

## **COVID-19: How long will the impact last? The experience of 9/11.**

### **Summary**

Many airline CEOs have said the current situation is “worse than 9/11”

So, how long did it take the Caribbean to recover from 9/11 and can we learn from that experience.

Using a 12-month rolling average to track monthly stopover arrivals the data show: -

- It took Aruba about three years to reach the previous peak average monthly arrival total achieved in 2000 with tourist expenditures showing a similar pattern.
- The Bahamas also took three years for arrival volume to recover but took a further hit in September 2004 from Hurricane Frances.
- Barbados took three years.
- Cancun’s foreign hotel registrations took just under three years but took a further major hit from Hurricane Wilma in 2005.
- The Cayman Islands never did recover from 9/11 and took a further major hit in September 2004 from Hurricane Ivan.
- Jamaica took just over two years to recover.
- The United States Virgin Islands took almost three years to recover.
- According to STR data the Caribbean hotel sector saw average room occupancy fall from 66% in 2000 to 61% in 2001 and not exceed the 2000 number until 2004. ADR showed little change between 2000 and 2003 as did RevPar and both only began to show signs of growth in 2004.
- The repercussions of COVID19 could well trigger a recession.

If the same pattern applies as a result of the impact caused by COVID19 it could take the region between two/three years before it reaches visitor arrivals and hotel performance numbers achieved in 2019, probably closer to three years.

## **Many airline CEOs have said the impact of COVID 19 “is worse than 9/11”**

**British Airways** has warned staff it is in a fight for survival and expects to make job cuts and ground an unprecedented number of planes, as it said the coronavirus pandemic has caused a crisis “worse than 9/11” for the airline industry.

**JetBlue** CEO Robin Hayes compared the drop in business to the 30% dip airlines experienced after the 9/11 attacks, and said it was “probably worse than that” in terms of demand for the industry. “This is the sort of event in the airline industry we only tend to see about once every ten years,” Hayes said on “CBS This Morning” Wednesday.

**Delta Air Lines** is reducing its flight capacity by 40 percent due to a coronavirus-related drop-off in demand, marking the biggest reduction in operations in the airline’s history. That includes the months after the September 11th terrorist attacks in 2001,

The 2001 / 2002 period, when the events of 9/11 caused a severe drop-off in air travel demand, shows a similar trend to that of the initial downward spike the industry is experiencing now, with travel restrictions and fear pressuring demand / bookings.

In 2001/2002 U.S. carriers saw 12 straight months of year-over-year enplanement declines. It took 22 straight months of year-over-year growth to reach pre-9/11 levels.

By comparison, the financial crisis and recession led to year-over-year traffic declines for 18 months, which took two years to recover from.

### **Post 9/11: The Caribbean Experience.**

The following sections look at the monthly tourist stopover arrival figures for a number of destinations in the Caribbean for the period January 2000 through December 2006. The numbers do not include cruise visitors.

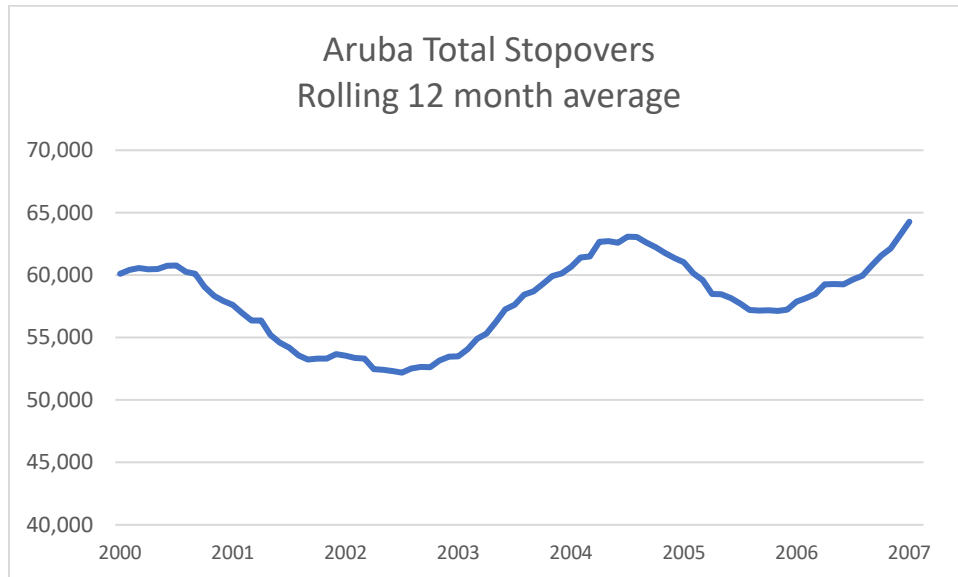
The numbers have then been analyzed using a rolling 12-month average to determine how long it took for visitor arrivals to reach the levels achieved prior to September 2001.

The destinations are:

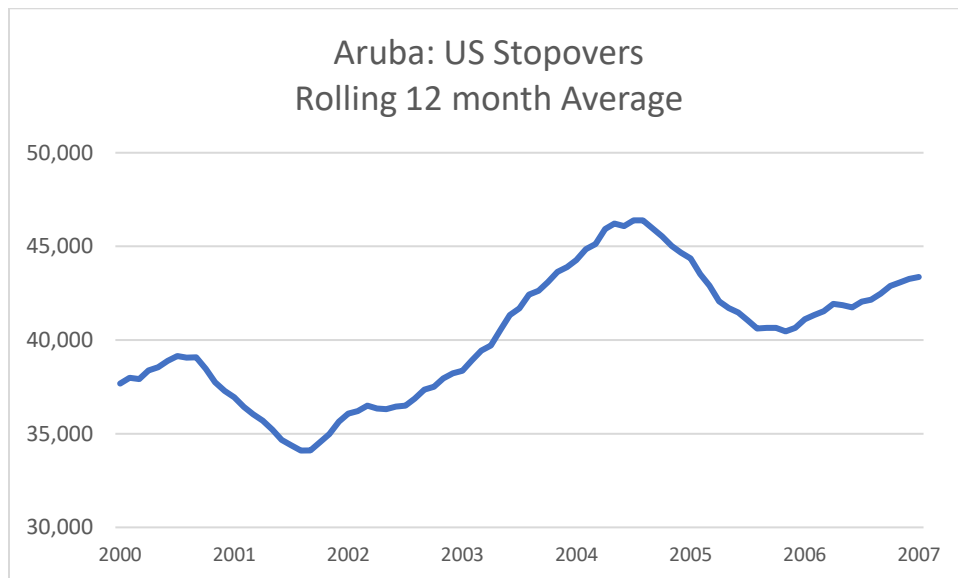
- Aruba
- The Islands of the Bahamas
- Barbados
- Cancun
- The Cayman Islands
- Jamaica
- The United States Virgin Islands

## Aruba

Aruba is located in the southern Caribbean about 17 miles off the coast of Venezuela. In 2000 about 63% of its visitors came from the USA, with Venezuela generating 15% of all stopovers.

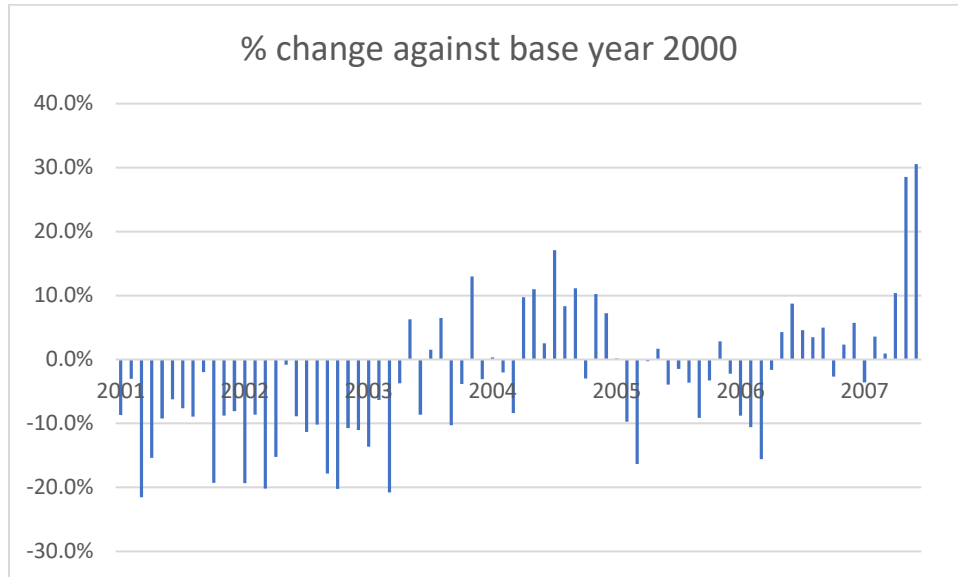


During the year 2000 Aruba averaged 60,100 visitors per month. It took until the middle of 2004, that is three years later, before it reached that annual average monthly total again. A lot of this had to do with the sharp decline in visitors from Venezuela between 2001 and 2004 but traffic from the USA also fell during this period.

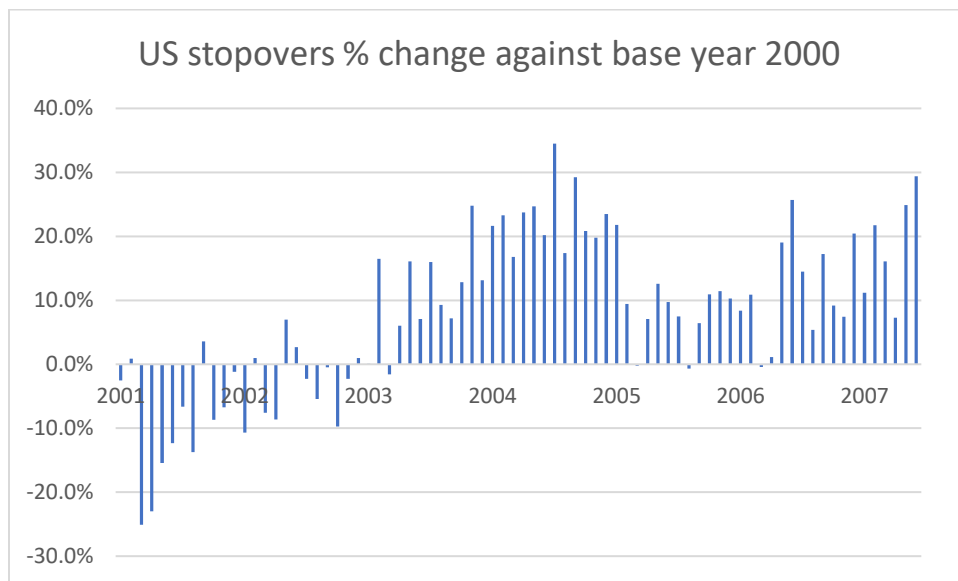


Stopovers from the USA to Aruba averaged 37,684 a month during 2000. It did not reach the annual average monthly arrival total again until early 2003, about two years later. After recovering in late 2003 and 2004 Aruba's arrival numbers from the USA were badly impacted by the Natalee Holloway incident which occurred in May of 2005.

The following chart shows the percentage change in total stopover arrivals comparing each month of 2001, 2002, 2003 etc with the same month of 2000. The chart shows that percentage growth compared to base year 2000 did not begin until the beginning of 2004, that is three years later.



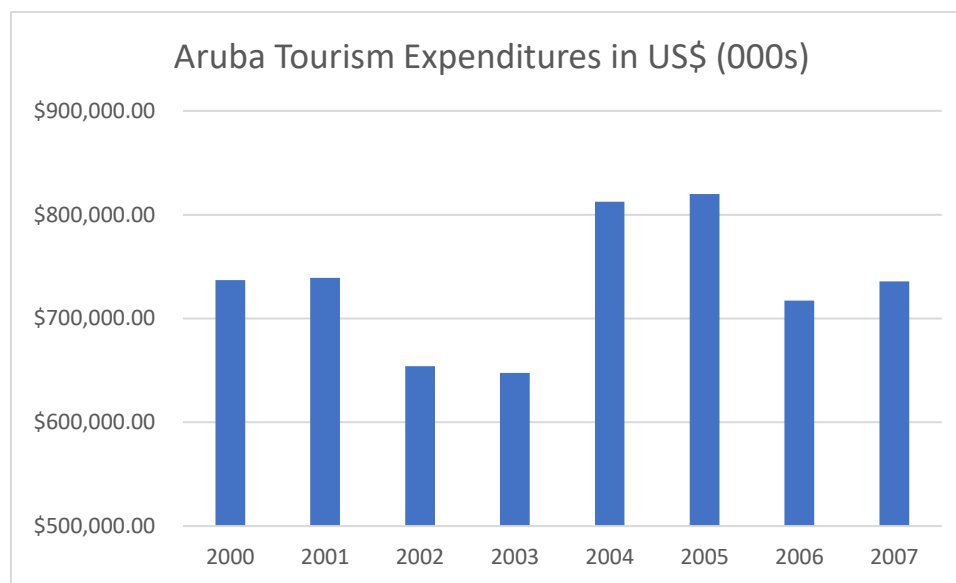
Although it picked up more quickly in terms of visitors from the USA.



## Tourism Expenditures – Aruba

Aruba Tourism Expenditures		
	US\$ (000s)	% change
2000	\$ 737,029.98	
2001	\$ 739,253.27	0.3%
2002	\$ 654,070.83	-11.5%
2003	\$ 647,486.14	-1.0%
2004	\$ 812,408.67	25.5%
2005	\$ 819,955.31	0.9%
2006	\$ 717,172.72	-12.5%
2007	\$ 735,856.75	2.6%

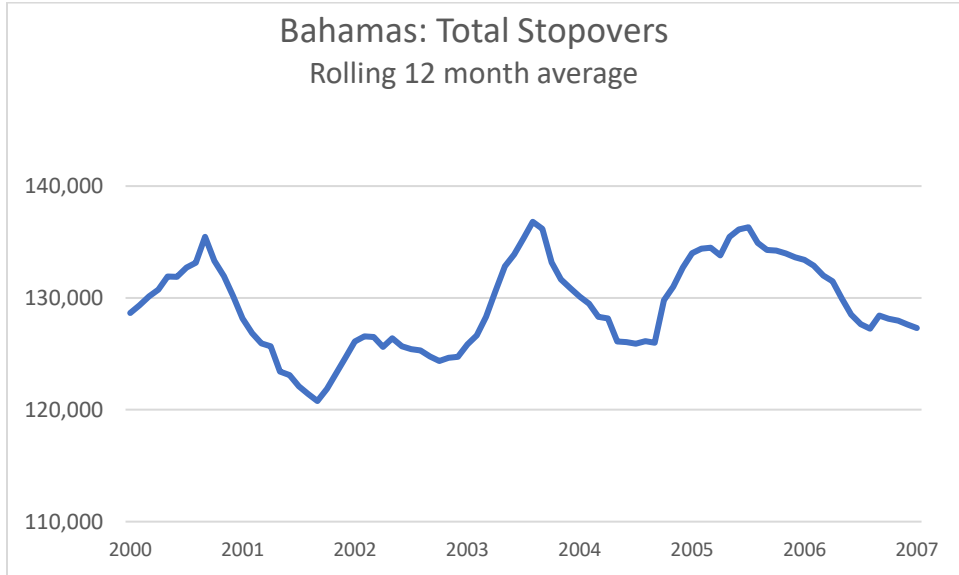
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics



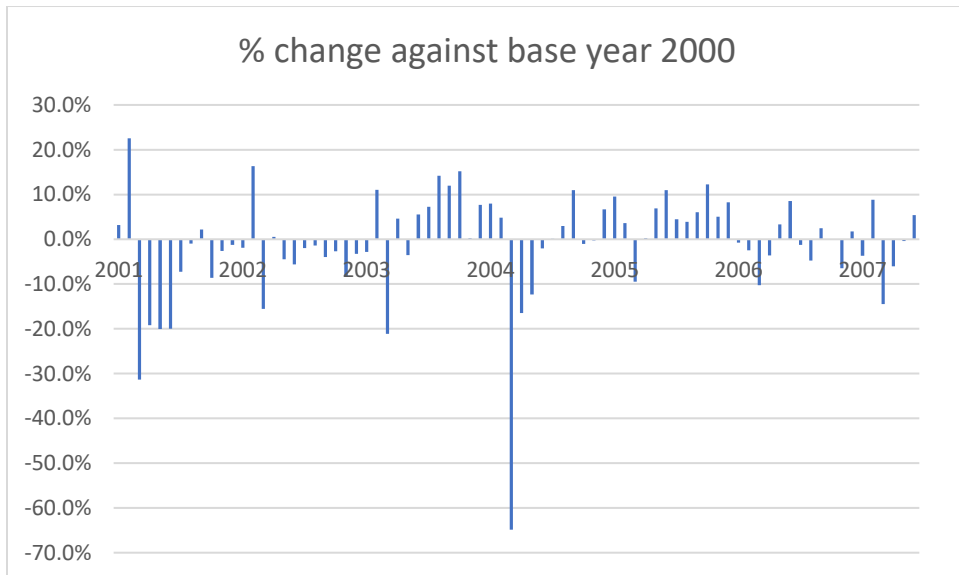
According to the Central Bureau of Statistics of Aruba total tourism expenditures fell 11.5% in 2002 compared with 2001 and fell a further 1.0% in 2003, showing recovery in 2004. (The expenditure is for on island purchases only and does not include pre-paid purchases such as pre-paid accommodation).

## The Islands of The Bahamas

The Islands of The Bahamas are located to the south-east of Florida. In 2000 84% of its stopover visitors came from the USA.



The Islands of The Bahamas saw a peak annualized monthly average total of 135,470 visitors in late 2000/early 2001. It did not see that peak again until early 2004, some three years later. The recovery stalled as a result of the impact of Hurricane Frances in September 2004.



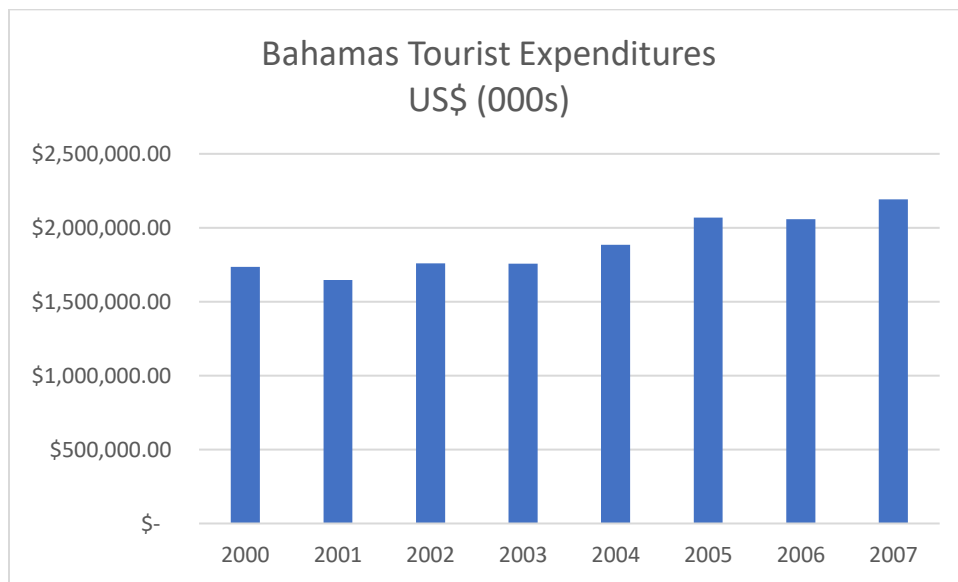
## Tourist Expenditures

According to the Bahamas Ministry of Tourism The Bahamas saw a drop in tourist expenditures in 2001 with some recovery in 2002 but then a slight decline in 2003.

Basically, tourist expenditures did not start growing again until 2004.

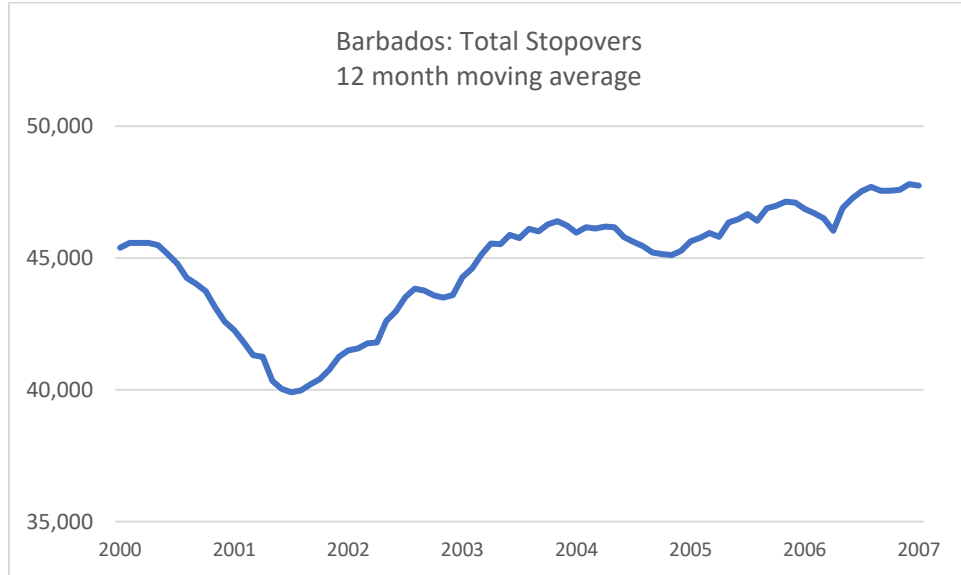
The Bahamas Tourist Expenditures		
	US\$ (000s)	% change
2000	\$ 1,734,478.39	
2001	\$ 1,647,680.63	-5.0%
2002	\$ 1,759,803.27	6.8%
2003	\$ 1,757,377.19	-0.1%
2004	\$ 1,884,481.51	7.2%
2005	\$ 2,068,858.77	9.8%
2006	\$ 2,057,351.48	-0.6%
2007	\$ 2,191,720.82	6.5%

Source: Bahamas Ministry of Tourism

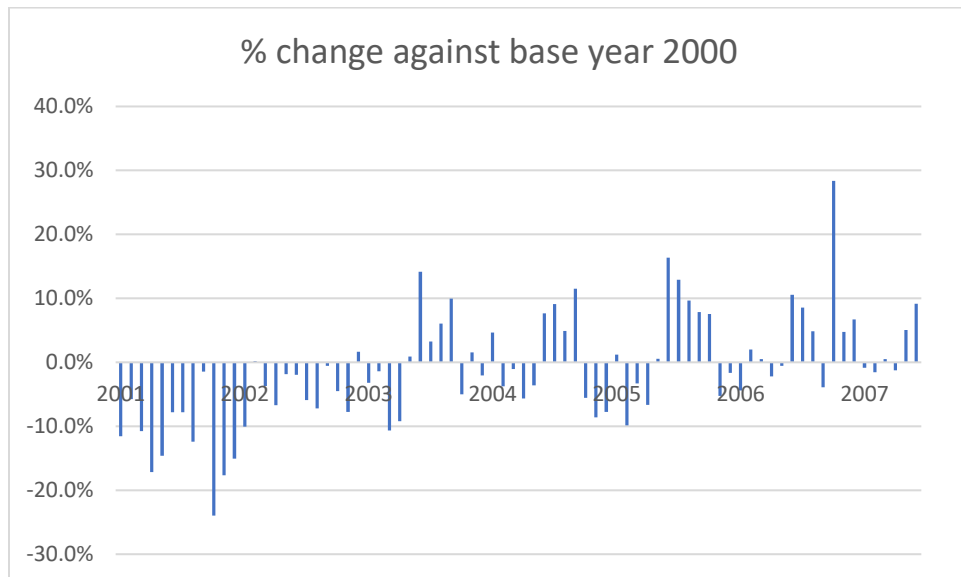


## Barbados

The Island of Barbados is located in the south-eastern Caribbean. In 2000 42% of its stopover visitors came from the UK, with 21% coming from the USA.



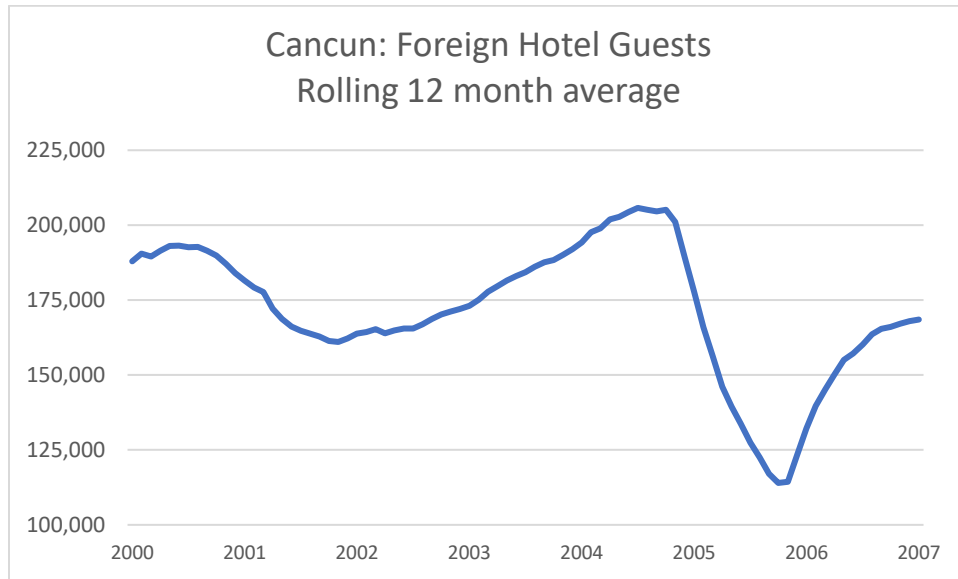
Barbados saw a peak annualized monthly average total of 45,570 visitors in 2000. It did not see that peak again until late 2003, some three years later.



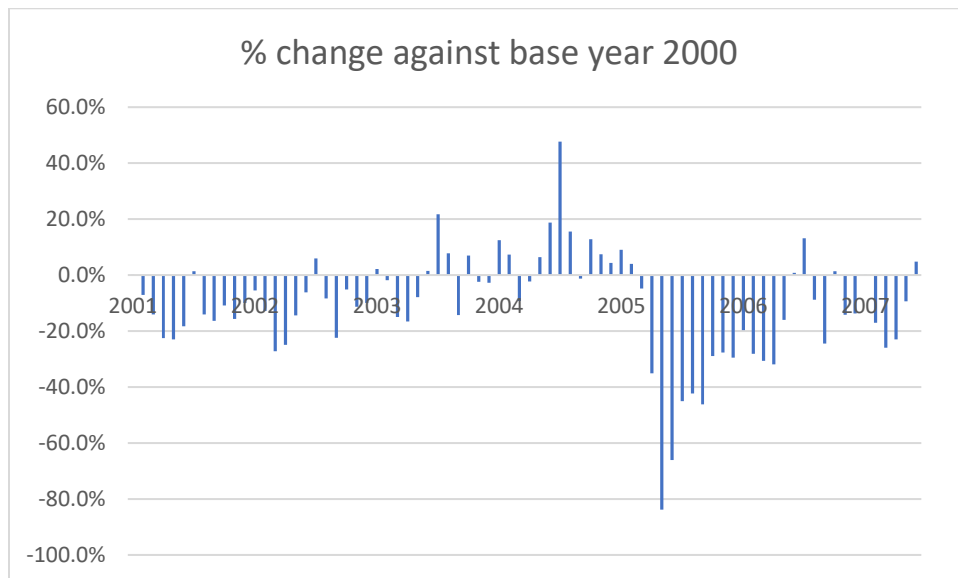


## Cancun

Cancun is a resort community located on the western shore of the Caribbean Sea. It is located in the state of Quintana Roo on the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico. In 2000 78% of its foreign hotel guests came from the USA.

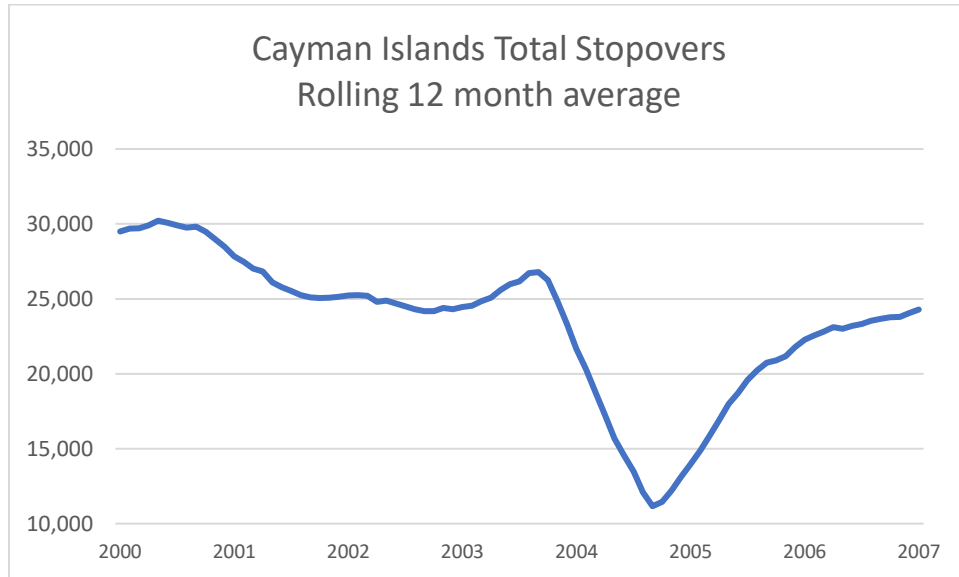


Cancun saw a peak annualized monthly average total of 193,000 foreign hotel visitors in 2000. Arrivals saw some recovery after 9/11, reaching their previous peak at the beginning of 2004 but took a further major hit as a result of Hurricane Wilma which hit Cancun in October 2005.

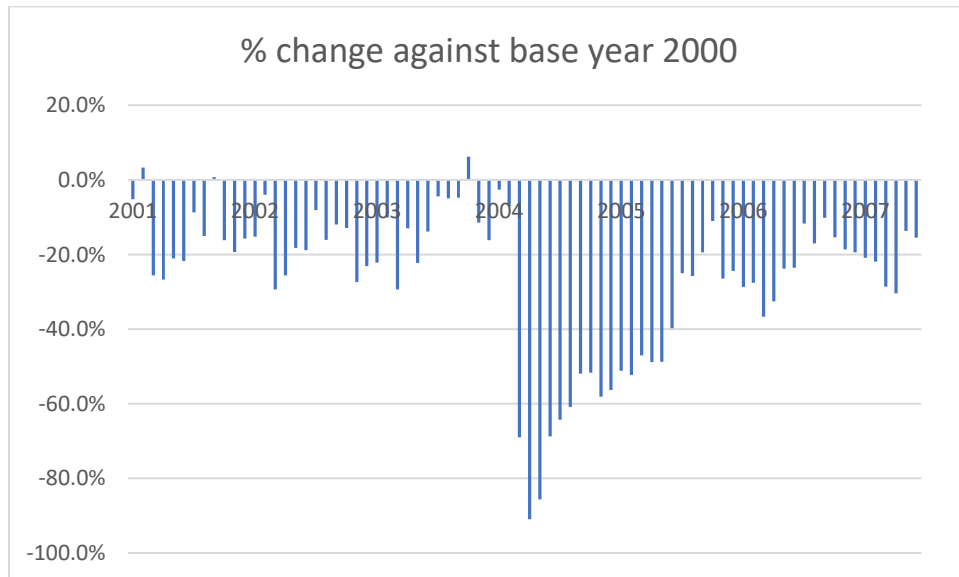


## The Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands are located in the western Caribbean. In 2000 79% of its total stopover visitors came from the USA.

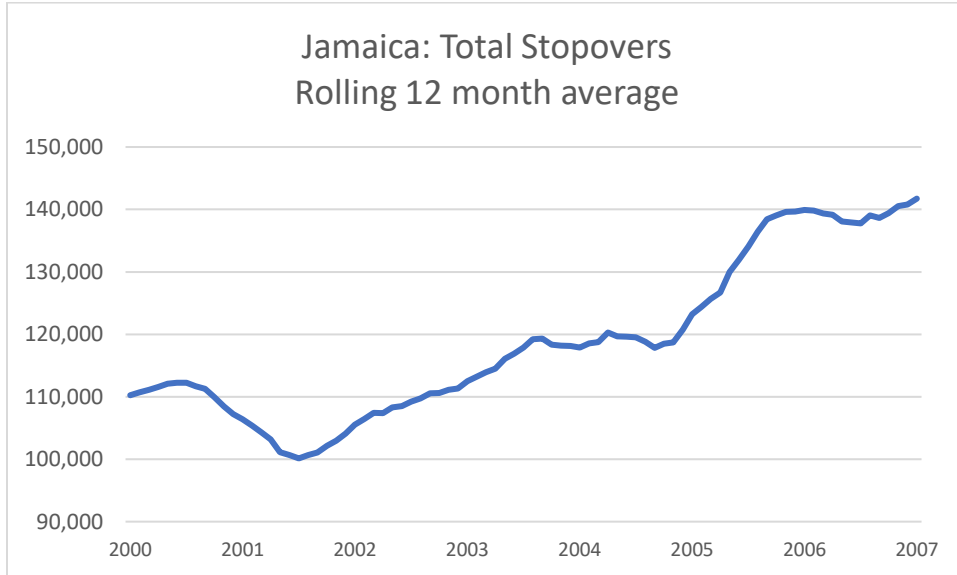


The Cayman Islands saw a peak annualized monthly average total of 30,200 visitors in 2000. Arrivals saw little recovery after 9/11 and took a further major hit as a result of Hurricane Ivan which hit the islands in September 2004.

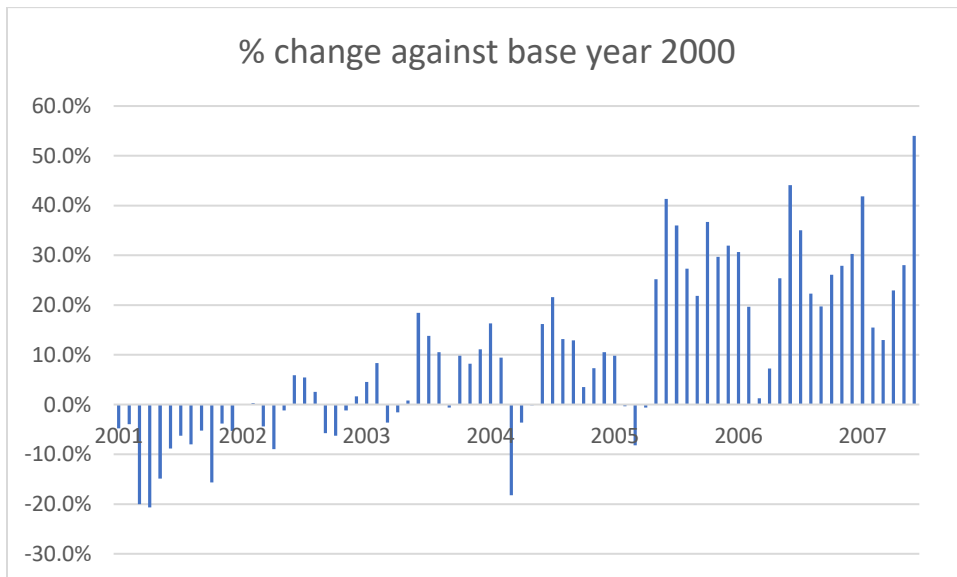


## Jamaica

Jamaica is located in the western Caribbean. In 2000 71% of its total stopover visitors came from the USA.

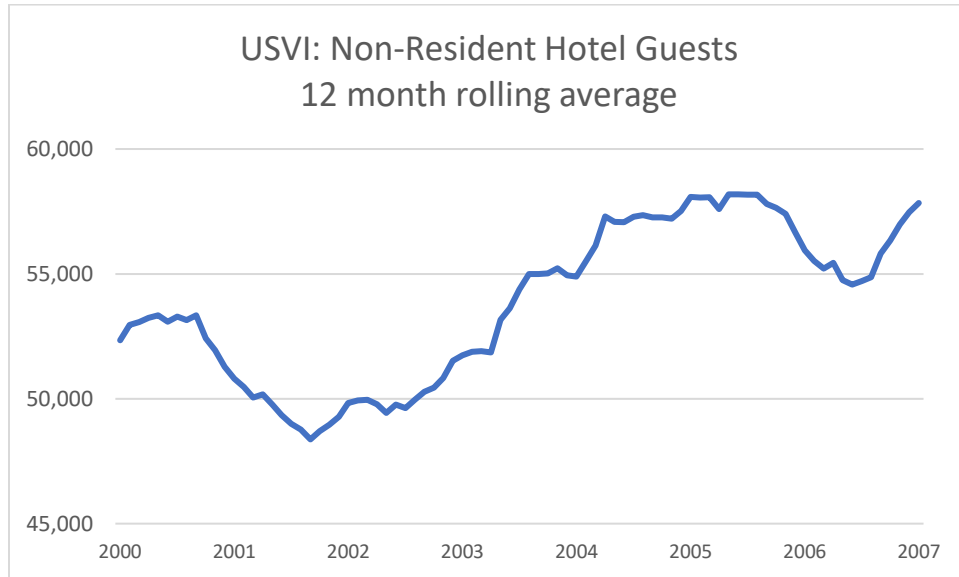


Jamaica saw a peak annualized monthly average total of 112,000 visitors in 2000. It did not see that average again until mid-2003, some three years later.

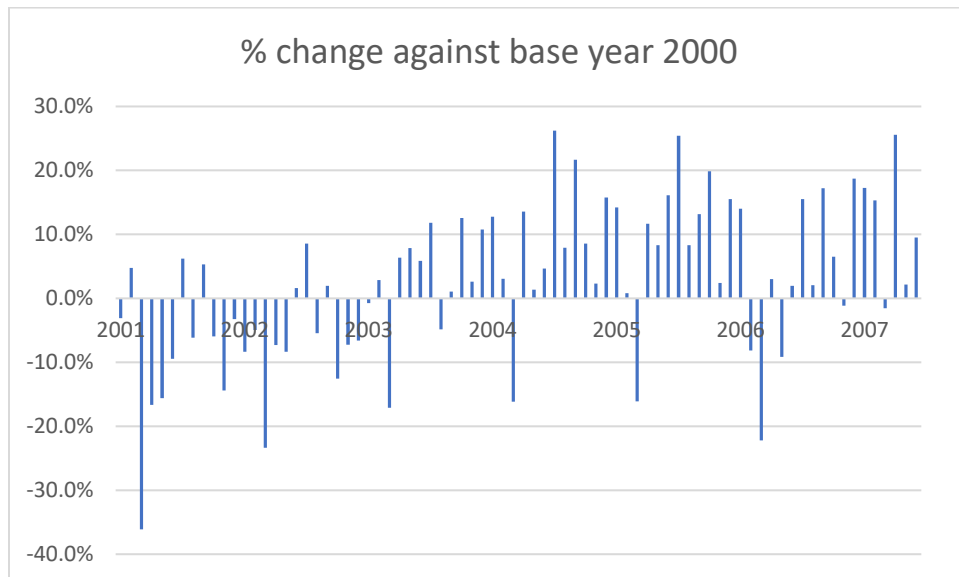


## The United States Virgin Islands

The United States Virgin Islands (USVI) are located in the north-east Caribbean. In 2000 85% of its non-resident hotel guests came from the USA (including Puerto Rico).



The USVI saw a peak annualized monthly average total of 53,300 non-resident hotel guests in 2000. It did not see that average again until late 2003, almost three years later.



## The impact on the Caribbean hotel industry.

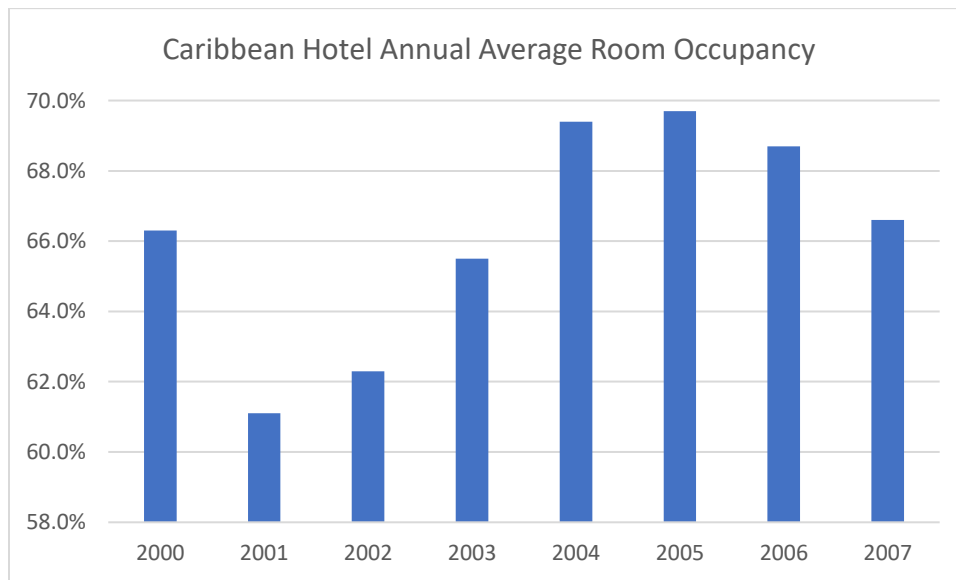
STR has collected data on the hotel industry of the Caribbean for many years and has provided data for the period 2000 through 2007.

Caribbean Hotel Sector

	Rm Opy	ADR	RevPar
2000	66.3%	\$148.81	\$98.62
2001	61.1%	\$158.75	\$97.01
2002	62.3%	\$156.98	\$97.76
2003	65.5%	\$152.14	\$99.59
2004	69.4%	\$159.03	\$110.40
2005	69.7%	\$172.48	\$120.20
2006	68.7%	\$184.42	\$126.61
2007	66.6%	\$201.42	\$134.18

Source: STR

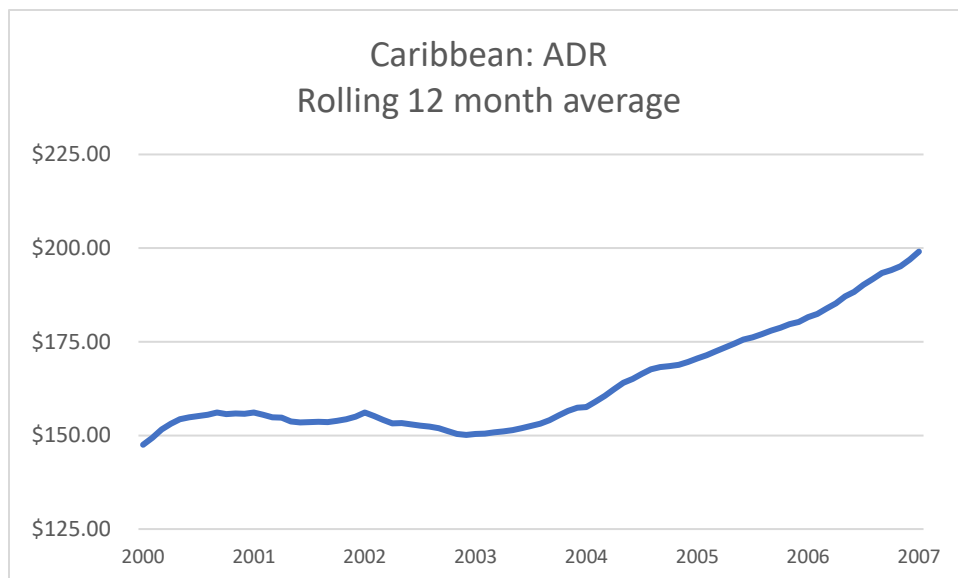
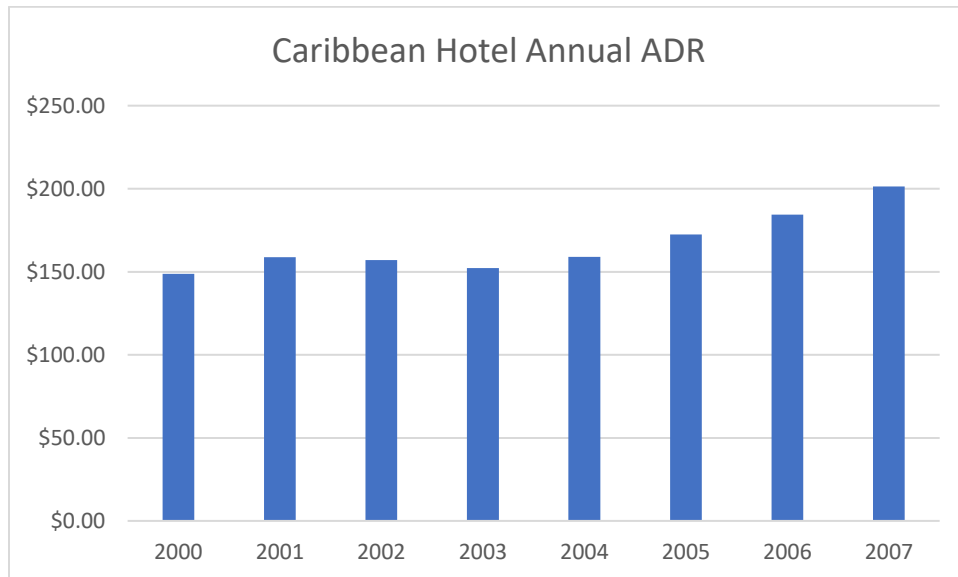
In simple terms, compared with 2000, average room occupancy fell in 2001 and it was not until 2004, some three years later, that average room occupancy exceeded the annual average for 2000.



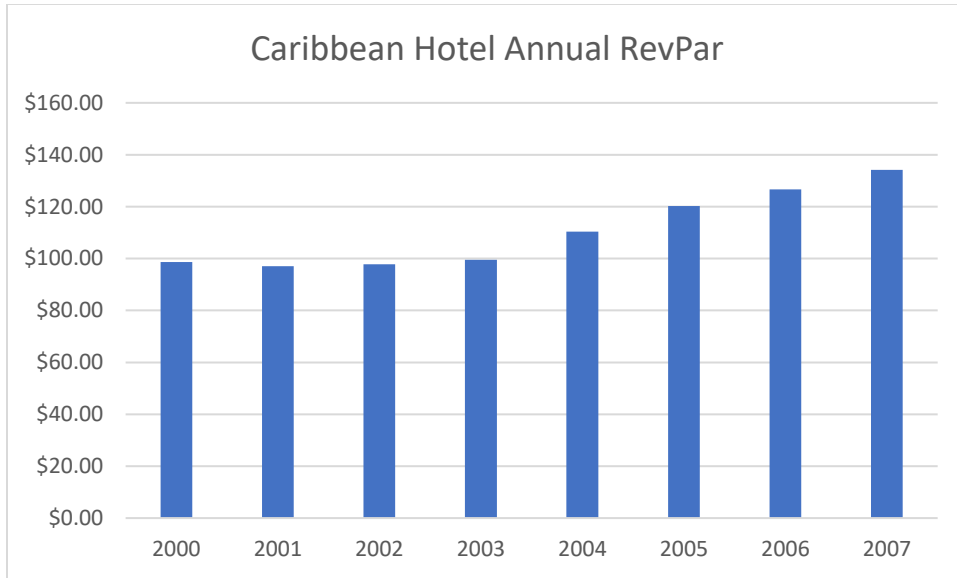
Between 2000 through 2007 room supply grew slowly, by an average of 1.4% per year.

Hotel Room Supply		
2000	222,089	
2001	225,109	1.4%
2002	226,779	0.7%
2003	228,730	0.9%
2004	232,481	1.6%
2005	235,686	1.4%
2006	239,741	1.7%
2007	244,389	1.9%

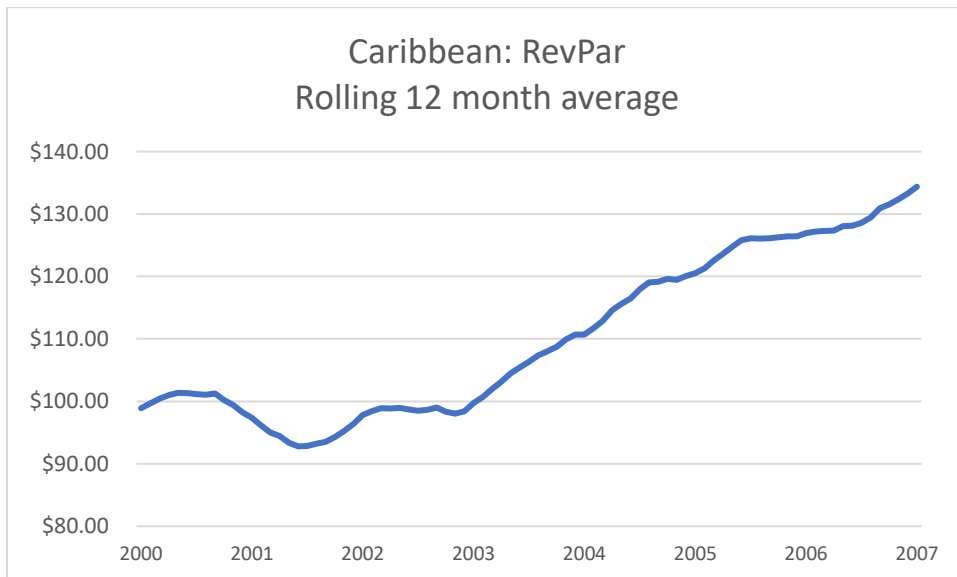
Average daily room rate basically showed little change between 2000 and 2003 and only began to show some modest growth in 2004.



Rev par showed a similar pattern, with annual average revpar essentially unchanged between 2000 and 2003 and only beginning to show some modest growth in 2004.



There was a sharp decline in the monthly average revpar at the end of 2001 and in early 2002 which stabilized in late 2002 and in early 2003.





## **And a recession is probably on the horizon**

And latest thinking (March 17<sup>th</sup>) suggests that many economists are now thinking there will be a major contraction in consumer spending in the later half of 2020 and spilling into 2021.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/16/business/stock-market-coronavirus-federal-reserve.html>

<https://www.latimes.com/business/story/2020-03-16/concerns-grow-that-u-s-recession-has-already-started>



## **Appendix A**

### **Visitor Arrival Statistics**

Total Stopover Arrivals: Aruba by Month

Month	Year	Stopovers	% change
J		56,414	
F		57,819	
M		64,959	
A		69,693	
M		50,630	
J	2000	55,618	
J	2000	69,718	60,102
A		69,684	60,415
S		57,418	60,558
O		56,946	60,467
N		52,779	60,500
D		59,546	60,738
J		60,171	60,775
F		59,531	60,271
M		63,870	60,095
A		70,090	59,064
M		53,480	58,334
J		56,062	57,927
J	2001	63,671	57,618
A		67,578	56,946
S		45,046	56,372
O		48,179	56,356
N		47,905	55,203
D		55,837	54,595
J		52,101	54,184
F		52,643	53,566
M		63,683	53,240
A		56,252	53,305
M		46,178	53,314
J		51,139	53,683
J	2002	56,246	53,552
A		63,665	53,379
S		45,828	53,320
O		48,285	52,462
N		52,335	52,409
D		54,272	52,327
J		50,017	52,189
F		51,940	52,519
M		53,389	52,653
A		55,609	52,624
M		45,199	53,169
J		49,479	53,482

J	60,208	2003	53,492	2003	-13.6%
A	65,270		54,096		-6.3%
S	45,480		54,898		-20.8%
O	54,826		55,305		-3.7%
N	56,089		56,257		6.3%
D	54,400		57,257		-8.6%
J	57,266		57,626		1.5%
F	61,560		58,436		6.5%
M	58,272		58,686		-10.3%
A	67,035		59,280		-3.8%
M	57,201		59,918		13.0%
J	53,908		60,125		-3.1%
J	69,930	2004	60,680	2004	0.3%
A	68,262		61,411		-2.0%
S	52,611		61,501		-8.4%
O	62,487		62,661		9.7%
N	58,570		62,709		11.0%
D	61,055		62,592		2.5%
J	66,040		63,069		17.1%
F	62,640		63,062		8.3%
M	72,188		62,616		11.1%
A	67,611		62,236		-3.0%
M	55,805		61,762		10.2%
J	59,632		61,353		7.2%
J	69,837	2005	61,033	2005	0.2%
A	62,914		60,162		-9.7%
S	48,047		59,585		-16.3%
O	56,805		58,489		-0.2%
N	53,663		58,471		1.7%
D	57,210		58,159		-3.9%
J	55,590		57,722		-1.5%
F	55,716		57,202		-3.6%
M	59,032		57,153		-9.1%
A	67,406		57,188		-3.3%
M	52,050		57,122		2.8%
J	54,390		57,237		-2.2%
J	63,602	2006	57,864	2006	-8.8%
A	62,324		58,148		-10.6%
S	48,470		58,492		-15.6%
O	56,011		59,255		-1.6%
N	55,048		59,290		4.3%
D	64,733		59,271		8.7%
J	58,997		59,639		4.6%
F	59,837		59,942		3.5%
M	68,193		60,764		5.0%

A	67,825		61,555		-2.7%
M	51,817		62,126		2.3%
J	58,811		63,193		5.7%
J	67,235	2007	64,275	2007	-3.6%
A	72,192				3.6%
S	57,955				0.9%
O	62,868				10.4%
N	67,851				28.6%
D	77,723				30.5%

USA Stopovers Aruba 2000 – 2007

Year	Stopovers	% change
J	37,388	
F	41,380	
M	43,332	
A	44,335	
M	35,036	
J	36,113	
J	40,576	2000
A	37,233	37,684
S	29,585	37,980
O	37,650	37,910
N	35,644	38,383
D	33,939	38,541
J	40,934	38,886
F	40,545	39,144
M	49,003	39,058
A	46,236	39,085
M	39,173	38,467
J	39,208	37,746
J	39,549	37,287
A	37,558	36,939
S	22,168	36,436
O	28,999	36,033
N	30,135	35,690
D	29,754	35,211
J	34,909	34,670
F	35,703	34,376
M	44,890	34,101
A	40,481	34,104
M	32,682	34,535
J	35,684	34,985
J	36,244	35,651
A	37,595	36,076
S	27,348	36,211
O	34,396	36,496
N	38,129	36,350
D	34,845	36,311
J	36,530	36,441
F	39,131	36,506
M	43,135	36,870
A	40,012	37,352
M	34,245	37,499
J	36,464	37,959
J	40,606	38,229
A	43,377	38,353
S	29,115	38,923
O	39,916	39,431
N	41,376	39,707
D	36,334	40,541
		41,331

J	43,362		41,697		16.0%
F	45,227		42,426		9.3%
M	46,453		42,636		7.2%
A	50,019		43,090		12.8%
M	43,720		43,646		24.8%
J	40,853		43,902		13.1%
J	49,362	2004	44,274	2004	21.7%
A	45,898		44,851		23.3%
S	34,556		45,130		16.8%
O	46,591		45,926		23.7%
N	44,450		46,222		24.7%
D	40,796		46,076		20.2%
J	50,292		46,387		34.5%
F	48,574		46,391		17.4%
M	55,997		45,961		29.2%
A	53,572		45,542		20.8%
M	41,966		45,018		19.8%
J	44,587		44,659		23.5%
J	49,413	2005	44,363	2005	21.8%
A	40,737		43,521		9.4%
S	29,523		42,897		-0.2%
O	40,312		42,073		7.1%
N	40,136		41,707		12.6%
D	37,243		41,462		9.7%
J	40,190		41,065		7.5%
F	41,092		40,612		-0.7%
M	46,110		40,657		6.4%
A	49,172		40,651		10.9%
M	39,033		40,465		11.4%
J	39,824		40,655		10.3%
J	43,970	2006	41,107	2006	8.4%
A	41,275		41,325		10.9%
S	29,457		41,535		-0.4%
O	38,078		41,925		1.1%
N	42,421		41,861		19.0%
D	42,663		41,745		25.7%
J	42,809		42,051		14.5%
F	43,609		42,146		5.4%
M	50,792		42,483		17.2%
A	48,401		42,891		9.2%
M	37,645		43,084		7.4%
J	43,489		43,259		20.4%
J	45,118	2007	43,363	2007	11.2%
A	45,318				21.7%
S	34,348				16.1%
O	40,394				7.3%
N	44,516				24.9%
D	43,922				29.4%

Total Stopovers Bahamas 2000 – 2007

Year	Stopovers	% change
J	105,024	
F	126,832	
M	171,887	
A	151,245	
M	147,653	
J	157,884	
J	164,725	
A	123,760	
S	82,378	
O	85,823	
N	108,391	
D	118,357	
J	113,178	7.8%
F	136,503	7.6%
M	178,906	4.1%
A	165,381	9.3%
M	147,296	-0.2%
J	167,865	6.3%
J	169,936	3.2%
A	151,620	22.5%
S	56,549	-31.4%
O	69,335	-19.2%
N	86,640	-20.1%
D	94,751	-19.9%
J	97,425	-7.2%
F	125,600	-1.0%
M	175,662	2.2%
A	138,170	-8.6%
M	143,818	-2.6%
J	155,851	-1.3%
J	161,545	-1.9%
A	144,006	16.4%
S	69,559	-15.6%
O	86,289	0.5%
N	103,521	-4.5%
D	111,705	-5.6%
J	102,975	-2.0%
F	125,034	-1.4%
M	165,072	-4.0%
A	147,212	-2.7%
M	135,289	-8.4%
J	152,797	-3.2%
J	160,088	-2.8%
A	137,445	11.1%
S	64,981	-21.1%
O	89,782	4.6%
N	104,574	-3.5%
D	124,920	5.5%

J	112,604		135,326		7.2%
F	144,852		136,808		14.2%
M	192,455		136,163		12.0%
A	174,192		133,159		15.2%
M	147,997		131,653		0.2%
J	170,018		130,861		7.7%
J	177,872	2004	130,109	2004	8.0%
A	129,714		129,486		4.8%
S	28,933		128,299		-64.9%
O	71,710		128,153		-16.4%
N	95,060		126,113		-12.3%
D	115,905		126,050		-2.1%
J	105,119		125,915		0.1%
F	130,608		126,126		3.0%
M	190,708		125,999		10.9%
A	149,710		129,801		-1.0%
M	147,237		130,994		-0.3%
J	168,408		132,726		6.7%
J	180,397	2005	134,013	2005	9.5%
A	128,197		134,398		3.6%
S	74,555		134,495		-9.5%
O	86,025		133,789		0.2%
N	115,842		135,463		6.9%
D	131,347		136,115		11.0%
J	109,739		136,320		4.5%
F	131,770		134,914		3.9%
M	182,244		134,290		6.0%
A	169,800		134,239		12.3%
M	155,054		133,966		5.0%
J	170,873		133,644		8.2%
J	163,518	2006	133,407	2006	-0.7%
A	120,715		132,901		-2.5%
S	73,942		131,990		-10.2%
O	82,745		131,479		-3.6%
N	111,981		129,929		3.3%
D	128,500		128,518		8.6%
J	103,672		127,666		-1.3%
F	120,831		127,262		-4.7%
M	176,112		128,427		2.5%
A	151,203		128,134		0.0%
M	138,129		127,958		-6.5%
J	160,641		127,623		1.7%
J	158,672	2007	127,311	2007	-3.7%
A	134,695				8.8%
S	70,425				-14.5%
O	80,637				-6.0%
N	107,961				-0.4%
D	124,750				5.4%



Total Stopovers Barbados 2000 - 2007

	Year	Stopovers		% change
J		43,302		
F		47,033		
M		49,287		
A		49,731		
M		44,176		
J	2000	39,348		
J		54,730	2000	45,391
A		47,415		45,574
S		32,168		45,573
O		42,085		45,570
N		45,515		45,491
D		49,906		45,142
J		45,499		44,778
F		47,010		44,252
M		49,256		44,025
A		48,786		43,737
M		39,988		43,136
J		34,980		42,581
J	2001	48,416	2001	42,257
A		44,685		41,791
S		28,715		41,307
O		34,870		41,251
N		38,858		40,336
D		46,015		40,035
J		39,915		39,905
F		41,205		39,974
M		48,583		40,209
A		37,804		40,397
M		36,373		40,764
J		33,426		41,248
J	2002	49,239	2002	41,492
A		47,503		41,561
S		30,977		41,764
O		39,273		41,800
N		44,667		42,608
D		48,934		42,973
J		40,743		43,520
F		43,643		43,832
M		49,016		43,769
A		47,504		43,582
M		40,750		43,494
J		39,994		43,599
J	2003	52,982	2003	44,268
A		46,745		44,599
S		28,737		45,118
O		38,210		45,549
N		45,924		45,528
D		56,963		45,871

J	44,719		45,750		3.3%
F	49,870		46,108		6.0%
M	54,190		46,015		9.9%
A	47,255		46,273		-5.0%
M	44,865		46,399		1.6%
J	38,536		46,228		-2.1%
J	57,285	2004	45,959	2004	4.7%
A	45,625		46,169		-3.8%
S	31,837		46,124		-1.0%
O	39,717		46,189		-5.6%
N	43,870		46,166		-3.6%
D	53,733		45,791		7.7%
J	47,242		45,604		9.1%
F	49,338		45,446		4.9%
M	54,963		45,205		11.5%
A	46,979		45,144		-5.5%
M	40,368		45,108		-8.6%
J	36,289		45,267		-7.8%
J	55,385	2005	45,628	2005	1.2%
A	42,741		45,765		-9.9%
S	31,099		45,952		-3.3%
O	39,292		45,802		-6.6%
N	45,773		46,344		0.6%
D	58,065		46,468		16.3%
J	48,888		46,669		12.9%
F	51,580		46,414		9.7%
M	53,169		46,882		7.9%
A	53,484		46,985		7.5%
M	41,849		47,140		-5.3%
J	38,708		47,098		-1.6%
J	52,315	2006	46,857	2006	-4.4%
A	48,366		46,701		2.0%
S	32,333		46,512		0.5%
O	41,153		46,029		-2.2%
N	45,260		46,892		-0.6%
D	55,183		47,260		10.6%
J	47,006		47,533		8.6%
F	49,316		47,697		4.9%
M	47,375		47,556		-3.9%
A	63,841		47,556		28.4%
M	46,267		47,591		4.7%
J	41,980		47,803		6.7%
J	54,278	2007	47,745	2007	-0.8%
A	46,685				-1.5%
S	32,331				0.5%
O	41,568				-1.2%
N	47,806				5.0%
D	54,484				9.2%

Total Stopovers Cayman Islands 2000 - 2007

	Year	Stopovers		% change
J		26,879		
F		33,678		
M		39,099		
A		31,908		
M		28,789		
J	2000	32,056		
J		34,004	29,507	
A		24,937	29,680	
S		16,033	29,708	
O		21,684	29,913	
N		29,214	30,217	
D		35,806	30,070	
J		28,953	29,897	7.7%
F		34,008	29,751	1.0%
M		41,558	29,819	6.3%
A		35,566	29,477	11.5%
M		27,023	28,994	-6.1%
J		29,974	28,481	-6.5%
J	2001	32,251	27,834	2001 -5.2%
A		25,752	27,465	3.3%
S		11,930	27,015	-25.6%
O		15,896	26,833	-26.7%
N		23,060	26,099	-21.1%
D		28,031	25,783	-21.7%
J		24,536	25,535	-8.7%
F		28,603	25,250	-15.1%
M		39,374	25,100	0.7%
A		26,759	25,050	-16.1%
M		23,225	25,070	-19.3%
J		27,007	25,140	-15.8%
J	2002	28,832	25,225	2002 -15.2%
A		23,950	25,240	-4.0%
S		11,327	25,211	-29.4%
O		16,141	24,798	-25.6%
N		23,894	24,885	-18.2%
D		29,053	24,691	-18.9%
J		24,712	24,496	-8.1%
F		28,262	24,300	-16.1%
M		34,416	24,172	-12.0%
A		27,802	24,172	-12.9%
M		20,899	24,400	-27.4%
J		24,659	24,302	-23.1%
J	2003	26,482	24,451	2003 -22.1%
A		22,417	24,532	-10.1%
S		11,328	24,845	-29.3%
O		18,875	25,081	-13.0%
N		22,720	25,590	-22.2%
D		30,842	25,973	-13.9%

J	25,683		26,159		-4.4%
F	32,022		26,711		-4.9%
M	37,248		26,776		-4.7%
A	33,901		26,246		6.2%
M	25,501		24,837		-11.4%
J	26,885		23,294		-16.1%
J	33,111	2004	21,657	2004	-2.6%
A	23,190		20,317		-7.0%
S	4,974		18,748		-69.0%
O	1,963		17,211		-90.9%
N	4,211		15,670		-85.6%
D	11,196		14,550		-68.7%
J	9,598		13,477		-64.3%
F	13,193		12,102		-60.8%
M	18,805		11,162		-51.9%
A	15,417		11,455		-51.7%
M	12,058		12,217		-58.1%
J	14,006		13,114		-56.3%
J	16,609	2005	13,980	2005	-51.2%
A	11,913		14,860		-52.2%
S	8,493		15,844		-47.0%
O	11,102		16,902		-48.8%
N	14,977		17,983		-48.7%
D	21,589		18,742		-39.7%
J	20,161		19,596		-25.0%
F	25,002		20,233		-25.8%
M	31,491		20,746		-19.5%
A	28,400		20,884		-11.0%
M	21,166		21,178		-26.5%
J	24,248		21,786		-24.4%
J	24,253	2006	22,269	2006	-28.7%
A	18,064		22,566		-27.6%
S	10,154		22,811		-36.7%
O	14,634		23,116		-32.5%
N	22,273		22,999		-23.8%
D	27,382		23,187		-23.5%
J	23,724		23,319		-11.7%
F	27,946		23,539		-17.0%
M	35,143		23,657		-10.1%
A	26,998		23,766		-15.4%
M	23,426		23,804		-18.6%
J	25,835		24,050		-19.4%
J	26,891	2007	24,290	2007	-20.9%
A	19,479				-21.9%
S	11,455				-28.6%
O	15,101				-30.4%
N	25,224				-13.7%
D	30,254				-15.5%

Total Stopovers Jamaica 2000 – 2007

Year	Month	Stopovers	% change	
2000	J	96,100		
	F	108,723		
	M	137,408		
	A	119,419		
	M	103,266		
	J	120,091		
	J	137,771	110,224	
	A	118,339	110,706	
	S	79,422	111,091	
	O	88,001	111,580	
	N	97,235	112,100	
	D	116,915	112,225	
2001	J	101,876	112,227	6.0%
	F	113,345	111,675	4.3%
	M	143,282	111,285	4.3%
	A	125,661	109,959	5.2%
	M	104,766	108,442	1.5%
	J	120,112	107,238	0.0%
	J	131,141	106,376	-4.8%
	A	113,669	105,395	-3.9%
	S	63,508	104,284	-20.0%
	O	69,799	103,193	-20.7%
	N	82,782	101,112	-14.9%
	D	106,575	100,658	-8.8%
2002	J	90,097	100,124	-6.2%
	F	100,010	100,670	-8.0%
	M	130,200	101,089	-5.2%
	A	100,689	102,123	-15.7%
	M	99,314	102,984	-3.8%
	J	113,705	104,093	-5.3%
	J	137,688	105,531	-0.1%
	A	118,698	106,465	0.3%
	S	75,918	107,419	-4.4%
	O	80,132	107,359	-8.9%
	N	96,095	108,299	-1.2%
	D	123,820	108,525	5.9%
2003	J	101,306	109,222	5.4%
	F	111,458	109,751	2.5%
	M	129,485	110,545	-5.8%
	A	111,974	110,596	-6.2%
	M	102,021	111,139	-1.2%
	J	122,071	111,301	1.6%
	J	144,039	112,524	4.5%
	A	128,219	113,194	8.3%
	S	76,535	113,917	-3.6%
	O	86,639	114,510	-1.5%
	N	98,048	116,104	0.8%
	D	138,490	116,916	18.5%

J	109,350		117,859		13.8%
F	120,129		119,208		10.5%
M	136,606		119,317		-0.6%
A	131,101		118,351		9.8%
M	111,759		118,198		8.2%
J	133,393		118,118		11.1%
J	160,231	2004	117,899	2004	16.3%
A	129,526		118,523		9.5%
S	64,940		118,764		-18.2%
O	84,802		120,306		-3.6%
N	97,084		119,679		-0.2%
D	135,865		119,601		16.2%
J	116,844		119,544		21.6%
F	123,022		118,799		13.2%
M	155,103		117,830		12.9%
A	123,578		118,495		3.5%
M	110,821		118,717		7.3%
J	132,710		120,772		10.5%
J	151,289	2005	123,222	2005	9.8%
A	117,898		124,376		-0.4%
S	72,926		125,660		-8.2%
O	87,467		126,688		-0.6%
N	121,740		129,996		25.2%
D	165,265		131,919		41.4%
J	130,695		134,062		36.0%
F	138,428		136,456		27.3%
M	167,439		138,434		21.9%
A	163,272		139,056		36.7%
M	133,902		139,630		29.7%
J	158,425		139,645		31.9%
J	180,015	2006	139,909	2006	30.7%
A	141,631		139,831		19.7%
S	80,397		139,374		1.2%
O	94,351		139,133		7.2%
N	121,916		138,074		25.4%
D	168,434		137,919		44.1%
J	129,756		137,754		35.0%
F	132,949		139,037		22.3%
M	164,547		138,623		19.8%
A	150,561		139,398		26.1%
M	132,044		140,553		27.9%
J	156,450		140,766		30.3%
J	195,409	2007	141,732	2007	41.8%
A	136,660				15.5%
S	89,704				12.9%
O	108,205				23.0%
N	124,474				28.0%
D	180,026				54.0%

Total Foreign Hotel Guests Cancun 2000 – 2007

Month	Year	Stopovers	% change
J	2000	187,941	
F	2000	190,451	
M	2000	189,595	
A	2000	191,451	
M	2000	193,119	
J	2000	193,152	
J	2000	192,676	19.5%
F	2000	192,697	-5.2%
M	2000	191,509	8.1%
A	2000	189,844	10.5%
M	2000	187,035	0.2%
J	2000	183,996	-2.5%
J	2001	181,560	2001 0.1%
A	2001	179,220	-7.1%
S	2001	177,741	-14.0%
O	2001	172,146	-22.6%
N	2001	168,756	-23.0%
D	2001	166,190	-18.3%
J	2001	164,794	1.3%
F	2001	163,845	-14.1%
M	2001	162,893	-16.3%
A	2001	161,327	-10.8%
M	2001	161,031	-15.7%
J	2001	162,169	-9.9%
J	2002	163,787	2002 -5.4%
A	2002	164,385	-12.8%
S	2002	165,333	-27.2%
O	2002	163,953	-24.9%
N	2002	164,852	-14.4%
D	2002	165,560	-6.1%
J	2002	165,564	6.0%
F	2002	166,871	-8.4%
M	2002	168,705	-22.4%
A	2002	170,164	-5.2%
M	2002	171,200	-11.3%
J	2002	172,057	-9.9%
J	2003	173,081	2003 2.2%
A	2003	175,108	-1.8%
S	2003	177,786	-14.9%
O	2003	179,634	-16.6%
N	2003	181,569	-7.9%
D	2003	183,007	1.5%

J	187,717		184,350		21.8%
F	214,571		186,109		7.8%
M	235,235		187,640		-14.3%
A	204,430		188,314		7.0%
M	189,577		190,098		-2.4%
J	219,535		191,981		-2.8%
J	230,646	2004	194,280	2004	12.5%
A	215,937		197,614		7.3%
S	129,305		198,908		-9.3%
O	146,009		201,893		-2.3%
N	168,439		202,824		6.4%
D	189,961		204,423		18.8%
J	227,720		205,766		47.7%
F	230,096		205,182		15.6%
M	271,063		204,625		-1.2%
A	215,599		205,149		12.8%
M	208,760		201,060		7.5%
J	235,659		189,156		4.4%
J	223,630	2005	177,848	2005	9.1%
A	209,253		165,934		4.0%
S	135,594		156,322		-4.8%
O	96,947		146,053		-35.1%
N	25,586		139,412		-83.8%
D	54,273		133,723		-66.1%
J	84,748		127,361		-45.0%
F	114,755		122,445		-42.4%
M	147,837		117,051		-46.1%
A	135,901		113,990		-28.9%
M	140,496		114,389		-27.7%
J	159,313		123,342		-29.5%
J	164,636	2006	132,245	2006	-19.7%
A	144,530		139,714		-28.2%
S	98,852		145,276		-30.6%
O	101,742		150,236		-31.9%
N	133,023		155,053		-16.0%
D	161,109		157,237		0.8%
J	174,376		160,205		13.1%
F	181,493		163,594		-8.8%
M	207,356		165,455		-24.5%
A	193,710		166,013		1.4%
M	166,708		167,121		-14.2%
J	194,930		167,993		-13.7%
J	205,297	2007	168,525	2007	0.1%
A	166,867				-17.1%
S	105,541				-25.9%
O	115,041				-23.0%
N	143,483				-9.4%
D	167,500				4.8%



Total Visitor Air Arrivals USVI 2000 - 2007

	Year	Stopovers	% change
J		51,798	
F		58,586	
M		67,877	
A		62,562	
M		56,565	
J	2000	52,010	
J		54,059	52,346
A		48,575	52,954
S		30,575	53,066
O		34,171	53,238
N		51,475	53,338
D		59,900	53,084
J		59,092	53,286
F		59,928	53,146
M		69,949	53,338
A		63,754	52,418
M		53,520	51,944
J		54,433	51,275
J	2001	52,380	50,804
A		50,883	50,465
S		19,529	50,052
O		28,482	50,179
N		43,451	49,769
D		54,245	49,345
J		55,024	49,002
F		54,974	48,766
M		71,470	48,372
A		58,839	48,698
M		48,433	48,965
J		50,318	49,275
J	2002	49,543	49,826
A		46,161	49,928
S		23,435	49,963
O		31,684	49,774
N		47,169	49,429
D		60,863	49,764
J		56,241	49,619
F		55,399	49,963
M		69,197	50,279
A		54,704	50,439
M		52,459	50,827
J		48,578	51,523
J	2003	53,668	51,735
A		49,954	51,875
S		25,350	51,904
O		36,344	51,854
N		55,518	53,163
D		63,402	53,628

J	57,924		54,381		11.8%
F	55,754		54,988		-4.8%
M	68,590		54,997		1.1%
A	70,415		55,021		12.6%
M	58,041		55,226		2.6%
J	57,612		54,947		10.8%
J	60,956	2004	54,887	2004	12.8%
A	50,059		55,507		3.1%
S	25,631		56,129		-16.2%
O	38,808		57,297		13.6%
N	52,166		57,088		1.3%
D	62,682		57,075		4.6%
J	65,375		57,291		26.2%
F	63,212		57,356		7.9%
M	82,601		57,265		21.7%
A	67,910		57,267		8.5%
M	57,883		57,213		2.3%
J	60,209		57,513		15.8%
J	61,732	2005	58,086	2005	14.2%
A	48,975		58,052		0.8%
S	25,653		58,074		-16.1%
O	38,159		57,591		11.7%
N	55,760		58,181		8.3%
D	69,564		58,185		16.1%
J	64,971		58,175		25.4%
F	63,469		58,167		8.3%
M	76,808		57,805		13.2%
A	74,989		57,649		19.9%
M	57,929		57,403		2.4%
J	60,087		56,653		15.5%
J	61,643	2006	55,947	2006	14.0%
A	44,628		55,519		-8.1%
S	23,779		55,212		-22.2%
O	35,204		55,440		3.0%
N	46,769		54,745		-9.1%
D	61,086		54,577		2.0%
J	59,833		54,715		15.5%
F	59,783		54,862		2.0%
M	79,555		55,810		17.2%
A	66,643		56,337		6.5%
M	55,919		56,979		-1.1%
J	61,742		57,464		18.7%
J	63,398	2007	57,841	2007	17.3%
A	56,009				15.3%
S	30,098				-1.6%
O	42,912				25.6%
N	52,593				2.2%
D	65,607				9.5%