



Cairngorms National Park's Visitor Economy 2014

This is a summary of the tourism trends research undertaken for Cairngorms National Park by Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd.

1.68 million Tourism Visitsto the national park area in 2014 up2.5% on the previous year

859,000 visits were made by visitors staying in the park as part of a holiday or short break up 20.2% since 2009, generating2.9 million nights in accommodation across the area

3.7 million Visitor Days and Nights

generated by **staying** and **day visitors** to the park in

2014

£244 million was

generated within the local economy through visitor and tourism business expenditure, an increase of 9.5% on the previous year

818,000 visits made by **Day Visitors** to the area in 2014



£

Day Visits generated £35 million for the economy of the park in 2014

On average, visitors
staying in the
park stay 3.4
nights in the
region and spend

£71.6 millionon local
accommodation, up **18.5% since 2009**

Visitors to **the park** are vital to local businesses, supporting more than **5,477 full time equivalent jobs, up 6.6% on 2009**



Economic Impact increased by 13.3% between 2009 and 2014



Staying visitors generate a total economic impact of £209 million for businesses in the park

Total Visitor Numbers increased by 6.8% between 2009 and 2014



Total Visitor Day and Nights increased by 18.6% between 2009 and 2014

20092014

Visitor Types

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

- Serviced Accommodation including Hotels, Guest Houses, B&Bs, Inns
- Non-Serviced Accommodation including Self-Catering properties such as Houses, Cottages, Chalets and Flats, as well as Camping and Caravanning, Hostels and University / College accommodation
- Staying with Friends and Relatives (SFR) unpaid overnight accommodation with local residents

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

Staying Visitors
51% of Visits

Day Visitors
49% of Visits

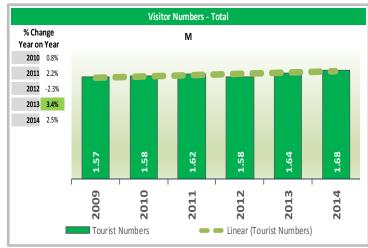
Total
Visitor
Numbers
1.68m

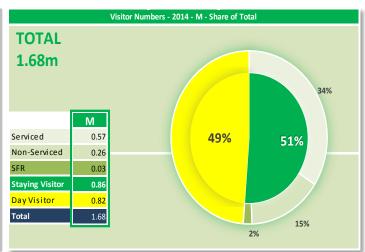
Visitor Numbers

In 2014, there were an estimated 1,677,000 tourism visits to the park; representing an increase of 2.5% on the previous year. Overall, 51% of all visitors (859,000) stayed in the area for one or more nights, a percentage that has increased from 45% over the past six years indicating that more visitors are opting to stay in accommodation; the remaining 49% of visitors (587,870) are Day Visitors to the park.

Within the staying visitors sector, those staying in serviced

accommodation represent the majority of staying visitors at 34%, followed by those staying in non-serviced accommodation (15%). This masks the fact that the non-serviced accommodation sector increased by 18% over the previous year and by 35% since 2009, pointing to strong growth in weekly rentals over the past six years.





Key Figures: Visitor Numbers

| Visitor Numbe | ers | Serviced | Non-Serviced | SFR | Staying Visitors | Day Visitors | All Visitors |
|---------------------|-----|----------|--------------|------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2014 | M | .573 | .256 | .030 | .859 | .818 | 1.677 |
| 2013 | M | .564 | .217 | .029 | .809 | .826 | 1.636 |
| Change 13/14 | % | 1.6 | 18.0 | 5.1 | 6.1 | -1.0 | 2.5 |

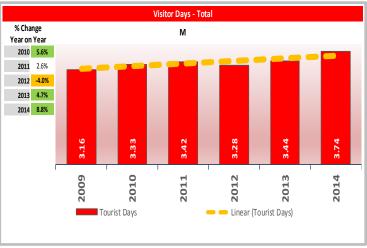
Total Visitor Days 3.74m

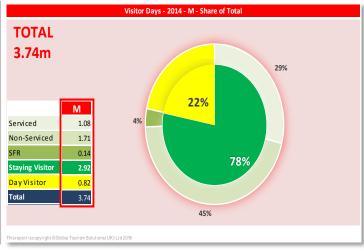
Visitor Days

Visitor Days take into account those visitors who stay at any destination for more than a day. For example, if a family of five stay three nights, they will account for five visitors, and fifteen visitor days. Visitors to the Cairngorms National Park area spent an estimated 3,743,000 days in the area as part of a tourism day trip, holiday or short break in 2014; this represents an increase of 8.8% on the

previous year and an 18.6% increase since 2009.

Staying visitors account for over threequarters (78%) of all visitor days. There has been a sizeable increase (+47.9%) of nonserviced sector use over the past six years. The average length of stay by all staying visitors to the park was 3.4 days; nonserviced accommodation stands at 6.7 days indicating a high rate of weekly rentals.





Key Figures: Visitor Days

| Visitor Days | | Serviced | Non-Serviced | SFR | Staying Visitors | Day Visitors | All Visitors |
|---------------------|---|----------|--------------|------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2014 | M | 1.079 | 1.708 | .137 | 2.924 | .818 | 3.743 |
| 2013 | M | 1.070 | 1.412 | .131 | 2.613 | .826 | 3.440 |
| Change 13/14 | % | 0.9 | 20.9 | 4.9 | 11.9 | -1.0 | 8.8 |

Average length of stay in days for different visitor types to Cairngorms National Park 2014

Day Visitors

1

All Visitors

2.2

Serviced Accommodation

1.9

Non-Serviced Accommodation

6.7

Staying with Friends/Relatives

4.6

All Staying Visitors

3.4

Total
Economic
Impact
£244.03m

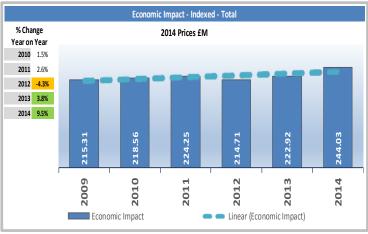
Economic Impact

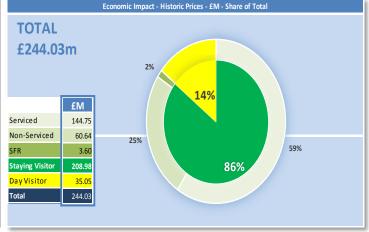
Tourism visits to the Cairngorms National Park area in 2014 generated a total economic impact of £244,030,000, an increase of 9.5% on the previous year and 13.3% over the past six years. The total economic impact in 2014 comprises the expenditure of visitors on goods and services, totalling £196m, and the *indirect* and *induced* economic effects of local businesses and residents spending tourism revenues locally, accounting for a further £48m. In 2009 the economic impact was £215m (all 2009 monetary figures in this narrative report are indexed (1.203)

to allow direct comparison with 2014 figures). **Mirroring**

increases in visitor numbers and days, the greatest gain in economic impact over the past six years took place within the non-serviced sector, which increased by 38.9%.

Despite this, the serviced accommodation sector generates the most (59%) economic impact followed by the non-serviced accommodation sector and Day Visitors.





Key Figures: Economic Impact

| Economic Impa | ict | Serviced | Non-Serviced | SFR | Staying Visitors | Day Visitors | All Visitors |
|---------------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2014 | £m | 144.75 | 60.64 | 3.599 | 208.98 | 35.05 | 244.03 |
| 2013 | £m | 132.59 | 46.40 | 3.340 | 182.33 | 34.59 | 216.92 |
| Change 13/14 | % | 9.2 | 30.7 | 7.7 | 14.6 | 1.3 | 12.5 |

Average economic impact generated per person by each type of visitor in 2014

Day
Visitors
£42.85
per Day

Staying with Friends and Relatives £26.27 per Day £120.84 per Visit

All
Visitors
£65.20 per Day
£143.44 per Visit

Non-Serviced
Accommodation
£35.50 per Day
£237.85 per Visit

All Staying
Visitors

£71.47 per Day
£243.00 per Visit

Serviced
Accommodation
£134.15 per Day
£254.86 per Visit

Total
FTEs
Supported
in 2014
5,477

Definitions:

- **Accommodation:** Payments for overnight stays in accommodation, such as room rates for serviced accommodation, or pitch fees and hire charges for non-serviced accommodation.
- **Recreation:** Covering expenditure on a wide range of leisure activities such as museum, event, concert / theatre and attractions attendance as well as sports participation and spectating.
- Transport: Expenditure within the destination on travel, including fuel and public transport tickets.
- Food and Drink: Spend on eating and drinking at restaurants, cafes and other venues, takeaway food, snacks and groceries.
- **Shopping:** What visitors spend on items including clothing / jewellery, household items, music / films / games, gifts and smaller items, books and maps, plants and garden items.
- Indirect: The expenditure by local tourism businesses within the local supply chain.

Employment Supported by Tourism

The expenditure and activity of visitors to the Cairngorms National Park in 2014 supported a total of 5,477 Full-Time Equivalent jobs (FTEs); this represents an increase of 6.6%, or 338 FTE jobs within the tourism sector within the past six years, with most gains being seen within the transport, accommodation and food & drink sub-categories. Total employment includes the jobs generated by the expenditure of visitors on goods and services, totalling 4,665 FTEs in 2014, and the *indirect* and *induced* employment supported through local businesses and residents spending tourism revenues locally, accounting for a further 812 FTEs. The three largest sectors for direct employment were Accommodation (2,558 FTEs); followed by Food & Drink (753 FTEs); and then Transport (657 FTEs).

Employment Supported by Tourism 2009-2014: Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) by Type

| Sectors | Sectoral Distribution of Employment - FTEs | | | | |
|---------------|--|-------|-------|----------------------|--|
| Sectors | 2014 | 2009 | +/- % | ■ Accommodation | |
| Accommodation | 2,558 | 2,401 | 6.5% | = Accommodation | |
| Food & Drink | 753 | 712 | 5.8% | ■ Food & Drink 14.8% | |
| Recreation | 291 | 280 | 4.2% | Recreation | |
| Shopping | 405 | 383 | 5.7% | 12.0% | |
| Transport | 657 | 609 | 8.0% | ■ Shopping | |
| TOTAL DIRECT | 4,665 | 4,385 | 6.4% | Transport 7.4% | |
| Indirect | 812 | 754 | 7.7% | 5.3% Indirect 13.8% | |
| TOTAL | 5,477 | 5,139 | 6.6% | Indirect 13.8% | |
| | | | | | |



