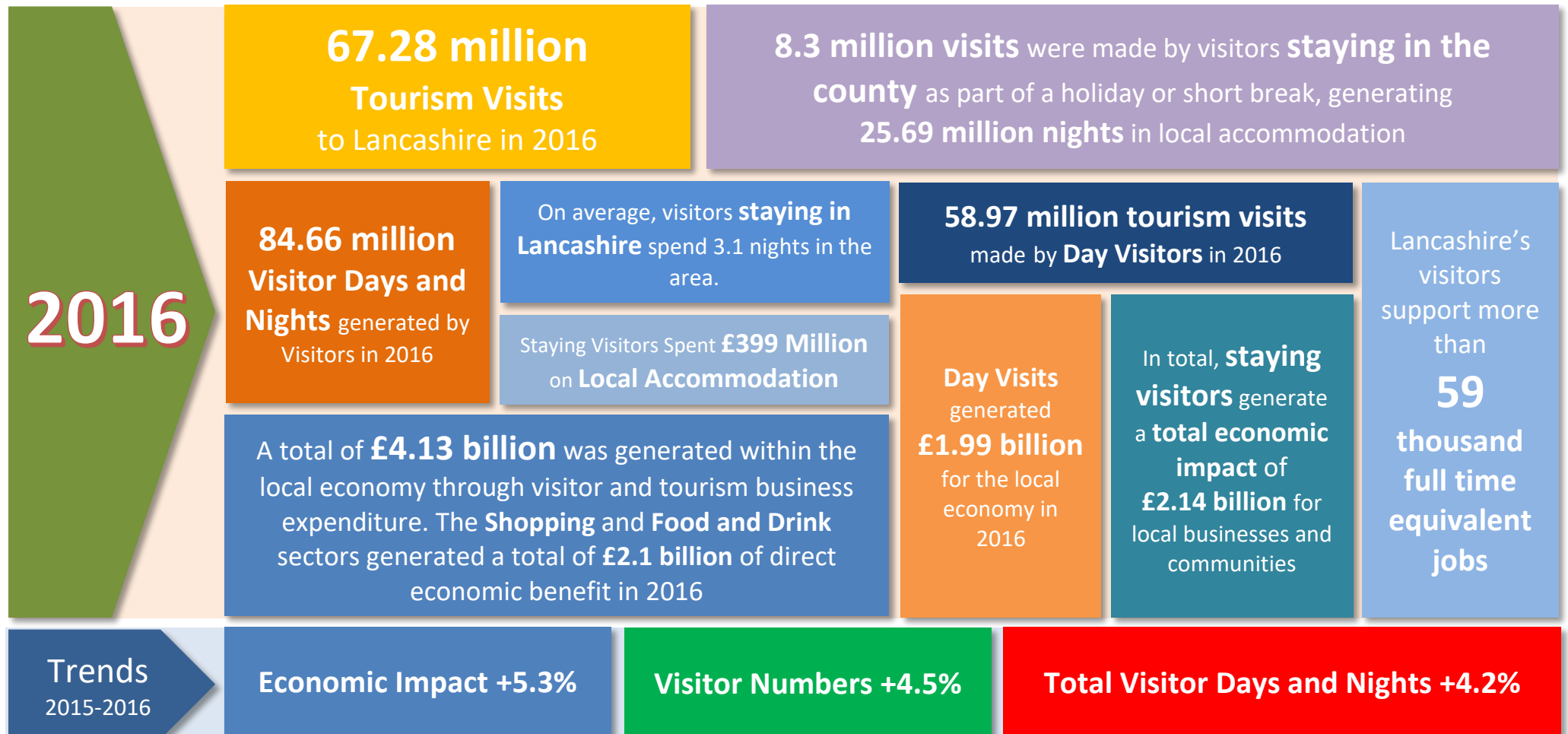


Lancashire and its Visitor Economy

This is a summary of the annual tourism economic impact research undertaken for Marketing Lancashire by Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd. New visitor profile and expenditure data provided by the Lancashire Visitor Survey 2016 has been incorporated into the 2015 and 2016 STEAM outputs in this report.



2016

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

12.4% of Visits

Day Visitors

87.6% of Visits

**Total
Visitor
Numbers
67.28m**

Visitor Numbers

Lancashire offers visitors an exciting range of products and facilities spread across its varied rural, urban and coastal visitor destinations. In 2016, the county received an estimated 67.28m tourism visits distributed across this diverse tourism landscape.

In 2016, there were 8.313 million visits which involved an overnight stay within Lancashire. Staying visitors accounted for 12.4% of all visitors to the area in 2016, making use of the extensive supply of paid accommodation across the county, as well as staying with friends and relatives. Our estimates of staying visits to the county saw good growth in 2016 (+2.9% compared to 2015). Particular factors driving this growth were strong occupancy levels in the serviced accommodation sector (+4.1%) and a combination of positive performance and increased capacity in the non-serviced sector (+1.6%). Coupled with this was additional growth in visits involving stays with friends and relatives, up 1.6% between 2015 and 2016, with these visits accounting for nearly 30% of staying visits to the county.

Lancashire offers a huge range of choices for the day visitor and this group of visitors accounted for 87.6% of all visits made to the area in 2016 and a total of 58.97m visits. Very strong performance, particularly at Easter and following the summer period, accounted for the annual growth of 4.7% in tourism day visits.

Key Figures: Visitor Numbers

Visitor Numbers		Serviced	Non-Serviced	SFR	All Staying Visitors	Day Visitors	All Visitors
2016 (Millions)	M	4.479	1.391	2.442	8.313	58.971	67.283
2015 (Millions)	M	4.303	1.369	2.403	8.075	56.301	64.376
Change 15/16 (%)	%	+4.1	+1.6	+1.6	+2.9	+4.7	+4.5
Share of Total (%)	%	6.7	2.1	3.6	12.4	87.6	100.0

**Total
Visitor
Days**

84.66m

Visitor Days

In total, Lancashire’s staying and day visitors spent an estimated 84.66 million days in the area during 2016. This is accounted for by the 58.97 million day visits and a further 25.69 million staying visitor days. Staying visitors spend an average of 3.1 days in the county during their stay.

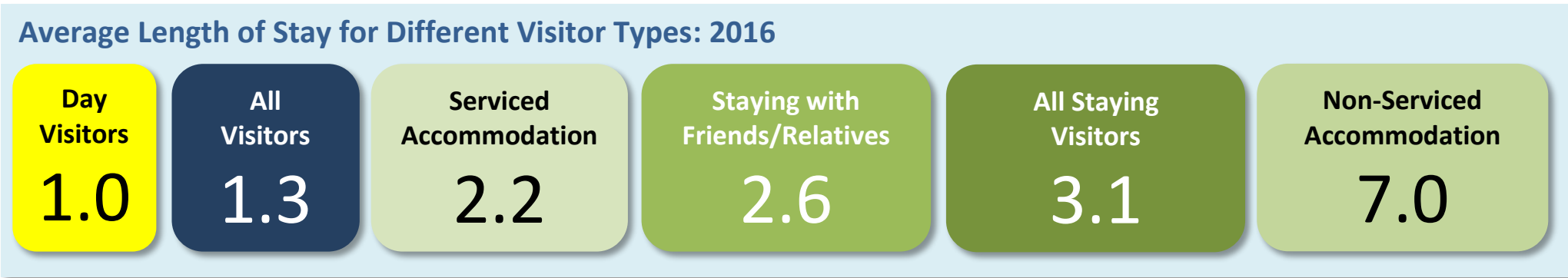
Between 2015 and 2016, tourism day visits grew from 56.3 million to 58.97 million (+4.7%). In the period since 2011, the day visitor market has seen the greatest level of growth, with day visitor days increasing 12.8% during that time (growth of 6.68 million visitor days). Day visitors accounted for 69.7% of visitor days in 2016.

Staying visitors to the area accounted for the remaining visitor days (30.3%) and, in total, overnight visits to the county generated 25.69 million visitor days in 2016. Although growth in staying visitor days (+2.8%) was lower than for day visits, the sector still managed to achieve positive performance across all 12 months of 2016, with generally stronger performance from June onward.

Of the three staying visitor sectors tracked in STEAM, performance levels for the non-serviced accommodation sector (+3.9%) were the most positive, with the average length of stay for this sector increasing between 2015 and 2016. Visitor days for the serviced sector were up by 2.6%, with visitor days for the staying with friends and relatives market were also up by 1.6%.

Key Figures: Visitor Days

Visitor Days		Serviced	Non-Serviced	SFR	All Staying Visitors	Day Visitors	All Visitors
2016 (Millions)	M	9.706	9.669	6.316	25.691	58.971	84.662
2015 (Millions)	M	9.459	9.307	6.219	24.985	56.301	81.286
Change 15/16 (%)	%	+2.6	+3.9	+1.6	+2.8	+4.7	+4.2
Share of Total (%)	%	11.5	11.4	7.5	30.3	69.7	100.0



Total Economic Impact
£4.13bn

Economic Impact

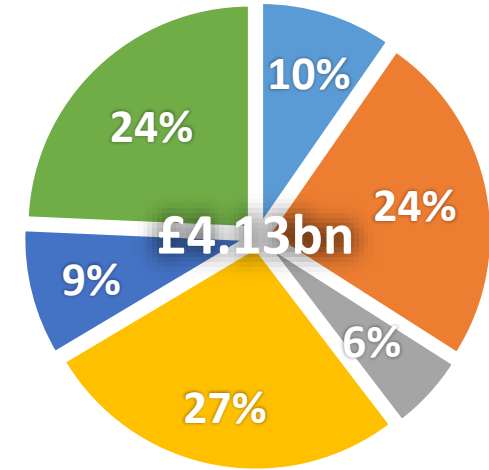
The value of tourism activity across Lancashire grew by 5.3% to £4.13bn in 2016.

The total economic impact comprises the expenditure of visitors on goods and services, totalling £3.13bn, and the *indirect* and *induced* economic effects of local businesses and residents spending tourism revenues locally, accounting for a further £1bn.

In 2016, direct visitor expenditure in the food and drink and shopping sectors were each above £1bn. Both the accommodation and transport sectors received close to £400 million in direct visitor expenditure, with the visitor spend on recreation activities estimated to contribute a further £231 million to the local economy. Annual growth levels, between 2015 and 2016, for these sectors ranged from +5.0% to +5.6%.

In 2016, positive performance in the day visitor market contributed an additional £115 million to the local economy, compared to 2015. Lancashire’s staying visitors accounted for a further £94 million in additional economic benefit, with roughly half of this being delivered through growth in the serviced accommodation sector (+£47 million).

Composition of Total Economic Impact by Type of Expenditure 2016



- Accommodation
- Recreation
- Transport
- Food & Drink
- Shopping
- Indirect and Induced

- Accommodation:** Payments for overnight stays in accommodation, such as room rates, 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

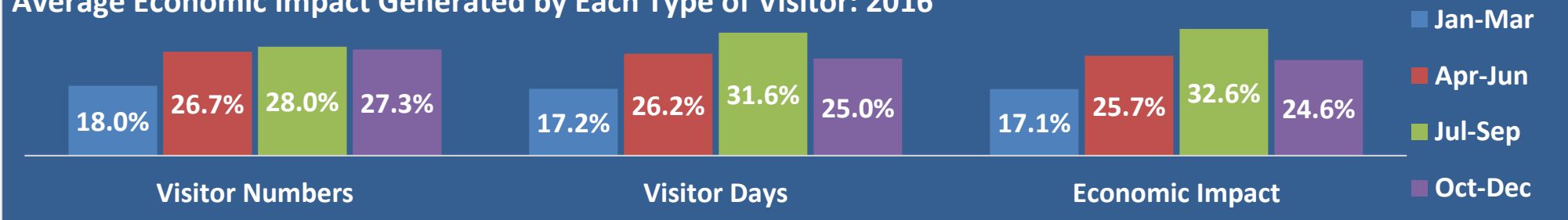
Key Figures: Economic Impact

Economic Impact		Serviced	Non-Serviced	SFR	All Staying Visitors	Day Visitors	All Visitors
2016 (£ Billions)	£Bn	1.323	0.580	0.235	2.139	1.992	4.130
2015 (£ Billions)	£Bn	1.276	0.540	0.229	2.045	1.877	3.921
Change 15/16 (%)	%	+3.7	+7.5	+2.9	+4.6	+6.1	+5.3
Share of Total (%)	%	32.0	14.0	5.7	51.8	48.2	100.0

Average Economic Impact Generated by Each Type of Visitor: 2016

Economic Impact	Serviced	Non-Serviced	SFR	All Staying Visitors	Day Visitors	Visitors
Economic Impact per Day	£ 136.32	£ 60.02	£ 37.25	£ 83.24	£ 33.77	£ 48.79
Economic Impact per Visit	£ 295.38	£ 417.23	£ 96.32	£ 257.28	£ 33.77	£ 61.39

Average Economic Impact Generated by Each Type of Visitor: 2016



**Total
FTEs
Supported
59,404**

Employment Supported by Tourism

The expenditure and activity of visitors to Lancashire supported a total of 59,404 Full-Time Equivalent jobs (FTEs); 3.4% higher than in 2015.

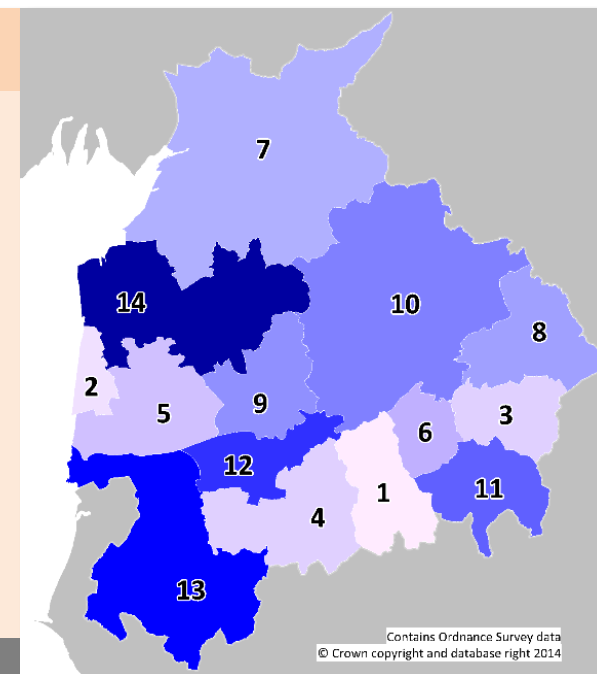
Total employment includes the jobs generated by the expenditure of visitors on goods and services, totalling 48,473 FTEs, and the *indirect* and *induced* employment supported through local businesses and residents spending tourism revenues locally, accounting for a further 10,932 FTEs.

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

Employment Supported by Sector 2016	Direct Visitor Employment						Indirect and Induced	Total
	Accommodation	Food & Drink	Recreation	Shopping	Transport	Total Direct		
Totals	13,821	14,143	3,928	14,186	2,394	48,473	10,932	59,404

Distribution of Visitor Numbers and Total Economic Impact by Local Authority Area – 2016

Local Authority		Visitor Numbers		Economic Impact		Employment	
		%	Millions	%	£Millions	%	FTEs
1	Blackburn with Darwen	6%	4.1m	4%	£167.2m	4%	2,176
2	Blackpool	27%	18.0m	36%	£1,496.4m	42%	25,120
3	Burnley	4%	2.5m	3%	£109.3m	2%	1,408
4	Chorley	5%	3.6m	4%	£176.0m	4%	2,268
5	Fylde	5%	3.3m	6%	£242.2m	5%	3,193
6	Hyndburn	3%	2.0m	2%	£85.5m	2%	1,074
7	Lancaster	11%	7.5m	11%	£467.1m	11%	6,319
8	Pendle	4%	2.8m	3%	£116.5m	3%	1,575
9	Preston	10%	6.9m	7%	£303.0m	6%	3,838
10	Ribble Valley	6%	4.1m	5%	£225.9m	5%	3,109
11	Rossendale	2%	1.4m	1%	£58.1m	1%	781
12	South Ribble	5%	3.4m	4%	£164.5m	4%	2,092
13	West Lancashire	4%	2.9m	4%	£156.1m	3%	1,975
14	Wyre	7%	4.9m	9%	£362.5m	8%	4,475
LANCASHIRE		100%	67.3m	100%	£4,130.4m	100%	59,404

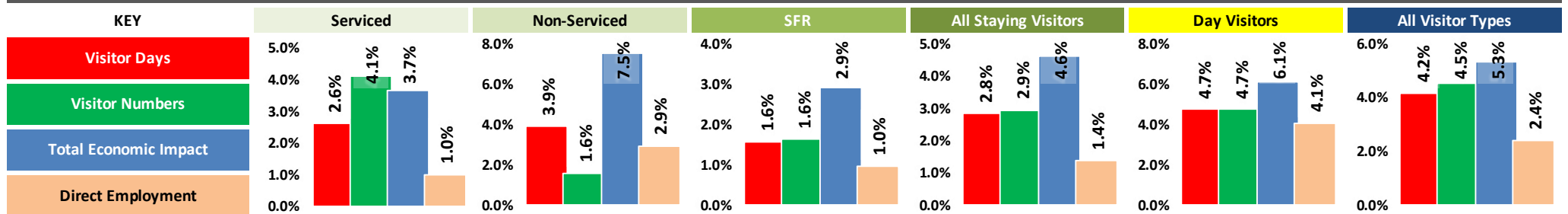


Note: All figures rounded to 1 decimal place.

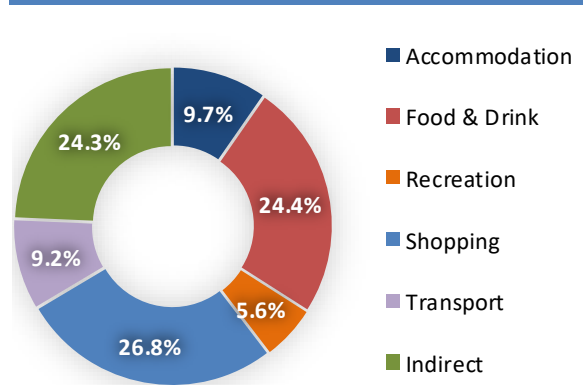
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS BY TYPE OF VISITOR - COMPARING 2016 & 2015 - IN HISTORIC PRICES

KEY	Staying in Paid Accommodation									Staying with Friends and Relatives (SFR)			All Staying Visitors			Day Visitors			All Visitor Types		
	Served			Non-Served			2016	2015	+/- %	2016	2015	+/- %	2016	2015	+/- %	2016	2015	+/- %	2016	2015	+/- %
	2016	2015	+/- %	2016	2015	+/- %															
Visitor Days	M	9,706	9,459	2.6%	9,669	9,307	3.9%	6,316	6,219	1.6%	25.69	24.99	2.8%	58.97	56.30	4.7%	84.66	81.29	4.2%		
Visitor Numbers	M	4,479	4,303	4.1%	1,391	1,369	1.6%	2,442	2,403	1.6%	8.313	8.075	2.9%	58.97	56.30	4.7%	67.28	64.38	4.5%		
Direct Expenditure	£Bn																	3.126	2.969	5.3%	
Economic Impact	£Bn	1.323	1.276	3.7%	0.580	0.540	7.5%	0.235	0.229	2.9%	2.139	2.045	4.6%	1.992	1.877	6.1%	4.130	3.921	5.3%		
Direct Employment	FTEs	21,538	21,323	1.0%	5,628	5,468	2.9%	2,242	2,220	1.0%	29,408	29,011	1.4%	19,065	18,319	4.1%	48,473	47,330	2.4%		
Total Employment	FTEs																	59,404	57,904	2.6%	

PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY VISITOR TYPE AND PERFORMANCE MEASURE - COMPARING 2016 & 2015 - IN HISTORIC PRICES



Sectoral Distribution of Economic Impact - £Bn including VAT in Historic Prices



	2016	2015	+/- %
Accommodation	0.399	0.378	5.6%
Food & Drink	1.007	0.957	5.3%
Recreation	0.231	0.219	5.0%
Shopping	1.108	1.052	5.3%
Transport	0.382	0.364	5.0%
TOTAL DIRECT	3.126	2.969	5.3%
Indirect	1.004	0.952	5.5%
TOTAL	4.130	3.921	5.3%

Sectors

Sectors	2016	2015	+/- %
Accommodation	13,821	13,743	0.6%
Food & Drink	14,143	13,703	3.2%
Recreation	3,928	3,816	2.9%
Shopping	14,186	13,740	3.2%
Transport	2,394	2,328	2.9%
TOTAL DIRECT	48,473	47,330	2.4%
Indirect	10,932	10,574	3.4%
TOTAL	59,404	57,904	2.6%

Sectoral Distribution of Employment - FTEs

	2016	2015	+/- %
Accommodation	13,821	13,743	0.6%
Food & Drink	14,143	13,703	3.2%
Recreation	3,928	3,816	2.9%
Shopping	14,186	13,740	3.2%
Transport	2,394	2,328	2.9%
TOTAL DIRECT	48,473	47,330	2.4%
Indirect	10,932	10,574	3.4%
TOTAL	59,404	57,904	2.6%

