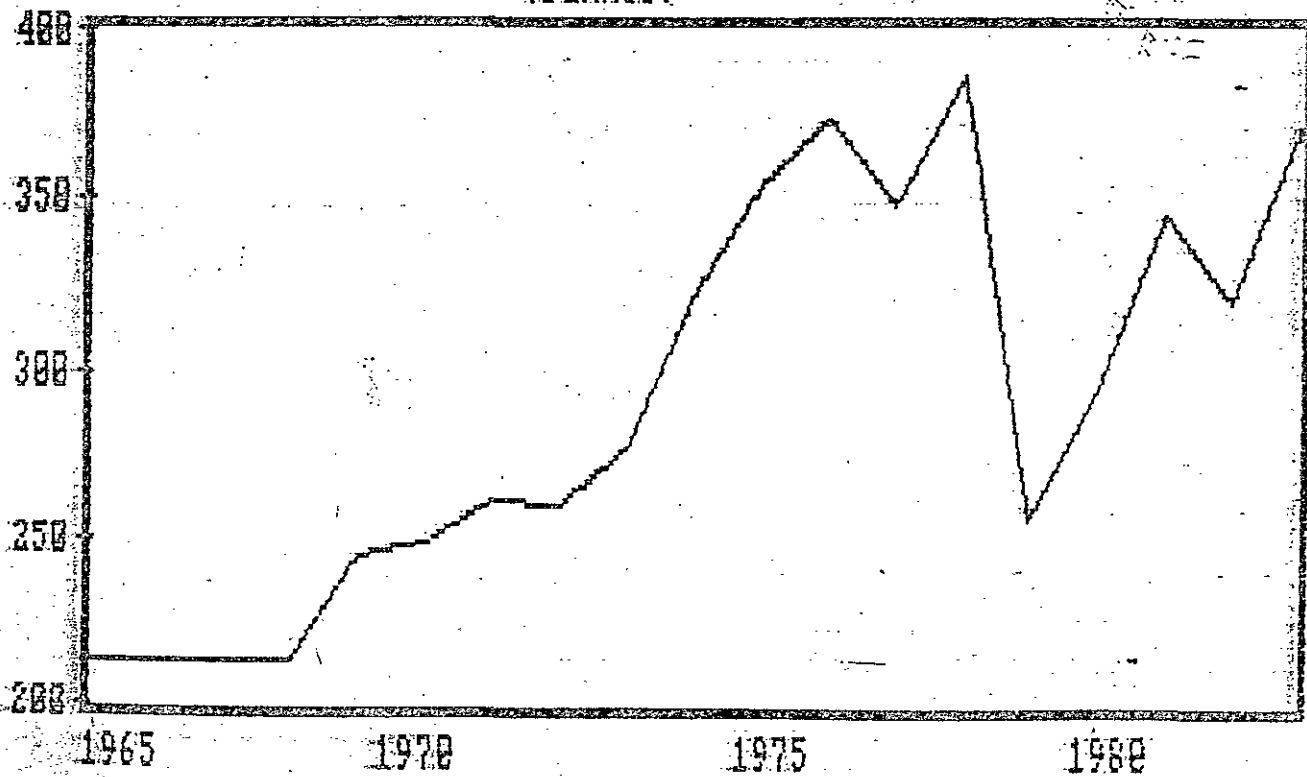
AIRCARES TO THE U.K. (winter)



AIRFARES TO U.K.
(SUMMER)



AIRFARES TO CANADA
(SUMMER)



Demand for Bednights - Winter

U.S.A. - (1956-1983)

Winter	C	Rates	Per Capita Income	Airfares	Govt. Grants	Antigua Rates	Ar(1)	R ²	S.E.	D.W.	F	
Luxury	(a)	-45.05	-0.07 (-0.12)	6.02 (3.06)	0.13 (0.23)	-0.15 (-0.42)		0.65	0.94	0.28	1.65	68.04
	(b)	-22.77	-0.25 (-0.37)	4.16 (2.43)	-1.30 (-2.99)	0.08 (0.42)	0.90 (1.23)	0.88	0.95	0.27	1.77	64.96
Class A	(a)	-8.09	0.02 (0.04)	2.83 (1.20)	-1.54 (-2.40)	-0.47 (-1.17)		0.56	0.81	0.36	1.71	17.34
	(b)	-11.68	0.19 (0.46)	3.42 (1.45)	-1.39 (-2.25)	-0.28 (-0.66)	-0.88 (-1.44)	0.54	0.82	0.35	1.77	15.65
Class B	(a)	24.12	-1.20 (-1.22)	-1.18 (-0.49)	-0.22 (-0.47)	1.06 (2.36)		0.31	0.76	0.38	1.73	13.43
	(b)	-11.65	-0.88 (-1.03)	3.16 (2.80)	-0.51 (-1.49)	0.84 (2.00)	-0.84 (-1.02)	0.43	0.91	0.38	1.68	31.98
Guest Houses	(a)	55.91	-1.59 (-2.54)	-2.64 (-1.01)	-3.65 (-5.33)	0.88 (2.13)			0.66	0.69	2.03	10.52
	(b)	0.58	-0.64 (-1.18)	2.01 (2.03)	-1.97 (-3.23)	0.38 (0.81)	0.68 (1.08)		0.81	0.56	2.32	18.52
Other	(a)	12.00	1.62 (2.10)	0.42 (0.16)	-2.25 (-3.45)	-0.001 (-0.004)		0.27	0.86	0.41	1.81	26.41
	(b)	15.65	1.88 (1.96)	0.11 (0.04)	-2.10 (-2.95)	0.22 (0.40)	-0.75 (-0.56)	0.31	0.86	0.41	1.80	21.34

Note: The numbers in parentheses represent the t-statistics of the coefficients.

Table 2-2

Demand for Bednights - Winter

Canada - (1956-1983)

Winter		C	Rates	Per Capita Income	Airfares	Govt. Grants	Antigua Rates	Ar(1)	R ²	S.E.	D.W.	F
Luxury	(a)	34.44	-0.94 (-1.98)	5.44 (9.34)	-0.27 (-1.11)	0.79 (4.60)			0.96	0.32	2.09	145.76
	(b)	-37.27	-1.34 (-1.82)	5.70 (8.22)	-0.33 (-1.25)	0.70 (3.35)	0.60 (0.72)		0.96	0.32	2.13	114.25
Class A	(a)	6.13	2.04 (3.44)	0.22 (0.09)	-0.93 (-1.82)	-0.75 (-1.82)		0.70	0.77	0.53	2.21	13.91
	(b)	4.98	2.45 (3.83)	1.17 (0.74)	-1.25 (-3.20)	-0.04 (-0.10)	-1.81 (-2.06)	0.43	0.81	0.50	1.82	13.81
Class B	(a)	-16.06	-0.70 (-0.86)	3.38 (3.24)	-0.63 (-2.15)	0.67 (1.94)		0.38	0.90	0.38	1.60	38.17
	(b)	-11.65	-0.88 (-1.03)	3.16 (2.80)	-0.51 (-1.49)	0.84 (2.00)	-0.84 (-1.02)	0.43	0.91	0.38	1.68	31.98
Guest Houses	(a)	7.24	-0.80 (-1.77)	1.94 (2.26)	-2.60 (-9.75)	0.80 (3.32)		-0.25	0.80	0.58	2.22	16.36
	(b)	1.99	-0.63 (-1.23)	2.02 (2.24)	-2.15 (-3.13)	0.47 (0.92)	0.51 (0.69)	-0.21	0.80	0.58	2.17	13.43
Other	(a)	-47.84	-0.80 (-1.14)	6.81 (7.53)	0.04 (0.15)	0.87 (3.11)			0.95	0.51	1.98	111.54
	(b)	-58.24	-1.54 (-1.68)	7.60 (6.90)	-0.11 (-0.34)	0.31 (0.59)	2.03 (1.23)		0.95	0.50	2.18	91.54

Note: The numbers in parentheses represent the t-statistics of the coefficients.

Demand for Bednights - Winter

Trinidad - (1958-1983)

Winter		C	Rates	Per Capita Income	Airfares	Govt. Grants	Antigua Rates	Ar(1)	R ²	S.E.	D.W.	F
Luxury	(a)	94.5	0.94 (0.41)	-10.3 (-1.75)	-1.04 (-1.03)	1.51 (1.07)		0.41	0.67	1.24	2.12	7.8
	(b)	87.26	-1.91 (-0.51)	-9.96 (-1.65)	-1.88 (-1.48)	0.93 (0.66)	4.86 (1.01)	0.34	0.69	1.24	2.20	6.7
Class A	(a)	10.48	-0.12 (-0.18)	-0.66 (-0.24)	0.65 (1.76)	-0.08 (-0.23)			0.18	0.58	1.86	1.1
	(b)	13.99	-0.03 (-0.04)	-0.98 (-0.33)	0.74 (1.61)	0.04 (0.08)	-0.38 (-0.33)		0.18	0.59	1.84	0.9
Class B	(a)	-17.87	-0.34 (-0.28)	2.99 (1.44)	-0.01 (-0.02)	0.52 (0.94)		0.60	0.77	0.46	2.02	12.6
	(b)	-17.93	-0.34 (-0.27)	2.99 (1.40)	-0.01 (-0.02)	0.52 (0.88)	0.01 (0.01)	0.60	0.77	0.48	2.02	10.0
Guest Houses	(a)	3.63	-1.65 (-2.90)	0.77 (0.22)	0.05 (0.12)	-0.06 (-0.21)			0.52	0.73	2.14	4.3
	(b)	-0.88	-1.83 (-3.11)	1.15 (0.31)	0.26 (0.54)	-0.19 (-0.62)	0.33 (0.68)	-0.11	0.55	0.76	2.04	3.6
Other	(a)	-12.05	0.46 (0.39)	2.26 (0.81)	0.03 (0.05)	-0.67 (-0.92)		0.67	0.56	0.62	1.88	4.7
	(b)	-12.4	0.22 (0.20)	2.10 (0.73)	-0.06 (-0.09)	-0.89 (-0.94)	0.77 (0.36)	0.66	0.56	0.63	1.96	3.8

Note: The numbers in parentheses represent the t-statistics of the coefficients.

Table 2-4

Demand for Bednights - Winter

U.K. - (1956-1983)

Winter		C	Rates	Per Capita Income	Airfares	Govt. Grants	Antigua Rates	Ar(1)	R ²	S.E.	D.W.	F
Luxury	(a)	6.99	-1.44 (-1.45)	1.07 (1.19)	0.88 (1.25)	-0.40 (-1.00)		0.94	0.96	0.37	2.54	90.91
	(b)	9.36	-1.12 (-0.98)	1.10 (1.13)	0.85 (1.18)	0.08 (0.23)	-1.02 (-0.82)	0.94	0.96	0.38	2.53	74.07
Class A	(a)	9.06	2.04 (4.28)	0.72 (0.62)	-1.87 (-2.25)	-0.52 (-1.50)		0.73	0.69	0.45	1.61	9.21
	(b)	7.16	2.00 (4.12)	0.83 (0.68)	-1.89 (-2.22)	-0.66 (-1.53)	0.40 (0.56)	0.72	0.69	0.46	1.61	7.48
Class B	(a)	-4.70	-1.67 (-2.60)	1.42 (1.66)	-1.15 (-2.58)	1.01 (4.20)			0.85	0.40	2.17	33.79
	(b)	-8.39	-1.46 (-2.00)	1.58 (1.74)	1.21 (2.62)	0.84 (2.25)	0.50 (0.62)		0.86	0.41	2.21	26.39
Guest Houses	(a)	-3.97	-1.01 (-2.00)	3.31 (2.57)	-1.37 (-1.85)	0.52 (2.12)		0.17	0.52	0.55	1.89	4.48
	(b)	-21.75	-1.05 (-2.30)	3.91 (3.32)	0.28 (0.27)	-0.06 (-0.15)	0.97 (2.14)	0.09	0.61	0.51	1.95	5.16
Other	(a)	4.69	2.37 (2.63)	1.01 (0.73)	-1.80 (-1.98)	-0.08 (-0.22)			0.82	0.65	1.83	25.92
	(b)	1.42	1.94 (1.90)	1.27 (0.90)	-2.25 (-2.17)	-0.40 (-0.64)	1.79 (0.91)		0.82	0.65	1.90	20.76

Note: The numbers in parentheses represent the t-statistics of the coefficients.

Table 2-5

DEMAND FOR BEDNIGHTS - SUMMER

U.S.A. (1956-1983)

Summer	C	Rates	Per Capita Income	Airfares	Govt. Grants	AR(1)	R ²	S.E.	D.W.	F.
Luxury	-45.47	-0.24 (-0.49)	6.58 (3.01)	-0.58 (-0.98)	0.04 (0.15)	0.46	0.95	0.30	1.75	75.71
Class A	-1.18	0.15 (0.27)	2.30 (0.71)	-2.00 (-2.13)	-0.52 (-0.99)	0.53	0.76	0.47	2.02	13.13
Class B	40.30	-0.93 (-1.22)	-2.85 (-0.94)	-0.58 (-0.76)	1.08 (1.91)	0.40	0.67	0.45	1.70	8.46
Guest House	-56.46	-0.71 (-1.18)	5.98 (1.32)	1.75 (1.31)	-1.65 (-2.46)	0.76	0.76	0.62	1.59	13.04
Other	-28.54	0.20 (0.44)	3.61 (1.57)	0.86 (1.47)	-0.15 (-0.46)	0.58	0.88	0.30	1.49	29.47

Note: Numbers in parentheses represent the t-statistics of the coefficients.

Table 2-6

DEMAND FOR BEDNIGHTS - SUMMER

CANADA - (1956-1983)

Summer	C	Rates	Per Capita Income	Airfares	Govt. Grants	AR(1)	R ²	S.E.	D.W.	F.
Luxury	-37.94	0.46 (0.03)	5.54 (3.01)	-0.24 (-0.64)	0.15 (0.57)	0.72	0.96	0.33	2.27	103.14
Class A	-8.62	-0.45 (-0.93)	2.41 (0.98)	-0.42 (-0.84)	-0.64 (-1.68)	0.81	0.86	0.46	2.18	26.32
Class B	2.38	-1.65 (-1.98)	2.30 (1.60)	-0.98 (-2.02)	0.93 (2.10)	0.40	0.77	0.52	1.85	14.39
Guest House	26.80	1.32 (1.37)	3.74 (1.21)	-0.75 (-0.65)	-1.24 (-2.00)	0.54	0.63	0.99	1.88	7.06
Other	-38.75	0.11 (0.19)	5.68 (5.54)	-0.43 (-1.16)	0.28 (1.15)	0.40	0.95	0.38	1.87	77.44

Note: Numbers in parentheses represent the t-statistics of the coefficients.

Table 2-7

DEMAND FOR BEDNIGHTS - SUMMER

TRINIDAD - (1958-1983)

Summer	C	Rates	Per Capita Income	Airfares	Govt. Grants	AR(1)	R ²	S.E.	D.W.	F:
Luxury	56.99	2.51 (2.36)	-6.36 (-1.91)	-1.16 (-2.44)	0.50 (1.21)		0.78	0.70	2.09	18.87
Class A	14.49	-0.49 (-1.20)	-0.20 (-0.13)	-0.84 (-3.76)	-0.12 (-0.69)	0.30	0.83	0.31	2.05	18.62
Class B	8.80	0.76 (0.80)	-0.38 (-0.13)	-0.03 (-0.05)	0.16 (0.28)	0.69	0.68	0.64	2.05	8.07
Guest House	24.52	-0.44 (-0.71)	-1.98 (-0.64)	0.11 (0.23)	-0.30 (-0.91)	0.39	0.54	0.65	1.79	4.37
Other	13.11	0.56 (0.72)	-0.70 (-0.29)	0.30 (0.66)	-0.33 (-0.88)	0.52	0.39	0.51	2.09	2.416

Note: Numbers in parentheses represent the t-statistics of the coefficients.

Table 2-8

DEMAND FOR BEDNIGHTS - SUMMER

U.K. - (1956-1983)

Summer	C	Rates	Per Capita Income	Airfares	Govt. Grants	AR(1)	R ²	S.E.	D.W.	F.
Luxury	0.19	-0.15 (-0.33)	1.55 (2.20)	0.34 (0.77)	-0.13 (-0.42)	0.94	0.98	0.29	1.88	185.72
Class A	3.66	1.21 (1.47)	2.73 (1.79)	-2.57 (-2.98)	-0.19 (-0.64)	0.24	0.62	0.61	1.84	6.87
Class B	4.60	-1.34 (-1.41)	0.58 (0.39)	0.46 (0.60)	1.09 (3.16)		0.72	0.67	2.05	14.65
Guest House	0.16	0.54 (0.84)	1.62 (0.93)	-0.95 (-0.92)	-0.09 (-0.27)	0.54	0.49	0.64	1.87	4.06
Other	0.97	-0.244 (-0.58)	1.47 (2.05)	0.34 (0.78)	-0.13 (-0.43)	0.93	0.99	0.29	1.80	187.20

Note: The numbers in parentheses represent the t-statistics of the coefficients.

Tourist Arrivals and Government Grants to Board of Tourism

(1956 - 1983)

YEAR	TOTAL	U.S.A	CANADA	TRINIDAD	U.K	GRANTS US\$m
1956	17829	4133	1859	3511	1170	0.029
1957	23776	6721	2142	3756	1398	0.05
1958	24945	7072	2499	3891	1523	0.05
1959	30249	8554	3359	4729	1735	0.092
1960	35535	9716	3755	6359	2102	0.117
1961	37060	10332	5429	6056	2901	0.205
1962	44258	11688	7944	7288	3363	0.292
1963	50627	13154	9992	7698	4765	0.292
1964	57625	15138	10923	8753	6174	0.292
1965	68418	19811	14212	9265	6673	0.4
1966	79104	23827	14372	10126	8304	0.4
1967	91565	29813	18293	9842	9622	0.375
1968	115697	41287	27879	9853	11493	0.439
1969	134303	52689	31817	10610	10168	0.402
1970	156417	57111	39609	13607	12083	0.483
1971	189075	68487	53690	13525	13621	0.761
1972	210349	75525	61918	15544	14851	0.75
1973	222080	73280	68712	16355	17680	1.2
1974	230718	66237	77246	16408	23782	1.4
1975	221576	54894	75517	17386	24802	1.55
1976	224314	56041	73005	18422	25843	1.75
1977	269314	70389	83749	22902	25481	1.95
1978	316883	85473	91192	25188	35718	2
1979	370916	91354	92745	39278	49430	2.6
1980	369915	85971	84934	45114	56226	3
1981	352555	74472	69897	43838	72090	3.6
1982	303795	75511	59619	45046	51145	4.9
1983	328338	113989	53198	47682	47662	5.673

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados Annual Statistical Digest (1984)

REAL PER CAPITA INCOME FOR MAJOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES

(\$ U.S)

YEARS	U.S	CANADA	TRINIDAD	U.K
1956	7094.73	6882.84	NA	7017.16
1957	7134.50	6635.70	NA	7364.56
1958	6947.05	6755.97	4162.85	7203.96
1959	7241.19	6933.42	4559.35	7398.96
1960	7279.72	6675.50	4535.48	7718.41
1961	7376.50	6423.99	4704.79	7918.87
1962	7654.66	6525.27	4663.46	7924.11
1963	7848.76	6713.63	4766.05	8211.59
1964	8148.94	7071.50	4878.55	8566.83
1965	8533.71	7400.26	4886.34	8765.31
1966	8939.26	7704.95	4934.88	8813.08
1967	9081.07	7840.38	5143.48	7749.93
1968	9406.11	8223.34	5254.60	8118.94
1969	9574.21	8945.38	4519.62	8125.77
1970	9444.53	9176.77	4585.83	8275.01
1971	9643.65	9765.45	4678.38	8985.28
1972	10080.51	10318.88	4859.62	8407.38
1973	10560.62	10974.50	5246.07	9003.04
1974	10398.41	11236.38	4812.28	9014.62
1975	10174.56	10942.41	5026.67	7642.72
1976	10623.28	11477.99	5471.42	6703.27
1977	11096.08	10691.34	5037.20	7527.19
1978	11531.52	10241.52	5583.73	8354.44
1979	11731.56	10633.95	5627.70	9276.76
1980	11557.75	10395.10	5842.51	9694.74
1981	11738.53	10648.26	5757.13	7724.69
1982	11378.95	9700.09	5679.57	6667.95
1983	11676.76	9822.46	5696.74	6203.24

SOURCE: IMF-International Financial Statistics
(yearbooks and recent monthly editions)

WINTER DEMAND FOR BEDNIGHTS BY TYPE OF ACCOMODATION

U.S.A - (1956 - 1983)

YEARS	LUXURY	CLASS A	CLASS B	GUEST H	OTHER
1956	3509	5220	474	494	2230
1957	5898	7549	798	643	4596
1958	6667	9049	906	980	4100
1959	7992	9933	1464	1098	5098
1960	8851	8357	1980	1105	6578
1961	8736	9042	4812	972	6266
1962	7853	12035	4470	1160	6870
1963	8221	16358	1896	1984	7438
1964	15861	11857	1770	1325	8412
1965	14867	11102	3891	537	30891
1966	23006	18207	1555	1535	31486
1967	16698	17958	850	720	57349
1968	29800	14708	2151	1107	83712
1969	64313	23330	2700	1389	59357
1970	70658	22867	2396	732	76988
1971	78813	24146	2652	884	88974
1972	79981	34600	6053	4435	27517
1973	83065	32204	5884	2817	22939
1974	85535	29798	5772	4254	41607
1975	67052	8376	6427	489	32539
1976	73627	8334	6077	291	27697
1977	53160	4584	4484	854	30413
1978	87694	5274	4985	318	38041
1979	90404	7076	5519	349	39882
1980	87629	8897	7831	114	55464
1981	78703	4811	7761	60	31734
1982	84270	2755	7170	290	39733
1983	129153	1673	5089	53	67613

SUMMER DEMAND FOR BEDNIGHTS BY TYPE OF ACCOMODATION

U.S.A. - (1956 - 1983)

YEARS	LUXURY	CLASS A	CLASS B	GUEST H	OTHER
1956	3680	6616	549	501	4460
1957	6518	8538	977	697	9192
1958	5989	8311	910	862	8200
1959	7537	9591	1537	1008	10196
1960	9683	9359	2414	1173	13156
1961	8481	8980	5211	913	12532
1962	8386	13142	5322	1211	13740
1963	9431	19194	2420	2219	14876
1964	21647	16570	2697	1756	16824
1965	17184	14329	2631	741	6071
1966	18999	18932	802	1222	8096
1967	24254	17168	659	494	8226
1968	53228	18204	2492	722	11543
1969	90683	28035	3548	1523	15201
1970	68501	26745	2515	1361	13648
1971	101695	40706	2944	1884	17622
1972	119091	42300	6057	2568	27097
1973	120455	38120	6338	3030	36722
1974	115756	46191	4790	3106	29939
1975	93100	7576	6858	260	29806
1976	89584	8049	7217	251	38347
1977	153699	5508	6534	284	45447
1978	99829	6434	5266	229	51223
1979	112035	4228	5790	175	74284
1980	89316	6046	5903	171	55297
1981	97050	7050	6406	77	61404
1982	121373	2690	3599	57	45524
1983	149547	1295	3889	155	73746

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service-bednight surveys

WINTER DEMAND FOR BEDNIGHTS BY TYPE OF ACCOMODATION

TRINIDAD - (1956 - 1983)

YEARS	LUXURY	CLASS A	CLASS B	GUEST H	OTHER
1956	16	1596	180	674	7914
1957	65	1760	234	988	8805
1958	65	1589	234	949	8352
1959	82	1781	264	1341	9802
1960	139	1630	468	1396	11664
1961	74	2041	846	1215	15109
1962	155	2261	576	1474	15601
1963	98	2788	426	1811	16027
1964	172	2411	426	1780	19944
1965	19	312	129	143	28116
1966	24	1151	207	584	30883
1967	5	940	222	277	29872
1968	18	1173	297	172	30244
1969	236	962	223	334	30920
1970	505	1095	254	121	41815
1971	890	699	301	447	40884
1972	528	1073	946	367	44755
1973	956	866	1228	439	34075
1974	1324	1713	773	514	1495
1975	1266	773	834	212	2012
1976	860	1059	1083	233	2141
1977	1880	701	1324	313	3852
1978	1130	846	1238	117	3053
1979	333	417	1389	152	3489
1980	833	1018	3236	166	5734
1981	1356	4736	1959	169	7776
1982	901	1898	1660	149	10124
1983	1179	366	1747	107	111775

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service-bednight surveys

SUMMER DEMAND FOR BEDNIGHTS BY TYPE OF ACCOMODATION

TRINIDAD (1956 - 1983)

YEARS	LUXURY	CLASS A	CLASS B	GUEST H	OTHER
1956	34	3678	444	1484	19739
1957	122	3655	522	1953	19764
1958	149	3766	594	2137	21403
1959	197	4336	710	3107	25866
1960	418	4959	1543	4051	38427
1961	149	4313	1943	2447	34464
1962	380	5826	1621	3626	43551
1963	231	7100	1188	4394	44163
1964	489	7164	1382	5047	54546
1965	93	4305	771	977	74933
1966	138	3755	405	875	82345
1967	44	4027	690	420	79617
1968	871	3488	500	568	80620
1969	1050	3902	539	1022	85060
1970	851	4136	454	669	111464
1971	2128	4454	374	688	108994
1972	1950	4232	3497	2311	119291
1973	2525	4177	2302	2069	126250
1974	2522	4444	2583	1944	14952
1975	2329	3197	3764	254	13851
1976	3015	4316	2758	524	11950
1977	4066	2587	7553	1005	27677
1978	2784	1842	4765	829	9595
1979	2385	2724	6869	776	28171
1980	3067	1018	7521	589	28592
1981	3703	999	7693	901	32416
1982	2662	1571	5046	506	35372
1983	2708	411	3132	429	51391

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service-bednight surveys

WINTER DEMAND FOR BEDNIGHTS BY TYPE OF ACCOMODATION

CANADA: - (1956 - 1983)

YEARS	LUXURY	CLASS A	CLASS B	GUEST H	OTHER
1956	524	4370	390	227	987
1957	671	4425	444	251	1618
1958	883	5521	468	306	1224
1959	1096	7254	834	368	1498
1960	1284	6295	1254	737	2108
1961	1350	6720	3240	666	2998
1962	2143	13392	3318	1552	3384
1963	3117	18694	1602	2971	5685
1964	5080	18981	1422	2477	5968
1965	4820	26187	3055	2683	12087
1966	7177	26130	4378	4142	4796
1967	2730	27034	3796	446	3854
1968	5803	32798	5618	2581	59190
1969	17589	38180	6312	3977	28275
1970	16340	35448	6711	3884	72624
1971	28231	23462	5631	4386	123585
1972	43712	56694	16693	4593	143577
1973	39718	50380	14967	5295	150213
1974	44362	52942	17872	7601	237815
1975	46044	32873	15583	1387	236735
1976	44734	33609	18836	1127	214813
1977	29451	39617	16234	1196	309782
1978	49068	23988	10715	511	325267
1979	23090	15596	8586	245	303040
1980	29890	7297	10342	293	296638
1981	32151	3240	10258	248	213861
1982	19779	11032	8060	403	204368
1983	15132	957	3985	318	111775

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service-bednight surveys

SUMMER DEMAND FOR BEDNIGHTS BY TYPE OF ACCOMODATION

CANADA (1956 - 1983)

YEARS	LUXURY	CLASS A	CLASS B	GUEST H	OTHER
1956	346	2986	289	152	1974
1957	469	3160	344	171	3236
1958	611	3894	361	203	2448
1959	808	5500	694	266	2996
1960	1025	5127	1110	571	4216
1961	1507	7647	4018	716	5996
1962	1969	12589	3397	1388	6768
1963	2831	17349	1621	2618	11370
1964	5059	19381	1582	2409	11936
1965	5597	30135	1402	1127	12384
1966	3902	23430	2853	1128	25315
1967	5451	25365	3795	407	22238
1968	16297	32296	8116	1015	46463
1969	19251	41913	9220	3550	45943
1970	22879	34666	5734	4277	63614
1971	52088	37381	5472	2037	98572
1972	35450	44429	10496	3744	108312
1973	59358	37937	10525	2283	117709
1974	46371	49272	5561	2273	210069
1975	42151	18399	5727	68	91971
1976	39641	28428	11325	112	187289
1977	30572	19848	7406	296	249170
1978	21444	9681	5433	151	132127
1979	21827	2789	2674	153	279788
1980	17642	3065	2729	128	162761
1981	22845	2590	4606	392	188655
1982	11658	2590	1251	21	77461
1983	10428	1195	5327	69	51391

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service-bednight surveys

WINTER DEMAND FOR BEDNIGHTS BY TYPE OF ACCOMODATION

U.K - (1956 - 1983)

YEARS	LUXURY	CLASS A	CLASS B	GUEST H	OTHER
1956	278	1774	210	282	666
1957	393	2199	300	180	968
1958	474	1911	300	149	1228
1959	483	2452	354	282	1068
1960	597	2322	594	478	1656
1961	1047	2425	1296	478	2308
1962	1211	2802	1392	721	3224
1963	2380	4864	780	1701	3640
1964	5358	5405	918	941	6042
1965	8120	4886	2069	1014	15570
1966	10736	7056	549	563	6608
1967	8586	9217	305	107	9494
1968	12827	7749	745	521	22822
1969	15558	9139	687	498	13559
1970	15212	5852	983	283	125554
1971	13383	4488	621	192	21488
1972	15198	5860	2049	566	15783
1973	17745	7621	2808	585	13413
1974	27928	7790	2089	1414	9127
1975	25806	1755	1825	309	15251
1976	26661	1540	2557	219	17001
1977	13268	1228	2115	295	15746
1978	55978	2048	1938	631	25201
1979	37904	1735	3369	352	31715
1980	44349	1558	4394	357	52853
1981	47888	2506	9959	487	45814
1982	38306	8098	3798	156	84178
1983	38816	661	3772	132	40776

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service-bednight surveys

SUMMER DEMAND FOR BEDNIGHTS BY TYPE OF ACCOMODATION

U.K. (1956 - 1983)

YEARS	LUXURY	CLASS A	CLASS B	GUEST H	OTHER
1956	292	1886	244	285	1333
1957	363	2020	300	152	1936
1958	489	2008	344	152	2456
1959	455	2375	372	254	2137
1960	611	2427	672	469	3312
1961	1141	2695	1565	507	4616
1962	1460	3440	1859	837	6448
1963	3008	6291	1093	2099	7280
1964	6654	6862	1265	1135	10085
1965	8409	6585	2275	2138	22292
1966	7865	12299	679	565	13657
1967	9039	9708	393	555	34502
1968	12721	7743	885	273	20402
1969	10508	8051	1357	187	26639
1970	14251	10607	931	233	17202
1971	15168	13554	852	253	25342
1972	17111	10147	10427	1299	25631
1973	29579	16440	6775	661	24245
1974	62510	18729	1324	1094	25969
1975	46648	2634	3076	284	45101
1976	42642	2139	4965	207	56543
1977	37070	3916	6531	295	56164
1978	61058	2483	6261	313	90359
1979	74880	1257	4870	551	129984
1980	88807	2670	6102	238	125259
1981	63692	12646	18540	153	220792
1982	71058	1092	2931	135	117406
1983	51897	747	3835	274	98838

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service-bednight surveys

BARBADOS WINTER HOTEL RATES BY TYPE OF ACCOMODATION

(\$ U.S.)

YEARS	LUXURY	CLASS A	CLASS B	GUEST H	OTHER
1956	21	12	7	4	25
1957	22	12	8	5	27
1958	23	13	8	6	29
1959	24	13	9	6	30
1960	25	14	9	7	32
1961	27	14	12	8	35
1962	27	15	12	9	36
1963	28	15	11	10	38
1964	30	18	13	12	42
1965	34	18	14	16	50
1966	41	21	14	17	58
1967	44	23	18	21	65
1968	42	21	20	18	60
1969	44	27	19	19	63
1970	48	26	20	20	68
1971	52	33	23	16	68
1972	54	31	20	13	67
1973	60	35	23	16	76
1974	66	38	23	16	82
1975	76	44	23	19	95
1976	83	51	23	19	102
1977	99	47	28	14	113
1978	94	54	30	15	109
1979	130	54	36	23	153
1980	166	52	35	27	193
1981	192	60	36	19	211
1982	200	87	41	17	217
1983	200	40	47	29	229

SOURCE: Board of Tourism hotel rate sheets

BARBADOS SUMMER HOTEL RATES BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION

(U.S.)

YEARS	LUXURY	CLASS A	CLASS B	GUEST H.	OTHER
1956	13	7	5	3	8
1957	15	7	6	3	9
1958	17	8	6	4	10.5
1959	17	9	7	4	10.5
1960	18	9	8	5	11.5
1961	19	10	9	6	12.5
1962	18	11	9	8	13
1963	21	11	10	8	14.5
1964	22	14	12	10	16
1965	21	14	14	12	16.5
1966	23	14	12	14	18.5
1967	23	15	13	18	20.5
1968	23	15	13	11	17
1969	24	14	12	12	18
1970	26	16	13	10	18
1971	26	18	14	10	18
1972	28	18	14	13	20.5
1973	30	21	11	12	21
1974	35	25	15	13	24
1975	42	28	18	14	28
1976	47	31	19	14	30.5
1977	46	17	18	16	31
1978	48	24	17	11	29.5
1979	59	21	23	13	36
1980	62	31	23	14	38
1981	75.5	29	31	23	61.5
1982	68	26	41	14	41
1983	79	45	33	18	48.5

SOURCE: Board of Tourism hotel rate sheets