

World Tourism Barometer

Statistical Annex

Volume 22 • Issue 1 • January 2024

The following pages contain detailed tables on tourism related indicators such as international tourist arrivals, international tourism receipts and expenditure collected by UNWTO from national institutions, as well as the International tourism in the Balance of Payments and the evaluation of UNWTO Panel of Tourism 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 UNWTO World Tourism Barometer. The full document is available in electronic format for sale and free for UNWTO members and subscribers through the UNWTO library at:

- English version: www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37
- French version: www.e-unwto.org/content/t73863
- Spanish version: www.e-unwto.org/content/rn1422
- Russian version: www.e-unwto.org/content/j62835

Contents

- International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region	A-3
- International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts (local currencies, constant prices), World and Regions	A-5
- International Tourist Arrivals by Destination (Top 50)	A-7
- International Tourism Receipts in US\$ (Top 50)	A-8
- International Tourism Receipts in euro (Top 50)	A-9
- International Tourism Expenditure in US\$ (Top 50)	A-10
- International Tourism Expenditure in euro (Top 50)	A-11
- Detailed tables by UNWTO regions and subregions: International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts	
• Europe	A-12
• Asia and the Pacific	A-14
• Americas	A-16
• Africa	A-18
• Middle East	A-20
- International tourism in the Balance of Payments (BOP)	A-21
- Evaluation of UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts	A-22
- Methodological Notes	A-26

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 | T1: From January to April |
| Q2: April, May, June | T2: From May to August |
| Q3: July, August, September | T3: From Sept. to December |
| Q4: October, November, 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.

 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.



The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the United Nations specialized agency mandated with the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.

UNWTO's membership includes 160 countries, 6 Associate Members, two Permanent Observers, and over 500 Affiliate Members representing the private sector, educational institutions, tourism associations and local tourism authorities.

Copyright © 2024 World Tourism Organization
C/ Poeta Joan Maragall 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

ISSN: 1728-9246

Published and printed by the World Tourism Organization, Madrid, Spain - First printing: 2024 (version 02/02/24)
All rights reserved.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinions whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

All UNWTO publications are protected by copyright. Therefore, and unless otherwise specified, no part of a UNWTO publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, microfilm, scanning, without prior permission in writing. UNWTO encourages dissemination of its work and is pleased to consider permissions, licensing, and translation requests related to UNWTO publications. Permission to photocopy UNWTO material in Spain must be obtained through www.cedro.org/english?lng=en or www.unwto.org/unwto-publications.

The contents of this issue may be quoted, provided the source is given accurately and clearly. Distribution or reproduction in full is permitted for own or internal use only. Please do not post electronic copies on publicly accessible websites. UNWTO encourages you to include a link to www.unwto.org/market-intelligence.

World Tourism Organization

C/ Poeta Joan Maragall 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain

Tel (34) 91 567 81 00 / Fax (34) 91 131 17 02

info@unwto.org

www.unwto.org

Follow us on: Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, and others.

About the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

The *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is a publication of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) 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 UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts survey, which provides an evaluation of recent performance and short-term prospects on international tourism.

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

This report was prepared by the UNWTO Tourism Market Intelligence 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.

We welcome your comments and suggestions at barom@unwto.org.

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

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

International Tourism by (Sub)region

	International Tourism Receipts												International Tourist Arrivals					
	(USD billions)				(EUR billions)				Share (%)	Change (%)				(millions)		Arrivals		
	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2019	2020	2021	2022*		20/19	21/20	22/21*	21/19	22/19*	2019	2022*	22/21*	22/19*
World	1487	558	638	1120	1328	488	540	1064	100	-62.7	8.5	74.5	-59.3	-25.1	1462	960	109.9	-34.3
Advanced economies ¹	936	367	404	689	836	321	342	654	61.5	-61.4	3.8	72.2	-59.4	-25.7	776	532	121.3	-31.5
Emerging economies ¹	551	191	234	431	492	167	198	409	38.5	-64.9	17.5	78.4	-59.2	-24.1	687	429	97.2	-37.6
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																		
Europe	584.1	249.3	329.3	555.1	521.7	218.3	278.5	527.2	49.6	-58.1	24.1	71.7	-47.0	-3.2	742.4	596.8	98.1	-19.6
Northern Europe	95.1	41.1	50.6	103.0	84.9	36.0	42.8	97.8	9.2	-57.3	12.3	110.3	-51.4	11.9	82.1	67.5	207.8	-17.8
Western Europe	179.1	99.0	107.1	156.9	160.0	86.7	90.5	149.0	14.0	-46.3	2.1	52.2	-43.6	-9.0	205.1	169.5	93.5	-17.4
Central/Eastern Eur.	69.0	28.6	34.7	56.3	61.7	25.1	29.4	53.4	5.0	-58.4	14.0	55.2	-52.7	-21.9	150.9	94.2	78.0	-37.6
Southern/Medit. Eur.	240.9	80.6	136.9	239.0	215.2	70.6	115.8	226.9	21.3	-67.1	60.8	76.8	-46.2	0.5	304.2	265.7	91.3	-12.7
- of which EU-27	423.2	182.3	234.1	386.3	378.0	159.6	197.9	366.8	34.5	-57.8	20.9	70.8	-47.9	-5.5	539.2	441.7	98.6	-18.1
Asia and the Pacific	441.2	126.3	90.6	155.8	394.1	110.6	76.6	147.9	13.9	-71.5	-31.6	75.3	-80.4	-64.0	360.1	91.5	272.0	-74.6
North-East Asia	187.2	44.9	44.9	44.8	167.2	39.3	38.0	42.5	4.0	-76.4	-2.9	5.7	-76.7	-74.6	170.3	20.5	88.9	-88.0
South-East Asia	146.9	31.2	11.0	49.7	131.2	27.3	9.3	47.2	4.4	-78.6	-65.4	353.3	-92.6	-66.0	138.6	41.6	↑	-70.0
Oceania	61.4	32.7	20.3	30.8	54.9	28.7	17.2	29.2	2.7	-46.7	-44.6	53.6	-70.5	-49.1	17.5	6.8	790.2	-61.3
South Asia	45.7	17.5	14.3	30.5	40.8	15.3	12.1	28.9	2.7	-62.1	-20.8	110.7	-69.7	-33.9	33.8	22.7	127.0	-33.0
Americas	330.5	125.4	142.5	261.2	295.2	109.8	120.5	248.1	23.3	-61.7	7.6	71.2	-59.2	-26.2	219.3	156.6	91.5	-28.6
North America	253.4	97.3	106.5	192.9	226.3	85.2	90.1	183.2	17.2	-61.6	2.6	68.8	-60.6	-29.0	146.6	102.0	78.3	-30.4
Caribbean	35.0	14.3	20.9	33.0	31.2	12.5	17.6	31.3	2.9	-58.7	40.8	46.1	-42.5	-12.8	26.1	22.9	57.7	-12.5
Central America	12.6	4.0	6.3	12.6	11.3	3.5	5.3	12.0	1.1	-68.2	54.6	92.4	-50.8	-4.5	10.9	9.3	97.6	-15.3
South America	29.5	9.8	8.8	22.7	26.4	8.5	7.5	21.6	2.0	-63.3	-11.0	143.8	-70.6	-27.0	35.6	22.5	318.1	-37.0
Africa	39.1	14.9	17.8	32.7	34.9	13.1	15.1	31.0	2.9	-61.5	12.0	81.7	-57.3	-17.1	69.1	47.5	141.5	-31.3
North Africa	11.2	5.4	6.0	11.9	10.0	4.7	5.1	11.3	1.1	-53.0	3.9	106.6	-49.9	10.1	25.6	19.1	190.8	-25.4
Subsaharan Africa	27.9	9.5	11.9	20.8	24.9	8.3	10.0	19.7	1.9	-64.9	16.6	69.2	-60.3	-28.1	43.5	28.4	116.8	-34.7
Middle East	91.7	41.9	58.0	115.3	82.0	36.7	49.1	109.5	10.3	-54.3	37.7	94.7	-37.2	23.1	71.3	67.8	124.5	-4.9

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

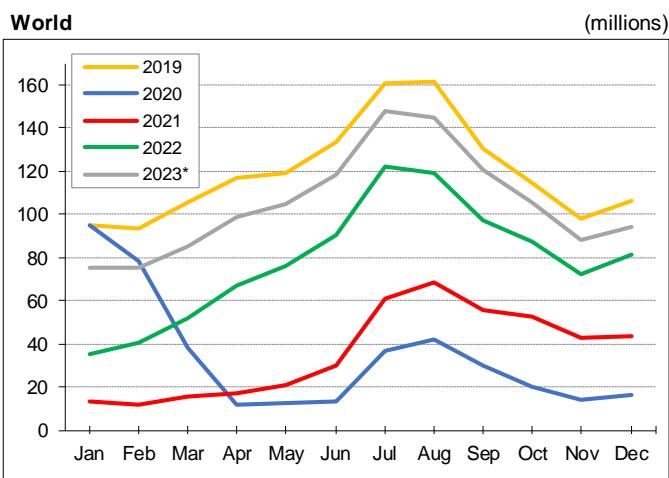
(Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2024)

* Provisional data

¹ Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2017, page 175, at www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29.

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

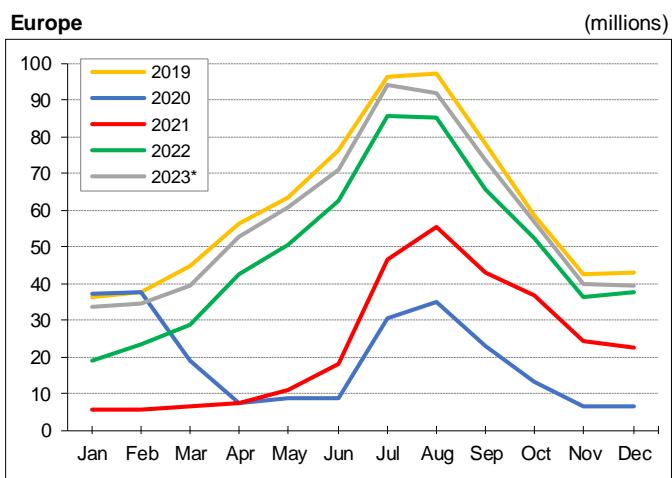
International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: UNWTO

* Provisional data

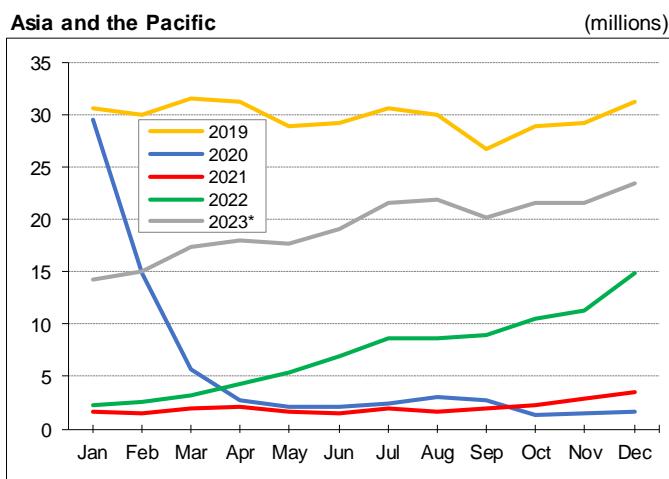
International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: UNWTO

* Provisional data

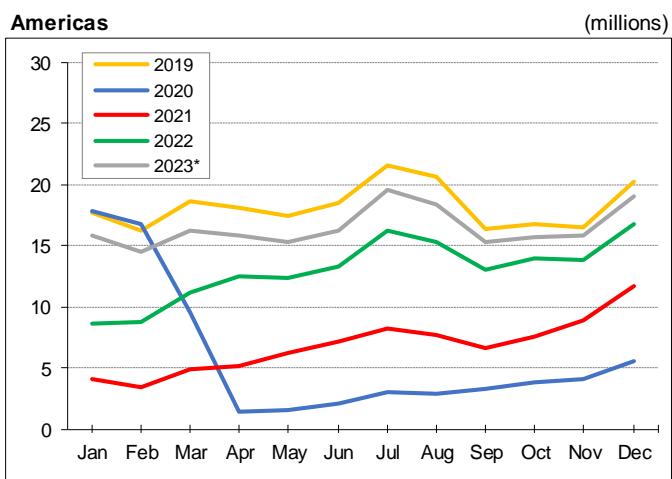
International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: UNWTO

* Provisional data

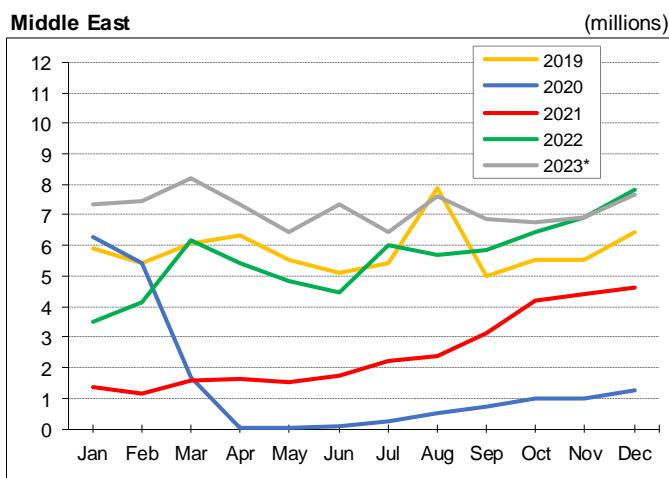
International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: UNWTO

* Provisional data

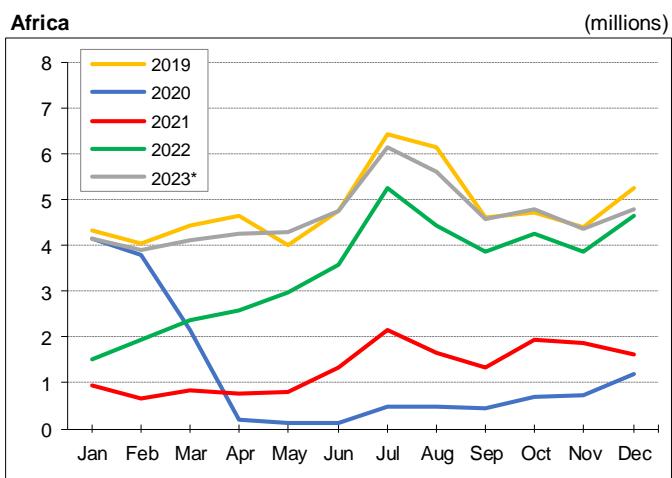
International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: UNWTO

* Provisional data

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: UNWTO

* Provisional data

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

Series	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Change (%)				Change (%)*												
					vs. previous year			vs. 2019		2023 versus 2022†						2023 versus 2019					
	20/19	21/20	22/21*	21/19	22/19*	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Oct.	Nov.	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Oct.	Nov.			
Middle East	73,018	19,823	30,895	69,423	-72.9	55.9	124.7	-57.7	-4.9	28.3	66.0	44.3	19.0	4.5	-0.7	23.1	32.0	25.0	14.4	22.0	24.3
Bahrain	TCE	3,849	827	2,182	3,712	-78.5	163.8	70.1	-43.3	-3.6	TF	45.9	70.8	55.7	22.7						
Egypt	TF	12,876	3,619	7,967	11,663	-71.9	120.2	46.4	-38.1	-9.4	TF	35.8	43.0	45.8	23.2						
Iraq	VF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VF										
Jordan	TF	4,488	1,067	2,012	4,277	-76.2	88.5	112.6	-55.2	-4.7	TF	35.2	80.9	35.8	14.7						
Kuwait	THS	153	86	85	..	-43.3	-1.7	..	-44.3	..	THS										
Lebanon	TF	1,936	414	890	1,466	-78.6	114.9	64.7	-54.0	-24.3	TF										
Libya	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Oman	TF	2,500	622	464	2,059	-75.1	-25.4	343.8	-81.4	-17.6	VF	41.2	130.7	52.1	1.8	23.8					
Palestine	THS	688	93	123	362	-86.5	31.8	194.7	-82.2	-47.4	THS										
Qatar	TF	2,137	582	611	2,560	-72.8	5.0	319.1	-71.4	19.8	TF	81.6	268.2	117.7	77.7	60.8	-33.5				
Saudi Arabia	TF	17,526	4,138	3,477	16,638	-76.4	-16.0	378.5	-80.2	-5.1	TF	64.8	218.0	89.3	19.1	25.0	21.6				
Syria	VF	2,424	479	742	1,787	-80.2	54.8	140.8	-69.4	-26.3	VF	20.2	67.1	14.3	18.2	-20.5					
Utd Arab Emirates	TF	21,561	7,165	11,479	22,654	-66.8	60.2	97.3	-46.8	5.1	TF	5.8	2.7	6.9							
Yemen	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF										

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

(Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2024)

[†]Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

See box in page 'Annex-1' 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)*																			
		vs. previous year				vs. 2019				2023 versus 2022†						2023 versus 2019					
		2019	2020	2021	2022*	20/19	21/20	22/21*	21/19	22/19*	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Oct.	Nov.	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Oct.	Nov.
Middle East	91,746	41,868	58,036	115,288	\$	-7.7	8.7	-13.1	0.3	-12.8											
Bahrain	4,362	4,026	4,377	3,802	\$	-66.3	102.3	37.7	-31.7	-6.0	19.6	25.7	30.4	9.3							
Egypt	13,030	4,398	8,895	12,245	\$	-73.4	105.7	141.4	-45.4	31.9											
Iraq	3,593	955	1,963	4,739	\$	-75.7	95.8	110.5	-52.3	0.4	37.7	88.4	39.4	14.8							
Jordan	5,786	1,409	2,758	5,808	\$	-36.0	-42.8	56.0	-63.4	-42.8											
Kuwait	700	397	470	1,086	\$	-42.8	16.7	134.5	-33.2	56.6	77.6	130.6	66.8	50.2							
Lebanon	8,593	2,353	3,135	5,319	\$	-72.6	33.3	69.7	-63.5	-38.1											
Libya	85	28	..	..	\$	-67.1	..	..	..	..							
Oman	1,811	455	403	..	\$	-74.9	-11.4	..	-77.7	..											
Palestine	726	465	266	415	\$	-34.5	19.7	70.3	-21.7	33.5	32.9	51.4	16.8								
Qatar	5,442	3,563	4,263	7,262	\$	-75.4	-5.4	560.2	-76.8	42.9	52.6	141.4	121.0	-38.6							
Saudi Arabia	16,431	4,036	3,817	23,475	\$	-35.9	39.9	79.0	-10.3	60.5											
Syria	..	..	..	..	\$	..	..	..	..	..		
Utd Arab Emirates	30,731	19,692	27,552	49,309	\$	-35.9	39.9	79.0	-10.3	60.5											
Yemen	..	..	..	..	\$	..	..	..	..	..		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

(Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2024)

[†]Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

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

International tourism in the Balance of Payments (BOP)

	(USD billions)				Share (%)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2019	2020	2021	2022*
World								
Total exports of goods and services	25,329	22,877	28,554	32,032	100	100	100	100
Goods	19,014	17,648	22,344	24,904	75.1	77.1	78.3	77.7
Services	6,315	5,228	6,210	7,127	24.9	22.9	21.7	22.3
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	1,733	653	746	1,335	6.8	2.9	2.6	4.2
- International Tourism Receipts	1,487	558	638	1,120	5.9	2.4	2.2	3.5
- International Passenger Transport	246	95	108	214	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7
Advanced Economies								
Total exports of goods and services	15,825	14,319	17,380	19,016	100	100	100	100
Goods	11,156	10,338	12,720	13,881	70.5	72.2	73.2	73.0
Services	4,669	3,981	4,660	5,135	29.5	27.8	26.8	27.0
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	1,096	424	467	815	6.9	3.0	2.7	4.3
- International Tourism Receipts	936	367	404	689	5.9	2.6	2.3	3.6
- International Passenger Transport	160	58	63	126	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7
Emerging Economies								
Total exports of goods and services	9,504	8,558	11,174	13,016	100	100	100	100
Goods	7,858	7,311	9,624	11,023	82.7	85.4	86.1	84.7
Services	1,646	1,247	1,550	1,992	17.3	14.6	13.9	15.3
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	637	228	279	520	6.7	2.7	2.5	4.0
- International Tourism Receipts	551	191	234	431	5.8	2.2	2.1	3.3
- International Passenger Transport	86	37	44	89	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2024)

* Provisional data

UNWTO TOURISM DASHBOARD

The UNWTO 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

OTHER UNWTO DASHBOARDS

- UNWTO Recovery Tracker
- International Tourism and COVID-19
- UNWTO/IATA Easy Travel
- COVID-19: Measures to Support Travel and Tourism

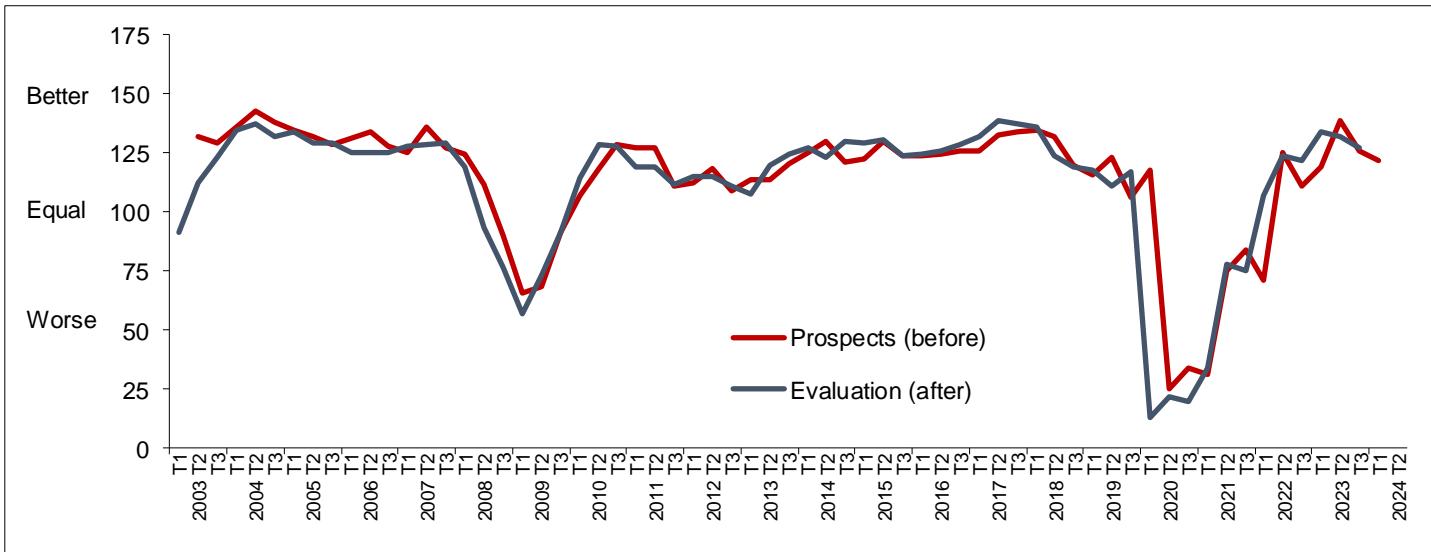
18/01/2024
Latest update

Methodological Notes



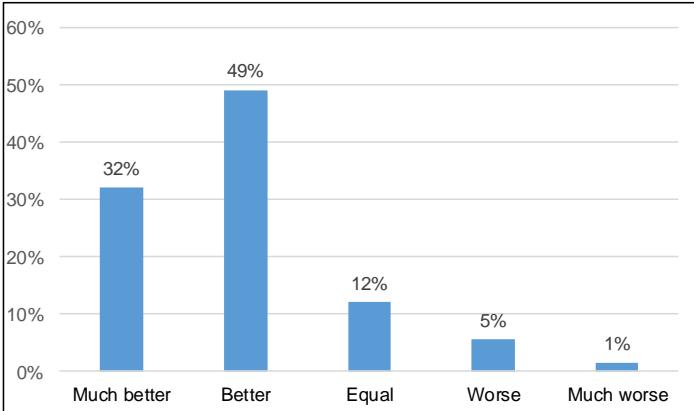
Evaluation of UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

UNWTO Confidence Index: World



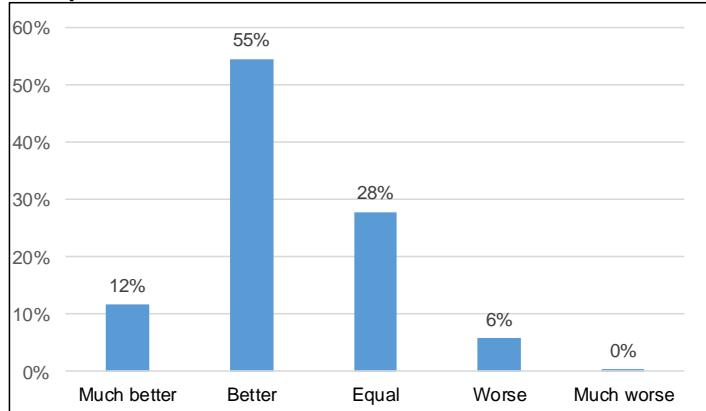
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Evaluation of 2023



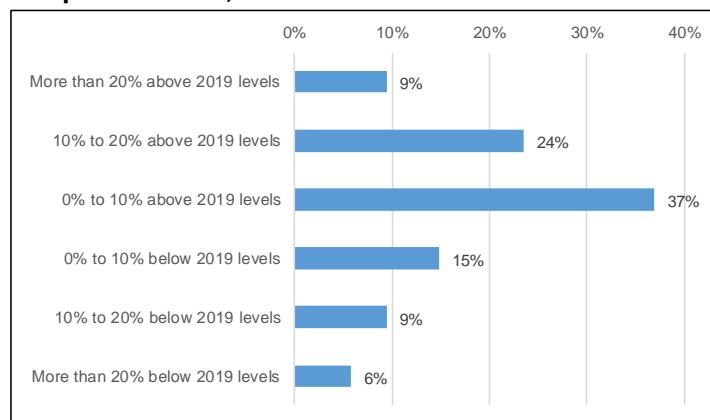
Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

Prospects for 2024

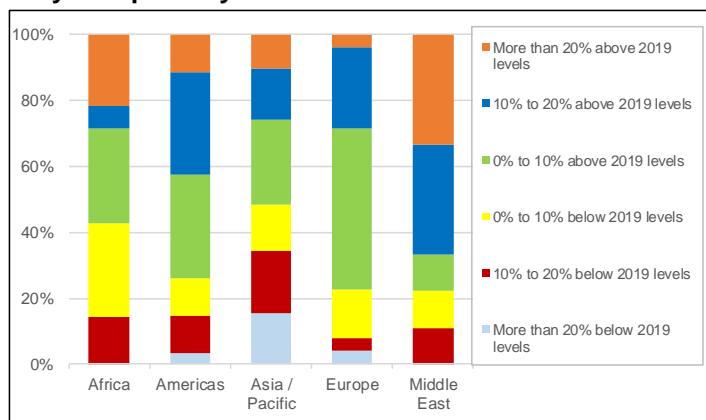


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

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

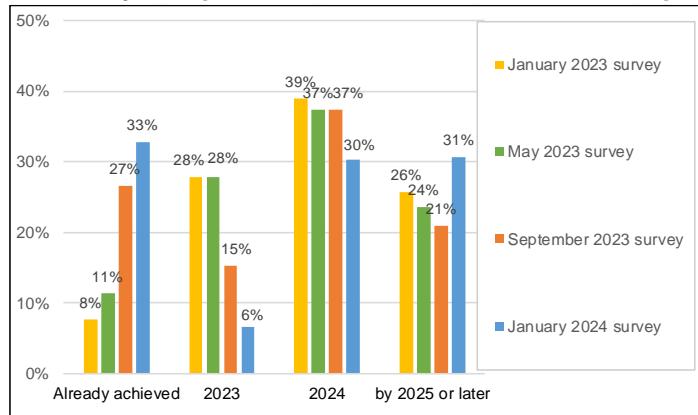


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

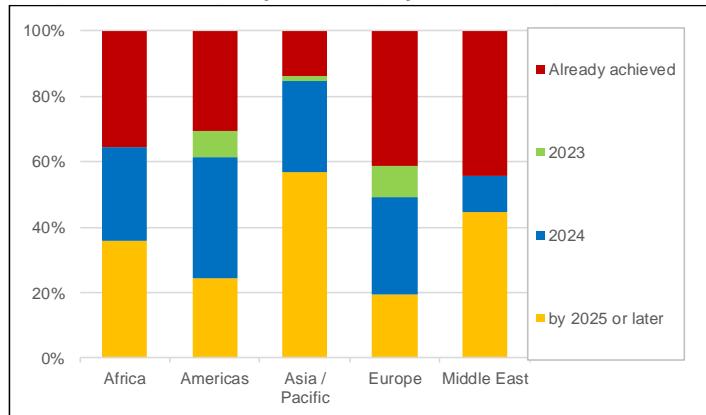


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

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

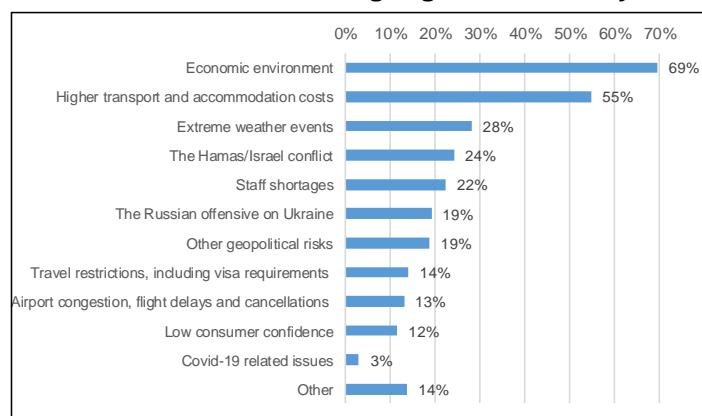


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

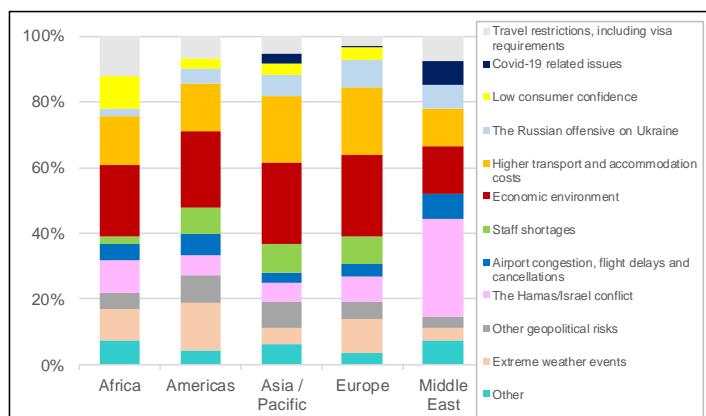


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

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

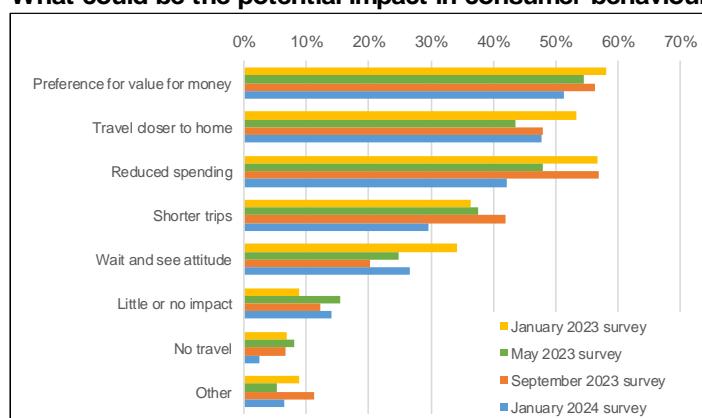


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

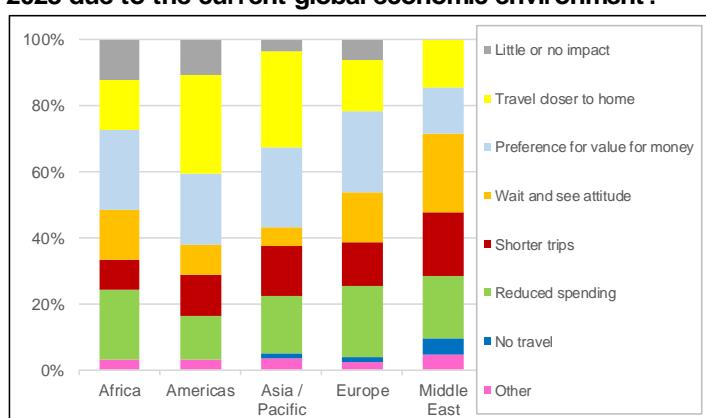


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

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

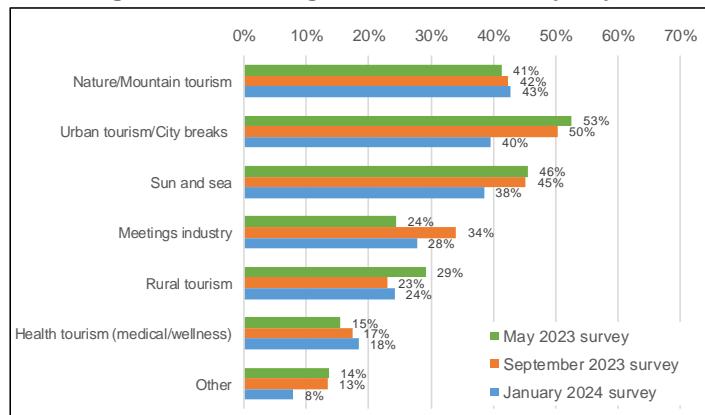


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

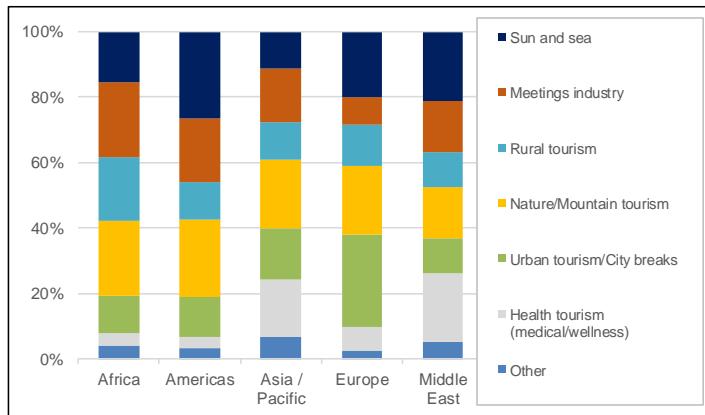


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

What segment is showing the fastest recovery in your destination?

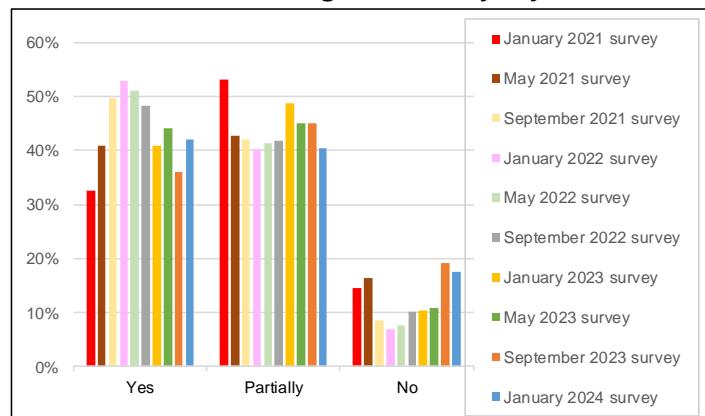


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

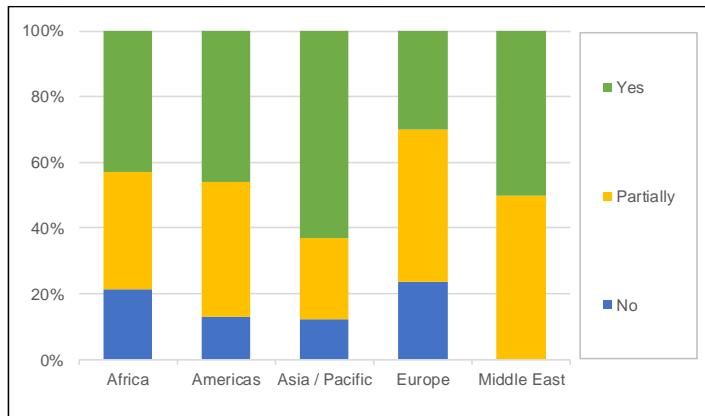


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

Is domestic tourism driving the recovery in your destination?

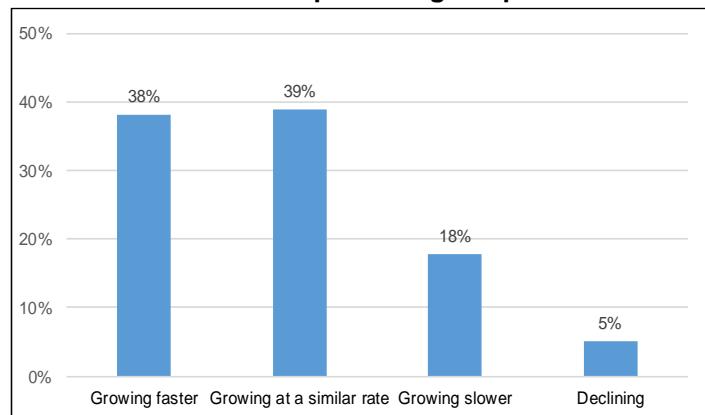


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

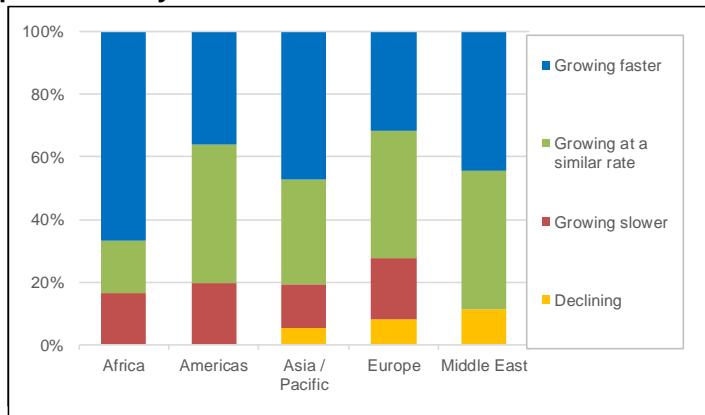


Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

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



Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts



Source: January 2024 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

The UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index

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

In addition, participants are also invited to include a qualitative assessment in their own words. The analysis contained in the *UNWTO 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 and by sector of activity. 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 Barometer surveys stands currently at close to 200, spread across all regions and sectors but it is not a representative sample. However, the UNWTO 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.

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 UNWTO 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 *UNWTO 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 UNWTO Secretariat at 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.

International Tourist Arrivals data

In the tables on International Tourist Arrivals for the various UNWTO 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 UNWTO 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 2022 and are provisional due to missing data for 2022 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 UNWTO 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 UNWTO 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.

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 and the IMF Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) at www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bopman6.htm.

It should also be noted that there is a difference in the data of UNWTO 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.

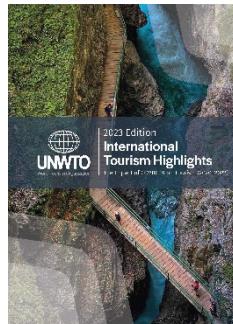
Source: Compiled from Eurostat

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.

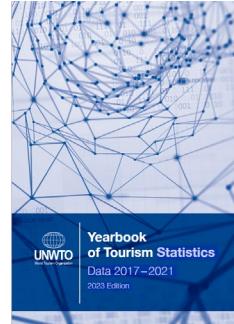
Publications



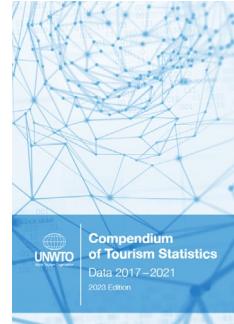
UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



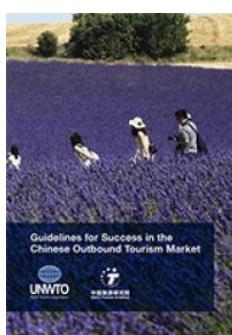
International Tourism Highlights - 2023 Edition
The Impact of COVID-19 on Tourism (2020–2022)



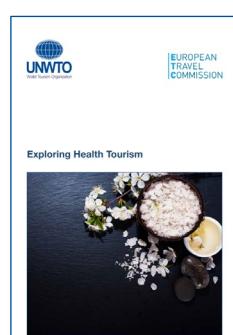
Yearbook of Tourism Statistics
Data 2017–2021
2023 Edition



Compendium of Tourism Statistics
Data 2017–2021
2023 Edition



Guidelines for Success in the Chinese Outbound Tourism Market (2019)



Exploring Health Tourism (2018)



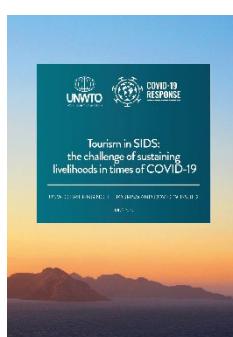
The Economic Contribution of Tourism and the Impact of COVID-19 (2021)



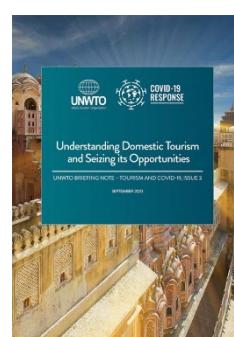
European Union Tourism Trends (2018)



**How are countries supporting tourism recovery?
Tourism and Covid-19 (2020)**



**Tourism in SIDS:
the challenge of sustaining
livelihoods in times of Covid-19
(2020)**



**Understanding domestic
tourism and seizing its
opportunities
(2020)**



**UNWTO/GTERC
Asia Tourism Trends,
2020 Edition**