International tourist arrivals up 4% and reach a record 1.2 billion in 2015

International tourist arrivals grew by 4.4% in 2015 to reach a total of 1,184 million in 2015, according to this Advance Release of the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer. Some 50 million more tourists (overnight visitors) travelled to international destinations around the world last year as compared to 2014.

2015 marks the 6th consecutive year of above-average growth, with international arrivals increasing by 4% or more every year since the post-crisis year of 2010.

“International tourism reached new heights in 2015. The robust performance of the sector is contributing to economic growth and job creation in many parts of the world. It is thus critical for countries to promote policies that foster the continued growth of tourism, including travel facilitation, human resources development and sustainability” said UNWTO Secretary-General, Taleb Rifai.

Demand was strong overall, though with mixed results across individual destinations due to unusually strong exchange rate fluctuations, the drop in oil prices and other commodities which increased disposable income in importing countries but weakened demand in exporters, as well as increased safety and security concerns.

“2015 results were influenced by exchange rates, oil prices and natural and manmade crises in many parts of the world. As the current environment highlights in a particular manner the issues of safety and security, we should recall that tourism development greatly depends upon our collective capacity to promote safe, secure and seamless travel. In this respect, UNWTO urges governments to include tourism administrations in their national security planning, structures and procedures, not only to ensure that the sector’s exposure to threats is minimised but also to maximise the sector’s ability to support security and facilitation, as seamless and safe travel can and should go hand in hand”, added Mr Rifai.

Growth in advanced economy destinations (+5%) exceeded that of emerging economies (+4%), boosted by the solid results of Europe (+5%).

By region, Europe, the Americas and Asia and the Pacific all recorded around 5% growth in 2015. Arrivals to the Middle East increased by 3% while in Africa, limited data available, points to an estimated 3% decrease, mostly due to weak results in North Africa, which accounts for over one third of arrivals in the region.
The UNWTO World Tourism Barometer is a publication of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). By monitoring short-term tourism trends on a regular basis, UNWTO aims to provide all those involved, directly or indirectly, in tourism with adequate up-to-date statistics and analysis in a timely fashion.

The UNWTO World Tourism Barometer is periodically updated. Issues contain as regular sections: an overview of short-term tourism data from destinations, generating countries and air transport; the results of the latest survey among the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts, providing an evaluation of and prospects for short-term tourism performance; and selected economic data relevant for tourism. The objective for future editions of the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer will be to broaden its scope and improve coverage gradually over time.

The UNWTO World Tourism Barometer is prepared by UNWTO’s Tourism Market Trends Programme. The UNWTO Secretariat wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all those who have participated in the elaboration of the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, in particular all institutions that supplied data, and to the members of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts for their valuable contributions.

For more information on the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, including copies of previous issues, please refer to the Facts & Figures section on the UNWTO website at www.unwto.org/facts/menu.html.

We welcome your comments and suggestions at barom@unwto.org, tel +34 915678198 / fax +34 915678217.

Data collection for this Advance Release was closed mid-January 2016.

The next issue of the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer with more comprehensive results by country is scheduled for beginning of March on the occasion of the German tourism fair ITB Berlin (9-13 March 2016).
Positive prospects for 2016

Results from the UNWTO Confidence Index remain largely positive about 2016, though at a level slightly below that of the previous two years. Based on the current trend and this outlook, UNWTO projects international tourist arrivals to grow by 4% worldwide in 2016.

By region, growth is expected to be stronger in Asia and the Pacific (+4% to +5%) and the Americas (+4% to +5%), followed by Europe (+3.5% to +4.5%). The projections for Africa (+2% to +5%) and the Middle East (+2% to +5%) are positive, though with a larger degree of uncertainty and volatility.

Regional Results

Europe (+5%) led growth in absolute and relative terms supported by a weaker euro vis-à-vis the US dollar and other main currencies. Arrivals reached 609 million, or 29 million more than in 2014. Central and Eastern Europe (+6%) rebounded from last year’s decrease in arrivals. Northern Europe (+6%), Southern Mediterranean Europe (+5%) and Western Europe (+4%) also recorded sound results, especially considering the many mature destinations they comprise.

Asia and the Pacific (+5%) recorded 13 million more international tourist arrivals last year to reach 277 million, with uneven results across destinations. Oceania (+7%) and South-East Asia (+5%) led growth, while South Asia and in North-East Asia recorded an increase of 4%.

International tourist arrivals in the Americas (+5%) grew 9 million to reach 191 million, consolidating the strong results of 2014. The appreciation of the US dollar stimulated outbound travel from the United States, benefiting the Caribbean and Central America, both recording 7% growth. Results in South America and North America (both at +4%) were close to the average.

International tourist arrivals in the Middle East grew by an estimated 3% to a total of 54 million, consolidating the recovery initiated in 2014.

Limited available data for Africa points to a 3% decrease in international arrivals, reaching a total of 53 million. In North Africa arrivals declined by 8% and in Sub-Saharan Africa by 1%, though the latter returned to positive growth in the second half of the year. (Results for both Africa and Middle East should be read with caution as it is based on limited available data)
### International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

#### Full year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>World</th>
<th>Advanced economies</th>
<th>Emerging economies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>466</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>437</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>1,088</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015*</td>
<td>1,184</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>536</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Change Monthly/quarterly data series (percentage change over same period of the previous year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>World</th>
<th>Advanced economies</th>
<th>Emerging economies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>45.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015*</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### By UNWTO regions:

- **Europe**
  - 2010: 386.6
  - 2015: 453.2
- **Northern Europe**
  - 2010: 44.8
  - 2015: 59.9
- **Western Europe**
  - 2010: 139.7
  - 2015: 141.7
- **Central/Eastern Europe**
  - 2010: 69.6
  - 2015: 95.3
- **Southern/Mediterranean Europe**
  - 2010: 132.6
  - 2015: 156.4
- **Asia and the Pacific**
  - 2010: 110.4
  - 2015: 140.0
- **North-East Asia**
  - 2010: 58.3
  - 2015: 85.9
- **South-East Asia**
  - 2010: 36.3
  - 2015: 49.0
- **Oceania**
  - 2010: 9.6
  - 2015: 10.9
- **South Asia**
  - 2010: 6.1
  - 2015: 8.2
- **Americas**
  - 2010: 128.2
  - 2015: 133.3
- **North America**
  - 2010: 91.5
  - 2015: 89.9
- **Caribbean**
  - 2010: 17.1
  - 2015: 18.6
- **Central America**
  - 2010: 4.3
  - 2015: 6.3
- **South America**
  - 2010: 15.3
  - 2015: 18.3
- **Africa**
  - 2010: 26.2
  - 2015: 34.8
- **North Africa**
  - 2010: 10.2
  - 2015: 13.9
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**
  - 2010: 16.0
  - 2015: 20.9
- **Middle East**
  - 2010: 22.4
  - 2015: 33.7

### Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>World</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Asia and the Pacific</th>
<th>Americas</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Middle East</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-4.0%</td>
<td>-5.1%</td>
<td>-1.6%</td>
<td>-4.7%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>-5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
<td>-9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>-2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>-3.3%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO January 2016)


See box at page ‘Annex-1’ for explanation of abbreviations and signs used.
China, the USA and the UK lead outbound travel growth in 2015

A few leading source markets have driven tourism expenditure in 2015 supported by a strong currency and economy.

Among the world’s top source markets, China, with double-digit growth in expenditure every year since 2004, continues to lead global outbound travel, benefitting Asian destinations such as Japan and Thailand, as well as the United States and various European destinations.

By contrast, expenditure from the previously very dynamic source markets of the Russian Federation and Brazil declined significantly, reflecting the economic constraints in both countries and the depreciation of the rouble and the real against virtually all other currencies.

As for the traditional advanced economy source markets, expenditure from the United States (+9%), the world's second largest source market, and the United Kingdom (+6%) was boosted by a strong currency and rebounding economy. Spending from Germany, Italy and Australia grew at a slower rate (all at +2%), while demand from Canada and France was rather flat.

Note: All results in this Advance Release are based on preliminary data as reported by the various destinations around the world and UNWTO assessment of data still missing. UNWTO will continue to collect data and will present more comprehensive data by country at the beginning of March on the occasion of the German tourism fair ITB Berlin (9-13 March 2016).
UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

The UNWTO World Tourism Barometer and accompanying Statistical Annex provides tourism stakeholders with up-to-date statistics and analysis in a timely fashion. The information is updated six times a year, covering short-term tourism trends, a retrospective and prospective evaluation by the UNWTO Panel of Experts of current tourism performance, and a summary of economic data relevant for tourism.

Available in English, with the Statistical Annex also in French, Spanish and Russian.

Tourism in the Mediterranean, 2015 edition

The new UNWTO Tourism Trends Snapshot provides a closer look at a selected tourism topic with each edition. The first edition “Tourism in the Mediterranean, 2015 edition” provides insight into the general trends in arrivals and receipts in the Mediterranean region, the performance of the individual destinations, the long-term trends until 2030 as well as the opportunities and challenges.

Available in English.

Tourism Towards 2030

UNWTO Tourism Towards 2030 is UNWTO’s long-term outlook and assessment of future tourism trends from 2010 to 2030. It is a broad research project building on UNWTO’s on-going work in the field of long-term forecasting, initiated in the 1990s. Key outputs of the study are quantitative projections for international tourism flows up until 2030, based on data series on international tourist arrivals by subregion of destination, region of origin and mode of transport for the period 1980-2010. Available in English.

Marketing Handbooks:

E-Marketing for Tourism Destinations
Tourism Product Development
Tourism Destination Branding

These series cover crucial topics on tourism development providing tools and fresh insight for tourism destinations. E-Marketing for Tourism Destination outlines all necessary aspects of an e-marketing strategy, practical information on latest trends and developments in mobile marketing and social media. Tourism Product Development covers the essential elements in the process of tourism product development planning and implementation with a range of successful approaches and case studies. Tourism Destination Branding presents a step-by-step guide to the branding process, accompanied by strategies for brand management illustrating case studies and best practices.

UNWTO/GTERC Asia Tourism Trends

This second edition includes an analysis of the recent tourism trends of Asia, with emphasis on international tourist arrivals and receipts as well as outbound tourism and expenditure. It also includes an analysis of the links between Asian and Latin American markets. The report also elaborates on city tourism, including selected case studies and a section on Macao’s tourism product diversification.

Available in English.

Outbound Travel Market studies:

Key Outbound Tourism Markets in South-East Asia
The Indian Outbound Travel Market
The Russian Outbound Travel Market
The Middle East Outbound Travel Market
The Chinese Outbound Travel Market

The outbound travel market series offers a unique insight into trends and travel behaviour in fast-growing source markets in the world. UNWTO jointly with the European Travel Commission (ETC) have covered the key outbound markets of China, Brazil, the Russian Federation, India and the Middle East, and with Tourism Australia key South-East Asian markets Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Available in English.

Understanding Russian Outbound Tourism
Understanding Brazilian Outbound Tourism
Understanding Chinese Outbound Tourism

The innovative UNWTO/ETC Understanding Outbound Tourism netnographic series explores the behaviour and mind-set of outbound travellers based on internet and social media activity.

Available in English.

The Decision-making Process of Meetings, Congresses, Conventions and Incentives Organizers

This ETC/UNWTO study aims at providing a better understanding of the Meetings Industry and the way meeting and event organizers make decisions. Aimed at DMOs, NTOs and NTAs, the study offers wide-ranging overview of the MCCI segments as well as a comprehensive analysis of planners’ needs and expectations with respect to destination and venues choice. It also includes several best-practice examples of National Convention Bureaux. Available in English.


The Compendium provides statistical data and indicators on inbound, outbound and domestic tourism, as well as on tourism industries, employment and macroeconomic indicators related to international tourism. The 2015 edition presents data for 203 countries with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.


Deriving from the most comprehensive statistical database available on the tourism sector, the Yearbook of Tourism Statistics focuses on data related to inbound tourism (total arrivals and overnight stays), broken down by country of origin. The 2015 edition presents data for 198 countries with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.

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