



2023 Edition

International Tourism Highlights

The Impact of COVID-19 on Tourism (2020–2022)



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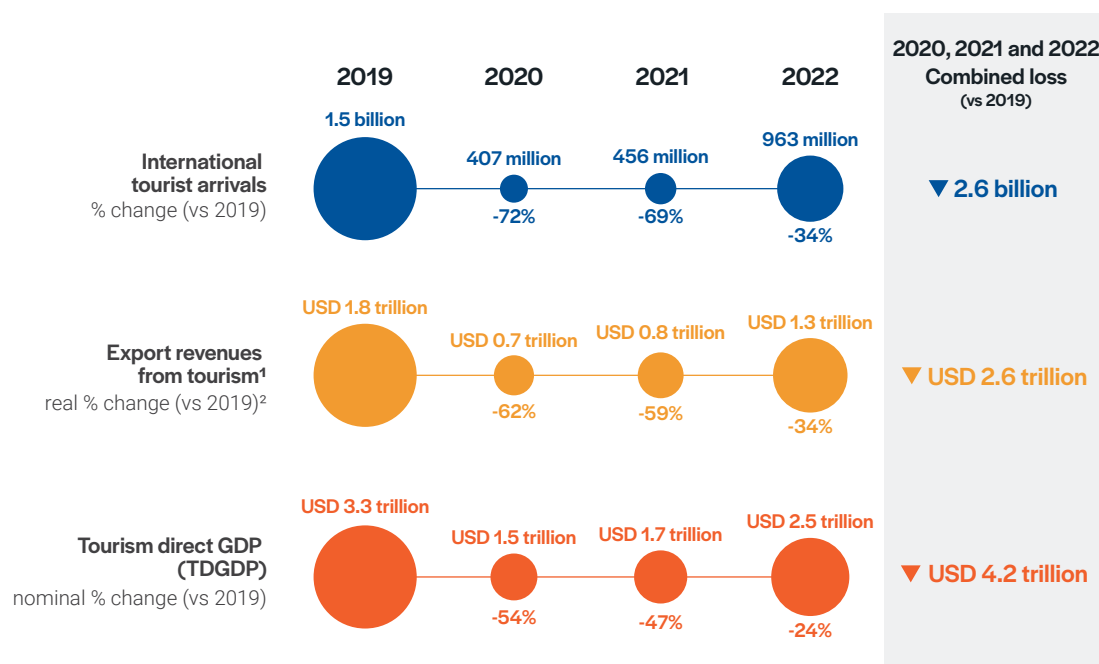
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Key insights

- Tourism suffered its deepest crisis in recorded history during the COVID-19 pandemic, from 2020 to 2022.
- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) plunged from 1,465 million in 2019 to 407 million in 2020, a 72% drop in just one year, impacted by global lockdowns, widespread travel restrictions and the slump in visitor demand.
- In 2021 arrivals increased slightly but remained 69% below 2019 levels as the world continued to fight the pandemic and most restrictions continued in place. Meanwhile, domestic tourism rebounded moderately in many markets.
- The year 2022 saw a partial recovery in international travel fuelled by strong pent-up demand and the easing of restrictions, with arrivals more than doubling compared to 2021 but remaining 34% below 2019 levels.
- Overall, the pandemic generated a loss of 2.6 billion international arrivals in 2020, 2021 and 2022 combined, almost twice the arrivals recorded in 2019.
- Export revenues from international tourism dropped 62% in 2020 and 59% in 2021, versus 2019 (real terms) and then rebounded in 2022, remaining 34% below pre-pandemic levels.
- The total loss in export revenues from tourism amounts to a USD 2.6 trillion for that three-year period. This is one and a half times the revenues earned in 2019.
- The economic contribution of tourism, measured in tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) was cut by half due to the pandemic, from 4% of global GDP in 2019 to 2% in 2020 and 2021. It then grew to 2.5% in 2022 according to preliminary estimates. The resulting aggregate loss for the three years amounted to USD 4.2 trillion.

Figure 1: Impact of coronavirus pandemic on tourism, 2020, 2021 and 2022



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

¹ Revenues include international tourism receipts and passenger transport fares.

² In local currencies and constant prices.

Data as of June 2023
(TDGDP as of August 2023)

Tourism in pre-pandemic times: an engine of growth and development

In the decades leading up to 2019, tourism saw continued expansion and diversification despite occasional shocks, to become one of the largest and fastest-growing economic sectors in the world.



Rapid growth in international tourist arrivals

- Average **5% growth per year** between 2009 and 2019, or 64% on aggregate.
- **1.5 billion arrivals** worldwide by 2019, up from nearly 900 million in 2009, following a decade of uninterrupted growth.



Major source of foreign revenues for developing countries

- Tourism is a major source of foreign revenues and often the main export category for many developing countries, especially SIDS, creating much needed employment and opportunities for development.



A major export category and source of foreign exchange

- USD 1.8 trillion in export revenues from international tourism in 2019, equivalent to **28% of the world's trade in services** and **7% of overall exports** of goods and services.
- Revenues from tourism represent over **50% of total exports** in some small island developing states (SIDS).



Sustains millions of livelihoods and small businesses

- Employment and opportunities for women and young people.
- Women make up **54%** of the tourism workforce¹.
- About **80%** of tourism businesses are micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).



A key economic sector

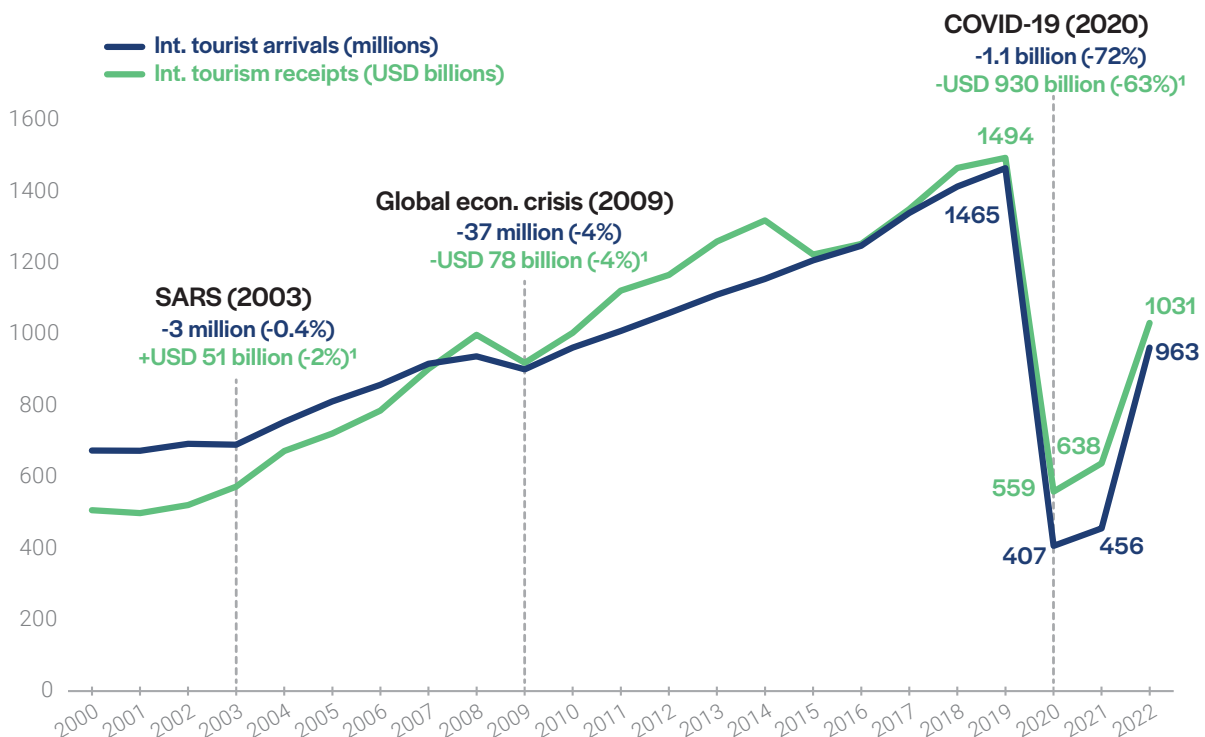
- Tourism output amounted to USD 3.5 trillion in 2019, or **4% of world GDP**, measured in tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP).

¹ UNWTO (2019), *Global Report on Women in Tourism – Second Edition*, UNWTO, Madrid. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284420384>

2020: The worst year on record for global tourism

- The world faced a major health, social and economic crisis with the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.
- Starting in March 2020, the pandemic caused an unprecedented disruption to tourism, resulting in a massive drop in international travel following a global lockdown and plunge in demand, amid widespread travel restrictions put in place to contain the spread of the coronavirus.
- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) plunged from 1.5 billion in 2019 to 400 million in 2020, a 72% drop resulting in 1 billion fewer international tourists and making 2020 the worst year on record.
- This massive decline by far exceeded the 4% drop during the global economic crisis in 2009 and put the number of cross-border travellers at levels of 30 years ago.
- International tourism receipts dropped 63% in 2020 while export revenues from tourism (including passenger transport) fell 62% resulting in a loss of USD 1.1 trillion.
- Different sorts of travel restrictions including border closure, quarantines, curfews and mandatory testing were implemented by most destinations, severely disrupting cross-border mobility in the absence of a COVID-19 vaccine. Lack of coordination among countries in terms of health safety protocols and restrictions added to the uncertainty and weak demand.
- Tourism was one of the most affected sectors by the pandemic, with businesses, employment and livelihoods around the world severely impacted by the crisis.

Figure 2: International tourist arrivals and tourism receipts, 2000–2022

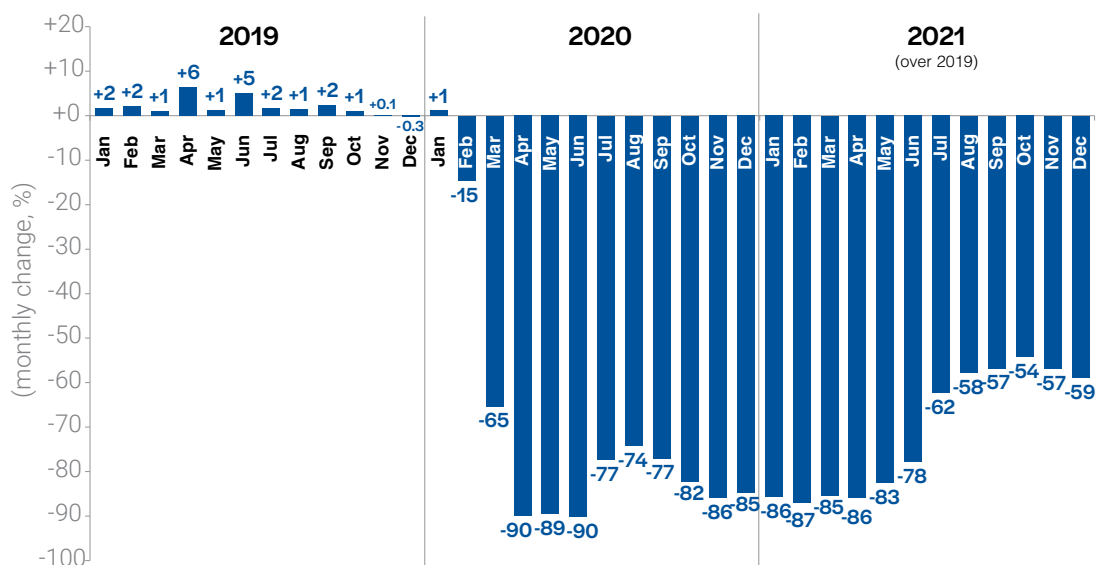


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
 Data as of June 2023
 1 Change in real terms (local currencies, constant prices)

2021: Another challenging year for tourism

- International tourism experienced a 12% increase in 2021 to reach 456 million arrivals, 49 million more than in 2020, but still 69% less than the pre-pandemic levels of 2019 (1,465 million).
- Export revenues from international tourism also rebounded slightly in 2021 to reach USD 761 billion (+9%) but remained 59% below 2019 levels.
- After a weak first half of 2021 when many countries introduced stricter travel restrictions due the worsening of the pandemic, international tourism rebounded moderately in the second half. The uplift in demand was driven by increased traveler confidence amid rapid progress of vaccinations and the easing of entry restrictions in many destinations, especially during the summer season in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Increased cross-border coordination and safety protocols reflected in initiatives such as the EU Digital COVID Certificate helped to restore safe travel in some parts of the world.
- However, the pace of recovery remained slow and uneven across world regions due to varying degrees of mobility restrictions, vaccination rates and traveler confidence.
- Despite the easing of restrictions and pent-up demand for travel during the Northern Hemisphere summer season, the surge of the Omicron variant in late November weighed on confidence levels towards the end of 2021 and led to the re-introduction of travel bans in many countries. This came on top of a challenging economic environment due to the spike in oil prices, rising inflation and disruption in supply chains.
- Domestic travel rebounded faster than international tourism and helped the recovery of the overall tourism sector, especially in large domestic markets². However, it did not compensate for the drop in international tourism in destinations that are largely dependent on international demand.

Figure 3: International tourist arrivals (monthly change, %)



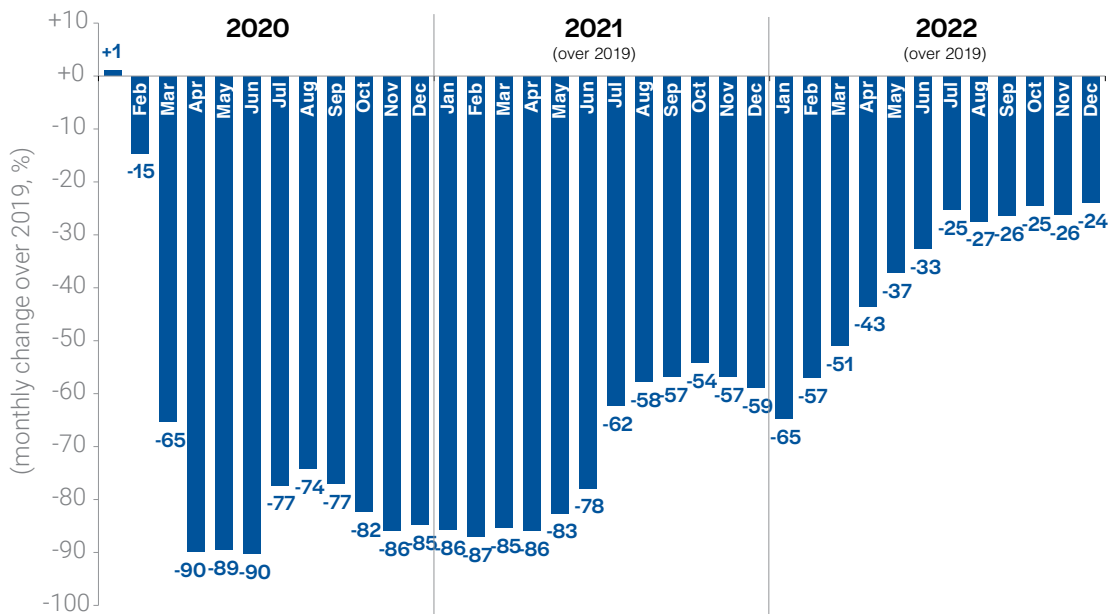
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data as of June 2023

² UNWTO (2020), *UNWTO Briefing Note – Tourism and COVID-19, Issue 3. Understanding Domestic Tourism and Seizing its Opportunities*, UNWTO, Madrid. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284422111>

2022: Strong rebound backed by easing of restrictions

- International tourism showed resilience throughout 2022 despite major headwinds such as the emergence of the Omicron variant at the end of 2021, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and a challenging economic environment, especially high inflation.
- Some 963 million tourists travelled internationally in 2022, more than double those in 2021, though 34% fewer than in 2019, meaning 66% of pre-pandemic visitors were recovered.
- The rebound was driven by large pent-up demand and the lifting or relaxation of travel restrictions in a large number of countries³.
- International tourism receipts also rebounded strongly in 2022 to hit USD 1.0 trillion, a 50% increase over 2021 (real terms), though 36% below pre-pandemic levels, according to provisional data.
- Total export revenues from tourism (which include passenger transport fares) reached USD 1.25 trillion, a 52% increase from 2021 but 34% below 2019.
- Results were particularly strong during the Northern Hemisphere summer season, with more moderate growth in the last few months of the year. The continued improvement in air travel contributed to these positive results.

Figure 4: International tourist arrivals (monthly change over 2019, %)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data as of June 2023

³ A total of 122 destinations had lifted all COVID-19 travel restrictions by December 2022, according to the UNWTO/IATA Destination Travel – Easy Travel platform, available online at: www.unwto.org/tourism-data/unwto-iata-destination-tracker-easy-travel [27-12-2022]



Did you know?

150+
destinations closed
by May 2020

When the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the coronavirus outbreak a pandemic on **11 March 2020**, travel came to a practically complete halt in April and May 2020.

A total of 156 destinations (75% of world destinations)⁴, closed their borders by May 2020, representing over **80% of the world's international arrivals**.

Share of tourism in
global exports fell from
7% to 3%

Revenues from international tourism accounted for **7% of global exports** in 2019. The pandemic caused that proportion to drop to **3% in 2020 and 2021**, before rebounding to 4% in 2022.

The 2020 loss in
tourism revenues was

11 times
that of the 2009
economic crisis

The USD 1.1 trillion loss in export revenues from tourism represents **44% of the global loss in international trade in 2020**. It is also 11 times the revenue loss during the 2009 global economic and financial crisis (calculated in US dollars).

The overall loss in tourism revenues from the pandemic was **USD 2.6 trillion between 2020 and 2022**.

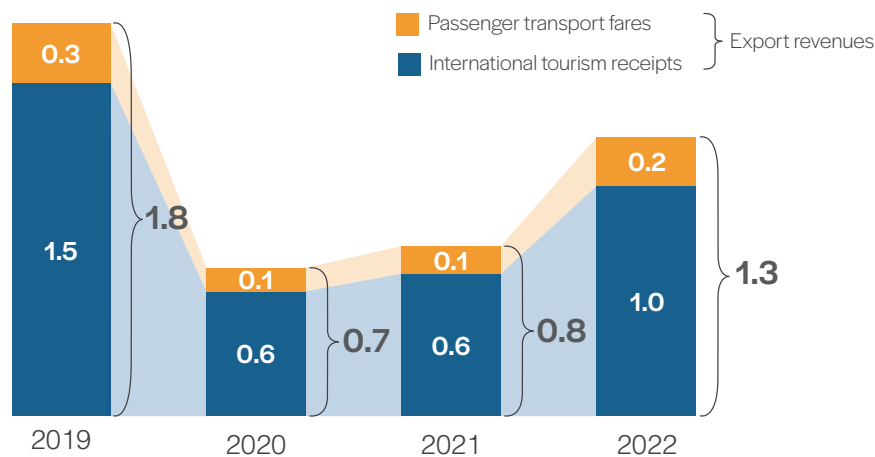
⁴ UNWTO (2023), *The End of COVID-19-related Travel Restrictions – Summary of findings from the COVID-19-related Travel Restrictions reports*, UNWTO, Madrid. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18111/978>

Economic impact of the pandemic

USD 2.6 trillion lost in tourism revenues in 2020–2022

- Export revenues from international tourism (international tourism receipts plus passenger transport fares)⁵ plunged from USD 1.8 trillion in 2019 to 0.7 trillion in 2020, impacted by the pandemic and global lockdowns, a loss of USD 1.1 trillion, or 62% decline in real terms (local currencies, constant prices).
- In 2021 revenues from international tourism grew 9% to reach USD 761 billion but remained 59% below 2019 levels.
- As many destinations reopened in 2022, travel rebounded and revenues climbed to USD 1.3 trillion, a 52% increase from 2021, though still 34% below 2019 levels.
- The total loss in international tourism revenues is estimated at USD 2.6 trillion for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022. International tourism receipts (revenues excluding passenger transport fares) followed a similar trend, dropping from USD 1.5 trillion in 2019 to USD 0.6 trillion in 2020, a 63% decline. Receipts remained 59% below pre-pandemic levels in 2021, and 36% in 2022.

Figure 5: Export revenues from international tourism (USD trillions)*



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Data as of June 2023

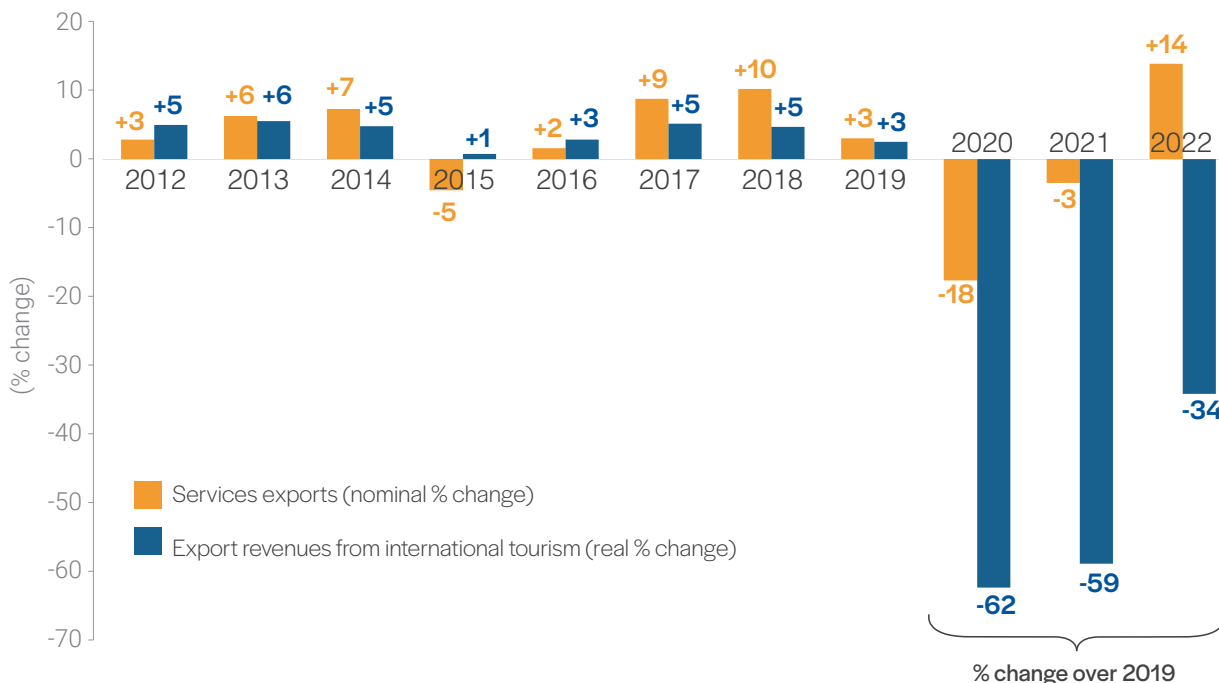
*Revenues consist of international tourism receipts and passenger transport fares. Figures are rounded.

5 These correspond to the 'travel' and 'passenger transport' items in the Balance of Payments.

Share of international tourism dropped from 7% to 3% of global exports

- Following the plunge in international travel, the share of tourism in global exports of goods and services dropped from 7% in 2019 to 3% in both 2020 and 2021, before rebounding modestly to 4% in 2022 (calculated in US dollars).
- The weight of tourism in service exports also declined, from 28% in 2019 to 13% in 2020 and 12% in 2021, before climbing to 17% in 2022 with the resumption of international travel.
- This is explained by the larger drops in tourism revenues (-62% and -59% in 2020 and 2021) compared to trade in services, which fell 18% and 3% respectively (versus 2019). Tourism revenues in 2022 remained 34% below pre-pandemic levels while overall services grew 14% above those levels.

Figure 6: International tourism and world services exports (% change)*



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data as of June 2023

*International tourism consists of international tourism receipts and passenger transport fares. Change calculated in US dollars.

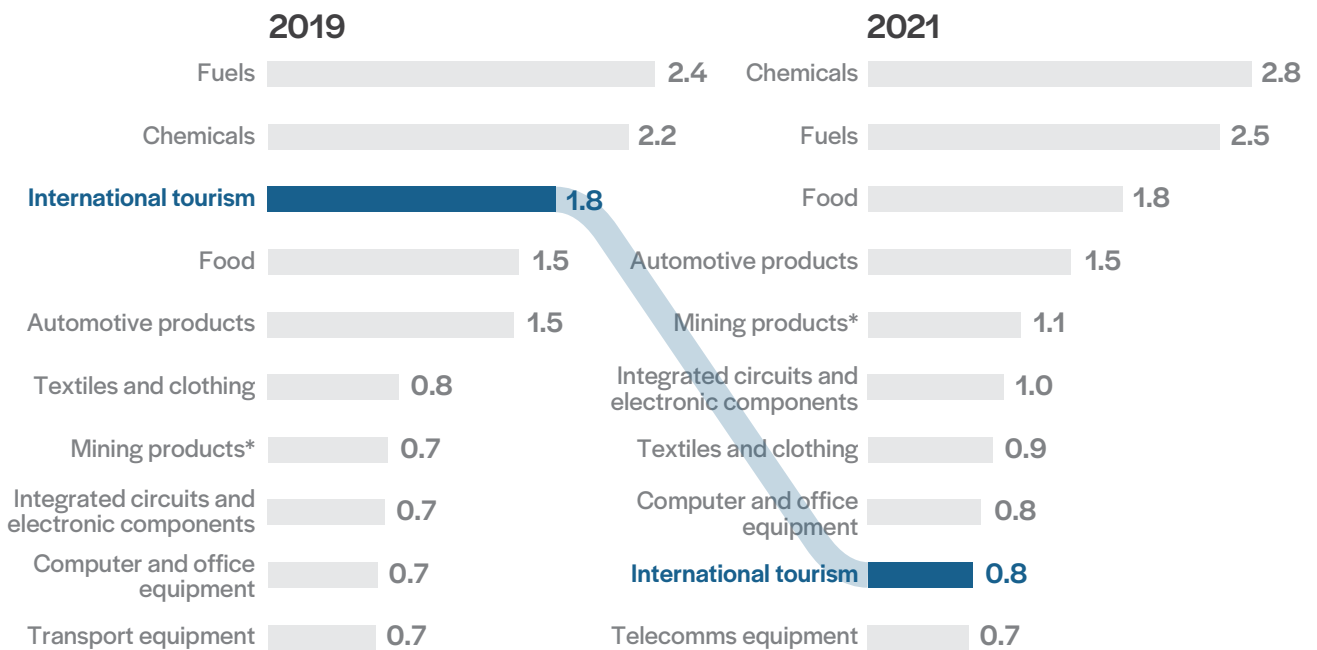
Tourism fell from 3rd to 9th place as a global export category

- Tourism was the world’s 3rd largest export category in 2019, after Fuels and Chemicals, but dropped to 9th place in 2021 due to the plunge in revenues, behind Computer and office equipment (8th), Textiles and clothing (7th) and other categories. (Data for 2022 is still unavailable).

Average spending per trip increased during the crisis

- Despite the loss in earnings, average spending per trip (international receipts per arrival) actually increased during the pandemic, from about USD 1,000 in 2019, to USD 1,375 in 2020 and USD 1,400 in 2021, partly due to longer periods of stay and the willingness by travelers to spend more in their destination. In 2021 it was also the result of inflation.
- In 2022 spending per trip fell back to USD 1,100, with the relative normalization of travel, which is higher than the pre-pandemic ratio of USD 1,000, but 4% lower in real terms due to the effect of inflation.

Figure 7: Top 10 export categories by earnings (USD trillions)

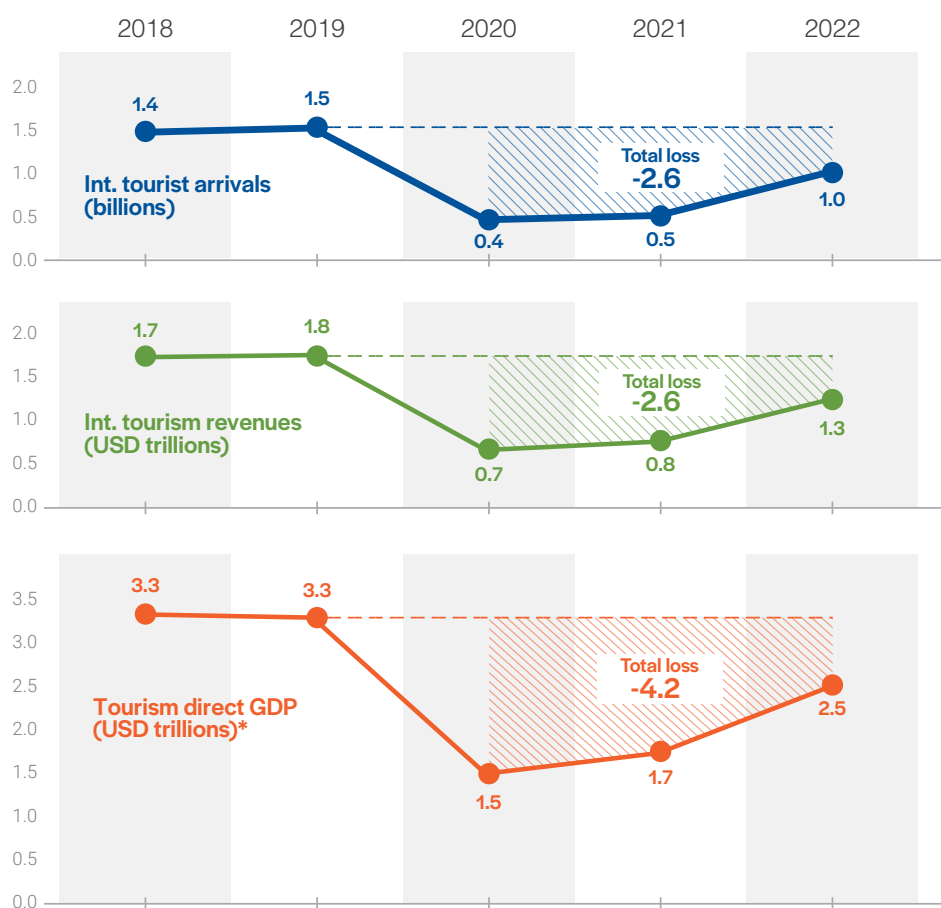


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
 Data as of June 2023
 * Other than fuels

Loss of USD 4.2 trillion in tourism direct GDP from the pandemic

- The direct contribution of tourism to global GDP fell from USD 3.3 trillion in 2019 to USD 1.5 trillion in 2020 and USD 1.7 trillion in 2021. Tourism direct GDP (TDGDP) then rebounded to USD 2.5 trillion in 2022 according to preliminary estimates⁶.
- The total loss in TDGDP for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 was USD 4.2 trillion (based on provisional data), roughly the value of Germany’s economy in 2021⁷.
- The COVID-19 pandemic caused the largest loss in tourism revenues and economic output in recorded history, impacting millions of jobs, small businesses and livelihoods all over world, particularly in emerging economy destinations such as small island developing states (SIDS)⁸ where tourism is more labour intensive and a major part of the balance of payments.
- An estimated 100 million direct tourism jobs were put at risk or lost during the pandemic, many of them in micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) which employ a high share of women and young people.

Figure 8: International tourist arrivals, tourism revenues and tourism direct GDP



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
 *Tourism direct GDP data for 2022 is preliminary

Data as of June 2023
 (TDGDP as of August 2023)

6 Based on the modelling work in: UNWTO (2021), *The Economic Contribution of Tourism and the Impact of COVID-19*, UNWTO, Madrid, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284423200>

7 Germany’s gross domestic product (GDP) was USD 4.26 trillion in 2021 according to IMF’s October 2022 World Economic Outlook (WEO). <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2022/10/11/world-economic-outlook-october-2022>

8 UNWTO (2020), *UNWTO Briefing Note – Tourism and COVID-19, Issue 2. Tourism in SIDS – The challenge of sustaining livelihoods in times of COVID-19*, UNWTO, Madrid, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284>

Regional results

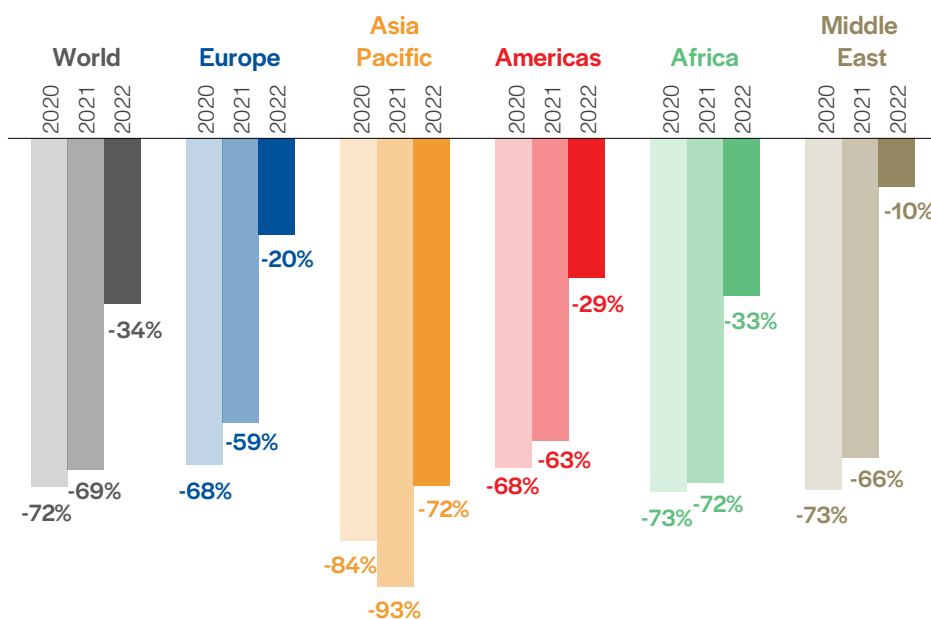
All regions suffered massive declines in arrivals in 2020

- Asia and the Pacific, the first region to suffer the impact of the pandemic and the one with the strongest travel restrictions in place suffered the largest decline in relative terms, with an 84% decrease in international arrivals in 2020. The region saw about 300 million fewer arrivals than in 2019.
- Europe recorded a 68% decrease in arrivals in 2020, despite a small and short-lived revival in the summer of 2020. The region suffered the largest drop in absolute terms, with over 500 fewer international tourists in 2020.
- Arrivals in the Americas declined by 68%, representing 150 million fewer international tourists. In both the Middle East and Africa arrivals fell by 73%.
- All world subregions saw drops of 70% to 90% in arrivals, with the exception of Western Europe, North America and the Caribbean, where arrivals fell less than 70% in 2020.

Europe and the Americas saw the strongest rebound in 2021

- In 2021, Europe and the Americas recorded the best results by region compared to 2020, with arrivals up 27% and 17% respectively, though they remained 59% and 63% below 2019 levels.
- Africa saw a 5% increase in 2021 compared to 2020, though arrivals remained 72% below 2019 levels. In the Middle East arrivals declined 26% compared to 2020 and 66% over 2019.
- In Asia and the Pacific, arrivals dropped 58% from 2020 levels and 93% when compared to pre-pandemic values, as many destinations remained closed to non-essential travel.
- By subregion, the Caribbean saw the best performance in 2021, with international arrivals up 40% over 2020, though 45% below 2019, with some island destinations coming close to, or exceeding pre-pandemic levels. Southern Mediterranean Europe and Central America also enjoyed a significant rebound.

Figure 9: International tourist arrivals (% change over 2019)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data as of June 2023

The Middle East enjoyed the best performance in 2022

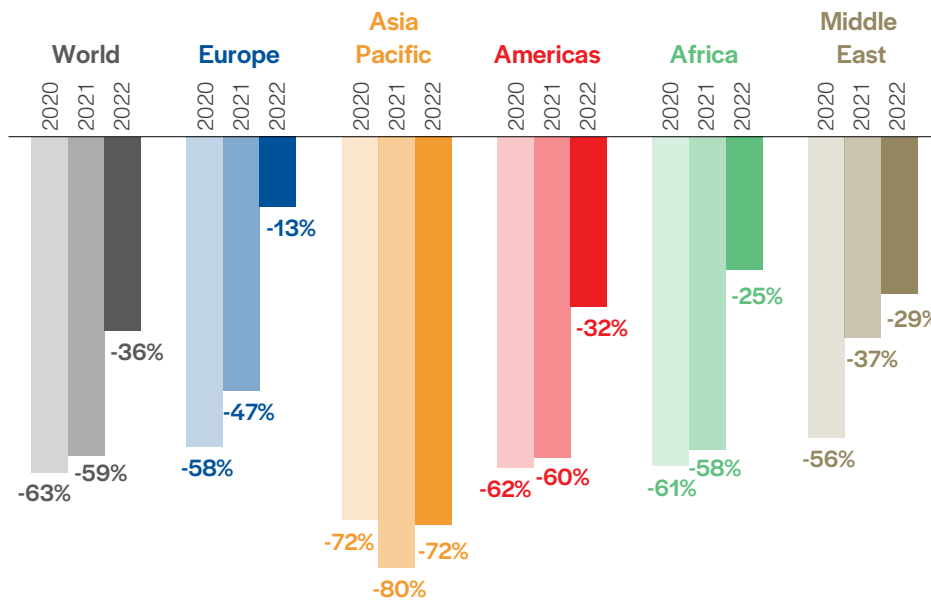
- The Middle East enjoyed the strongest rebound in 2022, with arrivals reaching 90% of pre-pandemic levels (-10% versus 2019) followed by Europe (-20%) and the Americas (-29%) as the pandemic slowly receded and traveller confidence returned.

International tourism receipts recovered faster in Europe

- World destinations recorded a modest improvement in international tourism receipts in 2021, though earnings remained well below the levels of pre-pandemic year 2019. Expenditure on outbound travel also improved in some major markets.

- The Middle East and Europe saw the best results in terms of receipts in 2021, growing 42% and 23% respectively versus 2020, but remaining 37% and 47% below 2019 levels (in local currencies and constant prices).
- Tourism earnings in Africa and the Americas increased 8% and 7% respectively in 2021 but remained 58% and 60% below pre-pandemic levels.
- Asia and the Pacific saw the weakest results in 2021, with earnings declining to levels 80% below 2019, as many destinations remained closed to non-essential travel.
- In 2022 Europe recovered 87% of its pre-pandemic receipts (-13% versus 2019), the best result across world regions.

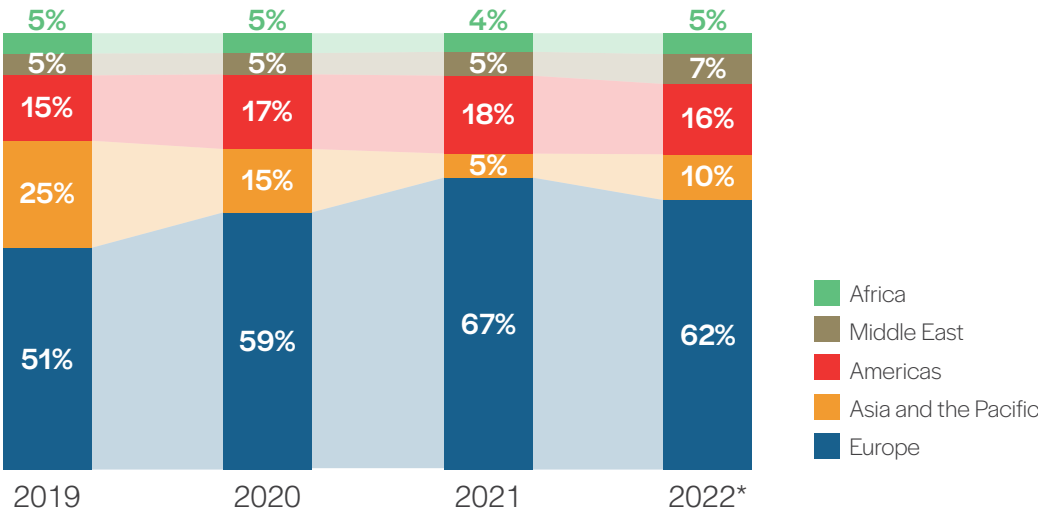
Figure 10: International tourism receipts (% change over 2019, real terms)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data as of June 2023

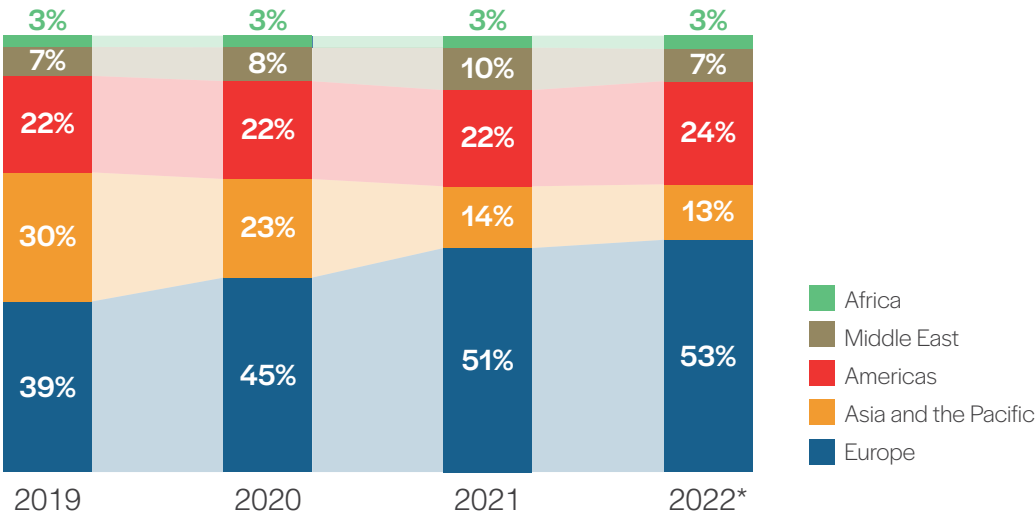
- The relatively better performance of Europe and the Americas during the pandemic has increased those regions’ share of global arrivals. Europe’s share of arrivals grew from 51% in 2019 to 67% in 2021, while that of the Americas increased from 15% to 18%.
- By contrast, the share of Asia and the Pacific declined sharply from 25% in 2019 to 6% in 2021 due to very low visitor numbers, largely the result of more restrictive travel policies in the region.

Figure 11: International tourist arrivals (share of world, %)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data as of June 2023

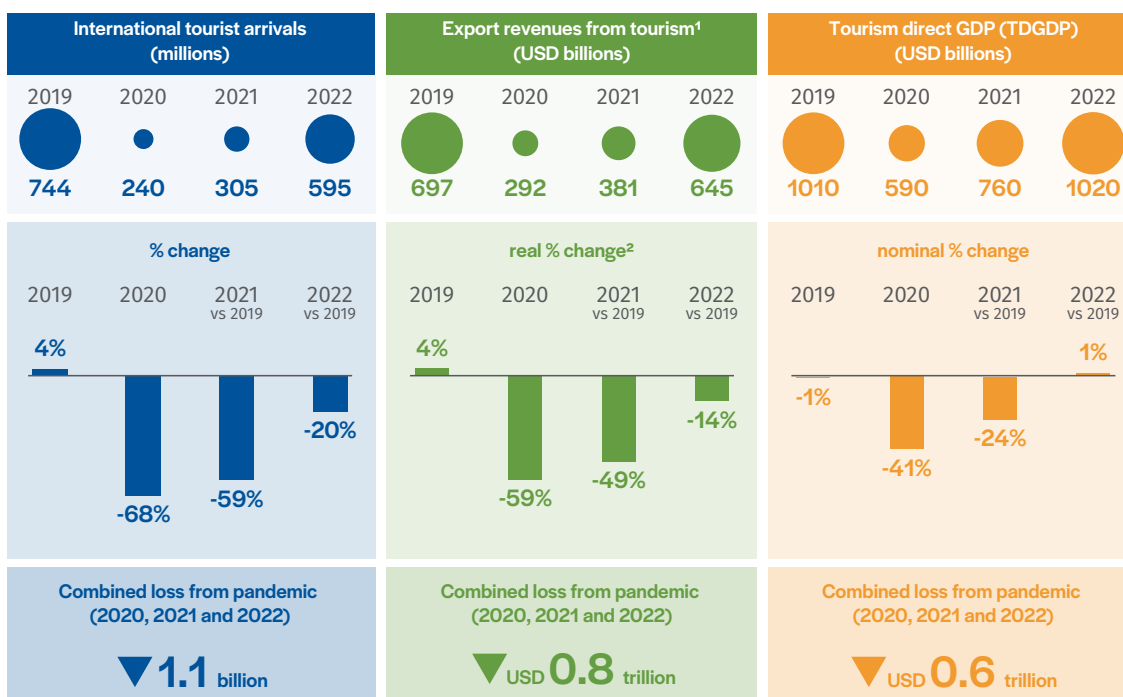
Figure 12: International tourism receipts (share of world, %)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data as of June 2023

Europe

Figure 13: Impact of coronavirus pandemic on tourism in Europe



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

¹ Revenues include international tourism receipts and passenger transport fares.

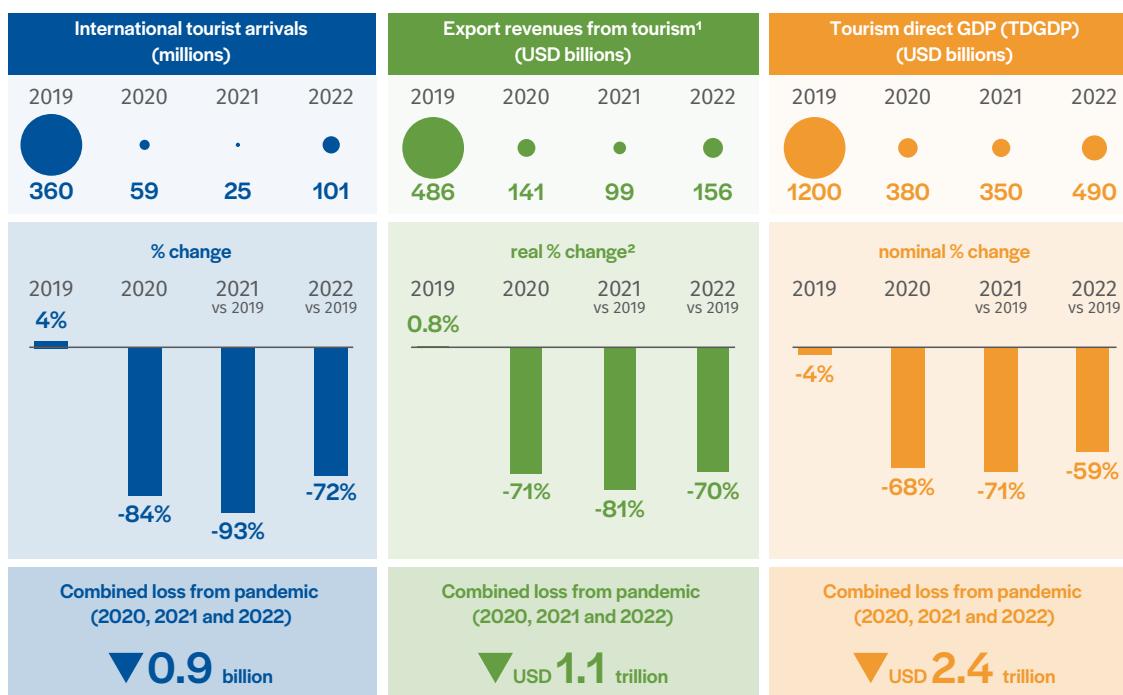
² In local currencies and constant prices

Data as of June 2023

(TDGDP as of August 2023)

Asia and the Pacific

Figure 14: Impact of coronavirus pandemic on tourism in Asia and the Pacific



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

¹ Revenues include international tourism receipts and passenger transport fares.

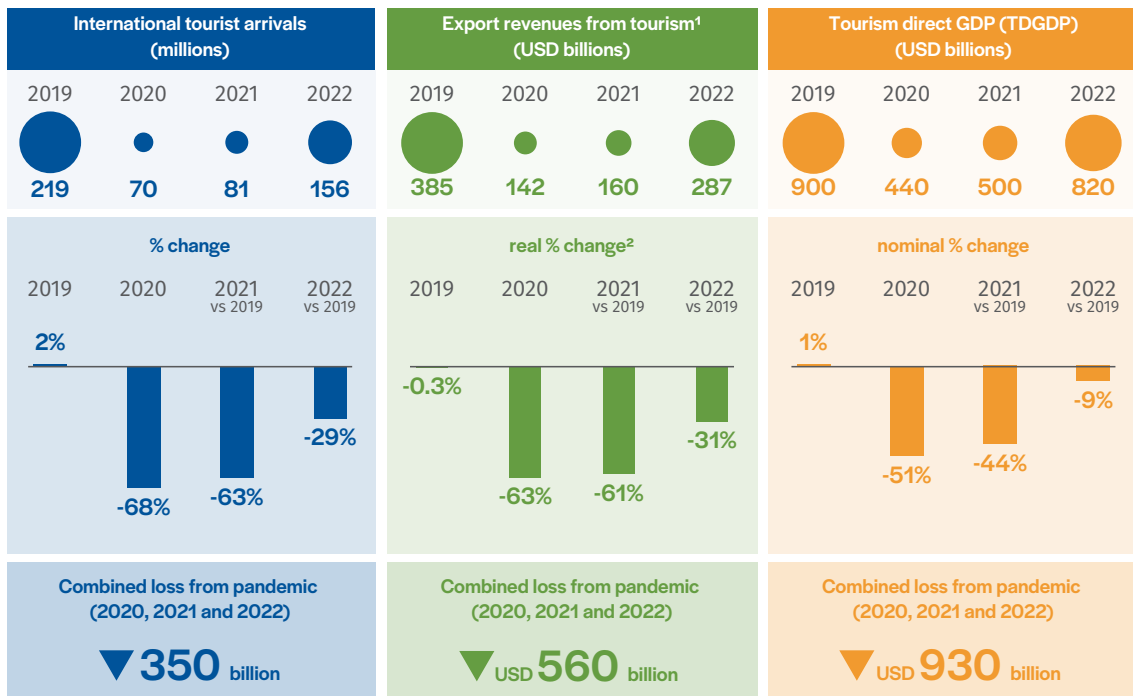
² In local currencies and constant prices

Data as of June 2023

(TDGDP as of August 2023)

Americas

Figure 15: Impact of coronavirus pandemic on tourism in the Americas



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

¹ Revenues include international tourism receipts and passenger transport fares.

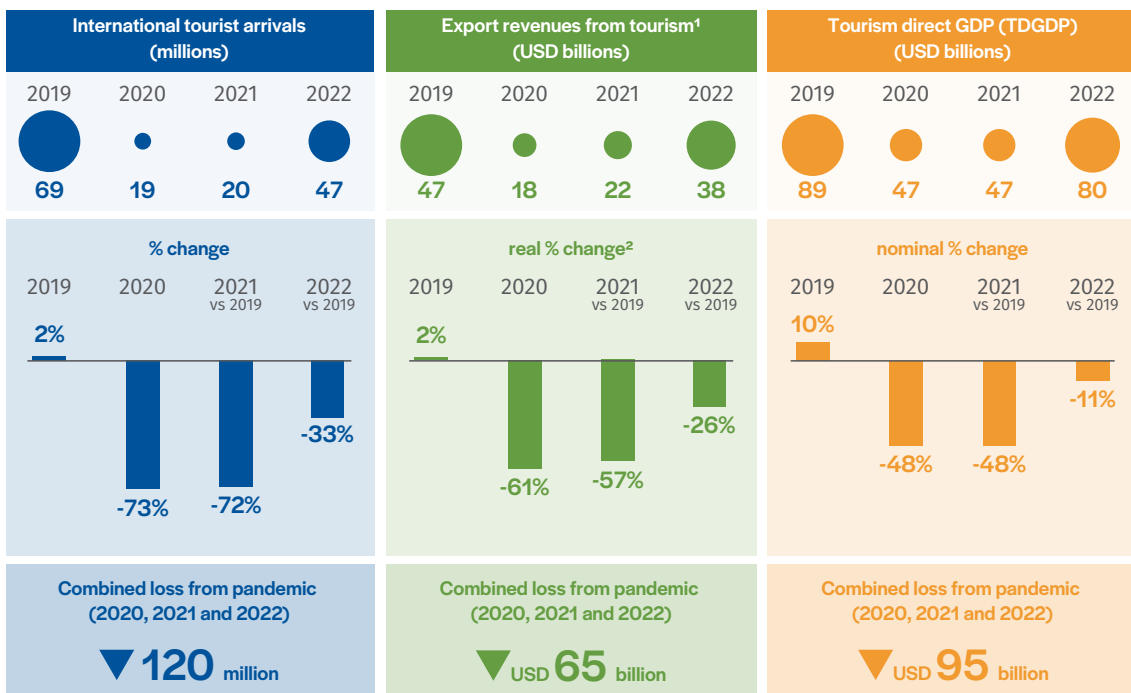
² In local currencies and constant prices

Data as of June 2023

(TDGDP as of August 2023)

Africa

Figure 16: Impact of coronavirus pandemic on tourism in Africa



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

¹ Revenues include international tourism receipts and passenger transport fares.

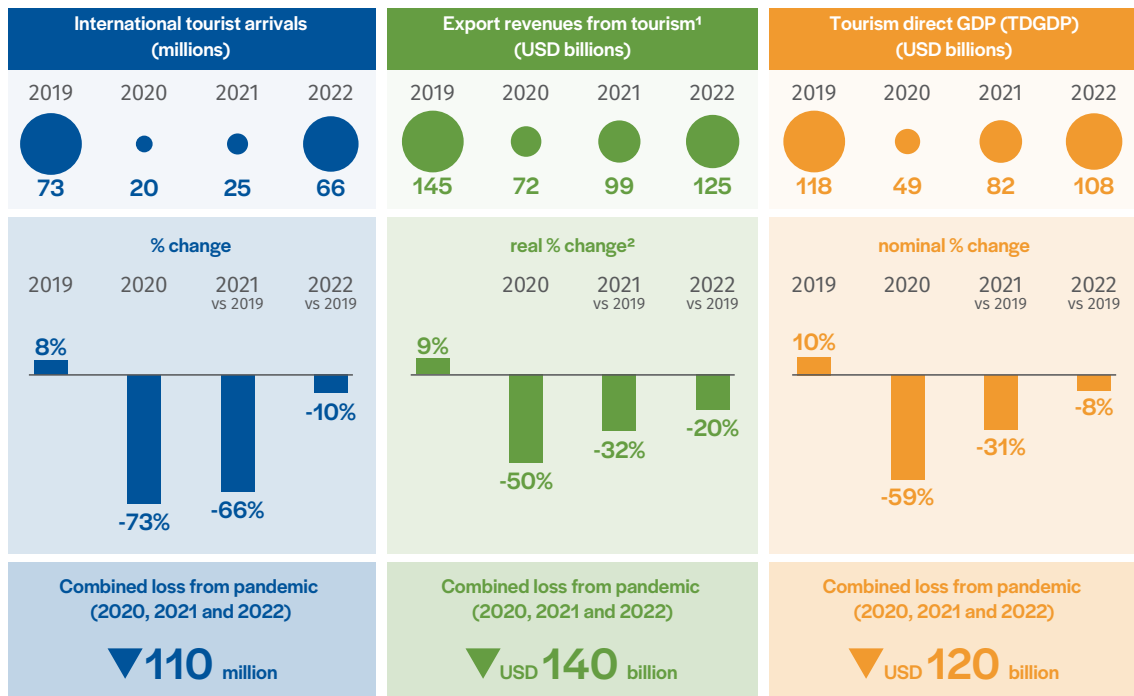
² In local currencies and constant prices

Data as of June 2023

(TDGDP as of August 2023)

Middle East

Figure 17: Impact of coronavirus pandemic on tourism in the Middle East



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

¹ Revenues include international tourism receipts and passenger transport fares.

² In local currencies and constant prices

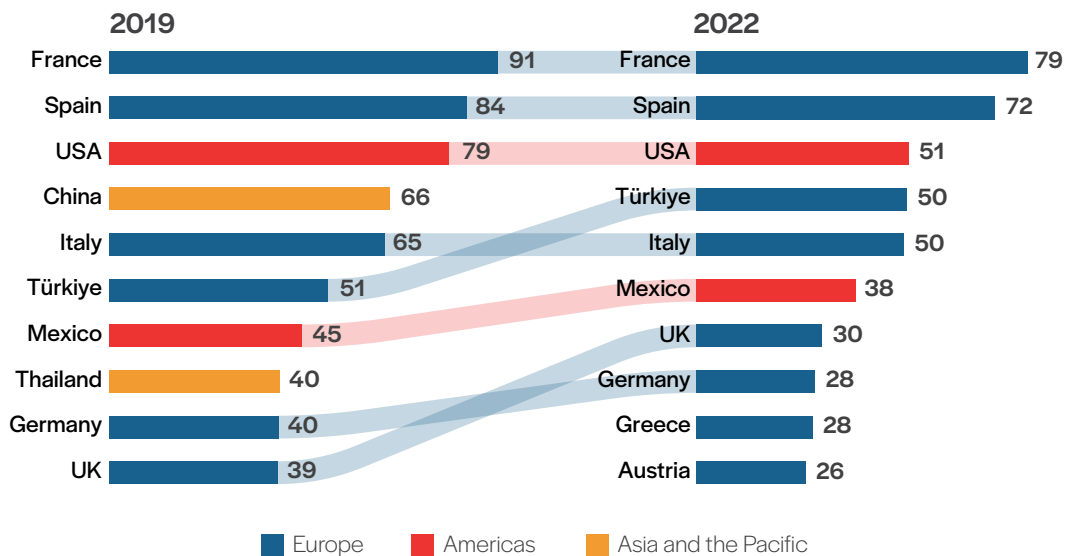
Data as of June 2023
(TDGDP as of August 2023)

World's top destinations

The rankings below show the top destinations in terms of international tourist arrivals and tourism receipts in 2022. They differ from those prior to the COVID-19 pandemic due to the different impacts

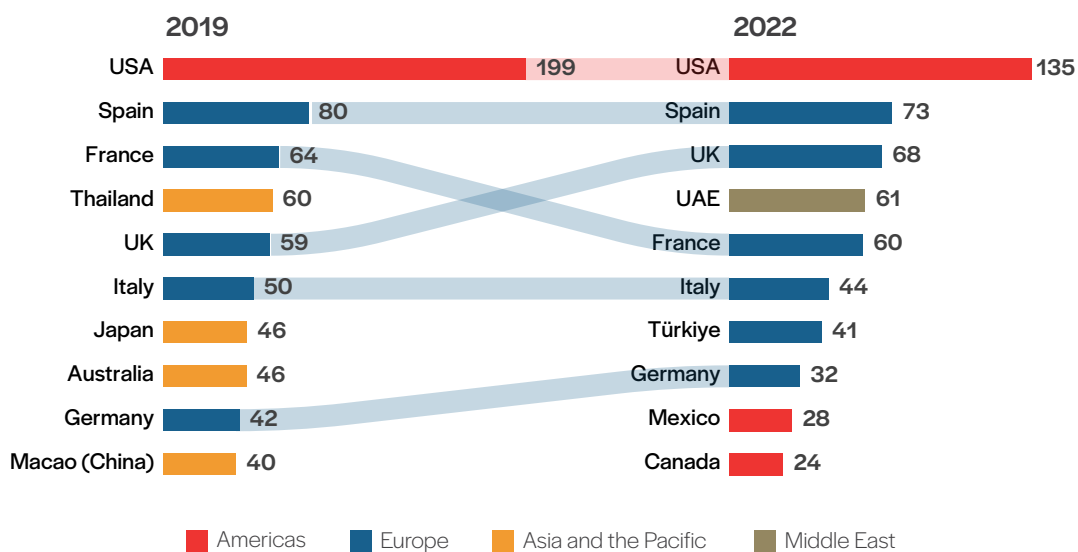
from the health crisis, different policies in terms of travel restrictions and the inherent brand strength and resiliency of each destination.

Figure 18: World's Top 10 Destinations – International tourist arrivals (millions)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data as of June 2023

Figure 19: World's Top 10 tourism earners – International tourism receipts (USD billions)

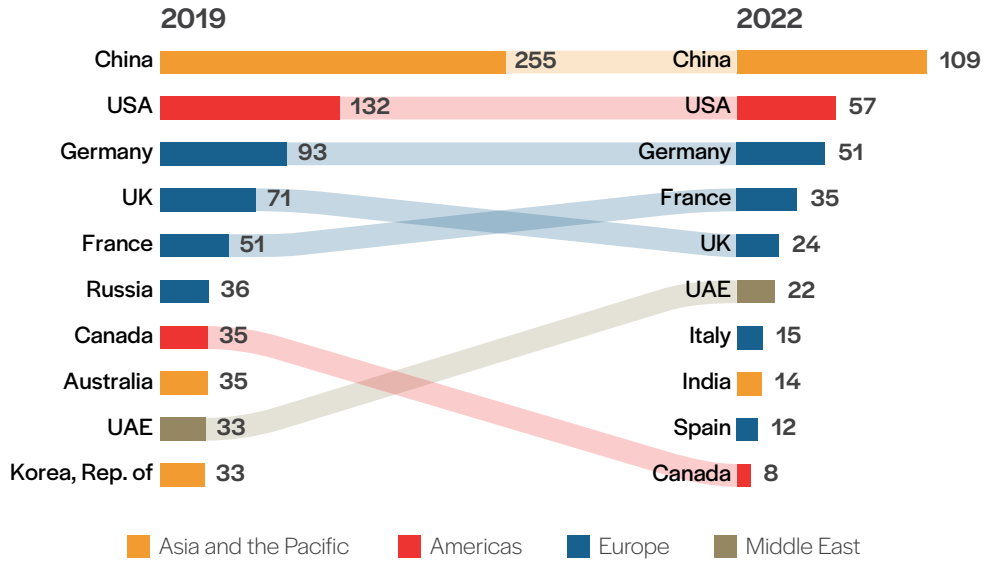


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data as of June 2023

Outbound tourism

- China, the United States of America and Germany remained the world’s top source markets during the pandemic, accounting for over one third of expenditure on international travel in 2021.
- Italy, Belgium and India entered the top 10 list of tourism spenders due to relatively strong travel demand in 2021, despite the downturn.

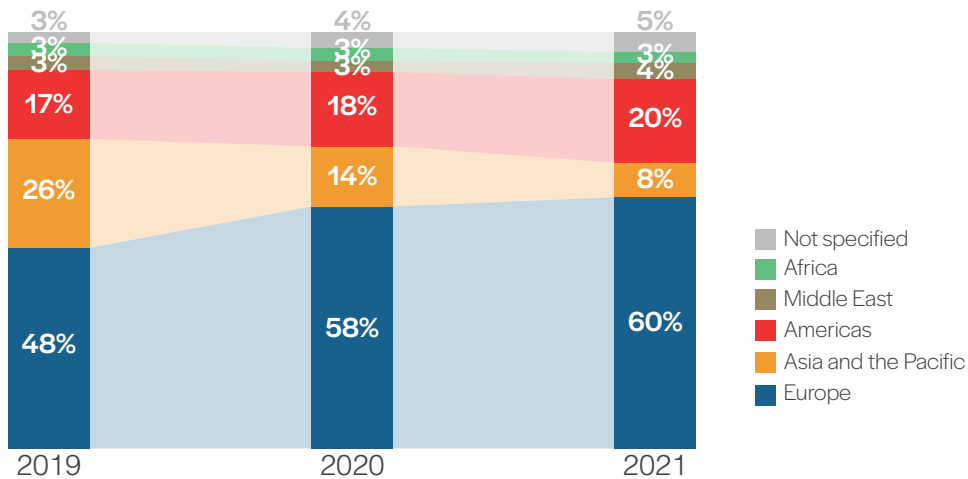
Figure 20: World’s Top 10 Tourism Spenders – International tourism expenditure (USD billions)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data as of June 2023

- International arrivals generated by Europe increased from 48% of the world total in 2019, to 60% in 2021 due to generally more flexible travel policies and earlier opening of borders, especially during the summer season.
- By contrast, trips originating in Asian markets declined sharply, from 26% in 2019, to 8% in 2021 as a result of stricter travel policies to contain the pandemic.

Figure 21: Outbound tourism by region of origin, 2019-2021 (%)*



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
* International trips generated by each region

Data as of June 2023

Did you know?

In 2020:
International
tourism
revenues **-62%**
International
tourist
arrivals **-72%**

The drop in tourism revenues (-62%) was smaller than the drop in arrivals (-72%) in 2020 due to the rise in spending per trip during the pandemic as well as longer stays.

Average spending
grew from
USD 1,000
to
USD 1,400

Average spending grew from about USD 1,000 per international trip in 2019 to USD 1,370 in 2020 and USD 1,400 in 2021 mostly because of longer stays.

Changes in consumer behaviour during the pandemic

Closer travel

Domestic tourism saw a faster recovery in many markets since people tended to travel closer. Travelers went for 'staycations' or vacations close to home.

Longer stays and higher spending

2020 and 2021 have seen a significant increase in spending per trip and longer stays.

More responsible

Sustainability, authenticity and localhood: travelers believe in the importance of creating a positive impact on local communities, increasingly searching for authenticity and sustainability.

Adaptation

Last-minute bookings.
Flexible cancellation policies.
Uncertain environment.

Getaways

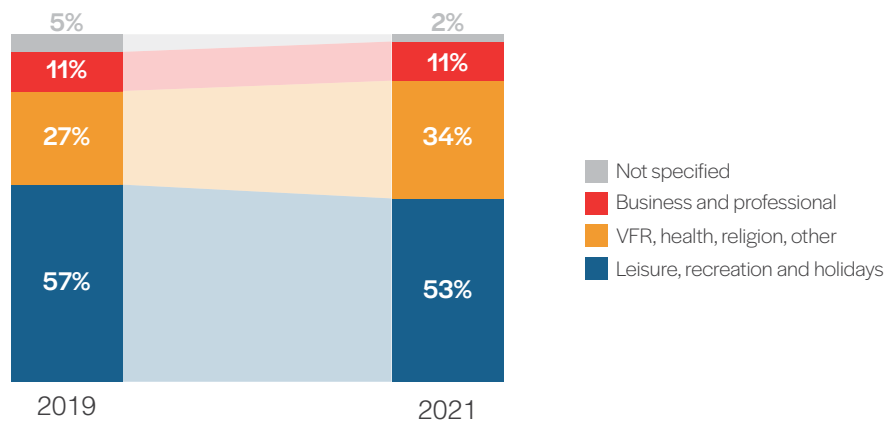
Nature and rural tourism including road trips have emerged as popular travel choices due to travel limitations during the pandemic and the quest for open-air experiences.

Purpose of visit and means of transport

Travel for visiting friends and relatives as well as travel by land transport increased during the pandemic years

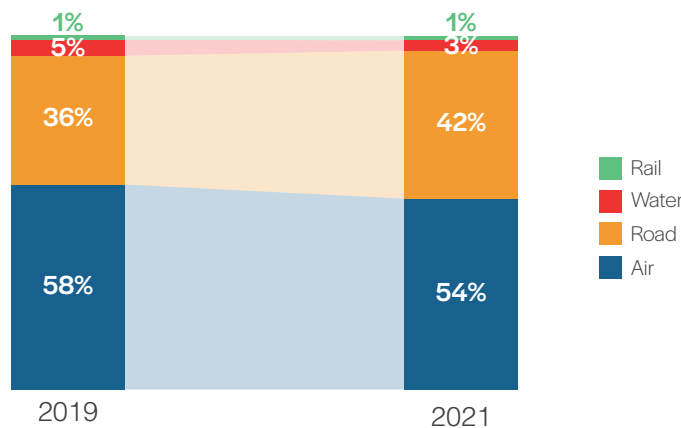
- Leisure travel remained the main purpose of visit during the pandemic years 2020 and 2021, though the share of leisure travel decreased slightly from 57% in 2019 to 53% in 2021. Travel for visiting friends and relatives (VFR), or for health or religious purposes increased from 27% in 2019 to 34% in 2021.
- The share of air travel decreased from 58% in 2019 to 51% in 2020 and recovered to 54% in 2021, while land transport experienced an increase from 36% in 2019 to 42% in 2021.

Figure 22: Inbound tourism by purpose of visit, 2019 and 2021 (%)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data as of June 2023

Figure 23: Inbound tourism by mode of transport, 2019 and 2021 (%)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data as of June 2023

Statistical Annex

International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts											Download data ↓			
	International Tourist Arrivals							International Tourism Receipts						
	(millions)				% Change vs. 2019			(USD billions)				% Change (real terms) vs. 2019 ²		
	2019	2020	2021	2022	20/19	21/19	22/19	2019	2020	2021	2022	20/19	21/19	22/19
World	1,465	407	456	963	-72.2	-68.9	-34.3	1,494	559	638	1,031	-62.8	-59.5	-36.1
Advanced economies ¹	777	221	244	541	-71.6	-68.6	-30.4	936	366	400	679	-61.5	-59.8	-32.9
Emerging economies ¹	688	186	212	422	-73.0	-69.2	-38.8	558	193	238	353	-65.1	-59.0	-41.5
Europe	743.9	239.6	304.9	594.5	-67.8	-59.0	-20.1	584.3	249.3	327.4	548.6	-58.1	-47.4	-13.1
Northern Europe	83.7	23.7	21.9	71.7	-71.7	-73.8	-14.4	95.2	41.0	50.8	102.2	-57.4	-51.3	-0.6
Western Europe	205.1	83.5	87.7	167.4	-59.3	-57.2	-18.4	179.1	99.1	105.3	155.0	-46.2	-44.5	-19.9
Central/Eastern Europe	150.9	44.1	56.3	88.7	-70.8	-62.7	-41.2	69.0	28.5	34.7	54.8	-58.7	-52.8	-26.5
Southern/Medit. Eur.	304.1	88.4	138.9	266.7	-70.9	-54.3	-12.3	241.0	80.6	136.7	236.6	-67.1	-46.3	-9.1
- of which EU-27	539.0	182.7	225.9	440.6	-66.1	-58.1	-18.3	423.2	182.4	233.5	382.2	-57.8	-48.1	-16.4
Asia and the Pacific	360.1	59.1	24.8	100.5	-83.6	-93.1	-72.1	441.2	126.2	90.6	131.4	-71.5	-80.4	-72.4
North-East Asia	170.3	20.3	10.9	19.2	-88.1	-93.6	-88.7	187.2	44.9	45.0	45.8	-76.4	-76.7	-77.4
South-East Asia	138.6	25.5	3.3	46.9	-81.6	-97.6	-66.2	146.9	31.2	11.0	37.8	-78.7	-92.7	-76.2
Oceania	17.5	3.6	0.8	6.7	-79.2	-95.7	-61.4	61.4	32.7	20.3	29.8	-46.7	-70.5	-55.2
South Asia	33.8	9.8	10.0	27.7	-71.1	-70.5	-17.9	45.7	17.4	14.3	18.1	-62.2	-69.9	-63.4
Americas	219.3	69.6	81.5	155.6	-68.3	-62.8	-29.1	330.6	125.4	140.3	243.9	-61.7	-59.8	-31.7
North America	146.6	46.5	57.0	102.0	-68.3	-61.1	-30.4	253.4	97.1	104.4	187.3	-61.7	-61.3	-31.6
Caribbean	26.3	10.3	14.5	22.6	-61.0	-45.1	-14.2	34.9	14.5	20.9	25.2	-58.1	-42.3	-33.3
Central America	10.9	3.1	4.7	9.3	-71.6	-57.1	-15.0	12.6	4.0	6.1	8.9	-68.3	-52.3	-34.8
South America	35.4	9.8	5.3	21.7	-72.4	-85.0	-38.8	29.6	9.8	8.9	22.6	-63.2	-70.5	-29.5
Africa	69.1	18.7	19.6	46.5	-72.9	-71.5	-32.6	38.9	14.9	17.5	31.6	-61.3	-57.7	-24.8
North Africa	25.6	5.6	6.6	19.0	-78.2	-74.4	-25.9	11.2	5.4	6.0	11.7	-53.0	-49.8	-3.4
Subsaharan Africa	43.4	13.1	13.1	27.5	-69.8	-69.9	-36.6	27.7	9.5	11.6	19.9	-72.7	-62.6	-45.3
Middle East	73.0	19.8	24.9	65.6	-72.9	-65.9	-10.1	99.2	43.5	62.5	75.9	-56.0	-37.5	-29.2

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Data as of June 2023

¹ Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF).² Percent change in receipts for regions and subregions is in local currencies and constant prices.

Europe

International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts by Country of Destination

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	International Tourist Arrivals								International Tourism Receipts							
	(thousands)				% Change vs. 2019				(USD millions)				% Change (real terms) vs. 2019 ¹			
	Indic.	2019	2020	2021	2022	20/19	21/19	22/19	2019	2020	2021	2022	20/19	21/19	22/19	Basis
Europe		743,911	239,632	304,879	594,533	-67.8	-59.0	-20.1	584,312	249,262	327,381	548,612	-58.1	-47.4	-13.1	
Northern Europe		83,720	23,659	21,933	71,689	-71.7	-73.8	-14.4	95,228	41,041	50,783	102,233	-57.4	-51.3	-0.6	
Denmark	TF	14,761	6,264	7,588	..	-57.6	-48.6	..	8,652	3,962	4,511	8,692	-55.1	-50.9	7.6	
Finland	TCE	3,290	896	807	2,127	-72.8	-75.5	-35.3	3,726	1,264	1,096	2,249	-66.7	-72.1	-35.8	
Iceland	TF	2,013	486	698	..	-75.8	-65.3	..	2,695	641	1,302	2,434	-73.7	-49.9	-0.3	
Ireland	TF	10,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,477	2,393	2,687	6,190	-63.8	-60.7	1.6	
Norway	TCE	5,879	1,397	1,435	..	-76.2	-75.6	..	5,894	1,819	1,938	5,472	-67.0	-67.9	1.4	
Sweden	TCE	7,407	1,850	2,990	..	-75.0	-59.6	..	9,193	4,349	6,105	9,032	-53.9	-39.8	5.1	
United Kingdom	TF	39,418	10,714	6,287	..	-72.8	-84.1	..	58,591	26,614	33,144	68,165	-54.8	-47.5	20.5	
Western Europe		205,138	83,522	87,742	167,417	-59.3	-57.2	-18.4	179,077	99,107	105,263	154,966	-46.2	-44.5	-19.9	
Austria	TCE	31,884	15,091	12,728	26,215	-52.7	-60.1	-17.8	22,942	13,848	9,915	19,176	-40.8	-59.1	-11.1	
Belgium	TCE	9,343	2,584	3,243	8,227	-72.3	-65.3	-11.9	8,840	6,403	6,300	6,942	-29.0	-32.5	-16.5	
France	TF	90,900	41,700	48,400	..	-54.1	-46.8	..	63,507	32,564	40,802	59,675	-49.7	-39.2	-0.1	
Germany	TCE	39,563	12,449	11,688	28,463	-68.5	-70.5	-28.1	41,807	22,103	22,267	31,547	-48.2	-49.6	-19.8	
Liechtenstein	TCE	98	58	71	100	-40.5	-27.9	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	TCE	1,041	525	756	1,012	-49.6	-27.3	-2.8	5,335	4,364	5,533	5,330	-19.8	-1.8	6.2	
Monaco	THS	363	159	218	..	-56.2	-39.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	TCE	20,128	7,265	6,248	15,944	-63.9	-69.0	-20.8	18,576	9,658	9,427	16,060	-49.0	-52.0	-8.1	
Switzerland	TF	11,818	3,690	4,390	..	-68.8	-62.9	..	18,071	10,167	11,020	16,235	-46.8	-43.9	-13.7	
Central/Eastern Europe		150,913	44,051	56,334	88,700	-70.8	-62.7	-41.2	69,027	28,482	34,683	54,801	-58.7	-52.8	-26.5	
Armenia	TF	1,894	360	876	1,666	-81.0	-53.8	-12.1	1,528	287	784	2,439	-81.2	-48.7	59.6	\$
Azerbaijan	TF	2,864	519	462	..	-81.9	-83.9	..	1,792	304	313	823	-83.0	-82.5	-54.0	\$
Belarus	TCE	2,201	577	787	..	-73.8	-64.2	..	901	359	427	..	-60.2	-52.6	..	\$
Bulgaria	TF	7,775	1,290	2,300	..	-83.4	-70.4	..	4,294	1,693	2,483	3,413	-61.3	-45.3	-15.4	
Czech Republic	TF	14,651	3,919	..	..	-73.2	..	..	7,303	3,592	3,083	5,053	-50.2	-60.1	-29.5	
Estonia	TF	3,336	1,023	808	2,172	-69.3	-75.8	-34.9	1,738	591	641	1,321	-66.7	-65.1	-19.2	
Georgia	TF	5,080	1,087	1,577	3,653	-78.6	-69.0	-28.1	3,269	542	1,245	3,520	-83.4	-61.9	7.7	\$
Hungary	TF	16,937	7,418	7,930	12,649	-56.2	-53.2	-25.3	7,305	3,205	4,166	5,631	-53.5	-40.5	-1.2	
Kazakhstan	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,456	455	535	..	-81.5	-78.2	..	\$
Kyrgyzstan	VF	8,508	2,079	3,169	..	-75.6	-62.8	..	644	151	207	..	-76.5	-67.8	..	\$
Latvia	TF	1,935	636	478	..	-67.1	-75.3	..	1,017	800	753	1,089	-22.9	-29.8	13.9	
Lithuania	TF	2,875	937	948	..	-67.4	-67.0	..	1,493	579	590	1,187	-62.0	-62.6	-15.5	
Poland	TF	21,158	8,418	9,722	..	-60.2	-54.1	..	14,004	8,238	9,086	14,367	-40.2	-34.7	19.1	
Rep. Moldova	TCE	174	29	69	162	-83.5	-60.4	-6.9	397	316	419	740	-20.3	5.6	86.7	\$
Romania	TCE	2,672	453	841	1,661	-83.0	-68.5	-37.8	3,576	1,441	3,294	4,830	-60.5	-12.8	43.6	
Russian Federation	VF	24,592	6,359	..	..	-74.1	..	..	10,961	3,909	3,986	5,543	-64.3	-63.6	-49.4	\$
Slovakia	TF	5,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,203	1,309	1,113	1,360	-60.0	-67.1	-54.9	
Tajikistan	VF	1,257	351	296	..	-72.1	-76.5	..	14	6	11	..	-53.5	-18.9	..	\$
Turkmenistan	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	TF	13,438	3,382	4,272	..	-74.8	-68.2	..	1,620	356	950	774	-78.0	-41.4	-52.2	\$
Uzbekistan	VF	6,749	1,553	1,881	5,233	-77.0	-72.1	-22.5	1,513	350	596	1,437	-76.9	-60.6	-5.0	\$
Southern/Medit. Europe		304,141	88,400	138,870	266,726	-70.9	-54.3	-12.3	240,980	80,632	136,651	236,612	-67.1	-46.3	-9.1	
Albania	TF	6,128	2,604	5,515	6,738	-57.5	-10.0	9.9	2,332	1,129	2,262	2,990	-52.6	-8.2	36.3	
Andorra	TF	3,090	1,872	1,949	3,555	-39.4	-36.9	15.1	1,897	1,345	..	..	-29.1	..	..	\$
Bosnia & Herzg.	TCE	1,198	197	502	908	-83.6	-58.1	-24.3	1,175	431	973	1,426	-64.0	-21.7	29.2	
Croatia	TCE	17,353	5,545	10,641	15,324	-68.0	-38.7	-11.7	11,753	5,493	10,773	13,445	-54.2	-13.2	21.6	
Cyprus	TF	3,977	632	1,937	3,201	-84.1	-51.3	-19.5	3,260	728	2,108	2,888	-78.1	-38.8	-5.8	
North Macedonia	TCE	758	118	294	537	-84.4	-61.2	-29.1	396	252	385	386	-37.3	-7.8	3.9	
Greece	TF	31,348	7,374	14,705	27,836	-76.5	-53.1	-11.2	20,351	4,933	12,422	18,613	-76.2	-42.2	-2.8	
Israel	TF	4,552	831	397	2,675	-81.7	-91.3	-41.2	7,620	2,500	2,217	5,474	-67.2	-70.9	-28.2	\$
Italy	TF	64,513	25,190	26,888	49,811	-61.0	-58.3	-22.8	49,596	19,797	25,151	44,312	-60.9	-52.0	-5.0	
Malta	TF	2,753	659	968	2,268	-76.1	-64.8	-17.6	1,901	392	780	1,612	-79.8	-61.2	-9.9	
Montenegro	TF	2,510	351	1,554	2,036	-86.0	-38.1	-18.9	1,230	165	896	1,111	-86.8	-31.0	-4.0	
Portugal	TCE/TF	24,600	6,480	9,617	..	-73.7	-60.9	..	20,477	8,814	11,903	22,226	-57.8	-45.0	15.4	
San Marino	THS	111	58	94	110	-47.7	-15.5	-1.5	227	155	225	..	-31.7	-0.9	..	\$
Serbia	TCE	1,847	446	871	1,773	-75.9	-52.8	-4.0	1,606	1,249	1,882	2,592	-23.8	10.9	71.6	
Slovenia	TCE	4,702	1,216	1,832	3,936	-74.1	-61.0	-16.3	3,183	1,413	1,992	3,067	-56.5	-40.8	2.4	
Spain	TF	83,509	18,933	31,181	71,659	-77.3	-62.7	-14.2	79,670	18,507	34,541	72,889	-77.2	-59.0	-2.7	
Türkiye	TF	51,192	15,894	29,925	50,453	-69.0	-41.5	-1.4	34,305	13,330	26,634	41,176	-61.1	-22.4	20.0	\$

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Data as of June 2023

¹ Percent change for destinations is calculated in local currencies, unless Basis column shows "\$", meaning change is in US dollars.

For regions and subregions, change is in local currencies and constant prices.

See Key to indicator abbreviations on page 30.

Asia and the Pacific

International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts by Country of Destination

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	Indic.	International Tourist Arrivals						International Tourism Receipts								
		(thousands)				% Change vs. 2019		(USD millions)				% Change (real terms) vs. 2019 ¹				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	20/19	21/19	22/19	2019	2020	2021	2022	20/19	21/19	22/19	Basis
Asia and the Pacific		360,148	59,120	24,847	100,520	-83.6	-93.1	-72.1	441,173	126,174	90,627	131,397	-71.5	-80.4	-72.4	
North-East Asia		170,311	20,260	10,855	19,188	-88.1	-93.6	-88.7	187,197	44,879	45,016	45,760	-76.4	-76.7	-77.4	
China	TF	65,700	7,967	5,662	..	-87.9	-91.4	..	35,832	9,951	11,330	9,583	-72.3	-70.5	-73.9	
Hong Kong (China)	TF	23,752	1,359	89	568	-94.3	-99.6	-97.6	28,913	2,859	1,850	3,147	-90.2	-93.7	-89.1	
Japan	VF	31,882	4,116	246	3,832	-87.1	-99.2	-88.0	46,054	10,700	4,861	9,238	-77.2	-89.4	-75.8	
Korea, DPR		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep. of	VF	17,503	2,519	967	3,198	-85.6	-94.5	-81.7	20,867	10,276	10,804	11,996	-50.8	-48.2	-42.5	\$
Macao (China)	TF	18,633	2,822	3,697	2,484	-84.9	-80.2	-86.7	40,060	9,153	15,303	8,706	-77.4	-62.1	-78.3	
Mongolia	TF	577	59	33	286	-89.8	-94.3	-50.4	513	29	21	234	-94.3	-96.0	-54.4	\$
Taiwan Pr. of China	VF	11,864	1,378	140	896	-88.4	-98.8	-92.4	14,411	1,800	744	2,747	-87.5	-94.8	-80.9	\$
South-East Asia		138,590	25,451	3,258	46,863	-81.6	-97.6	-66.2	146,898	31,214	11,007	37,822	-78.7	-92.7	-76.2	
Brunei	TF	333	62	4	..	-81.3	-98.9	..	217	16	2	..	-92.8	-99.1	..	\$
Cambodia	TF	6,611	1,306	196	2,277	-80.2	-97.0	-65.6	4,769	1,015	184	..	-78.6	-96.1	..	
Indonesia	VF/TF	15,455	3,915	1,546	..	-74.7	-90.0	..	16,911	3,382	521	6,719	-80.0	-96.9	-60.3	\$
Lao PDR	TF	4,384	812	..	..	-81.5	..	..	935	213	1	..	-77.2	-99.9	..	\$
Malaysia	TF	26,101	4,333	135	10,071	-83.4	-99.5	-61.4	19,829	2,974	77	6,329	-84.8	-99.6	-66.1	
Myanmar	TF	4,364	903	131	..	-79.3	-97.0	..	2,483	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$
Philippines	TF	8,261	1,483	164	2,650	-82.1	-98.0	-67.9	9,781	1,791	600	4,174	-81.7	-93.9	-57.3	\$
Singapore	TF	15,119	2,086	325	..	-86.2	-97.9	..	20,300	5,355	4,109	11,793	-73.3	-80.1	..	
Thailand	TF	39,874	6,696	428	11,153	-83.2	-98.9	-72.0	59,810	13,403	5,134	..	-77.4	-91.2	..	
Timor-Leste	TF	81	18	6	..	-77.9	-93.2	..	70	26	12	43	-63.6	-82.6	..	\$
Viet Nam	VF	18,009	3,837	157	3,661	-78.7	-99.1	-79.7	11,792	2,500	149	3,841	-78.8	-98.7	..	\$
Oceania		17,463	3,639	758	6,740	-79.2	-95.7	-61.4	61,423	32,700	20,345	29,752	-46.7	-70.5	-55.2	
American Samoa	TF	19	1	..	..	-95.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	VF	9,466	1,828	246	3,694	-80.7	-97.4	-61.0	45,522	25,820	16,988	23,382	-42.7	-65.5	..	
Cook Islands	TF	172	25	26	114	-85.3	-84.7	-33.9	228	37	43	..	-83.5	-82.4	..	
Fiji	TF	894	147	32	636	-83.6	-96.5	-28.9	963	154	35	693	-84.0	-96.5	..	
French Polynesia	TF	237	77	83	219	-67.5	-65.1	-7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guam	TF	1,667	328	79	328	-80.3	-95.2	-80.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	TF	8	1	0	..	-81.9	-99.2	..	3	0	0	..	-99.0	-99.5	..	\$
Marshall Islands	TF	6	1	0	..	-80.7	-99.4	..	4	4	..	..	11.1	..	..
Micronesia FSM	TF	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Mariana Islands	VF	487	89	13	97	-81.7	-97.4	-80.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	TF	131	31	12	79	-76.2	-90.5	-39.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	TF	3,702	948	205	..	-74.4	-94.5	..	10,533	5,751	2,866	4,165	-44.5	-74.7	..	
Niue	TF	10	1	0	..	-87.2	-98.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$
Palau	TF	94	18	5	12	-80.5	-94.4	-86.9	86	47	6	..	-45.2	-92.7	..	\$
Papua New Guinea	TF	160	39	17	..	-75.6	-89.4	..	2	2	1	..	-7.7	-71.6	..	
Samoa	TF	172	23	3	..	-86.6	-98.5	..	201	24	0	58	-88.2	..	..
Solomon Islands	TF	29	4	1	7	-84.7	-97.5	-74.7	71	6	0	..	-91.4	..	..
Tonga	TF	67	50	0	..	-25.6	-99.7	..	57	19	9	..	-66.4	-84.0	..	\$
Tuvalu	TF	4	1	0	..	-82.0	-98.9	..	8	1	0	..	-84.3	-98.9	..	
Vanuatu	TF	121	22	..	..	-81.8	..	..	270	55	2	..	-79.7	-99.2	..	\$
South Asia		33,783	9,770	9,976	27,728	-71.1	-70.5	-17.9	45,655	17,381	14,260	18,063	-62.2	-69.9	-63.4	
Afghanistan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	65	..	..	-10.9	..	..	\$
Bangladesh	TF	323	182	135	..	-43.7	-58.2	..	388	217	273	420	-43.8	-29.1	..	
Bhutan	TF	316	30	..	..	-90.6	..	..	120	21	4	..	-82.7	-96.8	..	\$
India	TF	17,914	6,337	7,010	..	-64.6	-60.9	..	30,720	13,036	8,650	..	-55.3	-70.4	..	
Iran	VF	9,107	1,550	989	4,108	-83.0	-89.1	-54.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$
Maldives	TF	1,703	555	1,322	1,675	-67.4	-22.4	-1.6	3,157	1,398	3,473	..	-55.7	10.0	..	\$
Nepal	TF	1,197	230	150	614	-80.8	-87.5	-48.7	705	194	120	..	-71.1	-82.2	..	
Pakistan	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	494	439	559	738	-11.2	13.1	49.4	\$
Sri Lanka	TF	1,914	508	194	720	-73.5	-89.8	-62.4	3,607	682	507	1,136	-81.1	-85.9	-68.5	\$

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Data as of June 2023

¹ Percent change for destinations is calculated in local currencies, unless Basis column shows "\$", meaning change is in US dollars.

For regions and subregions, change is in local currencies and constant prices.

See Key to indicator abbreviations on page 30.

Americas

International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts by Country of Destination

[Download data ↓](#)

	International Tourist Arrivals									International Tourism Receipts						
	(thousands)				% Change vs. 2019			(USD millions)				% Change (real terms) vs. 2019 ¹			Basis	
	Indic.	2019	2020	2021	2022	20/19	21/19	22/19	2019	2020	2021	2022	20/19	21/19		22/19
Americas		219,321	69,610	81,489	155,606	-68.3	-62.8	-29.1	330,573	125,365	140,340	243,905	-61.7	-59.8	-31.7	
North America		146,611	46,455	57,023	102,021	-68.3	-61.1	-30.4	253,360	97,059	104,435	187,266	-61.7	-61.3	-31.6	
Canada	TF	22,145	2,960	3,062	12,824	-86.6	-86.2	-42.1	29,807	13,582	14,454	24,034	-53.9	-54.2	-20.9	
Mexico	TF	45,024	24,284	31,860	38,327	-46.1	-29.2	-14.9	24,573	10,996	19,765	28,016	-55.3	-19.6	14.0	\$
United States	TF	79,442	19,212	22,100	50,870	-75.8	-72.2	-36.0	198,980	72,481	70,215	135,215	-63.6	-64.7	-32.0	
Caribbean		26,341	10,280	14,461	22,593	-61.0	-45.1	-14.2	34,949	14,485	20,919	25,171	-58.1	-42.3	-33.3	
Anguilla	TF	95	25	28	..	-73.4	-70.2	..	163	47	59	143	-71.5	-63.6	-12.3	
Antigua & Barbuda	TF	301	125	170	265	-58.4	-43.6	-11.9	776	350	488	921	-54.9	-37.1	18.6	
Aruba	TF	1,119	368	807	1,101	-67.1	-27.9	-1.6	2,099	1,078	1,790	2,477	-48.6	-14.7	18.0	
Bahamas	TF	1,804	453	860	..	-74.9	-52.3	..	4,126	967	2,322	..	-76.6	-43.7	..	
Barbados	TF	715	163	145	443	-77.1	-79.7	-38.1	1,250	578	627	929	-53.8	-49.8	-25.7	
Bermuda	TF	269	42	72	146	-84.4	-73.2	-45.9	600	94	156	..	-84.3	-74.0	..	
Brit. Virgin Islands	TF	302	83	56	173	-72.7	-81.6	-42.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$
Cayman Islands	TF	503	122	17	284	-75.8	-96.6	-43.5	919	251	..	..	-72.7	..	..
Cuba	TF	4,263	1,085	356	..	-74.6	-91.6	..	2,596	1,137	404	..	-56.2	-84.4	..	
Curaçao	TF	464	175	265	490	-62.3	-42.8	5.6	703	281	459	..	-60.0	-34.7	..	
Dominica	TF	90	22	15	61	-75.8	-83.4	-32.1	122	21	16	62	-82.5	-86.5	-49.2	
Dominican Rep.	TF	6,446	2,405	4,994	7,163	-62.7	-22.5	11.1	7,472	2,675	5,697	8,406	-64.2	-23.7	12.5	\$
Grenada	TF	188	54	47	..	-71.2	-75.0	..	212	59	63	158	-72.4	-70.3	-25.6	
Guadeloupe	TCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	TF	286	203	148	..	-29.1	-48.3	..	450	98	80	..	-78.3	-82.3	..	\$
Jamaica	TF	2,681	880	1,464	2,478	-67.2	-45.4	-7.6	3,598	1,349	2,097	..	-62.5	-41.7	..	\$
Martinique	TF	556	312	291	..	-43.9	-47.7	..	549	280	283	..	-50.0	-51.2	..	
Montserrat	TF	10	5	2	5	-56.3	-84.7	-55.7	10	5	2	4	-48.6	-83.8	-59.6	
Puerto Rico	TF	3,180	2,617	2,755	..	-17.7	-13.4	..	3,612	2,921	2,787	..	-19.1	-22.8	..	\$
Saint Lucia	TF	424	131	199	356	-69.2	-53.0	-15.9	999	318	564	860	-68.2	-43.5	-13.9	
St. Kitts & Nevis	TF	120	30	20	80	-75.3	-83.2	-33.6	189	46	29	115	-75.9	-84.9	-39.0	
St. Maarten	TF	320	106	249	373	-66.7	-22.2	16.6	682	234	492	..	-65.6	-27.8	..	
St. Vincent & Gren.	TF	86	27	21	..	-69.0	-76.0	..	118	44	29	63	-62.9	-75.6	-46.8	
Trinidad & Tobago	TF	389	95	41	226	-75.5	-89.5	-41.7	436	144	55	..	-67.1	-87.3	..	\$
Turks & Caicos	TF	487	165	405	549	-66.2	-16.9	12.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
US Virgin Islands	TF	514	303	685	..	-41.1	33.2	..	1,031	686	1,004	..	-33.5	-2.6	..	
Central America		10,932	3,102	4,687	9,289	-71.6	-57.1	-15.0	12,624	4,008	6,063	8,897	-68.3	-52.3	-34.8	
Belize	TF	503	144	219	371	-71.3	-56.5	-26.3	527	247	374	599	-53.1	-29.0	13.7	
Costa Rica	TF	3,139	1,012	1,347	2,350	-67.8	-57.1	-25.2	3,988	1,328	1,717	3,137	-66.7	-57.0	-21.3	\$
El Salvador	TF	1,766	549	1,219	1,891	-68.9	-31.0	7.1	1,306	636	993	1,864	-51.3	-23.9	42.8	\$
Guatemala	TF	1,752	396	602	1,494	-77.4	-65.6	-14.7	1,221	327	388	987	-73.2	-68.2	-19.2	\$
Honduras	TF	724	204	459	844	-71.8	-36.6	16.6	549	155	303	540	-71.8	-44.9	-1.7	\$
Nicaragua	TF	1,295	384	222	..	-70.4	-82.8	..	515	199	184	596	-61.5	-64.3	15.6	\$
Panama	TF	1,753	414	618	1,488	-76.4	-64.7	-15.1	4,519	1,116	2,104	..	-75.3	-53.4	..	
South America		35,437	9,772	5,318	21,702	-72.4	-85.0	-38.8	29,639	9,814	8,923	22,571	-63.2	-70.5	-29.5	
Argentina	TF	7,399	2,090	297	3,890	-71.8	-96.0	-47.4	5,241	1,728	406	3,461	-67.0	-92.3	-34.0	\$
Bolivia	TF	1,239	323	180	724	-73.9	-85.5	-41.6	837	189	190	545	-77.5	-77.3	-34.9	\$
Brazil	TF	6,353	2,145	746	3,629	-66.2	-88.3	-42.9	5,995	3,044	2,947	4,952	-49.2	-50.8	-17.4	\$
Chile	TF	4,518	1,119	190	2,030	-75.2	-95.8	-55.1	2,302	413	113	1,024	-82.1	-95.1	-55.5	\$
Colombia	TF	4,169	1,262	2,163	4,398	-69.7	-48.1	5.5	5,682	1,568	2,741	6,250	-72.4	-51.8	10.0	\$
Ecuador	VF	2,108	507	669	1,265	-75.9	-68.2	-40.0	2,282	702	1,055	1,793	-69.2	-53.8	-21.4	\$
French Guiana	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guyana	TF	315	87	157	288	-72.5	-50.0	-8.3	27	24	26	..	-11.5	-3.5	..	\$
Paraguay	TF	1,216	253	95	579	-79.2	-92.2	-52.3	953	201	84	455	-78.9	-91.2	-52.2	\$
Peru	TF	4,372	897	444	2,009	-79.5	-89.8	-54.0	3,738	776	688	2,137	-79.2	-81.6	-42.8	\$
Suriname	TF	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	53	15	13	26	-70.7	-75.9	-49.8	\$
Uruguay	TF	3,056	916	229	2,433	-70.0	-92.5	-20.4	2,249	1,055	541	1,743	-53.1	-75.9	-22.5	\$
Venezuela	TF	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Data as of June 2023

¹ Percent change for destinations is calculated in local currencies, unless Basis column shows "\$", meaning change is in US dollars.

For regions and subregions, change is in local currencies and constant prices.

See Key to indicator abbreviations on page 30.

Africa

International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts by Country of Destination																Download data ↓
	International Tourist Arrivals								International Tourism Receipts							
	Indic.	(thousands)				% Change vs. 2019			(USD millions)				% Change (real terms) vs. 2019 ¹			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	20/19	21/19	22/19	2019	2020	2021	2022	20/19	21/19	22/19	Basis
Africa		69,059	18,705	19,649	46,530	-72.9	-71.5	-32.6	38,890	14,931	17,546	31,581	-61.3	-57.7	-24.8	
North Africa		25,622	5,575	6,570	18,981	-78.2	-74.4	-25.9	11,239	5,423	5,992	11,727	-53.0	-49.8	-3.4	
Algeria	VF	2,371	591	125	..	-75.1	-94.7	..	112	43	73	..	-61.9	-35.4	..	\$
Morocco	TF	12,933	2,778	3,722	10,869	-78.5	-71.2	-16.0	8,189	3,839	3,817	8,985	-53.7	-56.4	15.9	
Sudan	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	821	689	1,077	1,065	-16.1	31.1	29.6	\$
Tunisia	TF	9,429	2,012	2,474	6,438	-78.7	-73.8	-31.7	2,116	852	1,025	1,657	-61.4	-53.9	-17.2	
Subsaharan Africa		43,437	13,130	13,079	27,549	-69.8	-69.9	-36.6	27,652	9,507	11,554	19,853	-64.7	-61.0	-33.6	
Angola	TF	218	64	64	..	-70.6	-70.6	..	384	16	22	20	-95.8	-94.2	-94.9	\$
Benin	TF	309	325	..	..	5.2	..	..	240	200	244	..	-18.3	-3.7	..	
Botswana	TF	..	329	..	..	..	..	..	705	252	288	..	-61.9	-58.0	..	
Burkina Faso	THS	143	67	106	..	-53.1	-25.9	..	116	75	82	..	-36.8	-33.7	..	
Burundi	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	-68.9	-74.5	..	
Cameroon	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	653	437	507	..	-33.1	-22.5	..	\$
Cabo Verde	THS	758	180	135	798	-76.3	-82.2	5.3	502	163	147	..	-68.1	-72.4	..	
Centr. African Rep.	TF	87	35	..	..	-60.2	..	..	21	30	..	..	43.2	..	..
Chad	THS	79	10	40	..	-86.8	-49.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comoros	TF	45	7	29	..	-84.6	-36.1	..	72	18	71	..	-75.7	-6.3	..	
Congo	THS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	-78.3	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	VF	2,070	668	576	..	-67.7	-72.2	..	448	166	254	..	-63.6	-46.5	..	
Dem. Rep. Congo	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.7	80.8	107.7	..	-19.0	8.0	..	\$
Djibouti	TF	167	75	114	..	-55.1	-31.7	..	63	30	38	..	-53.0	-39.2	..	\$
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	VF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eswatini	TF	680	194	170	..	-71.5	-75.0	..	14	7	8	..	-52.3	-46.8	..	\$
Ethiopia	TF	812	271	518	840	-66.7	-36.2	3.4	786	1,046	968	..	33.1	23.1	..	\$
Gabon	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia	TF	620	246	332	..	-60.3	-46.5	..	152	47	57	..	-69.3	-62.2	..	\$
Ghana	TF	1,130	355	624	..	-68.6	-44.8	..	1,425	110	567	..	-92.3	-60.2	..	\$
Guinea	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	13	..	-87.6	33.9	..	\$
Guinea-Bissau	TF	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	16	..	-84.7	-18.4	..	
Kenya	TF	1,863	542	823	..	-70.9	-55.8	..	1,008	545	843	1,107	-45.9	-16.4	9.8	\$
Lesotho	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	8	..	-69.8	-62.2	..	\$
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$
Madagascar	TF	384	68	32	..	-82.2	-91.7	..	747	145	93	..	-80.7	-87.6	..	\$
Malawi	TF	978	199	432	..	-79.7	-55.8	..	39	26	27	..	-32.3	..	..
Mali	TF	217	75	168	..	-65.4	-22.5	..	235	81	190	..	-66.0	-23.4	..	
Mauritania	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	4	..	-50.5	-68.4	..	\$
Mauritius	TF	1,383	309	180	997	-77.7	-87.0	-27.9	1,779	449	366	1,468	-72.0	-75.8	2.8	
Mozambique	TF	2,019	952	492	..	-52.8	-75.6	..	252	90	127	226	-64.3	-49.7	-10.5	\$
Namibia	TF	1,596	170	233	..	-89.4	-85.4	..	350	114	129	281	-62.7	-62.3	-9.1	
Niger	TF	192	85	..	..	-55.7	..	..	116	85	120	..	-28.0	-2.0	..	
Nigeria	TF	2,005	502	518	..	-75.0	-74.2	..	1,449	313	256	1,199	-78.4	-82.3	-17.3	\$
Reunion	TF	534	217	251	495	-59.4	-53.0	-7.1	459	181	227	..	-61.4	-53.2	..	
Rwanda	TF	1,544	460	480	..	-70.2	-68.9	..	458	120	150	..	-73.7	-67.3	..	\$
São Tomé & Príncipe	TF	35	11	15	..	-69.3	-56.7	..	45	16	30	..	-63.3	-33.0	..	\$
Senegal	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seychelles	TF	384	115	183	332	-70.1	-52.4	-13.6	590	221	588	932	-62.5	-0.2	58.0	\$
Sierra Leone	TF	63	24	40	..	-61.9	-36.5	..	43	39	23	..	-9.1	-47.1	..	\$
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	TF	10,229	2,802	2,256	5,698	-72.6	-77.9	-44.3	8,384	2,471	2,120	4,772	-66.4	-74.1	-35.6	
Tanzania	TF	1,443	592	923	..	-59.0	-36.1	..	2,605	715	1,310	2,561	-72.6	-49.7	-1.7	\$
Togo	THS	876	482	..	..	-45.0	..	..	149	77	..	..	-49.4	..	..
Uganda	TF	1,543	473	513	..	-69.3	-66.7	..	1,385	504	927	1,014	-63.6	-33.0	-26.7	\$
Zambia	TF	1,266	502	554	..	-60.3	-56.2	..	819	412	393	829	-49.8	-52.0	1.1	\$
Zimbabwe	VF	2,294	639	381	..	-72.1	-83.4	..	279	63	..	..	-77.6	..	..	\$

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Data as of June 2023

¹ Percent change for destinations is calculated in local currencies, unless Basis column shows "\$", meaning change is in US dollars.

For regions and subregions, change is in local currencies and constant prices.

See Key to indicator abbreviations on page 30.

Middle East

International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts by Country of Destination															Download data ↓	
	International Tourist Arrivals								International Tourism Receipts							
	Indic.	(thousands)				% Change vs. 2019			(USD millions)				% Change (real terms) vs. 2019 ¹			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	20/19	21/19	22/19	2019	2020	2021	2022	20/19	21/19	22/19	Basis
Middle East		73,019	19,823	24,909	65,613	-72.9	-65.9	-10.1	99,218	43,538	62,465	75,872	-56.0	-37.5	-29.2	
Bahrain	THS/TCE	3,849	827	2,166	3,706	-78.5	-43.7	-3.7	3,681	673	1,813	..	-81.7	-50.7	..	\$
Egypt	VF	13,026	3,677	..	..	-71.8	..	..	13,030	4,398	8,895	..	-66.3	-31.7	..	\$
Iraq	VF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,593	955	1,963	..	-73.4	-45.4	..	\$
Jordan	TF	4,488	1,067	2,012	4,277	-76.2	-55.2	-4.7	5,786	1,409	2,758	5,808	-75.7	-52.3	0.4	
Kuwait	THS	153	86	85	..	-43.3	-44.3	..	700	397	470	..	-42.8	-33.2	..	
Lebanon	TF	1,936	414	890	..	-78.6	-54.0	..	8,593	2,353	3,135	..	-72.6	-63.5	..	\$
Libya	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	28	..	..	-67.1	..	..
Oman	TF	2,500	622	464	..	-75.1	-81.4	..	1,811	455	362	..	-74.9	-80.0	..	
Palestine	THS	688	93	123	..	-86.5	-82.2	..	726	465	266	..	-36.0	-63.4	..	\$
Qatar	TF	2,137	582	611	2,560	-72.8	-71.4	19.8	5,442	3,563	4,263	7,262	-34.5	-21.7	33.5	
Saudi Arabia	TF	17,526	4,138	3,477	16,515	-76.4	-80.2	-5.8	16,431	4,036	3,817	23,475	-75.4	-76.8	42.9	
Syria	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utd Arab Emirates	TF	21,561	7,165	11,479	22,654	-66.8	-46.8	5.1	38,398	24,615	34,445	..	-35.9	-10.3	..	\$
Yemen	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Data as of June 2023

¹ Percent change for destinations is calculated in local currencies, unless Basis column shows "\$", meaning change is in US dollars.

For regions and subregions, change is in local currencies and constant prices.

See Key to indicator abbreviations on page 30.

Outbound tourism by generating region

International Tourist Arrivals by Region of Origin ¹													
	International Tourist Arrivals (millions)							% Share			% Change		
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	19/18	20/19	21/19
World	1,209	1,250	1,340	1,414	1,465	407	456	100	100	100	3.6	-72.3	-68.9
From:													
Europe	582	593	637	678	705	236	275	48.1	58.1	60.3	4.0	-66.5	-61.0
Asia and the Pacific	294	314	338	368	383	59	38	26.1	14.4	8.3	4.0	-84.7	-90.1
Americas	200	212	227	239	245	73	92	16.7	17.9	20.1	2.4	-70.3	-62.6
Middle East	40	36	37	45	48	11	18	3.3	2.7	3.9	7.6	-77.1	-62.9
Africa	36	40	42	46	46	12	12	3.2	3.0	2.6	1.3	-73.3	-74.3
Origin not specified ²	58	56	59	38	38	16	22	2.6	3.9	4.8			
Same region	906	941	1,003	1,074	1,110	326	355	75.7	80.1	77.8	3.3	-70.6	-68.0
Other regions	245	254	278	301	317	65	79	21.6	16.0	17.4	5.3	-79.5	-75.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Data as of June 2023

¹ Includes estimates for countries with missing data.

² Arrivals not allocated to a specific region of origin (either because source market data is missing, or they are grouped into a broad category such as 'Other countries of the world').

Methodological notes

Key to abbreviations and symbols

TF: International tourist arrivals at frontiers (overnight visitors, i.e. excluding same-day visitors)
VF: International visitor arrivals at frontiers (tourists and same-day visitors)
THS: International tourist arrivals at hotel and similar establishments
TCE: International tourist arrivals at collective tourism establishments

* = provisional data
.. = data not (yet) available
l = change of series
. = decimal separator
, = thousands separator

Sources

Information in this report reflects data available as of 30 June 2023 in the UNWTO Tourism Market Intelligence and the Tourism Statistics databases (www.unwto.org/tourism-statistics/tourism-statistics-database) collected by the UNWTO Market Intelligence and Competitiveness Department, and the UNWTO Statistics Department respectively, from national and international sources. For the latest tourism data and market analysis, please see:

- UNWTO World Tourism Barometer: www.e-unwto.org/loi/wtobarometereng
- UNWTO Tourism Dashboard: www.unwto.org/tourism-data/unwto-tourism-dashboard

For major concepts, definitions and classifications in the measurement of tourism, please see: International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) at www.e-unwto.org/doi/book/10.18111/9789211615210 and <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-statistics/standards>.

Country notes

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

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.

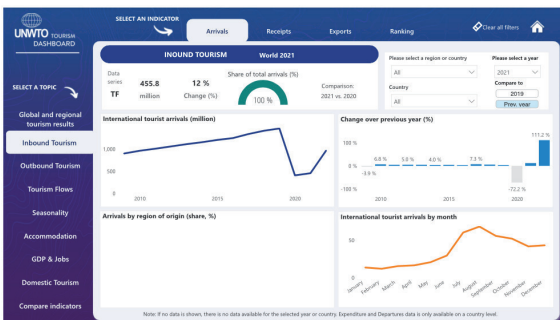
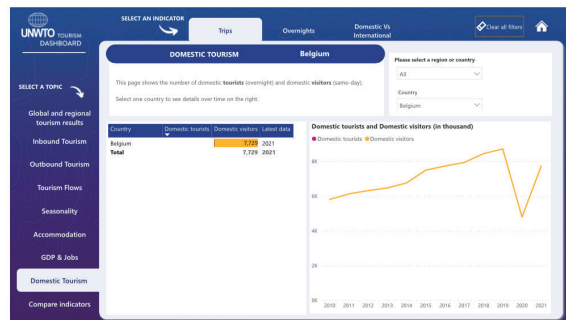
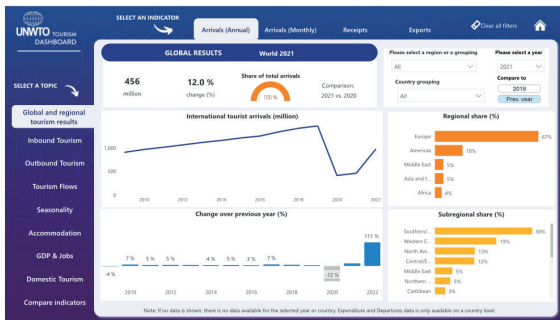
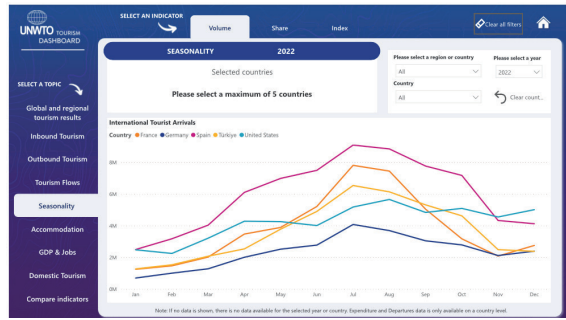
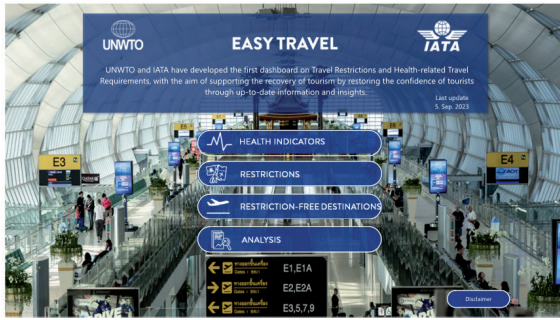
Data on international tourism receipts and expenditure for China is based on the balance of payments (BOP) travel credit and debit items (as with other countries for reasons of consistency and international comparability) reported by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) at www.safe.gov.cn/en/BalanceofPayments/. It should be noted that there is a difference in the data used by UNWTO and those produced by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (formerly the China National Tourism Administration) for 2014 and subsequent years.

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