

CRUISE LINES INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

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## REPORT UPDATES

Regular updates/additions to "The Cruise Industry - An Overview" are completed twice each year - Spring and Fall. Based on the typical availability of data, the following is our schedule for updates.

|  | Categories/Data | Spring | Fall |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | Market Size/Growth (Even Years) | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| $\square$ | Market Potential/Prospects (Even Years) |  | $\checkmark$ |
| $\square$ | Prior Cruises/Product Evaluation (Even Years) |  | $\checkmark$ |
| $\square$ | Source of Business-Passengers | $\checkmark$ |  |
| $\square$ | Cruise Capacity | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| $\square$ | CLIA Information | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| $\square$ | Cruising and Travel Agents | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| $\square$ | Other Key Sources of Information | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The cruise industry is the most exciting growth category in the entire leisure market. Since 1980, the industry has had an average annual passenger growth rate of $8.1 \%$ per annum.

The cruise industry is young. Since 1980, nearly 100 million passengers have taken a deep-water cruise ( $2+$ days). Of this number, $61 \%$ of the total passengers have been generated in the past 10 years. Thirty seven percent of total passengers have been generated in the past five years alone.

The cruise market potential is strong. Over the next three years, over 44 million North Americans indicate an intent to cruise. To date, approximately $15 \%$ of the U.S. population target market have ever cruised. By maintaining historical occupancy levels, the cruise industry could welcome over 10 million guests in 2004.

The cruise product is incredibly diversified with literally a cruise vacation for everyone. Over the past 10 years, the industry has responded to extensive market and consumer research: research that has guided the addition of new destinations, new ship design concepts, new on-board/on-shore activities, new themes and new cruise lengths to reflect the changing vacation patterns of today's market.

The cruise industry's product delivers unparalleled customer satisfaction. Whether a frequent or first-time cruiser, the cruise experience consistently exceeds expectations on a wide range of important vacation attributes. On a comparative basis versus other vacation categories, cruising consistently receives top marks. The on-going challenge for our industry is to convert cruise prospects into new cruisers.

Cruising is an important vehicle for sampling destination areas to which passengers may return. Over $85 \%$ of cruise passengers agree with this statement. Nearly $50 \%$ fully expect to return to the same geographical area/destination for another type of vacation. Cruisers are not exclusively cruisers; rather they are frequent vacationers who cruise as part of their vacation mix.

The North American cruise market is strong across all 50 states and Canada. Today's array of airlift options and streamlined port processing have opened up cruising as a vacation alternative to more and more individuals. The addition of new North American embarkation ports provides cruise vacationers more options and opportunities to drive versus fly.

CLIA Member Lines capacity utilization/deployment. From a capacity standpoint, utilization is consistently over 90\%. The Caribbean represents the number one destination with almost $46 \%$ of capacity development. Europe, the Mediterranean, Alaska, Mexico, Trans-Canal, Hawaii and South America follow the Caribbean in popularity.

CLIA has become one of the largest and most influential travel industry associations. Today, it has 20 member lines and approximately 16,000 travel agency affiliates. It's the largest association in terms of North American travel agency affiliate representation.

The cruise industry has a very close working relationship with the travel agency community. Almost all passengers (est. 90+\%) are booking through travel agents. Cruises are profitable to sell and generate a high repeat rate. The most successful and productive agencies are those that place a premium on selling cruises and training their personnel.

NOTE: In this report, North American market designates only U.S. and Canada.

## A. RECENT MARKET/GROWTH STATISTICS

## 1. OVERALL PASSENGER GROWTH-NORTH AMERICAN CRUISE MARKET

The cruise industry is the most exciting vacation category in the United States and Canada. Its average rate of growth has been far greater than any other category.

THE BIG PICTURE
ANNUAL PASSENGERS
(2 Day or More Market)


RECENT GROWTH TRENDS

|  | Annual Passenger Growth |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Actual (000's) |
| 1980 | 1,431 |
| 1981 | 1,453 |
| 1982 | 1,471 |
| 1983 | 1,755 |
| 1984 | 1,859 |
| 1985 | 2,152 |
| 1986 | 2,624 |
| 1987 | 2,898 |
| 1988 | 3,175 |
| 1989 | 3,286 |
| 1990 | 3,640 |
| 1991 | 3,979 |
| 1992 | 4,136 |
| 1993 | 4,480 |
| 1994 | 4,448 |
| 1995 | 4,378 |
| 1996 | 4,656 |
| 1997 | 5,051 |
| 1998 | 5,428 |
| 1999 | 5,894 |
| 2000 | 6,882 |
| 2001 | 6,906 |
| 2002 | 7,640 |
| 2003 | 8,195 |
| Average Growth Rate 1980-2003 | +8.1\% |

SOURCE: CLIA 2003 year end Passenger Carryings Report.

## A. RECENT MARKET/GROWTH STATISTICS <br> (Continued)

## 2. GROWTH BY LENGTH OF CRUISE-NORTH AMERICAN MARKET

Reflecting North America's shorter vacation patterns, the cruise industry's hottest growth category has been the 2-5 day cruise category.

## PASSENGERS:

|  | Passengers (000's) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 | 2003 |  |
| 2-5 Days | 347 | 2,698 | 677.5 |
| 6-8 Days | 846 | 4,612 | 445.1 |
| 9-17 Days | 221 | 855 | 286.8 |
| 18+ Days | 17 | 30 | 76.4 |
| TOTAL | 1,431 | 8,195 | 472.6 |

## SHARE:

|  | Category Shares |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 | 2003 |  |
| 2-5 Days | $24.3 \%$ | 32.9 | 8.6 |
| 6-8 Days | 59.1 | 56.3 | -2.8 |
| 9-17 Days | 15.4 | 10.4 | -5.0 |
| 18+ Days | 1.2 | 0.4 | -0.8 |
| TOTAL | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | 0.0 |

SOURCE:
CLIA Year End Passenger Carryings Reports

## A. RECENT MARKET/GROWTH STATISTICS (Continued)

## 3. AVERAGE LENGTH OF CRUISE

From 1983 through 1991, there was a steady decline in the length of cruise vacations -- a reflection of more capacity being added in the short cruise market. The average length of cruises is nearly 7 days.

|  | Average Length <br> of Cruise <br> (Days) | \% of Total <br> Passengers in <br> 2-5 Day Category |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1981 | 6.7 | $29.6 \%$ |
| 1982 | 6.9 | 25.3 |
| 1983 | 6.9 | 21.6 |
| 1984 | 6.9 | 22.3 |
| 1985 | 6.8 | 26.3 |
| 1986 | 6.4 | 35.1 |
| 1987 | 6.4 | 32.8 |
| 1988 | 6.4 | 32.9 |
| 1989 | 6.4 | 33.8 |
| 1990 | 6.2 | 38.3 |
| 1991 | 6.1 | 37.4 |
| 1992 | 6.2 | 35.2 |
| 1993 | 6.4 | 36.7 |
| 1994 | 6.3 | 38.0 |
| 1995 | 6.5 | 33.7 |
| 1996 | 6.4 | 35.9 |
| 1997 | 6.5 | 33.6 |
| 1998 | 6.7 | 34.7 |
| 1999 | 6.6 | 35.8 |
| 2000 | 6.5 | 36.9 |
| 2001 | 6.4 | 37.2 |
| 2002 | 6.9 | 35.5 |
| 2003 | 6.9 | 32.9 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

SOURCE: CLIA year-end Passenger Carryings Report.

## B. CRUISE MARKET POTENTIAL

## 1. CRUISE MARKET POTENTIAL

## Market Projections

Current Market

For background, this section presents the current and potential cruise market, in terms of raw numbers.

Of the total US population of $281,422,000$ people, 51 percent are represented by study as they are:
> 25 years or older and
$>$ Have incomes of $\$ 20,000$ or more per year

This translates to $144,298,000$ potential cruise candidates. When the higher, $\$ 40,000$ annual household income threshold is used, $127,657,000$ people are represented ( $45 \%$ of the total U.S. population).

Of the total population, $41,846,000(29 \%)$ have ever taken a cruise and slightly more than half $(56 \%-23,087,000)$ have done so in the past five years. When viewed from those with incomes of $\$ 40,000$ per year who are over 25,32 percent have cruised and 18 percent within the past five years. As this translates to $22,978,000$ people, it indicates that most cruisers have incomes over $\$ 40,000$.

| Table 1 <br> Incidence of Cruising |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Definition of market | Ever Cruised |  | Cruised in Past 5 Years |  |
|  | Percent of Mkt. | Total Population | Percent of Mkt. | Total Population |
| Total target market: 25+, \$20k + | 29\% | 41,846,000 | 16\% | 23,087,000 |
| Core target market: 25+, \$40k + | 32 | 40,850,000 | 18 | 22,978,000 |
| Total U.S. Population | 15 | 42,213,000 | 8 | 23,513,000 |

## Future Market

Source: 2002 Market Profile Study

## B. CRUISE MARKET POTENTIAL

A key objective is to project how many travelers will cruise within the next three years. The approach we have taken to address this objective is as follows:

1. Best case scenario
2. Most likely case scenario

We calculated projections on:
$>$ Past cruisers
> Cruise intenders

And provided market projections for:
> Total Target Market - Adults 25+ and HH income \$20k+
> Core Target Market - Adults $25+$ and HH income $\$ 40 \mathrm{k}+$
$>$ Affluent Market - Adults $25+$ and HH income $\$ 60 \mathrm{k}+$
> Affluent Market - Adults 25+ and HH income \$80k+

Projections are based on past cruisers and cruise intenders. Total market (adults over 25 with household incomes over $\$ 20,000$ ), core market projections (adults over 25 with HH incomes over $\$ 40,000$ ), and affluent market (adults over 25 with HH incomes over $\$ 60,000$ or more and $\$ 80,000$ or more) projections are provided. Projections are based on stated consumer intent and do not consider additional cruise line capacity.

## B. CRUISE MARKET POTENTIAL

As indicated below in Table 2, the most likely scenario is $26,975,000$ adults age 25 or over that earn $\$ 20,000$ or more annually will cruise within the next three years. Among adults that earn over $\$ 40,000$, the number is $26,130,000$. For those with incomes of $\$ 60,000$ or more, the market drops to $14,983,000$ and for those with incomes of $\$ 80,000$ or more it drops to $12,165,000$.

| Table 2 <br> Market Projections for Cruising within Next 3 Years Among $\$ 20 \mathrm{~K}, \$ 40 \mathrm{~K}, \mathbf{\$ 6} \mathrm{~K}$, And $\$ 80 \mathrm{~K}$ Markets |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Afflu | arget |
|  | $25+, \$ 20 \mathrm{k}+$ | $25+, \$ 40 \mathrm{k}+$ | Market 25+, 60k | Market 25+, 80k |
| Best case | 44,299,000 | 43,760,000 | 25,833,000 | 19,603,000 |
| Most likely case | 26,975,000 | 26,130,000 | 14,983,000 | 12,165,000 |
| Note: Percentages and whole numbers are rounded for reporting purposes |  |  |  |  |

In the charts below, past cruisers are viewed separately from non-cruisers. Those who have cruised in the past are more likely to do so again in the future. As a result, the total expected market can be expected to be comprised in relatively equal numbers of former and new cruisers.

Table 3 describes NFO Plog's projections based on the overall market of those who are over 25 and have HH incomes in excess of $\$ 20,000$.

| Table 3 <br> Market Projections for Cruising within Next 3 Years <br> Cruise Market Potential for Total Target Market <br> (Among 25+ Adults that Earn \$20k+ HHI) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Past } \\ \text { Cruisers } \end{gathered}$ | Non-Cruise Cruise Intenders | Total Cruise Market Potentia |
| Best case | 21,760,000 | 22,539,000 | 44,299,000 |
| Most likely case | 13,913,000 | 13,062,000 | 26,975,000 |
| Note: Percentages and whole numbers are rounded for reporting purposes |  |  |  |

SOURCE: 2002 Market Profile Study

## C. CRUISE DEMOGRAPHICS

## RESULTS OF RESEARCH

## DEMOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

This study was conducted among a random sample of adults over 25 years of age with minimum annual household incomes of $\$ 20,000$ or more for consistency with prior waves of this study. (Note: For the projections, an additional analysis uses a minimum annual household income of $\$ 40,000$ so that stronger prospects could be evaluated more effectively. In that case, of course, demographic averages are higher than when younger, less affluent people are included).

The median (the point at which half of the respondents fall below and the other falls above) respondent age is 46, and they represent households with a median income of $\$ 50,000$ per year. Almost three in five ( $56 \%$ ) hold full time jobs, while one in five ( $23 \%$ ) is retired. Half ( $49 \%$ ) are college graduates; most are white ( $92 \%$ ). Respondents are evenly split by gender ( $49 \%$ male and $51 \%$ female) as a result of a quota that was imposed in the study's screener.

Cruisers tend to be older (52 is median age) than average respondents (46), have higher household incomes ( $\$ 57,000 \mathrm{vs} . \$ 50,000$ ), and have higher levels of educational attainment ( $56 \%$ college grad vs. $49 \%$, and $24 \%$ post-graduate vs. $18 \%$ ). Cruisers are also slightly more likely to be married ( $78 \%$ vs. $74 \%$ ). Not surprisingly, given their higher average age, cruisers are more likely to be retired ( $37 \%$ ) than average respondents ( $23 \%$ ).

Vacationers are defined as those who take leisure trips away from home of at least three nights' duration. These people tend to be younger (45) and to work full-time (61\%). Vacationers' average household incomes are similar to those of average respondents, with a median HH income of $\$ 49,000$.

Non-cruisers/Non-vacationers have substantially lower median household incomes (\$34,000), less than half (48\%) work full-time, and only two in three are married (67\%).

## C. CRUISE DEMOGRAPHICS

|  | TABLE 4 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DEMOGRAPHICS SUMMARY |  |  |

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

## Average Number of Vacations Taken in Past Year

Cruisers are frequent travelers. They average over three (3.3) trips each year, about 1 of which are cruises.

| Table 5 |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Vacations in the Past Year That Totaled Three Days or More |  |
|  |  |
|  | Cruisers |
| Non-cruise vacations (3+ days) | 3.3 |
| Cruise vacation (3+ days) | 1.6 |
| Total | 4.9 |
| Percent of vacations that are cruises | $33 \%$ |
| Base: Cruisers |  |

## Incidence of Vacations and Cruises

More than one (randomly selected adult over 25 with an income of $\$ 20,000+$ ) respondent in four ( $29 \%$ ) has ever taken a cruise vacation or ocean/sea voyage. One in six ( $16 \%$ ) has cruised in the past five years. This indicates that three in five ( $56 \%$ ) cruisers took their last cruise within the past five years.

The percent of those in the target market (29) represents 15 percent of the overall U.S. population that has ever cruised. This is based on the 51 percent ( $144,298,000$ are $25+$ with household earnings of $\$ 20,000+/ 281,422,000$ total U.S. population) of Americans who qualify, based on income and age requirements. Similarly, the 16 percent represents 8 percent of the overall U.S. population that has cruised within the last five years.
In contrast, nearly all ( $98 \%$ ) respondents have taken a vacation at some point in their lives, nine out of ten ( $92 \%$ ) within the past five years. Using the past five years as a benchmark, the most common type of vacation is to visit relatives $(76 \%)$ or to take a trip to another location that is not part of a package (57\%).

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

In comparison to non-cruisers, cruisers are more likely to take other types of trips: land-based package trips ( $37 \%$ vs. $18 \%$ ), land-based escorted tours ( $23 \%$ vs. $9 \%$ ), and resort vacations (package) $(33 \%$ vs. $9 \%$ ). They are less likely to camp ( $25 \%$ vs. $37 \%$ ).

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { TABLE 6 }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TYPES OF VACATIONS TAKEN IN THE PAST 5 YEARS |  |  |  |  |$]$

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

## Actual Behavior on Last Cruise

Actual behavior of respondents is remarkably consistent with projected future cruises. The average length of the last cruise was 7.5 days and the median amount of planning time was about four months. Spouses are the most frequent traveling companions.

| Table 7Length of Most Recent Cruise Vacation |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cruiser |  |  |  |
|  | Cruisers | Destination | Luxury | Premium | Contemporary |
| Under 3 days | 2\% | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 3-5 days | 19 | 20 | 14 | 12 | 22 |
| 6-8 days | 49 | 37 | 40 | 47 | 53 |
| 9 or more days | 30 | 43 | 46 | 40 | 25 |
| Total | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Mean (days) | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 7.3 |
| Base: Cruisers whose most recent cruise was in the past five years |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8
Length of Time Before Cruise Vacations Planning Began

|  |  | Cruiser |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cruiser | Destination | Luxury | Premium | Contemporary |
| Less than one month | $5 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| One to three months | 20 | 31 | 31 | 21 | 24 |
| Four to six months | 40 | 43 | 31 | 41 | 37 |
| Seven to nine months | 28 | 23 | 20 | 27 | 26 |
| One to two years | 6 | - | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Three to five years | 1 | -- | 2 | 1 | -- |
| $\quad$ Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Base: Cruisers whose most recent cruise was in the past five years |  |  |  |  |  |

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

Table 9
Traveler Description of Most Recent Cruise Vacation Cruisers Whose Most Recent Cruise Was Within the Past Five Years

|  |  |  | Cruiser Type |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Rep. Sample) |  | Cruisers | Destinatio <br> $\mathbf{n}$ | Luxury | Premium |
| Contemporary |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spouse | $70 \%$ | $77 \%$ | $86 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $77 \%$ |
| Partner/Companion | 4 | 3 | -- | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Children under 18 | 13 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 15 |
| Adult children over 18 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Other family members | 22 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 18 |
| Friends | 24 | 20 | 6 | 20 | 17 | 21 |
| Members of org/group | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| No one else | 1 | 1 | -- | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Base: Cruisers whose most recent cruise was in the past five years |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Description of What Potential Cruisers Want

## Length of Trip

The vast majority of potential cruisers expect that the trip will be at least six days in duration. Past cruisers are more likely to want longer cruises than non-cruisers.

TABLE 10
Length of Cruise Vacation Likely to Take

|  | (Rep. Sample) | Cruisers | Vacationers | Cruiser |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Destinatio } \\ \mathbf{n} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Luxury | Premium | Contemporary |
| 3 to 5 days | 24 | 12\% | 29\% | 7\% | 6\% | 5\% | 13\% |
| 6 to 8 days | 54 | 52 | 55 | 39 | 38 | 45 | 56 |
| 9 days or longer | 22 | 34 | 16 | 54 | 54 | 49 | 31 |
| Don't know | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | -- |
| Total | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Mean in days | 7.2 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 7.9 |
| Base: Probably/Definitely Will Cruise |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

## Decision Influences

The major influences for vacations or cruises distill down to internal sources, i.e., word of mouth ( $45 \%$ ), always wanted to go there ( $36 \%$ ), spouse or travel companion desire ( $25 \%$ ), and good price/ value ( $27 \%$ ).

There are distinct differences between cruisers and vacationers with respect to the information sources that influenced their last vacation/cruise choice. While word of mouth is the most influential for both groups, a slightly higher percentage of vacationers are influenced by it ( $46 \%$ vs. $41 \%$ ). Cruisers are more likely to be influenced by:

A travel agent recommendation (17\% vs. 4\%)

A magazine advertisement ( $16 \%$ vs. $8 \%$ )

A direct mail piece ( $13 \%$ vs. $5 \%$ ), or

A cruise website ( $10 \%$ vs. nil.)

TABLE 11
Information Sources that Influenced Last Vacation Choice

|  | (Rep. Sample) | Cruisers | Vacationers | Cruiser |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Destinatio } \\ \mathrm{n} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Luxury | Premium | Contemporary |
| Word of mouth | 45\% | 41\% | 46\% | 30\% | 38\% | 35\% | 41\% |
| Always wanted to go | 36 | 40 | 34 | 32 | 47 | 43 | 40 |
| Good price | 27 | 31 | 26 | 25 | 31 | 32 | 31 |
| Spouse or travel companion | 25 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 20 | 26 | 27 |
| Destination website | 16 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 17 |
| Magazine advertisement | 11 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 19 | 16 | 16 |
| Internet advertisement | 10 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 9 |
| Travel magazine | 9 | 16 | 6 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 14 |
| Travel agent recommendation | 8 | 17 | 4 | 15 | 21 | 24 | 16 |
| Travel guide | 8 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| Direct mail | 7 | 13 | 5 | 15 | 22 | 18 | 12 |
| Television/Radio commercial | 6 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 7 |
| Cruise website | 3 | 10 | -- | 4 | 15 | 12 | 12 |
| Other | 23 | 21 | 24 | 22 | 17 | 21 | 21 |
| BASE: Cruises/Vacationers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

## Satisfaction Levels with Various Vacation Alternatives

Cruising has the highest percentage of people who report extreme satisfaction with the type of trip they took, with 43 percent of respondents giving cruising the highest possible rating. Visiting relative's places a distant second in satisfaction (34\%).

The percentage denoting extreme satisfaction with cruising marks a nine-percentage point increase from the previous wave of the study, which fielded two years earlier.

| TABLE 12 <br> Level of Satisfaction with Types of Vacations <br> \% Extremely Satisfied |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2000 |  | 2001 |  |
|  | Total | Total | Cruisers | Vacationers |
| Cruise vacation or ocean/sea voyage | 34\% | 43\% | 44\% | -- |
| Visit to friends/relatives | 29 | 34 | 36 | 32\% |
| Land-based package | 24 | 30 | 31 | 31 |
| Camping trip | 33 | 30 | 31 | 30 |
| Vacation house rental | 30 | 29 | 31 | 29 |
| Trip (non-package) | 23 | 28 | 27 | 29 |
| Resort vacation (own arrangements) | 24 | 27 | 30 | 24 |
| Resort vacation (package) | N/A | 27 | 33 | 27 |
| Land-based escorted tour | 24 | 26 | 29 | 26 |
| Vacation as part of business trip | 19 | 25 | 26 | 26 |

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

## Vacation Research

Respondents report that they themselves are most likely to make the decisions about how and where to travel. Slightly more than half of vacationers (54\%) and cruisers (54\%) indicate that they research the details without help from outside sources. Two in five vacationers (41\%) report that their spouse did the research either with $(21 \%)$ or without $(20 \%)$ their assistance. This mirrors the patterns of cruisers.

Among specific cruise segments, a spouse is more likely (55\%) to conduct research for Destination cruises than for other forms of cruises or vacations.

| TABLE 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Cruiser |  |  |  |
|  | (Rep. Sample) | Cruisers | Vacationers | $\begin{gathered} \text { Destinatio } \\ \mathrm{n} \end{gathered}$ | Luxury | Premium | Contemporary |
| Self | 56\% | 54\% | 54\% | 41\% | 53\% | 49\% | 56\% |
| Self and spouse jointly | 21 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 19 | 20 |
| Spouse | 19 | 20 | 20 | 32 | 16 | 23 | 19 |
| A friend | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Partner/Companion | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Adult children 18 years or older | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | -- | 3 | 2 |
| Another family member | 2 | 3 | 2 | -- | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Children under 18 years old | 1 | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Travel agent | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 3 | 2 | -- |
| Group effort | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| BASE: Cruises/Vacationers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

## Final Decision Maker

Among cruisers ( $52 \%$ ) and vacationers ( $52 \%$ ), the most common final decision for a vacation or cruise is made jointly by the couple. Smaller numbers make the decision themselves ( $37 \%$ ) and fewer still allow the decision to be made solely by their spouse (11\%).

The general pattern applies in similar fashion among the various cruiser segments, with the exception of the Luxury category. Reliance on one's spouse diminishes in this category, as Luxury cruisers are more likely (44\%) to report that they make the final decision.

| TABLE 14 <br> Description of Final Decision Maker on Where/What Vacation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Cruiser |  |  |  |
|  | (Rep. Sample) | Cruisers | Vacationers | $\begin{gathered} \text { Destinatio } \\ \mathrm{n} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Luxury | Premium | Contemporary |
| Self and spouse jointly | 51\% | 52\% | 52\% | 58\% | 43\% | 55\% | 52\% |
| Self | 37 | 34 | 36 | 30 | 44 | 31 | 34 |
| Spouse | 11 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| A friend | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Partner/Companion | 2 | 2 | 2 | -- | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Children under 18 years old | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Adult children 18 years or older | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Another family member | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Group effort | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

## Description of Travel Party While on Vacation

As one would expect, spouses are the most common companions ( $65 \%$ ). Two out of three vacationers brought their husbands or wives with them on their last vacation compared to seven in ten ( $71 \%$ ) cruisers. Non-cruiser vacationers are more likely to bring their children under 18, although one cruiser vacationer in five ( $18 \%$ ) brings children, highlighting the growing importance of family lines to the cruise mixture of offerings.

Other family members (not the travelers' children) are the third most common group taken on vacation (19\%), followed by a friend (11\%). One in eleven ( $9 \%$ ) travels with a child over 18 and one in twenty ( $6 \%$ ) travels alone.

Among the various different types of cruisers, Contemporary cruisers are the most likely to bring a child under 18. The higher rate among this group should not come as a surprise given their younger average age and the greater number of children at home. Destination cruisers ( $8 \%$ ) are least likely to bring other family members.

| TABLE 15 Description of Vacation Travelers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Rep. Sample) | Cruisers | Vacationers | Cruiser |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Destinatio <br> n | Luxury | Premium | Contemporary |
| Spouse | 65\% | 71\% | 65\% | 77\% | 68\% | 75\% | 73\% |
| Children under 18 years | 29 | 18 | 32 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 22 |
| Other family members | 19 | 17 | 19 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 17 |
| Friends | 11 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Adult children 18 years or older | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| No one else | 6 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Partner/Companion | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Members of an organization/ group | 1 | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pet | --- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- |

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

## Internet Users Would Research When Planning Cruise

When planning a cruise, four out of five ( $83 \%$ ) Internet users would research and gather information online and half (48\%) would consider booking a cruise online. One traveler in four (with Internet access for personal use) would consider communicating (27\%) or booking a cruise (26\%) with a travel agent.

TABLE 16
Would Consider Using Internet for Cruise Vacation Planning

|  | (Rep. Sample) | Cruisers | Non-Cruiser/ Vacationer | Cruiser Type |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Destinatio } \\ n \end{gathered}$ | Luxury | Premium | Contemporary |
| To research and gather information about cruises | 83\% | 81\% | 84\% | 77\% | 82\% | 76\% | 82\% |
| To book a cruise directly with a cruise line | 48 | 42 | 49 | 45 | 41 | 33 | 45 |
| To communicate with a travel agent about cruises | 27 | 25 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 19 | 26 |
| To book a cruise with a travel agent | 26 | 23 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 25 |
| None | 7 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 9 |
| DK/ Refused | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

| TABLE 17 <br> Booked Travel Services Via the Internet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Rep. Sample) | Cruisers | Non-Cruiser/ Vacationer | Cruiser Type |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Destination | Luxury | Premium | Contemporary |
| Hotels, resorts, or other places to stay | 58\% | 55\% | 59\% | 44\% | 46\% | 48\% | 57\% |
| Airline tickets | 52 | 59 | 50 | 56 | 62 | 57 | 60 |
| Car rentals | 34 | 38 | 34 | 41 | 41 | 37 | 38 |
| Package or tour trip | 14 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 18 |
| Cruise lines or ships | 5 | 13 | - | 13 | 18 | 21 | 15 |
| Campgrounds/parks | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Destinations/activities at destination | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Entertainment | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ferries | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Restaurants | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Trains | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| All others | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| None | 28 | 26 | 28 | 34 | 33 | 30 | 26 |
| DK/Refused | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Base: Cruisers and non-cruisers with Internet access for personal use who have visited travel websites. Yes responses can also represent bookings online travel via travel agency sites. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Travel Agent Usage: Cruises

Nine out of ten ( $88 \%$ ) cruisers book at least some of their cruises with travel agents. There is no significant difference among members of a specific cruise category.

TABLE 18
Use of Travel Agents When Booking Cruise Vacations

|  |  | Cruiser |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cruisers | Destination | Luxury | Premium | Contemporary |
| Yes | $88 \%$ | $90 \%$ | $94 \%$ | $92 \%$ | $91 \%$ |
| No | 12 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 9 |
| BASE: Cruisers |  |  |  |  |  |

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

## Travel Agent Usage: Non-cruise Vacations

Cruisers are more likely to use a travel agent for non-cruise travel than their non-cruising counterparts for non-cruise vacations. When booking travel other than cruises, few cruisers (18\%) or vacationers (9\%) report using an agent always or most of the time. In fact, three out of five (58\%) vacationers report never using a travel agent for travel bookings.

Table 19
Use of Travel Agents When Booking Vacations Other than Cruises

|  |  |  | Cruisers |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Rep. Sample) | Cruisers | Vacationers | Destinatio <br> $\mathbf{n}$ | Luxury | Premium | Contemporary |
| Always | 3 | $6 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
| Most of the time | 8 | 12 | 7 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 11 |
| Some of the time | 35 | 45 | 33 | 52 | 62 | 50 | 45 |
| Never | 53 | 37 | 58 | 22 | 20 | 31 | 37 |
| Base: Cruisers and Vacationers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Satisfaction with Travel Agents

Among those who use travel agents, satisfaction levels are typically quite high. Three out of four (74\%) cruisers and two out of three ( $67 \%$ ) vacationers report being very or extremely satisfied with their agents. Conversely, fewer than one in twenty ( $3 \%$ and $4 \%$ respectively) reports dissatisfaction with their travel agents.


TABLE 21
Cruise Vacations Compared to Other Vacations
\% Much/Somewhat Better

|  | (Rep. Sample) | Cruisers | Non-Cruiser/ Vacationer | Cruiser Type |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Destinatio } \\ \mathrm{n}} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Luxury | Premium | Contemporary |
| Fine dining | 70\% | 81\% | 67\% | 78\% | 85\% | 83\% | 83\% |
| Being pampered | 69 | 78 | 66 | 82 | 89 | 82 | 82 |
| Chance to visit several different locations | 67 | 79 | 63 | 74 | 79 | 82 | 82 |
| Being luxurious | 67 | 74 | 64 | 71 | 83 | 76 | 78 |
| Relaxing and getting away from it all | 61 | 77 | 55 | 75 | 84 | 83 | 80 |
| High quality entertainment | 58 | 69 | 53 | 71 | 69 | 74 | 71 |
| Romantic getaway | 55 | 59 | 55 | 58 | 59 | 63 | 63 |
| Being hassle free | 54 | 76 | 46 | 80 | 83 | 82 | 78 |
| Good way to explore a vacation area you might want to return to | 51 | 63 | 45 | 51 | 68 | 66 | 68 |
| Being exciting and adventurous | 51 | 58 | 47 | 49 | 57 | 58 | 64 |
| Variety of activities | 50 | 68 | 42 | 64 | 74 | 72 | 70 |
| Being easy to plan and arrange | 50 | 71 | 42 | 67 | 79 | 75 | 76 |
| A cultural learning experience | 47 | 50 | 45 | 45 | 53 | 51 | 52 |
| Fun vacation | 45 | 62 | 38 | 52 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| Good value for the money | 42 | 69 | 31 | 67 | 73 | 74 | 76 |
| Being reliable | 42 | 63 | 34 | 63 | 74 | 68 | 65 |
| Comfortable accommodations | 37 | 53 | 31 | 53 | 59 | 61 | 56 |
| Being safe | 33 | 53 | 25 | 49 | 54 | 58 | 57 |
| Having good activities for children | 31 | 36 | 27 | 27 | 36 | 33 | 41 |
| Participation in sports you enjoy | 22 | 32 | 17 | 27 | 32 | 31 | 36 |
| Base: Cruisers and vacationers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## D. VACATIONS BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

## Benefits of Cruising

When comparing the benefits of cruising to other vacations, cruising fares better than other vacations on (somewhat/ much better): fine dining (70\%), being pampered (69\%), chance to visit several different locations (67\%), and luxury (67\%).

Past cruisers rank these attributes higher in favor of cruising than non-cruisers. After seeing first hand the benefits of cruising, the largest gaps between these groupings show that cruising comes in better for (cruisers vs. non-cruisers):
> Value for money ( $69 \%$ vs. $31 \%$ )
$>$ Hassle free ( $76 \%$ vs. 46\%)
$>$ Easy to plan and arrange ( $71 \%$ vs. $42 \%$ )
$>$ Reliable ( $63 \%$ vs. $34 \%$ )
$>$ Safe (53\% vs. $25 \%$ )

## D. VACATION BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES

## 4. Destination Sampling

Cruising is seen by the large majority as a good way to sample a geographical area/destination for future vacations ( $85 \%$ of frequent cruisers and $88 \%$ of first-time cruisers). In fact, for more than half of all cruisers, an important consideration in choosing their particular cruise was to screen the geographical areas/destinations they visited. And, after sampling the geographical areas/destinations on their recent cruise, half say they will return for another type of vacation.

## A. AMONG FREQUENT CRUISERS

|  |  | Geographical Area/ Destination of Most Recent Cruise |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \% \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | $\overline{\%}$ <br> Caribbean | $\overline{\%}$ <br> All Other |
| Agree With Statement: <br> Cruising is a good way to try out vacation spots you may want to return to for a resort vacation | 85 | 86 | 84 |
| Extremely/Very Important When Deciding To Take Most Recent Cruise: <br> Cruising is a good way to try out a vacation area you might want to return to | 55 | 56 | 54 |
| Intend to return to same geographical area/destination for another type of vacation | 49 | 54 | 45 |

## B. AMONG FIRST-TIME CRUISERS

|  |  | Geographical Area/ Destination of Most Recent Cruise |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \% \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | \% <br> Caribbean | $\overline{\%}$ <br> All Other |
| Agree With Statement: * <br> Cruising is a good way to try out vacation spots you may want to return to for a resort vacation | 88 | 91 | 86 |
| Extremely/Very Important When Deciding To Take Most Recent Cruise: <br> Cruising is a good way to try out a vacation area you might want to return to | 62 | 67 | 58 |
| Intend to return to same geographical area/destination for another type of vacation | 49 | 55 | 44 |

[^0]SOURCE: CLIA Cruising Dynamics Study

## E. SOURCE OF BUSINESS-PASSENGERS

## 1. NORTH AMERICA-BY STATES/PROVINCES (CLIA MEMBER LINES)

| STATE / ORGIN | 2003 | $\%$ OF | 2002 |  |  | PRIOR YEAR | PRIOR YEAR |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | TOTAL | NORTH | TOTAL | CHANGE | CHANGE | HISTORY | HISTORY |
|  | PASSENGERS | AMERICA | PASSENGERS | AMOUNT | PERCENT | 2001 | 2000 |


| Alabama | 62,358 | 0.78\% | 60,906 | 1,452 | 2.38\% | 52,559 | 54,294 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alaska | 6,593 | 0.08\% | 6,465 | 128 | 1.98\% | 5,737 | 5,364 |
| Arizona | 166,297 | 2.08\% | 124,185 | 42,112 | 33.91\% | 109,631 | 104,858 |
| Arkansas | 26,676 | 0.33\% | 25,477 | 1,199 | 4.71\% | 21,507 | 24,489 |
| California | 992,835 | 12.43\% | 881,743 | 111,092 | 12.60\% | 860,187 | 813,076 |
| Colorado | 77,232 | 0.97\% | 77,450 | -218 | -0.28\% | 72,618 | 78,441 |
| Connecticut | 101,130 | 1.27\% | 99,693 | 1,437 | 1.44\% | 94,461 | 92,278 |
| Delaware | 16,975 | 0.21\% | 17,262 | -287 | -1.66\% | 15,358 | 15,239 |
| Dist. Of Columbia | 13,732 | 0.17\% | 13,249 | 483 | 3.65\% | 13,084 | 11,161 |
| Florida | 1,472,342 | 18.43\% | 1,460,647 | 11,695 | 0.80\% | 1,256,745 | 1,223,927 |
| Georgia | 209,890 | 2.63\% | 200,684 | 9,206 | 4.59\% | 176,974 | 166,936 |
| Hawaii | 15,398 | 0.19\% | 17,231 | -1,833 | -10.64\% | 13,579 | 13,317 |
| Idaho | 20,471 | 0.26\% | 20,610 | -139 | -0.67\% | 13,303 | 13,609 |
| Illinois | 229,166 | 2.87\% | 215,872 | 13,294 | 6.16\% | 197,294 | 204,529 |
| Indiana | 89,965 | 1.13\% | 85,412 | 4,553 | 5.33\% | 78,957 | 83,883 |
| lowa | 33,166 | 0.42\% | 33,137 | 29 | 0.09\% | 30,418 | 32,356 |
| Kansas | 37,780 | 0.47\% | 37,765 | 15 | 0.04\% | 32,870 | 32,507 |
| Kentucky | 43,219 | 0.54\% | 47,462 | -4,243 | -8.94\% | 39,064 | 40,079 |
| Louisiana | 85,732 | 1.07\% | 84,538 | 1,194 | 1.41\% | 51,664 | 74,984 |
| Maine | 16,764 | 0.21\% | 15,101 | 1,663 | 11.01\% | 13,578 | 13,765 |
| Maryland | 130,434 | 1.63\% | 122,359 | 8,075 | 6.60\% | 105,385 | 98,731 |
| Massachusetts | 345,612 | 4.33\% | 329,913 | 15,699 | 4.76\% | 279,463 | 200,219 |
| Michigan | 183,653 | 2.30\% | 175,789 | 7,864 | 4.47\% | 170,928 | 175,330 |
| Minnesota | 86,583 | 1.08\% | 95,507 | -8,924 | -9.34\% | 85,599 | 82,952 |
| Mississippi | 27,528 | 0.34\% | 23,818 | 3,710 | 15.58\% | 17,225 | 19,297 |
| Missouri | 91,236 | 1.14\% | 91,717 | -481 | -0.52\% | 80,210 | 85,303 |
| Montana | 7,512 | 0.09\% | 7,407 | 105 | 1.42\% | 6,225 | 6,542 |
| Nebraska | 20,301 | 0.25\% | 21,543 | -1,242 | -5.77\% | 19,698 | 22,502 |
| Nevada | 80,738 | 1.01\% | 44,209 | 36,529 | 82.63\% | 42,617 | 40,262 |
| New Hampshire | 30,523 | 0.38\% | 27,376 | 3,147 | 11.50\% | 24,716 | 23,321 |
| New Jersey | 311,249 | 3.90\% | 273,070 | 38,179 | 13.98\% | 251,562 | 252,716 |
| New Mexico | 20,849 | 0.26\% | 19,923 | 926 | 4.65\% | 17,029 | 16,009 |
| New York | 488,822 | 6.12\% | 449,578 | 39,244 | 8.73\% | 416,073 | 433,489 |
| North Carolina | 155,907 | 1.95\% | 145,778 | 10,129 | 6.95\% | 137,623 | 147,487 |
| North Dakota | 4,749 | 0.06\% | 4,708 | 41 | 0.87\% | 4,283 | 4,137 |
| Ohio | 199,864 | 2.50\% | 194,834 | 5,030 | 2.58\% | 186,696 | 198,161 |
| Oklahoma | 49,138 | 0.61\% | 47,210 | 1,928 | 4.08\% | 39,387 | 38,929 |
| Oregon | 47,769 | 0.60\% | 47,865 | -96 | -0.20\% | 43,516 | 46,963 |
| Pennsylvania | 353,807 | 4.43\% | 302,450 | 51,357 | 16.98\% | 249,130 | 262,587 |
| Rhode Island | 36,619 | 0.46\% | 32,888 | 3,731 | 11.34\% | 30,604 | 30,669 |
| South Carolina | 97,556 | 1.22\% | 87,174 | 10,382 | 11.91\% | 81,564 | 76,443 |
| South Dakota | 6,552 | 0.08\% | 6,207 | 345 | 5.56\% | 6,020 | 5,931 |

## 1. NORTH AMERICA-BY STATES/PROVINCES (CLIA MEMBER LINES)

| STATE / ORGIN | $\begin{array}{r} 2003 \\ \text { TOTAL } \\ \text { PASSENGERS } \end{array}$ | $\% \mathrm{OF}$ <br> NORTH <br> AMERICA | $2002$ <br> TOTAL <br> PASSENGERS | CHANGE <br> AMOUNT | CHANGE <br> PERCENT | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PRIOR YEAR } \\ \text { HISTORY } \\ 2001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PRIOR YEAR } \\ \text { HISTORY } \\ 2000 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tennessee | 83,904 | 1.05\% | 98,106 | -14,202 | -14.48\% | 80,311 | 78,185 |
| Texas | 489,232 | 6.12\% | 405,308 | 83,924 | 20.71\% | 294,196 | 276,688 |
| Utah | 47,893 | 0.60\% | 50,224 | -2,331 | -4.64\% | 46,515 | 45,602 |
| Vermont | 7,201 | 0.09\% | 6,970 | 231 | 3.31\% | 6,349 | 6,086 |
| Virginia | 144,317 | 1.81\% | 137,579 | 6,738 | 4.90\% | 129,086 | 129,612 |
| Washington | 121,313 | 1.52\% | 128,131 | -6,818 | -5.32\% | 109,063 | 107,016 |
| West Virginia | 14,726 | 0.18\% | 13,990 | 736 | 5.26\% | 17,942 | 11,299 |
| Wisconsin | 71,004 | 0.89\% | 69,218 | 1,786 | 2.58\% | 64,199 | 65,566 |
| Wyoming | 4,073 | 0.05\% | 3,726 | 347 | 9.31\% | 3,156 | 3,521 |
| TOTAL U.S. | 7,478,385 | 93.59\% | 6,989,464 | 488,921 | 7.00\% | 6,195,958 | 6,090,647 |
| Puerto Rico | 107,457 | 1.34\% | 97,822 | 9,635 | 9.85\% | 107,903 | 84,464 |
| Alberta | 43,505 | 0.54\% | 37,652 | 5,853 | 15.54\% | 32,593 | 31,582 |
| British Columbia | 119,965 | 1.50\% | 118,177 | 1,788 | 1.51\% | 100,164 | 101,283 |
| Manitoba | 7,364 | 0.09\% | 7,025 | 339 | 4.83\% | 7,062 | 7,238 |
| New Brunswick | 2,763 | 0.03\% | 2,929 | -166 | -5.67\% | 3,094 | 3,030 |
| Newfoundland | 1,627 | 0.02\% | 2,079 | -452 | -21.74\% | 1,988 | 1,927 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,247 | 0.05\% | 3,962 | 285 | 7.19\% | 3,805 | 3,762 |
| Ontario | 166,548 | 2.08\% | 157,332 | 9,216 | 5.86\% | 140,336 | 159,385 |
| Prince Edward Island | 477 | 0.01\% | 452 | 25 | 5.53\% | 375 | 572 |
| Quebec | 53,909 | 0.67\% | 51,584 | 2,325 | 4.51\% | 39,441 | 56,427 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,713 | 0.05\% | 3,699 | 14 | 0.38\% | 4,083 | 4,107 |
| North West Terr. | 137 | 0.00\% | 152 | -15 | -9.87\% | 146 | 940 |
| Yukon Territory | 149 | 0.00\% | 74 | 75 | 101.35\% | 106 | 170 |
| TOTAL CANADA | 404,404 | 5.06\% | 385,117 | 19,287 | 5.01\% | 333,193 | 370,423 |
| TOTALNORTH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AMERICA | 7,990,246 | 100.00\% | 7,472,403 | 517,843 | 6.93\% | 6,637,054 | 6,545,534 |
| Foreign | 1,536,714 |  | 1,175,827 | 360,887 | 30.69\% | 862,371 | 668,553 |
| TOTAL WORLD | 9,526,960 |  | 8,648,230 | 878,730 | 10.16\% | 7,499,425 | 7,214,087 |

## Source: 2003-Year End CLIA Passenger Carrying Report

## E. SOURCE OF BUSINESS-PASSENGERS (Continued)

## 2. NORTH AMERICA-RANK ORDER BY STATES/PROVINCES 2003 (CLIA MEMBER LINES)

Florida, California, Texas, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, represent 51.2\%, over half, of North American passenger contribution.


## E. SOURCE OF BUSINESS-PASSENGERS

(Continued)

## 2. NORTH AMERICA-RANK ORDER BY STATES/PROVINCES 2003 (CLIA MEMBER LINES)

Florida, California, Texas, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, represent 51.2\%, over half, of North American passenger contribution.

## COMPARATIVE DATA BY CRUISE LENGTH

| State / Province | Total <br> Passengers | $\begin{gathered} \% \text { Of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | 1-5 Day |  | 6-8 Day |  | 9-17 Day |  | 18 Day Plus |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | PAX Amount | $\begin{gathered} \% \text { of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | PAX Amount | $\begin{gathered} \% \text { of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | PAX Amount | $\begin{gathered} \% \text { of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | PAX Amount | $\begin{gathered} \% \text { of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |
| 47 Maine | 16,764 | 0.21\% | 3,563 | 0.14\% | 11,523 | 0.26\% | 1,587 | 0.18\% | 91 | 0.15\% |
| 48 Hawaii | 15,398 | 0.19\% | 1,142 | 0.04\% | 10,658 | 0.24\% | 3,310 | 0.38\% | 288 | 0.48\% |
| 49 West Virginia | 14,726 | 0.18\% | 5,529 | 0.21\% | 7,686 | 0.17\% | 1,435 | 0.16\% | 76 | 0.13\% |
| 50 Dist. Of Columbia | 13,732 | 0.17\% | 4,901 | 0.19\% | 7,301 | 0.16\% | 1,445 | 0.17\% | 85 | 0.14\% |
| 51 Montana | 7,512 | 0.09\% | 1,483 | 0.06\% | 4,968 | 0.11\% | 972 | 0.11\% | 89 | 0.15\% |
| 52 Manitoba | 7,364 | 0.09\% | 618 | 0.02\% | 4,266 | 0.10\% | 2,427 | 0.28\% | 53 | 0.09\% |
| 53 Vermont | 7,201 | 0.09\% | 2,041 | 0.08\% | 4,487 | 0.10\% | 604 | 0.07\% | 69 | 0.11\% |
| 54 Alaska | 6,593 | 0.08\% | 1,108 | 0.04\% | 4,303 | 0.10\% | 1,043 | 0.12\% | 139 | 0.23\% |
| 55 South Dakota | 6,552 | 0.08\% | 2,139 | 0.08\% | 3,895 | 0.09\% | 479 | 0.05\% | 39 | 0.06\% |
| 56 North Dakota | 4,749 | 0.06\% | 1,333 | 0.05\% | 3,033 | 0.07\% | 354 | 0.04\% | 29 | 0.05\% |
| 57 Nova Scotia | 4,247 | 0.05\% | 423 | 0.02\% | 2,892 | 0.07\% | 887 | 0.10\% | 45 | 0.07\% |
| 58 Wyoming | 4,073 | 0.05\% | 835 | 0.03\% | 2,711 | 0.06\% | 484 | 0.06\% | 43 | 0.07\% |
| 59 Saskatchewan | 3,713 | 0.05\% | 359 | 0.01\% | 2,416 | 0.05\% | 900 | 0.10\% | 38 | 0.06\% |
| 60 New Brunswick | 2,763 | 0.03\% | 299 | 0.01\% | 1,995 | 0.05\% | 449 | 0.05\% | 20 | 0.03\% |
| 61 Newfoundland | 1,627 | 0.02\% | 144 | 0.01\% | 1,137 | 0.03\% | 343 | 0.04\% | 3 | 0.00\% |
| 62 Prince Edward Island | 477 | 0.01\% | 44 | 0.00\% | 355 | 0.01\% | 71 | 0.01\% | 7 | 0.01\% |
| 63 Yukon Territory | 149 | 0.00\% | 28 | 0.00\% | 73 | 0.00\% | 41 | 0.00\% | 7 | 0.01\% |
| 64 North West Terr. | 137 | 0.00\% | 10 | 0.00\% | 93 | 0.00\% | 34 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% |
|  | 7,990,246 | 100.00\% | 2,630,311 | 100.00\% | 4,426,475 | 100.00\% | 873,013 | 100.00\% | 60,447 | 100.00\% |

[^1]
## E. SOURCE OF BUSINESS-PASSENGERS <br> (Continued)

## 3. REGIONAL PASSENGER CONTRIBUTION 1990 VS. 2003 (USA)

The South Atlantic and Pacific regions continue to be the largest source of passengers.

|  | Regional Shares - 1990 vs. 2003 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1990 | 2003 | Point change |
| New England (CT, ME, MA, NH, VT, RI) | 5.78\% | 7.19\% | 1.41 |
| Mid-Atlantic (NJ, NY, PA) | 16.21\% | 15.43\% | (0.78) |
| East North Central (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI) | 14.03\% | 10.35\% | (3.68) |
| West North Central (IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, SD) | 4.50\% | 3.75\% | (0.75) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { South Atlantic } \\ & \text { (DE, DC, FL, GA, MD, NC, SC, } \\ & \text { VA, WV) } \end{aligned}$ | 24.16\% | 30.17\% | 6.01 |
| East South Central (AL, KY, MS, TN) | 2.86\% | 2.90\% | 0.04 |
| West South Central (AR, LA, OK, TX) | 5.42\% | 8.70\% | 3.28 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mountain } \\ & \text { (AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, UT, } \\ & \text { WY) } \end{aligned}$ | 3.86\% | 5.68\% | 1.82 |
| Pacific <br> (AK, CA, HI, OR, WA) | 23.18\% | 15.83\% | (7.35) |
| TOTAL | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 0.00 |

SOURCE: 2003-Year End CLIA Passenger Carryings Reports.

## E. SOURCE OF BUSINESS-PASSENGERS

(Continued)

## 4. REGIONAL CONTRIBUTION BY CRUISE LENGTH (USA)

Shorter cruises skew towards the South Atlantic Region while longer cruises skew to the Pacific Coast Region.

|  | $2003$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2-5 Days | 6-8 Days | 9-17 Days | 18+ Days | Total Days |
| New England (CT, ME, MA, NH, VT, RI) | 6.43 | 8.10 | 4.95 | 3.63 | 7.19 |
| Mid-Atlantic (NJ, NY, PA) | 11.99 | 18.03 | 13.10 | 9.84 | 15.43 |
| East North Central (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI) | 9.44 | 11.21 | 8.84 | 6.23 | 10.35 |
| West North Central (IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD) | 3.18 | 4.25 | 3.01 | 2.22 | 3.75 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { South Atlantic } \\ & \text { (DE, DC, FL, GA, MD, NC, SC, } \\ & \text { VA, WV) } \end{aligned}$ | 38.18 | 25.87 | 26.58 | 21.81 | 30.17 |
| East South Central (AL, KY, MS, TN) | 3.52 | 2.75 | 1.70 | 1.52 | 2.90 |
| West South Central (AR, LA, OK, TX) | 9.37 | 8.60 | 7.06 | 6.45 | 8.70 |
| Mountain $(\mathrm{AZ}, \mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{ID}, \mathrm{MT}, \mathrm{NV}, \mathrm{NM}, \mathrm{UT},$ WY) | 4.80 | 6.09 | 6.39 | 9.35 | 5.68 |
| Pacific (AK, CA, HI, OR, WA) | 13.09 | 15.10 | 28.37 | 38.95 | 15.83 |
| TOTAL | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

SOURCE: 2003-Year End CLIA Passenger Carryings Report

## F. CRUISE CAPACITY

## 1. NORTH AMERICAN PASSENGER CAPACITY - 2004

## INDIVIDUAL LINE DETAIL AT YEAR-END 2003



[^2]
## F. CRUISE CAPACITY (Continued)

## 2. 2004-2008 CAPACITY CHANGES.

Based on public information, a total of 20 new ships are contracted or planned to be added to the North American fleet from 2004 through the end of 2008.

The following summarizes all the information as of the date of publication.

| $\underline{2004}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ADDITION OR DELETION | DELIVERY DATE | SHIP NAME | \#LOWER | CONTRACT OR PLANNED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NEW } \\ & \text { OR } \\ & \text { USED } \end{aligned}$ |
| AMERICAN CRUISE LINE | A | 5/04 | TBA | 100 | C | N |
| CARNIVAL CRUISE LINE | A | 2004 | CARNIVAL VALOR | 2,954 | c | N |
| CARNIVAL CRUISE LINE | A | 2004 | CARNIVAL MIRACLE | 2,119 | C | N |
| COSTA CRUISE LINE | A | 12/04 | COSTA MAGICA | 2,720 | C | N |
| CUNARD LINE | A | 2004 | QUEEN MARY 2 | 2,620 | C | N |
| CUNARD LINE | D | 2004 | CARONIA | -668 | C | U |
| HOLLAND AMERICA LINE | A | 6/05 | WESTERDAM | 1,848 | C | N |
| HOLLAND AMERICA LINE | ADJUSTMENT | 2004 | VEENDAM | -8 | C | U |
| MSC ITALIAN CRUISES | A | 2004 | OPERA | 1,760 | C | N |
| NORWEGIAN CRUISE LINE | A | 2004 | PRIDE OF AMERICA | 2,156 | C | N |
| PRINCESS CRUISES | A | 5/04 | SAPPHIRE PRINCESS | 2,600 | C | N |
| PRINCESS CRUISES | A | 4/04 | CARIBBEAN PRINCESS | 3,110 | C | N |
| PRINCESS CRUISES | A | 3/04 | DIAMOND PRINCESS | 2,600 | C | N |
| ROYAL CARIBBEAN INT'L | A | 5/04 | JEWEL OF THE SEAS | 2,100 | C | $N$ |
|  |  |  | CLIA TOTAL | 26,011 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2004 GRAND TOTAL | 26,011 |  |  |


| $\underline{2005}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ADDITION OR DELETION | DELIVERY DATE | SHIP NAME | \#LOWER | CONTRACT OR PLANNED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NEW } \\ & \text { OR } \\ & \text { USED } \end{aligned}$ |
| CARNIVAL CRUISE LINE | A | 2005 | CARNIVAL LIBERTY | 2,954 | C | N |
| CUNARD LINE | A | 2005 | QUEEN VICTORIA | 1,968 | C | N |
| NORWEGIAN CRUISE LINE | A | 2005 | UNNAMED | 2,400 | C | N |
|  |  |  | CLIA TOTAL | 7,322 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2005 GRAND TOTAL | 7,322 |  |  |

## 2004-2008 CAPACITY CHANGES

The following summarizes all the information as of the date of publication. Ships under "contract" are self-explanatory: "Planned" ships have been announced but we have no confirmation of a contract being signed.



## F. CRUISE CAPACITY ( CONTINUED )

## 3. COMPOSITE CAPACITY CHANGES 1981-2007 AND CAPACITY UTLIZIATION-2003

In order to keep capacity in line with North American demand, average capacity rose at a rate of $7.9 \%$ from 1981 to 2003. Based on current known information, contracted capacity will be increased at an average rate of $4.9 \%$ the next four years.

|  | Total North American Industry |  | Capacity <br> Utilization |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lower Berths | \% Change |  |
| 1981 | 41,073 |  |  |
| 1982 | 47,266 | +15.80 |  |
| 1983 | 47,834 | +1.20 |  |
| 1985 | 52,392 | +9.53 |  |
| 1986 | 56,771 | +8.36 |  |
| 1987 | 60,446 | +6.47 |  |
| 1988 | 66,810 | +10.53 |  |
| 1989 | 72,268 | +8.17 |  |
| 1990 | 72,369 | +0.17 |  |
| 1991 | 83,533 | +15.39 |  |
| 1992 | 86,631 | +3.71 |  |
| 1993 | 97,539 | +12.10 |  |
| 1994 | 103,988 | +6.62 |  |
| 1995 | 103,296 | -.67 |  |
| 1996 | 110,230 | +1.80 |  |
| 1997 | 118,013 | +4.82 |  |
| 1998 | 138,373 | +7.06 |  |
| 1999 | 148,750 | +17.25 |  |
| 2000 | 166,201 | +7.50 |  |
| 2001 | 175,855 | +11.73 |  |
| 2002 | 197,553 | +5.81 |  |
| 2003 | 215,397 | +12.34 |  |
| Average Annal Change | +9.03 |  |  |
| $(1981-2003)$ |  | $102.6 \%$ |  |



SOURCE: CLIA Five-Year Capacity Report and Passenger Carrying Report.

## F. CRUISE CAPACITY (Continued)

## 4. GEOGRAPHICAL DESTINATION/APPLICATION

THE CARIBBEAN CONTINUES TO BE THE NUMBER ONE DESTINATION FOR CAPACITY PLACEMENT WITH A 45.1\% SHARE IN 2001 (COMPRISED OF THE CARIBBEAN AND THE BAHAMAS). OTHER LEADING MARKETS: EUROPE 22.4\% (EUROPE 9.8\% AND MEDITERRANEAN 12.6\%), ALASKA 7.7\%, MEXICO WEST COAST 6.2\%, TRANS-CANAL 3.8\%, AND HAWAII 3.4\%. ON AN OVERALL BASIS, 2004 BEDS ARE UP 9.4\% VERSUS 2003.

|  | 1987 | 1989 | 1995 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |  | 2004 |  | 2004 VS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ---- |  |  |  |  | ---- | ---- | ---- | 2003 | ---- | 2004 | ------- |
| DESTINATION | TOTAL | TOTAL | TOTAL | TOTAL | TOTAL | TOTAL | TOTAL | TOTAL | PCT | TOTAL | PCT | 2003 |
|  | BED-DAYS | BED-DAYS | BED DAYS | BED DAYS | BED DAYS | BED DAYS | BED DAYS | BED DAYS |  | BED DAYS |  | PCT CHANGE |
| CARIBBEAN | 8,828,791 | 10,982,227 | 15,254,551 | 16,666,238 | 21,510,142 | 21,833,347 | 26,741,052 | 28,999,049 | 41.03\% | 31,210,605 | 40.38\% | 7.63\% |
| MEDITERRANEAN | 841,051 | 1,879,561 | 3,477,729 | 5,898,948 | 6,277,064 | 7,546,816 | 6,497,444 | 8,153,251 | 11.53\% | 9,704,398 | 12.55\% | 19.02\% |
| ALASKA | 1,715,197 | 1,598,268 | 3,008,146 | 4,086,620 | 4,197,332 | 4,698,538 | 5,052,907 | 5,265,159 | 7.45\% | 5,913,967 | 7.65\% | 12.32\% |
| BAHAMAS | 1,922,386 | 2,483,732 | 2,761,224 | 3,060,866 | 3,200,346 | 4,698,724 | 2,876,295 | 3,305,636 | 4.68\% | 3,656,705 | 4.73\% | 10.62\% |
| TRANS CANAL | 970,191 | 979,691 | 2,277,201 | 3,036,208 | 2,573,444 | 2,396,424 | 2,092,723 | 2,783,975 | 3.94\% | 2,930,528 | 3.79\% | 5.26\% |
| MEXICO WEST | 1,131,462 | 1,628,824 | 1,754,312 | 2,529,106 | 2,680,934 | 1,166,756 | 3,386,475 | 3,390,768 | 4.80\% | 4,827,262 | 6.24\% | 42.36\% |
| EUROPE | 357,516 | 774,149 | 1,582,589 | 3,475,922 | 3,744,693 | 4,837,375 | 6,922,608 | 7,721,741 | 10.92\% | 7,560,171 | 9.78\% | -2.09\% |
| BERMUDA | 1,141,121 | 868,655 | 1,094,707 | 1,482,573 | 988,391 | 1,269,952 | 1,226,806 | 1,476,443 | 2.09\% | 1,324,690 | 1.71\% | -10.28\% |
| TRANSATLANTIC | 339,388 | 407,218 | 658,928 | 961,213 | 1,015,625 | 1,129,669 | 1,005,665 | 1,145,651 | 1.62\% | 1,425,596 | 1.84\% | 24.44\% |
| HAWAII | 602,728 | 835,638 | 601,542 | 885,268 | 857,390 | 1,557,438 | 1,903,302 | 1,953,200 | 2.76\% | 2,629,458 | 3.40\% | 34.62\% |
| SOUTH PACIFIC | 352,983 | 383,210 | 574,218 | 947,382 | 1,155,217 | 1,158,044 | 835,464 | 1,099,056 | 1.55\% | 683,506 | 0.88\% | -37.81\% |
| SOUTH EAST ASIA | 272,592 | 207,405 | 430,123 | 150,107 | 244,620 | 429,550 | 346,196 | 123,350 | 0.17\% | 20,372 | 0.03\% | -83.48\% |
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 | 347,432 | 184,373 | 502,773 | 401,011 | 259,962 | 188,964 | 0.27\% | 17,640 | 0.02\% | -90.66\% |
| CANADAINEW ENGLAND | 283,714 | 219,992 | 334,735 | 681,689 | 1,107,689 | 1,138,975 | 1,150,950 | 1,105,274 | 1.56\% | 1,488,585 | 1.93\% | 34.68\% |
| FAR EAST (ORIENT) | 465,608 | 238,630 | 327,009 | 188,038 | 201,582 | 215,022 | 360,022 | 219,358 | 0.31\% | 403,538 | 0.52\% | 83.96\% |
| MISSISSIPPI | 231,392 | 181,446 | 286,228 | 353,088 | 347,140 | 403,956 | 0 | 0 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00\% |
| WORLD | 0 | 175,028 | 272,425 | 565,824 | 414,342 | 613,046 | 582,314 | 375,384 | 0.53\% | 462,934 | 0.60\% | 23.32\% |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 620,396 | 458,246 | 255,834 | 657,992 | 825,670 | 1,422,755 | 1,394,808 | 1,653,535 | 2.34\% | 1,088,569 | 1.41\% | -34.17\% |
| U.S. COASTAL WEST | 64,444 | 22,185 | 108,092 | 65,108 | 217,518 | 1,944,752 | 216,338 | 376,709 | 0.53\% | 643,792 | 0.83\% | 70.90\% |
| INDIAN OCEAN | 0 | 0 | 84,009 | 40,572 | 120,698 | 227,483 | 93,708 | 23,148 | 0.03\% | 10,544 | 0.01\% | -54.45\% |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 0 | 19,325 | 69,560 | 86,890 | 108,676 | 239,774 | 233,258 | 290,163 | 0.41\% | 989,750 | 1.28\% | 241.10\% |
| TRANS PACIFIC | 17,904 | 113,684 | 42,610 | 86,150 | 52,400 | 67,120 | 143,020 | 78,930 | 0.11\% | 11,600 | 0.02\% | -85.30\% |
| U.S. COASTAL EAST | 132,794 | 84,920 | 42,480 | 113,387 | 1,402,429 | 80,312 | 147,422 | 837,540 | 1.18\% | 60,072 | 0.08\% | -92.83\% |
| ANTARCTICA | 0 | 17,240 | 12,240 | 53,179 | 48,499 | 48,517 | 73,176 | 108,598 | 0.15\% | 219,296 | 0.28\% | 101.93\% |
| PARTY CRUISES | 85,336 | 140,658 | 3,602 | 59,846 | 68,203 | 56,010 | 43,296 | 10,635 | 0.02\% | 14,888 | 0.02\% | 39.99\% |
|  | ------- | -------- | ----------- | ---- | ---------- | ---------- | -------- | -- | -------- | ---------- | -------- | -------- |
| BRO04BDY | 20,376,994 | 24,699,932 | 35,661,526 | 46,316,587 | 53,862,817 | 59,581,366 | 63,585,211 | 70,685,517 | 100.00\% | 77,298,466 | 100.00\% | 9.36\% |

NOTE: Current destination classifications were established in 1994. Prior to 1985, Bermuda was included in Bahamas/Caribbean: Mississippi and Coastal East were not reported. Prior to 1992, Indian Ocean and Africa were part of unclassified. In 1993 Mexico East was changed to Western Caribbean.
SOURCE: CLIA Brochure/Destination Analysis

## G. CLIA AS AN ASSOCIATION

## 1. CLIA CRUISE INDUSTRY REPRESENTATION

CLIA is an association that represents 20 cruise lines that market the most majority of customer originating in from the United States and Canada.

| MEMBER LINES |
| :---: |
| Carnival Cruise Lines |
| Celebrity Cruises |
| Costa Cruises |
| Crystal Cruises |
| Cunard Line |
| Disney Cruise Line |
| First European Cruises |
| Holland America Line |
| MSC Italian Cruises |
| Norwegian Coastal Voyages |
| Norwegian Cruise Lines |
| Oceania Cruises |
| Orient Cruises |
| Princess Cruises |
| Radisson Seven Seas Cruise Line |
| Royal Caribbean International |
| Seabourn Cruise Line |
| Silversea Cruises |
| Swan Hellenic |
| Windstar Cruises |

## I. CLIA-AS AN ASSOCIATION (Continued)

## 2. NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TRAVEL AGENT AFFILIATES

In 2003 CLIA had approximately 16,000 Travel Agency affiliates. The recent reduction in affiliate membership is a reflection of the general consolidation and attrition in the travel agency business. The trend has particularly affected corporate travel and has been accelerated as a result of the airlines reducing / eliminating travel agency base commissions. This is resulting in more travel agencies shifting their focus to cruise and leisure sales and CLIA's membership now reflects an approximate 50/50 percentage of ARC/IATA agencies versus non-ARC/IATA agencies.

|  | Members | \% Growth <br> vs. Prior <br> Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1972 | 7,900 | 5.3 |
| 1980 | 10,900 | 4.8 |
| 1981 | 11,000 | 0.9 |
| 1982 | 11,000 | 0.0 |
| 1983 | 10,700 | $(2.7)$ |
| 1984 | 12,500 | 16.8 |
| 1985 | 14,887 | 19.1 |
| 1986 | 15,507 | 4.2 |
| 1987 | 17,377 | 12.0 |
| 1988 | 18,620 | 7.2 |
| 1989 | 19,458 | 4.5 |
| 1990 | 20,128 | 3.4 |
| 1991 | 19,952 | $(0.9)$ |
| 1992 | 20,712 | 3.8 |
| 1993 | 21,463 | 3.6 |
| 1994 | 22,300 | 3.9 |
| 1995 | 22,722 | 1.9 |
| 1996 | 21,519 | $(5.3)$ |
| 1997 | 21,450 | $(.6)$ |
| 1998 | 20,665 | $(3.6)$ |
| 1999 | 20,905 | 1.2 |
| 2000 | 19,895 | $(4.8)$ |
| 2001 | 18,707 | $(5.9)$ |
| 2002 | 16,900 | $(9.6)$ |
| 2003 | 16,000 | $(5.3)$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

SOURCE: CLIA data -- year-end actuals.

## H. OTHER KEY SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE CRUISE INDUSTRY

## 1. BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

OAG Cruise \& Ferry Guide published by Reed Travel Group, Church Street, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, LU5 4HB, United Kingdom. Four times a year at $\$ 237$ annually. Phone: (441582) 600111, Fax: (0582) 695230. Extensive listings of ferry services worldwide. To order contact (800) 323-3537.

CLIA's Cruise Manual published by Cruise Lines International Association, 500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1407, New York, NY 10110; (212) 921-0066; 700 pages, $\$ 50$ for CLIA affiliates and $\$ 75$ for non-CLIA affiliates. The manual is published mainly for the travel agency community as a reference source on CLIA's Member Cruise Lines. This annually updated, clearly organized, comprehensive volume reflects suggestions made by travel agents. In-depth information on cruise ship and their companies includes new, improved data on: dining aboard CLIA vessels, suggestions for on-board tipping and gratuities, summary of credit card policies of individual Member Lines, and lots more. Obtained by sending check or money order directly to Cruise Lines International Association (add $\$ 4.00$ for postage and handling) or call to order with Visa, MasterCard or American Express.

CLIA's Cruising: Guide to the Cruise Line Industry: is CLIA's cruise industry textbook designed for travel industry professionals and students of travel. This 10 -chapter textbook approaches the topic of cruise vacations from the prospective of a working travel professional. Travel agents enrolled in the CLIA Cruise Counsellor Certification training program can earn 30 training credits by completing the textbook's corresponding exam. Cruising: A Guide to The Cruise Line Industry retails for $\$ 48.95$ - CLIA affiliates pay only $\$ 44.06$ To order, call 1-800-347-7707. CLIA affiliated travel agencies should mention the promotion code 9DPEM 306A.

Cruise Industry News Annual - 1997 edition published yearly by Cruise Industry News, 441 Lexington Avenue, Suite 1209, New York, NY 10017; (212) 986$1025 ; 400$ pages, $\$ 450$. This annual provides an objective overview and forecasts of the worldwide cruise industry, including supply and demand scenarios, and analysis of each market segment and sailing region. The book also provides expert discussions of relevant subjects and issues as well as analysis of the earnings reports of the leading cruise lines. In addition, the Cruise Industry News Annual profiles all cruise lines around the world and their ships, plus cruise ports, and shipyards. It also features directory listings of the entire cruise lines, ports, shipyards, and supply and service companies. Published since 1988, the Cruise Industry News Annual is mainly subscribed to by industry executives, financial analysts, port and tourism officials, and others on a decision-making level.

Cruise Vacations With Kids by Candyce H. Stapen. Prima Publishing, 400 Hahn Road, Westminster, MD 21157,
(800) 726-0600. Includes tips on choosing the right family cruise, advantages of cruising, getting the most for your money and more. 400 pages. Available in bookstores.

Cruises-Selecting, Selling and Booking by Juls Zvoncheck. Published by National Publishers, P.O. Box 288, Rapid City, SD 57709. Both a training manual and guide to major cruise lines. Useful appendices.

Cruising: Q\&A published by Cruise Lines International Association, 500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1407 New York, NY 10110; (212) 921-0066; pocket size, 25 pages, free. Pamphlet answering most frequently asked questions about cruise vacations, with charts showing worldwide cruise destinations, ship line services for children, active adults, honeymooners, shipboard shopping, singles and shipboard cuisine. Obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope ( 55 cents postage) to CLIA.

The Complete Cruise Handbook By Anne Vipond. Published by Ocean Cruise Guides Ltd., 4844 Cedar Cres. Delta, B.C. V4M 1J8 Phone (604) 948-0594, Fax (604) 948-2779. Email info@oceancruiseguides.com. A comprehensive introduction to cruising for first-timers. How to pick the cruise and ship that's right for you.

Caribbean by Cruise Ship By Anne Vipond. Published by Ocean Cruise Guides Ltd., 4844 Cedar Cres. Delta, B.C. V4M 1J8 Phone (604) 948-0594, Fax (604) 948-2779. Email info@oceancruiseguides.com. The complete guide to the Caribbean cruise experience. Over 80 maps and 300 photos.

Caribbean Ports of Call--Southeastern Region: (Kay Showker) 1-800-243-0495. The Globe Pequot Press P.O. Box 480 Guilford, CT 06437. Profiles, tours, sports, shopping, history and more on the islands from Puerto Rico to the Panama Canal.

Caribbean Ports of Call--Northeastern Region: (Kay Showker) 1-800-243-0495. The Globe Pequot Press P.O. Box 480 Guilford, CT 06437. Profiles, tours, sports, shopping, history and more on the islands from the Bahamas to the Virgin Islands

Caribbean Ports of Call--Western Caribbean: (Kay Showker) 1-800-243-0495. The Globe Pequot Press P.O. Box 480 Guilford, CT 06437. Profiles, tours, sports, shopping, history and more on the islands from the Bahamas to Columbia.

Cruise Business Review: Cruise media Oy, Ltd. 701 Brickell Key Blvd, Suite 1003 Miami, FL 33131. International magazine focusing on the cruise business.

Cruise Reports : (973) 605-2442. Cruise Reports 25 Washington Street, Morristown, NJ 07960. Cr@gti.net, www.cruisereports.com. Monthly newsletter features reviews of ships with ratings based on independent surveys of passengers. New and comments about cruises and cruising.

Dictionary of the cruise Industry: (Gloria Israel and Laurence Miller) Seatrade Cruise Academy, Seatrade House, 42 North Station Road, Colchester C01 1RD United Kingdom. Comprehensive dictionary of nautical and business terminology of the cruise industry.

## H. OTHER KEY SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE CRUISE INDUSTRY (Continued)

Seatrade Cruise Review: Seatrade Organization, Seatrade House, 42 North Station Rd., Colchester C01 1RB United Kingdom. Quarterly magazine reporting on the business of cruising worldwide.

The Total Traveler by Ship: Cahners Travel Group, 500 Plaza Drive, Secaucus, NJ 07094. Directory of ships, cruise lines and ports of call.
Alaska By Cruise Ship By Anne Vipond. Published by Ocean Cruise Guides Ltd., 4844 Cedar Cres. Delta, B.C. V4M 1J8 Phone (604) 948-0594, Fax (604) 948-2779. EMail oceancrs@netcom.ca. The complete guide to the Alaska cruise experience. Includes over 70 maps and over 300 photos.

Mediterranean By Cruise Ship By Anne Vipond. Published by Ocean Cruise Guides Ltd., 4844 Cedar Cres. Delta, B.C. V4M 1J8 Phone (604) 948-0594, Fax (604) 948-2779. EMail oceancrs@netcom.ca . The complete guide to all Mediterranean cruises. Over 100 maps and over 400 photos.

The Essential Little Cruise Book; Author, Jim West. This compact collection of cruise wisdom has everything you need to know for a perfect vacation at sea. Jim West has logged many nautical miles as a cruise director and doles out the answers to cruise questions with wit and style. How can you get the best cabin in your price range? The best table in the dining room? The best service from the crew? It's like having your own personal cruise consultant. The Essential Little Cruise Book will help you make the most of your time at sea. Available at local bookstores or by calling, toll free, Cruise Concepts at (888) 867-8600. 117 West St. Paul Street, Springville, IL 61362.

## 2. PERIODICALS/CONSUMER

Agent's Cruise Monthly, published by World Ocean \& Cruise Liner Society, P.O. Box 92, Stamford, CT 06904;
(203) 329-2787. Annual subscription $\$ 30$.

Cruise Industry News, the Newsletter, published twice a month by Cruise Industry News, 441 Lexington Avenue, Suite 1209, New York, NY 10017; (212) 986-1025. Six pages; $\$ 495$ a year. Published since 1985, this newsletter provides the inside business news of the industry and is subscribed to by industry executives, financial analysts, port and tourism officials, government agencies, and major travel agency groups.

Cruise Industry News Quarterly Magazine, published four times a year by Cruise Industry News, 441 Lexington Avenue, Suite 1209, New York, NY 10017; (212) $986-1025 ; \$ 30$ per year. The magazine's editorial focus covers all aspects of cruise operations; shipbuilding, new ships, cruise companies, ship reviews, on-board services, food and beverage, and ports and destinations. Published since 1991, it's worldwide readership includes cruise line executives, shipboard officers and crew, shipyards, ports, service and supply companies, and travel agents.

Cruise Travel, 990 Grover Street, Evanston, IL 60201. Subscription price $\$ 23.94$, first time $\$ 11.97$. Color magazine with feature articles about ships and cruising; six issues per year. (847) 491-6440.

International Cruise Market Monitor Prepared and published by G.P. Wild (International) Limited, 15 Gander Hill, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 1QU; +44 (0) 1444 413931. An authoritative quarterly publication covering the economic, marketing and operational aspects of the cruise industry worldwide. Sectorial capacity growth, corporate activities, supply and demand are examined critically with a view to providing an independent, analytical and objective appraisal of the industry together with a guide to its future development. Price $\$ 415.00$ per four issues 250 pound sterling.

Lloyd's Annual Cruise Review Prepared by Management and Marketing Consultants G.P. Wild (International) Limited and published by Lloyd's of London Press. An authoritative study, published annually, covering the economic, marketing and operational aspects of the cruise industry world-wide. Sectorial capacity growth, corporate activities, supply and demand are examined critically with a view to providing an independent, analytical and objective appraisal of the industry together with a guide to its financial data and fleet details for future development. Subscriptions Dept., Lloyd's of London Press, Sheepen Place, Colchester, Essex, England CO3 3LP. Price \$431.00 pounds; 011441206772277.

Maritime Services Directory published by Simmons-Boardman Publications Corporation, 1809 Capitol Avenue, Omaha, NE 68102, (800) 895-4389, Fax (402) $346-3670 ; \$ 119.95+\$ 9.50$ shipping and handling. Extensive listings of maritime vendors, services, associations, and port authorities.

Ocean and Cruise News, published by World Ocean \& Cruise Liner Society, P.O. Box 92, Stamford, CT 06904; (203) 329-2787. Single issue price $\$ 2.50$ or $\$ 30$ per year. Newsletter published 12 times per year. Profiles of "ship of the month" and other features.

Official Steamship Guide International, Executive Tower One, 9111 Cross Park Drive, Suite D247, Knoxville, TN 37923; (800) 783-4903 or (856) 531-0392. Quarterly Publication, 4 issues at $\$ 90.00$. Catalog of cruise ship departures listed by major cruising areas and date. Includes prices and itineraries.

Porthole Cruise Magazine, published by Bill Panoff,. PPI Group, 4517 NW 31 Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. Phone (954) 377-7777. 1 year subscription (6 issues) at $\$ 19.95$. 2 -year subscription ( 12 issues) at $\$ 29.95$. Devoted to the cruise industry and is the number one source of cruise information for the travel savvy cruise consumer. This publication provides in depth cruise ship feature reports, product evaluations and general cruise industry news.

## H. OTHER KEY SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE CRUISE INDUSTRY (Continued)

## OTHER SOURCES

Porthole Insider, published by Bill Panoff. PPI Group, 4517 NW 31 Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. Phone (954) 377-7777. A publication exploring industry issues, includes state of the industry reports on marketing, financial information, and integrates information on all aspects of the cruise industry from an operations standpoint. Directed towards cruise line executives and other industry decision-makers.

Buyer's Guide to Cruise Bargains Discount \& Deals. published by Ticket To Adventure, P.O. Box 41005, St. Petersburg, FL 33743-1005, (800) 929-7447 or cruisechooser@yahoo.com. U.S. \$29.95 includes S \& H.

How To Get A Job With A Cruise Line, $5^{\text {th }}$ Edition published by Ticket To Adventure, P.O. Box 41005, St. Petersburg, FL 33743-1005, (800) 929-7447 or cruisechooser@yahoo.com. Everything you need to know about getting a job on board a cruise ship. Job descriptions, career training, and insider tips to help the job searcher with important information. U.S. $\$ 29.95$ includes S \& H.

Vacations on Video, 7662 East Gray Road, Suite 101, Scottsdale, AZ 85260, (480) 483-1551. Source for purchase of travel videos with list that includes 300 videos from 35 major cruise lines as well as other travel suppliers. Contact Vacations on Video for further pricing information.

Lloyd's Cruise International, One Singer Street, London EC2A 4LQ, England, +44 (0) 1712501500 . Covers important aspects of the cruise industry including marketing, passenger services and related equipment, port developments, business developments, regulatory issues and market trends.


[^0]:    * Rated 4,5 on a 5 -point scale where $5=$ agree completely and $1=$ disagree completely

[^1]:    Source: 2002-Year End CLIA Passenger Carrying Report

[^2]:    SOURCE: 2003-Year End CLIA 5-Year Capacity Analysis

