S5 Tourism and Hospitality Practice Paper | Hotel occupancy and RevPAR, visitor growth, airport capacity, food cost ratio, tourism multiplier, park capacity

Senior Secondary Tourism and Hospitality Studies

S5 Tourism and Hospitality practice paper with answers: hotel occupancy and RevPAR, visitor growth and source markets, airport capacity, food cost ratio and menu pricing.

Question 1 Hotel occupancy and RevPAR

A hotel has 400 rooms and the month has 30 days; it sold 9,600 room nights during the month. The average daily rate (ADR) was $1,250.

#	Question
1	(a) Find the total room nights available in the month and the occupancy rate.
2	(b) Find total room revenue for the month and revenue per available room (RevPAR).
3	(c) If next month targets 85% occupancy with the same number of available rooms, how many room nights must be sold, and what is the shortfall against this month?
4	(d) If ADR is cut to $1,150 and occupancy rises to 90%, find the new room revenue and RevPAR, and the percentage change in RevPAR.

Question 2 Visitor arrivals growth and source markets

Visitor arrivals to a destination rose from 34.0 million in 2023 to 46.0 million in 2024. In 2024 mainland visitors numbered 34.0 million and the rest were non-mainland visitors; 4.8 million of the non-mainland visitors came from long-haul markets.

#	Question
5	(a) Find the growth rate of arrivals from 2023 to 2024, to one decimal place.
6	(b) Find mainland visitors as a percentage of all arrivals in 2024.
7	(c) Find the number of non-mainland visitors in 2024 and long-haul visitors as a percentage of non-mainland visitors.
8	(d) If arrivals grow a further 12% in 2025, find the 2025 arrivals and, assuming the same source mix, the number of mainland visitors.

Question 3 Airport runway capacity and passenger throughput

An airport can handle at most 68 flight movements per hour and has an 18-hour peak period each day. The average aircraft has 210 seats with an average load factor of 82%.

#	Question
9	(a) Find the maximum daily and annual flight movements, taking 365 days a year.
10	(b) Find the average number of passengers actually carried per flight.
11	(c) Find the maximum annual passenger throughput in millions, to one decimal place.

#	Question
12	(d) If expansion allows 102 movements per hour, what is the capacity increase in per cent? To carry 120 million passengers a year with the same load factor, how many movements per hour are needed, to the nearest whole number?

Question 4 Restaurant food cost ratio and menu pricing

A dish costs $38 in food to make and sells for $120. The restaurant takes $1,800,000 a month, with a food cost ratio of 32%, labour 30%, rent 18% and other costs 8%.

#	Question
13	(a) Find the food cost ratio of the dish.
14	(b) Find the monthly food cost and profit in dollars, and the profit margin.
15	(c) If the food cost rises 12% with the selling price unchanged, find the new food cost ratio.
16	(d) To keep the original food cost ratio, what should the price be, and what is the percentage increase?

Question 5 Tourism multiplier and employment

A group of visitors spends an extra $500 million locally and the local tourism multiplier is 1.8. The industry estimates that every $1 million of tourism revenue supports 2.5 jobs.

#	Question
17	(a) Find the total economic benefit generated by this spending.
18	(b) Find the number of jobs supported.
19	(c) If the multiplier falls to 1.5 because of larger leakages, by how much do the total benefit and the number of jobs fall?
20	(d) If the marginal propensity to save is 10%, the tax rate 15% and the import leakage 15%, find the multiplier.

Question 6 Theme park capacity and the effect of a price rise

A theme park receives 6.2 million visitors a year at a ticket price of $480. The 20 peak-season days account for 35% of annual visits, and the park can hold at most 55,000 visitors a day.

#	Question
21	(a) Find annual ticket revenue in hundred million dollars.
22	(b) Find the average daily attendance in the peak season and the percentage by which it exceeds daily capacity.
23	(c) With the same 20 peak days, what is the largest share of annual visits the peak season can take without exceeding capacity?
24	(d) If the ticket price rises 8% and visits fall 5%, find the new revenue and the percentage change in revenue.