



Guyana

Small Country.
Epic Adventures.



KNOW GUYANA

Geography

Guyana is wedged between the Atlantic Ocean to the north, and Suriname, Venezuela and Brazil to the east, west and south respectively. Miles of golden savannah, dense rainforests and hundreds of kilometers of coastline occupy 214,970 km² of the country, which is divided into ten administrative regions. The coastal plains border the northern edge while interior highlands are surrounded by the Rupununi savannahs to the south. The Pakaraima Mountains guard the western border, with the famous Mount Roraima as the tallest peak (2762 meters) of the nation. The three legendary rivers of the country are Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice.

Entry Requirements

One hundred and twenty five countries, including the U.S.A, Canada, Brazil and many of the South American and Caribbean nations are offered easy entry into Guyana. Travellers from these countries do not require a visa, only a valid passport (6 months). Visitors from other countries should allocate about 3-4 weeks to obtain a visa. For more information, please visit www.minfor.gov.gy.

Climate and Clothing

The year-round summer-like temperature (around 30 C/86 F) coupled with cool trade winds blowing from the Atlantic Ocean make it ideal conditions for travelling in Guyana. In the interior, the mountains and the forests help keep the temperatures down. October to April is the ideal period to travel across the country, but the green/wet season months from May to September are good for birding and exploring the coastal region. Layered full-length clothing and water resistant footwear are recommended as packing essentials.

Getting to Guyana and Around

The Cheddi Jagan International Airport in Timehri and the Eugene F. Correia International Airport in Ogle are the gateways to Guyana. Direct flights from New York and Miami in U.S.A, Toronto in Canada, Panama City and Caribbean countries like Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago make the country very accessible. Carriers such as Caribbean Airlines, COPA Airlines, Fly Jamaica Airways, LIAT, Surinam Airways and American Airlines (starting Fall 2018) operate frequent flights.

In country, travelling by river is quite common from small boats and ferries to small cruising ships and yachts. Short transfers via taxi and overland journeys via mini-vans or hired vehicles are the most common means of transport. Cessna flights to over 30 remote airstrips within the country are also available to get around but are mostly available on a charter basis.

Safety and Security

In general, you will find Guyanese to be extremely friendly and helpful. Don't be surprised if you find locals wishing to talk with you and offering assistance. Nonetheless, we encourage you to exercise caution when travelling in Guyana as you would in your own home country. The basic precautions apply here as they do elsewhere. Travellers need to use the basic rules of safety, as in any other part of the world.

Protected Areas

Untamed wildlife and pristine wilderness are the hallmarks of the protected areas of Guyana. This includes Kaieteur National Park, Iwokrama Forest, Kanuku Mountains, Shell Beach, and Konashen. Millions of acres of Guyana are covered in continuous woodland area and are home to the best of nature – animals, birds, amphibians and plant life. A prolific amount of wildlife exists in the form of 900 plus birds, 225 species of mammals, 880 species of reptiles and more than 6500 plants.



Money

While credit cards are accepted at many establishments in Georgetown, cash is required when one is heading into the interior. The banks in Georgetown allow limited withdrawal for international travellers, and ATMs in other towns are limited. Booking beforehand with tour operators and paying via credit card or wire transfer is recommended.



Language

English is the official language, and English and Guyanese Creole are the commonly spoken languages in Guyana, along with separate dialects of the Indigenous peoples. With the proximity to Brazil, many residents in the Central and South Rupununi speak some Portuguese as well.



Health & Medical Care

Standard immunisations like hepatitis A and B, rabies, typhoid, yellow fever, diphtheria and tetanus are recommended prior to visiting Guyana. A vaccination certificate for yellow fever needs to be carried, especially when travelling with Copa Airlines. Private hospitals are available in Georgetown and emergency medical services are available elsewhere, but protection against common diseases like malaria and dengue fever can be avoided by carrying antimalarial medications, using locally recommended insect repellents, and dressing appropriately. Bottled, filtered or purified water should be consumed at all times.

Visiting Georgetown & other towns

Like any city, certain areas of Georgetown and other coastal towns are not particularly safe, especially after dark. It is recommended to book cabs from designated service providers. One of the biggest problems visitors face in Georgetown is petty theft. Travelling in groups, avoiding wearing expensive jewellery, and travelling with small amounts of cash is advised.

Shopping

Indigenous communities produce some of Guyana's most popular gifts and souvenirs in the form of colourful woven baskets, plates, jewellery and such. Travellers can also pick up traditional balata curios made from the latex of the bulletwood tree on Main Street or the Hibiscus Craft Plaza in Georgetown.

Dining

Georgetown has a thriving dining scene, featuring characterful restaurants, hip bars and cool brunch places that serve both local and international cuisines. In the villages, one can easily find and taste local flavours like the cassava based farine and tuma pot.

Visiting the Hinterland

Guyana's interior is one of the safest places in the world. While travelling in the interior and at resorts, it is secure and safe. The hinterland is best explored with the help of local tour operators for better on-ground assistance and connectivity. No matter how you choose to travel you will be able to completely relax without any concerns.

Visitor Guidelines For Sustainable Travel

To move towards sustainable tourism, Guyana urges travellers to make note of the key tenets. These include, honouring the Indigenous People and Protected Areas, protecting the fragile environment, helping protect the rich ecosystem, supporting local culture and leaving a positive impact in all places that the traveller sets foot on. We encourage you to review our guidelines for sustainable travel for more information.

GUYANA AT A GLANCE

Official Country Name	Cooperative Republic of Guyana
Capital	Georgetown
Independence	26th May 1966, from UK
Head of Government	President David Granger
National Symbols	Canje Pheasant (Hoatzin), Jaguar, Victoria Regia (Water Lily)
National Colours	Red, Black, Yellow, White, Green
Location	South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, Suriname and Venezuela
Area	214,970 sq km
Coastline	459 km
Time Difference	UTC/GMT -4 (same time as New York, USA during Standard Time)
Geographic Coordinates	6 48 N, 58 09 W
Size	3rd smallest country in South America
Terrain	Forested Highland, Low Coastal Plain, Interior Savannah and Hilly Sand and Clay Region
Administrative Divisions	10 Barima-Waini, Pomeroon-Supenaam, Essequibo Islands-West Demerara, Demerara-Mahaica, Mahaica-Berbice, East Berbice-Corentyne, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Potaro-Siparuni, Upper Demerara-Berbice, Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo
Climate	Tropical (hot and humid, moderated by northeast trade winds)
Seasons	Rainy seasons (May-June and December-January); Dry season (February-April and August-November-October)
Population and Growth Rate	737,718 (166th in the world); 0.32%
Ethnic Groups	East Indian 39.8%, African 29.3%, Mixed 19.9%, Amerindian 10.5%, Other 0.5% (Portuguese, Chinese, etc.)
Languages	English (official), Guyanese Creole, Indigenous languages & some Portuguese & Chinese Guyana is the only country in South America where English is the official language.
Religions	Protestant 34.8%, Hindu 24.8%, Roman Catholic 7.1%, Muslim 6.8%, Jehovah's Witness 1.3%, Rastafarian 0.5%, other Christian 20.8%, other 0.9%, none 3.1%.

Economy

GDP and growth rate	\$6.4 billion (2017); 3.5% (2017)
Exchange Rate to USD	1USD = 207.81 GYD
Key Industries	Sugar, gold, bauxite, alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, rum, timber, and of course tourism (Exports)

Transportation

International Carriers	Caribbean Airlines, COPA Airlines, Fly Jamaica Airways, LIAT, Surinam Airways and American Airlines (starting Fall 2018)
International Airports	2. There are a total of 117 Airstrips in Guyana.
Domestic Carriers	Air Services Limited, Jags Aviation, Roraima Airways, Trans Guyana Airways, Wings Aviation
Roadways	7970 km
Waterways	330 km

TRANSPORTATION



Travel in Guyana is part of the experience and adventure and can be a highlight of your visit. However, the nature of the often difficult travel can mean there may be delays. These could be due to needing to secure enough passengers, mechanical issues, weather, a flooded river or other unforeseeable circumstances. Due to these incidences, having a patient disposition is an advantage.

Georgetown is well served with taxis, which operate throughout the city and to other urban centres. Taxis are easy to find outside most hotels and throughout Georgetown (e.g. Stabroek Market & Avenue of the Republic). There are fixed fares for most distances; check in advance. Most trips within Georgetown are approximately GY\$500.00/US\$2.50; private taxis are arranged through your hotel or by calling one of the numerous taxis services. In the interior, you may use many forms of transport depending on your itinerary. From the small interior airstrip, travel is then normally by four wheel drive jeep or truck, minibus, boat, horse, bullock cart or a mixture

of these. The roads (non-asphalted) in the interior can be extremely difficult and seem impassable. However, drivers are very experienced and are normally able to pass through flooded creeks and seemingly long stretches of dirt.

Boat travel in Guyana is frequently used and is generally a comfortable mode of transport. It offers an opportunity to observe the wildlife and scenery whilst moving between locations.

When self-driving, it is recommended to hire a 4x4 vehicle that will allow comparatively easy navigation in the interiors and the mountainous regions. Any visitor wishing to drive a locally registered motor vehicle must obtain a Driver's Permit issued by the Licence Revenue Office of the Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA). This facility is available upon arrival at the Cheddi Jagan International Airport and at the GRA office in Georgetown.

PEOPLE AND CULTURE

Georgetown

The capital, Georgetown, is the epicentre for all cultural and political activities, and is the veritable gateway for the rest of the country. The Dutch-constructed Sea Wall skirts the city along the Atlantic Ocean, and the city houses museums, monuments and various religious and cultural points of interests to explore. The Walter Roth Museum, St. George's Cathedral, Stabroek Market, National Museum, Umana Yana, Red House and Botanical Gardens are some of the key sightseeing spots of the city.

People

The population of 737,718 mostly lives around the coastal belt - almost a third of them in Georgetown. Guyana boasts a rich composition of people comprising of African, Chinese, East Indian, European, Indigenous and Portuguese ethnicity. The nine groups of Akawaio, Arawaks, Arecunas, Caribs, Makushis, Patamonas, Wai-Wais and Wapishanas make up the Indigenous Peoples of Guyana. The population is concentrated in the northeast regions, in and around Georgetown and along the Berbice River to the east. The remainder of the country is sparsely populated.

Culture

African, Chinese, East Indian, European, Indigenous and Portuguese cultures have influenced Guyana's ethnic identity. This makes it a land of remarkable diversity that is visible in festivals, cuisines and language, offering the best of many worlds within one small country. The northern part of the country is culturally aligned to the Caribbean nations, while the south is more embedded in South American influence, due to its proximity to Brazil.

Religion

Guyana has an exceptional representation of religions- Christians, Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists and Indigenous Peoples. While colonization by European countries and subsequent missionary work led to a spread



of Christianity, the arrival of the East Indian and Chinese immigrants led to the growth of Hinduism and Islam. For a visitor, festivals like Diwali, Christmas, Phagwah, Emancipation and many others showcase the diversity and in general, the cultural harmony within the nation.

Cuisine

The food in Guyana reflects the ethnic diversity of the country. Both local and international cuisine is widely celebrated in Guyana. Cassava based farine and tumapot, and cassareep based pepperpot mark the key flavours of the Indigenous community, while inspiration from East Indian and Chinese cuisines can be seen in popular dishes like channa curries and roti along with duck, chowmein and 'chicken in the rough'.



HISTORY

Discovery

The fabled city of El Dorado was the hook for many early explorers to sail to Guyana. It was believed that a King covered in gold lived in a magnificent city by the side of Lake Parime. The enduring legend urged the famous Englishman, Sir Walter Raleigh to organise expeditions between the 16th and 17th centuries, to map the country, in hope of making his big discovery. Some believed that El Dorado lay in the Guyanese Highlands of Pakaraima Mountains, between the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers. Others leaned towards advice from the Indigenous Peoples that El Dorado could be reached by travelling up the Essequibo River. Though the exact location was never found, the flooded Lake Amucu in the Rupununi is thought to match the description of the legendary Lake Parime most closely.

Settlement

Guyana is the only country of South America where English is the official language. This can be attributed to the long history of English rule in the region. The lush sugar plantations along the coast of Guyana piqued the interest of Dutch, French and British troops, consecutively uprooting each other since the 16th century. What started for the Dutch as temporary trading enclaves with the Indigenous Peoples in the 16th century, soon turned into firm settlements to cultivate their own sugarcane, coffee, cotton and tobacco. To sustain the workforce, they employed slaves from African nations. Barbaric terms of work ensued, until the first rebellion in 1763 in Berbice.

History of Slavery & Emancipation

A memorial in Guyana's capital, Georgetown, testifies the bravery of Cuffy, a prominent slave hero, who was responsible for the rebellion against slavery. The dwindling military influence of the Dutch and the slave rebellions coincided with the British taking the reins in 1806 and enacting a make-believe abolition of slave-trade. It was only in 1834, that the Emancipation Bill took effect and slavery was permanently abolished but not before slaves

had to endure four to six years of apprenticeship. When sustenance of plantations became an issue without the devoted workforce, it was East and South Indians that were imported from across the world as indentured labour. This practice continued even as late as the 20th century.

Independence

Guyana became independent on 26th May 1966. The foundation of the free state was laid by an Indo and African Guyanese duo, Cheddi Jagan and Forbes Burnham. They formed the People's Progressive Party (PPP), which paved the way for modern politics in the country. An ideological split led to the formation of People's National Congress - making the two sides, the only veritable oppositions to each other. In 1997, Janet Jagan, became the first female President of the country - a rarity around the world.

Democracy

Guyana is a democratic republic divided into administrative regions, with President Mr. David Granger. Legislative power in Guyana resides in the National Assembly, with 65 members directly elected by proportional representation. 40 of these are elected at a national level, while the other 25 are elected at a regional level. The President can dissolve the assembly and call for elections at any time but no later than five years from its first sitting. The President is the one who appoints and supervises the prime minister and his cabinet of other ministers.

Guyana Today

Guyana's entrance into the CARICOM Single Market and Economy in January 2006 broadened the country's export market, mainly in the raw materials sector. With its natural resources like bauxite, rice, gold, sugar, fish, timber and recently discovered oil, Guyana is on the verge of emerging as a strong and stable economy. Guyana is largely dependent upon the export of these commodities, which represent nearly 60% of the country's GDP. Much of Guyana's growth in the last few years has come from gold production. The record-breaking production of 700,000 ounces of gold in 2016, offset the economic effects of declining sugar production over the decades. In January 2018, estimated 3.2 billion barrels of oil were found offshore and Guyana is destined to become a Petro-economy by mid-2020.

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS



Georgetown

The capital of the country, Georgetown is the city that pulsates with commercial and political activity. As the main gateway into the country, it offers the traveller a chance to see it's colonial heritage in key buildings and glimpses of life in the urban quarters. Bustling markets like Stabroek and Bourda, historic cricket grounds, Government buildings and museums make for the sightseeing tapestry of Georgetown.

Demerara

Originating in the dense central rainforests of Guyana, the Demerara River journeys for more than 340 km north to meet the Atlantic Ocean. Georgetown occupies the right bank of the river in its last miles. Along the way, it channels into different tributaries and creeks, creating stunning islands. Rich inland biodiversity can be sampled on these islands and along the Demerara. Riverside resorts, birding hot spots and wildlife filled nature trails are the highlights for travellers.



Berbice

Traces of colonial history live to tell the tale of Guyana's past along the banks of the Berbice River. Once home to thriving sugar plantations, Berbice offers a unique mixture of easy country life and rich colonial heritage. New Amsterdam is the ideal base for exploring ocean-side villages, the endless flora and fauna of nearby forests, and several historical buildings like the New Amsterdam Public Hospital, Town Hall and Mission Chapel Congregational Church.

Essequibo

Essequibo is the longest river in Guyana, and makes its way from the Akarai Mountains near the Brazil border to the Atlantic Ocean, covering a distance of more than 1000 miles. En route, its many tributaries enrich an unrivalled ecosystem of countless waterfalls, thriving forests, and a diversity of birdlife and wildlife. Essequibo's banks are dotted with several historical attractions like Fort Zeelandia, Fort Kyk-Over-Al and many other Dutch remnants.





North Rupununi

The incredible untouched rainforests of Guyana fully flourish close to the North Rupununi region. Here community-owned and operated eco-lodges in the forests and golden savannahs offer proximity to a wide array of wildlife and birds. While most travellers come to take in the best of nature, for some village life is most intriguing. Nature trails, pristine views and vibrant culture make for the biggest hooks for travellers.

South and Central Rupununi

South and Central Rupununi offer travellers expansive tracts of wilderness, with unique animals and birds and an authentic taste of ranch life. Every hill and riverside offers breathtaking scenery. Lethem is the nerve centre of the region, with Brazil as its neighbour. The town also hosts the annual Rupununi Rodeo, a valiant showcase of horse and bull riding amongst other competitions over a two-day festival. A number of hikes, river trails and eco-lodge experiences are the highlights of South and Central Rupununi.



Top Attractions & Activities

Natural Wonders

Massive tracts of primary rainforest and rugged mountain ranges cover a large part of Guyana. Incredible wildlife, remote forests, varied terrain and faraway villages combine to add a sense of mystery to the land. This region is ideal for intrepid travellers longing to explore the jungle on foot, canoe down the seldom-travelled rivers or cross the vast golden savannahs on an epic 4X4 safari drive. The country is also blessed with four extraordinary mountain ranges; Mount Roraima, the Pakaraimas, Iwokramas and Kanuku mountains. The stunning 741 feet tall Kaieteur Waterfall and Orinduik Falls are highlights amongst many other noteworthy falls of the country, adding to nature's wonders in Guyana.

Wildlife

The moniker of 'Land of the Giants' is apt for Guyana. It offers the rare privilege to see a staggering number of birds (900+ species), mammals (225+ species), fish (1000+ species) and amphibians (814+ species). The country is home to the largest rodent (capybara) and biggest scaled freshwater fish (arapaima). The tropical rainforest canopies and massive savannahs offer the chance to spot other giants as well, including jaguars, giant anteaters, giant river otters, and caimans. Unusual animals like tapirs, labbas, agoutis, armadillos and saki, spider and howler monkeys, and sloth can also be spotted. Amongst the many natural treasures of Guyana, wildlife takes top spot.



Birding

More than 900 species of birds inhabit the jungle canopies, coastal plains and golden savannahs of Guyana, making it one of the world's top birding destinations. Even veteran birders to the country are awestruck by the sheer variety and colours of the birds. The colourful hoatzin, Guyana's glamorous national bird, cock-of-the-rock, crested eagle, and harpy eagle are some of the most coveted species on the lists of birdwatchers.

Sport Fishing

The moniker of 'Land of Many Waters' is especially relevant for anglers who travel to Guyana. The country has over 1800 species of fish, including the largest scaled freshwater fish, the arapaima, and scores of others like the payara, arowana, himara and lukanani. There are two main fishing seasons – February to April and September to November. The Essequibo River, Kurupukari River, Abary River, Mahaica Creek, Simoni Pond, Luri Creek, Rewa, Apoteri, Rupununi and Burro Burro River are the most popular fishing locations.



Adventure Sports

Guyana has a range of undiscovered adventures from soft activities to those that offer high-octane adrenalin rush. Abseiling steep cliff-sides, survival trips into heart of the Amazon, canoeing down caiman and piranha-filled rivers, 4X4 self-drive safaris through rugged mountains, or simply hiking and mountain biking along forested trails – Guyana has it all.



Community Based Tourism

Community-based tourism initiatives offer the best of grass-root experiences in Guyana. Villages like Santa Mission, Yupukari, Surama and Rewa amongst others have pooled their resources and come together to invest in tourism as one of their main sources of income. This has made Guyana a pioneer in community driven, owned and led tourism globally but particularly in the Caribbean and South American regions. They offer village eco-lodges and meaningful interactions during hikes and river trips with trained naturalists. This has a direct impact on the lives of all community members in many cases.

Conservation Tourism

Guyana has been embracing tourism that meaningfully contributes to promoting the conservation values of protected areas and species, supporting biodiversity conservation, and improving the wellbeing of local people. The country took its first steps towards sustainability under the leadership of the legendary ecotourism stalwart, Diane McTurk. Diane grew up on a cattle ranch in

Karanambu, which was converted into a leading eco-lodge in the 1970's. She laid the groundwork for conservation tourism practices to offer visitors delightful experiences in the jungle. Her relentless work in rehabilitating giant river otters has been a high benchmark for conservationists and researchers all over the world. Guyana's leadership is now focused on establishing and implementing a National Green State Development Strategy. Plans include markedly expanding Guyana's National Protected Areas System to protect an additional two million hectares and using tourism to support conservation and improve livelihoods in local communities.

Festivals & Events

Guyana's cultural diversity is the genesis of a number of festivals in the country. Mashramani or 'Mash' is celebrated to commemorate Guyana becoming a Republic nation on 23rd February 1970. Though the word 'Mashramani' is Indigenous meaning 'celebration after hard work.' Diwali, Phagwah, Emancipation, Bartica Regatta, Rupununi Rodeo and Guyana Carnival are some of the other major festivals of the country.



SOME SUGGESTED PROPERTIES

Guyana is blessed with a number of comfortable and immersive accommodations. From eco-lodges at the edge of forests, plush and affordable hotels, home-stays, ranches and community-run accommodations, the traveller has a wide choice to choose from. We've handpicked some of the best properties below.



Grand Coastal Hotel

A premier boutique hotel famous for its special 'Flavours of Guyana Night', showcasing Guyana's local cuisine. It is suitable for business and leisure travellers.
www.grandcoastal.com



Cara Lodge

A characterful heritage hotel that offers a peek into Guyana's past with modern luxuries for the international traveller.
www.caralodge.com



Herdmanston Lodge

A centrally located modern hotel with a touch of nostalgia and excellent dining options.
www.herdmanstonlodge.com



Guyana Marriott Hotel Georgetown

An international brand that has re-defined the hospitality scape for Georgetown with modern amenities and facilities.
www.marriott.com



Arrowpoint Nature Resort

Arrowpoint offers an ideal for a back-to-nature experience with getting up close to the wild, with comfort close at hand.

www.roraimaairways.com



Atta Lodge

The lodge offers a complete rainforest experience and the company of Guyana's diverse birdlife, that can be viewed from an impressive Canopy Walkway.

www.iwokramacanopywalkway.com



Rewa Eco-Lodge

Rewa lodge is a showcase of a successful community run lodge with ample nature based experiences around.

www.rewaecolodge.com



Iwokrama River Lodge

Located at the edge of the Essequibo River, this is ideal for serious nature and outdoor lovers.

www.iwokramariverlodge.com

SUGGESTED STORY IDEAS



Amazing one-of-a-kind adventures found only in Guyana

Explore adventure themed activities like a 4X4 safari, a vaquero experience, abseiling, hiking and sport fishing that are difficult to find in one destination alone. Guyana offers such a wide variety, that an outdoor and adventure lover can never be bored.



Amazon Survival - Why this experience will transform you

Travel is often transformational as it exposes the traveller to a variety of cultures and landscapes. But this one particular activity is a life-changing one. You're in the company of experts who teach you how to survive in a thick rainforest with minimal equipment, and even test your skills with some isolated time as a rite of passage for a survivor.



South America's best-kept secret

As a faraway continent, South America is often viewed as an intriguing place to visit. Amidst all countries, Guyana notches the exclusivity with its untouched forests, winding rivers, abundant wildlife and birds, and jaw-dropping sights. Kaieteur Falls a 471 feet height, is just one of them.



Immersive experiences with Guyana's indigenous peoples

Some things are best explored when they've not got splashed all over blogs and websites. In Guyana, the cultural immersion feels a lot like that. Meet the indigenous people of the country in their land. Get invited for a pepper pot meal or spend a night in a hammock in a local home. This promises to be one of the best experiences in Guyana.



Living the Vaquero Ranching Life

Ranching is one of the oldest professions of Guyana. There was a time when the country was home to the largest ranch in the world. The legacy continues and you get to be a part of it; tending to cattle like the cowboys, riding the horses, taking care of the farm and relaxing in home at the ranch.



Wildlife Spotting in the Land of the Giants

The dense jungles and river systems make for perfect habitats for some iconic animals like the elusive jaguar, the giant anteater, capybaras, black caimans and one-of-a-kind birds such as the harpy eagle. Spotting even one of these eight giants in Guyana is any wildlifer's dream come true.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM STATISTICS

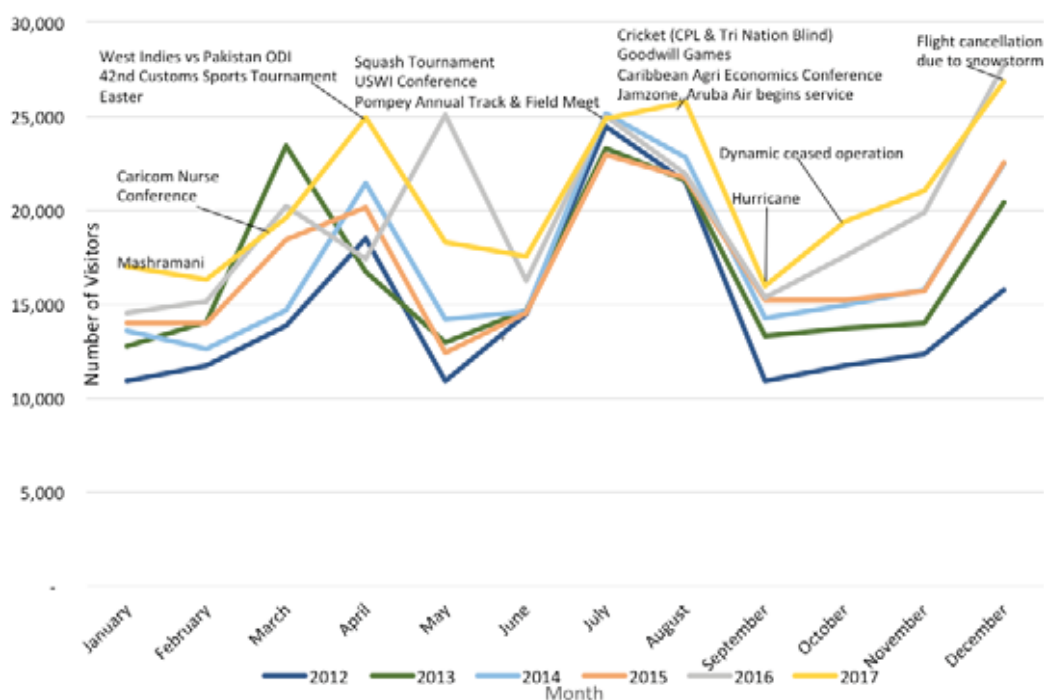
Main Markets Visitor Arrivals by Port of Arrival 2017 VS 2016

	CJIA			EFCIA			LETHEM			MOLSEN CREEK		
MAIN MARKETS	2016	2017	% CHG.	2016	2017	% CHG.	2016	2017	% CHG.	2016	2017	% CHG.
Canada	23,313	23,319	0.03	476	544	14.29	39	29	-25.64	192	179	-6.77
Caribbean	56,457	78,881	39.72	12,080	12,269	1.56	282	276	-2.13	16,594	15,903	-4.16
Europe	6,389	5,738	-10.19	3,879	4,122	6.26	342	306	-10.53	1,853	1,066	-42.47
Latin America	3,171	3,531	11.35	396	504	27.27	9,616	8,766	-8.84	3,754	3,149	-16.12
Not Stated	2	1	-50.00	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	4,827	4,799	-0.58	496	622	25.40	98	78	-20.41	488	631	29.30
United States	88,756	80,779	-8.99	953	1,210	26.97	85	62	-27.06	774	565	-27.00
GRAND TOTAL	182,915	197,048	7.73	18,280	19,272	5.43	10,462	9,517	-9.03	23,655	21,493	-9.14

Visitor Arrivals By Month 2012-2017

MONTH	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% CHG. 17/16
January	10,836	12,692	13,512	14,001	14,449	16,984	17.54
February	11,722	14,000	12,553	13,965	15,080	16,281	7.96
March	13,794	23,368	14,648	18,464	20,156	19,568	-2.92
April	18,501	16,624	21,418	20,126	17,330	24,910	43.74
May	10,880	12,894	14,130	12,371	24,987	18,266	-26.90
June	14,418	14,601	14,099	14,562	16,185	17,520	8.25
July	24,426	23,257	25,091	22,954	24,953	24,824	-0.52
August	21,476	21,506	22,770	21,728	21,863	25,720	17.64
September	10,890	13,200	14,179	15,187	15,330	15,951	4.05
October	11,685	13,618	14,723	15,183	17,461	19,398	11.09
November	12,279	13,914	15,736	15,705	19,838	21,042	6.07
December	15,735	20,386	22,401	22,573	27,680	26,866	-2.94
GRAND TOTAL	176,642	200,060	205,824	206,819	235,312	247,330	5.11

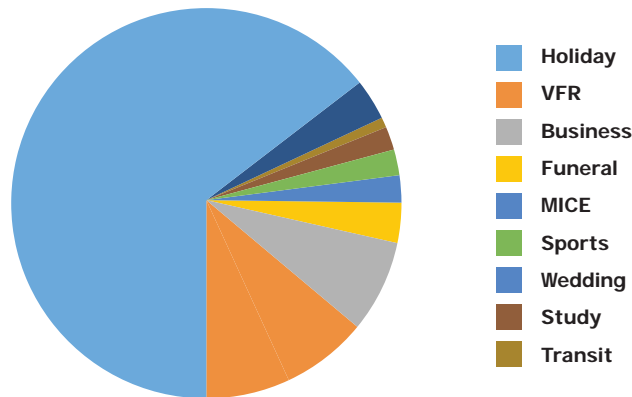
Visitor Arrivals By Month 2012-2017



Visitor Arrivals By Purpose Of Visit 2012-2017

YEAR	HOLIDAY	VFR	BUSINESS	MICE	WEDDING/ HONEYMOON	STUDY	TRANSIT	OTHER	NOT STATED	GRAND TOTAL
2012	119,129	17,772	15,543	2,346	1,467	275	-	6,075	6,377	176,642
2013	124,618	23,375	16,291	3,794	1,641	565	-	9,339	12,284	200,060
2014	123,434	25,602	18,918	3,783	1,799	525	-	9,113	13,064	205,824
2015	124,700	26,692	22,440	4,099	2,079	537	-	8,129	8,153	206,819
2016	143,759	26,649	24,475	4,878	2,003	686	-	9,198	13,747	235,312
2017	151,961	28,231	24,855	5,888	1,583	761	353	8,570	15,698	247,330
% SHARE	61.44	11.41	10.05	2.38	0.64	0.31	0.14	3.47	6.35	100.00
% CHG. 17/16	5.71	5.94	1.55	20.71	-20.97	10.93	-	-6.83	14.19	5.11

Visitor Arrivals By Purpose Of Visit 2012-2017



Visitor Arrivals By Average Length Of Stay 2017

MAIN MARKETS	1 - 3 DAYS	4-7 DAYS	8 - 14 DAYS	15+ DAYS	TOTAL (EXCL. NOT STATED)	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY
United States	6,154	16,249	22,333	16,898	61,634	15.55
Canada	1,329	4,314	7,030	7,146	19,819	19.27
Europe	1,761	1,451	1,981	4,371	9,564	22.10
Caribbean	18,401	31,692	7,385	27,065	84,543	23.66
South & Central America	1,849	799	583	10,846	14,077	64.83
Other	1,043	604	487	2,980	5,114	39.97
GRAND TOTAL	30,537	55,111	39,799	69,306	194,753	23.97
% SHARE	15.68	28.30	20.44	35.59	100	

Visitor Arrivals By Age Group 2017

MAIN MARKETS	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	NOT STATED	TOTAL
United States	6,258	6,567	8,655	11,025	18,274	16,429	14,756	652	82,616
Canada	1,744	1,623	2,416	2,856	5,406	4,693	5,120	213	24,071
Europe	565	667	1,656	2,040	2,723	1,888	1,644	49	11,232
Caribbean	6,480	9,689	28,030	26,693	21,344	9,104	4,513	1,476	107,329
South & Central America	780	1,622	3,675	3,992	3,838	1,340	469	234	15,950
Other	114	501	1,637	1,692	1,451	465	231	41	6,132
GRAND TOTAL	15,941	20,669	46,069	48,298	53,036	33,919	26,733	2,665	247,330
% SHARE	6.45	8.36	18.63	19.53	21.44	13.71	10.81	1.08	100.00



**South America
Undiscovered**

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References: www.cia.gov | www.wttc.org