# WORLD TRAVEL & TOURISM COUNCIL

# Executive Summary
## TRAVEL & TOURISM
## NAVIGATING THE PATH AHEAD

The 2007 Travel & Tourism Economic Research

WORLD
TRAVEL &
TOURISM
COUNCIL

## TOTAL DEMAND

World Travel & Tourism is expected to generate US$7,060.3 bn of economic activity (Total Demand) in 2007, growing (nominal terms) to US$13,231.6 bn by 2017. Total Demand is expected to grow by 3.9% in 2007 and by 4.3% per annum, in real terms, between 2008 and 2017. 2007 Total Demand represents 100.0% of world market share.

## GROWTH    2007: 3.9%    10Yr: 4.3%
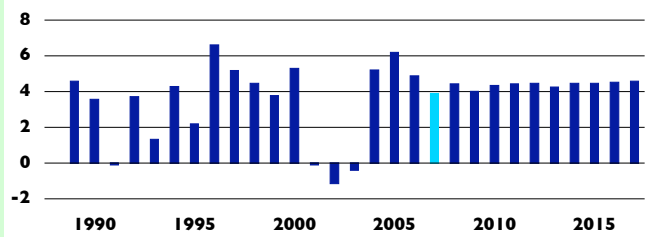


## WORLD MARKET SHARE: 100.0%
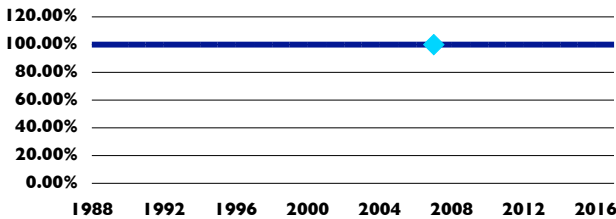


**World Travel & Tourism market share of worldwide Total Demand is generally increasing.**

## WORLD RANKING (13 Regions)

**0**    ABSOLUTE size

**0**    RELATIVE contribution to regional economy

**0**    GROWTH forecast

## GDP

**T&T Industry: 3.6%**    **T&T Economy: 10.4%**

The World's T&T Industry is expected to contribute 3.6% to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2007 (US$1,851.2 bn), rising in nominal terms to US$3,121.7 bn (3.4% of total) by 2017. The T&T Economy contribution (percent of total) should rise from 10.4% (US$5,390.9 bn) to 10.7% (US$9,781.3 bn) in this same period.

**World Travel & Tourism Industry GDP contribution to Total GDP is generally decreasing, while Travel & Tourism Economy GDP contribution to Total GDP is generally increasing.**



**World
Travel & Tourism Gross Domestic Product
(% of Total GDP)**
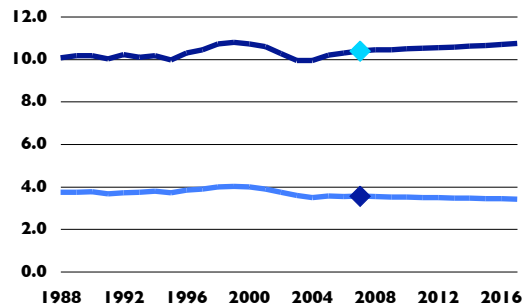
Light Blue Line is T&T Industry GDP; Dark Blue is T&T Economy GDP

## JOBS

**T&T Industry: 76,083,550**    **T&T Economy: 231,222,200**

World T&T Economy employment is estimated at 231,222,000 jobs in 2007, 8.3% of total employment, or 1 in every 12.0 jobs. By 2017, this should total 262,634,000 jobs, 8.3% of total employment or 1 in every 12.0 jobs. The 76,084,000 T&T Industry jobs account for 2.7% of total employment in 2007 and are forecast to total 86,637,000 jobs or 2.8% of the total by 2017.

**World relative Travel & Tourism Industry Employment contribution to Total Employment is generally increasing, and relative Travel & Tourism Economy Employment contribution to Total Employment is generally increasing.**



**World
Travel & Tourism Employment
('000s of Jobs)**
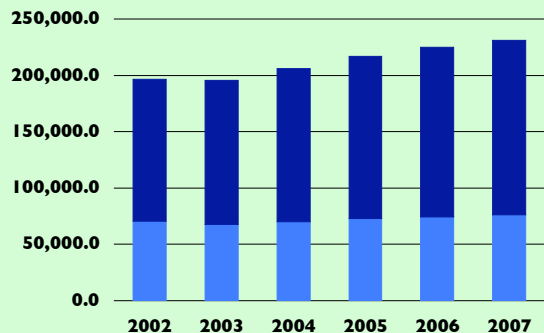
Light Blue Bar is T&T Industry Jobs; Light/Dark Blue Combination is T&T Economy Jobs

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# WORLD TRAVEL & TOURISM COUNCIL

THE WORLD TRAVEL & TOURISM COUNCIL (WTTC) IS THE BUSINESS LEADERS' FORUM FOR TRAVEL & TOURISM, WORKING WITH GOVERNMENTS TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST GENERATOR OF WEALTH AND JOBS.

Travel & Tourism Satellite Accounting – the standardized United Nations' measurement of Travel & Tourism's economic impact on an economy's personal consumption, business spending, capital investment, government expenditures, gross domestic product and employment – is perhaps the most important recent development in the quest for recognizing Travel & Tourism's contribution and future potential.

With this 2007 edition of Tourism Satellite Accounting research, produced by its research team at Oxford Economics, WTTC is thrilled to join efforts for the second year with its global sponsor Accenture to strengthen and broaden the scope of its research and provide the resources to reach out to a wider audience of stakeholders who share the quest for solid, credible and professional information that can aid in public and private sector decision making.
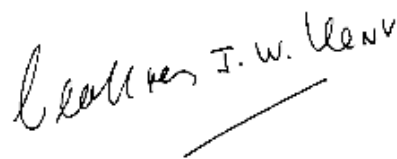
Joining forces with Accenture, one of the world's leading professional services firms, allows WTTC to take this vital industry research to the next level and provide even better and more detailed information covering 176 economies around the globe. In fact, significant enhancements continue to be made with this 2007 edition to increase the list of countries covered now including Armenia and Azerbaijan, adding the new detailed TSA research for Brunei, Greece and Namibia to the global database, incorporating revised employment data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators, and producing additional visitor number analyses that have revealed hidden inconsistencies with historical data.

Finally, while we will continue to be relentless in our long-term pursuit of better and more reliable data sources and econometric modeling techniques that will capture the true impact of Travel & Tourism and the outlook for growth, we will also continue to produce and communicate ad-hoc real–time analysis that can be used to understand the severity and longevity of real-time shocks to the Travel & Tourism economy such changes to aviation taxation, visa use restrictions, oil price changes and natural and man–made disasters.

WTTC is very proud to join forces with Accenture and build on the success of these past sixteen years of research. Welcome to the 2007 edition of WTTC's Travel & Tourism Satellite Accounting Research, *Travel & Tourism: Navigating the Path Ahead.*

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Jean-Claude Baumgarten | Geoffrey J W Kent |
| President, World Travel & Tourism Council | Chairman, World Travel & Tourism Council |
|  | Chairman & CEO, Abercrombie & Kent |

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## TRAVEL & TOURISM – NAVIGATING THE PATH AHEAD

Accenture page to be added

# TRAVEL & TOURISM'S ECONOMIC IMPACT

TRAVEL & TOURISM – ENCOMPASSING TRANSPORT, ACCOMMODATION, CATERING, RECREATION AND SERVICES FOR VISITORS – IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S HIGHEST PRIORITY INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYERS.

DEMAND
Worldwide in 2007 Travel & Tourism is expected to post US$7,060.3 bn of economic activity (Total Demand), growing to US$13,231.6 bn by 2017.

GDP
The World's T&T Industry is expected to contribute 3.6% to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2007 (US$1,851.2 bn), rising in nominal terms to US$3,121.7 bn (3.4% of total) by 2017. The T&T Economy contribution (percent of total) should rise from 10.4% (US$5,390.9 bn) to 10.7% (US$9,781.3 bn) in this same period.

GROWTH
Worldwide, Travel & Tourism activity is expected to grow by 4.3% per annum in real terms between 2008 and 2017.

EMPLOYMENT
World T&T Economy employment is estimated at 231.2 million jobs in 2007, 8.3% of total employment, or 1 in every 12.0 jobs.  By 2017, this should total 262.6 million jobs, 8.3% of total employment or 1 in every 12.0 jobs.  The 76.1 million T&T Industry jobs account for 2.7% of total employment in 2007 and are forecast to total 86.6 million jobs or 2.8% of the total by 2017.

VISITOR EXPORTS
Globally, exports make up a very important share of Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP.  Of total World exports, Travel & Tourism is expected to generate 12.2% (US$1,847.8 bn) in 2007, increasing to US$3,806.4 bn (10.6% of total), in 2017.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT
Travel & Tourism is a catalyst for construction and manufacturing.  In 2007, the public and private sectors combined are expected to spend US$1,155,427.0 mn on new Travel & Tourism capital investment worldwide – 9.5% of total investment – rising to US$2,392,765.0 mn, or 9.9% of the total, in 2017.

GOVERNMENT
Travel & Tourism is both a generator and receiver of government funds. Globally, in 2007, Travel & Tourism is expected to garner US$334,249.2 mn of government expenditures, or 3.8% of total expenditures.  By 2017, government spending on Travel & Tourism should increase to US$545,858.2 mn – 3.9% of total government expenditure.

# WORLD SUMMARY TABLE

## WORLD ESTIMATES AND FORECASTS

| World | 2007 | | | 2017 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | US$ bn | % of Tot | Growth[1] | US$ bn | % of Tot | Growth[2] |
| **Personal Travel & Tourism** | 2,977 | 9.7 | 3.4 | 5,169 | 9.8 | 3.6 |
| **Business Travel** | 743 | --- | 5.3 | 1,314 | --- | 3.7 |
| **Government Expenditures** | 334 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 546 | 3.9 | 3.0 |
| **Capital Investment** | 1,155 | 9.5 | 5.1 | 2,393 | 9.9 | 5.0 |
| **Visitor Exports** | 968 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 1,805 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| **Other Exports** | 880 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 2,001 | 5.6 | 6.8 |
| **Travel & Tourism Demand** | 7,060 | --- | 3.9 | 13,232 | --- | 4.4 |
| **T&T Industry GDP** | 1,851 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3,122 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| **T&T Economy GDP** | 5,391 | 10.4 | 4.5 | 9,781 | 10.7 | 3.9 |
| **T&T Industry Employment** | 76,083.6 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 86,637.4 | 2.8 | 1.3 |
| **T&T Economy Employment** | 231,222.2 | 8.3 | 2.8 | 262,634.4 | 8.3 | 1.3 |

[1]2007 Real Growth Adjusted for Inflation (%); [2]2008-2017 Annualized Real Growth Adjusted for Inflation (%); '000 of Jobs

# TSA CONCEPTS & STRUCTURE

The Travel & Tourism Satellite Account is based on a 'demand-side' concept of economic activity, because the industry does not produce or supply a homogeneous product or service like traditional industries (agriculture, electronics, steel, etc). Instead, Travel & Tourism is an industrial activity defined by the diverse collection of products (durables and non-durables) and services (transportation, accommodation, food and beverage, entertainment, government services, etc) that are delivered to visitors. There are two basic aggregates of demand (Travel & Tourism Consumption and Total Demand) and by employing input/output modelling separately (large arrows) to these two aggregates the Satellite Account is able to produce two different and complementary aggregates of Travel & Tourism Supply: the Travel & Tourism Industry and the Travel & Tourism Economy. The first captures the explicitly defined production-side 'industry' contribution (ie direct impact only), for comparison with all other industries, while the second captures the broader 'economy-wide' impact, direct and indirect, of Travel & Tourism.

## Demand Side Accounts

US$ bn

**PERSONAL TRAVEL & TOURISM** — 2,976.5

More formally known as Travel & Tourism Personal Consumption, this category includes all personal spending by an economy's residents on Travel & Tourism services (lodging, transportation, entertainment, meals, financial services, etc) and goods (durable and nondurable) used for Travel & Tourism activities. Spending may occur before, during or after a trip. Spending covers all Travel & Tourism, outbound and domestic.

**BUSINESS TRAVEL** — 743.4

Formally known as Intermediate Consumption of Travel & Tourism or more simply business travel, this category of expenditures by government and industry includes spending on goods and services (transportation, accommodation, meals, entertainment, etc) for employee business travel purposes.

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (INDIVIDUAL)** — 150.8

Formally known as Non-Market Services (Individual), this category includes expenditures (transfers or subsidies) made by government agencies to provide Travel & Tourism services such as cultural (eg. art museums), recreational (eg national park) or clearance (eg immigration/ customs) etc to visitors.

**VISITOR EXPORTS** — 968.1

Expenditures by international visitors on goods and services within the resident economy.

**TRAVEL & TOURISM CONSUMPTION**

Total Travel & Tourism expenditures made by and on behalf of visitors (goods and services) in the resident economy.

4,838.9

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**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (COLLECTIVE)** — 183.4

Formally known as Non-Market Services (Collective), this category includes operating expenditures made by government agencies on services associated with Travel & Tourism, but not directly linked to any individual visitor, instead these expenditures are generally made on behalf of the 'community at large', such as tourism promotion, aviation administration, security services and resort area sanitation services, etc.

**CAPITAL INVESTMENT** — 1,155.4

Formally known as Capital Formation, this category includes capital expenditures by direct Travel & Tourism industry service providers and government agencies to provide facilities, equipment and infrastructure to visitors.

**EXPORTS (NON-VISITOR)** — 879.6

Consumer goods (such as clothing, electronics or petrol) exported for ultimate sale to visitors, or Capital goods (such as aircraft or cruise ships) exported for use by Travel & Tourism industry providers.

**TRAVEL & TOURISM DEMAND**

The nominal aggregate of tourism activity in the resident economy.

7,060.3

# Supply Side Accounts

US$ bn

**TRAVEL & TOURISM INDUSTRY SUPPLY**

Total Travel & Tourism Industry supply.

**4,838.9**

1,851.2

'000s of jobs
76,083.6

1,704.3

1,283.4

## TRAVEL & TOURISM INDUSTRY GDP (DIRECT)

Direct Gross Domestic Product (also known as Value-Added) and Employment associated with Travel & Tourism Consumption. This is the explicitly defined Supply-side industry contribution of Travel & Tourism that can be compared one-for-one with the GDP and Employment contribution of other industries in the economy. Establishments in this category include traditional Travel & Tourism providers such as airlines, hotels, car rental companies, etc.

## TRAVEL & TOURISM INDUSTRY GDP (INDIRECT)

Indirect Gross Domestic Product associated with Travel & Tourism Consumption. This is the upstream resident economy contribution which comes about from suppliers to the traditional Travel & Tourism industry. Establishments in this category include fuel and catering companies, laundry services, accounting firms, etc.

## TRAVEL & TOURISM INDUSTRY IMPORTS

The value of goods imported by direct and indirect Travel & Tourism Industry establishments.

**TRAVEL & TOURISM ECONOMY SUPPLY**

Total Travel & Tourism Economy supply.

**7,060.3**

5,390.9

'000s of jobs
231,222.2

1,669.4

## TRAVEL & TOURISM ECONOMY GDP (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)

Direct and Indirect Gross Domestic Product (also known as Value-Added) and Employment associated with Travel & Tourism Demand. This is the broadest measure of Travel & Tourism's contribution to the resident economy. Establishments in this category include those described above as well as manufacturing, construction, government, etc that are associated with Capital Investment, Government Services and Non-Visitor Exports.

## TRAVEL & TOURISM ECONOMY IMPORTS

The value of goods imported by direct and indirect Travel & Tourism Economy establishments.

# TOP TEN TABLES

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (absolute terms) on Personal Travel & Tourism in 2007?**

| Personal Travel & Tourism, 2007 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 870,572.8 |
| 2 | Japan | 287,397.3 |
| 3 | Germany | 205,357.0 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 194,858.1 |
| 5 | France | 152,496.1 |
| 6 | China | 118,971.5 |
| 7 | Italy | 115,839.5 |
| 8 | Spain | 112,152.7 |
| 9 | Canada | 91,401.5 |
| 10 | Mexico | 71,585.4 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Personal Travel & Tourism fastest in 2007?**

| Personal Travel & Tourism, 2007 (% Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Venezuela | 26.4 |
| 2 | Angola | 25.1 |
| 3 | Dem Rep of the Congo | 14.7 |
| 4 | Chile | 14.1 |
| 5 | China | 11.9 |
| 6 | Azerbaijan | 11.8 |
| 7 | Montenegro | 11.3 |
| 8 | Luxembourg | 11.3 |
| 9 | Bahrain | 11.1 |
| 10 | Cayman Islands | 11.1 |

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (relative terms) on Personal Travel & Tourism in 2017?**

| Personal Travel & Tourism, 2017 (% of Total Personal Consumption) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | British Virgin Islands | 68.1 |
| 2 | Maldives | 37.7 |
| 3 | Bahamas | 23.2 |
| 4 | Aruba | 21.1 |
| 5 | Macau | 20.0 |
| 6 | Luxembourg | 19.8 |
| 7 | Papua New Guinea | 19.8 |
| 8 | Qatar | 18.9 |
| 9 | Austria | 18.1 |
| 10 | Switzerland | 17.4 |

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (relative terms) on Personal Travel & Tourism in 2007?**

| Personal Travel & Tourism, 2007 (% of Total Personal Consumption) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | British Virgin Islands | 52.9 |
| 2 | Maldives | 30.4 |
| 3 | Qatar | 23.3 |
| 4 | Aruba | 21.7 |
| 5 | Bahamas | 21.7 |
| 6 | Luxembourg | 18.8 |
| 7 | Macau | 18.2 |
| 8 | Austria | 17.6 |
| 9 | Lebanon | 17.6 |
| 10 | Papua New Guinea | 17.4 |

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (absolute terms) on Personal Travel & Tourism in 2017?**

| Personal Travel & Tourism, 2017 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 1,439,731.0 |
| 2 | China | 508,807.3 |
| 3 | Japan | 505,594.6 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 309,861.8 |
| 5 | Germany | 269,985.5 |
| 6 | France | 210,592.3 |
| 7 | Spain | 174,796.5 |
| 8 | Italy | 158,006.4 |
| 9 | Canada | 122,743.3 |
| 10 | Mexico | 120,644.1 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Personal Travel & Tourism fastest between 2008-2017?**

| Personal Travel & Tourism, 2008-2017 (% Annualized Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chad | 11.5 |
| 2 | China | 11.1 |
| 3 | Libya | 10.6 |
| 4 | Angola | 8.7 |
| 5 | Dem Rep of the Congo | 8.3 |
| 6 | Algeria | 8.2 |
| 7 | Venezuela | 8.1 |
| 8 | India | 7.8 |
| 9 | Latvia | 7.3 |
| 10 | Indonesia | 7.0 |

# TOP TEN TABLES

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (absolute terms) on Business Travel in 2007?**

| Business Travel, 2007 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 178,879.8 |
| 2 | Japan | 63,967.8 |
| 3 | Germany | 53,444.1 |
| 4 | China | 46,798.9 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 46,276.5 |
| 6 | France | 38,002.1 |
| 7 | Italy | 33,689.6 |
| 8 | Spain | 17,865.5 |
| 9 | Canada | 16,420.1 |
| 10 | Korea, Republic of | 13,329.5 |

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (absolute terms) on Business Travel in 2017?**

| Business Travel, 2017 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 302,577.7 |
| 2 | China | 176,233.5 |
| 3 | Japan | 111,413.1 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 71,765.3 |
| 5 | Germany | 70,044.3 |
| 6 | France | 50,391.3 |
| 7 | Italy | 43,612.7 |
| 8 | Russian Federation | 35,979.2 |
| 9 | Spain | 29,080.3 |
| 10 | Canada | 23,452.9 |

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (absolute terms) on Travel & Tourism Government Expenditures in 2007?**

| Government Expenditures, 2007 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 109,909.0 |
| 2 | Japan | 33,268.4 |
| 3 | France | 17,160.7 |
| 4 | Spain | 16,389.4 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 16,223.6 |
| 6 | China | 16,032.2 |
| 7 | Italy | 14,785.1 |
| 8 | Germany | 11,862.7 |
| 9 | Canada | 10,249.7 |
| 10 | Brazil | 5,282.3 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Business Travel fastest in 2007?**

| Business Travel, 2007 (% Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Angola | 35.3 |
| 2 | Kenya | 28.0 |
| 3 | Bahrain | 26.9 |
| 4 | Venezuela | 24.0 |
| 5 | Qatar | 22.3 |
| 6 | Azerbaijan | 21.0 |
| 7 | Libya | 20.5 |
| 8 | China | 18.3 |
| 9 | Chile | 18.0 |
| 10 | Saudi Arabia | 17.5 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Business Travel fastest between 2008-2017?**

| Business Travel, 2008-2017 (% Annualized Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chad | 10.8 |
| 2 | China | 9.7 |
| 3 | Angola | 9.2 |
| 4 | Algeria | 9.0 |
| 5 | India | 8.3 |
| 6 | Libya | 7.5 |
| 7 | Azerbaijan | 7.4 |
| 8 | Dem Rep of the Congo | 7.3 |
| 9 | Venezuela | 6.9 |
| 10 | Qatar | 6.8 |

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (relative terms) on Travel & Tourism Government Expenditures in 2007?**

| Government Expenditures, 2007 (% of Total Government Expenditures) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Antigua and Barbuda | 28.0 |
| 2 | Cayman Islands | 27.9 |
| 3 | British Virgin Islands | 26.9 |
| 4 | Seychelles | 22.1 |
| 5 | Dominican Republic | 21.1 |
| 6 | Guadeloupe | 20.6 |
| 7 | Virgin Islands | 19.8 |
| 8 | Other Oceania | 19.5 |
| 9 | Bermuda | 17.7 |
| 10 | Saint Lucia | 17.1 |

# TOP TEN TABLES

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Government Expenditures fastest in 2007?**

| Government Expenditures, 2007 (% Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chad | 43.4 |
| 2 | United Arab Emirates | 21.2 |
| 3 | Bahrain | 21.1 |
| 4 | Angola | 18.4 |
| 5 | Oman | 18.1 |
| 6 | Azerbaijan | 17.3 |
| 7 | Qatar | 16.0 |
| 8 | Dem Rep of the Congo | 12.0 |
| 9 | Libya | 11.7 |
| 10 | Egypt | 11.6 |

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (relative terms) on Travel & Tourism Government Expenditures in 2017?**

| Government Expenditures, 2017 (% of Total Government Expenditures) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Antigua and Barbuda | 29.0 |
| 2 | Cayman Islands | 29.0 |
| 3 | British Virgin Islands | 28.0 |
| 4 | Seychelles | 22.6 |
| 5 | Dominican Republic | 22.2 |
| 6 | Guadeloupe | 21.2 |
| 7 | Virgin Islands | 20.7 |
| 8 | Other Oceania | 20.3 |
| 9 | Bermuda | 18.3 |
| 10 | Saint Lucia | 17.6 |

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (absolute terms) on Travel & Tourism Capital Investment in 2007?**

| Capital Investment, 2007 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 284,303.3 |
| 2 | China | 169,376.8 |
| 3 | Japan | 61,913.7 |
| 4 | Spain | 60,365.4 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 40,448.9 |
| 6 | France | 37,705.8 |
| 7 | Italy | 35,156.5 |
| 8 | Germany | 33,761.1 |
| 9 | Russian Federation | 26,960.5 |
| 10 | Mexico | 25,383.1 |

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (absolute terms) on Travel & Tourism Government Expenditures in 2017?**

| Government Expenditures, 2017 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 189,365.4 |
| 2 | Japan | 55,505.1 |
| 3 | China | 48,925.5 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 24,791.4 |
| 5 | Spain | 23,712.7 |
| 6 | France | 20,590.0 |
| 7 | Italy | 17,164.2 |
| 8 | Canada | 14,976.6 |
| 9 | Germany | 12,884.0 |
| 10 | Russian Federation | 11,037.0 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Government Expenditures fastest between 2008-2017?**

| Government Expenditures, 2008-2017 (% Annualized Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Libya | 11.0 |
| 2 | Sudan | 9.4 |
| 3 | Bangladesh | 7.7 |
| 4 | Angola | 7.7 |
| 5 | China | 7.4 |
| 6 | Dem Rep of the Congo | 7.4 |
| 7 | Algeria | 7.3 |
| 8 | Sao Tome and Principe | 6.9 |
| 9 | Qatar | 6.7 |
| 10 | Laos | 6.6 |

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (relative terms) on Travel & Tourism Capital Investment in 2007?**

| Capital Investment, 2007 (% of Total Capital Investment) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Macau | 83.7 |
| 2 | Other Oceania | 72.7 |
| 3 | Aruba | 71.2 |
| 4 | Barbados | 59.8 |
| 5 | Virgin Islands | 58.2 |
| 6 | Antigua and Barbuda | 53.0 |
| 7 | British Virgin Islands | 51.4 |
| 8 | Cayman Islands | 48.6 |
| 9 | Anguilla | 47.9 |
| 10 | Bahamas | 39.8 |

# TOP TEN TABLES

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Capital Investment fastest in 2007?**

| Capital Investment, 2007 (% Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bahrain | 51.9 |
| 2 | Nigeria | 27.1 |
| 3 | Kuwait | 25.4 |
| 4 | Angola | 21.7 |
| 5 | Venezuela | 21.0 |
| 6 | Azerbaijan | 18.4 |
| 7 | Qatar | 17.6 |
| 8 | Oman | 17.3 |
| 9 | Kenya | 17.1 |
| 10 | China | 16.1 |

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (relative terms) on Travel & Tourism Capital Investment in 2017?**

| Capital Investment, 2017 (% of Total Capital Investment) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aruba | 77.8 |
| 2 | Macau | 77.7 |
| 3 | Other Oceania | 74.0 |
| 4 | Barbados | 62.0 |
| 5 | Antigua and Barbuda | 59.6 |
| 6 | Virgin Islands | 59.4 |
| 7 | Cayman Islands | 58.0 |
| 8 | British Virgin Islands | 52.2 |
| 9 | Anguilla | 50.3 |
| 10 | Bahamas | 43.9 |

**What countries are expected to earn the largest amount (absolute terms) on Travel & Tourism Visitor Exports in 2007?**

| Visitor Exports, 2007 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 136,747.6 |
| 2 | Spain | 64,953.1 |
| 3 | France | 52,753.1 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 49,038.3 |
| 5 | Germany | 47,983.2 |
| 6 | Italy | 47,315.8 |
| 7 | China | 37,664.8 |
| 8 | Australia | 22,263.9 |
| 9 | Austria | 22,124.4 |
| 10 | Japan | 19,828.7 |

**What countries are expected to spend the largest amount (absolute terms) on Travel & Tourism Capital Investment in 2017?**

| Capital Investment, 2017 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 562,725.3 |
| 2 | China | 530,659.1 |
| 3 | Japan | 112,157.7 |
| 4 | Spain | 110,712.8 |
| 5 | Russian Federation | 105,453.0 |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 67,254.5 |
| 7 | Mexico | 56,230.8 |
| 8 | Germany | 48,902.3 |
| 9 | France | 48,068.5 |
| 10 | Italy | 45,770.3 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Capital Investment fastest between 2008-2017?**

| Capital Investment, 2008-2017 (% Annualized Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Azerbaijan | 11.0 |
| 2 | Congo, Democratic Republic | 9.5 |
| 3 | Bahrain | 9.2 |
| 4 | Angola | 9.0 |
| 5 | Russian Federation | 8.9 |
| 6 | Egypt | 8.9 |
| 7 | Oman | 8.7 |
| 8 | Czech Republic | 7.7 |
| 9 | China | 7.7 |
| 10 | Montenegro | 7.5 |

**What countries are expected to earn the largest amount (relative terms) on Travel & Tourism Visitor Exports in 2007?**

| Visitor Exports, 2007 (% of Total Exports) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Anguilla | 90.8 |
| 2 | Macau | 76.3 |
| 3 | Sao Tome and Principe | 70.1 |
| 4 | Bahamas | 69.0 |
| 5 | Saint Lucia | 66.6 |
| 6 | Maldives | 66.0 |
| 7 | Antigua and Barbuda | 64.8 |
| 8 | Vanuatu | 59.2 |
| 9 | Grenada | 56.5 |
| 10 | Barbados | 53.2 |

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**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Visitor Exports fastest in 2007?**

| Visitor Exports, 2007 (% Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United Arab Emirates | 20.3 |
| 2 | Romania | 19.9 |
| 3 | Montenegro | 19.8 |
| 4 | Bahrain | 17.9 |
| 5 | Venezuela | 16.5 |
| 6 | Japan | 16.2 |
| 7 | Chile | 14.3 |
| 8 | Nepal | 14.2 |
| 9 | Macau | 13.2 |
| 10 | Trinidad and Tobago | 13.0 |

**What countries are expected to earn the largest amount (relative terms) on Travel & Tourism Visitor Exports in 2017?**

| Visitor Exports, 2017 (% of Total Exports) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sao Tome and Principe | 90.2 |
| 2 | Anguilla | 88.4 |
| 3 | Macau | 80.2 |
| 4 | Antigua and Barbuda | 75.4 |
| 5 | Saint Lucia | 75.3 |
| 6 | Bahamas | 75.3 |
| 7 | Vanuatu | 68.5 |
| 8 | Barbados | 59.3 |
| 9 | Dominica | 55.7 |
| 10 | Other Oceania | 54.5 |

**What countries are expected to earn the largest amount (absolute terms) on Travel & Tourism Other Exports in 2007?**

| Other Exports, 2007 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Germany | 131,190.5 |
| 2 | United States | 108,896.3 |
| 3 | France | 68,810.2 |
| 4 | Japan | 56,639.3 |
| 5 | China | 50,928.2 |
| 6 | Canada | 46,728.4 |
| 7 | United Kingdom | 30,276.6 |
| 8 | Spain | 28,373.0 |
| 9 | Belgium | 26,029.2 |
| 10 | Italy | 25,186.1 |

**What countries are expected to earn the largest amount (absolute terms) on Travel & Tourism Visitor Exports in 2017?**

| Visitor Exports, 2017 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 243,621.0 |
| 2 | China | 126,247.0 |
| 3 | Spain | 104,409.9 |
| 4 | France | 83,220.6 |
| 5 | Germany | 76,973.3 |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 76,887.6 |
| 7 | Italy | 72,245.5 |
| 8 | Japan | 49,410.0 |
| 9 | Malaysia | 40,776.8 |
| 10 | Australia | 39,831.3 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Visitor Exports fastest between 2008-2017?**

| Visitor Exports, 2008-2017 (% Annualized Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dem Rep of the Congo | 13.3 |
| 2 | Montenegro | 12.1 |
| 3 | Libya | 9.6 |
| 4 | Namibia | 9.6 |
| 5 | United Arab Emirates | 9.4 |
| 6 | Brunei Darussalam | 9.3 |
| 7 | Indonesia | 9.2 |
| 8 | Nepal | 8.6 |
| 9 | China | 8.5 |
| 10 | Oman | 8.4 |

**What countries are expected to earn the largest amount (relative terms) on Travel & Tourism Other Exports in 2007?**

| Other Exports, 2007 (% of Total Exports) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Trinidad and Tobago | 13.3 |
| 2 | Chad | 12.7 |
| 3 | France | 11.1 |
| 4 | Germany | 11.0 |
| 5 | Libya | 10.8 |
| 6 | Venezuela | 10.5 |
| 7 | Yemen | 10.5 |
| 8 | Canada | 10.3 |
| 9 | Angola | 10.2 |
| 10 | Nigeria | 10.1 |

# TOP TEN TABLES

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Other Exports fastest in 2007?**

| Other Exports, 2007 (% Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cape Verde | 34.6 |
| 2 | Angola | 34.2 |
| 3 | Sudan | 32.4 |
| 4 | Madagascar | 29.6 |
| 5 | Burundi | 26.2 |
| 6 | Bermuda | 25.6 |
| 7 | Azerbaijan | 24.1 |
| 8 | Libya | 21.0 |
| 9 | Trinidad and Tobago | 19.9 |
| 10 | Lesotho | 18.5 |

**What countries are expected to earn the largest amount (relative terms) on Travel & Tourism Other Exports in 2017?**

| Other Exports, 2017 (% of Total Exports) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Trinidad and Tobago | 12.9 |
| 2 | Chad | 11.8 |
| 3 | Venezuela | 11.2 |
| 4 | France | 11.0 |
| 5 | Germany | 11.0 |
| 6 | Yemen | 10.9 |
| 7 | Saudi Arabia | 10.9 |
| 8 | Iran | 10.7 |
| 9 | Canada | 10.3 |
| 10 | Oman | 10.1 |

**What countries are expected to total the largest amount (absolute terms) on Travel & Tourism Demand in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Demand, 2007 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 1,689,309.0 |
| 2 | Japan | 523,015.2 |
| 3 | Germany | 483,598.6 |
| 4 | China | 439,772.4 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 377,122.1 |
| 6 | France | 366,927.9 |
| 7 | Spain | 300,099.0 |
| 8 | Italy | 271,972.6 |
| 9 | Canada | 201,971.9 |
| 10 | Mexico | 149,483.7 |

**What countries are expected to earn the largest amount (absolute terms) on Travel & Tourism Other Exports in 2017?**

| Other Exports, 2017 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 329,957.1 |
| 2 | Germany | 266,121.4 |
| 3 | China | 180,142.3 |
| 4 | Japan | 147,357.2 |
| 5 | France | 129,795.6 |
| 6 | Canada | 86,578.1 |
| 7 | Spain | 61,245.5 |
| 8 | Italy | 59,171.6 |
| 9 | United Kingdom | 54,564.0 |
| 10 | Mexico | 53,854.8 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Other Exports fastest between 2008-2017?**

| Other Exports, 2008-2017 (% Annualized Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | India | 14.3 |
| 2 | Cape Verde | 12.9 |
| 3 | Romania | 12.2 |
| 4 | Croatia | 12.1 |
| 5 | Turkey | 10.2 |
| 6 | Serbia | 10.1 |
| 7 | Burundi | 10.0 |
| 8 | Korea, Republic of | 9.7 |
| 9 | Reunion | 9.7 |
| 10 | Vietnam | 9.6 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Demand fastest in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Demand, 2007 (% Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Angola | 31.1 |
| 2 | Azerbaijan | 18.9 |
| 3 | Venezuela | 16.0 |
| 4 | Trinidad and Tobago | 15.5 |
| 5 | Libya | 15.3 |
| 6 | Montenegro | 15.2 |
| 7 | Kuwait | 15.0 |
| 8 | Bahrain | 14.5 |
| 9 | Dem Rep of the Congo | 13.4 |
| 10 | China | 13.3 |

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**What countries are expected to total the largest amount (absolute terms) on Travel & Tourism Demand in 2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Demand, 2017 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 3,067,977.0 |
| 2 | China | 1,571,015.0 |
| 3 | Japan | 981,437.6 |
| 4 | Germany | 744,910.7 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 605,124.6 |
| 6 | France | 542,658.2 |
| 7 | Spain | 503,957.5 |
| 8 | Italy | 395,970.7 |
| 9 | Russian Federation | 324,352.7 |
| 10 | Canada | 311,412.6 |

**What countries are expected to produce the largest amount (absolute terms) of Travel & Tourism Industry GDP in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry GDP 2007 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 524,516.4 |
| 2 | Japan | 170,702.8 |
| 3 | France | 100,013.0 |
| 4 | Spain | 94,991.1 |
| 5 | Germany | 92,061.4 |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 91,520.0 |
| 7 | Italy | 86,486.9 |
| 8 | China | 77,618.3 |
| 9 | Mexico | 43,919.4 |
| 10 | Canada | 43,394.7 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Industry GDP fastest in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry GDP 2007 (% Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kuwait | 44.3 |
| 2 | Angola | 31.2 |
| 3 | Luxembourg | 20.9 |
| 4 | Venezuela | 20.4 |
| 5 | Bahrain | 18.2 |
| 6 | Azerbaijan | 16.6 |
| 7 | Romania | 16.6 |
| 8 | Dem Rep of the Congo | 16.1 |
| 9 | Chad | 15.8 |
| 10 | Sudan | 15.3 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Demand fastest between 2008-2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Demand, 2008-2017 (% Annualized Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Montenegro | 10.1 |
| 2 | China | 9.1 |
| 3 | India | 7.9 |
| 4 | Croatia | 7.8 |
| 5 | Dem Rep of the Congo | 7.8 |
| 6 | Vietnam | 7.5 |
| 7 | Romania | 7.4 |
| 8 | Namibia | 7.1 |
| 9 | Hong Kong | 7.0 |
| 10 | Chad | 7.0 |

**What countries are expected to produce the largest amount (relative terms) of Travel & Tourism Industry GDP in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry GDP 2007 (% of Total GDP) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Maldives | 31.1 |
| 2 | Macau | 30.9 |
| 3 | Seychelles | 29.2 |
| 4 | Anguilla | 24.5 |
| 5 | Antigua and Barbuda | 21.1 |
| 6 | Aruba | 19.1 |
| 7 | Bahamas | 18.5 |
| 8 | British Virgin Islands | 17.5 |
| 9 | Guadeloupe | 16.7 |
| 10 | Vanuatu | 16.4 |

**What countries are expected to produce the largest amount (absolute terms) of Travel & Tourism Industry GDP in 2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry GDP 2017 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 850,954.7 |
| 2 | Japan | 294,875.6 |
| 3 | China | 277,345.5 |
| 4 | Spain | 147,204.5 |
| 5 | France | 138,997.1 |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 135,989.1 |
| 7 | Germany | 122,294.3 |
| 8 | Italy | 113,745.5 |
| 9 | Mexico | 75,099.3 |
| 10 | Canada | 58,373.3 |

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**What countries are expected to produce the largest amount (relative terms) of Travel & Tourism Industry GDP in 2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry GDP 2017 (% of Total GDP) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Macau | 34.9 |
| 2 | Seychelles | 34.0 |
| 3 | Maldives | 33.8 |
| 4 | Vanuatu | 26.2 |
| 5 | Anguilla | 25.2 |
| 6 | Antigua and Barbuda | 24.5 |
| 7 | Aruba | 24.5 |
| 8 | Bahamas | 22.0 |
| 9 | Saint Lucia | 19.5 |
| 10 | British Virgin Islands | 18.5 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Industry GDP fastest between 2008-2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry GDP 2008-2017 (% Annualized Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kuwait | 12.4 |
| 2 | Chad | 10.1 |
| 3 | China | 9.1 |
| 4 | Montenegro | 9.1 |
| 5 | Libya | 8.9 |
| 6 | Namibia | 8.8 |
| 7 | Croatia | 8.6 |
| 8 | Angola | 8.3 |
| 9 | Vanuatu | 8.0 |
| 10 | Romania | 7.9 |

**What countries are expected to produce the largest amount (absolute terms) of Travel & Tourism Economy GDP in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy GDP 2007 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 1,404,825.0 |
| 2 | Japan | 457,566.1 |
| 3 | China | 381,154.1 |
| 4 | Germany | 319,807.4 |
| 5 | France | 269,261.4 |
| 6 | Spain | 253,394.9 |
| 7 | United Kingdom | 243,600.9 |
| 8 | Italy | 208,705.7 |
| 9 | Canada | 140,133.0 |
| 10 | Mexico | 128,564.8 |

**What countries are expected to produce the largest amount (relative terms) of Travel & Tourism Economy GDP in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy GDP 2007 (% of Total GDP) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Macau | 89.4 |
| 2 | Antigua and Barbuda | 75.8 |
| 3 | Anguilla | 71.1 |
| 4 | Aruba | 70.1 |
| 5 | Maldives | 61.2 |
| 6 | Seychelles | 54.5 |
| 7 | Bahamas | 53.6 |
| 8 | Guadeloupe | 47.3 |
| 9 | Saint Lucia | 46.0 |
| 10 | Barbados | 43.4 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Economy GDP fastest in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy GDP 2007 (% Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Angola | 33.9 |
| 2 | Kuwait | 24.4 |
| 3 | Azerbaijan | 19.9 |
| 4 | Trinidad and Tobago | 18.5 |
| 5 | Romania | 17.4 |
| 6 | Libya | 16.2 |
| 7 | Dem Rep of the Congo | 15.8 |
| 8 | Bahrain | 15.1 |
| 9 | Saudi Arabia | 14.6 |
| 10 | Luxembourg | 14.4 |

**What countries are expected to produce the largest amount (absolute terms) of Travel & Tourism Economy GDP in 2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy GDP 2017 (US$ Mn) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 2,459,369.0 |
| 2 | China | 1,265,733.0 |
| 3 | Japan | 821,106.1 |
| 4 | Germany | 465,772.1 |
| 5 | Spain | 421,032.3 |
| 6 | France | 387,062.7 |
| 7 | United Kingdom | 379,104.3 |
| 8 | Italy | 279,737.5 |
| 9 | Russian Federation | 246,026.2 |
| 10 | Mexico | 242,083.0 |

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**What countries are expected to produce the largest amount (relative terms) of Travel & Tourism Economy GDP in 2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy GDP 2017 (% of Total GDP) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Macau | 94.1 |
| 2 | Aruba | 87.6 |
| 3 | Antigua and Barbuda | 84.3 |
| 4 | Anguilla | 71.6 |
| 5 | Maldives | 64.1 |
| 6 | Bahamas | 62.8 |
| 7 | Seychelles | 61.3 |
| 8 | Vanuatu | 59.0 |
| 9 | Saint Lucia | 53.7 |
| 10 | Guadeloupe | 51.2 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Economy GDP fastest between 2008-2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy GDP 2008-2017 (% Annualized Real Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Croatia | 8.9 |
| 2 | China | 8.3 |
| 3 | Montenegro | 8.2 |
| 4 | Namibia | 8.1 |
| 5 | Kiribati | 7.6 |
| 6 | Zambia | 7.4 |
| 7 | Dem Rep of the Congo | 7.3 |
| 8 | India | 7.3 |
| 9 | Vanuatu | 7.2 |
| 10 | Hong Kong | 7.0 |

**What countries are expected to generate the largest amount (absolute terms) of Travel & Tourism Industry Employment in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry Employment 2007 ('000 of Jobs) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | 16,584.7 |
| 2 | India | 11,002.9 |
| 3 | United States | 5,701.1 |
| 4 | Japan | 2,920.2 |
| 5 | Brazil | 2,333.3 |
| 6 | Indonesia | 1,980.7 |
| 7 | Thailand | 1,945.5 |
| 8 | Spain | 1,553.9 |
| 9 | Egypt | 1,504.9 |
| 10 | Philippines | 1,388.2 |

**What countries are expected to generate the largest amount (relative terms) of Travel & Tourism Industry Employment in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry Employment 2007 (% of Total Employment) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Macau | 40.2 |
| 2 | Seychelles | 39.0 |
| 3 | Antigua and Barbuda | 29.5 |
| 4 | Anguilla | 28.4 |
| 5 | Maldives | 27.3 |
| 6 | Aruba | 26.8 |
| 7 | Bahamas | 25.9 |
| 8 | British Virgin Islands | 24.6 |
| 9 | Virgin Islands | 18.2 |
| 10 | Cayman Islands | 18.1 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Industry Employment fastest in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry Employment 2007 (% Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kuwait | 42.2 |
| 2 | Bahrain | 17.3 |
| 3 | Venezuela | 17.0 |
| 4 | Chad | 16.7 |
| 5 | Luxembourg | 16.4 |
| 6 | Libya | 12.0 |
| 7 | Qatar | 11.9 |
| 8 | Kiribati | 11.8 |
| 9 | Saudi Arabia | 11.6 |
| 10 | United Arab Emirates | 11.6 |

**What countries are expected to generate the largest amount (absolute terms) of Travel & Tourism Industry Employment in 2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry Employment 2017 ('000 of Jobs) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | 18,166.5 |
| 2 | India | 11,653.5 |
| 3 | United States | 5,747.9 |
| 4 | Japan | 3,485.2 |
| 5 | Brazil | 2,838.7 |
| 6 | Indonesia | 2,307.6 |
| 7 | Thailand | 2,156.8 |
| 8 | Spain | 1,764.7 |
| 9 | Egypt | 1,688.5 |
| 10 | Philippines | 1,656.0 |

# TOP TEN TABLES

**What countries are expected to generate the largest amount (relative terms) of Travel & Tourism Industry Employment in 2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry Employment 2017 (% of Total Employment) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Seychelles | 45.4 |
| 2 | Macau | 40.2 |
| 3 | Antigua and Barbuda | 34.3 |
| 4 | Aruba | 34.3 |
| 5 | Bahamas | 30.8 |
| 6 | Maldives | 29.6 |
| 7 | Anguilla | 29.2 |
| 8 | British Virgin Islands | 25.9 |
| 9 | Vanuatu | 24.2 |
| 10 | Virgin Islands | 21.9 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Industry Employment fastest between 2008-2017?**

| T&T Industry Employment 2008-2017 (% Annualized Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kuwait | 10.1 |
| 2 | Vanuatu | 7.8 |
| 3 | Chad | 7.2 |
| 4 | Aruba | 6.1 |
| 5 | Kiribati | 6.0 |
| 6 | Syria | 5.8 |
| 7 | Montenegro | 5.8 |
| 8 | Libya | 5.4 |
| 9 | Venezuela | 5.2 |
| 10 | Algeria | 5.0 |

**What countries are expected to generate the largest amount (absolute terms) of Travel & Tourism Economy Employment in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy Employment 2007 ('000 of Jobs) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | 72,487.9 |
| 2 | India | 25,607.1 |
| 3 | United States | 15,040.2 |
| 4 | Japan | 7,553.9 |
| 5 | Indonesia | 6,056.2 |
| 6 | Brazil | 5,876.3 |
| 7 | Germany | 4,260.7 |
| 8 | Mexico | 4,147.5 |
| 9 | Thailand | 4,109.5 |
| 10 | Spain | 4,045.7 |

**What countries are expected to generate the largest amount (relative terms) of Travel & Tourism Economy Employment in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy Employment 2007 (% of Total Employment) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Macau | 95.0 |
| 2 | Antigua and Barbuda | 89.6 |
| 3 | Aruba | 82.4 |
| 4 | Anguilla | 76.9 |
| 5 | Seychelles | 68.8 |
| 6 | Bahamas | 67.9 |
| 7 | British Virgin Islands | 57.5 |
| 8 | Maldives | 52.9 |
| 9 | Cayman Islands | 51.3 |
| 10 | Virgin Islands | 51.0 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Economy Employment fastest in 2007?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy Employment 2007 (% Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kuwait | 25.2 |
| 2 | Bahrain | 15.1 |
| 3 | Trinidad and Tobago | 13.9 |
| 4 | Libya | 13.3 |
| 5 | Saudi Arabia | 12.4 |
| 6 | Angola | 12.4 |
| 7 | Oman | 12.2 |
| 8 | Romania | 11.5 |
| 9 | Venezuela | 10.5 |
| 10 | Burundi | 10.0 |

**What countries are expected to generate the largest amount (absolute terms) of Travel & Tourism Economy Employment in 2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy Employment 2017 ('000 of Jobs) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | 75,710.2 |
| 2 | India | 28,322.0 |
| 3 | United States | 16,125.9 |
| 4 | Japan | 9,422.7 |
| 5 | Brazil | 7,773.2 |
| 6 | Indonesia | 6,853.9 |
| 7 | Mexico | 5,469.2 |
| 8 | Germany | 4,962.8 |
| 9 | Spain | 4,858.5 |
| 10 | Thailand | 4,766.9 |

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**What countries are expected to generate the largest amount (relative terms) of Travel & Tourism Economy Employment in 2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy Employment 2017 (% of Total Employment) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Macau | 95.0 |
| 2 | Antigua and Barbuda | 95.0 |
| 3 | Aruba | 95.0 |
| 4 | Bahamas | 79.9 |
| 5 | Seychelles | 78.4 |
| 6 | Anguilla | 77.9 |
| 7 | British Virgin Islands | 60.4 |
| 8 | Virgin Islands | 59.7 |
| 9 | Cayman Islands | 57.9 |
| 10 | Barbados | 56.6 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Economy Employment fastest between 2008-2017?**

| T&T Economy Employment 2008-2017 (% Annualized Growth) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vanuatu | 7.1 |
| 2 | Kiribati | 5.8 |
| 3 | Syria | 5.5 |
| 4 | Aruba | 5.0 |
| 5 | Montenegro | 5.0 |
| 6 | Kuwait | 4.9 |
| 7 | Fiji | 4.7 |
| 8 | Croatia | 4.7 |
| 9 | Namibia | 4.5 |
| 10 | Dem Rep of the Congo | 4.3 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Personal Travel & Tourism the most between 2008-2017?**

| Personal Travel & Tourism, 2008-2017 (Mn US$ Constant 2000) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 254,190.6 |
| 2 | China | 163,362.7 |
| 3 | Japan | 97,494.6 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 48,427.0 |
| 5 | Germany | 27,030.5 |
| 6 | France | 24,158.3 |
| 7 | Mexico | 23,966.6 |
| 8 | Iran | 22,800.8 |
| 9 | India | 18,846.7 |
| 10 | Korea, Republic of | 17,397.0 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Business Travel the most between 2008-2017?**

| Business Travel, 2008-2017 (Mn US$ Constant 2000) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 56,893.2 |
| 2 | China | 52,445.7 |
| 3 | Japan | 20,752.6 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 10,488.0 |
| 5 | India | 7,092.2 |
| 6 | Germany | 6,905.6 |
| 7 | Korea, Republic of | 5,085.7 |
| 8 | France | 4,864.3 |
| 9 | Brazil | 4,160.0 |
| 10 | Hong Kong | 4,089.1 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Trvel & Tourism Government Expenditures the most between 2008-2017?**

| Government Expenditures, 2008-2017 (Mn US$ Constant 2000) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 37,342.2 |
| 2 | China | 12,310.2 |
| 3 | Japan | 8,730.7 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 3,472.4 |
| 5 | Canada | 2,620.6 |
| 6 | Indonesia | 1,430.5 |
| 7 | Spain | 1,357.9 |
| 8 | Mexico | 1,240.8 |
| 9 | Korea, Republic of | 1,149.6 |
| 10 | Brazil | 1,086.2 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Capital Investment the most between 2008-2017?**

| Capital Investment, 2008-2017 (Mn US$ Constant 2000) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 146,948.8 |
| 2 | China | 136,859.3 |
| 3 | Japan | 23,741.3 |
| 4 | Mexico | 17,337.3 |
| 5 | Spain | 14,861.1 |
| 6 | India | 13,686.3 |
| 7 | Korea, Republic of | 12,790.3 |
| 8 | Russian Federation | 12,244.5 |
| 9 | United Kingdom | 11,681.9 |
| 10 | Brazil | 10,918.0 |

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**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Visitor Exports the most between 2008-2017?**

| Visitor Exports, 2008-2017 (Mn US$ Constant 2000) | | |
|---|---|---:|
| 1 | United States | 51,997.5 |
| 2 | China | 34,506.6 |
| 3 | Japan | 19,011.4 |
| 4 | Hong Kong | 18,262.0 |
| 5 | Germany | 14,488.7 |
| 6 | France | 14,097.4 |
| 7 | Malaysia | 11,597.3 |
| 8 | United Kingdom | 11,580.2 |
| 9 | Macau | 10,317.5 |
| 10 | Spain | 9,782.6 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Other Exports the most between 2008-2017?**

| Other Exports, 2008-2017 (Mn US$ Constant 2000) | | |
|---|---|---:|
| 1 | United States | 135,328.7 |
| 2 | Germany | 72,370.9 |
| 3 | Japan | 59,565.4 |
| 4 | China | 51,321.3 |
| 5 | France | 30,147.7 |
| 6 | Hong Kong | 25,268.9 |
| 7 | Canada | 23,631.3 |
| 8 | Korea, Republic of | 19,703.0 |
| 9 | Mexico | 18,163.9 |
| 10 | Italy | 14,314.2 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Demand the most between 2008-2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Demand, 2008-2017 (Mn US$ Constant 2000) | | |
|---|---|---:|
| 1 | United States | 682,700.0 |
| 2 | China | 450,805.7 |
| 3 | Japan | 229,296.1 |
| 4 | Germany | 127,862.5 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 96,739.5 |
| 6 | France | 78,023.7 |
| 7 | Mexico | 71,294.6 |
| 8 | Hong Kong | 70,735.6 |
| 9 | Canada | 62,044.3 |
| 10 | Korea, Republic of | 60,582.3 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Industry GDP the most between 2008-2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry GDP, 2008-2017 (Mn US$ Constant 2000) | | |
|---|---|---:|
| 1 | United States | 141,765.9 |
| 2 | China | 79,598.6 |
| 3 | Japan | 53,317.9 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 17,442.4 |
| 5 | France | 16,332.3 |
| 6 | Mexico | 15,414.5 |
| 7 | India | 12,994.8 |
| 8 | Germany | 12,859.2 |
| 9 | Spain | 11,990.6 |
| 10 | Iran | 11,811.2 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Economy GDP the most between 2008-2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy GDP, 2008-2017 (Mn US$ Constant 2000) | | |
|---|---|---:|
| 1 | United States | 504,209.0 |
| 2 | China | 343,343.6 |
| 3 | Japan | 168,876.6 |
| 4 | Germany | 68,761.3 |
| 5 | Mexico | 59,739.8 |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 55,947.9 |
| 7 | France | 51,081.6 |
| 8 | Spain | 43,946.3 |
| 9 | Hong Kong | 42,419.1 |
| 10 | Canada | 37,497.9 |

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Industry Employment the most between 2008-2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Industry Empl, 2008-2017 ('000 of Jobs) | | |
|---|---|---:|
| 1 | China | 1,581.8 |
| 2 | India | 650.6 |
| 3 | Japan | 565.0 |
| 4 | Brazil | 505.4 |
| 5 | Pakistan | 377.4 |
| 6 | Syria | 360.1 |
| 7 | Indonesia | 326.9 |
| 8 | France | 277.7 |
| 9 | Morocco | 269.5 |
| 10 | Philippines | 267.7 |

# TOP TEN TABLES

**What countries are expected to grow their Travel & Tourism Economy Employment the most between 2008-2017?**

| Travel & Tourism Economy Empl, 2008-2017 ('000 of Jobs) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | 3,222.3 |
| 2 | India | 2,714.9 |
| 3 | Brazil | 1,896.9 |
| 4 | Japan | 1,868.8 |
| 5 | Mexico | 1,321.7 |
| 6 | United States | 1,085.7 |
| 7 | Vietnam | 890.9 |
| 8 | Pakistan | 828.6 |
| 9 | Spain | 812.8 |
| 10 | France | 808.8 |

# WORLD AT A GLANCE

| | Data Source Confidence and Forecast Margin of Error | 2007 T&T Demand (US$ mn) | 2007 T&T Demand (% Real Growth) | 2007 T&T Demand Market Share (% of Total World Demand) | 2007 T&T Industry GDP (% of Total GDP) | 2007 T&T Economy GDP (% of Total GDP) | 2007 T&T Industry Jobs ('000) | 2007 T&T Industry Jobs (% of Total Employment) | 2007 T&T Economy Jobs ('000) | 2007 T&T Economy Jobs (% of Total Employment) | 2007 T&T Capital Investment (% of Total Investment) | 2007 T&T Capital Investment (% Real Growth) | 2007 Personal T&T (% Total Consumption) | 2007 T&T Visitor Exports (% Real Growth) | 2007 T&T Visitor Exports (% Total Exports) | 2007 T&T Govt Expd. (% Total Govt) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WORLD** | | 7,060,288 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 10.4 | 76,084 | 3 | 231,222 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 9.7 | 3.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Caribbean** | | 56,077 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 16.5 | 806 | 5 | 2,447 | 14.8 | 19.9 | 1.6 | 17.9 | 2.4 | 6.3 | 9.4 |
| Anguilla | Moderate | 159 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 71.1 | 2 | 28 | 5 | 76.9 | 47.9 | 2.5 | 90.8 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 13.6 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Moderate | 868 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 75.8 | 8 | 30 | 24 | 89.6 | 53.0 | 0.7 | 64.8 | 3.1 | 15.9 | 28.0 |
| Aruba | Low | 2,355 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 70.1 | 17 | 27 | 52 | 82.4 | 71.2 | 4.0 | 21.6 | 2.3 | 21.7 | 16.5 |
| Bahamas | Low | 4,434 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 18.5 | 53.6 | 38 | 26 | 100 | 67.9 | 39.8 | 0.5 | 69.0 | 2.7 | 21.7 | 13.9 |
| Barbados | Moderate | 1,932 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 43.4 | 24 | 18 | 66 | 49.6 | 59.8 | 4.8 | 53.2 | 4.0 | 8.4 | 15.8 |
| Bermuda | Low | 1,165 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 13.6 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 16.3 | 23.9 | 2.2 | 18.0 | 4.1 | 9.7 | 17.7 |
| British Virgin Islands | Low | 621 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 42.6 | 3 | 25 | 8 | 57.5 | 51.4 | 4.1 | 36.8 | 1.3 | 52.9 | 26.9 |
| Cayman Islands | Low | 1,200 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 42.1 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 51.3 | 48.6 | -8.4 | 40.5 | 3.4 | 9.6 | 27.9 |
| Cuba | Low | 5,348 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 13.1 | 185 | 4 | 587 | 11.2 | 16.7 | 1.7 | 40.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 5.7 |
| Dominica | Moderate | 112 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 25.0 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 22.9 | 14.5 | 3.2 | 41.6 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 6.1 |
| Dominican Republic | Moderate | 7,844 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 19.6 | 195 | 6 | 593 | 17.0 | 20.7 | 3.5 | 32.9 | -0.3 | 5.7 | 21.1 |
| Grenada | Moderate | 245 | -2.6 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 35.2 | 5 | 11 | 15 | 33.4 | 22.9 | -19.0 | 56.5 | 2.7 | 8.5 | 12.0 |
| Guadeloupe | Low | 1,782 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 47.3 | 53 | 16 | 144 | 45.0 | 21.0 | -2.8 | 30.6 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 20.6 |
| Haiti | Low | 715 | -2.4 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 7.5 | 73 | 2 | 203 | 5.9 | 4.7 | -2.3 | 18.9 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 3.0 |
| Jamaica | Moderate | 4,574 | -1.8 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 31.1 | 92 | 9 | 289 | 27.4 | 30.0 | -4.2 | 46.6 | -1.8 | 5.8 | 16.8 |
| Martinique | Low | 1,512 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 5 | 2 | 21 | 8.1 | 16.7 | -0.1 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 7.6 |
| Netherland Antillies | Low | 1,742 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 21.6 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 28.6 | 13.6 | 2.3 | 34.3 | 4.5 | 15.9 | 4.8 |
| Puerto Rico | Moderate | 11,128 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 26 | 2 | 87 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | Moderate | 232 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 33.4 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 34.6 | 28.0 | 1.0 | 42.5 | 2.5 | 11.7 | 14.2 |
| Saint Lucia | Moderate | 635 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 46.0 | 12 | 17 | 33 | 46.5 | 38.3 | 2.0 | 66.6 | 4.0 | 10.4 | 17.1 |
| St Vincent and the Grenadines | Moderate | 223 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 32.3 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 29.0 | 28.1 | 3.2 | 49.1 | 3.1 | 8.5 | 11.9 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | High | 4,142 | 15.5 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 17.2 | 35 | 6 | 127 | 20.0 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 4.1 | 13.0 | 8.3 | 5.3 |
| Virgin Islands | Low | 3,108 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 41.6 | 9 | 18 | 24 | 51.0 | 58.2 | 3.4 | 43.3 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 19.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and Eastern Europe** | | 302,826 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 8.3 | 2,431 | 2 | 10,504 | 7.1 | 11.1 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 2.9 |
| Albania | Low | 2,247 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 13.8 | 44 | 4 | 137 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 7.9 | 49.1 | 4.9 | 9.7 | 3.8 |
| Armenia | Low | 983 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 10.0 | 19 | 2 | 90 | 8.1 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Azerbaijan | Low | 3,611 | 18.9 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 10.5 | 41 | 1 | 348 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 18.4 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 3.1 |
| Belarus | Low | 3,711 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 30 | 1 | 190 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 2.1 | -5.4 | 6.3 | 1.0 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Moderate | 1,777 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 11.7 | 30 | 3 | 107 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 17.4 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 1.1 |
| Croatia | High | 13,716 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 8.5 | 19.0 | 112 | 10 | 249 | 21.6 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 31.3 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 1.4 |
| Macedonia | Moderate | 706 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 6.4 | 8 | 1 | 33 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 1.2 |
| Montenegro | Moderate | 677 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 16.6 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 17.7 | 13.6 | 8.6 | 40.8 | 19.8 | 6.2 | 3.4 |
| Serbia | Moderate | 2,401 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 21 | 1 | 91 | 4.3 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 0.8 |
| Russian Federation | High | 111,991 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 684 | 1 | 3,913 | 5.7 | 12.1 | 8.2 | 2.6 | -7.1 | 7.5 | 2.7 |
| Ukraine | Moderate | 18,632 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 9.7 | 313 | 1 | 1,651 | 7.9 | 19.1 | 1.9 | 10.9 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 5.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **European Union** | | 2,486,881 | 2.2 | 35.2 | 3.9 | 10.9 | 9,323 | 4 | 25,712 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 11.1 | 3.2 |
| Austria | High | 81,995 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 16.7 | 300 | 7 | 807 | 19.3 | 12.8 | 3.0 | 14.0 | 2.1 | 17.6 | 4.7 |
| Belgium | High | 85,960 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 11.1 | 161 | 4 | 524 | 12.0 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 14.0 | 3.1 |
| Bulgaria* | Moderate | 8,379 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 14.5 | 106 | 4 | 371 | 12.3 | 12.2 | -4.3 | 17.0 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 3.2 |
| Cyprus* | Moderate | 5,956 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 21.5 | 55 | 14 | 110 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 1.3 | 34.6 | 1.9 | 10.1 | 9.1 |
| Czech Republic* | High | 29,588 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 12.7 | 105 | 2 | 569 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 3.6 |
| Denmark | High | 41,093 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 10.0 | 110 | 4 | 285 | 10.3 | 8.0 | -1.6 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 11.5 | 2.4 |
| Estonia* | Moderate | 4,688 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 17.6 | 17 | 3 | 95 | 15.2 | 27.9 | 5.1 | 11.3 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 8.0 |
| Finland | High | 30,047 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 9.9 | 88 | 4 | 268 | 10.9 | 12.7 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 10.8 | 3.0 |
| France | High | 366,928 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 10.9 | 1,323 | 5 | 3,349 | 13.2 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 8.5 | 2.2 | 10.9 | 3.0 |
| Germany | High | 483,599 | 2.4 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 10.0 | 1,254 | 3 | 4,261 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 11.1 | 2.0 |
| Greece | High | 51,763 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 7.4 | 16.5 | 461 | 10 | 896 | 20.0 | 14.4 | 4.5 | 26.7 | 4.6 | 11.8 | 8.1 |
| Hungary* | High | 17,163 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 199 | 5 | 310 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 7.4 | 5.1 |
| Ireland | High | 35,037 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 8.4 | 57 | 3 | 164 | 7.8 | 12.9 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 3.4 |
| Italy | High | 271,973 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 10.2 | 1,068 | 5 | 2,652 | 11.5 | 8.3 | -0.3 | 9.7 | 1.7 | 9.6 | 3.5 |
| Latvia* | Moderate | 2,595 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 12 | 1 | 55 | 5.2 | 9.4 | -1.2 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 3.0 |
| Lithuania* | Moderate | 5,107 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 18 | 1 | 103 | 6.7 | 11.4 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 3.0 |
| Luxembourg | Moderate | 8,249 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 9.7 | 8 | 4 | 25 | 12.4 | 5.8 | 14.6 | 2.8 | -3.9 | 18.8 | 2.5 |
| Malta* | Moderate | 1,980 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 23.7 | 25 | 17 | 44 | 28.8 | 26.8 | 0.1 | 22.8 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 11.2 |
| Netherlands | High | 103,737 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 8.9 | 234 | 3 | 621 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 11.8 | 2.2 |
| Poland* | High | 43,461 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 8.3 | 277 | 2 | 1,144 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 2.7 |
| Portugal | High | 42,447 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 15.4 | 403 | 8 | 959 | 18.4 | 10.8 | -0.1 | 15.7 | 3.2 | 11.5 | 6.0 |
| Romania* | High | 10,913 | 9.5 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 295 | 3 | 575 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 19.9 | 3.8 | 4.4 |
| Slovakia* | High | 12,946 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 14.9 | 45 | 2 | 309 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 2.1 |
| Slovenia* | High | 7,534 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 14.2 | 37 | 4 | 137 | 16.4 | 9.7 | -1.5 | 7.9 | 0.9 | 7.8 | 4.2 |
| Spain | High | 300,099 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 18.2 | 1,554 | 8 | 4,046 | 20.0 | 14.1 | 4.9 | 20.2 | 1.7 | 14.0 | 6.5 |
| Sweden | High | 56,521 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 123 | 3 | 366 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 10.5 | 2.2 |
| United Kingdom | High | 377,122 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 9.1 | 988 | 3 | 2,669 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 8.3 | 2.5 | 11.9 | 2.7 |

High — High confidence in data sources.
Moderate — Countries with moderate confidence in data sources.
Low — Countries with forecast subjust to high uncertainty and/or with limited access to data.

*The new EU accession countries are presented, analyzed and compared in this report within the European Union "Region" although their estimates are also included within their geographic regional totals of Central and Eastern Europe, Middle East and North Africa respectively.

# WORLD AT A GLANCE

| | Confidence | T&T Demand (US$ mn) | T&T Demand (% Real Growth) | T&T Demand Market Share (% World) | T&T Industry GDP (% Total GDP) | T&T Economy GDP (% Total GDP) | T&T Industry Jobs ('000) | T&T Industry Jobs (% Total Emp) | T&T Economy Jobs ('000) | T&T Economy Jobs (% Total Emp) | T&T Capital Inv (% Total Inv) | T&T Capital Inv (% Real Growth) | Personal T&T (% Total Consumption) | T&T Visitor Exports (% Real Growth) | T&T Visitor Exports (% Total Exports) | T&T Govt Expd. (% Total Govt) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Latin America** | | 186,356 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 4,945 | 3 | 12,990 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 2.9 |
| Argentina | High | 26,599 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 657 | 4 | 1,631 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 2.4 |
| Belize | Moderate | 429 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 26.0 | 13 | 12 | 28 | 26.2 | 25.8 | 2.0 | 39.5 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 12.3 |
| Bolivia | Moderate | 1,384 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 8.2 | 98 | 2 | 271 | 6.7 | 15.2 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 3.1 |
| Brazil | High | 79,275 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 2,333 | 3 | 5,876 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 2.8 |
| Chile | High | 12,101 | 12.3 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 138 | 2 | 338 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 3.6 | 14.3 | 5.3 | 4.1 |
| Colombia | Moderate | 12,822 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 413 | 2 | 1,173 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 2.0 |
| Costa Rica | Moderate | 4,806 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 15.1 | 122 | 6 | 278 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 4.9 | 19.7 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 6.1 |
| Ecuador | Moderate | 4,553 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 7.8 | 84 | 2 | 361 | 6.7 | 13.5 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| El Salvador | Moderate | 2,618 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 81 | 3 | 192 | 7.1 | 12.3 | 3.1 | 17.8 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 2.6 |
| Guatemala | Moderate | 3,831 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 7.2 | 116 | 3 | 257 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 3.3 | 19.3 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| Guyana | Low | 191 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 9.5 | 7 | 2 | 24 | 7.8 | 20.7 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 5.9 |
| Honduras | Moderate | 1,630 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 10.0 | 99 | 3 | 249 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 1.6 | 14.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.0 |
| Nicaragua | Moderate | 737 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 7.2 | 41 | 2 | 111 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 14.6 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 2.1 |
| Panama | Moderate | 3,419 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 12.3 | 62 | 5 | 158 | 11.7 | 19.5 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 4.8 |
| Paraguay | Moderate | 943 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 40 | 1 | 128 | 4.7 | 13.3 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 7.9 |
| Peru | Moderate | 8,790 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 7.7 | 361 | 3 | 886 | 7.1 | 10.5 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 2.7 |
| Suriname | Low | 277 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 7.1 | 1.7 |
| Uruguay | Moderate | 2,740 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 9.9 | 79 | 5 | 175 | 10.9 | 13.1 | 6.5 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| Venezuela | Moderate | 19,209 | 16.0 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 8.3 | 198 | 2 | 847 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 21.0 | 1.4 | 16.5 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Middle East** | | 172,242 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 9.6 | 1,885 | 3 | 5,416 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 4.3 | -0.5 | 9.5 | 2.0 |
| Bahrain | Low | 4,517 | 14.5 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 20.0 | 41 | 10 | 93 | 23.0 | 6.4 | 51.9 | 15.5 | 17.9 | 13.9 | 3.9 |
| Iran | Moderate | 31,695 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 9.8 | 653 | 3 | 1,761 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 14.1 | 2.9 |
| Israel | Moderate | 16,946 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 83 | 3 | 202 | 7.8 | 12.5 | 5.5 | 4.6 | -8.8 | 7.4 | 2.1 |
| Jordan | Moderate | 4,636 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 20.8 | 142 | 8 | 329 | 19.1 | 17.9 | 1.7 | 29.2 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 10.4 |
| Kuwait | Low | 13,798 | 15.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 7.3 | 29 | 2 | 132 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 25.4 | 0.8 | 9.1 | 12.8 | 1.2 |
| Lebanon | Low | 7,814 | -15.6 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 15.1 | 60 | 5 | 198 | 14.7 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 20.5 | -38.1 | 17.6 | 9.1 |
| Oman | Low | 5,428 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 9.5 | 33 | 3 | 107 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 17.3 | 3.8 | 10.1 | 8.5 | 1.2 |
| Qatar | Low | 9,562 | 9.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 12.7 | 11 | 2 | 62 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 17.6 | 3.7 | 12.7 | 23.3 | 5.5 |
| Saudi Arabia | Moderate | 36,968 | 12.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 8.1 | 227 | 3 | 738 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 11.0 | 3.6 | 10.6 | 5.1 | 0.9 |
| Syria | Low | 4,759 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 13.4 | 476 | 7 | 1,017 | 14.2 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 24.1 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 3.1 |
| United Arab Emirates | Moderate | 33,920 | 9.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 11.9 | 40 | 1 | 348 | 11.3 | 30.6 | 15.7 | 1.8 | 20.3 | 7.9 | 2.0 |
| Yemen | Low | 2,198 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 9.2 | 90 | 2 | 428 | 7.7 | 10.8 | 7.8 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 1.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **North Africa** | | 61,985 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 13.6 | 2,905 | 6 | 5,744 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 4.1 |
| Algeria | Low | 9,678 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 125 | 1 | 479 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 8.9 | 5.2 | 1.1 |
| Egypt | Moderate | 21,385 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 8.7 | 16.3 | 1,505 | 7 | 2,816 | 13.7 | 16.3 | 10.6 | 23.0 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 6.6 |
| Libya | Low | 9,402 | 15.3 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 16.9 | 52 | 3 | 267 | 15.8 | 28.7 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 9.2 | 14.9 | 2.7 |
| Morocco | Moderate | 13,768 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 10.0 | 17.9 | 942 | 9 | 1,658 | 15.5 | 13.0 | 4.9 | 30.3 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 3.6 |
| Tunisia | Moderate | 7,753 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 18.1 | 282 | 9 | 524 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 1.7 | 20.1 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 7.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **North America** | | 2,040,764 | 3.0 | 28.9 | 3.8 | 10.5 | 7,650 | 4 | 21,115 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 1.1 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 9.4 | 5.0 |
| Canada | High | 201,972 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 11.0 | 671 | 4 | 1,927 | 11.6 | 7.9 | 4.0 | 3.4 | -1.3 | 12.8 | 4.1 |
| Mexico | High | 149,484 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 14.3 | 1,278 | 5 | 4,148 | 15.1 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 11.9 | 4.7 |
| United States | High | 1,689,309 | 2.7 | 23.9 | 3.8 | 10.2 | 5,701 | 4 | 15,040 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 9.0 | 5.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Northeast Asia** | | 1,184,810 | 6.5 | 16.8 | 3.0 | 10.6 | 20,465 | 2 | 83,175 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 11.0 | 3.2 | 8.7 | 10.2 | 3.8 |
| China | High | 439,772 | 13.3 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 12.2 | 16,585 | 2 | 72,488 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 16.1 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 10.1 | 3.8 |
| Chinese Taipei | High | 37,891 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 169 | 2 | 530 | 5.2 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 1.7 |
| Hong Kong | High | 62,819 | 9.5 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 18.5 | 190 | 5 | 625 | 17.6 | 15.5 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 9.3 | 12.0 | 7.5 |
| Japan | High | 523,015 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 3.8 | 10.1 | 2,920 | 5 | 7,554 | 11.8 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 2.7 | 16.2 | 11.2 | 4.1 |
| Korea, Republic of | High | 104,056 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 500 | 2 | 1,739 | 7.4 | 7.9 | -1.8 | 2.4 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 2.5 |
| Macau | Moderate | 17,256 | 10.6 | 0.2 | 30.9 | 89.4 | 101 | 40 | 239 | 95.0 | 83.7 | 4.5 | 76.3 | 13.2 | 18.2 | 12.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Oceania** | | 151,856 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 12.7 | 832 | 6 | 1,853 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 0.2 | 18.8 | 5.3 | 12.5 | 3.7 |
| Australia | High | 121,972 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 11.9 | 560 | 5 | 1,249 | 12.1 | 11.6 | -0.1 | 15.2 | 6.6 | 12.4 | 3.4 |
| Fiji | Low | 978 | -2.5 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 26.4 | 37 | 10 | 91 | 24.5 | 37.4 | 4.4 | 29.6 | -7.4 | 7.7 | 12.8 |
| Kiribati | Low | 19 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 14.8 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 12.1 | 16.9 | -0.4 | 11.5 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 2.4 |
| New Zealand | High | 21,101 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 14.4 | 157 | 7 | 326 | 15.3 | 11.5 | -1.3 | 17.6 | 2.2 | 14.5 | 3.3 |
| Other Oceania | Low | 7,533 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 11.8 | 32.0 | 61 | 17 | 145 | 39.2 | 72.7 | 4.4 | 50.4 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 19.5 |
| Solomon Islands | Low | 45 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 9.4 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 7.7 | 15.1 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 2.7 |
| Tonga | Low | 45 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 13.3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11.5 | 24.1 | -0.5 | 31.2 | -0.9 | 3.2 | 5.7 |
| Vanuatu | Low | 162 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 39.7 | 9 | 15 | 21 | 35.8 | 31.7 | 1.6 | 59.2 | 8.1 | 4.1 | 13.7 |

**Column headers (diagonal labels):**
- Data Source Confidence and Forecast Margin of Error
- 2007 T&T Demand (US$ mn)
- 2007 T&T Demand (% Real Growth)
- 2007 T&T Demand Market Share (% of Total World Demand)
- 2007 T&T Industry GDP (% of Total GDP)
- 2007 T&T Economy GDP (% of Total GDP)
- 2007 T&T Industry Jobs ('000)
- 2007 T&T Industry Jobs (% of Total Employment)
- 2007 T&T Economy Jobs ('000)
- 2007 T&T Economy Jobs (% of Total Employment)
- 2007 T&T Capital Investment (% of Total Investment)
- 2007 T&T Capital Investment (% Real Growth)
- 2007 Personal T&T (% Total Consumption)
- 2007 T&T Visitor Exports (% Real Growth)
- 2007 T&T Visitor Exports (% Total Exports)
- 2007 T&T Govt Expd. (% Total Govt)

**Legend:**
- **High** — High confidence in data sources.
- **Moderate** — Countries with moderate confidence in data sources.
- **Low** — Countries with forecast subjust to high uncertainty and/or with limited access to data.

# WORLD AT A GLANCE

| | Confidence | 2007 T&T Demand (US$ mn) | 2007 T&T Demand (% Real Growth) | 2007 T&T Demand Market Share (% of Total World Demand) | 2007 T&T Industry GDP (% of Total GDP) | 2007 T&T Economy GDP (% of Total GDP) | 2007 T&T Industry Jobs ('000) | 2007 T&T Industry Jobs (% of Total Employment) | 2007 T&T Economy Jobs ('000) | 2007 T&T Economy Jobs (% of Total Employment) | 2007 T&T Capital Investment (% of Total Investment) | 2007 T&T Capital Investment (% Real Growth) | 2007 Personal T&T (% Total Consumption) | 2007 T&T Visitor Exports (% Real Growth) | 2007 T&T Visitor Exports (% Total Exports) | 2007 T&T Govt Expd. (% Total Govt) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Other Western Europe** | | 197,855 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 12.2 | 1,167 | 4 | 2,823 | 9.3 | 10.0 | -0.3 | 10.6 | 2.1 | 11.9 | 4.7 |
| Iceland | Moderate | 3,751 | -3.4 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 14.7 | 9 | 5 | 27 | 15.6 | 12.7 | -20.2 | 13.8 | 2.7 | 12.0 | 11.8 |
| Norway | High | 43,018 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 8.3 | 73 | 3 | 260 | 10.9 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 12.5 | 5.6 |
| Switzerland | High | 80,525 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 6.3 | 14.8 | 361 | 8 | 815 | 18.7 | 8.9 | 3.9 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 16.9 | 7.0 |
| Turkey | High | 62,625 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 11.9 | 644 | 3 | 1,566 | 6.9 | 13.0 | -5.2 | 15.6 | 1.4 | 7.6 | 0.7 |
| **South Asia** | | 82,037 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 13,285 | 2 | 31,493 | 5.2 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 10.6 | 4.0 | 1.2 |
| Bangladesh | Moderate | 3,429 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 752 | 1 | 2,024 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| India | High | 61,031 | 8.7 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 11,003 | 2 | 25,607 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 11.6 | 4.0 | 1.0 |
| Maldives | Moderate | 731 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 31.1 | 61.2 | 29 | 27 | 57 | 52.9 | 28.3 | 1.8 | 66.0 | 8.1 | 30.4 | 14.8 |
| Nepal | Low | 1,001 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 6.4 | 205 | 2 | 500 | 5.0 | 12.5 | 5.0 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 |
| Pakistan | Moderate | 11,744 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 1,056 | 2 | 2,669 | 4.8 | 14.0 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 2.0 |
| Sri Lanka | Moderate | 4,101 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 9.8 | 240 | 3 | 636 | 8.0 | 11.4 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 4.4 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | 196,794 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 10.6 | 8,069 | 3 | 21,420 | 8.4 | 12.3 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 5.4 |
| Brunei Darussalam | High | 1,937 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 11.2 | 5 | 3 | 23 | 13.4 | 14.1 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 11.6 | 0.7 |
| Burma | Low | 995 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 670 | 3 | 1,349 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 2.9 |
| Cambodia | Low | 1,943 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 20.3 | 500 | 7 | 1,108 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 6.8 | 24.2 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 9.2 |
| Indonesia | High | 43,530 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 7.5 | 1,981 | 2 | 6,056 | 6.2 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 9.0 |
| Laos | Low | 449 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 72 | 3 | 149 | 6.7 | 9.2 | 6.0 | 20.1 | 8.1 | 2.4 | 7.8 |
| Malaysia | High | 33,575 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 13.3 | 476 | 4 | 1,217 | 11.4 | 17.4 | 1.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 1.7 |
| Papua New Guinea | Low | 870 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 33 | 1 | 140 | 5.8 | 15.5 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 9.0 | 17.4 | 3.2 |
| Philippines | High | 16,255 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 9.1 | 1,388 | 4 | 3,543 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.6 |
| Singapore | High | 37,198 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 10.7 | 66 | 3 | 206 | 8.8 | 20.3 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 15.6 | 10.2 |
| Thailand | High | 47,847 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 14.9 | 1,946 | 5 | 4,110 | 11.3 | 8.5 | -2.9 | 10.6 | 6.5 | 11.4 | 2.7 |
| Vietnam | Moderate | 12,195 | 10.5 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 11.2 | 932 | 2 | 3,520 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 10.5 | 3.1 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 1.4 |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | | 90,114 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 8.1 | 3,512 | 2 | 10,354 | 5.9 | 10.4 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 1.7 |
| Angola | Low | 6,965 | 31.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 12.5 | 64 | 2 | 407 | 10.2 | 8.2 | 21.7 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 1.1 |
| Benin | Low | 460 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 47 | 2 | 98 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 23.6 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| Botswana | Low | 1,296 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 7.5 | 14 | 5 | 28 | 9.2 | 5.8 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 5.6 | 9.2 | 2.3 |
| Burkina Faso | Low | 594 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 38 | 1 | 107 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 15.6 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 1.9 |
| Burundi | Low | 113 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 23 | 1 | 52 | 3.1 | 7.1 | -8.4 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 8.5 | 0.7 |
| Cameroon | Low | 1,549 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 49 | 1 | 145 | 3.9 | 6.4 | -4.9 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| Cape Verde | Low | 387 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 19.2 | 9 | 10 | 16 | 17.5 | 4.2 | -5.0 | 46.1 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 6.1 |
| Central African Republic | Low | 81 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 1.7 | 4.8 | -19.5 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| Chad | Low | 758 | -4.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 14 | 1 | 109 | 6.2 | 7.3 | -9.7 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Comoros | Low | 47 | -4.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 6.8 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 5.5 | 24.6 | -20.7 | 25.5 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 6.1 |
| Congo, Democratic Republic | Low | 809 | -8.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 8.1 | 4 | 1 | 52 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 2.5 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Low | 1,923 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 58 | 1 | 181 | 4.2 | 5.3 | -8.7 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 1.4 |
| Dem Rep of the Congo | Low | 628 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 136 | 1 | 345 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 12.8 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 0.8 |
| Ethiopia | Low | 1,768 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 9.2 | 672 | 3 | 1,388 | 7.1 | 8.7 | -4.8 | 27.4 | -0.7 | 3.7 | 2.4 |
| Gabon | Low | 1,263 | -5.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 5 | 1 | 31 | 7.8 | 9.8 | -8.1 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 7.6 | 3.7 |
| Gambia | Low | 134 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 17.6 | 38 | 6 | 85 | 14.2 | 16.2 | 5.5 | 23.3 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 9.5 |
| Ghana | Moderate | 2,643 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 10.1 | 192 | 4 | 403 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 19.5 | 2.3 | 6.0 | 3.3 |
| Guinea | Low | 210 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 43 | 2 | 87 | 3.7 | 11.4 | 10.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| Kenya | Moderate | 3,842 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 11.6 | 219 | 4 | 509 | 9.4 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 22.8 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 6.9 |
| Lesotho | Low | 198 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 6.6 | 6 | 2 | 20 | 5.5 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 12.1 | 4.4 | 1.2 |
| Madagascar | Low | 462 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 70 | 2 | 206 | 5.1 | 11.4 | -5.7 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 5.5 |
| Malawi | Low | 260 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 62 | 2 | 123 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Mali | Low | 670 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 72 | 2 | 160 | 5.1 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 13.7 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 1.7 |
| Mauritius | Moderate | 2,425 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 26.0 | 69 | 13 | 142 | 27.7 | 25.3 | -0.7 | 30.3 | 2.8 | 7.3 | 16.0 |
| Namibia | High | 1,554 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 16.3 | 19 | 5 | 73 | 17.7 | 12.4 | 5.9 | 20.4 | 7.2 | 11.5 | 2.9 |
| Niger | Low | 234 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 10 | 1 | 29 | 2.7 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 |
| Nigeria | Moderate | 10,096 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 382 | 1 | 2,599 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 27.1 | 0.1 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 0.3 |
| Reunion | Low | 4,878 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 10 | 3 | 24 | 8.2 | 11.3 | -7.9 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 10.0 | 2.9 |
| Rwanda | Low | 242 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 40 | 2 | 78 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 24.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 1.6 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | Low | 24 | -0.7 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 20.3 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 16.2 | 6.9 | -7.0 | 70.1 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 2.4 |
| Senegal | Low | 1,152 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 67 | 3 | 157 | 6.3 | 9.9 | -9.1 | 15.0 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Seychelles | Moderate | 471 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 54.5 | 14 | 39 | 25 | 68.8 | 15.2 | -10.7 | 40.4 | 2.9 | 13.7 | 22.1 |
| Sierra Leone | Low | 175 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 6.6 | 33 | 3 | 65 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 20.7 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.3 |
| South Africa | High | 31,237 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 425 | 3 | 969 | 7.5 | 14.2 | 8.7 | 11.8 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 0.5 |
| Sudan | Low | 4,409 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 8.6 | 39 | 1 | 361 | 7.1 | 32.9 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| Swaziland | Low | 282 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5.8 | 12.4 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Tanzania | Low | 2,193 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 9.4 | 291 | 3 | 680 | 7.4 | 12.9 | 5.1 | 27.4 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 5.5 |
| Togo | Low | 241 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 10 | 1 | 30 | 3.6 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| Uganda | Low | 1,291 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 9.9 | 220 | 4 | 437 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 27.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.3 |
| Zambia | Moderate | 930 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 16 | 1 | 55 | 3.3 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 3.4 | 2.1 |
| Zimbabwe | Low | 1,223 | -59.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 17 | 2 | 43 | 4.2 | 8.7 | -53.5 | 13.6 | -76.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 |

**High** — High confidence in data sources.
**Moderate** — Countries with moderate confidence in data sources.
**Low** — Countries with forecast subjust to high uncertainty and/or with limited access to data.

# TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTING

THIS REPORT FOLLOWS THE CONCEPT OF SATELLITE ACCOUNTING DEFINED IN *THE TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT: RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK* (TSA:RMF), AND DEVELOPED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION (UNWTO).

Over the last three decades, countries have estimated the economic impact of Travel & Tourism through a range of measures using a variety of definitions and methodologies. Such approaches have prevented meaningful comparisons among nations. Even for the same nation over different periods of time, they have frustrated business and government attempts to draw valid conclusions about the nature and course of Travel & Tourism demand in national economies. This regime has obscured the substantial, positive role the industry plays in national economies and has thwarted business and government attempts to optimize economic programmes and policies.

The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) recognized the dearth of crucial Travel & Tourism intelligence from the time of its establishment in 1990 and it published the first detailed estimates of world tourism's economic impact that same year.

Since then WTTC has worked to improve its methodologies and to encourage individual countries to enhance their measurement and understanding of tourism's impact on their national economies. Furthermore, in the spirit of joining forces to enhance world comprehension of the role of Travel & Tourism in national economies, WTTC has strongly supported the programmes of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) to improve tourism statistics worldwide.

## WTTC'S RESEARCH

WTTC and its economic consultants/research partners – Oxford Economics, (OE), since 1999, and Global Insight (previously known as DRI•WEFA), from 1990-1999 – have developed and published research on the economic contribution of Travel & Tourism to the world, regional and national economies.

Starting in 1990, WTTC's research team has been working to develop practical, real-world models to illustrate Travel & Tourism's economic contribution based on the needs of private sector leaders, public sector policy-makers and industry researchers, and on the interpretation of the system of national accounts. The research is now firmly anchored in the international standard for tourism satellite accounting that was developed by UNWTO, OECD and Eurostat, and approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2000. It was launched at the TSA Conference held in Vancouver in May 2001 and published as *The Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework* (TSA:RMF) in 2001.

Since 1999, WTTC's research has assumed the conceptual framework of the UN-approved standard with a number of discretionary extensions, and it combines the most sophisticated economic modelling and forecasts available with the most up-to-date, publicly available data to generate a comprehensive implementation of Travel & Tourism satellite accounting.

# WTTC'S APPROACH TO TSA RESEARCH

WTTC HAS ENDEAVOURED TO IMPLEMENT AND PRODUCE THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE TSA PROVIDED FOR WITHIN THE TSA:RMF, BY DEVELOPING THE SPECIFIC CONCEPT OF THE 'TRAVEL & TOURISM INDUSTRY' IN ADDITION TO THE BROADER CONCEPT OF THE 'TRAVEL & TOURISM ECONOMY'.

WTTC advocates full implementation of the TSA as defined in the TSA:RMF in order to achieve the highest level of benefits for industry and governments. These include:

- A wealth of customer and consumer information on tourism-related purchases (before, during and after trips – whether domestic or international, imported or exported – as well as services, durables and non-durables) that has never been identified until now;
- Comprehensive documentation and analysis of the full tourism-product service chain and government's ability to deliver quality and timely service to visitors;
- Linkages between Travel & Tourism and other sectors of the economy such as agriculture and manufacturing to illustrate the flow-through of spending;
- Complete outlook for public works that benefit visitors and Travel & Tourism companies in order to leverage public sector plans and priorities for growth;
- Focused opportunities for domestic production, as well as incentives from the public sector, to aid in the growth of businesses that help alleviate trade balance issues;
- Demand- and supply-side information on employment that allows for human resource planning and development.

WTTC has worked towards developing a comprehensive TSA – not because it is eager to exaggerate the size of Travel & Tourism's impact, but because the information that can be garnered from the exercise by governments and industry is crucial for making intelligent and informed policy and business decisions. WTTC believes that history will document its pioneering implementation of the simulated TSA as one of the most important turning points for Travel & Tourism's long overdue economic recognition.

In the WTTC research, no country receives special treatment or favours. WTTC uses internationally available data sources and the same scope of tourism satellite accounting for all countries, as well as the same basic assumptions through the same system of models. WTTC's TSA research utilizes a universal and internally consistent modelling framework and generates harmonized results and forecasts for more than 176 countries around the world. Details of the methodology used by WTTC/OE in its TSA research are available on WTTC's website (www.wttc.org).

Each year the World Travel & Tourism Council,
together with its research partner Oxford Economics,
produces comprehensive reports that
quantify and forecast the economic impact of Travel &
Tourism for 176 economies and the world. To download one
page summaries, the full reports or spreadsheets visit
www.wttc.org

Special Country Reports for select economies are also available
online. In addition to an economic analysis / forecast of Travel
& Tourism, these reports also set out WTTC's policy
recommendations that we believe will help, if addressed, to
realize the potential benefits of Travel & Tourism, ensuring
longer-term sustainable development and spreading the bene-
fits across all levels of the economy and society.

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