



UN Tourism

# World Tourism Barometer

Volume 22 • Issue 2 • May 2024

**International tourism reached 97%  
of pre-pandemic levels in Q1 2024**

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## UN Tourism

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## About the *World Tourism Barometer*

The *World Tourism Barometer* is a publication of the World Tourism Organization that monitors short-term tourism trends on a regular basis to provide global tourism stakeholders with up-to-date analysis on international tourism.

The information is updated several times a year and includes an analysis of the latest data on tourism destinations (inbound tourism) and source markets (outbound tourism). The Barometer also includes three times a year a Confidence Index based on the UN Tourism Panel of Experts survey, which provides an evaluation of recent performance and short-term prospects on international tourism.

The UN Tourism Secretariat wishes to express its gratitude to those who have contributed to the production of this *World Tourism Barometer*, in particular to institutions that supplied data, and to the members of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts for their valuable feedback and analysis.

This report was prepared under the coordination of Zoritsa Urosevic, Executive Director, by the Market Intelligence, Policies and Competitiveness Department, under the supervision of Sandra Carvão, Director of the Department. Authors include (in alphabetical order): Fernando Alonso, Michel Julian and Javier Ruescas. Data was compiled from the [Tourism Market Intelligence Database](#) and the [Tourism Statistics Database](#) based on official country sources.

For more information including copies of previous issues, please visit: [www.e-unwto.org/loi/wtobarometereng](http://www.e-unwto.org/loi/wtobarometereng).

**We welcome your comments and suggestions at [barom@unwto.org](mailto:barom@unwto.org).**

Data collection for this issue was closed mid-May 2024.

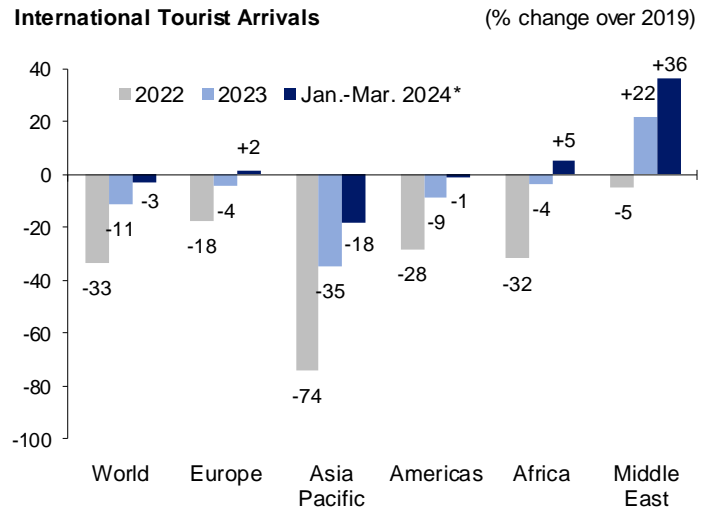
The next issue of the *World Tourism Barometer* with more comprehensive results is scheduled to be published in September 2024.

Pages 1–6 of this document constitute the Excerpt of the *World Tourism Barometer*. The full document is available free of charge for UN Tourism Members and subscribers from the UN Tourism Elibrary at [www.e-unwto.org](http://www.e-unwto.org). This release is available in English, while the Statistical Annex is provided in English, French and Spanish.

## Key results

### International tourism reached 97% of pre-pandemic levels in the first quarter of 2024

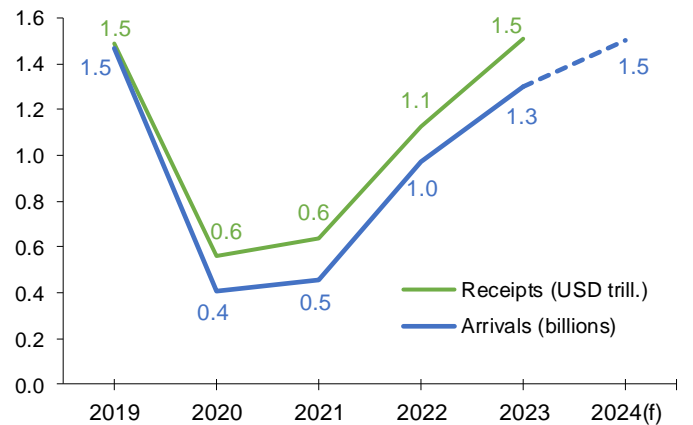
- International arrivals (overnight visitors) reached 97% of 2019 levels in the first quarter of 2024, reflecting an almost complete recovery of pre-pandemic numbers.
- An estimated 285 million tourists travelled internationally in the first three months of 2024, about 19% more than in the same period of 2023. These results were boosted by continued strong demand, the opening of Asian markets, as well as by enhanced air connectivity and visa facilitation.
- The Middle East saw the strongest relative growth, with international arrivals exceeding by 36% pre-pandemic levels in Q1 2024. Europe exceeded pre-pandemic levels for the first time in a quarter (+2% from Q1 2019).
- Africa welcomed 5% more arrivals in the first quarter of 2024 than in Q1 2019, while the Americas practically reached pre-pandemic numbers (99%).
- Arrivals in Asia and the Pacific recovered 82% of pre-pandemic levels in Q1 2024, after recovering 65% in 2023.
- By subregions, North Africa saw the strongest performance with 23% more international arrivals in Q1 2024 than before the pandemic, followed by Central America (+15%), the Caribbean and Western Europe (both +7%).
- International tourism receipts hit USD 1.5 trillion in 2023, virtually recovering pre-pandemic levels (-3% versus 2019) and bringing total export revenues from tourism, including both receipts and passenger transport, to USD 1.7 trillion in 2023, about 96% of pre-pandemic levels in real terms (i.e. excluding inflation).
- Tourism direct GDP recovered pre-pandemic levels in 2023, reaching an estimated USD 3.3 trillion, equivalent to 3% of global GDP.
- The latest UN Tourism Confidence Index shows positive prospects for the period May-August 2024, though economic and geopolitical headwinds continue to pose significant challenges to the complete recovery of international tourism and confidence levels.



Source: UN Tourism

\* Provisional data

### International tourist arrivals and tourism receipts



Source: UN Tourism

(Data as of May 2024)

(f) forecast

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## Inbound tourism

### *International tourism starts on a strong note with a 20% increase in the first quarter of 2024*

- An estimated 285 million tourists travelled internationally in the first three months of 2024, about 19% more than in the same period of 2023.
- International arrivals reached 97% of 2019 levels in the first quarter of 2024, reflecting an almost complete recovery of pre-pandemic numbers. This follows a particularly strong 2023, when arrivals reached 89% of pre-pandemic numbers.
- This performance is in line with UN Tourism's projection for 2024 which points to a full recovery of pre-pandemic levels in 2024, with arrivals growing 2% above 2019 levels.
- Results were boosted by continued strong demand, enhanced air connectivity and visa facilitation. According to the latest Tourism Visa Openness report by UN Tourism (Sustainable Development of Tourism Department, May 2024, [www.e-unwto.org/doi/10.18111/9789284425044](http://www.e-unwto.org/doi/10.18111/9789284425044)), destinations' openness to international travel has rebounded to pre-pandemic levels following the lifting of COVID-19 related travel restrictions.
- The robust performance of international tourism can also be seen in the **UN Tourism Confidence Index** which reached 130 points (on a scale of 0 to 200) for the period January-April, above the expectations (122) expressed for this period in mid-January.

### *The Middle East continued to see the strongest relative growth in arrivals, while Africa and Europe exceeded pre-pandemic levels*

- The **Middle East** saw the strongest relative growth, with international arrivals exceeding pre-pandemic levels by 36% in Q1 2024, or 4% above Q1 2023. This follows an extraordinary performance in 2023, when the Middle East became the first world region to recover pre-pandemic numbers (+22%).
- Several destinations in the region enjoyed extraordinary results, among which Qatar (+177%) and Saudi Arabia (+98%).
- **Europe**, the world's largest destination region, exceeded pre-pandemic levels for the first time in a quarter (+2% from Q1 2019) with 120 million international tourists in the first three months of the year, backed by robust intra-regional demand.
- Some of the strongest results in Europe were reported by Albania (+121% over 2019) where arrivals more than doubled Serbia (+43%), Bulgaria (+38%), Malta (+37%), Norway (+34%) and Andorra (+30%).
- Among the larger destinations, Türkiye recorded 29% more arrivals, Portugal 26% and Greece 25%. Spain exceeded by 13% its pre-pandemic numbers in Q1 2024, while France saw 11% more arrivals, after reaching the 100 million visitor mark in 2023.
- **Africa** welcomed 5% more arrivals in the first quarter of 2024 than in Q1 2019, and 13% more than in Q1 2023.
- Tanzania (+53%), Morocco (+32%) and Algeria (+17%) all exceeded their 2019 numbers in the first three months of 2024.
- **The Americas** practically recovered pre-pandemic numbers in the first quarter of 2024, with arrivals reaching 99% of 2019 levels, backed by solid intra-regional demand. Strong travel from the United States benefitted destinations in Central America and the Caribbean in particular.
- El Salvador (+90%), Curaçao (+45%), Turks and Caicos (+42%), Guatemala (+41%), Colombia (+32%), the Dominican Republic (+24%) and Puerto Rico (+21%), were among the strongest performers in Q1 2024.
- International tourism is experiencing a rapid recovery in **Asia and the Pacific** where arrivals reached 82% of pre-pandemic levels in Q1 2024, after recovering 65% in the year 2023 when most destinations started re-opening to international visitors.
- All Asian subregions saw strong growth this first quarter, with South Asia recovering 93% of pre-pandemic levels, South-East Asia 89% and Oceania 85%. While North-East Asia is still lagging somewhat behind with a 73% recovery, the subregion saw arrivals more than double in the first three months of 2024 compared to the same period last year.
- Among the best performers in Asia and the Pacific were Maldives (+25%), Mongolia (+14%), Fiji (+13%), Samoa (+4%) and Vietnam (+3%). Japan saw 6%

more international arrivals, reflecting the sustained recovery of inbound tourism to the destination and a favourable exchange rate of the yen for inbound travel.

- While official data is still pending for China, Trip.com pointed that significant growth was recorded in international and inbound travel during the Lunar New Year travel period (10 to 17 February), based on bookings data. Both inbound and outbound travel increased tenfold, fuelled by more relaxed visa policies, particularly to and from Asia Pacific destinations. This was accompanied by an increase in expenditure, particularly on flights.
- Strong demand for outbound travel was reported by several large source markets in Q1 2024 compared to 2019. Germany and the United States spent 37% and 33% more on outbound travel respectively, while Italy spent 29% more. Outbound expenditure from France increased 5% through February.
- The performance of industry indicators also reflects this recovery. According to the [UN Tourism Recovery Tracker](#), both international air capacity and passenger demand recovered around 98% of 2019 levels through February 2024 (IATA). Global occupancy rates in accommodation establishments reached 65% in March 2024, about the same level as in March 2023 (66%) based on STR data.

### **North Africa and Central America saw the strongest performance among subregions**

- By subregions, North Africa saw the strongest performance with 23% more international arrivals in Q1 2024 than before the pandemic, followed by Central America (+15%), the Caribbean and Western Europe (both +7%). Southern Mediterranean Europe exceeded pre-pandemic levels by 12%, while South America virtually reached 2019 levels.
- Northern Europe recovered 98% of pre-pandemic levels, while Sub-Saharan Africa and North America both recovered 96%.

### **Strong travel demand expected in the Northern Hemisphere summer season**

- International tourism is expected to recover completely in 2024 backed by strong demand, enhanced air connectivity and the continued recovery of China and other major Asian markets.

- The latest **UN Tourism Confidence Index** shows positive prospects for the upcoming summer season, with a score of 130 for the period May-August 2024 (on a scale of 0 to 200), reflecting more upbeat sentiment than earlier this year.
- Some 62% of tourism experts participating in the Confidence survey expressed better (53%) or much better (9%) expectations for this 4-month period, covering the Northern Hemisphere summer season, while 29% foresee similar performance as in 2023.
- Europe will be the scenario of two major international sports events during summer. Paris will host the 2024 Summer Olympics in July and August, right after the UEFA EURO in Germany during June and July.

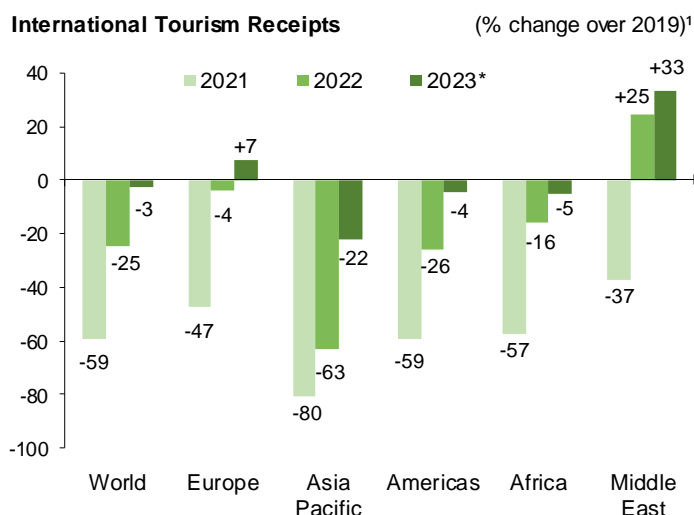
### **Challenges remain ahead**

- According to the UN Tourism Panel of Experts, **economic and geopolitical headwinds** continue to pose significant challenges to the sustained recovery of international tourism and confidence levels. Despite some improvement, persisting inflation, high interest rates, volatile oil prices and disruptions to trade continue to translate into high transport and accommodations costs.
- Uncertainty derived from the Russian aggression against Ukraine, the Hamas-Israel conflict and other mounting geopolitical tensions, are also important downside risks for international tourism.
- IMF's latest World Economic Outlook (April 2024) points to a steady but slow economic recovery, though mixed by region. Global growth could remain at 3.2% in 2024 and 2025, the same as in 2023, while inflation is expected to decline slowly.
- Tourists are expected to continue to seek **value for money** and **travel closer to home** in response to elevated prices and the overall economic challenges, while extreme temperatures and other weather events could impact the destination choice of many travellers. The impact of extreme weather events is increasingly mentioned by the UN Tourism Panel of Experts as a growing concern for the sector.
- As international tourism continues to recover and expand, fuelling economic growth and employment around the world, governments will need to continue adapting and enhancing their management of tourism at the national and local level to ensure communities and residents are at the center of this development.



## International tourism receipts reached 97% of pre-pandemic levels in 2023

- International tourism receipts reached USD 1.5 trillion in 2023, meaning a complete recovery of pre-pandemic levels in nominal terms, but 97% in real terms, adjusting for inflation.
- By regions, Europe generated the highest receipts in 2023, with destinations earning USD 660 billion, exceeding pre-pandemic levels by 7% in real terms. Receipts in the Middle East climbed 33% above 2019 levels. The Americas recovered 96% of its pre-pandemic earnings in 2023 and Africa 95%. Asia and the Pacific earned 78% of its pre-crisis receipts, a remarkable result when compared to its 65% recovery in arrivals last year.
- Total export revenues from international tourism, including both receipts and passenger transport, reached USD 1.7 trillion in 2023, about 96% of pre-pandemic levels in real terms. Tourism direct GDP recovered pre-pandemic levels, reaching an estimated USD 3.3 trillion in 2023, equivalent to 3% of global GDP.
- Several destinations achieved remarkable results in terms of receipts in the first quarter of 2024 as compared to 2019 levels based on available data, including Serbia (+127%), Türkiye (+82%), Pakistan (+72%), Tanzania (+62%), Portugal (+61%), Romania (+57%), Japan (+53%), Mongolia (+50%), Mauritius (+46%) and Morocco (+44%).



Source: UN Tourism <sup>1</sup>Local currencies, constant prices \* Provisional data

UN Tourism

The UN Tourism Data Dashboard – provides statistics and insights on key indicators for inbound and outbound tourism at the global, regional and national levels. Data covers tourist arrivals, tourism receipts, tourism share of exports and contribution to GDP, source markets, seasonality, domestic tourism and data on accommodation and employment.

SELECT AN AREA

Global and regional tourism results

Inbound Tourism

Outbound Tourism

Tourism Flows

Seasonality

Accommodation

Tourism GDP & Jobs

Domestic Tourism

Compare indicators

04/06/2024  
Latest update

Methodological Notes

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## International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	(millions)			Share		Change (%)					Change (%)							
				Change (%)		vs. 2019		2024 versus 2023 <sup>2</sup>				2024 versus 2019						
	2019	2022	2023*	2023*	vs. prev. year <sup>2</sup>	20/19	21/19	22/19	23/19*	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
<b>World</b>	<b>1465</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>-72.3</b>	<b>-68.6</b>	<b>-33.5</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Advanced economies <sup>1</sup>	776	546	718	55.3	127.1	31.6	-71.5	-69.0	-29.6	-7.4	4.0	17.6	20.3	21.8	-0.7	-3.8	0.5	1.0
Emerging economies <sup>1</sup>	689	429	582	44.7	95.9	35.6	-73.1	-68.2	-37.8	-15.6	20.0	18.8	20.9	16.6	-5.1	-5.6	-2.7	-6.7
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																		
<b>Europe</b>	<b>742.4</b>	<b>609.5</b>	<b>709.4</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>-67.7</b>	<b>-59.5</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Northern Europe	82.1	67.1	79.7	6.1	206.6	18.8	-71.1	-73.3	-18.3	-2.9	5.1	-4.5	6.1	13.4	-1.8	-6.6	-0.6	1.3
Western Europe	205.2	182.8	208.3	16.0	108.6	14.0	-59.3	-57.3	-10.9	1.6	12.7	5.5	9.3	22.4	7.2	4.9	6.5	9.6
Central/Eastern Eur.	150.9	94.1	112.4	8.6	78.8	19.5	-71.0	-65.2	-37.7	-25.5	6.8	6.0	7.5	6.9	-21.7	-23.0	-21.2	-20.8
Southern/Medit. Eur.	304.2	265.5	308.9	23.8	91.2	16.3	-71.0	-54.4	-12.7	1.5	11.8	6.9	11.2	16.2	11.9	11.4	14.0	10.7
- of which EU-27	539.2	454.3	527.3	40.6	104.4	16.1	-66.1	-58.8	-15.7	-2.2	12.2	6.9	9.7	18.8	5.1	2.2	5.2	7.2
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>362.7</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>250.4</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>-83.7</b>	<b>-92.7</b>	<b>-74.3</b>	<b>-34.6</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>-18.1</b>	<b>-20.5</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>-18.4</b>
North-East Asia	170.3	20.5	94.4	7.3	88.9	360.7	-88.1	-93.6	-88.0	-44.5	110	146	119	81	-26.6	-31.1	-23.9	-24.7
South-East Asia	138.6	42.3	99.0	7.6	↑	134.1	-81.6	-97.6	-69.5	-28.6	44.0	44.6	51.8	36.4	-11.2	-12.4	-9.7	-11.3
Oceania	17.5	6.8	12.9	1.0	791.9	90.5	-79.4	-95.7	-61.3	-26.2	31.5	33.5	37.8	23.8	-14.8	-19.3	-12.4	-13.1
South Asia	36.3	23.8	30.9	2.4	103.5	30.0	-73.5	-67.8	-34.4	-14.8	19.9	29.3	26.4	4.3	-7.0	-2.6	-1.6	-17.1
<b>Americas</b>	<b>219.3</b>	<b>157.2</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>-68.2</b>	<b>-62.7</b>	<b>-28.3</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
North America	146.6	101.9	127.0	9.8	78.2	24.6	-68.3	-61.0	-30.5	-13.4	9.7	8.4	11.8	9.2	-4.8	-4.5	-2.8	-6.7
Caribbean	26.1	23.6	28.1	2.2	62.3	19.5	-60.1	-44.4	-9.7	7.8	8.9	6.9	9.4	10.1	7.4	7.0	8.9	6.5
Central America	10.9	9.3	11.5	0.9	97.6	23.9	-71.6	-57.1	-15.3	4.9	19.1	17.2	20.7	19.4	15.4	5.8	21.2	20.5
South America	35.6	22.4	33.6	2.6	319.3	49.9	-72.6	-85.0	-37.1	-5.6	11.6	7.5	10.6	17.9	-0.2	-3.0	-0.5	3.6
<b>Africa</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>-72.7</b>	<b>-71.2</b>	<b>-31.9</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
North Africa	25.6	19.1	27.0	2.1	190.8	41.4	-78.2	-74.4	-25.4	5.4	11.2	8.7	17.9	7.3	23.3	24.6	34.1	12.9
Subsaharan Africa	43.4	27.9	39.3	3.0	109.9	41.0	-69.5	-69.4	-35.8	-9.5	13.7	13.5	13.4	14.2	-4.7	-4.3	-3.7	-6.2
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>-72.8</b>	<b>-57.7</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>
<i>Memorandum<sup>3</sup></i>																		
ASEAN	138.6	42.3	99.0	7.6	↑	134.1	-81.6	-97.6	-69.5	-28.6	44.0	44.6	51.8	36.4	-11.1	-12.4	-9.7	-11.3
G20	1000	719	901	69.3	106.4	25.3	-70.0	-65.2	-28.1	-9.9	18.1	13.9	18.7	21.3	-1.1	-3.7	0.4	-0.1
GCC	47.7	47.7	61.7	4.7	160.7	29.3	-71.9	-61.7	0.0	29.3	-0.1	8.1	-1.4	-6.7	48.0	47.8	54.8	41.7
LDCs	34.4	16.9	27.6	2.1	124.8	63.7	-71.4	-78.2	-51.0	-19.7	20.7	24.3	18.9	19.1	-16.6	-14.3	-16.2	-19.0
LLDCs	50.4	31.8	43.4	3.3	150.1	36.3	-76.2	-74.8	-36.9	-14.0	6.7	7.4	4.6	7.8	-12.7	-13.1	-11.9	-13.1
SIDS	40.1	25.7	36.5	2.8	127.4	41.9	-76.1	-71.8	-35.8	-8.9	20.8	18.8	23.3	20.4	-1.2	-4.37	1.10	-0.30

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

\* Provisional data

<sup>1</sup> Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF).<sup>2</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).<sup>3</sup> ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations, G20: Group of Twenty, GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council,

LDCs: Least Developed Countries, LLDCs: Landlocked Developing Countries, SIDS: Small Island Developing States. (See Methodological Notes)

See box in page 'A-3' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

For regularly updated data, please check the *UN Tourism Recovery Tracker*: <https://www.unwto.org/unwto-tourism-recovery-tracker>

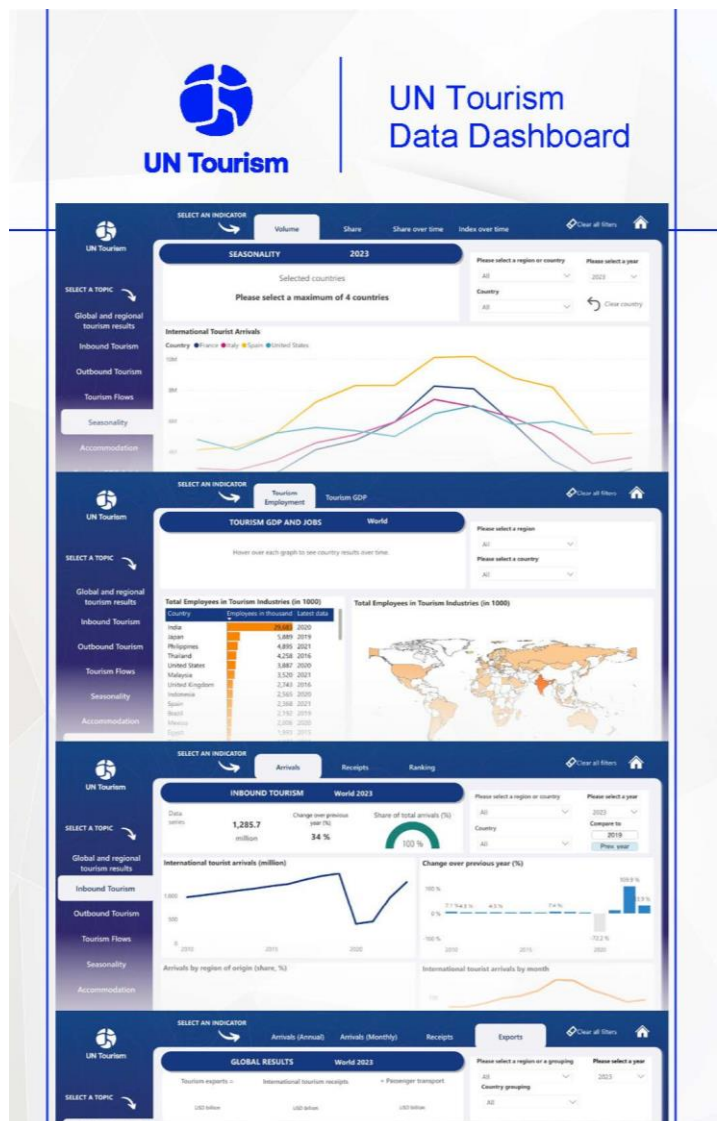
## Top destinations and source markets in 2023

### Top destinations in arrivals and receipts: France and USA consolidate their positions

- France consolidated its position as the world’s most visited destination in 2023 with 100 million international tourist arrivals. Spain was second with 85 million, followed by the United States (66 million), Italy (57 million) and Türkiye, which closed the top five with 55 million international tourists.
- Completing the top ten most visited destinations in 2023 are Mexico, the United Kingdom, Germany, Greece and Austria. Compared to before the pandemic, Italy, Türkiye, Mexico, Germany and Austria all rose one position, while the United Kingdom rose from 10th to 7th and Greece from 13th to 9th.
- On the side of international tourism receipts, the ranking is led by the United States, earning USD 176 billion in 2023, followed by Spain (USD 92 billion), the United Kingdom (74 billion), France (USD 69 billion) and Italy (USD 56 billion).
- Following the above, destinations earning the most from international tourism in 2023 include the United Arab Emirates, Türkiye, Australia, Canada, Japan, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Macao (China), India and Mexico which complete the top 15 list of tourism earners.
- Upward movements in the ranking among the top earners include the UK jumping to the 3rd position from 5th pre-pandemic, the United Arab Emirates from 13th to 6th, Türkiye from 12th to 7th, Canada from 15th to 9th, Saudi Arabia from 27th to 12th, and Mexico from 17th to 15th.
- Croatia (from 32nd to 25th), Morocco (from 41st to 31st) and the Dominican Republic (43rd to 34th) also moved up in the Top 50 ranking by receipts in 2023, as did Qatar (from 51st to 37th) and Colombia (50th to 44th).

### China regains its position as top spender

- Chinese expenditure on travel abroad reached USD 196.5 billion in 2023, ahead of the United States (USD 150 billion), Germany (USD 112 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 110 billion) and France (USD 49 billion). Completing the top ten spenders for 2023 are Canada, Italy, India, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea.
- India jumped to 8th place, from 14th in 2019, confirming the growing importance of the country as a source market, while Italy rose from 10th to 7th position.



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## International Tourism by (Sub)region

	International Tourism Receipts													International Tourist Arrivals						
	(USD billions)			(EUR billions)			Share (%)	Change (%)						(millions)		Change vs. 2019 (%)				
	2019	2022	2023*	2019	2022	2023*		2023*	Local currencies, constant prices						2019	2023*	2019	21/19	22/19	23/19*
							22/21		23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19*	23/19*							
<b>World</b>	<b>1488</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>1507</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>1394</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>-62.7</b>	<b>-59.3</b>	<b>-24.8</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>1465</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>-71.3</b>	<b>-68.6</b>	<b>-33.5</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	
Advanced economies <sup>1</sup>	936	687	941	836	652	870	62.4	71.8	31.8	-61.4	-59.4	-25.9	-3.3	776	718	-71.0	-69.0	-29.6	-7.4	
Emerging economies <sup>1</sup>	552	439	566	493	417	524	37.6	81.0	24.0	-64.9	-59.1	-22.8	-1.3	689	582	-71.6	-68.2	-37.8	-15.6	
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																				
<b>Europe</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>-58.0</b>	<b>-47.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>742.4</b>	<b>709.4</b>	<b>-66.6</b>	<b>-59.5</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	
Northern Europe	95.1	103.1	113.6	84.9	97.9	105.0	7.5	110.5	4.0	-57.3	-51.4	12.0	12.8	82.1	79.7	-70.7	-73.3	-18.3	-2.9	
Western Europe	179.1	157.2	186.1	160.0	149.3	172.1	12.3	52.5	11.9	-46.3	-43.6	-8.8	-1.8	205.2	208.3	-58.3	-57.3	-10.9	1.6	
Central/Eastern Eur.	69.0	56.7	69.0	61.6	53.9	63.8	4.6	56.4	13.2	-58.4	-52.7	-21.3	-6.9	150.9	112.4	-70.3	-65.2	-37.7	-25.5	
Southern/Medit. Eur.	240.7	235.7	291.4	215.0	223.8	269.5	19.3	74.7	18.3	-67.0	-46.3	-0.8	15.8	304.2	308.9	-69.4	-54.4	-12.7	1.5	
- of which EU-27	423.0	383.7	463.5	377.8	364.3	428.6	30.8	69.8	14.6	-57.8	-48.0	-6.2	3.9	539.2	527.3	-65.1	-58.8	-15.7	-2.2	
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>-71.5</b>	<b>-80.5</b>	<b>-63.0</b>	<b>-21.9</b>	<b>362.7</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>-83.1</b>	<b>-92.7</b>	<b>-74.3</b>	<b>-34.6</b>	
North-East Asia	187.2	49.2	141.8	167.2	46.7	131.2	9.4	15.7	191.8	-76.4	-76.7	-72.2	-23.4	170.3	94.4	-88.0	-93.6	-88.0	-44.5	
South-East Asia	146.9	49.4	102.9	131.3	46.9	95.1	6.8	355.2	103.0	-78.6	-92.7	-66.2	-31.8	138.6	99.0	-80.2	-97.6	-69.5	-28.6	
Oceania	61.4	30.9	58.4	54.8	29.4	54.0	3.9	54.2	86.0	-46.7	-70.5	-48.9	-6.3	17.5	12.9	-78.9	-95.7	-61.3	-26.2	
South Asia	45.7	30.5	43.9	40.8	28.9	40.6	2.9	111.4	42.5	-61.7	-69.8	-33.9	-4.9	36.3	30.9	-71.6	-67.8	-34.4	-14.8	
<b>Americas</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>-61.7</b>	<b>-59.2</b>	<b>-26.0</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>219.3</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>-67.7</b>	<b>-62.7</b>	<b>-28.3</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	
North America	253.4	192.9	245.9	226.3	183.2	227.4	16.3	68.8	21.2	-61.6	-60.6	-29.0	-7.7	146.6	127.0	-67.3	-61.0	-30.5	-13.4	
Caribbean	35.5	33.3	39.2	31.7	31.6	36.2	2.6	45.9	13.4	-58.7	-42.6	-13.2	6.5	26.1	28.1	-59.5	-44.4	-9.7	7.8	
Central America	12.6	13.2	16.5	11.3	12.6	15.3	1.1	101.7	16.2	-68.2	-50.7	0.1	21.8	10.9	11.5	-71.4	-57.1	-15.3	4.9	
South America	29.6	22.9	31.5	26.4	21.7	29.1	2.1	144.3	28.0	-63.1	-70.5	-26.6	-1.0	35.6	33.6	-73.7	-85.0	-37.1	-5.6	
<b>Africa</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>-61.5</b>	<b>-57.1</b>	<b>-15.9</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>-72.1</b>	<b>-71.2</b>	<b>-31.9</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	
North Africa	11.6	12.5	13.9	10.3	11.9	12.9	0.9	109.3	4.6	-53.2	-49.5	12.2	12.7	25.6	27.0	-76.8	-74.4	-25.4	5.4	
Subsaharan Africa	27.9	20.9	24.4	24.9	19.9	22.6	1.6	70.2	16.3	-64.9	-60.2	-27.6	-12.7	43.4	39.3	-69.5	-69.4	-35.8	-9.5	
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-54.4</b>	<b>-37.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>-70.3</b>	<b>-57.7</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

\* Provisional data

<sup>1</sup> Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF).<sup>2</sup> Local currencies, constant prices

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

## Industry indicators

### *Global air passenger numbers exceeded pre-pandemic levels by 2% in Q1 2024, international traffic stand at 98% of 2019 numbers*

#### *Air passenger traffic*

- According to **IATA**, air passenger air traffic maintained its upward trend in the first quarter of 2024. Global air passenger numbers exceeded pre-pandemic levels by 2% in Q1 2024, following a 94% recovery in 2023.
- International traffic recovered 98% of 2019 levels in Q1 2024, mirroring the result on international arrivals for the year 2023 (97%). All regions contributed to these results.
- North America led the recovery among regions, with international air traffic exceeding 2019 levels by 9%, followed by the Middle East (6%) and Africa (3%). International revenue passenger-kilometres (RPKs) in Latin America (99%) and Europe (99%) reached a near complete recovery. International RPKs showed a significant improvement in Asia and the Pacific, climbing to 11% below 2019 (from -29%).
- Global domestic air traffic (RPKs) exceeded pre-pandemic levels by 9% in Q1 2024. By market, China (+18% RPKs), India (+10%), the United States (+8%) and Japan (+2%) exceeded 2019 levels in Q1 2024, while Brazil (-1%) and Australia (-4%) came close.

#### *Air capacity in North America and Europe exceeds 2019 levels in Q1 2024*

- Data from **IATA** shows international air capacity worldwide (measured in available seat-kilometres or ASKs) recovering 98% of 2019 levels in Q1 2024, following an 88% recovery in 2023. North America exceeded pre-pandemic levels by 10% and Europe by 5%. International ASKs in Africa fully recovered 2019 levels in Q1 2024, while the Middle East recovered 98%, Latin America 96% and Asia Pacific 86%.
- Domestic air capacity (ASKs) exceeded 2019 levels by 9% in Q1 2024. By market, China (+22%), India, the United States (both +9%) and Brazil (+1%) saw results above 2019 levels.

#### *Accommodation – Occupancy rates in Asia and the Pacific and Europe lead in April 2024*

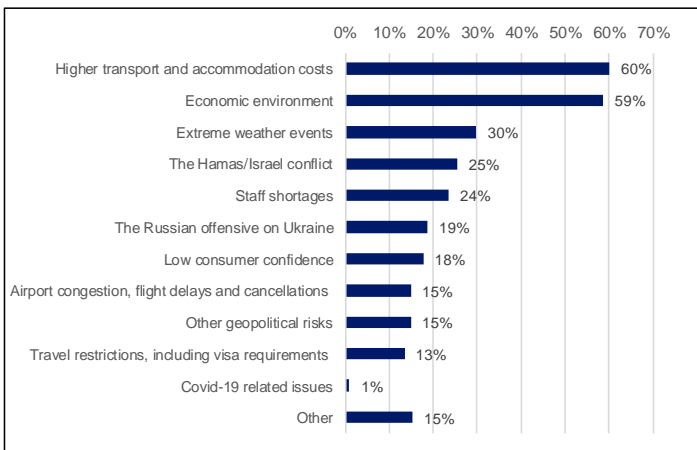
- According to **STR**, global occupancy in accommodation establishments reached 67% in April 2024, about the same level of April 2023 (66%). The Middle East (65%) and Asia Pacific (68%), Americas (65%), Europe (69%) recorded the highest occupancy in April 2024.
- Most world subregions recorded strong results. Northern Europe (74%) and the Caribbean (72%) saw the highest occupancy rates in April 2024, followed by North-East Asia (69%), Oceania, Southern Mediterranean Europe and Western Europe (all 68%). (Data by region are based on STR regions).

## UN Tourism Confidence Index

### 2024 starts on a high note with strong prospects for May-August

- The latest **UN Tourism Confidence Index** confirms the robust performance experienced by international tourism in the first months of 2024. On a scale of 0 to 200, the Index score for the period January-April 2024 shows a score of 129 points (on a scale of 0 to 200), above the expectations (122) expressed for this period in mid-January.
- More than half of survey respondents evaluated January-April 2024 as better (43%) or much better (13%) than expected, while 31% did not see any particular change. Only 12% considered it worse or much worse.
- However, experts mentioned that high air fares continued to impact travel costs and price-sensitive travel segments. On the upside, favourable exchange rates have been benefitting the price competitiveness of some destinations, such as Japan, Mexico or Türkiye.

### What are the main factors weighing on the recovery of international tourism?



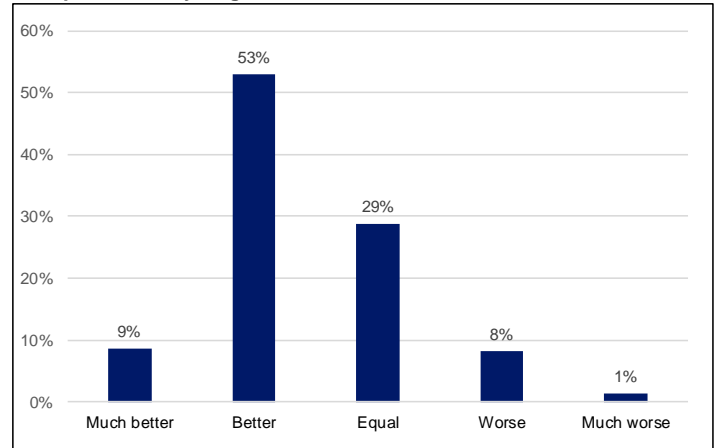
Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

### Strong travel demand expected in the Northern Hemisphere summer season

- The UN Tourism Confidence Index shows positive prospects for the upcoming summer season, with a score of 130 for the period May-August 2024 (on a scale of 0 to 200), reflecting more upbeat sentiment than earlier this year.

- Some 62% of tourism experts participating in the Confidence Index survey expressed better (53%) or much better (9%) expectations for this 4-month period, covering the Northern Hemisphere summer season, while 29% foresee similar performance as in 2023. This reflects a strong willingness to travel despite a still complex and volatile environment.

### Prospects for May-August 2024



Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

- In this regard, experts mentioned that booking patterns have switched from the last-minute seen during pandemic times to more early bookings. This is reflected in the lower share of experts pointing to 'wait and see attitude' in their answers (from 27% in January to 18% in the May survey).
- Experts also indicated that visa facilitation in the form of e-visa, visa upon arrival or visa exemption will continue to boost travel. The GCC 'Grand Tours' is a unified visa expected by the end of 2024 that will allow foreign nationals to travel on one multiple-entry tourist visa through the six GCC member states (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates). China has extended its visa-free travel for 11 European countries and Malaysia until the end of 2025.

### On track to full recovery in 2024

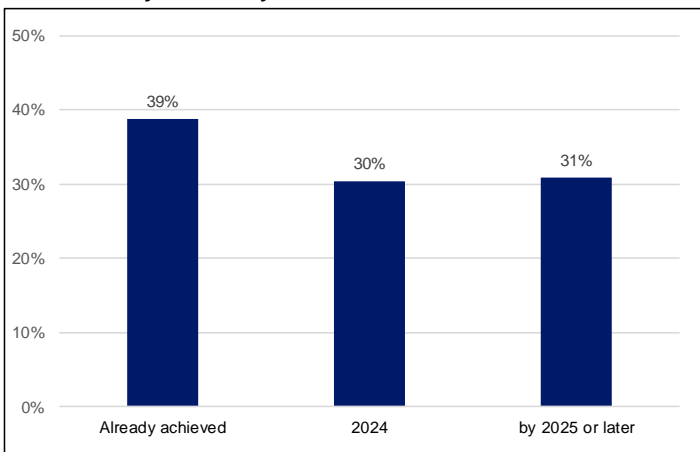
- According to the latest survey, most tourism professionals continue to see better or much better prospects for 2024 compared to 2023 (76%), up from 72% from the January survey. Some 17% expect similar performance as in 2022, while only 6% consider 2023 will be worse or much worse than last year.



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- Bullish prospects are backed up by remaining pent-up demand, visa facilitation, increased air connectivity as well as the continued recovery of Asian markets and destinations.
- Strong demand is expected from North America, Europe and the Middle East markets in particular, with an increased recovery of long haul.
- Around 60% of experts expect international arrivals in their destination in 2024 to be 0% to 10% (41%) and 10% to 20% (19%) above 2019 levels, while 8% of experts point to more than 20%. The remaining 32% expressed that their destination is still on the way of recovering 2019 levels.
- Looking ahead, some 30% of experts indicated that international tourism will return to 2019 levels in their destination during the current 2024 and 31% point to 2025 or later. Some 39% of experts mentioned their destination had already recovered pre-pandemic levels, an increase from the 33% in the January survey.

When do you expect international tourism to return to pre-pandemic 2019 levels in your country?



Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

- The largest share of experts pointing to a return to 2019 levels in 2025 or later continues to be in Asia and the Pacific (57%).

**Value for money and travel closer to home in response to economic challenges**

- Economic and geopolitical headwinds continue to pose important challenges to international tourism and confidence levels.
- Despite some improvement, persisting inflation, high interest rates, volatile oil prices and disruptions to trade continue to translate into high transport and

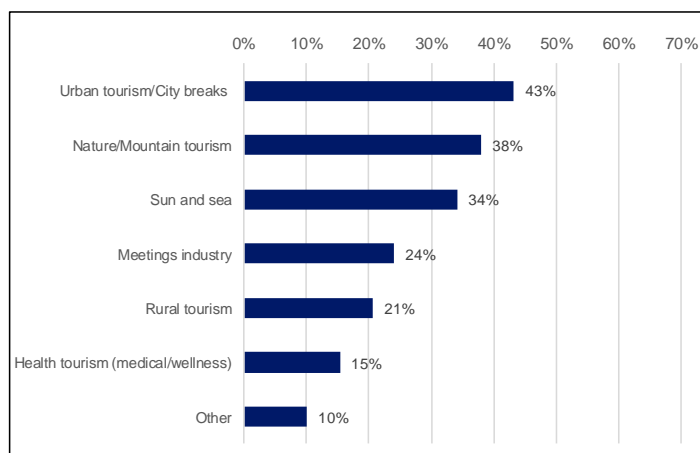
accommodations costs. While the share of experts pointing to the economic environment as a constraining factor has decreased from 69% in January to 59% in the May survey, higher transport and accommodation costs have become even more pressing (55% in January versus 60% in the May survey).

- Uncertainty derived from the Russian aggression against Ukraine, the Hamas-Israel conflict and other mounting geopolitical tensions, are also important downside risks for international tourism and confidence levels.
- Tourists are expected to continue to seek value for money and travel closer to home in response to elevated prices and the overall economic challenges, while extreme temperatures and other weather events could impact the destination choice of many travellers and are increasingly mentioned by experts as downside risks (extreme weather events are the third factor to be considered among the challenges by survey respondents after economic situation and the rise in prices).

**Urban and city breaks showing strong momentum**

- According to UN Tourism Panel of Experts, urban and city breaks is showing the fastest recovery in their respective destinations, followed by nature/mountain tourism, as well as sun and sea. A significant rise is also seen in wellness tourism.

What segment is showing the fastest recovery in your destination?



Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

- Around 42% of experts expressed that domestic tourism continues to drive recovery in their destination, in particular in those with a large domestic market. However, 40% of experts consider that it is contributing to the recovery only partially.





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Towards a better understanding of urban tourism

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# World Tourism Barometer

## Statistical Annex

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The following pages contain detailed tables on tourism related indicators such as international tourist arrivals, international tourism receipts and expenditure collected by UN Tourism from national institutions, as well as the International tourism in the Balance of Payments and the evaluation of UN Tourism Panel of Experts.

Tables reflect yearly data and monthly or quarterly data currently available. Most data are preliminary and may be subject to revision. See the Methodological Notes at the end of this annex for further information on the data.

The tables on the following pages are not included in the free extract of the World Tourism Barometer. The full document is available in electronic format for sale and free for UN Tourism members and subscribers through the UN Tourism elibrary at:

- English version: [www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37](http://www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37)
- French version: [www.e-unwto.org/content/t73863](http://www.e-unwto.org/content/t73863)
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- Russian version: [www.e-unwto.org/content/j62835](http://www.e-unwto.org/content/j62835)

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## Explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

- \* provisional figure or data
- | change of series or methodology
- .. figure or data not (yet) available
- n/a**: not applicable
- mn**: million (1,000,000)
- bn**: billion (1,000,000,000) [note in Spanish 'miles de millones']
- trn**: trillion (1,000,000,000,000) [note in Spanish 'billones']

- Q1**: January, February, March
- Q2**: April, May, June
- Q3**: July, August, September
- Q4**: October, November, December

- T1**: From January to April
- T2**: From May to August
- T3**: From Sept. to December

- H1**: From January to June
- H2**: From July to December

**YTD**: Year-to-date refers to the change in the months with data available, compared to the same period of the previous year. The (sub)regional totals are approximations for the whole (sub)region based on trends in countries for which data is available.

## Series of International Tourist Arrivals

- TF**: International tourist arrivals (ITA) at frontiers (excluding same-day visitors);
- THS**: ITA at hotels and similar establishments;
- TCE**: ITA at collective tourism establishments;
- VF**: International visitor arrivals at frontiers (tourists and same-day visitors);
- NHS**: Nights of international tourists in hotels and similar establishments;
- NCE**: Nights of international tourists in collective tourism establishments.

**n** Shaded rank numbers indicate an upward movement in the destination's place in the ranking over 2019.

## Series of International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

All percentages are calculated from non-seasonally adjusted series in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated: **\$**: in US dollars; **€**: in euros; **sa**: seasonally-adjusted series.

For more on concepts, definitions and computation of data, please see the Methodological Notes on page A-26.



## International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	(millions)			Share (%)	Change (%)						Change (%)							
					2023*	vs. prev. year <sup>2</sup>		vs. 2019		2024 versus 2023 <sup>2</sup>				2024 versus 2019				
	2019	2022	2023*	2023*		22/21	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19	23/19*	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.
<b>World</b>	<b>1465</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>-72.3</b>	<b>-68.6</b>	<b>-33.5</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Advanced economies <sup>1</sup>	776	546	718	55.3	127.1	31.6	-71.5	-69.0	-29.6	-7.4	4.0	17.6	20.3	21.8	-0.7	-3.8	0.5	1.0
Emerging economies <sup>1</sup>	689	429	582	44.7	95.9	35.6	-73.1	-68.2	-37.8	-15.6	20.0	18.8	20.9	16.6	-5.1	-5.6	-2.7	-6.7
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																		
<b>Europe</b>	<b>742.4</b>	<b>609.5</b>	<b>709.4</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>-67.7</b>	<b>-59.5</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Northern Europe	82.1	67.1	79.7	6.1	206.6	18.8	-71.1	-73.3	-18.3	-2.9	5.1	-4.5	6.1	13.4	-1.8	-6.6	-0.6	1.3
Western Europe	205.2	182.8	208.3	16.0	108.6	14.0	-59.3	-57.3	-10.9	1.6	12.7	5.5	9.3	22.4	7.2	4.9	6.5	9.6
Central/Eastern Eur.	150.9	94.1	112.4	8.6	78.8	19.5	-71.0	-65.2	-37.7	-25.5	6.8	6.0	7.5	6.9	-21.7	-23.0	-21.2	-20.8
Southern/Medit. Eur.	304.2	265.5	308.9	23.8	91.2	16.3	-71.0	-54.4	-12.7	1.5	11.8	6.9	11.2	16.2	11.9	11.4	14.0	10.7
- of which EU-27	539.2	454.3	527.3	40.6	104.4	16.1	-66.1	-58.8	-15.7	-2.2	12.2	6.9	9.7	18.8	5.1	2.2	5.2	7.2
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>362.7</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>250.4</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>-83.7</b>	<b>-92.7</b>	<b>-74.3</b>	<b>-34.6</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>-18.1</b>	<b>-20.5</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>-18.4</b>
North-East Asia	170.3	20.5	94.4	7.3	88.9	360.7	-88.1	-93.6	-88.0	-44.5	110	146	119	81	-26.6	-31.1	-23.9	-24.7
South-East Asia	138.6	42.3	99.0	7.6	↑ 134.1		-81.6	-97.6	-69.5	-28.6	44.0	44.6	51.8	36.4	-11.2	-12.4	-9.7	-11.3
Oceania	17.5	6.8	12.9	1.0	791.9	90.5	-79.4	-95.7	-61.3	-26.2	31.5	33.5	37.8	23.8	-14.8	-19.3	-12.4	-13.1
South Asia	36.3	23.8	30.9	2.4	103.5	30.0	-73.5	-67.8	-34.4	-14.8	19.9	29.3	26.4	4.3	-7.0	-2.6	-1.6	-17.1
<b>Americas</b>	<b>219.3</b>	<b>157.2</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>-68.2</b>	<b>-62.7</b>	<b>-28.3</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
North America	146.6	101.9	127.0	9.8	78.2	24.6	-68.3	-61.0	-30.5	-13.4	9.7	8.4	11.8	9.2	-4.8	-4.5	-2.8	-6.7
Caribbean	26.1	23.6	28.1	2.2	62.3	19.5	-60.1	-44.4	-9.7	7.8	8.9	6.9	9.4	10.1	7.4	7.0	8.9	6.5
Central America	10.9	9.3	11.5	0.9	97.6	23.9	-71.6	-57.1	-15.3	4.9	19.1	17.2	20.7	19.4	15.4	5.8	21.2	20.5
South America	35.6	22.4	33.6	2.6	319.3	49.9	-72.6	-85.0	-37.1	-5.6	11.6	7.5	10.6	17.9	-0.2	-3.0	-0.5	3.6
<b>Africa</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>-72.7</b>	<b>-71.2</b>	<b>-31.9</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
North Africa	25.6	19.1	27.0	2.1	190.8	41.4	-78.2	-74.4	-25.4	5.4	11.2	8.7	17.9	7.3	23.3	24.6	34.1	12.9
Subsaharan Africa	43.4	27.9	39.3	3.0	109.9	41.0	-69.5	-69.4	-35.8	-9.5	13.7	13.5	13.4	14.2	-4.7	-4.3	-3.7	-6.2
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>-72.8</b>	<b>-57.7</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>
<i>Memorandum<sup>3</sup></i>																		
ASEAN	138.6	42.3	99.0	7.6	↑ 134.1		-81.6	-97.6	-69.5	-28.6	44.0	44.6	51.8	36.4	-11.1	-12.4	-9.7	-11.3
G20	1000	719	901	69.3	106.4	25.3	-70.0	-65.2	-28.1	-9.9	18.1	13.9	18.7	21.3	-1.1	-3.7	0.4	-0.1
GCC	47.7	47.7	61.7	4.7	160.7	29.3	-71.9	-61.7	0.0	29.3	-0.1	8.1	-1.4	-6.7	48.0	47.8	54.8	41.7
LDCs	34.4	16.9	27.6	2.1	124.8	63.7	-71.4	-78.2	-51.0	-19.7	20.7	24.3	18.9	19.1	-16.6	-14.3	-16.2	-19.0
LLDCs	50.4	31.8	43.4	3.3	150.1	36.3	-76.2	-74.8	-36.9	-14.0	6.7	7.4	4.6	7.8	-12.7	-13.1	-11.9	-13.1
SIDS	40.1	25.7	36.5	2.8	127.4	41.9	-76.1	-71.8	-35.8	-8.9	20.8	18.8	23.3	20.4	-1.2	-4.37	1.10	-0.30

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

\* Provisional data

<sup>1</sup> Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

<sup>2</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

<sup>3</sup> ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations, G20: Group of Twenty, GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council,

LDCs: Least Developed Countries, LLDCs: Landlocked Developing Countries, SIDS: Small Island Developing States. (See Methodological Notes)

See box in page 'A-3' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

## International Tourism by (Sub)region

	International Tourism Receipts													International Tourist Arrivals					
	(USD billions)			(EUR billions)			Share (%)	Change (%)						(millions)		Change vs. 2019 (%)			
	2019	2022	2023*	2019	2022	2023*		2023*	Local currencies, constant prices						2019	2023*	20/19	21/19	22/19
							22/21		23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19*	23/19*						
<b>World</b>	<b>1488</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>1507</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>1394</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>-62.7</b>	<b>-59.3</b>	<b>-24.8</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>1465</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>-71.3</b>	<b>-68.6</b>	<b>-33.5</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
Advanced economies <sup>1</sup>	936	687	941	836	652	870	62.4	71.8	31.8	-61.4	-59.4	-25.9	-3.3	776	718	-71.0	-69.0	-29.6	-7.4
Emerging economies <sup>1</sup>	552	439	566	493	417	524	37.6	81.0	24.0	-64.9	-59.1	-22.8	-1.3	689	582	-71.6	-68.2	-37.8	-15.6
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																			
<b>Europe</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>-58.0</b>	<b>-47.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>742.4</b>	<b>709.4</b>	<b>-66.6</b>	<b>-59.5</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
Northern Europe	95.1	103.1	113.6	84.9	97.9	105.0	7.5	110.5	4.0	-57.3	-51.4	12.0	12.8	82.1	79.7	-70.7	-73.3	-18.3	-2.9
Western Europe	179.1	157.2	186.1	160.0	149.3	172.1	12.3	52.5	11.9	-46.3	-43.6	-8.8	-1.8	205.2	208.3	-58.3	-57.3	-10.9	1.6
Central/Eastern Eur.	69.0	56.7	69.0	61.6	53.9	63.8	4.6	56.4	13.2	-58.4	-52.7	-21.3	-6.9	150.9	112.4	-70.3	-65.2	-37.7	-25.5
Southern/Medit. Eur.	240.7	235.7	291.4	215.0	223.8	269.5	19.3	74.7	18.3	-67.0	-46.3	-0.8	15.8	304.2	308.9	-69.4	-54.4	-12.7	1.5
- of which EU-27	423.0	383.7	463.5	377.8	364.3	428.6	30.8	69.8	14.6	-57.8	-48.0	-6.2	3.9	539.2	527.3	-65.1	-58.8	-15.7	-2.2
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>-71.5</b>	<b>-80.5</b>	<b>-63.0</b>	<b>-21.9</b>	<b>362.7</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>-83.1</b>	<b>-92.7</b>	<b>-74.3</b>	<b>-34.6</b>
North-East Asia	187.2	49.2	141.8	167.2	46.7	131.2	9.4	15.7	191.8	-76.4	-76.7	-72.2	-23.4	170.3	94.4	-88.0	-93.6	-88.0	-44.5
South-East Asia	146.9	49.4	102.9	131.3	46.9	95.1	6.8	355.2	103.0	-78.6	-92.7	-66.2	-31.8	138.6	99.0	-80.2	-97.6	-69.5	-28.6
Oceania	61.4	30.9	58.4	54.8	29.4	54.0	3.9	54.2	86.0	-46.7	-70.5	-48.9	-6.3	17.5	12.9	-78.9	-95.7	-61.3	-26.2
South Asia	45.7	30.5	43.9	40.8	28.9	40.6	2.9	111.4	42.5	-61.7	-69.8	-33.9	-4.9	36.3	30.9	-71.6	-67.8	-34.4	-14.8
<b>Americas</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>-61.7</b>	<b>-59.2</b>	<b>-26.0</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>219.3</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>-67.7</b>	<b>-62.7</b>	<b>-28.3</b>	<b>-8.7</b>
North America	253.4	192.9	245.9	226.3	183.2	227.4	16.3	68.8	21.2	-61.6	-60.6	-29.0	-7.7	146.6	127.0	-67.3	-61.0	-30.5	-13.4
Caribbean	35.5	33.3	39.2	31.7	31.6	36.2	2.6	45.9	13.4	-58.7	-42.6	-13.2	6.5	26.1	28.1	-59.5	-44.4	-9.7	7.8
Central America	12.6	13.2	16.5	11.3	12.6	15.3	1.1	101.7	16.2	-68.2	-50.7	0.1	21.8	10.9	11.5	-71.4	-57.1	-15.3	4.9
South America	29.6	22.9	31.5	26.4	21.7	29.1	2.1	144.3	28.0	-63.1	-70.5	-26.6	-1.0	35.6	33.6	-73.7	-85.0	-37.1	-5.6
<b>Africa</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>-61.5</b>	<b>-57.1</b>	<b>-15.9</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>-72.1</b>	<b>-71.2</b>	<b>-31.9</b>	<b>-3.9</b>
North Africa	11.6	12.5	13.9	10.3	11.9	12.9	0.9	109.3	4.6	-53.2	-49.5	12.2	12.7	25.6	27.0	-76.8	-74.4	-25.4	5.4
Subsaharan Africa	27.9	20.9	24.4	24.9	19.9	22.6	1.6	70.2	16.3	-64.9	-60.2	-27.6	-12.7	43.4	39.3	-69.5	-69.4	-35.8	-9.5
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-54.4</b>	<b>-37.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>-70.3</b>	<b>-57.7</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

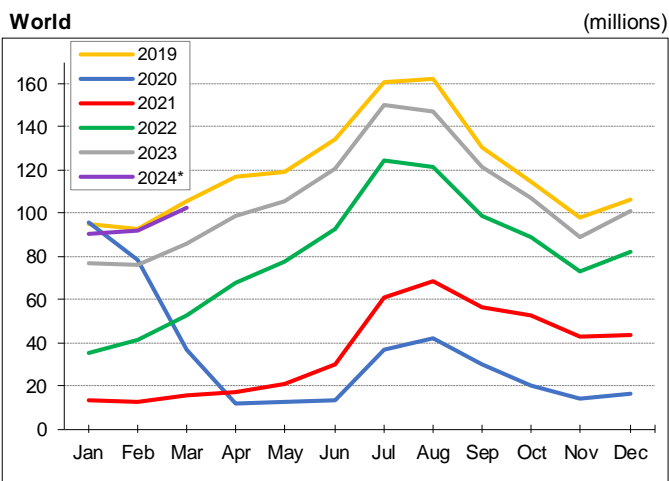
\* Provisional data

<sup>1</sup> Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF).<sup>2</sup> Local currencies, constant prices

See box in page 'A-3' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

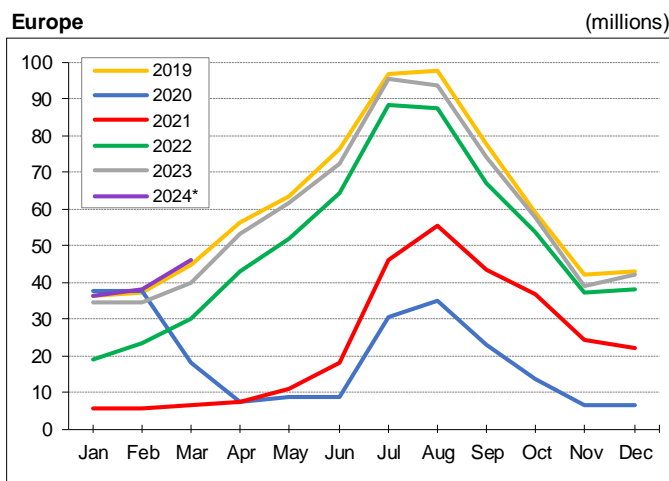
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International Tourist Arrivals by month



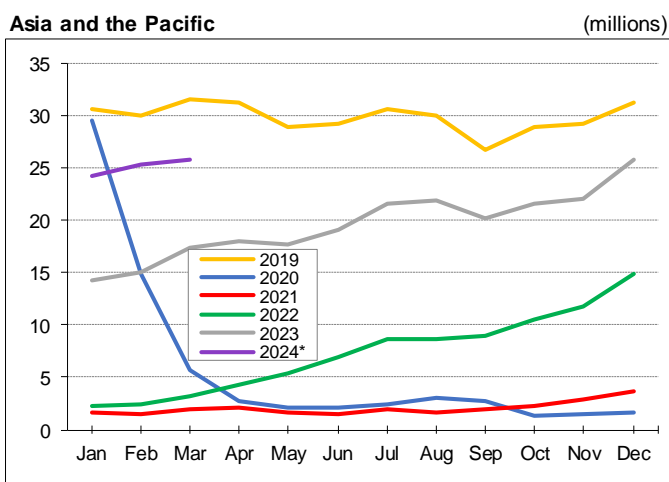
Source: UNWTO \* Provisional data

International Tourist Arrivals by month



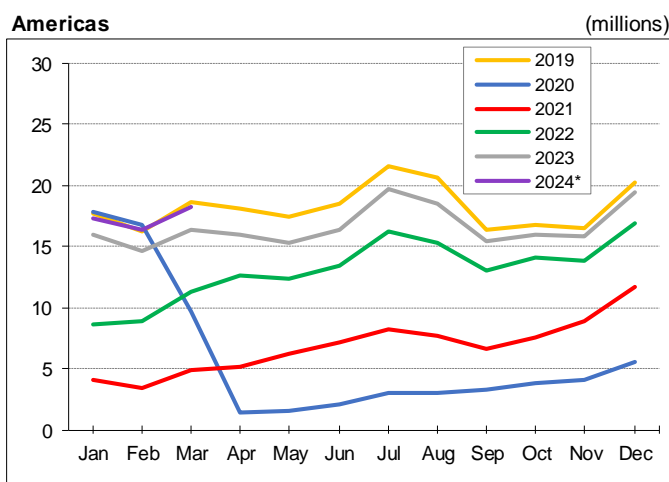
Source: UNWTO \* Provisional data

International Tourist Arrivals by month



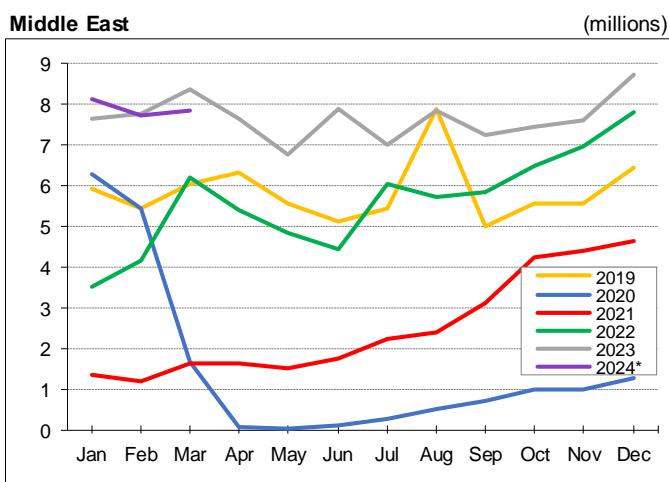
Source: UNWTO \* Provisional data

International Tourist Arrivals by month



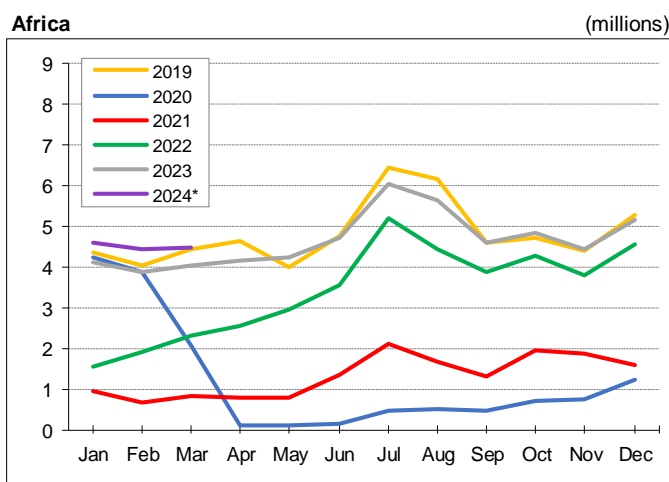
Source: UNWTO \* Provisional data

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: UNWTO \* Provisional data

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: UNWTO \* Provisional data



International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination																				
Ranking		Series	(millions)		Change (%)					Change (%)*										
			2019	2022	2023*	vs. prev. year	vs. 2019				2024 versus 2023 <sup>1</sup>				2024 versus 2019 <sup>1</sup>					
'19	'23				22/21	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19	23/19*	Series	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
	<b>World</b>		<b>1,465</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>-72.3</b>	<b>-68.6</b>	<b>-33.5</b>	<b>-11.2</b>		<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
1	1 France	TF	90.9	93.2	100.0	92.6	7.3	-54.2	-46.8	2.5	10.0	TCE	14.6	1.1	12.6	28.0	10.9	6.1	9.8	15.5
2	2 Spain	TF	83.5	71.7	85.2	129.8	18.9	-77.3	-62.7	-14.2	2.0	TF	17.7	15.3	15.9	21.0	13.4	13.6	14.4	12.4
3	3 United States	TF	79.4	50.8	66.5	127.9	30.9	-75.8	-72.0	-36.1	-16.3	TF	13.2	11.9	14.7		-7.5	-8.0	-7.0	
5	4 Italy	TF	64.5	49.8	57.2	85.3	14.9	-61.0	-58.3	-22.8	-11.3	TF	3.7	3.7			-6.3	-6.3		
6	5 Türkiye	TF	51.2	50.5	55.2	68.6	9.3	-69.0	-41.5	-1.4	7.7	TF	13.2	1.7	22.5	15.4	29.1	32.6	37.7	20.2
7	6 Mexico	TF	45.0	38.3	42.2	20.3	10.0	-46.1	-29.2	-14.9	-6.4	TF	6.9	3.6	6.2	10.6	1.3	4.5	2.3	-2.0
10	7 United Kingdom	TF	39.4	30.7	37.2	389.0	21.1	-72.8	-84.1	-22.0	-5.6	VF								
9	8 Germany	TCE	39.6	28.5	34.8	143.5	22.3	-68.5	-70.5	-28.1	-12.0	TCE	10.3	13.0	8.1		-12.3	-14.6	-10.3	
13	9 Greece	TF	31.3	27.8	32.7	89.3	17.6	-76.5	-53.1	-11.2	4.4	TF	20.7	16.0	26.0		25.4	11.7	43.3	
11	10 Austria	TCE	31.9	26.2	30.9	106.0	17.9	-52.7	-60.1	-17.8	-3.1	TCE	9.1	4.9	5.5	18.4	0.4	3.9	3.1	-5.5
8	11 Thailand	TF	39.9	11.1	28.2	↑	154.4	-83.2	-98.7	-72.3	-29.5	TF	44	41.5	58.6	31.4	-13.2	-18.4	-7.0	-14.1
19	12 Utd Arab Emirates	TF	21.6	22.7	28.1	97.3	24.2	-66.8	-46.8	5.1	30.5	TF								
4	13 China	TF	65.7	..	..	..	..	-87.9	-91.4	..	..	TF								
25	14 Saudi Arabia	TF	17.5	16.6	27.4	378.5	64.8	-76.4	-80.2	-5.1	56.5	TF	20.4	26.2	26.6	10.0	98.1	89	108	97
15	15 Portugal	TF	24.6	22.3	..	131.4	..	-73.7	-61.0	-9.6	..	TCE	10.6	4.3	10.3	14.8	25.7	16.8	26.4	30.8
12	16 Japan	VF	31.9	3.8	25.1	↑	554.1	-87.1	-99.2	-88.0	-21.4	VF	78.6	79.5	89.0	69.5	6.3	0.0	7.1	11.6
21	17 Netherlands	TCE	20.1	16.1	20.3	157.1	26.4	-63.9	-69.0	-20.2	0.9	TCE	16.4	14.4	6.1	26.6	5.4	3.4	0.5	10.6
14	18 Malaysia	TF	26.1	10.1	20.1	↑	100.0	-83.4	-99.5	-61.4	-22.8	TF								
20	19 Poland	TF	21.2	16.0	19.0	64.1	19.0	-60.2	-54.1	-24.6	-10.3	TF								
18	20 Canada	TF	22.1	12.8	18.3	318.8	43.0	-86.6	-86.2	-42.1	-17.2	TF	14.6	9.0	19.3		-7.2	-16.3	1.4	
31	21 Denmark	CE	14.7	14.2	..	87.8	..	-57.7	-48.7	-3.6	..	TCE	14.8	1.7	5.2	32.1	18.9	0.5	8.7	42.1
17	22 Hong Kong (China)	TF	23.8	0.6	17.2	536.6	↑	-94.3	-99.6	-97.6	-27.8	TF	140	455	157	41	-27.8	-30.3	-21.5	-31.5
27	23 Croatia	TCE	17.4	15.3	16.9	44.0	10.0	-68.0	-38.7	-11.7	-2.9	TCE	24.0	2.9	18.2	35.8	8.1	-1.7	-0.6	16.4
24	24 India	TF	17.9	14.3	..	104.4	..	-64.6	-60.9	-20.0	..	TF	13.1	10.4	15.8		-10.9	-13.7	-8.1	
35	25 Egypt	TF	12.9	11.7	..	46.4	..	-71.9	-38.1	-9.4	..	TF								
34	26 Morocco	TF	12.9	10.9	14.5	192.0	33.6	-78.5	-71.2	-16.0	12.3	TF	12.8	10.4	17.9	10.2	31.6	25.3	43.0	27.0
22	27 Macao (China)	TF	18.6	2.5	14.2	-32.8	472.7	-84.9	-80.2	-86.7	-23.6	TF	55	69	69	30	-13.7	-15.8	-5.6	-19.4
16	28 Russian Federation	VF	24.6	..	..	..	..	-74.1	..	..	..	VF								
32	29 Czech Republic	TF	14.7	10.2	..	171.2	..	-73.2	-74.3	-30.2	..	TCE	18.1	10.0	17.6	25.3	-3.2	-5.8	-3.9	-0.5
28	30 Hungary	TF	16.9	12.6	12.9	59.5	2.3	-56.2	-53.2	-25.3	-23.6	TF								
23	31 Vietnam	VF	18.0	3.7	12.6	↑	244.2	-78.7	-99.1	-79.7	-30.0	VF	72	73.6	64.1	78.6	3.2	0.7	-3.6	13.4
37	32 Switzerland	TF	11.8	9.2	..	108.6	..	-68.8	-62.9	-22.5	..	TCE								
29	33 Indonesia	TF	15.5	..	..	..	..	-74.7	-90.0	..	..	VF	25	16.2	41.7	19.9	-19.3	-22.8	-14.6	-20.6
26	34 Korea (ROK)	VF	17.5	3.2	11.0	230.7	245.0	-85.6	-94.5	-81.7	-37.0	VF	99	103	115	86	-11.4	-20.3	-14.3	-2.9
30	35 Singapore	TF	15.1	5.3	..	↑	..	-86.2	-97.9	-64.7	..	TF	48	43.6	51.4	48.4	-10.4	-17.4	-7.3	-5.6
53	36 Albania	TF	6.2	7.2	9.7	30.2	34.7	-58.5	-11.0	15.8	56.0	TF	43.9	30.3	56.8	46.8	121	135	139	99
41	37 Tunisia	TF	9.4	6.4	9.4	160.2	45.6	-78.7	-73.8	-31.7	-0.6	TF	10.5	16.6	18.6	-2.9	12.4	29.1	25.5	-11.3
42	38 Belgium	TCE	9.3	8.2	9.3	153.5	13.1	-72.3	-65.3	-12.0	-0.5	TCE	7.1	3.0	6.8	10.3	4.6	3.0	3.0	7.1
39	39 South Africa	TF	10.2	5.7	8.5	152.6	48.9	-72.6	-77.9	-44.3	-17.1	TF	15.4	14.4	18.3	14.0	-9.5	-9.0	-9.0	-10.5
51	40 Dominican Rep.	TF	6.4	7.2	8.1	43.4	12.5	-62.7	-22.5	11.1	25.0	TF	12.4	10.0	14.3	13.0	24.4	24.1	24.9	24.3
38	41 Ireland	TF	11.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF					-30.6	-30.6	-26.6	-33.5
47	42 Sweden	TCE	7.6	6.6	7.5	121.7	13.6	-74.3	-60.7	-13.0	-1.1	TCE	22.4	15.5	22.7	27.6	14.7	7.7	16.4	18.6
46	43 Bulgaria	TF	7.8	5.6	..	141.6	..	-83.4	-70.4	-28.5	..	VF	8.6	4.1	15.6	7.2	37.9	33.7	44.7	36.2
48	44 Argentina	TF	7.4	3.9	7.3	↑	87.3	-71.8	-96.0	-47.4	-1.5	TF	18	23.3	11.0	19.1	3.6	2.0	4.4	5.0
44	45 Kyrgyzstan	VF	8.5	6.9	..	117.8	..	-75.6	-62.8	-18.9	..	TF								
40	46 Australia	VF	9.5	3.7	7.2	↑	94.6	-80.7	-97.4	-61.0	-24.1	VF	37	46.4	42.8	24.1	-10.9	-17.4	-7.5	-9.0
49	47 Uzbekistan	VF	6.7	5.2	6.6	178.2	26.6	-77.0	-72.1	-22.5	-1.8	VF								
36	48 Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	11.9	0.9	6.5	537.8	624.0	-88.4	-98.8	-92.4	-45.3	VF	99	132	76		-32.1	-32.0	-32.2	
54	49 Norway	TCE	5.9	5.0	..	247.0	..	-76.2	-75.6	-15.3	..	TCE	30.8	26.7	28.5	36.0	33.9	25.3	40.4	34.5
52	50 Brazil	TF	6.4	3.6	5.9	386.7	62.8	-66.2	-88.3	-42.9	-7.0	TF	10	-1	10	28	10.5	10.8	2.1	21.1

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism) (Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)  
<sup>1</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes). \* Provisional data

Note: This ranking for 2023 is provisional due to missing data from some destinations.  
 See box in page 'A-3' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/wtobarometereng.2024.22.1.2 - Jose Luis Vazquez Luna - jvazquez@unwto.org - Friday, June 14, 2024 10:35:28 AM - IP Address: 201.141.106.122

International Tourism Receipts (USD billions)			% Change (local currencies, current prices) <sup>1</sup>																	
Ranking	(USD billions)			vs. prev. year <sup>2</sup>		vs. 2019				2024 versus 2023 <sup>*</sup>				2024 versus 2019 <sup>*</sup>						
	'19	'23		Serie	22/21	23/22 <sup>*</sup>	20/19	21/19	22/19	23/19 <sup>*</sup>	YTD <sup>*</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD <sup>*</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
<b>World</b>			<b>1,488</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,507</b>															
1	1	United States	199.0	136.9	175.9	sa	91.7	28.5	-63.6	-64.1	-31.2	-11.6	24.8	24.0	25.5	24.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	-1.0
2	2	Spain	79.7	72.9	92.0		137.1	22.9	-77.2	-59.0	-2.7	19.6	24.6	24.3	25.0		44.0	42.0	46.0	
5	3	United Kingdom	58.4	67.6	73.9		93.4	12.1	-52.0	-47.7	19.8	29.9								
3	4	France	63.5	59.7	68.6		64.3	12.0	-49.7	-39.2	-0.1	11.8	15.7	7.7	21.1	19.3	20.8	17.6	31.1	15.6
6	5	Italy	49.5	43.7	55.9		96.6	24.6	-60.6	-52.3	-6.2	16.8	20.2	23.1	17.2		25.8	26.0	25.6	
13	6	Utd Arab Emirates	30.7	49.3	51.9	\$	79.0	5.3	-35.9	-10.3	60.5	69.0								
12	7	Türkiye	34.3	41.2	49.5	\$	54.6	20.2	-61.1	-22.4	20.0	44.3	7.0	1.9	10.2	10.2	82.2	92.5	86.5	69.1
8	8	Australia	45.5	24.6	46.6		57.1	97.3	-42.7	-65.5	-45.7	7.1								
15	9	Canada	29.8	28.1	39.2		89.8	45.0	-53.0	-51.4	-7.7	33.9								
7	10	Japan	46.1	9.2	38.6		127.7	346.3	-77.2	-89.4	-75.8	8.0	83	88	100	67	53.5	46.2	55.9	58.1
9	11	Germany	41.8	31.9	37.4		60.7	14.2	-48.2	-49.6	-19.0	-7.5	3.5	5.4	1.8	3.5	-8.7	-9.5	-8.6	-8.2
27	12	Saudi Arabia	16.4	25.2	36.0		560.2	42.8	-75.4	-76.8	53.4	119.0								
10	13	Macao (China)	40.1	8.7	32.6		-42.3	273.8	-77.4	-62.4	-78.3	-18.8								
14	14	India	30.7	21.4	32.2		165.6	56.6	-55.8	-70.4	-22.4	23.0								
17	15	Mexico	24.6	28.0	30.8	\$	41.7	10.0	-55.3	-19.6	14.0	25.4	9.7	4.7	13.2	11.3	39.2	37.3	42.2	38.3
4	16	Thailand	59.8	14.9	29.7		219.8	96.4	-77.6	-91.2	-71.9	-44.3								
20	17	Portugal	20.5	22.3	27.2		110.1	18.9	-57.8	-45.0	15.6	37.4	12.9	11.2	14.6		61.0	53.1	69.7	
18	18	Austria	22.9	19.9	25.0		114.1	22.1	-40.8	-56.9	-7.7	12.6								
11	19	China	35.8	13.5	24.8		25.8	91.0	-72.4	-70.5	-63.3	-29.0								
22	20	Greece	20.3	18.1	22.3		65.0	19.5	-75.8	-42.3	-4.9	13.7	24.5	27.1	22.2		32.8	20.8	46.8	
25	21	Switzerland	18.1	17.4	21.1		48.3	14.4	-46.6	-37.8	-7.7	5.6								
16	22	Hong Kong (China)	28.9	3.1	21.1		71	572.2	-90.2	-93.7	-89.2	-27.2								
21	23	Singapore	20.3	11.4	21.1		191.2	80.0	-72.9	-80.6	-43.4	1.9								
24	24	Netherlands	18.6	16.0	20.2		90.8	22.4	-49.0	-51.9	-8.2	12.3								
32	25	Croatia	11.8	13.4	15.8	€	43.6	11.3	-55.0	-13.2	21.6	39.0								
19	26	Korea (ROK)	20.9	12.5	15.3	\$	15.4	22.9	-50.8	-48.2	-40.3	-26.6	12.5	42.2	3.2	-0.9	-29.0	-14.0	-29.0	-39.6
29	27	Poland	14.0	14.4	15.0		83.8	-2.5	-40.6	-34.7	19.5	17.3								
23	28	Malaysia	19.8	6.4	14.8		↑	138.0	-84.8	-99.6	-65.5	-17.8								
30	29	Egypt	13.0	12.2	14.1	\$	37.7	15.0	-66.3	-31.7	-6.0	8.0								
26	30	Indonesia	16.9	6.8	14.0	\$	↑	106.5	-80.0	-96.9	-59.9	-17.2								
41	31	Morocco	8.2	9.2	10.3		172.9	11.7	-53.7	-56.4	18.9	32.8	-5.1	-7.8	-0.6	-6.0	44.0	34.1	56.3	44.4
38	32	Denmark	8.7	8.9	10.3		124.3	11.9	-55.1	-51.2	9.4	22.4	-2.2				14.4			
36	33	Sweden	9.2	9.0	9.8		74.7	14.2	-53.9	-39.8	5.2	20.1								
43	34	Dominican Rep.	7.5	8.4	9.8	\$	47.4	16.1	-64.2	-23.7	12.4	30.5								
31	35	Vietnam	11.8	3.8	9.2	\$	↑	140	-78.8	-98.7	-67.4	-22.0								
35	36	Philippines	9.8	4.2	9.1	\$	595	118	-81.7	-93.9	-57.3	-6.8								
51	37	Qatar	5.4	7.3	8.8		70.3	21.8	-34.5	-21.7	33.5	62.6								
28	38	Taiwan (pr. of China)	14.4	1.8	8.7	\$	140	390.9	-87.5	-94.8	-87.6	-39.3								
45	39	Hungary	7.3	5.6	8.0		64.8	35.3	-53.0	-40.5	-1.9	32.7								
34	40	New Zealand	10.5	3.9	7.9		52	109	-44.5	-74.7	-61.4	-19.1								
44	41	Czech Republic	7.3	5.6	7.9		94.5	34.6	-50.2	-60.1	-22.4	4.4								
46	42	Ireland	6.5	7.0	7.6		194.1	5.4	-63.8	-60.7	15.6	21.8								
37	43	Belgium	8.8	6.9	7.6		23.6	6.9	-30.7	-32.5	-16.6	-10.8								
50	44	Colombia	5.7	6.2	7.6	\$	127.0	21.8	-72.4	-51.8	9.5	33.4								
49	45	Jordan	5.8	5.8	7.4		110.5	27.4	-75.7	-52.3	0.4	27.9								
47	46	Brazil	6.0	5.0	6.9	\$	68.0	39.5	-49.2	-50.8	-17.4	15.2	21.3	32.6	27.2	3.9	14.0	13.8	24.3	4.3
33	47	Russian Federation	11.0	5.6	6.7	\$	40.4	19.8	-64.3	-63.6	-48.9	-38.8								
52	48	Luxembourg	5.3	5.4	6.3		9.1	13.0	-19.7	-1.0	8.0	22.0								
48	49	Norway	5.9	5.8	6.2		230.2	18.0	-67.0	-67.6	6.9	26.2								
42	50	Israel	7.5	5.5	6.0	\$	157.1	8.4	-67.3	-71.5	-26.8	-20.7	-65.4	-66.4	-64.3		-66.5	-68.0	-65.0	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Change in local currencies unless otherwise indicated in "Series" column: \$ (in US dollars) or € (in euros).

<sup>2</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

<sup>\*</sup> Provisional data. YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.

Ranking		(EUR billions)			% Change (local currencies, current prices) <sup>1</sup>															
					vs. prev. year <sup>2</sup>		vs. 2019				2024 versus 2023*				2024 versus 2019*					
'19	'23	2019	2022	2023* <sup>Series</sup>	22/21	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19	23/19*	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
<b>World</b>		<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1,394</b>																
1	1	United States	177.7	130.0	162.6	sa	91.7	28.5	-63.6	-64.1	-31.2	-11.6	24.8	24.0	25.5	24.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	-1.0
2	2	Spain	71.2	69.2	85.1		137.1	22.9	-77.2	-59.0	-2.7	19.6	24.6	24.3	25.0	44.0	42.0	46.0		
5	3	United Kingdom	52.2	64.2	68.4		93.4	12.1	-52.0	-47.7	19.8	29.9								
3	4	France	56.7	56.7	63.5		64.3	12.0	-49.7	-39.2	-0.1	11.8	15.7	7.7	21.1	19.3	20.8	17.6	31.1	15.6
6	5	Italy	44.2	41.5	51.7		96.6	24.6	-60.6	-52.3	-6.2	16.8	20.2	23.1	17.2	25.8	26.0	25.6		
13	6	Utd Arab Emirates	27.5	46.8	48.0	\$	79.0	5.3	-35.9	-10.3	60.5	69.0								
12	7	Türkiye	30.6	39.1	45.8	\$	54.6	20.2	-61.1	-22.4	20.0	44.3	7.0	1.9	10.2	10.2	82.2	92.5	86.5	69.1
8	8	Australia	40.7	23.4	43.1		57.1	97.3	-42.7	-65.5	-45.7	7.1								
15	9	Canada	26.6	26.6	36.3		89.8	45.0	-53.0	-51.4	-7.7	33.9								
7	10	Japan	41.1	8.8	35.7		127.7	346.3	-77.2	-89.4	-75.8	8.0	83.3	88.4	99.7	66.6	53.5	46.2	55.9	58.1
9	11	Germany	37.3	30.3	34.6		60.7	14.2	-48.2	-49.6	-19.0	-7.5	3.5	5.4	1.8	3.5	-8.7	-9.5	-8.6	-8.2
27	12	Saudi Arabia	14.7	23.9	33.3		560.2	42.8	-75.4	-76.8	53.4	119.0								
10	13	Macao (China)	35.8	8.3	30.1		-42.3	273.8	-77.4	-62.4	-78.3	-18.8								
14	14	India	27.4	20.3	29.8		165.6	56.6	-55.8	-70.4	-22.4	23.0								
17	15	Mexico	22.0	26.6	28.5	\$	41.7	10.0	-55.3	-19.6	14.0	25.4	9.7	4.7	13.2	11.3	39.2	37.3	42.2	38.3
4	16	Thailand	53.4	14.1	27.5		219.8	96.4	-77.6	-91.2	-71.9	-44.3								
20	17	Portugal	18.3	21.1	25.1		110.1	18.9	-57.8	-45.0	15.6	37.4	12.9	11.2	14.6	61.0	53.1	69.7		
18	18	Austria	20.5	18.9	23.1		114.1	22.1	-40.8	-56.9	-7.7	12.6								
11	19	China	32.0	12.8	22.9		25.8	91.0	-72.4	-70.5	-63.3	-29.0								
22	20	Greece	18.1	17.2	20.6		65.0	19.5	-75.8	-42.3	-4.9	13.7	24.5	27.1	22.2	32.8	20.8	46.8		
25	21	Switzerland	16.1	16.5	19.5		48.3	14.4	-46.6	-37.8	-7.7	5.6								
16	22	Hong Kong (China)	25.8	3.0	19.5		70.7	572.2	-90.2	-93.7	-89.2	-27.2								
21	23	Singapore	18.2	10.8	19.5		191.2	80.0	-72.9	-80.6	-43.4	1.9								
24	24	Netherlands	16.6	15.2	18.6		90.8	22.4	-49.0	-51.9	-8.2	12.3								
32	25	Croatia	10.5	12.8	14.6	€	43.6	11.3	-55.0	-13.2	21.6	39.0								
19	26	Korea (ROK)	18.6	11.8	14.2	\$	15.4	22.9	-50.8	-48.2	-40.3	-26.6	12.5	42.2	3.2	-0.9	-29.0	-14.0	-29.0	-39.6
29	27	Poland	12.5	13.7	13.9		83.8	-2.5	-40.6	-34.7	19.5	17.3								
23	28	Malaysia	17.7	6.1	13.7		↑	138.0	-84.8	-99.6	-65.5	-17.8								
30	29	Egypt	11.6	11.6	13.0	\$	37.7	15.0	-66.3	-31.7	-6.0	8.0								
26	30	Indonesia	15.1	6.4	12.9	\$	↑	106.5	-80.0	-96.9	-59.9	-17.2								
41	31	Morocco	7.3	8.8	9.5		172.9	11.7	-53.7	-56.4	18.9	32.8	-5.1	-7.8	-0.6	-6.0	44.0	34.1	56.3	44.4
38	32	Denmark	7.7	8.5	9.5		124.3	11.9	-55.1	-51.2	9.4	22.4	-2.2				14.4			
36	33	Sweden	8.2	8.6	9.1		74.7	14.2	-53.9	-39.8	5.2	20.1								
43	34	Dominican Rep.	6.7	8.0	9.0	\$	47.4	16.1	-64.2	-23.7	12.4	30.5								
31	35	Vietnam	10.5	3.6	8.5	\$	↑	139.5	-78.8	-98.7	-67.4	-22.0								
35	36	Philippines	8.7	4.0	8.4	\$	595.4	118.5	-81.7	-93.9	-57.3	-6.8								
51	37	Qatar	4.9	6.9	8.2		70.3	21.8	-34.5	-21.7	33.5	62.6								
28	38	Taiwan (pr. of China)	12.9	1.7	8.1	\$	139.5	390.9	-87.5	-94.8	-87.6	-39.3								
45	39	Hungary	6.5	5.3	7.4		64.8	35.3	-53.0	-40.5	-1.9	32.7								
34	40	New Zealand	9.4	3.7	7.3		52.5	109.5	-44.5	-74.7	-61.4	-19.1								
44	41	Czech Republic	6.5	5.3	7.3		94.5	34.6	-50.2	-60.1	-22.4	4.4								
46	42	Ireland	5.8	6.7	7.0		194.1	5.4	-63.8	-60.7	15.6	21.8								
37	43	Belgium	7.9	6.6	7.0		23.6	6.9	-30.7	-32.5	-16.6	-10.8								
50	44	Colombia	5.1	5.9	7.0	\$	127.0	21.8	-72.4	-51.8	9.5	33.4								
49	45	Jordan	5.2	5.5	6.8		110.5	27.4	-75.7	-52.3	0.4	27.9								
47	46	Brazil	5.4	4.7	6.4	\$	68.0	39.5	-49.2	-50.8	-17.4	15.2	21.3	32.6	27.2	3.9	14.0	13.8	24.3	4.3
33	47	Russian Federation	9.8	5.3	6.2	\$	40.4	19.8	-64.3	-63.6	-48.9	-38.8								
52	48	Luxembourg	4.8	5.1	5.8		9.1	13.0	-19.7	-1.0	8.0	22.0								
48	49	Norway	5.3	5.5	5.7		230.2	18.0	-67.0	-67.6	6.9	26.2								
42	50	Israel	6.7	5.2	5.5	\$	157.1	8.4	-67.3	-71.5	-26.8	-20.7	-65.4	-66.4	-64.3	-66.5	-68.0	-65.0		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Change in local currencies unless otherwise indicated in "Series" column: \$ (in US dollars) or € (in euros).

<sup>2</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

<sup>\*</sup> Provisional data. YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.

## International Tourism Expenditure (USD billions)

 % Change (local currencies, current prices)<sup>1</sup>

Ranking	(USD billions)			% Change (local currencies, current prices) <sup>1</sup>							2024 versus 2023*				2024 versus 2019*						
	'19 '23	2019	2022	2023	Series	vs. prev. year <sup>2</sup>	22/21	23/22*	vs. 2019	20/19	21/19	22/19	23/19*	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	<b>World</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,507</b>																	
1	1 China	254.6	114.8	196.5																	
2	2 United States	132.0	115.3	150.0	sa	103.4	30.1	-74.5	-57.0	-12.6	13.6			19.0	13.5	21.7	21.7	32.5	26.1	38.2	33.1
3	3 Germany	93.2	89.7	111.9		97.5	21.5	-59.1	-48.2	2.3	24.3			8.1	13.4	5.1	6.8	36.6	39.2	37.3	34.1
4	4 United Kingdom	85.9	81.7	110.3		210.3	19.6	-69.3	-67.7	-1.6	31.8										
5	5 France	50.5	41.3	49.0		28.7	15.6	-44.3	-32.5	-13.1	0.4			7.9	15.6	6.1	3.3	4.9	14.6	7.0	-4.4
7	6 Canada	35.3	28.6	38.3		265.2	38.7	-65.4	-78.2	-20.6	10.2										
10	7 Italy	30.3	26.9	34.2		103.1	23.6	-64.8	-53.5	-5.6	16.7			14.4	17.7	10.8		28.6	27.7	29.7	
14	8 India	22.9	25.9	33.3		93.2	34.8	-42.4	-34.6	26.1	70.6										
6	9 Russian Federation	36.2	20.8	33.0	\$	82.3	58.6	-74.7	-68.4	-42.5	-8.8										
9	10 Korea (ROK)	32.7	20.8	27.8	\$	16.8	33.7	-50.8	-45.5	-36.4	-15.0			16.4	15.3	18.6	15.5	-7.2	-14.3	-1.5	-3.7
11	11 Spain	27.8	21.9	27.6		95.2	22.5	-69.5	-57.0	-16.1	2.8			16.5	14.0	19.5		-10.9	-9.3	-12.7	
8	12 Australia	35.3	16.3	27.1		↑	73.8	-78.2	-96.9	-53.8	-19.7										
12	13 Singapore	27.3	15.0	25.2		247.9	64.0	-74.0	-84.0	-44.5	-9.0										
24	14 Utd Arab Emirates	14.7	20.2	25.1	\$	17.1	24.1	-17.9	17.5	37.5	70.7										
18	15 Switzerland	18.8	17.6	23.6		60.7	26.4	-50.6	-44.3	-10.5	13.2										
23	16 Saudi Arabia	15.1	15.9	23.2		30.7	45.7	-41.6	-19.6	5.1	53.1										
13	17 Hong Kong (China)	26.9	5.5	22.7		64.4	313.1	-79.7	-87.6	-79.6	-15.7										
17	18 Netherlands	20.5	18.7	21.5		98.9	11.9	-64.8	-51.1	-2.8	8.7										
19	19 Belgium	18.7	16.3	19.5		24.7	16.3	-32.0	-25.7	-7.3	7.8										
21	20 Norway	16.1	15.0	18.1		297.8	32.5	-72.1	-74.4	1.8	34.9										
38	21 Ukraine	8.5	19.8	17.3	\$	216.1	-12.7	-44.9	-26.6	132.0	102.6			-33.4	-39.6	-39.6	-17.2	102.5	105.2	94.4	107.7
35	22 Qatar	9.5	12.3	16.5		22.2	34.4	-28.9	5.8	29.2	73.7										
16	23 Taiwan (pr. of China)	20.5	2.5	15.5	\$	102.7	514	-85.1	-93.9	-87.7	-24.3										
30	24 Austria	11.6	11.2	15.0		72.6	31.1	-62.1	-40.8	2.2	34.0										
20	25 Brazil	17.6	12.2	14.5	\$	132.1	19.3	-69.3	-70.2	-30.7	-17.4			4.6	2.8	21.2	-6.2	-21.8	-24.2	-19.2	-21.2
22	26 Kuwait	15.8	13.1	14.3		70.0	9.2	-56.5	-50.7	-16.3	-8.6										
25	27 Sweden	14.4	12.4	13.6		73.7	15.1	-58.2	-46.8	-7.7	6.3										
15	28 Japan	21.3	5.1	12.7		117.6	164.6	-74.7	-86.6	-70.8	-22.8			69.0	70.5	70.7	66.5	-4.4	-9.5	-1.6	-2.7
31	29 Indonesia	11.3	6.4	11.7	\$	↑	82.0	-84.5	-97.6	-43.2	3.3										
28	30 Thailand	12.4	7.0	11.6		122.0	63.2	-64.4	-71.2	-36.3	5.0										
27	31 Malaysia	12.4	6.7	11.1		94.5	71.2	-60.9	-70.4	-42.5	-1.5										
33	32 Denmark	10.0	8.5	10.4		27.9	19.4	-45.9	-29.8	-10.3	7.1			13.4				15.8			
39	33 Ireland	8.3	8.5	10.3		271.8	18.4	-69.1	-70.6	9.2	29.3										
36	34 Poland	9.3	7.6	9.7		54.1	19.0	-42.4	-37.8	-4.5	14.9										
32	35 Iraq	10.9	10.8	..	\$	45.2	..	-61.8	-31.8	-0.9	..										
34	36 Mexico	9.9	7.1	9.3	\$	37.1	31.3	-64.8	-47.9	-28.6	-6.3			25.1	12.1	33.1	33.5	-4.8	-17.0	-9.5	16.1
44	37 Romania	6.0	7.8	9.2	€	67.1	15.1	-49.4	-17.6	37.7	58.5			10.4	11.6	14.4	5.7	78.7	74.7	79.0	82.1
40	38 Israel	8.2	7.7	8.5	\$	137.6	11.3	-77.9	-60.4	-5.8	4.8										
50	39 Türkiye	4.1	4.1	7.9	\$	145.6	95.1	-74.7	-59.9	-1.4	92.4			18.7	17.3	28.9	10.8	76.8	80.4	94.9	57.7
42	40 Vietnam	6.4	6.5	7.8	\$	80.2	19.3	-37.5	-43.3	2.2	21.9										
45	41 Czech Republic	5.9	5.0	7.7		65.8	47.6	-42.0	-48.1	-14.4	26.8										
41	42 Argentina	7.9	5.6	7.3	\$	310.2	30.4	-63.2	-82.7	-29.1	-7.5										
46	43 Portugal	5.7	5.8	6.8		54.8	13.9	-46.5	-30.2	8.0	23.0			6.9	7.7	6.1		17.5	16.1	19.0	
29	44 Philippines	12.0	4.9	6.7	\$	50.8	35.5	-66.0	-72.9	-59.1	-44.6										
47	45 Finland	5.7	4.4	5.8		250.3	28.1	-71.1	-76.6	-18.1	4.9										
52	46 Egypt	3.5	5.4	5.2	\$	65.4	-4.2	-28.7	-6.8	54.2	47.7										
48	47 Colombia	4.9	4.3	5.0	\$	64.4	16.1	-72.5	-47.3	-13.4	0.6										
51	48 Luxembourg	3.6	3.4	4.8		0.3	38.0	-43.6	0.0	0.3	38.4										
26	49 Nigeria	13.5	4.0	4.2	\$	-8.8	2.8	-58.9	-67.2	-70.1	-69.2										
49	50 New Zealand	4.3	2.6	4.0		150.5	60	-64.8	-74.9	-37.0	0.9										

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Change in local currencies unless otherwise indicated in "Series" column: \$ (in US dollars) or € (in euros).

<sup>2</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

<sup>\*</sup> Provisional data. YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.



## International Tourism Expenditure (EUR billions)

Ranking	% Change (local currencies, current prices) <sup>1</sup>																			
	(EUR billions)			vs. prev. year <sup>2</sup>		vs. 2019				2024 versus 2023*				2024 versus 2019*						
	'19	'23	Series	22/21	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19	23/19*	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.			
<b>World</b>		<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1,394</b>																
1	1	China	227.4	109.0	181.7		9.6	80.2	-48.5	-59.9	-56.0	-20.9								
2	2	United States	117.9	109.5	138.7	sa	103.4	30.1	-74.5	-57.0	-12.6	13.6	19.0	13.5	21.7	21.7	32.5	26.1	38.2	33.1
3	3	Germany	83.3	85.2	103.5		97.5	21.5	-59.1	-48.2	2.3	24.3	8.1	13.4	5.1	6.8	36.6	39.2	37.3	34.1
4	4	United Kingdom	76.8	77.6	102.0		210.3	19.6	-69.3	-67.7	-1.6	31.8								
5	5	France	45.1	39.2	45.4		28.7	15.6	-44.3	-32.5	-13.1	0.4	7.9	15.6	6.1	3.3	4.9	14.6	7.0	-4.4
7	6	Canada	31.6	27.2	35.4		265.2	38.7	-65.4	-78.2	-20.6	10.2								
10	7	Italy	27.1	25.6	31.6		103.1	23.6	-64.8	-53.5	-5.6	16.7	14.4	17.7	10.8		28.6	27.7	29.7	
14	8	India	20.5	24.6	30.8		93.2	34.8	-42.4	-34.6	26.1	70.6								
6	9	Russian Federation	32.3	19.7	30.5	\$	82.3	58.6	-74.7	-68.4	-42.5	-8.8								
9	10	Korea (ROK)	29.2	19.8	25.7	\$	16.8	33.7	-50.8	-45.5	-36.4	-15.0	16.4	15.3	18.6	15.5	-7.2	-14.3	-1.5	-3.7
11	11	Spain	24.8	20.8	25.5		95.2	22.5	-69.5	-57.0	-16.1	2.8	16.5	14.0	19.5		-10.9	-9.3	-12.7	
8	12	Australia	31.5	15.5	25.1		↑	73.8	-78.2	-96.9	-53.8	-19.7								
12	13	Singapore	24.4	14.2	23.3		247.9	64.0	-74.0	-84.0	-44.5	-9.0								
24	14	Utd Arab Emirates	13.1	19.2	23.2	\$	17.1	24.1	-17.9	17.5	37.5	70.7								
18	15	Switzerland	16.8	16.7	21.8		60.7	26.4	-50.6	-44.3	-10.5	13.2								
23	16	Saudi Arabia	13.5	15.1	21.4		30.7	45.7	-41.6	-19.6	5.1	53.1								
13	17	Hong Kong (China)	24.0	5.2	21.0		64.4	313.1	-79.7	-87.6	-79.6	-15.7								
17	18	Netherlands	18.3	17.8	19.9		98.9	11.9	-64.8	-51.1	-2.8	8.7								
19	19	Belgium	16.7	15.5	18.0		24.7	16.3	-32.0	-25.7	-7.3	7.8								
21	20	Norway	14.4	14.3	16.8		297.8	32.5	-72.1	-74.4	1.8	34.9								
38	21	Ukraine	7.6	18.8	16.0	\$	216.1	-12.7	-44.9	-26.6	132.0	102.6	-33.4	-39.6	-39.6	-17.2	102.5	105.2	94.4	107.7
35	22	Qatar	8.5	11.6	15.2		22.2	34.4	-28.9	5.8	29.2	73.7								
16	23	Taiwan (pr. of China)	18.3	2.4	14.4	\$	102.7	513.9	-85.1	-93.9	-87.7	-24.3								
30	24	Austria	10.4	10.6	13.9		72.6	31.1	-62.1	-40.8	2.2	34.0								
20	25	Brazil	15.7	11.6	13.4	\$	132.1	19.3	-69.3	-70.2	-30.7	-17.4	4.6	2.8	21.2	-6.2	-21.8	-24.2	-19.2	-21.2
22	26	Kuwait	14.1	12.5	13.2		70.0	9.2	-56.5	-50.7	-16.3	-8.6								
25	27	Sweden	12.8	11.8	12.6		73.7	15.1	-58.2	-46.8	-7.7	6.3								
15	28	Japan	19.0	4.9	11.8		117.6	164.6	-74.7	-86.6	-70.8	-22.8	69.0	70.5	70.7	66.5	-4.4	-9.5	-1.6	-2.7
31	29	Indonesia	10.1	6.1	10.8	\$	↑	82.0	-84.5	-97.6	-43.2	3.3								
28	30	Thailand	11.0	6.6	10.7		122.0	63.2	-64.4	-71.2	-36.3	5.0								
27	31	Malaysia	11.1	6.4	10.3		94.5	71.2	-60.9	-70.4	-42.5	-1.5								
33	32	Denmark	8.9	8.0	9.6		27.9	19.4	-45.9	-29.8	-10.3	7.1	13.4				15.8			
39	33	Ireland	7.4	8.1	9.5		271.8	18.4	-69.1	-70.6	9.2	29.3								
36	34	Poland	8.3	7.2	9.0		54.1	19.0	-42.4	-37.8	-4.5	14.9								
32	35	Iraq	9.8	10.3	..	\$	45.2	..	-61.8	-31.8	-0.9	..								
34	36	Mexico	8.8	6.7	8.6	\$	37.1	31.3	-64.8	-47.9	-28.6	-6.3	25.1	12.1	33.1	33.5	-4.8	-17.0	-9.5	16.1
44	37	Romania	5.4	7.4	8.5	€	67.1	15.1	-49.4	-17.6	37.7	58.5	10.4	11.6	14.4	5.7	78.7	74.7	79.0	82.1
40	38	Israel	7.3	7.3	7.9	\$	137.6	11.3	-77.9	-60.4	-5.8	4.8								
50	39	Türkiye	3.7	3.8	7.3	\$	145.6	95.1	-74.7	-59.9	-1.4	92.4	18.7	17.3	28.9	10.8	76.8	80.4	94.9	57.7
42	40	Vietnam	5.7	6.2	7.2	\$	80.2	19.3	-37.5	-43.3	2.2	21.9								
45	41	Czech Republic	5.3	4.7	7.1		65.8	47.6	-42.0	-48.1	-14.4	26.8								
41	42	Argentina	7.0	5.3	6.7	\$	310.2	30.4	-63.2	-82.7	-29.1	-7.5								
46	43	Portugal	5.1	5.5	6.3		54.8	13.9	-46.5	-30.2	8.0	23.0	6.9	7.7	6.1		17.5	16.1	19.0	
29	44	Philippines	10.8	4.7	6.2	\$	50.8	35.5	-66.0	-72.9	-59.1	-44.6								
47	45	Finland	5.1	4.2	5.3		250.3	28.1	-71.1	-76.6	-18.1	4.9								
52	46	Egypt	3.1	5.2	4.8	\$	65.4	-4.2	-28.7	-6.8	54.2	47.7								
48	47	Colombia	4.4	4.1	4.6	\$	64.4	16.1	-72.5	-47.3	-13.4	0.6								
51	48	Luxembourg	3.2	3.2	4.5		0.3	38.0	-43.6	0.0	0.3	38.4								
26	49	Nigeria	12.1	3.8	3.8	\$	-8.8	2.8	-58.9	-67.2	-70.1	-69.2								
49	50	New Zealand	3.8	2.5	3.7		150.5	60.4	-64.8	-74.9	-37.0	0.9								

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Change in local currencies unless otherwise indicated in "Series" column: \$ (in US dollars) or € (in euros).<sup>2</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

\* Provisional data. YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.



## International Tourism Receipts by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	(USD millions)		% Change (local currencies, current prices) <sup>1</sup>																
	2019	2022*	2023*	vs. prev. year <sup>2</sup>		vs. 2019				2024 versus 2023*				2024 versus 2019*					
				Series	22/21	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19	23/19*	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
<b>Europe</b>	<b>583,878</b>	<b>552,686</b>	<b>660,062</b>																
- of which EU-27	422,988	383,652	463,474																
<b>Northern Europe</b>	<b>95,067</b>	<b>103,094</b>	<b>113,580</b>														0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	8,652	8,921	10,254	124.3	11.9	-55.1	-51.2	9.4	22.4					-2.2					14.4
Finland	3,726	2,249	2,664	130.7	15.4	-66.7	-72.2	-35.8	-26.0										
Iceland	2,695	2,485	3,078	103.3	26.3	-73.7	-49.9	1.8	28.5										
Ireland	6,477	7,040	7,619	194.1	5.4	-63.8	-60.7	15.6	21.8										
Norway	5,894	5,767	6,196	230.2	18.0	-67.0	-67.6	6.9	26.2										
Sweden	9,193	9,044	9,846	74.7	14.2	-53.9	-39.8	5.2	20.1										
United Kingdom	58,430	67,587	73,923	93.4	12.1	-52.0	-47.7	19.8	29.9										
<b>Western Europe</b>	<b>179,075</b>	<b>157,191</b>	<b>186,098</b>																
Austria	22,942	19,914	24,962	114.1	22.1	-40.8	-56.9	-7.7	12.6										
Belgium	8,840	6,934	7,615	23.6	6.9	-30.7	-32.5	-16.6	-10.8										
France	63,507	59,675	68,608	64.3	12.0	-49.7	-39.2	-0.1	11.8	15.7	7.7	21.1	19.3	20.8	17.6	31.1	15.6		
Germany	41,807	31,861	37,367	60.7	14.2	-48.2	-49.6	-19.0	-7.5	3.5	5.4	1.8	3.5	-8.7	-9.5	-8.6	-8.2		
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
Luxembourg	5,333	5,417	6,284	9.1	13.0	-19.7	-1.0	8.0	22.0										
Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
Netherlands	18,576	16,037	20,157	90.8	22.4	-49.0	-51.9	-8.2	12.3										
Switzerland	18,071	17,353	21,105	48.3	14.4	-46.6	-37.8	-7.7	5.6										
<b>Central/Eastern Eur.</b>	<b>69,001</b>	<b>56,729</b>	<b>69,016</b>																
Armenia	1,528	2,439	3,009	\$	211.0	23.4	-81.2	-48.7	59.6	96.9									
Azerbaijan	1,792	823	1,492	\$	163.2	81.2	-83.0	-82.5	-54.0	-16.7									
Belarus	901	..	..	\$	..	..	-60.2	-52.6	..	..									
Bulgaria	4,294	3,413	4,032		54.6	14.9	-61.3	-45.3	-15.4	-2.8	15.0	12.5	17.7	36.8	32.5	41.7			
Czech Republic	7,302	5,565	7,879		94.5	34.6	-50.2	-60.1	-22.4	4.4									
Estonia	1,736	1,269	1,500		125.2	15.1	-66.4	-65.5	-22.3	-10.5									
Georgia	3,269	3,517	4,125	\$	182.5	17.3	-83.4	-61.9	7.6	26.2									
Hungary	7,283	5,573	7,954		64.8	35.3	-53.0	-40.5	-1.9	32.7									
Kazakhstan	2,456	1,491	2,256	\$	145.1	51.4	-75.0	-75.2	-39.3	-8.1									
Kyrgyzstan	644	756	..	\$	265.2	..	-76.5	-67.8	17.4	..									
Latvia	1,016	1,096	1,312		64.6	16.5	-22.9	-30.3	14.7	33.7	5.4	5.3	2.8	7.8	24.3	23.4	25.9	23.9	
Lithuania	1,493	1,187	1,795		126.0	47.3	-62.0	-62.6	-15.5	24.5									
Poland	14,004	14,409	15,009		83.8	-2.5	-40.6	-34.7	19.5	17.3									
Rep. Moldova	397	746	660	\$	78.2	-11.6	-20.3	5.6	88.2	66.4									
Romania	3,576	4,711	4,975	€	60.6	2.8	-60.5	-12.8	40.1	44.1	-16.0	-20.2	-16.4	-10.9	56.8	45.3	66.7	60.6	
Russian Federation	10,961	5,604	6,711	\$	40.4	19.8	-64.3	-63.6	-48.9	-38.8									
Slovakia	3,203	1,360	1,600		37.2	14.6	-60.0	-67.1	-54.9	-48.3									
Tajikistan	14	18	20	\$	62.8	10.4	-53.5	-18.9	31.9	45.6									
Turkmenistan	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
Ukraine	1,620	774	857	\$	-18.5	10.7	-78.0	-41.4	-52.2	-47.1	25.8	16.1	33.3	29.0	7.7	20.0	2.9	2.6	
Uzbekistan	1,513	1,437	2,167	\$	141.1	50.8	-76.9	-60.6	-5.0	43.2									
<b>Southern/Medit. Eur.</b>	<b>240,735</b>	<b>235,672</b>	<b>291,369</b>																
Albania	2,332	2,990	4,512	€	48.5	46.9	-52.6	-8.2	36.3	100.3									
Andorra	1,897	2,187	..	\$	16.0	..	-29.1	-0.6	15.3	..									
Bosnia & Herzg.	1,175	1,434	1,619		65.7	9.9	-64.0	-21.7	29.8	42.6									
Croatia	11,753	13,445	15,785	€	43.6	11.3	-55.0	-13.2	21.6	39.0									
Cyprus	3,251	2,835	3,234		52.4	11.1	-77.9	-39.1	-7.3	3.0	-0.9	-0.9			14.1	14.1			
Greece	20,276	18,141	22,268		65.0	19.5	-75.8	-42.3	-4.9	13.7	24.5	27.1	22.2		32.8	20.8	46.8		
Israel	7,540	5,518	5,982	\$	157.1	8.4	-67.3	-71.5	-26.8	-20.7	-65.4	-66.4	-64.3		-66.5	-68.0	-65.0		
Italy	49,521	43,699	55,890		96.6	24.6	-60.6	-52.3	-6.2	16.8	20.2	23.1	17.2		25.8	26.0	25.6		
Malta	1,901	1,616	2,143		132.8	29.1	-79.8	-61.2	-9.6	16.7									
Montenegro	1,230	1,111	1,639		39.2	43.7	-86.8	-31.0	-4.0	37.9									
North Macedonia	396	481	599	€	41.5	19.7	-38.1	-7.8	29.3	56.7									
Portugal	20,477	22,261	27,184		110.1	18.9	-57.8	-45.0	15.6	37.4	12.9	11.2	14.6		61.0	53.1	69.7		
San Marino	227	..	..	\$	..	..	-31.7	-0.9	..	..									
Serbia	1,604	2,576	2,770	€	55.0	3.4	-24.5	11.1	70.8	78.8	11.9	17.8	2.7	14.8	127.5	113.4	153.6	123.2	
Slovenia	3,180	3,090	3,536		75.0	11.4	-56.4	-41.0	3.3	15.1	4.8	1.8	7.3	5.7	7.7	7.6	13.4	3.2	
Spain	79,670	72,889	92,002		137.1	22.9	-77.2	-59.0	-2.7	19.6	24.6	24.3	25.0		44.0	42.0	46.0		
Türkiye	34,305	41,176	49,500	\$	54.6	20.2	-61.1	-22.4	20.0	44.3	7.0	1.9	10.2	10.2	82.2	92.5	86.5	69.1	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Change in local currencies unless otherwise indicated in "Series" column: \$ (in US dollars) or € (in euros).<sup>2</sup> Arrows (†) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

\* Provisional data. YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.

International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

Series	(1000)			Change (%)						Change (%)*				2024 versus 2019				
	2019	2022	2023*	vs. prev. year		vs. 2019		2023/19*		2024 versus 2023 <sup>1</sup>				2024 versus 2019				
				22/21*	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19*	23/19*	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>362,670</b>	<b>93,335</b>	<b>237,235</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>-83.7</b>	<b>-92.7</b>	<b>-74.3</b>	<b>-34.6</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>-18.1</b>	<b>-20.5</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>-18.4</b>	
<b>North-East Asia</b>	<b>170,311</b>	<b>20,502</b>	<b>94,443</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>360.7</b>	<b>-88.1</b>	<b>-93.6</b>	<b>-88.0</b>	<b>-44.5</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>145.5</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>-26.6</b>	<b>-31.1</b>	<b>-23.9</b>	<b>-24.7</b>	
China	TF	65,700	..	..	..	-87.9	-91.4	..	..	TF								
Hong Kong (China)	TF	23,752	568	17,159	537	↑	-94.3	-99.6	-97.6	TF	139.9	455.0	156.8	40.6	-27.8	-30.3	-21.5	-31.5
Japan	VF	31,882	3,832	25,066	↑	554.1	-87.1	-99.2	-88.0	VF	78.6	79.5	89.0	69.5	6.3	0.0	7.1	11.6
Korea (DPRK)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF								
Korea (ROK)	VF	17,503	3,198	11,032	231	245.0	-85.6	-94.5	-81.7	VF	98.5	102.8	115.0	86.3	-11.4	-20.3	-14.3	-2.9
Macao (China)	TF	18,633	2,484	14,227	-33	472.7	-84.9	-80.2	-86.7	TF	54.8	69.3	69.1	30.4	-13.7	-15.8	-5.6	-19.4
Mongolia	TF	577	286	594	765	107.5	-89.8	-94.3	-50.4	TF	10.5				14.4			
Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	11,864	896	6,487	538	624.0	-88.4	-98.8	-92.4	VF	98.6	131.9	75.7		-32.1	-32.0	-32.2	
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>138,633</b>	<b>42,296</b>	<b>99,006</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>134.1</b>	<b>-81.6</b>	<b>-97.6</b>	<b>-69.5</b>	<b>-28.6</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	
Brunei	TF	333	36	..	908	..	-81.3	-98.9	-89.3	TF								
Cambodia	TF	6,611	2,277	5,453	↑	139.5	-80.2	-97.0	-65.6	TF								
Indonesia	TF	15,455	..	..	..	..	-74.7	-90.0	..	VF	25.4	16.2	41.7	19.9	-19.3	-22.8	-14.6	-20.6
Laos	TF	4,384	..	..	..	..	-81.5	..	..	VF								
Malaysia	TF	26,101	10,071	20,142	↑	100.0	-83.4	-99.5	-61.4	TF								
Myanmar	TF	4,364	233	1,285	78	450.2	-79.3	-97.0	-94.6	TF	106.5	291.6	140.6	7.0	-31.1	-14.0	-31.5	-47.1
Philippines	TF	8,261	2,654	5,003	↑	88.5	-82.1	-98.0	-67.9	TF	21.3	27.5	27.7	8.9	-28.9	-25.1	-28.1	-33.5
Singapore	TF	15,119	5,344	..	↑	..	-86.2	-97.9	-64.7	TF	47.7	43.6	51.4	48.4	-10.4	-17.4	-7.3	-5.6
Thailand	TF	39,916	11,065	28,150	↑	154.4	-83.2	-98.7	-72.3	TF	43.5	41.5	58.6	31.4	-13.2	-18.4	-7.0	-14.1
Timor-Leste	TF	81	..	..	..	..	-77.9	-93.2	..	VF								
Vietnam	VF	18,009	3,661	12,602	↑	244.2	-78.7	-99.1	-79.7	VF	72.0	73.6	64.1	78.6	3.2	0.7	-3.6	13.4
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>17,464</b>	<b>6,764</b>	<b>12,887</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>-79.4</b>	<b>-95.7</b>	<b>-61.3</b>	<b>-26.2</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>-19.3</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	
American Samoa	TF	19	..	..	..	..	-95.4	..	..	TF								
Australia	VF	9,466	3,694	7,187	↑	94.6	-80.7	-97.4	-61.0	VF	36.7	46.4	42.8	24.1	-10.9	-17.4	-7.5	-9.0
Cook Islands	TF	172	114	144	331	26.4	-85.3	-84.7	-33.9	TF	40.7	47.3	25.6	46.4	3.8	2.4	-0.9	8.6
Fiji	TF	894	636	930	↑	46.1	-83.6	-96.5	-28.9	TF	10.9	4.2	15.9	14.5	13.1	10.2	12.3	16.9
French Polynesia	TF	237	219	262	165	19.7	-67.5	-65.1	-7.6	TF	1.6	-3.9	4.6	3.1	11.2	-2.5	9.3	23.9
Guam	TF	1,667	328	649	313	97.8	-80.3	-95.2	-80.3	TF	28.3	45.8	32.1	8.7	-48.4	-44.0	-47.7	-53.7
Kiribati	TF	8	1.8	..	↑	..	-81.9	-99.2	-77.6	VF								
Marshall Islands	TF	6	..	..	..	..	-80.7	-99.4	..	TF								
Micronesia FSM	TF	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF								
New Caledonia	TF	131	80	126	544	57.5	-76.4	-90.5	-39.1	TF								
New Zealand	TF	3,702	1,389	..	578	..	-74.4	-94.5	-62.5	VF	28.2	21.7	35.0	27.9	-13.9	-18.3	-13.2	-10.0
Niue	TF	10	..	..	..	..	-87.2	-98.0	..	TF								
N.Mariana Islands	VF	487	97	216	662	123.1	-81.7	-97.4	-80.2	VF	68.6	91.7	56.1	60.0	-39.9	-35.4	-39.0	-45.6
Palau	TF	94	12	41	136	234.4	-80.5	-94.4	-86.8	TF	101.4	122.0	138.2	56.9	-43.5	-39.8	-41.0	-49.2
Papua New Guinea	TF	160	67	..	293	..	-75.6	-89.4	-58.3	VF								
Samoa	TF	172	49	169	↑	241.6	-86.5	-98.5	-71.3	VF	17.4	17.8	25.3	11.0	4.2	5.6	6.5	0.7
Solomon Islands	TF	29	7.3	..	894	..	-84.7	-97.5	-74.7	TF								
Tonga	TF	67	18.4	..	↑	..	-86.6	-99.7	-72.7	TF								
Tuvalu	TF	4	0	..	500	..	-82.0	-98.9	-93.4	TF								
Vanuatu	TF	121	30	77	..	153.5	-81.8	..	-74.8	TF								
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>36,262</b>	<b>23,773</b>	<b>30,899</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>-73.5</b>	<b>-67.8</b>	<b>-34.4</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-17.1</b>	
Afghanistan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF								
Bangladesh	TF	323	..	..	..	..	-43.7	-58.2	..	TF								
Bhutan	TF	316	21	..	..	..	-90.6	..	-93.4	TF								
India	TF	17,914	14,330	..	104	..	-64.6	-60.9	-20.0	TF	13.1	10.4	15.8		-10.9	-13.7	-8.1	
Iran	VF	9,107	4,108	5,868	315	42.8	-83.0	-89.1	-54.9	VF	60.2	172.7	54.5	9.1	-31.2	-17.4	-28.1	-45.4
Maldives	TF	1,703	1,675	1,879	27	12.1	-67.4	-22.4	-1.6	TF	15.3	11.5	22.2	11.9	25.1	26.9	29.0	19.3
Nepal	TF	1,197	614	1,015	307	65.2	-80.8	-87.4	-48.7	TF	33.8	43.6	33.0	28.9	-2.0	-2.7	-4.9	0.6
Pakistan	TF	3,583	1,918	2,215	3	15.5	-95.5	-48.1	-46.5	TF								
Sri Lanka	TF	1,914	720	1,487	270	106.6	-73.5	-89.8	-62.4	TF	89.4	103.1	102.9	66.7	-14.2	-14.7	-13.4	-14.4

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

\* Provisional data

YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.

See box in page 'A-3' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/wtobarometereng.2024.22.1.2 - Jose Luis Vazquez Luna - yvazquez@anahuac.mx - Friday, June 14, 2024 10:35:28 AM - IP Address: 201.141.106.122



## International Tourism Receipts by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	(USD millions)			% Change (local currencies, current prices) <sup>1</sup>															
	2019	2022*	2023*	vs. prev. year <sup>2</sup>		vs. 2019				2024 versus 2023*				2024 versus 2019*					
				Series:	22/21	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19	23/19*	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>441,179</b>	<b>159,942</b>	<b>346,923</b>																
<i>North-East Asia</i>	<i>187,197</i>	<i>49,157</i>	<i>141,823</i>																
China	35,832	13,474	24,798		25.8	91.0	-72.4	-70.5	-63.3	-29.0									
Hong Kong (China)	28,913	3,134	21,073		70.7	572.2	-90.2	-93.7	-89.2	-27.2									
Japan	46,054	9,238	38,587		127.7	346.3	-77.2	-89.4	-75.8	8.0	83.3	88.4	99.7	66.6	53.5	46.2	55.9	58.1	
Korea (DPRK)	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
Korea (ROK)	20,867	12,462	15,314	\$	15.4	22.9	-50.8	-48.2	-40.3	-26.6	12.5	42.2	3.2	-0.9	-29.0	-14.0	-29.0	-39.6	
Macao (China)	40,060	8,706	32,554		-42.3	273.8	-77.4	-62.4	-78.3	-18.8									
Mongolia	513	251	531	\$	↑	111.5	-94.3	-96.0	-51.1	3.4	42.3	40.4	44.1	42.2	50.1	42.8	70.6	42.9	
Taiwan (pr. of China)	14,411	1,782	8,748	\$	139.5	390.9	-87.5	-94.8	-87.6	-39.3									
<i>South-East Asia</i>	<i>146,942</i>	<i>49,384</i>	<i>102,858</i>																
Brunei	217	14	..	\$	565.9	↑	-82.6	-99.0	-93.7	..									
Cambodia	4,769	1,418	3,083		670.9	117.9	-78.6	-96.1	-70.0	-34.6									
Indonesia	16,911	6,781	14,001	\$	↑	106.5	-80.0	-96.9	-59.9	-17.2									
Laos	935	265	..	\$	↑	↑	-77.2	-99.9	-71.7	..									
Malaysia	19,829	6,446	14,803		↑	138.0	-84.8	-99.6	-65.5	-17.8									
Myanmar	2,483	..	..	\$	..	..	..	..	..	..									
Philippines	9,781	4,174	9,118	\$	595.4	118.5	-81.7	-93.9	-57.3	-6.8									
Singapore	20,344	11,396	21,067		191.2	80.0	-72.9	-80.6	-43.4	1.9									
Thailand	59,810	14,874	29,708		219.8	96.4	-77.6	-91.2	-71.9	-44.3									
Timor-Leste	70	43	51	\$	248.7	19.4	-63.6	-82.6	-39.4	-27.7									
Vietnam	11,792	3,841	9,200	\$	↑	139.5	-78.8	-98.7	-67.4	-22.0									
<i>Oceania</i>	<i>61,387</i>	<i>30,927</i>	<i>58,370</i>																
American Samoa	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
Australia	45,522	24,647	46,575		57.1	97.3	-42.7	-65.5	-45.7	7.1									
Cook Islands	228	..	..		..	..	-83.5	-82.4	..	..									
Fiji	963	693	1,052		↑	55.1	-84.0	-96.5	-26.6	13.8									
French Polynesia	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
Guam	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
Kiribati	3	2	..	\$	↑	..	-99.0	-99.5	-44.9	..									
Marshall Islands	4	..	..		..	..	11.1	..	..	..									
Micronesia FSM	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
New Caledonia	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
New Zealand	10,533	3,917	7,947		52.5	109.5	-44.5	-74.7	-61.4	-19.1									
Niue	..	..	..	\$	290.8	..	-51.3	..	..	..									
N.Mariana Islands	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
Palau	83	15	..	\$	290.8	..	-51.3	-95.4	-82.0	..									
Papua New Guinea	4	1	..		-47.3	..	-81.1	-50.8	-74.1	..									
Samoa	207	59	220		..	283.3	-88.5	..	-71.3	10.1	26.8	28.1	34.8	19.8	26.5	27.5	33.3	20.5	
Solomon Islands	71	5	23		..	341.9	-91.4	..	-92.6	-67.3									
Tonga	57	10	..	\$	8.9	..	-17.3	-84.0	-82.6	..									
Tuvalu	8	1	..		890.1	..	-84.3	-98.9	-89.2	..									
Vanuatu	229	39	..	\$	↑	..	-75.9	-99.0	-82.9	..									
<i>South Asia</i>	<i>45,653</i>	<i>30,474</i>	<i>43,872</i>																
Afghanistan	72	..	..	\$	..	..	..	..	..	..									
Bangladesh	388	421	453		66.2	24.7	-43.8	-29.1	17.8	46.8									
Bhutan	120	0.2	89.3	\$	-93.8	↑	-29.5	-96.8	-99.8	-25.4									
India	30,720	21,360	32,209		165.6	56.6	-55.8	-70.4	-22.4	23.0									
Iran	..	..	..	\$	..	..	..	..	..	..									
Maldives	3,157	4,498	..	\$	28.2	..	-55.7	11.1	42.5	..									
Nepal	705	375	558		177.9	57.1	-71.1	-78.8	-41.0	-7.2	35.1	45.4	26.3		3.9	4.0	3.9		
Pakistan	494	738	859	\$	32.0	16.4	-11.2	13.1	49.4	73.9	-43.3	-49.0	-40.2	-38.8	72.1	69.7	91.4	57.1	
Sri Lanka	3,607	1,136	2,068	\$	124.2	82.0	-81.1	-85.9	-68.5	-42.7	103.6	122.7	113.9	79.2	-26.5	-25.8	-27.2	-26.5	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Change in local currencies unless otherwise indicated in "Series" column: \$ (in US dollars) or € (in euros).

<sup>2</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

\* Provisional data. YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.

International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

Series	(1000)			Change (%)						Change (%)*				Change (%)				
	2019	2022	2023*	vs. prev. year		vs. 2019				2024 versus 2023 <sup>1</sup>				2024 versus 2019				
				22/21*	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19*	23/19*	Series	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>Americas</b>	<b>219,255</b>	<b>157,151</b>	<b>200,203</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>-68.2</b>	<b>-62.7</b>	<b>-28.3</b>	<b>-8.7</b>		<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<b>North America</b>	<b>146,611</b>	<b>101,920</b>	<b>126,979</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>-68.3</b>	<b>-61.0</b>	<b>-30.5</b>	<b>-13.4</b>		<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-6.7</b>
Canada	TF 22,145	12,824	18,344	319	43.0	-86.6	-86.2	-42.1	-17.2	TF	14.6	9.0	19.3		-7.2	-16.3	1.4	
Mexico	TF 45,024	38,326	42,153	20	10.0	-46.1	-29.2	-14.9	-6.4	TF	6.9	3.6	6.2	10.6	1.3	4.5	2.3	-2.0
United States	TF 79,442	50,771	66,482	128	30.9	-75.8	-72.0	-36.1	-16.3	TF	13.2	11.9	14.7		-7.5	-8.0	-7.0	
<b>Caribbean</b>	<b>26,094</b>	<b>23,552</b>	<b>28,140</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>-60.1</b>	<b>-44.4</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>		<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Anguilla	TF 95	74	96	161	29.6	-73.4	-70.2	-22.4	0.6	TF	14.9	16.2	10.1	18.2	22.8	36.3	23.5	12.2
Antigua & Barbuda	TF 301	265	282	56	6.3	-58.4	-43.6	-11.9	-6.3	TF	2.1	1.0	3.2		3.5	1.5	5.5	
Aruba	TF 1,119	1,101	1,260	37	14.5	-67.1	-27.9	-1.6	12.6	TF	22.5	18.6	22.9	25.8	30.1	26.5	31.0	32.5
Bahamas	TF 1,807	1,452	1,452	63	0.0	-75.6	-50.6	-19.6	-19.6	TF	7.0	12.7	2.3		3.0	8.5	-1.5	
Barbados	TF 523	540	637	273	17.9	-62.7	-72.3	3.2	21.7	TF	12.6	-1.7	13.9	27.3	7.5	-0.2	7.9	14.8
Bermuda	TF 269	146	185	102	27.2	-84.4	-73.2	-45.9	-31.2	TF	6.7	9.8	4.3		-32.9	-33.5	-32.5	
Bonaire	TF ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brit. Virgin Islands	TF 302	173	261	212	50.9	-72.7	-81.6	-42.7	-13.6	TF	26.8	26.8			15.1	15.1		
Cayman Islands	TF 503	284	429	↑	51.0	-75.8	-96.6	-43.5	-14.6	TF	13.4	4.1	10.6	23.0	-6.0	-7.1	-7.3	-4.2
Cuba	TF 4,263	1,613	..	354	..	-74.6	-91.7	-62.2	..	VF	7.5	4.3	11.9	6.7	-45.0	-46.9	-41.6	-46.1
Curaçao	TF 464	490	582	85	19.0	-62.3	-42.8	5.6	25.6	TF	35.3	26.8	41.5	38.4	45.2	37.9	46.4	51.8
Dominica	TF 90	61	67	310	10.4	-75.8	-83.4	-31.9	-24.8	TF	-0.7	3.8	-3.7		-9.4	-14.1	-5.8	
Dominican Rep.	TF 6,446	7,163	8,059	43	12.5	-62.7	-22.5	11.1	25.0	TF	12.4	10.0	14.3	13.0	24.4	24.1	24.9	24.3
Grenada	TF 188	149	..	217	..	-71.2	-75.0	-20.7	..	TF	24.7	17.6	31.7		24.0	20.1	27.7	
Guadeloupe	TCE ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	THS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	TF 286	..	..	..	..	-29.1	-44.3	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	TF 2,681	2,478	2,876	69	16.0	-67.2	-45.4	-7.6	7.3	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Martinique	TF 556	556	..	91	..	-43.9	-47.7	0.0	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montserrat	TF 10	5	8	190	80.9	-56.3	-84.7	-55.7	-19.8	TF	11.3	11.3			-10.8	-10.8		
Neth. Antilles	TF ..	..	39,352	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	TF 3,180	4,232	5,046	54	19.2	-17.7	-13.4	33.1	58.7	THS	6.6	4.5	7.1	8.1	21.0	19.5	25.0	18.9
Saba	TF ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Lucia	TF 424	356	381	79	6.9	-69.2	-53.0	-15.9	-10.1	TF	10.2	8.2	12.1		4.1	6.7	1.8	
St. Eustatius	TF ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Kitts & Nevis	TF 120	80	104	295	31.0	-75.3	-83.2	-33.6	-13.1	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Maarten	TF 320	373	395	50	6.0	-66.7	-22.2	16.6	23.6	TF	10.6	10.6			73.3	73.3		
St. Vincent & Gren.	TF 84	59	78	144	32.8	-68.4	-71.2	-29.7	-6.7	TF	27.0	27.0			16.3	16.3		
Trinidad & Tobago	TF 389	226	309	458	36.4	-75.5	-89.5	-41.7	-20.5	TF	9.7	16.0	6.5	8.2	-14.4	-4.3	-15.6	-21.3
Turks & Caicos	TF 487	616	663	52	7.5	-66.2	-16.9	26.6	36.1	TF	10.1	4.5	11.7	13.7	42.4	42.1	51.5	35.9
US Virgin Islands	TF 462	366	..	-47	..	-12.0	50.3	-20.8	..	VF	26.5	20.9	26.5	31.7	47.7	39.2	53.2	51.0
<b>Central America</b>	<b>10,932</b>	<b>9,261</b>	<b>11,470</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>-71.6</b>	<b>-57.1</b>	<b>-15.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>		<b>19.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.5</b>
Belize	TF 503	373	465	70	24.7	-71.3	-56.5	-25.9	-7.6	TF	28.4	35.9	21.8		16.2	13.9	18.4	
Costa Rica	TF 3,139	2,350	2,751	74	17.1	-67.8	-57.1	-25.2	-12.4	TF	14.6	9.8	14.2	19.3	-3.6	-15.8	1.6	4.4
El Salvador	TF 1,766	1,891	2,479	55	31.1	-68.9	-31.0	7.1	40.4	TF	50.3	42.4	49.4	58.7	89.8	76.2	93.5	100.2
Guatemala	TF 1,752	1,494	2,021	148	35.2	-77.4	-65.6	-14.7	15.3	TF	23.9	19.2	24.2	28.0	40.8	29.5	56.5	40.2
Honduras	TF 724	844	..	84	..	-71.8	-36.6	16.6	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	TF 1,295	818	1,087	268	32.9	-70.4	-82.8	-36.9	-16.1	TF	24.9	16.1	22.1	37.3	-11.7	-15.2	-13.8	-6.0
Panama	TF 1,753	1,492	1,874	141	25.6	-76.4	-64.7	-14.9	6.9	TF	10.6	11.0	10.1		-2.4	-10.1	8.2	
<b>South America</b>	<b>35,617</b>	<b>22,418</b>	<b>33,613</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>-72.6</b>	<b>-85.0</b>	<b>-37.1</b>	<b>-5.6</b>		<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Argentina	TF 7,399	3,890	7,286	↑	87.3	-71.8	-96.0	-47.4	-1.5	TF	17.9	23.3	11.0	19.1	3.6	2.0	4.4	5.0
Bolivia	TF 1,239	724	1,009	302	39.4	-73.9	-85.5	-41.6	-18.6	THS	48.3	55.8	40.3		-10.6	-8.9	-12.7	
Brazil	TF 6,353	3,630	5,908	387	62.8	-66.2	-88.3	-42.9	-7.0	TF	9.8	-1.5	10.2	28.3	10.5	10.8	2.1	21.1
Chile	TF 4,518	2,030	3,731	969	83.7	-75.2	-95.8	-55.1	-17.4	TF	21.1	6.0	19.2	46.6	-9.3	-19.1	-4.0	-0.8
Colombia	TF 4,169	4,519	5,631	112	24.6	-70.0	-49.0	8.4	35.1	TF	4.2	0.3	8.9	3.7	32.1	33.0	32.0	31.6
Ecuador	VF 2,108	1,265	1,427	89	12.8	-75.9	-68.2	-40.0	-32.3	VF	-21.0	-22.1	-24.9	-15.7	-43.7	-49.0	-44.1	-36.5
French Guiana	TF ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guyana	TF 315	288	319	83	10.7	-72.5	-50.0	-8.4	1.4	TF	14.5	16.4	12.8		19.1	10.3	28.5	
Paraguay	TF 1,216	579	864	511	49.1	-79.2	-92.2	-52.3	-28.9	TF	4.0	-14.5	-0.7	43.5	-23.9	-31.4	-28.1	-8.3
Peru	TF 4,372	2,009	2,525	352	25.7	-79.5	-89.8	-54.0	-42.3	TF	62.4	75.7	64.3	49.7	-30.3	-33.2	-26.7	-30.8
Suriname	TF ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	TF 3,237	2,467	..	825	..	-71.7	-91.8	-23.8	..	TF	-6.9	..	..	..	3.9	..	..	..
Venezuela	TF ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

\* Provisional data

YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.

See box in page 'A-3' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

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## International Tourism Receipts by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	(USD millions)			% Change (local currencies, current prices) <sup>1</sup>														
	2019	2022*	2023*	vs. prev. year <sup>2</sup>		vs. 2019				2024 versus 2023*				2024 versus 2019*				
				Series	22/21	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19	23/19*	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>Americas</b>	<b>331,028</b>	<b>262,353</b>	<b>333,089</b>															
<i>North America</i>	<i>253,362</i>	<i>192,944</i>	<i>245,886</i>															
Canada	29,807	28,058	39,221		89.8	45.0	-53.0	-51.4	-7.7	33.9								
Mexico	24,573	28,017	30,809	\$	41.7	10.0	-55.3	-19.6	14.0	25.4	9.7	4.7	13.2	11.3	39.2	37.3	42.2	38.3
United States	198,982	136,869	175,855	sa	91.7	28.5	-63.6	-64.1	-31.2	-11.6	24.8	24.0	25.5	24.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	-1.0
<i>Caribbean</i>	<i>35,466</i>	<i>33,303</i>	<i>39,160</i>															
Anguilla	163	140	171		154.2	21.8	-71.9	-66.2	-14.1	4.5								
Antigua & Barbuda	904	773	723		43.4	-6.5	-54.4	-40.4	-14.5	-20.0								
Aruba	1,959	2,311	..		40.1	..	-51.7	-15.8	18.0	..								
Bahamas	4,126	4,222	..		81.8	..	-76.6	-43.7	2.3	..								
Barbados	1,250	917	1,142		49.4	24.6	-54.2	-50.9	-26.7	-8.7								
Bermuda	600	342	..		174.3	..	-83.5	-76.2	-43.0	..								
Bonaire	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..								
Brit. Virgin Islands	..	..	..	\$	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Cayman Islands	919	..	..		..	..	-72.7	-95.7	..	..								
Cuba	2,596	1,037	..		156.6	..	-56.2	-84.4	-60.1	..								
Curaçao	703	988	..		79.5	..	-60.0	-21.7	40.5	..								
Dominica	135	91	72		295.7	-21.4	-77.8	-83.0	-32.6	-47.0								
Dominican Rep.	7,472	8,395	9,751	\$	47.4	16.1	-64.2	-23.7	12.4	30.5								
Grenada	560	569	327		145.3	-42.5	-66.8	-58.6	1.6	-41.6								
Guadeloupe	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..								
Haiti	450	73	..	\$	-33.6	..	-77.4	-75.5	-83.7	..								
Jamaica	3,639	3,621	..	\$	72.9	..	-65.5	-42.4	-0.5	..								
Martinique	549	535	..		112.3	..	-50.0	-51.2	3.6	..								
Montserrat	10	5	9		186.1	87.2	-48.6	-83.8	-53.8	-13.4								
Neth. Antilles	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..								
Puerto Rico	3,612	3,330	..	\$	19.5	..	-19.1	-22.8	-7.8	..								
Saba	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..								
Saint Lucia	999	1,093	1,154		93.9	5.6	-68.2	-43.5	9.5	15.6								
St. Eustatius	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..								
St. Kitts & Nevis	189	116	159		308.4	36.3	-75.9	-84.9	-38.3	-15.9								
St. Maarten	682	956	..		94.2	..	-65.6	-27.8	40.3	..								
St. Vincent & Gren.	242	166	209		176.7	25.6	-63.6	-75.2	-31.4	-13.8								
Trinidad & Tobago	436	324	..	\$	517.5	..	-67.1	-88.0	-25.6	..								
Turks & Caicos	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..								
US Virgin Islands	1,031	..	..		..	..	-33.5	-2.6	..	..								
<i>Central America</i>	<i>12,626</i>	<i>13,225</i>	<i>16,526</i>															
Belize	527	601	717		60.5	19.4	-53.1	-29.0	14.0	36.1								
Costa Rica	3,988	3,913	4,768	\$	127.9	21.9	-66.7	-57.0	-1.9	19.5								
El Salvador	1,306	1,864	2,755	\$	87.7	47.8	-51.3	-23.9	42.8	111.0								
Guatemala	1,221	992	1,373	\$	155.5	38.5	-73.2	-68.2	-18.7	12.5								
Honduras	549	540	722	\$	78.3	33.7	-71.8	-44.9	-1.7	31.4								
Nicaragua	515	596	739	\$	224.0	24.1	-61.5	-64.3	15.6	43.5								
Panama	4,520	4,721	5,452		104.4	15.5	-75.0	-48.9	4.4	20.6								
<i>South America</i>	<i>29,574</i>	<i>22,881</i>	<i>31,517</i>															
Argentina	5,241	3,474	5,442	\$	781.2	56.7	-67.0	-92.5	-33.7	3.8								
Bolivia	837	530	775	\$	178.8	46.1	-77.5	-77.3	-36.7	-7.5								
Brazil	5,995	4,952	6,907	\$	68.0	39.5	-49.2	-50.8	-17.4	15.2	21.3	32.6	27.2	3.9	14.0	13.8	24.3	4.3
Chile	2,302	1,104	2,403	\$	877.6	117.7	-82.1	-95.1	-52.1	4.4								
Colombia	5,682	6,223	7,579	\$	127.0	21.8	-72.4	-51.8	9.5	33.4								
Ecuador	2,188	1,793	1,987	\$	70.0	10.8	-67.9	-51.8	-18.0	-9.2								
French Guiana	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..								
Guyana	27	51	..	\$	94.2	..	-11.5	-3.5	87.3	..								
Paraguay	953	455	633	\$	439.7	39.0	-78.9	-91.2	-52.2	-33.6	4.2	-13.9	-0.3	..	-30.2	-35.9	-33.2	-19.1
Peru	3,738	2,137	2,639	\$	210.8	23.5	-79.2	-81.6	-42.8	-29.4								
Suriname	53	26	29	\$	108.2	11.2	-70.7	-75.9	-49.8	-44.2								
Uruguay	2,280	1,830	2,542	\$	212.8	38.9	-51.3	-74.3	-19.8	11.5								
Venezuela	..	271	..	\$	885.9	..	..	..	..	..								

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Change in local currencies unless otherwise indicated in "Series" column: \$ (in US dollars) or € (in euros).

<sup>2</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

\* Provisional data. YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.

## International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

Series	Change (%)									Change (%)*									
	(1000)			vs. prev. year		vs. 2019				2024 versus 2023 <sup>1</sup>				2024 versus 2019					
	2019	2022	2023*	22/21*	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19*	23/19*	Series	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
<b>Africa</b>	<b>69,020</b>	<b>46,973</b>	<b>66,303</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>-72.7</b>	<b>-71.2</b>	<b>-31.9</b>	<b>-3.9</b>		<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>25,622</b>	<b>19,104</b>	<b>27,007</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>-78.2</b>	<b>-74.4</b>	<b>-25.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>		<b>11.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	
Algeria	VF	2,371	1,246	2,196	895	76.2	-75.1	-94.7	-47.4	-7.4	VF	5.5	-14.7	16.0	20.3	16.7	10.3	18.0	21.6
Morocco	TF	12,933	10,869	14,525	192	33.6	-78.5	-71.2	-16.0	12.3	TF	12.8	10.4	17.9	10.2	31.6	25.3	43.0	27.0
Sudan	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	TF	9,429	6,438	9,371	160	45.6	-78.7	-73.8	-31.7	-0.6	TF	10.5	16.6	18.6	-2.9	12.4	29.1	25.5	-11.3
<b>Subsaharan Africa</b>	<b>43,397</b>	<b>27,869</b>	<b>39,296</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>-69.5</b>	<b>-69.4</b>	<b>-35.8</b>	<b>-9.5</b>		<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	
Angola	TF	218	130	134	104	3.2	-70.6	-70.8	-40.5	-38.6	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	TF	309	..	..	..	..	5.2	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	TF	1,455	..	..	..	..	-77.4	-78.4	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	THS	143	116	..	9	..	-53.1	-25.9	-18.9	..	THS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	THS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabo Verde	THS	758	785	962	481	22.5	-76.3	-82.2	3.6	26.9	THS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Centr. African Rep.	TF	87	..	..	..	..	-60.2	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	THS	79	..	..	..	..	-86.8	-49.4	..	..	THS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comoros	TF	45	..	..	..	..	-84.6	-36.1	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo	THS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	THS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	VF	2,070	..	..	..	..	-67.7	-72.2	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dem. Rep. Congo	TF	479	..	..	..	..	-57.8	-20.3	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Djibouti	THS	167	145	..	27	..	-55.1	-31.7	-13.2	..	NHS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	VF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eswatini	TF	680	393	..	131	..	-71.5	-75.0	-42.2	..	VF	27.0	22.6	38.0	23.4	-13.7	-7.9	-9.6	-22.3
Ethiopia	TF	812	840	..	62	..	-66.7	-36.2	3.4	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia	TF	620	570	..	72	..	-60.3	-46.5	-8.1	..	TF	17.1	17.7	25.0	7.3	-8.2	-1.5	-1.7	-22.8
Ghana	TF	1,130	915	..	47	..	-68.6	-44.8	-19.0	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	TF	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	TF	1,863	1,465	..	78	..	-70.9	-55.8	-21.3	..	VF	18.1	18.1	..	..	4.3	4.3	..	..
Lesotho	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	TF	384	132	260	317	96.8	-82.2	-91.7	-65.6	-32.3	TF	-6.2	9.1	-27.1	5.3	-66.3	-73.9	-66.7	-56.2
Malawi	TF	978	..	..	..	..	-79.7	-55.8	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	TF	217	..	..	..	..	-65.4	-22.5	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	TF	2,753	2,287	2,976	136	30.1	-76.1	-64.8	-16.9	8.1	TF	31.3	26.3	27.5	38.1	-2.4	-2.4	..	..
Mozambique	TF	2,019	..	..	..	..	-52.8	-75.6	..	..	THS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	TF	1,596	461	..	98	..	-89.4	-85.4	-71.1	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	TF	192	..	..	..	..	-55.7	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	TF	2,005	528	..	2	..	-75.0	-74.2	-73.7	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reunion	TF	534	495	556	98	12.2	-59.4	-53.0	-7.1	4.2	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	TF	1,544	..	..	..	..	-70.2	-68.9	..	..	VF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
São Tomé & Príncipe	TF	35	..	..	..	..	-69.3	-56.7	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seychelles	TF	384	332	351	82	5.7	-70.1	-52.4	-13.6	-8.7	TF	11.4	24.7	11.2	2.3	-3.9	-1.3	-8.5	-1.4
Sierra Leone	TF	63	71	..	76	..	-61.2	-36.1	12.7	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	TF	10,228	5,698	8,483	153	48.9	-72.6	-77.9	-44.3	-17.1	TF	15.4	14.4	18.3	14.0	-9.5	-9.0	-9.0	-10.5
Tanzania	TF	1,443	1,455	..	58	..	-59.0	-36.1	0.8	..	TF	27.2	22.8	27.8	31.8	53.4	67.0	49.8	43.8
Togo	THS	876	..	..	..	..	-45.0	..	..	..	THS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	TF	1,543	..	..	..	..	-69.3	-66.7	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	TF	1,266	1,061	..	91	..	-60.3	-56.2	-16.2	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	VF	2,294	1,044	1,603	174	53.6	-72.1	-83.4	-54.5	-30.1	VF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Arrows (†) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

\* Provisional data

YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.

See box in page 'A-3' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.



## International Tourism Receipts by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	(USD millions)			% Change (local currencies, current prices) <sup>1</sup>															
	2019	2022*	2023*	vs. prev. year <sup>2</sup>		vs. 2019				2024 versus 2023*				2024 versus 2019*					
				Series:	22/21	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19	23/19*	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
<b>Africa</b>	<b>39,459</b>	<b>33,397</b>	<b>38,379</b>																
<i>North Africa</i>	<i>11,586</i>	<i>12,484</i>	<i>13,945</i>																
Algeria	112	176	..	\$	146.1	..	-61.9	-36.5	56.4	..									
Morocco	8,189	9,216	10,324		172.9	11.7	-53.7	-56.4	18.9	32.8	-5.1	-7.8	-0.6	-6.0	44.0	34.1	56.3	44.4	
Sudan	821	1,065	..	\$	-1.1	..	-16.1	31.1	29.6	..									
Tunisia	2,463	2,028	2,541		80.7	25.4	-61.2	-51.8	-12.9	9.2	7.8								
<i>Subsaharan Africa</i>	<i>27,873</i>	<i>20,913</i>	<i>24,435</i>																
Angola	384	20	8	\$	-11.6	-61.7	-95.8	-94.2	-94.9	-98.0									
Benin	240	..	..		..	..	-18.3	-3.7	..	..									
Botswana	705	370	..	\$	34.7	..	-83.7	-61.1	-47.5	..									
Burkina Faso	116	76	..		4.1	..	-36.8	-33.7	-30.9	..									
Burundi	2	3	..		382.0	..	-68.9	-74.5	22.7	..									
Cameroon	653	541	..	\$	-1.9	..	-33.1	-15.5	-17.2	..									
Cabo Verde	502	400	..		212.5	..	-68.9	-72.7	-14.7	..									
Centr. African Rep.	21	..	..		..	..	43.2	..	..	..									
Chad	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
Comoros	72	84	..		32.7	..	-75.7	-6.1	24.6	..									
Congo	18	..	..		..	..	-78.3	-60.5	..	..									
Côte d'Ivoire	448	335	..		48.6	..	-63.6	-46.5	-20.5	..									
Dem. Rep. Congo	100	..	..	\$	..	..	..	8.0	..	..									
Djibouti	63	45	..	\$	18.5	..	-53.0	-39.2	-27.9	..									
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
Eritrea	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
Eswatini	14	11	..	\$	50.3	..	-52.3	-46.8	-20.0	..									
Ethiopia	786	1,174	..	\$	21.3	..	33.1	23.1	49.3	..									
Gabon	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
Gambia	152	154	..	\$	169.0	..	-69.3	-62.2	1.6	..									
Ghana	1,425	830	..	\$	46.4	..	-92.3	-60.2	-41.7	..									
Guinea	9	11	..	\$	-16.5	..	-87.6	33.9	11.8	..									
Guinea-Bissau	19	..	..		..	..	-84.7	-18.4	..	..									
Kenya	1,008	1,107	1,023	\$	31.3	-7.6	-45.9	-16.4	9.8	1.5									
Lesotho	21	11	9	\$	3.8	-11.2	-69.8	-50.8	-48.9	-54.7									
Liberia	2	4	..	\$	0.1	..	132.1	130.1	130.3	..									
Madagascar	747	367	..	\$	267.8	..	-80.7	-86.6	-50.9	..									
Malawi	39	..	..		..	..	-32.3	..	..	..									
Mali	235	142	..		-15.8	..	-66.0	-23.4	-35.6	..									
Mauritania	11	10	..	\$	193.6	..	-50.5	-68.4	-7.3	..									
Mauritius	1,779	1,468	1,900		325.1	32.6	-72.0	-75.8	2.8	36.3	11.1	8.5	14.4		46.2	48.3	43.6		
Mozambique	252	200	221	\$	57.9	10.4	-64.3	-49.7	-20.6	-12.3									
Namibia	350	281	348		141.0	39.7	-62.7	-62.3	-9.1	26.9									
Niger	116	121	..		13.5	..	-28.0	-2.0	11.3	..									
Nigeria	1,449	1,127	672	\$	340.0	-40.3	-78.4	-82.3	-22.2	-53.6									
Reunion	459	439	..	€	117.2	..	-61.4	-53.2	1.7	..									
Rwanda	458	400	564	\$	167.0	40.9	-73.7	-67.3	-12.6	23.1									
São Tomé & Príncipe	45	48	..	\$	58.7	..	-63.3	-33.0	6.4	..									
Senegal	516	..	..		..	..	-76.6	-34.0	..	..									
Seychelles	856	936	989	\$	59.1	5.6	-61.8	-31.3	9.3	15.5									
Sierra Leone	43	20	..	\$	-9.7	..	-9.1	-47.1	-52.2	..									
Somalia	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..									
South Africa	8,384	4,772	5,676	sa	149.2	34.2	-66.4	-74.1	-35.6	-13.5									
Tanzania	2,605	2,528	3,374	\$	92.9	33.5	-72.6	-49.7	-2.9	29.5	27.2	25.5	31.6	23.9	61.8	67.4	68.6	47.8	
Togo	149	..	..		..	..	-49.4	..	..	..									
Uganda	1,385	1,071	1,277	\$	8.8	19.2	-59.4	-28.9	-22.7	-7.8									
Zambia	819	829	801	\$	110.8	-3.4	-49.8	-52.0	1.1	-2.3									
Zimbabwe	279	..	..	\$	..	..	-77.6	..	..	..									

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Change in local currencies unless otherwise indicated in "Series" column: \$ (in US dollars) or € (in euros).<sup>2</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

\* Provisional data. YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.

## International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

Series	(1000)	Change (%)								Change (%)*									
		2019		2022		2023*		vs. prev. year		vs. 2019		2024 versus 2023 <sup>1</sup>				2024 versus 2019			
		2019	2022	2023*	22/21*	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19*	23/19*	Series	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>Middle East</b>		<b>71,301</b>	<b>67,770</b>	<b>86,969</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>-72.8</b>	<b>-57.7</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>		<b>-0.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>
Bahrain	TCE	3,849	3,712	..	70	..	-78.5	-43.3	-3.6	..	TF								
Egypt	TF	12,876	11,663	..	46	..	-71.9	-38.1	-9.4	..	TF								
Iraq	VF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VF								
Jordan	TF	4,488	4,277	5,346	113	25.0	-76.2	-55.2	-4.7	19.1	TF	-4.9	-0.8	11.9	-22.3	18.5	11.4	48.2	2.3
Kuwait	THS	153	89	..	4	..	-43.3	-44.3	-41.9	..	THS								
Lebanon	TF	1,936	1,466	1,666	65	13.7	-78.6	-54.0	-24.3	-13.9	TF	-9.3	-12.1	-6.5		-31.7	-31.2	-32.2	
Libya	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF								
Oman	TF	2,500	2,059	..	344	..	-75.1	-81.4	-17.6	..	VF	21.2	20.8	21.5		25.2	17.1	33.6	
Palestine	THS	688	362	..	195	..	-86.5	-82.2	-47.4	..	THS								
Qatar	TF	2,137	2,560	4,054	319	58.4	-72.8	-71.4	19.8	89.7	TF	40.0	106.5	53.1	-24.0	176.8	257.5	232.0	55.2
Saudi Arabia	TF	17,526	16,638	27,424	378	64.8	-76.4	-80.2	-5.1	56.5	TF	20.4	26.2	26.6	10.0	98.1	89.4	108.4	97.4
Syria	VF	2,424	1,787	2,018	141	12.9	-80.2	-69.4	-26.3	-16.8	VF	9.4	5.7	27.0	-1.2	-15.9	-0.3	-10.4	-32.0
Utd Arab Emirates	TF	21,561	22,654	28,146	97	24.2	-66.8	-46.8	5.1	30.5	TF								
Yemen	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF								

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

<sup>\*</sup> Provisional data

YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.

See box in page 'A-3' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

## International Tourism Receipts by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

Series	(USD millions)		% Change (local currencies, current prices) <sup>1</sup>								2024 versus 2023 <sup>*</sup>				2024 versus 2019 <sup>*</sup>			
	2019	2022*	2023*	vs. prev. year <sup>2</sup>		vs. 2019		2024 versus 2023 <sup>*</sup>		2024 versus 2019 <sup>*</sup>		2024 versus 2019 <sup>*</sup>						
	2019	2022*	2023*	Series	22/21	23/22*	20/19	21/19	22/19	23/19*	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>92,029</b>	<b>117,586</b>	<b>128,513</b>															
Bahrain	4,362	4,061	..	\$	-7.2	..	-7.7	0.3	-6.9	..								
Egypt	13,030	12,245	14,077	\$	37.7	15.0	-66.3	-31.7	-6.0	8.0								
Iraq	3,593	4,739	..	\$	141.4	..	-73.4	-45.4	31.9	..								
Jordan	5,786	5,808	7,399		110.5	27.4	-75.7	-52.3	0.4	27.9								
Kuwait	700	1,086	1,736		134.5	60.3	-42.8	-33.2	56.6	151.0								
Lebanon	8,593	5,319	5,409	\$	69.6	1.7	-72.6	-63.5	-38.1	-37.1								
Libya	85	..	..		..	..	-67.1	..	..	..								
Oman	1,811	1,572	..		290.0	..	-74.9	-77.7	-13.2	..								
Palestine	726	415	..	\$	-32.5	..	-36.0	-15.3	-42.8	..								
Qatar	5,442	7,262	8,848		70.3	21.8	-34.5	-21.7	33.5	62.6								
Saudi Arabia	16,431	25,203	35,989		560.2	42.8	-75.4	-76.8	53.4	119.0								
Syria	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..								
Utd Arab Emirates	30,731	49,309	51,920	\$	79.0	5.3	-35.9	-10.3	60.5	69.0								
Yemen	..	..	..	\$	..	..	..	..	..	..								

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024)

<sup>1</sup> Change in local currencies unless otherwise indicated in "Series" column: \$ (in US dollars) or € (in euros).

<sup>2</sup> Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes).

<sup>\*</sup> Provisional data. YTD figures for destinations with no monthly data refer to Q1.

## International tourism in the Balance of Payments (BOP)

	(USD billions)					Share (%)				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
<b>World</b>										
<b>Total exports of goods and services</b>	<b>25,333</b>	<b>22,881</b>	<b>28,529</b>	<b>32,045</b>	<b>31,715</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Goods	19,018	17,653	22,319	24,917	23,783	75.1	77.2	78.2	77.8	75.0
Services	6,315	5,228	6,210	7,127	7,931	24.9	22.8	21.8	22.2	25.0
<b>International Tourism (BOP Travel &amp; Passenger transport)</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>
- International Tourism Receipts	1,488	559	639	1,126	1,507	5.9	2.4	2.2	3.5	4.8
- International Passenger Transport	251	97	111	224	241	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8
<b>Advanced Economies</b>										
<b>Total exports of goods and services</b>	<b>15,825</b>	<b>14,319</b>	<b>17,380</b>	<b>19,050</b>	<b>19,143</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Goods	11,156	10,338	12,721	13,915	13,502	70.5	72.2	73.2	73.0	70.5
Services	4,669	3,981	4,660	5,135	5,641	29.5	27.8	26.8	27.0	29.5
<b>International Tourism (BOP Travel &amp; Passenger transport)</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>
- International Tourism Receipts	936	367	404	687	941	5.9	2.6	2.3	3.6	4.9
- International Passenger Transport	160	58	63	126	140	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
<b>Emerging Economies</b>										
<b>Total exports of goods and services</b>	<b>9,508</b>	<b>8,563</b>	<b>11,149</b>	<b>12,995</b>	<b>12,572</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Goods	7,862	7,315	9,598	11,002	10,282	82.7	85.4	86.1	84.7	81.8
Services	1,646	1,247	1,550	1,992	2,290	17.3	14.6	13.9	15.3	18.2
<b>International Tourism (BOP Travel &amp; Passenger transport)</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>
- International Tourism Receipts	552	192	235	439	566	5.8	2.2	2.1	3.4	4.5
- International Passenger Transport	91	39	48	98	101	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism) and World Trade Organization (WTO)

(Data as collected by UN Tourism, May 2024\*)

\* Provisional data



UN Tourism

The UN Tourism Data Dashboard – provides statistics and insights on key indicators for inbound and outbound tourism at the global, regional and national levels. Data covers tourist arrivals, tourism receipts, tourism share of exports and contribution to GDP, source markets, seasonality, domestic tourism and data on accommodation and employment.

04/06/2024

Latest update

[Methodological Notes](#)

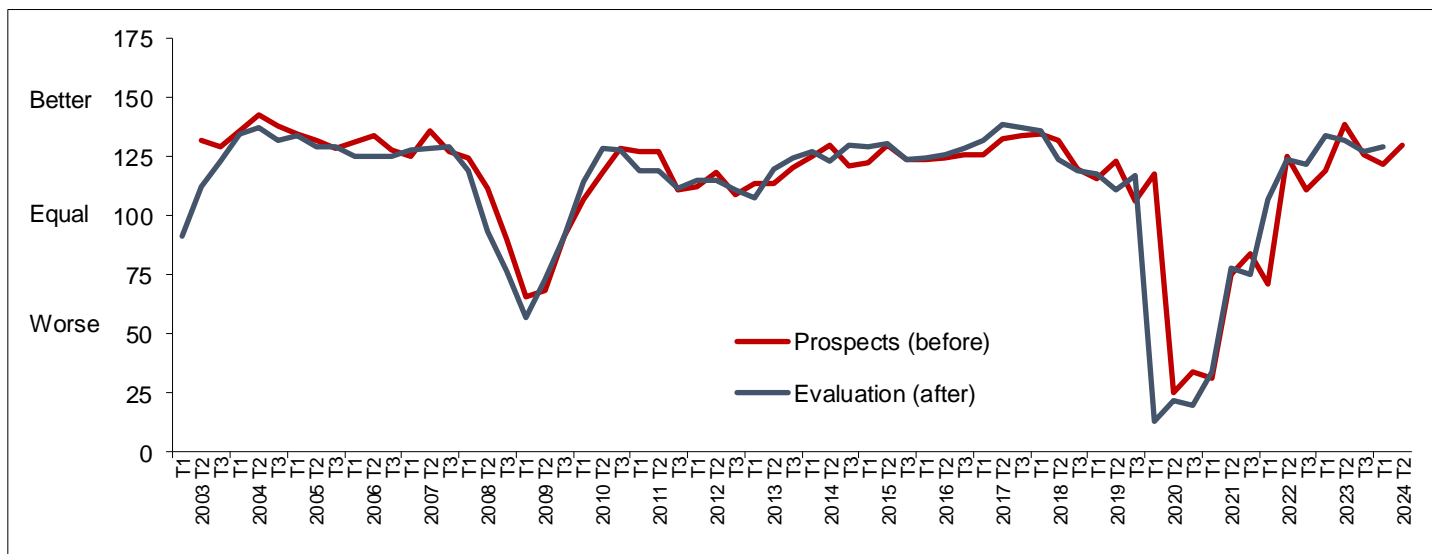
## SELECT AN AREA

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UN Tourism

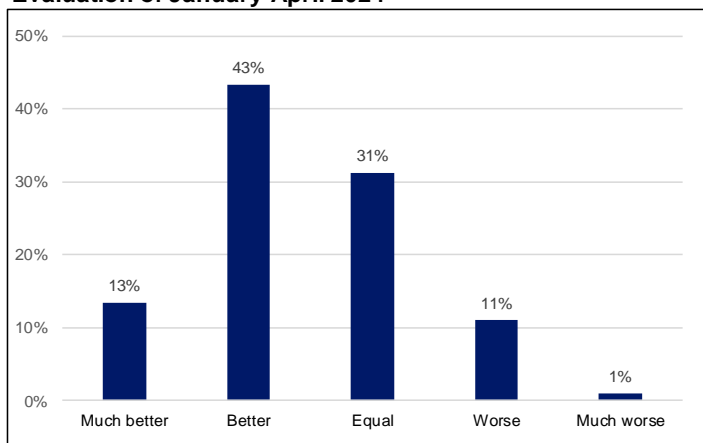
## Evaluation of UN Tourism Panel of Experts

### UNWTO Confidence Index: World



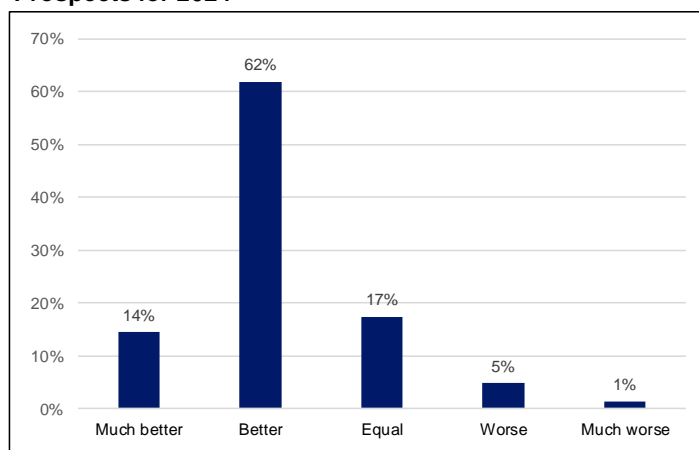
Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism)

### Evaluation of January-April 2024



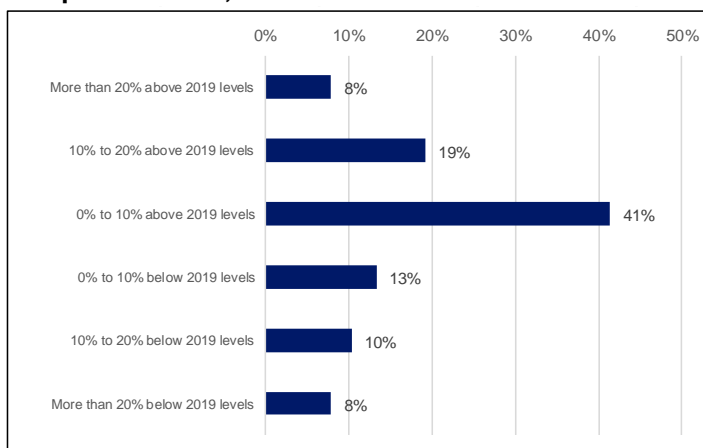
Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

### Prospects for 2024

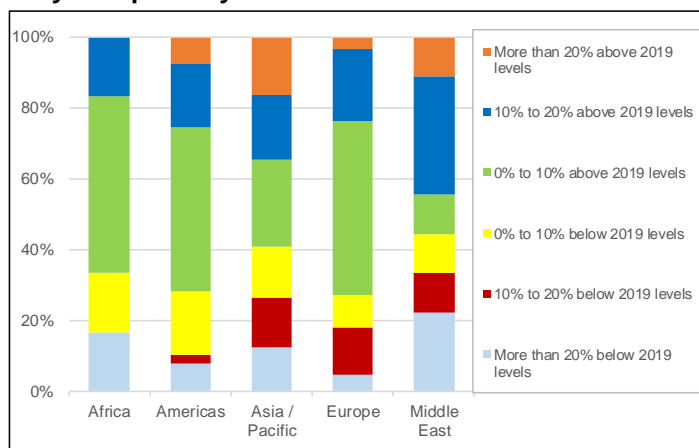


Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

### Compared to 2019, what levels of international tourist arrivals do you expect in your destination in 2024?



Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

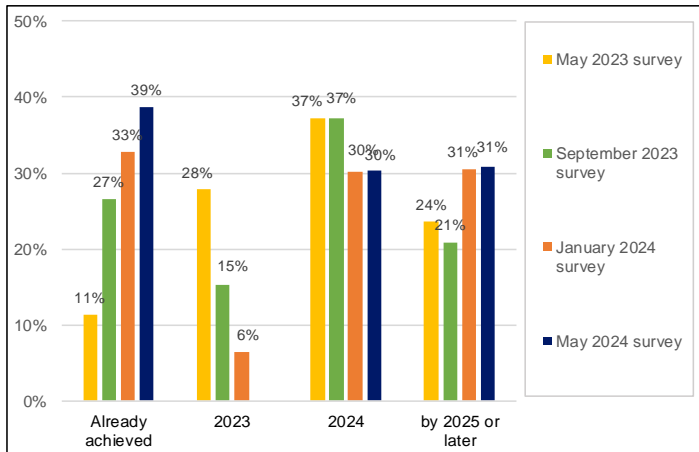


Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

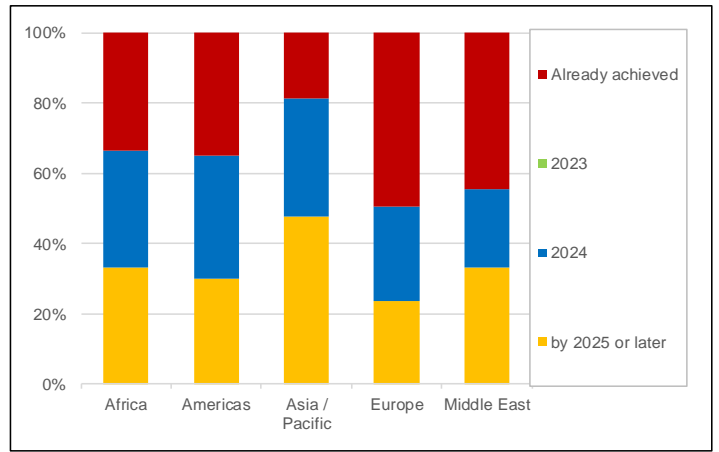
https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/wtobarometereng.2024.22.1.2 - Jose Luis Vazquez Luna - jlvazquez@anahuac.mx - Friday, June 14, 2024 10:35:28 AM - IP Address: 201.141.106.122



**When do you expect international tourism to return to pre-pandemic 2019 levels in your country?**

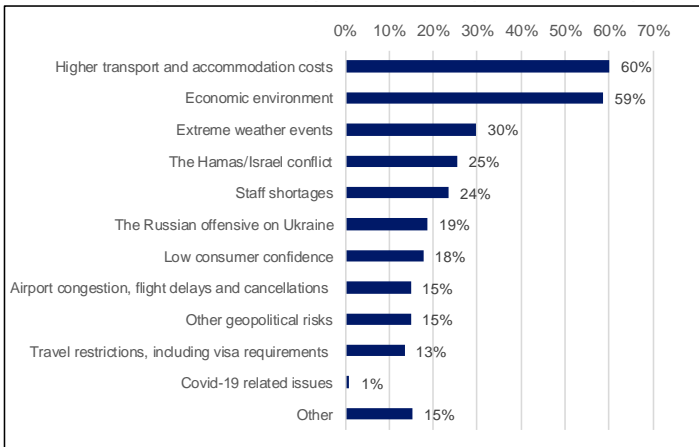


Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

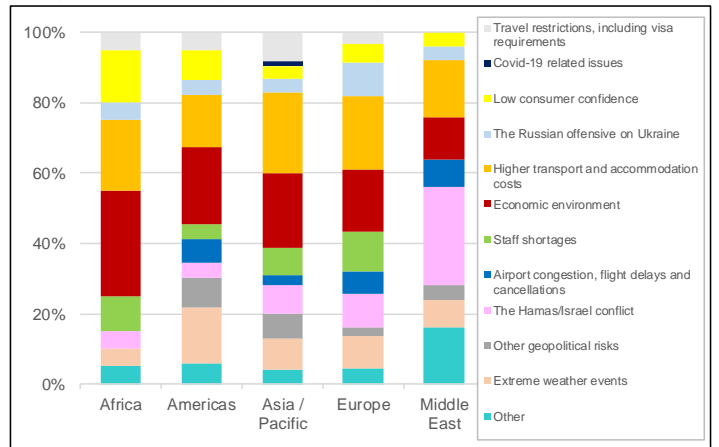


Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

**What are the main factors weighing on the recovery of international tourism?**

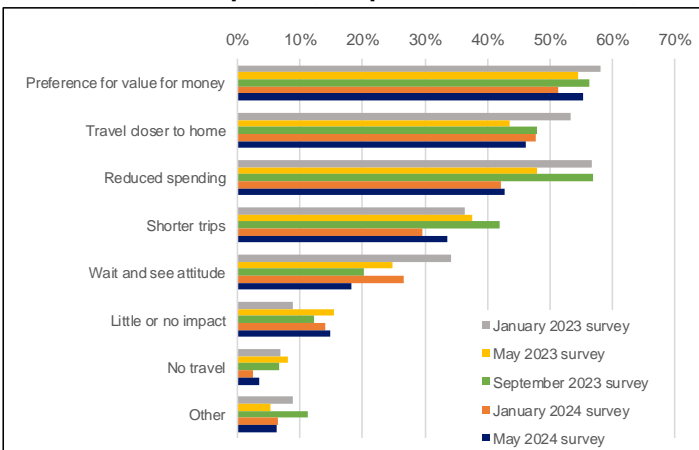


Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

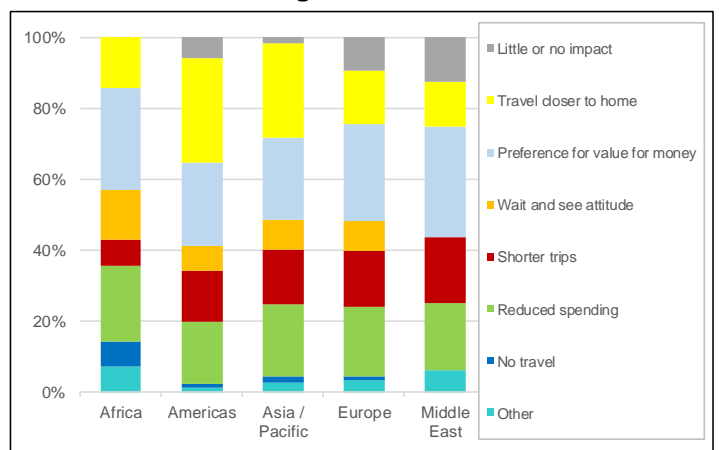


Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

**What could be the potential impact in consumer behaviour in 2023 due to the current global economic environment?**

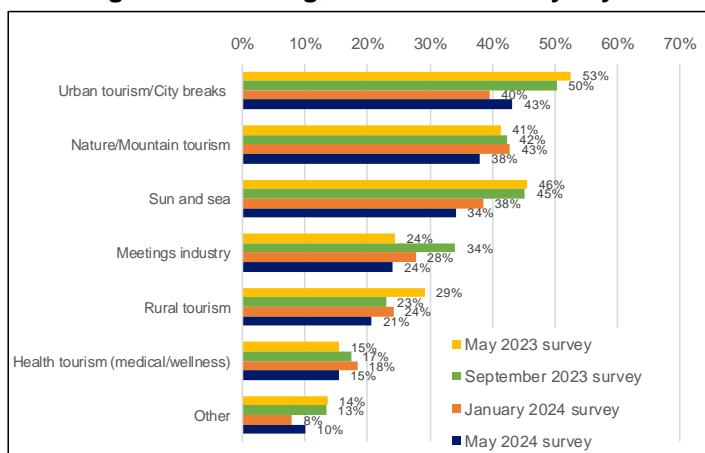


Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

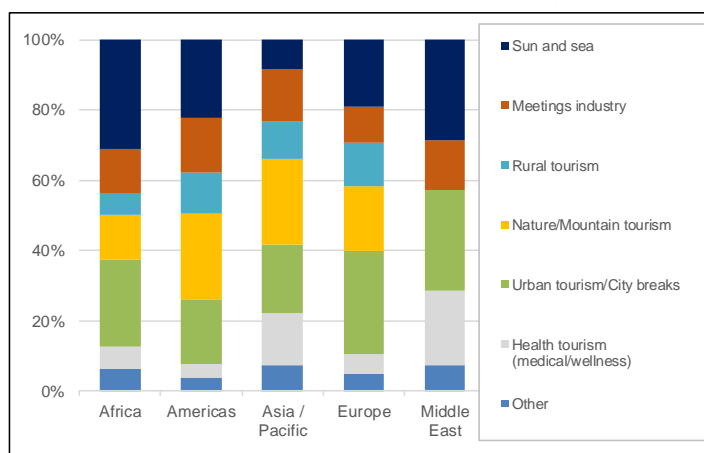


Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

### What segment is showing the fastest recovery in your destination?

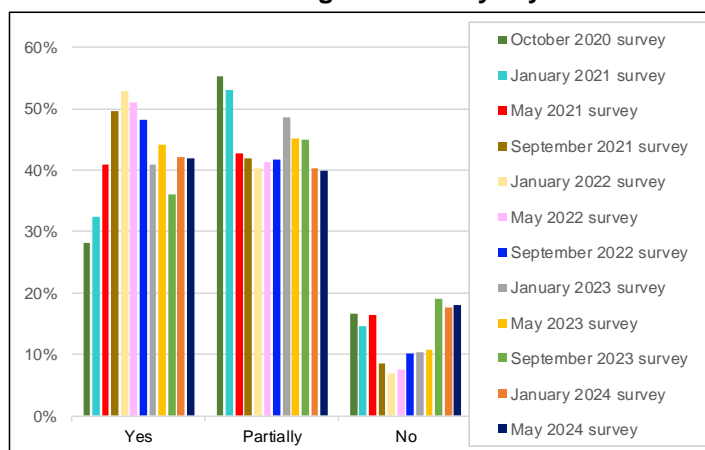


Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

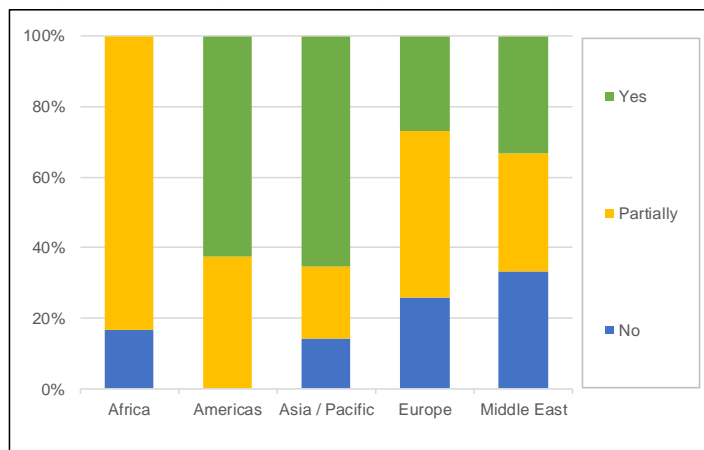


Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

### Is domestic tourism driving the recovery in your destination?

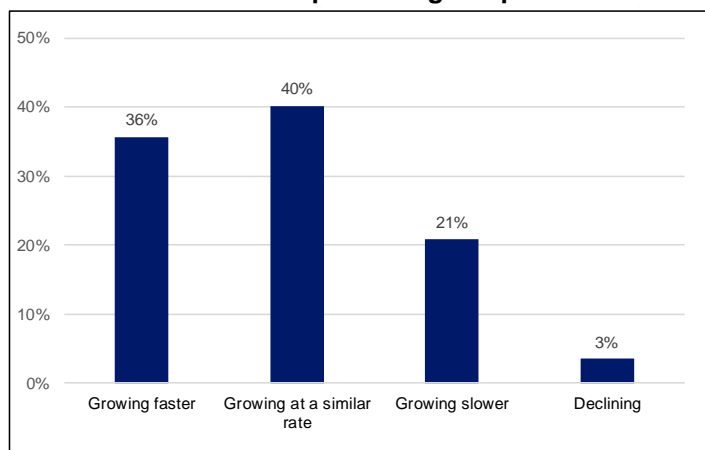


Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

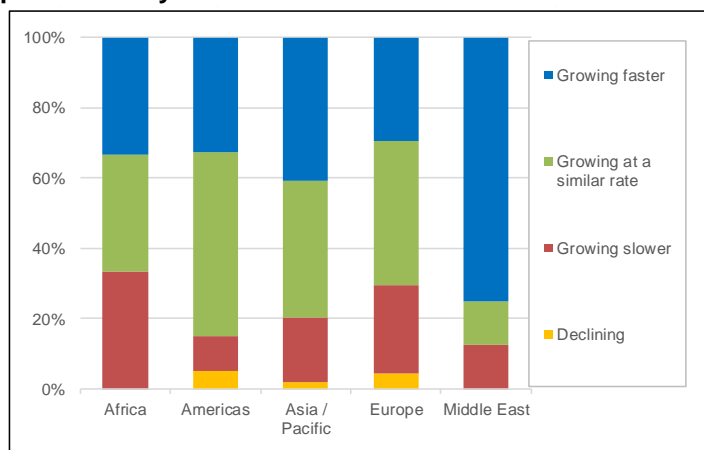


Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

### How is domestic tourism performing compared to before the pandemic in your destination?



Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts



Source: May 2024 Survey of the UN Tourism Panel of Experts

https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/wtobarometereng.2024.22.1.2 - Jose Luis Vazquez Luna - javazquez@anahuac.mx - Friday, June 14, 2024 10:35:28 AM - IP Address: 201.141.106.122

## The UN Tourism Confidence Index

The *UN Tourism Confidence Index* is based on the results of an email survey conducted every four months since 2003 by the UN Tourism Secretariat among a *Panel of Experts*.

The purpose of this survey is to collect opinions from tourism stakeholders worldwide regarding the performance of their destination/business in the last four months, and their expectations for the next four months.

### Methodological summary

#### Questions on which the indicators are based:

- *What is your assessment of tourism performance in your destination or business for the four months just ended (or about to end) as against what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?*

[ ] much worse ; [ ] worse ; [ ] equal ; [ ] better ; [ ] much better

- *What are the tourism prospects of your destination or business in the coming four months compared with what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?*

[ ] much worse ; [ ] worse ; [ ] equal ; [ ] better ; [ ] much better

At the end of the year, the questionnaire includes two additional questions on the performance of the entire year and on the expectations of the coming year which feeds into the forecasts issued at the beginning of each year by UN Tourism.

In addition, participants are also invited to include a qualitative assessment in their own words. The analysis contained in the *World Tourism Barometer* is in large part based on their comments.

#### Use of responses for calculation of the indicators

In each survey Panel members are asked to rate both the performance of the previous four-month period and outlook for the coming four-month period on the following scale: much worse [0]; worse [50], equal [100]; better [150], much better [200]. The average of all replies then determines the confidence index. A value below 100 indicates a deterioration of performance, while a value above 100 represents an improvement.

Results are broken down by region. These breakdowns should, however, be interpreted with caution as they may in some cases be based only on a relatively small number of responses.

#### Weighting of respondents' replies

There is no weighting. The score given by each respondent has the same weight, irrespective of the size of the destination or sector of activity.

#### Sample

The number of regular respondents to the *World Tourism Barometer* surveys stands currently at close to 300, spread across all regions and sectors but it is not a representative sample. However, the UN Tourism Secretariat's aim is to continuously expand and improve the Panel sample. Experts interested in participating in the survey are kindly invited to send an email to [barom@unwto.org](mailto:barom@unwto.org).

#### Calendar

This is an online survey conducted every four months, usually at the end of April, August and December, with responses collected over a period of 6 weeks, starting at the end of those months.

#### Publication of results

Results are usually published in January, May and September.

## Methodological Notes

### About the data

The monthly and quarterly statistics included in this issue have been compiled by the UN Tourism Secretariat based on preliminary data reported by the institutions of the various countries and territories (e.g. National Tourism Authorities, Statistics Offices, Central Banks) through websites, news releases and bulletins, or provided through direct contacts with officials or through international organisations such as the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), the European Travel Commission (ETC), Eurostat or the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA).

Information in this issue reflects data available at the time of publication. Data may be updated or revised without notice in future issues of the *World Tourism Barometer* as it becomes available.

Countries that are not included, but which have monthly data at their disposal, are kindly requested to contact the UN Tourism Secretariat at [barom@unwto.org](mailto:barom@unwto.org).

For major concepts, definitions and classifications in the measurement of tourism, please see the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) at [www.unwto.org/methodology](http://www.unwto.org/methodology).

### International Tourist Arrivals data

In the tables on International Tourist Arrivals for the various UN Tourism regions, series are chosen that can serve as an indicator of trends in selected destinations.

The monthly series represented do not always coincide with the annual series usually reported for the various countries (e.g. visitor arrivals or nights instead of tourist arrivals) and sometimes only relate to a part of the total tourism flow (e.g. air traffic, specific entry points). See 'Explanation of abbreviations and symbols used' for more detailed information.

Regional and subregional totals are estimates by UN Tourism based on the latest trends and available data for individual destinations.

Data on international tourist arrivals for France correspond to Metropolitan France.

Starting in the March 2021 issue, data on international tourist arrivals for the United Arab Emirates (UAE) corresponds to the entire UAE, not only Dubai.

Information provided by the Russian Federation includes statistical data for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation.

### 2023 percentage change data

Tables with monthly and quarterly data include percentage change figures for 2023 over 2019, as well as the usual year-on-year change. This responds to the need to provide data that can be compared to the pre-pandemic levels of 2019, and not just to the unusual levels of 2022, when the tourism sector was still recovering from the coronavirus pandemic. Some growth figures for 2023 may seem strong compared to 2022, but in fact are weak when compared to 2019. Percentage figures for some months and quarters are extremely high because they reflect the change over the same month in 2022 when international arrivals or receipts were still low. Therefore, growth figures above 1000% are excluded and marked with an arrow sign (↑).

### Rankings

The country rankings shown in this Statistical Annex correspond to the year 2023 and are provisional due to missing data for 2023 from some large destinations.

### International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure data

For destinations, receipts from international tourism are a services export in their balance of payments (the 'travel' item) which includes all transactions related to the consumption of goods and services by international visitors, such as accommodation, food and drink, fuel, domestic transport, entertainment and shopping.

They include transactions generated by same-day as well as overnight visitors. Receipts from same-day visitors can be substantial, especially in the case of neighbouring countries where shopping accounts for a large amount of spending by cross-border, same-day visitors.

International tourism receipts (travel) do not include receipts from international passenger transport contracted from companies outside the travellers' countries of residence, which are reported in a separate category (passenger transport).

For the (sub)regional totals, estimates are made by UN Tourism for countries that have not yet reported results, based on the previous year's value and the trend for the (sub)region. Unlike arrivals, where revisions generally more or less balance out, receipts data tends to be revised upwards.

It should be noted that data as reflected by UN Tourism on international tourism receipts and expenditure for China is based on the balance of payments (BOP) travel credit and debit (as with other countries for reasons of consistency and international comparability) reported by the State



Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) at [www.safe.gov.cn/en/BalanceofPayments/index.html](http://www.safe.gov.cn/en/BalanceofPayments/index.html).

In addition, according to the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008), the balance of payments includes both business and personal purposes in the “travel” item. Business travel covers goods and services acquired by persons going abroad for all types of business activities. Personal travel covers goods and services acquired by persons going abroad for purposes other than business, such as vacations, participation in recreational and cultural activities, visits with friends and relations, pilgrimages, and education and health-related purposes. The “travel” item does not include international passenger transport, which is reported in a separate category in the BOP, under “transport”. For more information, please see the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) at: [www.unwto.org/methodology](http://www.unwto.org/methodology) and the IMF Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) at [www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bopman6.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bopman6.htm).

It should also be noted that there is a difference in the data of UN Tourism and those produced by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of China (formerly the China National Tourism Administration) for 2014 and subsequent years.

### Ranking of International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

It should be noted that changes in the ranking of international tourism receipts not only reflect relative performance of the destinations, but also exchange rate fluctuations of the local currencies against the US dollar. Conversely, changes in the ranking of international tourism expenditure do not only reflect variations in spending on outbound travel, relative to other countries, but also changes in the value of the local currency compared to the US dollar.

In 2018 exchange rate movements were generally moderate, with the US dollar depreciating by 4% against the Euro. The US dollar-euro exchange rate moved from an average of 0.885 euro per US dollar in 2017 to 0.847 in 2018. Thus, the effect of converting tourism receipts earned in euros (by Euro area destinations) to US dollars was relatively small. The US dollar also depreciated by 3% against the UK pound and by 2% against the Chinese yuan and Japanese yen, among others. In these destinations tourism receipts expressed in US dollars were higher due to the exchange rates, though to a small extent. The US dollar however, did appreciate to different extents versus the currencies of large emerging markets, such as Brazil, Russia, and India, and quite sharply versus the Argentine peso due to the economic crisis in that country.

### Exchange rates and inflation

With financial data measured in different currencies it is complicated to accurately determine variations in relative terms, as receipts have to be expressed in a common currency like the US dollar or the euro and generally are also reported at current prices, thus not taking account of exchange rate fluctuations and inflation. Exchange rate changes can substantially influence the values in US dollars reported from year to year. When the dollar appreciates against for instance the euro, worldwide receipts expressed in dollars relatively decrease, and vice versa in the case the dollar depreciates.

#### Exchange rate US\$ to euro and vice versa, average for the year

Year	USD to EUR	Change (%)	EUR to USD	Change (%)
2010	0.7543	5.2	1.3257	-5.0
2011	0.7184	-4.8	1.3920	5.0
2012	0.7783	8.3	1.2848	-7.7
2013	0.7530	-3.3	1.3281	3.4
2014	0.7527	0.0	1.3285	0.0
2015	0.9013	19.7	1.1095	-16.5
2016	0.9034	0.2	1.1069	-0.2
2017	0.8852	-2.0	1.1297	2.1
2018	0.8467	-4.3	1.1810	4.5
2019	0.8933	5.5	1.1195	-5.2
2020	0.8755	-2.0	1.1422	2.0
2021	0.8455	-3.4	1.1827	3.5
2022	0.9497	12.3	1.0530	-11.0

Note: Exchange rates are yearly averages.  
Source: Compiled from Eurostat

In order to account for exchange rate changes and inflation, international tourism receipts expressed in US dollar values (for reason of comparison) were converted back to the local currencies of each destination, weighted by the share in the total, and deflated by the relevant rate of inflation.



**UN Tourism**