

2002 AND 2003 HAWAII CRUISE INDUSTRY IMPACT STUDY

Research and Economic Analysis Division



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I. PREFACE

This report was prepared by the Research and Economic Analysis Division of the State of Hawai i Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), under the direction of the division administrator, Dr. Pearl Imada Iboshi, and with assistance from OmniTrak Group, Inc.

Act 156, Session Laws of Hawai i 1998, transferred the tourism research program from HVCB to DBEDT. DBEDT has been responsible for collecting and disseminating data on Hawai i's visitor industry since July 1, 1998.

This report is also posted on the DBEDT website: http://www2.hawaii.gov/dbedt/latest

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Business, Economic Department and Tourism conducted surveys of Hawaii harbors, shipping agents, crew members and various cruise lines with ships in the islands in 2002 and 2003 to analyze the economic impact of the fast growing cruise industry on the State. During the years covered by this report, only one business model was in existence -- international cruise operations consisting of foreign flagged ships, including those home-based in Hawaii.

The economic impact to the state in 2004 and beyond will be even greater than what will be presented in this analysis. Since July 2004, a U.S. flagged ship has been home-ported in the islands paying Hawaii taxes and hiring U.S. and Hawaii crews. Two more U.S. flagged ships are scheduled to be Hawaii home ported in 2005 and 2006. Nontheless, the findings presented here provide an informative snapshot of international cruise operations' impact to Hawaii's economy in 2002 and 2003. The total economic impact includes the direct and indirect expenditures in Hawaii from the cruise visitors, crew members, cruise lines, and shipping agents. Data were collected from self-administered surveys to each of these groups. The indirect and induced effects of the cruise industry were calculated using input-output analysis, based on the Hawaii input-output model in 1997 (DBEDT, 2002).

- The total direct economic impact of the cruise industry in Hawaii in 2002 and 2003 were \$261 million and \$268.7 million, respectively.
- Daily cruise passenger spending rose from \$99 per person in 2002 to \$101 per person in 2003. Converting these amounts into the economic impact per cruise visitor per day, each cruise visitor brought about \$155 and \$157 into Hawaii's

economy per day in 2002 and 2003, respectively. Not surprisingly, the largest economic impact is from out-of-state visitors, which includes cruise visitors and crew members.

- The total spending from out-of-state cruise visitors was \$163.1 million in 2002 and increased to \$169.5 million in 2003. The four percent increase in expenditure is attributable to an increase in length of stay and daily expenditure. Total spending from crew members were \$38.8 million in 2002 and dropped to \$33.5 million in 2003 due to fewer trips to Hawaii.
- The second largest economic impact was from cruise lines. Cruise line spending includes shipping agent spending, port entry, dockage, miscellaneous, and passenger fees, and their spending in Hawaii for operations and administration. In total, the cruise lines spent \$57.5 million in 2002. This grew 12% in 2003 to \$64.5 million, mainly due to the higher spending from the cruise lines in operations and administration.
- In 2002 and 2003, the direct, indirect, and induced effects from the cruise industry amounted to \$381.1 and \$390.5 million of Gross State Product, respectively. In addition, the cruise industry generated \$108.1 and \$110.4 million of earnings in 2002 and 2003, respectively. Job creation was significant 4,547 and 4,582 jobs in 2002 and 2003, respectively. In terms of the state and county taxes, cruise industry generated \$37.4 and \$38.2 million in 2002 and 2003, respectively.

II. INTRODUCTION

The cruise industry has increased rapidly during the past two years. According to the Cruise Lines International Association (CLIA), the number of passengers who took cruise vacations in 2003 increased 10% from 8.6 million in 2002. CLIA also reported 103% occupancy rate among its member line ships in 2003, a 4% increase from the previous year.¹

As a response to the substantial increases in passenger numbers, cruise lines have again expanded their fleet size and passenger capacity. In 2003, passenger capacity reached 296,000 lower-berth worldwide, and the cruise industry consisted of more than 300 vessels catering for a record 9.5 million passengers worldwide.

It is estimated that North American passengers account for about 78% of the global market.² The number of North American cruise passengers increased from 4.7 million in 1996 to 7.3 million in 2002, a 55.3% increase.^{3,4} The capacity of cruise ships serving North Americans waters also increased 78.2% from 110,000 berths in 1996 to 196,000 berths in 2002. The number of North American passengers increased even further in 2003 to 8.3 million, according to the U.S. Maritime Administration (MARAD).⁵

Within the North American market, Hawaii ranks in the top 10 cruise destinations. According to MARAD, Hawaii was the seventh most popular cruise destination in North America in 2002 and 2003 (Table 1). Like the overall industry, the Hawaii cruise industry has also undergone an extraordinary growth in the past couple of years. As shown in Table 1, cruise passengers more than tripled in a three-year period ending 2003, while cruises grew 166%.

¹ CLIA, <u>CLIA Member Cruise Lines Post Strong Passenger Growth With Over 9.5 Million Cruisers in</u> 2003, Cruise News, February 26, 2004.

² O Mathisen, <u>Cruise Industry News (Annual 2003)</u>, New York: Cruise Industry News.

³ ICCL, International Council of Cruise Lines, Economic Summary 2002, 2002.

⁴ ICCL, International Council of Cruise Lines, Economic Summary 2000, 2000.

⁵ William Ebersold, <u>Cruise Industry in Figures</u>, May 2004.

Table 1 North America Destinations (2001 - 2003) Cruise Passenger Statistics ¹ Cruise Destinations (2001-2003) (Passengers in Thousands)							
	20	003	20	002	20	001	
PORT	Cruises	Passengers	Cruises	Passengers	Cruises	Passengers	
Western Caribbean	1,324	2,916	1,138	2,445	755	1,653	
Bahamas	531	1,293	524	1,237	522	1,232	
Eastern Caribbean	423	1,016	427	1,003	439	1,013	
Alaska	432	766	389	722	380	678	
Southern Caribbean	324	741	332	748	379	765	
Mexico(Pacific)	327	731	285	627	313	611	
Hawaii	109	222	117	231	41	71	
Bermuda	129	207	133	190	126	167	
Canada/New England	87	169	76	158	78	154	
Trans-Panama Canal	62	91	67	96	78	117	
Other Destinations	92	130	118	188	112	164	
TOTAL	3,840	8,283	3,606	7,645	3,223	6,626	

With the increasing importance of the cruise industry in the Islands, the purpose of this study is to examine the direct, indirect, and induced effects of the cruise industry on Hawaii's local economy, including the expenditures of cruise visitors, crew members, cruise lines, shipping agents, and harbor fees. Specifically, the economic impacts on the Gross State Product (GSP), earnings, state and county taxes, and jobs are quantified based on the multiplier effects generated from the input-output model.

III. STATE OF HAWAII CRUISE INDUSTRY

Back in the 1970's and 1980's, cruise ships periodically visited the Hawaiian Islands; however, overnight cruising was almost non-existent. In 1985, American Hawaii Cruises (AHC), a subsidiary of American Classic Voyages, started operating its two U.S.-flag ocean liners, the S.S. Independence, and the S.S. Constitution, sailing exclusively around the Hawaiian Islands year-round on 7-day cruises.⁶ This was the start of the contemporary cruise industry in Hawaii.

In 2001, the cruise industry in Hawaii underwent a major structural change. American Cruise Lines, with operations only in Hawaii, did not have the financial strength to weather both the post September 11 impact and the continuation of its ambitious new ship construction program. American Classic Voyages filed bankruptcy shortly after the World Trade Center terrorist attacks. Norwegian Cruise Lines (NCL) capitalized on this market opportunity, entering the market with an innovative route to Hawaii that included an international stop in Fanning Island. It has emerged as the leading cruise company in Hawaiian waters ever since.

As a result of NCL's entry and aggressive expansion, the Hawaii cruise industry has shown an unprecedented growth in the past couple of years. Hawaii cruise visitor arrivals have tripled from 88,834 in 1997 to 236,149 in 2003 (Figure 1). Cruise passenger share of the overall Hawaii visitor market has also increased from less than 1.5% in 1997 to 3.6% in 2003 (Figure 2).⁷ Below are some highlighted facts on the State of Hawaii cruise industry in 2002 and 2003.

A total of 57 Hawaii-home-ported and Out-of-State cruise ships made 131 tours around the Hawaiian Islands in 2002, while a total of 47 ships made 125 tours in 2003.⁸

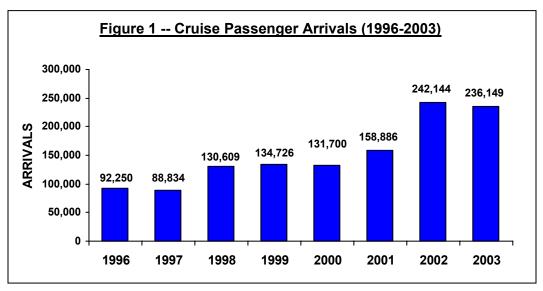
⁶ DBEDT, <u>The Emerging Cruise Ship Market</u>. Towards a Productivity-Driven Growth Strategy, 1997. Retrieved from htp://www.hawaii.go/dbedt/hecon/he7-99/cruise.html.

⁷ DBEDT, Survey of Cruise hip Passengers in Hawaii. Retrieved from

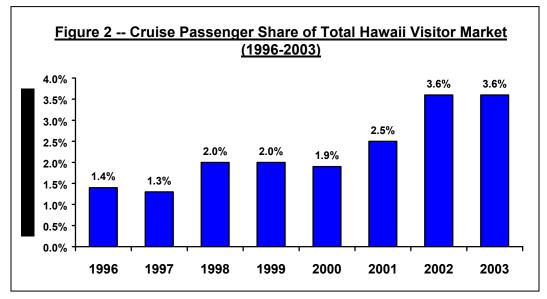
http://www2.hawaii.gov/dbedt/index.cfm?section=READ_VistorStatistics765.

⁸ DBEDT, <u>Cruise Passengers Staying Longer, Spending More</u>, DBEDT News Release, February 19, 2004.

- In 2002 and 2003, Norwegian Cruise Lines (NCL), the primary cruise line in the State of Hawaii, operated the Norwegian Star (permanently based in Hawaii) and the Norwegian Wind in the Hawaii market. These two ships make a combined 63 tours around the State, comprising approximately half of the total tours by all cruise ships.
- Cruise passenger arrivals in Hawaii for 2003 and 2002 were 236,149 and 242,144 respectively, both accounting for approximately 3.6% of the total visitors to Hawaii (Table 2). In terms of visitor expenditures, cruise visitors accounted for about 1.6% of the total visitor expenditures in 2002 and 2003 (Table 3).
- Despite a slight decrease in passenger volume, the average length of stay in 2003 was up 4% from the previous year to 7.2 days. The longer stay has led to a 1.5% increase of total cruise days in 2003 over 2002. Meanwhile, the total visitor days by Out-of-State cruise visitors rose 2.3 % in 2003 compared to 2002.
- The largest group of cruise passengers comes from the U.S. East, accounting for nearly 55% of the total passenger market in 2003. Passengers from the U.S. West comprise the second largest market mix (29%), followed by those from Canada (7%) (Table 4). U.S. East cruise passengers accounted for about 0.9% of the total visitor expenditures in 2002 and 2003 (Table 3).
- Over half of the cruise passengers to Hawaii are repeat visitors. In 2003, nearly 58% of cruise visitors had been to Hawaii before.
- Daily cruise passenger spending rose from \$99 per person in 2002 to \$101 per person in 2003. This amount includes shore tour costs and other on-shore expenditures such as lodging, food and beverages, entertainment, shopping, transportation, and souvenirs.



Source: DBEDT



Source: DBEDT

	2003	2002	Growth Rate			
No. of Ship Arrival	47	57	-17.5%			
No. of Tours*	125	131	-4.6%			
No. of Passenger	236,149	242,144	-2.5%			
Out-of-State Visitors	230,495	235,027	-1.9%			
Arrived by Ship	29,032	63,776	-10.6%			
Arrived by Air	173,463	171,251	1.3%			
Hawaii Residents	5,654	7,117	-20.6%			
* A tour starts when a ship first calls on a Hawaiian port or when all new passengers embark at a Hawai'i port. One ship may make several tours around the Hawaiian Islands with a stop at Fanning Island or Christmas Island during the trip. Source: DBEDT						

Table 3 Hawaii Visitor Expenditures, Total vs. Cruise Visitors (2002-2003)							
	2003 (\$ Million)	% of Total Visitor Expenditures	2002 (\$ Million)	% of Total Visitor Expenditures			
Total Visitors	10,460.0		10,000.0				
Total Cruise Out-of- State Visitors	169.3	1.6%	169.1	1.7%			
US East	96.3	0.9%	91.5	0.9%			
US West	41.4	0.4%	44.7	0.4%			
Canada	11.5	0.1%	11.3	0.1%			
Europe	5.4	0.1%	3.9	0.0%			
Other	14.3	0.1%	11.0	0.1%			
Source: DBEDT							

Table 4 Hawaii Cruise Visitors Major Market Areas (2002-2003)						
MAJOR MARKET AREAS	2003	2002	Growth Rate			
United States	83.1%	84.9%	-1.8%			
US West	28.6%	30.3%	-1.8%			
US East	54.5%	54.6%	-0.1%			
Canada	6.5%	6.6%	-0.1%			
Europe	2.8%	2.4%	0.4%			
Other	7.6%	6.1%	1.5%			
Source: DBEDT						

IV. METHODOLOGY

The data which was used to estimate the direct impact of the cruise industry was collected mostly from self-administered surveys, including Cruise Visitor Expenditure Survey, Crew Member Expenditure Survey, Cruise Line Questionnaire, and Shipping Agent Questionnaire.

The indirect and induced effects of the cruise industry were calculated based on 1) the direct impact of the cruise industry by sector, and 2) the output, earnings, job, and state tax multipliers, which were derived from the Hawaii Input-Output Study 1997 (DBEDT, 2002).⁹

A. Cruise Visitor Expenditures

Total cruise visitor expenditures, including Hawaii residents and Out-of-State visitors, were calculated based on the News Release from DBEDT on Feb 19, 2004 (News Release 04-05). The DBEDT Cruise Visitor Expenditure Study uses a self-administered survey methodology to collect year round data and then estimates cruise visitor expenditure by category (Cruise Visitor Expenditure survey).

A sample was drawn from every trip made by an Out-of-State ship and from all trips made by ships with Hawaiian homeports. A random sample of cabins on each ship was drawn by a random number generator. Surveys were distributed to each ship when it docked in Hawaii. The sample was large enough to represent the passengers on both Out-of-State and Hawaii home-ported ships. A survey packet was then placed in each selected cabin with the assistance of the Pursers' Office to ensure the random sampling was implemented.

⁹ Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), <u>The</u> <u>Hawaii Input-Output Study 1997 Benchmark Report</u>, March 2002.

Table 5 shows the number of cabins sampled, the number of cabins returned, the cabin response rate, corresponding cruise passenger population, passenger sample size, and the response rate in 2002 and 2003, for both international and domestic (Hawaii home-ported) ships.

Table 5 Cruise Visitor Expenditure Survey Response Rate								
			CABIN			PASSENGEF	2	
				Passenger Population	Passenger Sample	Passenger Response Rate		
INTERNATIONAL	2002	42,279	10,127	24%	100,357	23,788	24%	
INTERNATIONAL	2003	32,494	5,170	16%	86,535	12,070	14%	
DOMESTIC	2002	57,787	17,772	31%	141,444	39,448	28%	
DOMESTIC	2003	27,482	8,811	32%	149,614	21,127	14%	
TOTAL	2002	100,066	27,899	28%	241,801	63,236	26%	
TOTAL	2003	59,976	13,981	23%	236,149	33,197	14%	

Completed surveys are weighted by party size and length of stay, and passenger per person per day (PPPD) expenditure is calculated on a monthly, quarterly, and yearly basis. A sample of the Cruise Visitor Expenditure survey is attached in Appendix A.

B. Crew Member Expenditures

Crew member expenditures were estimated from data collected from the Crew Member Expenditure survey. The self-administered survey analyzed the crew member expenditures in 2003 by category. It is important to note that this survey was the first survey has ever done in Hawaii, so more detailed analyses are presented in the next section. Surveys were sent to nine different ships, all of which responded. A total of 648 crew members returned the survey for an average response rate of 9.4%.

The per crew member per day expenditures from the sample cruise ships were applied to the cruise ships under the same cruise line. If none of the cruise ships were sampled under the same cruise line, the per crew member per day expenditures from the nine cruise ships were used. The total crew member expenditures per ship was calculated based on 1) per crew member per day expenditures (based on the length of stay including before, during, and after cruise), 2) number of trips, 3) average length of stay, and 4) total

number of crew members. A sample of the Crew Member Expenditure Survey is attached in Appendix A.

C. Cruise Line Expenditures

Part of cruise line expenditures were estimated from the data collected from the Cruise Line Questionnaire. The other part of the expenditures, which includes the port entry, dockage, miscellaneous, and pax fees, were data provided by DBEDT. The Cruise Line Questionnaire was a self-administered survey completed in 2003. Eleven surveys were sent to different cruise lines and four of them responded (36.4% response rate). The four cruise lines covered nine and eight cruise ships in 2002 and 2003, respectively.

To apply the sample cruise line expenditures to all the cruise ships, the sample cruise line expenditures were converted into average cruise line expenditures per visitor day. The cruise line expenditures per cruise ship were calculated based on 1) average cruise line expenditures per visitor day, 2) number of trips per cruise ship, 3) average number of passengers per trip, and 4) average length of stay. A sample of the Cruise Line Questionnaire is attached in Appendix A (one for NCL, one for other cruise lines).

Note that the shipping agents fees provided in the Cruise Line Questionnaire were not included in the calculation to avoid the double counting with the expenditures collected from the Shipping Agent Questionnaire.

D. Shipping Agent Expenditures

Shipping agent expenditures were estimated based on the data collected from the Shipping Agent Questionnaire done in 2003. It was a self-administered survey. Five surveys were sent out and 2 of them responded (40% response rate). Twelve and seven cruise ships were covered under the two shipping agents in 2002 and 2003, respectively.

To apply the sample shipping agent expenditures to all the cruise ships, the sample shipping agent expenditures were converted into average shipping agent expenditures per visitor day. The total shipping agent expenditures were estimated based on 1) average

shipping agent expenditures per visitor day, 2) total number of visitors, and 3) average length of stay. A sample of Shipping Agent Questionnaire is attached in Appendix A.

E. Related Studies

Survey method is commonly used to estimate the direct impact of cruise industry. For example, MarketQuest used intercept surveys of passengers and crew members to estimate the economic impact of the cruise industry in Atlantic Canada.¹⁰ International Council of Cruise Lines (ICCL) surveyed their member cruise lines and vendors to estimate the impact of North American cruise industry to the U.S. economy and individual states.^{11,12} To examine the indirect and induced economic impacts of the cruise industry, economic multipliers were commonly used.^{11,13,14}

Two studies have examined the economic impacts of cruise industry in Hawaii, including one prepared for ICCL by Business Research & Economic Advisors (BREA) and the other prepared for Norwegian Cruise Line by PricewatehouseCoopers L.L.P.^{12,14} The results of the economic impacts of these two studies are compared with this study and presented in section VII.

ICCL examined the impact of the North American cruise industry to the U.S. economy in 2002. Individual state impact was estimated using the top-down approach. Basically, the total economic impact of the cruise industry in the U.S. was estimated based on the ICCL's member cruise lines' operational and administrative expenditures. Twelve cruise lines representing approximately 90% of the passengers traveled by North American

¹³ Market Economics, <u>The Economic Impacts of Cruise Ship Visits</u>; 2001/02 Season,

 ¹⁰ MarketQuest Research Group, <u>Economic Impact of the Cruise Ship Industry in Atlantic Canada</u>, prepared for Atlantic Canada Cruise Association, February 2003.
 ¹¹ Business Research & Economic Advisors, <u>Contribution of the North American Cruise Industry to the</u>

¹¹ Business Research & Economic Advisors, <u>Contribution of the North American Cruise Industry to the</u> <u>Florida Economy</u>, prepared for Florida-Caribbean Cruise Association, January 2001.

¹² Business Research & Economic Advisors, <u>The Contribution of the North American Cruise Industry to</u> the U.S. Economy in 2002, prepared for International Council of Cruise Lines, August 2003.

prepared for The New Zealand Tourism Board and Cruise New Zealand, September 2002.

¹⁴ PricewaterhouseCoopers L.L.P., <u>The Economic Impact of the Proposed Operation of</u>

Three U.S.-Flagged Cruise Ships in the Hawaii Market, prepared for Norwegian Cruise Line, January 2003.

cruise ships in 2002 were included. More comprehensive data on vendor purchases were obtained from a smaller group of cruise lines. In addition, other survey data from individual state were used if available. The direct impact of cruise industry to the U.S. economy was distributed to individual state according to several rules: 1) cruise passenger and crew expenditures were based on embarkation and arrival; 2) wages and salaries of cruise lines' shore side employees were based on the location of the administrative facilities; 3) vendor purchases by industry were based on the sample cruise lines data of vendor purchases by state and by industry; 4) travel agent commissions were based on a combination of the passengers' place of residence and ports of embarkation. Finally, the total economic impact by state was estimated using state- and industry- specific multipliers collected from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

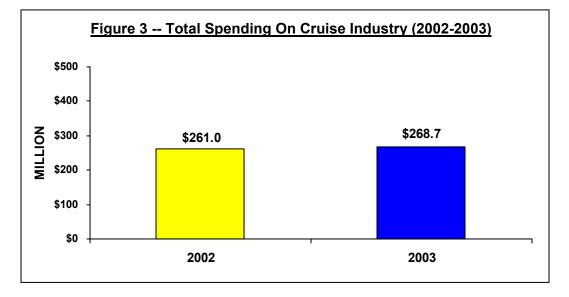
PricewatehouseCoopers L.L.P. examined the economic impact of three cruise ships which proposed to be fully operated in Hawaii in 2006 by Norwegian Cruise Line (NCL). It assumed three cruise ships, each carrying 2,000 passengers, operated year-round on seven-day Hawaii itineraries with Honolulu serving as the homeport. Input-output economic impact multipliers were used to examine the direct and indirect economic impacts of the three cruise ships. Data source included historical operating data of Norwegian Star and passenger expenditures data from DBEDT. Six expenditure categories were included in the analysis, including 1) wages and salaries of the shipboard crew, 2) wages and salaries of shore side employees, 3) cruise ship operating expenditures, 4) passenger expenditures on airfare, 5) passenger expenditures during port calls in Hawaii, and 6) customs, immigration, and passenger taxes.

This study is different from ICCL in that more detailed surveys were implemented in this study when estimating the direct expenditures of visitors, crew members, cruise lines, and shipping agents. Moreover, the surveys in this study were focused on the expenditures on Hawaii's local economy; as a result, less estimation was involved than ICCL's top down approach. Comparing with the study by PricewatehouseCoopers L.L.P., both studies used Hawaii economic multipliers based on input-output model developed by DBEDT;

however, the two analyses are difficult to compare as PricewatehouseCoopers L.L.P. focused on the impact of one particular cruise ship and did not provide a complete overview of the impact of the entire cruise industry on Hawaii's economy.

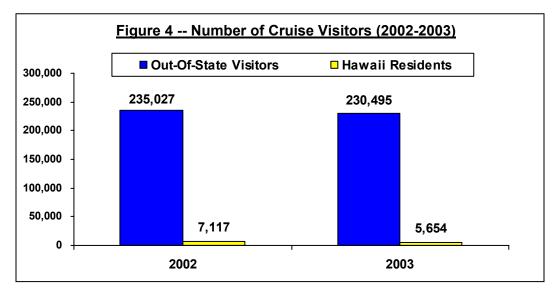
V. DIRECT IMPACT OF CRUISE INDUSTRY (2002-2003)

A. Total Size of Hawaii Cruise Industry

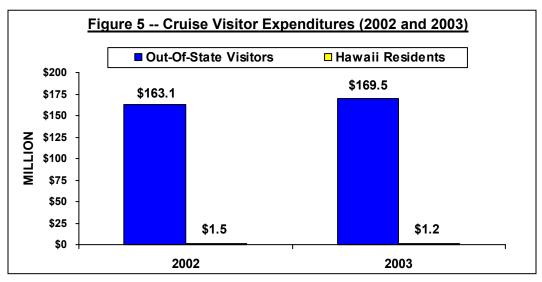


- Total industry spending was \$261.0 million in 2002 and \$268.7 million in 2003.
- Cruise industry constituted 0.46% and 0.45% of Gross State Product in 2002 and 2003, respectively.
- Cruise industry constituted 1.94% and 1.92% of visitor industry (consumption) in 2002 and 2003, respectively.
- Total economic impact per cruise visitor day was \$155.20 in 2002 and \$157.47 in 2003.

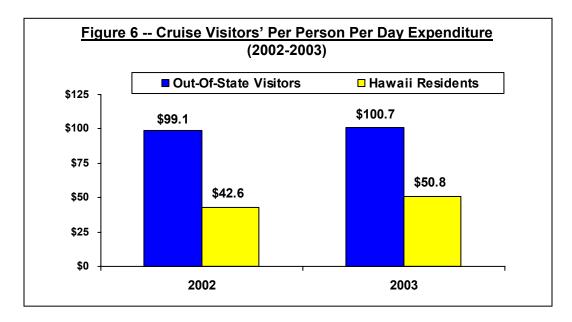
B. Cruise Visitors



- In 2002, there were 57 ships that came to the State of Hawaii, with a total number of 242,144 cruise passengers.
- In 2003, there were 47 ships that came to the State of Hawaii, with a total number of 236,149 cruise passengers.

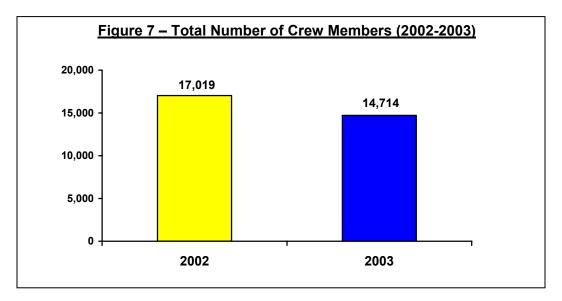


• Despite the decrease in volume, cruise visitor impact by Out-of-State visitors and Hawaii residents increased by 3.7% from \$164.6 million to \$170.6 million. This is due to a 4.3% increase in the length of stay from Out-of-State visitors and a 6.9% increase in average cruise passenger expenditures.

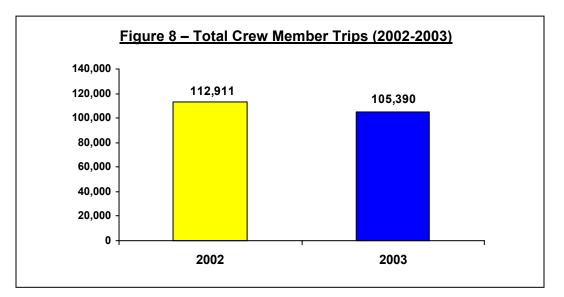


- In 2002, 97.1% (235,027) of cruise visitors were Out-of-State visitors, with an average per person per day (PPPD) expenditure of \$99.08 and an average length of stay of 7.0 days.
- In 2003, 97.6% (230,495) of cruise visitors were Out-of-State visitors, with an average PPPD expenditure of \$100.69 and an average length of stay of 7.3 days.
- In 2002, 2.9% (7,117) of the cruise visitors were Hawaii residents, with an average PPPD expenditure of \$42.62 and an average length of stay of 5.0 days.
- In 2003, 2.4% (5,654) of the cruise visitors were Hawaii residents, with an average PPPD expenditure of \$50.79 and an average length of stay of 4.1 days.

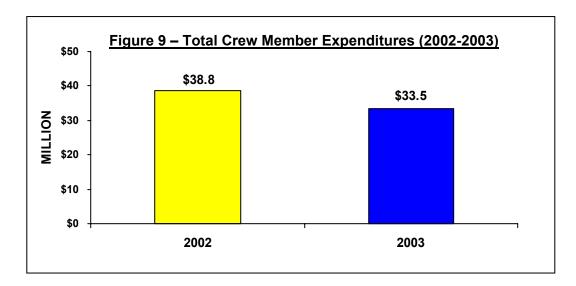
C. Crew Members



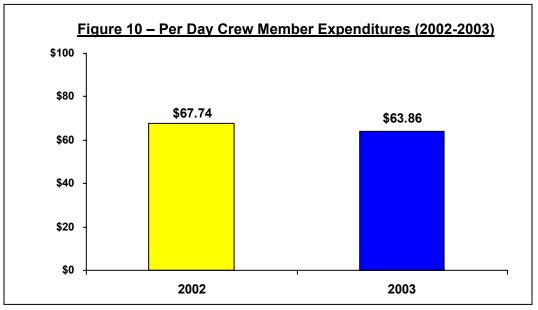
• In 2002, crew members made a total of 135 trips to Hawaii. In 2003, this decreased 8.1% to 124 trips. From the 135 trips to Hawaii in 2002, 17,019 of crew members visited the State. In 2003, crew members on Island cruises dropped to 14,714. The average number of crew members per trip increased slightly (1.6%) from 836 in 2002 to 850 in 2003.



• The total crew member trips is calculated as the summation of the number of trips per ship times the number of crew members per ship. In 2002, crew member trips totaled 112,911 and decreased 6.7% in 2003 to 105,390.



- Total spending by crew members on shore was \$38.8 million in 2002 and \$33.5 million in 2003.
- The 13.6% decrease in crew expenditures appears to be based on fewer trips to Hawaii in 2003 (135 in 2002 vs. 124 in 2003).

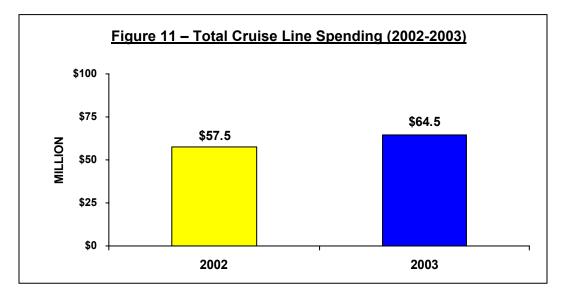


• Based on the estimated 5.1 and 5.0 days length of stay by crew members before, during, and after cruise for 2002 and 2003, respectively, the per day expenditures by crew members was \$67.74 in 2002 and changed only slightly to \$63.86 in 2003.

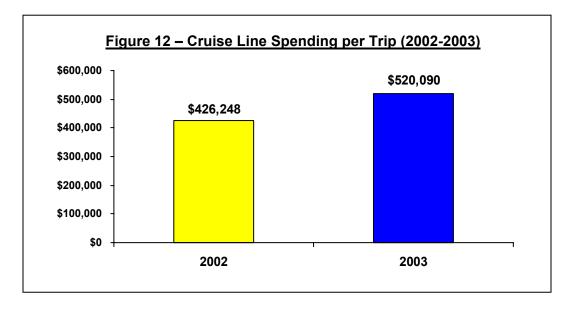
In the next section -- Summary of Direct Impacts of Cruise Industry by Industry -the detailed breakdown of expenditures by industry, by cruise visitor segments (including Hawaii residents, out-of-state visitors, and crew members) and cruise lines are shown in Table 8. Table 6 presents the crew member expenditures by industry. Crew members spent approximately 56% of their spending on shopping. The rest of the spending includes restaurants (12%) and transportation (11%). Note that the total spending in Hawaii in 2002 and 2003 were less than the total crew member expenditures (\$38.8 million in 2002 and \$33.5 million in 2003) due to imports.

Table 6. Crew Mem	ber Expendit	ures, 2002 and	l 2003 (\$mil ar	nd %)
INDUSTRY	2002 (\$mil)	% of 2002 Total	2003 (\$mil)	% of 2003 Total
Agriculture	0.02	0%	0.02	0%
Construction	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
Manufacturing	1.24	4%	1.07	4%
Transportation and Utilities	3.56	11%	3.08	11%
Trade	19.11	56%	16.51	56%
Accommodation	2.11	6%	1.82	6%
Eating and Drinking	4.04	12%	3.49	12%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.18	3%	1.02	3%
Other Services	2.63	8%	2.27	8%
TOTAL SPENDING	33.89	100%	29.28	100%

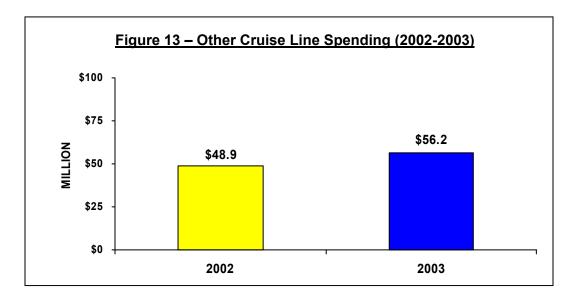
D. Cruise Lines



- Total spending by the cruise lines includes 1) shipping agent spending, 2) port entry, dockage, misc. and passenger fees, and 3) other spending (estimated from Cruise Line Questionnaire).
- Total spending by cruise lines was \$57.5 million in 2002 and \$64.5 million in 2003, an increase of 12.1%.

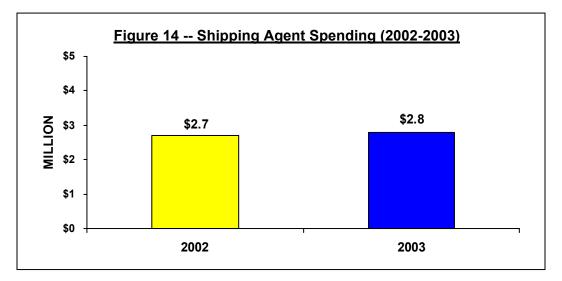


• With 135 trips in 2002 and 124 trips in 2003, cruise line spending per trip was \$426,248 and \$520,090 in 2002 and 2003, an increase of 22%.



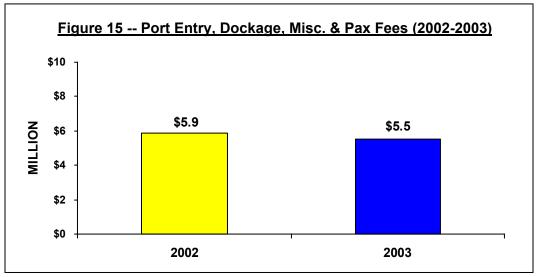
• Spending by cruise lines excluding spending on shipping agents and port entry, dockage, misc., and pax fees, was \$48.9 million in 2002 and \$56.2 million in 2003, an increase of 14.9%.

D1. Shipping Agents



• Total spending by shipping agents remained relatively constant over the two-year period analyzed. Shipping agent spending was \$2.7 million in 2002 and \$2.8 million in 2003.

D2. Port Entry, Dockage, Misc. and Pax Fees



• Port entry, dockage, misc. and passenger fees were \$5.9 million in 2002 and \$5.5 million in 2003. The 6.6% decline is tied to lower ship and passenger volume in 2003.

Table 7 shows the summary of the size of the Hawaii Cruise Industry in 2002 and 2003. Detailed break down of cruise industry spending by PPPD, total number of visitors, crew member trips, and length of stay are presented in Table A for 2002 and Table B for 2003 in Appendix B.

Table 7 Total Spending of Cruise Industry in Hawaii (Direct Effect, \$)						
	2002	2003	Change from 2003			
Spending by Hawaii Residents	1,512,839	1,175,991	-22.3%			
Spending by Out-of-State Visitors						
Spending by Cruise Visitors	163,083,698	169,470,836	3.9%			
Spending by Cruise Crews	38,818,810	33,536,767	-13.6%			
Cruise Line Spending						
Shipping Agent Spending	2,715,143	2,756,538	1.5%			
Port Entry, Dockage, Misc. and Pax Fee	5,878,999	5,490,804	-6.6%			
Others Supplies (Fuel, Food, Etc)	48,949,287	56,243,851	14.9%			
TOTAL SPENDING	260,958,776	268,674,787	3.0%			
Percentage Share of Visitor Industry (Consumption) (%)	1.94%	1.92%	-1.0%			
Percentage share of Hawaii GSP (%)	0.46%	0.45%	-2.2%			
TOTAL SPENDING PER CRUISE VISITOR PER DAY	155.20	157.47	1.5%			
Note: All the spending are on shore spending, visitor spending for included.	cruising and accomm	odation on the ships	are not			

E. Summary of Direct Impacts of Cruise Industry by Industry

Tables 8 and 9 show the break down of spending by visitors, crew members, and cruise lines by industry on Hawaii local economy (imports excluded). In 2002 and 2003, the sector affected most by the cruise industry was accommodation, with \$51.9 and \$53.4 million direct impact, followed by transportation and utilities (\$44.7 million in 2002 and \$46.1 million in 2003), trade (\$40.7 million in 2002 and \$38.7 million in 2003), and eating and drinking (\$21.3 million in 2002 and \$21.4 million in 2003).

Table 8 Direct	Effect of Crui	ise Industry	by Industry, 2	2002 (\$ Millio	n)
INDUSTRY	Hawaii Residents	Out-of- State Visitors	Crew Members	Cruise Lines	TOTAL FINAL DEMAND
Agriculture	0.00	0.28	0.02	1.33	1.63
Construction	-	-	-	0.18	0.18
Manufacturing	0.01	1.58	1.24	12.80	15.64
Transportation and Utilities	0.29	31.66	3.56	9.17	44.68
Trade	0.18	19.41	19.11	2.00	40.70
Accommodation	0.46	49.32	2.11	-	51.88
Eating and Drinking	0.16	17.10	4.04	0.03	21.34
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0.08	8.42	1.18	0.05	9.73
Other Services	0.13	13.48	2.63	3.10	19.33
TOTAL SPENDING IN HAWAII	1.31	141.25	33.89	28.67	205.12

Table 9 Direct	Effect of Crui	ise Industry I	by Industry, 2	2003 (\$ Millio	n)
INDUSTRY	Hawaii Residents	Out-of- State Visitors	Crew Members	Cruise Lines	TOTAL FINAL DEMAND
Agriculture	0.00	0.29	0.02	4.00	4.30
Construction	-	-	-	0.15	0.15
Manufacturing	0.01	1.64	1.07	14.45	17.17
Transportation and Utilities	0.23	32.90	3.08	9.90	46.11
Trade	0.14	20.17	16.51	1.83	38.65
Accommodation	0.36	51.25	1.82	-	53.42
Eating and Drinking	0.12	17.77	3.49	0.04	21.43
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0.06	8.75	1.02	0.08	9.91
Other Services	0.10	14.01	2.27	3.00	19.37
TOTAL SPENDING IN HAWAII	1.02	146.78	29.28	33.45	210.53

VI. INDIRECT IMPACT OF CRUISE INDUSTRY (2002-2003)

A. Indirect Impact Calculation

- Gross State Product from cruise industry includes the domestic demand by cruise visitors, crew members, cruise lines, and shipping agents.
- Direct earnings and direct total jobs were derived based on the ratio of cruise visitor and crew member expenditures relative to the output by industry from the 1997 I-O table, and then applied that ratio to the earnings by industry and the number of jobs by industry from the 1997 I-O table.
- State and County Taxes were calculated based on 1) 4.16% of the total expenditures from cruise visitors and crew members; 2) income taxes from the direct earnings (assume 17%); and 3) reported G.E.T from Cruise Line Questionnaire.
- Output, Earning, and State Tax Multipliers were derived from the 1997 I-O table and Job Multipliers were based on the 2002 and 2003 Total Jobs Multipliers provided by DBEDT.
- Cruise visitor (including residents and Out-of-State visitors) expenditures followed the same expenditure and import patterns as the visitor expenditures in the 1997 I-O table.
- Crew member expenditures by industry was derived based on the data collected from the Crew Member Expenditure survey and imports by industry followed the same pattern as the imports by industry in the 1997 I-O table.
- For cruise line and shipping agent expenditures, their import shares followed the same import pattern as water transportation industry in the 1997 I-O table.

Tables 10 and 11 show the size of the Hawaii cruise industry (direct, indirect, and induced effects) in 2002 and 2003, respectively. Table 12 shows the difference in dollars of the size of Hawaii cruise industry from 2002 to 2003 and Table 13 shows the percentage difference.

The total direct and indirect effects of cruise industry on Hawaii GSP were about \$286.3 and \$293.7 million in 2002 and 2003, respectively. The direct and indirect effects of the cruise industry on earnings were about \$82.2 and \$84.0 million in 2002 and 2003, respectively. Directly and indirectly, the Hawaii cruise industry generated \$32.6 and \$33.3 million of state and county taxes and created 3,550 and 3,579 jobs in 2002 and 2003, respectively.

Including the induced effects, the Hawaii cruise industry in 2002 and 2003 generated approximately \$381.1 and \$390.5 million of GSP, \$108.1 and \$110.4 million of earnings, \$37.4 and \$38.2 million of state and county taxes, and created approximately 4,547 and 4,582 jobs, respectively.

Table 10 Size of Hawaii Cruise Industry, 2002						
	Direct (\$ Million)	Direct and Indirect (\$ Million)	Direct and Indirect and Induced (\$ Million)			
Gross State Product	205.12	286.31	381.07			
Earnings	61.56	82.20	108.09			
State & County Taxes	22.70	32.63	37.41			
TOTAL JOBS	2,962	3,550	4,547			

Table 11 Size of Hawaii Cruise Industry, 2003						
	Direct (\$ Million)	Direct and Indirect (\$ Million)	Direct and Indirect and Induced (\$ Million)			
Gross State Product	210.53	293.68	390.47			
Earnings	62.74	83.96	110.40			
State & County Taxes	23.34	33.33	38.21			
TOTAL JOBS	3,021	3,579	4,582			

Table 12 Changes of the Size of Hawa	ii Cruise Industry	from 2002 to 200	3 (\$ Difference)
	Direct (\$ Million)	Direct and Indirect (\$ Million)	Direct and Indirect and Induced (\$ Million)
Gross State Product	5.41	7.37	9.39
Earnings	1.18	1.76	2.31
State & County Taxes	0.64	0.70	0.80
TOTAL JOBS	59	29	35

Table 13 Changes of the Size of Hawa	aii Cruise Industry	from 2002 to 2003	B (% Difference)
	Direct	Direct and Indirect	Direct and Indirect and Induced
Gross State Product	2.64%	2.57%	2.46%
Earnings	1.92%	2.14%	2.14%
State & County Taxes	2.81%	2.15%	2.14%
TOTAL JOBS	1.99%	0.80%	0.77%

B. Summary of Indirect Impacts of Cruise Industry by Industry

Table 14 summarizes the direct and indirect effects of the cruise industry by industry and table 15 includes the induced effect. The total direct and indirect effects on GSP by the Hawaii cruise industry were approximately \$286 million in 2002 and \$294 million in 2003. Including the induced effect, the total effects on GSP added up to \$381 million in 2002 and \$390 million in 2003. The industry that was affected most by the cruise industry was accommodation, which was approximately 26% of the total GSP effect; whereas transportation and utilities amounted to 21% and trade amounted to 20%. The total direct, indirect, and induced effects on earnings were \$108 and \$110 million in 2002 and 2003, respectively. About 28% of them were related to accommodation, 21% related to transportation and utilities, and 20% related to trade. Total state and county taxes effects were \$37 million in 2002 and \$38 in 2003; whereas accommodation generated 27% of the taxes, transportation generated 25%, and trade generated 23%. In terms of the total jobs effect, about 4,600 of jobs were generated by cruise industry in 2002 and 2003. Approximately 24% of the jobs belong to accommodation, another 24% belong to trade sector, and 16% belong to transportation and utilities. Approximately 14% of the jobs were eating and drinking and another 14% were other services.

Table 14 Direct and Ind	lirect Effe	ects of C	ruise In	dustry	by Indu	stry (20	02-2003	5)
	Pro	State duct llion)		ings Ilion)	Тах	te & unty kes Ilion)	Jo	bs
INDUSTRY	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Agriculture	2.39	6.30	0.69	1.84	0.16	0.43	51	134
Construction	0.25	0.21	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.02	3	2
Manufacturing	20.36	22.04	2.77	2.94	0.68	0.71	105	107
Transportation and Utilities	61.66	63.60	16.99	17.58	8.01	8.55	520	525
Trade	55.84	53.08	17.61	16.71	7.95	7.53	918	857
Accommodation	73.42	75.60	22.59	23.26	8.76	9.01	806	817
Eating and Drinking	31.09	31.22	9.06	9.10	2.82	2.83	539	534
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	14.56	14.82	2.49	2.53	1.35	1.37	99	100
Other Services	26.75	26.80	9.90	9.92	2.87	2.87	510	502
TOTAL	286.31	293.68	82.20	83.96	32.63	33.33	3,550	3,579

Table 15 Direct, Indirect, a	and Induc	ced Effec	ts of Cru	uise Indu	istry by	Industr	y (2002	-2003)
	Pro	s State duct Ilion)		ings Ilion)	Cou Ta	te & unty kes Ilion)	Jo	bs
INDUSTRY	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Agriculture	3.19	8.43	0.91	2.42	0.20	0.53	60	156
Construction	0.35	0.30	0.12	0.10	0.03	0.03	4	3
Manufacturing	23.56	25.43	3.64	3.86	0.84	0.89	138	143
Transportation and Utilities	81.25	83.86	22.35	23.11	9.00	9.57	726	735
Trade	76.15	72.34	23.16	21.97	8.97	8.51	1,131	1,057
Accommodation	99.46	102.42	29.71	30.59	10.07	10.37	1,080	1,095
Eating and Drinking	41.53	41.70	11.91	11.96	3.34	3.36	649	643
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	17.43	17.74	3.27	3.33	1.49	1.51	129	130
Other Services	38.17	38.25	13.02	13.05	3.45	3.45	630	621
TOTAL	381.07	390.47	108.09	110.40	37.41	38.21	4,547	4,582

VII. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A. Economic Impacts Comparison

The economic impacts of cruise industry in Hawaii in this study were between the estimates of ICCL and PricewaterhouseCoopers L.L.P. According to the ICCL report, the direct cruise spending in Hawaii was \$146.3 million in 2002, creating an estimated 2,452 direct jobs and payroll of \$82 million of income. These numbers are all lower than this study's estimates. On the other hand, PricewaterhouseCoopers L.L.P. estimated that the proposed three cruise ships will generate about \$496.2 million of direct impact, \$270.6 million of earnings and approximately 10,200 of jobs. The higher estimates can be explained by PricewaterhouseCoopers L.L.P.'s assumption that 60% of the payroll will be earned by Hawaii residents and higher percentage of the portions of goods and services will be purchased locally.

Note that the estimates by PrincewaterhouseCoopers L.L.P. are forward looking in 2006 when three cruise ships are fully operated in Hawaii as Honolulu is served as the homeport, whereas the results of DBEDT and ICCL are historical results of 2002, where no cruise ship was using Honolulu as the homeport. Whether Honolulu served as the homeport creates a potential big difference in the estimates since the local purchases, employment of Hawaii residents, and Hawaii tax revenues could be substantially different. In addition, the estimates by PricewatehouseCoopers L.L.P. only focused on the impact of one particular cruise line and did not provide a complete overview of the impact of the entire cruise industry on Hawaii's economy.

There is also difference in the assumption of PPPD spending between PricewaterhouseCoopers L.L.P. and DBEDT. PricewaterhouseCoopers L.L.P. assumed cruise visitors spent \$123 PPPD during port calls, and pre- and post-cruise stays in Hawaii while DBEDT assumed cruise visitors from out-of-state visitors and Hawaii residents spent on average of \$97.9 PPPD in 2002. The higher spending from PricewaterhouseCoopers L.L.P. was due to the assumption that a disproportionate share of Norwegian star passengers are from U.S. East, who tend to spend more than visitors

from other areas while DBEDT's estimate was based on self-administered survey, which included cruise visitors from different parts of the world.

The different estimates by ICCL and this report can be explained by the different approaches in collecting the data. Self-administered surveys were implemented in this study when estimating the direct expenditures of visitors, crew members, cruise lines, and shipping agents and less estimation was involved than ICCL's top down approach.

Table 16 Comparison of Cruise Impact in Hawaii				
	GSP Direct Impact (\$ Million)	Direct, Indirect, and Induced Earnings (\$ Million)	Direct, Indirect, and Induced Jobs	
DBEDT	205.1	108.1	4,547	
ICCL	146.3	82.0	2,452	
PricewaterhouseCoopers L.L.P.	496.2	270.6	10,200	

APPENDIX A

Cruise Visitor Expenditure Survey Crew Member Expenditure Survey Cruise Line Questionnaire – NCL Cruise Line Questionnaire – non-NCL Shipping Agent Questionnaire



Aloha. On behalf of the State of Hawai'i, thank you for visiting. Please take a few moments to complete the questions. This information helps us insure the quality of your Hawai'i experience remains the best it can be. Please mark X each box or print. 1 2 clearly. Your answers are strictly confidential and are tabulated for statistical purposes only. We greatly appreciate your assistance. *Mahalo!*

Cı [ruise Start Date:	Excluding the nights sper cruise ship, where did yo Hawai'i on this trip?	nt on this u stay in	9.	What was included package you purch booking your cruis	ased when e to Hawaii?
	Month Day Year	BEFOR	THIS		(Please mark (x) all t	
1.	The total number of people (including myself) covered by this form is: (<i>Fill out one form per party/family</i>)	CRUIS				(Number of one-way flights)
	persons	Condominium			Non-cruise lo	dging
0		Timeshare unit				(Number of nights)
2.	l am a: Visitor to Hawai'i	Bed & breakfast			Meals on sho	re
	Resident of Hawai'i	Friends or relatives				(Number of meals)
3.	Including this trip, I have made:	Other, specify:			Rental car	
	trips to Hawai'i in my lifetime					(Number of days)
4.	Please indicate the number of nights	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOX			None of the a	bove
	you have spent in Hawai'i on this trip	While you were on your of did you purchase any sho				
	Before starting this cruise	in Hawaii? Yes (if YES, continue	e to Question 8)			
	During this cruise	No (if NO, skip to Qu				
	Expect to spend after this cruise	Please indicate the cost a number of persons in you				
	TOTAL NIGHTS IN HAWAI'I	who participated on each in Hawai'i.		cc	ONTINUE TO OTHE	R SIDE
	(Before, during and after cruise)	Port of Call		со	ST	No. of Persons
5.	Please indicate where you spent your nights in Hawai'i on this trip?	Honolulu (O'ahu)	Us \$,		
	BEFOREDURINGAFTERTHISTHISTHISCRUISECRUISECRUISE	Lahaina (Maui)	us \$,		
	O'ahu	Kahului (Maui)	υs \$],		
		Kona side (Big Island)	US \$],		
	Big Island	Hilo side (Big Island)	 Us \$			
				', 		
	Molokai	Nawiliwili (Kaua'i)	US \$,		
		SHORE TOURS	us \$,		
	9153349093 CRUISE 2004Q1		D) NOT \ IN THI	WRITE S BOX	

FOR ALL PARTS OF QUESTION 10: DO NOT include packaged trip and tour expenses entered on Question 8 and Question 9. If you are continuing your stay in Hawai'i after you leave the cruise, please <u>estimate</u> your expenses for your total time in Hawai'i and write your answers below.	11. I am a resident of: U.S.A. (specify zip code) Canada United Kingdom Japan Germany
10. How much did you and your party spend in total on non-packaged items while you were in Hawai'i? (Write "0" if none spent)	Korea France
us \$,	Taiwan Switzerland Hong Kong Australia
Of this total amount (Q10), how much was spent for: AMOUNT SPENT	Other (specify)
10a. Lodging (total bill of hotel, condo, B&B, etc.) US\$	12. Did you do any of the following on this trip to Hawai'i?
10b. Total Food and US\$,	Go on honeymoon, get married Attend a wedding
• In restaurants and us\$,	Attend a Convention/Conference
• Dinner shows/cruises US\$,	Visit friends or relatives Play golf
• Groceries/snacks US\$,	13. What is your age: years old
10c. Entertainment & US\$,	14. What is your gender?
10d. Total transportation US\$,	15. Of the people covered by this form (including yourself), how many were:
Inter-island airfare US\$,	NUMBER NUMBER OF MALES OF FEMALES
Ground transportation (buses, taxis, trolleys) US	Under 10 years
Rental car/moped Us\$	10 - 19
Other transportation costs (gas, parking) US\$	20 - 29
10e. Total shopping US\$,	30 - 39
Fashion and clothing US\$	40 - 49
• Jewelry/watch US\$,	50 - 59
Cosmetics/perfumes US	60 or more
Leather goods (belts, US\$, US\$, US\$, US\$, US\$, US\$, US\$, US\$	TOTAL
 wallets, handbags, etc.) Hawai'i food products (fruits, nuts, coffee) US\$ 	NAME OF CRUISE SHIP:
Souvenirs Us\$	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOX
10f. All other spending outside of the ship: (please specify below)	CABIN NUMBER (OPTIONAL): PLEASE FILL-IN CABIN NUMBER TO APPLY FOR PRIZE DRAWING.
DO NOT WRITE	
0641349096 CRUISE 2004Q1	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOX



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

CRUISE LINE QUESTIONNAIRE NCL America February 4, 2004

Aloha. On behalf of the State of Hawai'i, thank you for your assistance. Please take a few moments to answer the following questions. Please check \square each box or print. $\boxed{12}$ clearly.

Your answers are strictly confidential and are tabulated for statistical purposes only. We greatly appreciate your assistance. Mahalo!

For all the questions in this survey, please include only those statistics relating to Hawai'i, e.g. taxes paid in Hawai'i.

Q1. Please list the name of all your ships that toured Hawai'i in 2002 and those that have toured or will tour Hawai'i in 2003?

	Name of Cruise Ship	2002 Cruises [Please indicate number of cruises to Hawaiʻi]	Estimated 2003 Cruises [Please indicate number of cruises to Hawai'i]
1.	Norwegian Star		
2.	Norwegian Wind		
3.	Norwegian Sky		
4.			
5.			

Q2. For each ship that toured in Hawai'i in 2002, please list:

	Name of Cruise Ship	TOTAL Passengers Carried	Average number of Crewmembers (including Officers)	Average number of Hawaiʻi Resident Employees	Average length of Stay for each cruise in Hawaiian Waters (Days)
1.	Norwegian Star				
2.	Norwegian Wind				
3.	Norwegian Sky				
	Norwegian Oky				
4. 5.					

Q3. For all ships that came to Hawai'i, please outline expenditures in Hawai'i made in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

EXPENSES WHILE IN HAWAI'I	Calendar Year 2002 (Indicate in Thousands in US \$)	Estimated for Calendar Year 2003 (Indicate in Thousands in US \$)	Estimated for Calendar Year 2004 (Indicate in Thousands in US \$)	Estimated for Calendar Year 2005 (Indicate in Thousands in US \$)
Total Operating Expenses (Excluding Wages & Benefits)	_,	_,	_,	_,
Food & Beverage				
Fuel				
Port Charges & Fees				
Restaurant/Hotel Supplies				
Uniforms				
Transportation				
Entertainment				
Vessel Maintenance, Repair & Dry-dock Fees				
Waste Management				
Other Operating Expenses				
Total Administrative & Overhead Expenses (Excluding Wages & Benefits)	,	,	_,	,
Marketing, Advertising & Promotional				
Professional Services				
Financial Services				
Other Services				
Shipping Agency Fee				
Travel Agents Fees				
Telephone/Communication				
Utilities/ Water				
Travel & Entertainment				
Rent				
Other Administrative & Overhead Expenses				
Total Wage & Salary Expense				
Wages & Salaries of Shore-side Employees				
Number of Shore-side Employees				
Wages & Salaries of Crew				
Number of Crew				
Total Benefits				

Q3. For all ships that came to Hawai'i, please outline expenditures in Hawai'i made in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

EXPENSES WHILE IN HAWAI'I	Calendar Year 2002 (Indicate in Thousands in US \$)	Estimated for Calendar Year 2003 (Indicate in Thousands in US \$)	Estimated for Calendar Year 2004 (Indicate in Thousands in US \$)	Estimated for Calendar Year 2005 (Indicate in Thousands in US \$)
Total Capital Expenditures (Current Year Excluding Depreciation & Amortization)	,	,	,	,
Equipment Purchases				
Other Capital Expenditures				
Total Taxes Paid directly to State of Hawai'i				
Corporate Income				
Property				
Excise & Sales (G.E.T.)				
Other Taxes				
All Other Expenses (please specify major categories)				
REVENUES IN HAWAII				
Gross Hawai'i Passenger Fares				
Cost of Sales				
Cost of Travel Insurance for Passengers				
Cost of Port Charges Charged to Passengers				
Customs\Immigration\Int'l Arrivals Fees Charged to Passengers				
Air Fare Collected from Passengers				
Cost of Shore Tours/ Excursions				
Costs of Pre- or Post-Cruise Packages Collected from Passengers				
Net Hawai'i Passenger Fares				
+ On-board Food & Beverage Revenues				
+ On-board Purchase of Shore Tour\Excursions				
+ Other on-board Revenues				
Net Hawaii Passenger Cruise Revenues				

Q4. Please add any further comments you have regarding the Cruise Industry in Hawai'i.

	and tolophono numbe	r of the nercon we a	an contact with quastions	wo
May I have the name				
May I have the name have?		r of the person we c		wc

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS IMPORTANT SURVEY FOR THE STATE OF HAWAI'I.



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

CRUISE LINE QUESTIONNAIRE February 4, 2004

Aloha. On behalf of the State of Hawai'i, thank you for your assistance. Please take a few moments to answer the following questions. Please check \square each box or print. $\boxed{12}$ clearly.

Your answers are strictly confidential and are tabulated for statistical purposes only. We greatly appreciate your assistance. Mahalo!

For all the questions in this survey, please include only those statistics relating to Hawai'i, e.g. taxes paid in Hawai'i.

Q1. Please list the name of all your ships that toured Hawai'i in 2002 and those that have cruised or will cruise Hawai'i in 2003?

Name of Cruise Ship	2002 Cruises [Please indicate number of cruises to Hawai'i]	Estimated 2003 Cruises [Please indicate number of cruises to Hawai'i]
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Q2. For each ship that toured in Hawai'i in 2002, please list:

Name of Cruise Ship	TOTAL Passengers Carried	Average number of Crewmembers	Average number of Hawaiʻi Residents Employees	Average length of Stay for each cruise in Hawaiian Waters (Days)
1		_,		
2		$\square, \square \square \square$	$\Box,\Box\Box\Box$	
3		$\square, \square \square \square$	$\square, \square \square \square$	
4		$\square, \square \square \square$	$\Box,\Box\Box\Box$	
5		_,	_,	

EXPENSES WHILE IN HAWAI'I	Calendar Year 2002 (Indicate in Thousands in US \$	Estimated for Calendar Year 2003 (Indicate in Thousands in US \$)	Estimated for Calendar Year 2004 (Indicate in Thousands in US \$)	Estimated for Calendar Year 2005 (Indicate in Thousands in US \$)	
Total Operating Expenses (Excluding Wages & Benefits)					
Food & Beverage					
Fuel					
Port Charges & Fees					
Restaurant\Hotel Supplies					
Uniforms					
Transportation					
Entertainment					
Vessel Maintenance, Repair & Dry-dock Fees					
Waste Management					
Other Operating Expenses					
Total Administrative & Overhead Expenses (Excluding Wages & Benefits)	,	,	,	,	
Marketing, Advertising & Promotional					
Professional Services					
Financial Services					
Other Services					
Shipping Agency Fee					
Travel Agents Fees					
Telephone/Communication					
Utilities/ Water					
Travel & Entertainment					
Rent					
Other Administrative & Overhead Expenses					
Total Capital Expenditures (Current Year Excluding Depreciation & Amortization)	_,	_,	,	_,	
Equipment Purchases					
Other Capital Expenditures					
Total Taxes Paid directly to State of Hawai'i		,	,	,	
Corporate Income					
Property					
Excise & Sales (G.E.T.)					
Other Taxes					
All Other Expenses (please specify major categories) 					

Q3. For all ships that came to Hawai'i, please outline expenditures in Hawai'i made in 2002, 200, 2004 and 2005.

Q4. Please add any further comments you have regarding the Cruise Industry in Hawai'i.

Q5.	May I have the name a have?	and telephone number o	f the person we can contact with questions we may
	Name:		_ Telephone:

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS IMPORTANT SURVEY FOR THE STATE OF HAWAI'I.

			Soco	THE DEPARTMENT O			
our visitors rece state policy ma	eive the best experie kers with decisions are strictly confidenti	ence possible is on how to better	invaluable. Ple the experience	ase take a fer of passenger	he very important cruise in w moments to complete th rs and crewmembers alike iswers of others for statist	he following questions. e. Please markX each	Your answers will assist box or print $1 2$ clearly.
1. Name of \	/essel:						
2. Cabin Nur	mber (OPTIONAL) FOR ENTRY FOR	THE PRIZE DR	AWING)				
3. Current V	/oyage Start Date:	(IN HAWAIIAN V	VATERS)			Month D	ay - Year
4. Iama: 💶					Resident of Hawai	i'i Resident c	f another state or country
Please ans	wer the followir	ng questions	based on e	events rela	ted to this <u>current</u>	voyage.	
	 Did you spend shore on the for immediately be this current vo 	ollowing islands efore or after		stay before is current	 Please indicate the number of nights spent on shore. 	8. Please indicate t accommodations visiting the island	s stayed at while
O'ahu	Yes	No	Before	After		Hotel Condominium Timeshare Unit	Bed & Breakfast Friends or Relatives Other, specify:
Maui	Yes	No No	Before	After		Hotel Condominium Timeshare Unit	Bed & Breakfast Friends or Relatives Other, specify:
Big Island of Hawai'i	Yes	No	Before	After		Hotel Condominium Timeshare Unit	Bed & Breakfast
Kaua'i	Yes	No No	Before	After		Hotel Condominium Timeshare Unit	Bed & Breakfast Friends or Relatives Other, specify:
Lana'i	Yes	No	Before	After		Hotel Condominium Timeshare Unit	Bed & Breakfast
Moloka'i	Yes	No No	Before	After		Hotel Condominium Timeshare Unit	Bed & Breakfast Friends or Relatives Other, specify:
		DBEDT Cruise (Cre	w) 2003			DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOX	

9a.	Lodging (hotel, condo, B&B, incl. tips) US	5	,Γ		10. 1	What is your age?
9b.	Total Food and US		, [years old
	 In restaurants, bars and other eating places 	us\$,[11. \	What is your gender?
	Dinner shows/ Dinner cruises	us \$,			Male
	Groceries/snacks	us\$,			Female
9c.	Total Entertainment US	\$,		12. I	Please indicate your country of residency.
	Attractions	us \$,			
	Organized shore tours	us \$,		13. \	What is your position aboard this vessel?
	 Recreation (golf, tennis, snorkeling, etc.) 	US \$,			Cruise Staff/ Officers
	Other entertainment	us\$,[Engine Room Staff
9d.	Total Ground Transportation US		<u>ן</u>			Entertainment Staff
	Ground transportation (buses, taxis, trolleys)	Ψ ∪s\$	י ل ,[╇╇┩║		Food & Beverage Staff Galley Staff
	Rental car/moped	Us \$, [Hotel Operations Staff/ Guest Reception Staf
	 Other transportation costs (gas, parking) 	us \$	Ī	++		Housekeeping/ Maintenance Staff
9e.			<u>ا ب</u>			Medical Staff
96.	Total Shopping US		,	╇╇		Photo Staff
	 Fashion and clothing 	us\$,			Personal Care Staff
	Jewelry/watches	us\$,			Context (please specify):
	Cosmetics/perfumes	us \$,			
	 Leather goods (belts, wallets, handbags, etc.) 	us \$,[14. I	ncluding this current voyage, please indicate
	 Hawai'i food products (fruits, nuts, & other products) 	us\$,[he number of visits made to Hawai'i for
	Souvenirs	us\$,			Pleasure Visits
	Electronics	us\$,			
	Tobacco/ Liquor	us\$, Ī			Work-Related Visits
	Toiletries	υs \$, [
	Other	us \$, ľ	++		
9f.				╤╤╤╣║		
	JM OF Q9a-Q9f US	<u>م</u>	,			

APPENDIX B

Table A Cruise Industry Spending (2002)							
TOTAL SPENDING	PPPD	Total Visitors	Crew Member Trips	Length of Stay	TOTAL		
CRUISE VISITORS					\$164,596,538		
Out-of-State Visitors	\$99.1	235,027		7.0	\$163,083,698		
Hawaii Residents	\$42.6	7,117		5.0	\$1,512,840		
CREW MEMBERS	\$67.7		112,911	5.1	\$38,818,810		
CRUISE LINE SPENDING					\$57,543,428		
Shipping Agents Spending	\$1.6	242,144		6.9	\$2,715,143		
Port Entry, Dockage, Misc. & Pax Fees	\$3.5	242,144		6.9	\$5,878,999		
Others	\$29.1	242,144		6.9	\$48,949,287		

Table B Cruise Industry Spending (2003)								
TOTAL Spending	PPPD	Total Visitors	Crew Member Trips	Length of Stay	Total			
CRUISE VISITORS					\$170,646,827			
Out-of-State Visitors	\$100.7	230,495		7.3	\$169,470,836			
Hawaii Residents	\$50.8	5,654		4.1	\$1,175,992			
CREW MEMBERS	\$63.9		105,390	5.0	\$33,536,767			
CRUISE LINE SPENDING					\$64,491,193			
Shipping Agents Spending	\$1.6	236,149		7.2	\$ 2,756,538			
Port Entry, Dockage, Misc. & Pax Fees	\$3.2	236,149		7.2	\$5,490,804			
Others	\$33.0	236,149		7.2	\$56,243,851			