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This issue and the accompanying *Statistical Annex* of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* present an update of the preliminary international arrivals data presented in January. Currently over a hundred countries and territories have reported 2011 full year data with regards to international tourist arrivals. Data on international tourism receipts is available for around fifty countries. Furthermore, first data is included for international tourist arrivals in January 2012.

The next issue scheduled for late April will include a comprehensive analysis of international tourism receipts in 2011, as well as the top destinations by international tourist arrivals and receipts and top source markets by international tourism expenditure.

This release is available only in electronic format, through the UNWTO eLibrary, and is free of charge for members. The release is provided in English only, while the Statistical Annex is available in English, French, Spanish and Russian.

Quick overview of key trends

International tourism – 2011 results

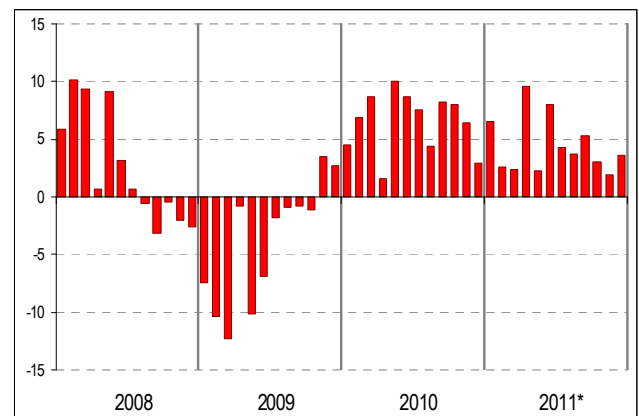
- At this moment in time, a total of over 100 countries around the world, including virtually all major destinations, have reported full year data on international tourist arrivals for 2011. Of these, 88 show positive figures (85%), of which 34 are in double digits (33%), while only 15 reported negative results (15%).
- The worldwide growth of 4.4% for 2011 over 2010 and the total of 980 million arrivals estimated in January have been maintained. By regions, changes are only minor; see for reference the updated table on page 3.
- Of all countries and territories with 2011 full year international arrivals data already available, fastest growth has been reported by Saudi Arabia (+60%), Bhutan (+39%), Georgia (+39%), Sri Lanka (+31%), Palau (+27%), Myanmar (+26%), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (+25%), Azerbaijan (+23%), Uruguay (+22%), Cambodia (+20%), Thailand (+20%), Vietnam (+19%), Republic of Moldova (+18%), Maldives (+18%), Estonia (+16%), Algeria (+16%),

Madagascar (+15%), Finland (+14%), New Caledonia (+14%), Singapore (+13%) and Romania (+13%).

- Due to the social and political developments and changes in the Middle East and North Africa, Syria (-41%), Egypt (-32%), Tunisia (-31%) and Lebanon (-24%) reported negative growth, as well as Japan (-28%) due to the natural disaster.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World (% change)

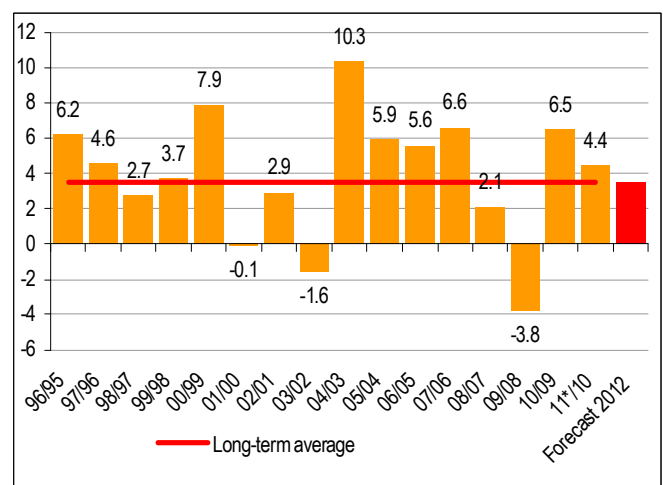


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- Full year data on international tourism receipts has so far been reported by some 50 countries and territories. However, for many fourth quarter data is still missing, and is to be expected within the coming month.
- A comprehensive analysis of international tourism receipts in 2011, as well as the top destinations by international tourist arrivals and receipts and top source markets by international tourism expenditure will be included in the next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* scheduled for late April.

International Tourist Arrivals, World

(% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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 Trends and Marketing Strategies Programme, with the collaboration of consultants, Nancy Cockerell and David Stevens. 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.

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The *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is developed as a service for UNWTO Members and published three times a year in English, French and Spanish. Member States, Associate and Affiliate Members receive copies of the Barometer as part of our Member services.

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International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

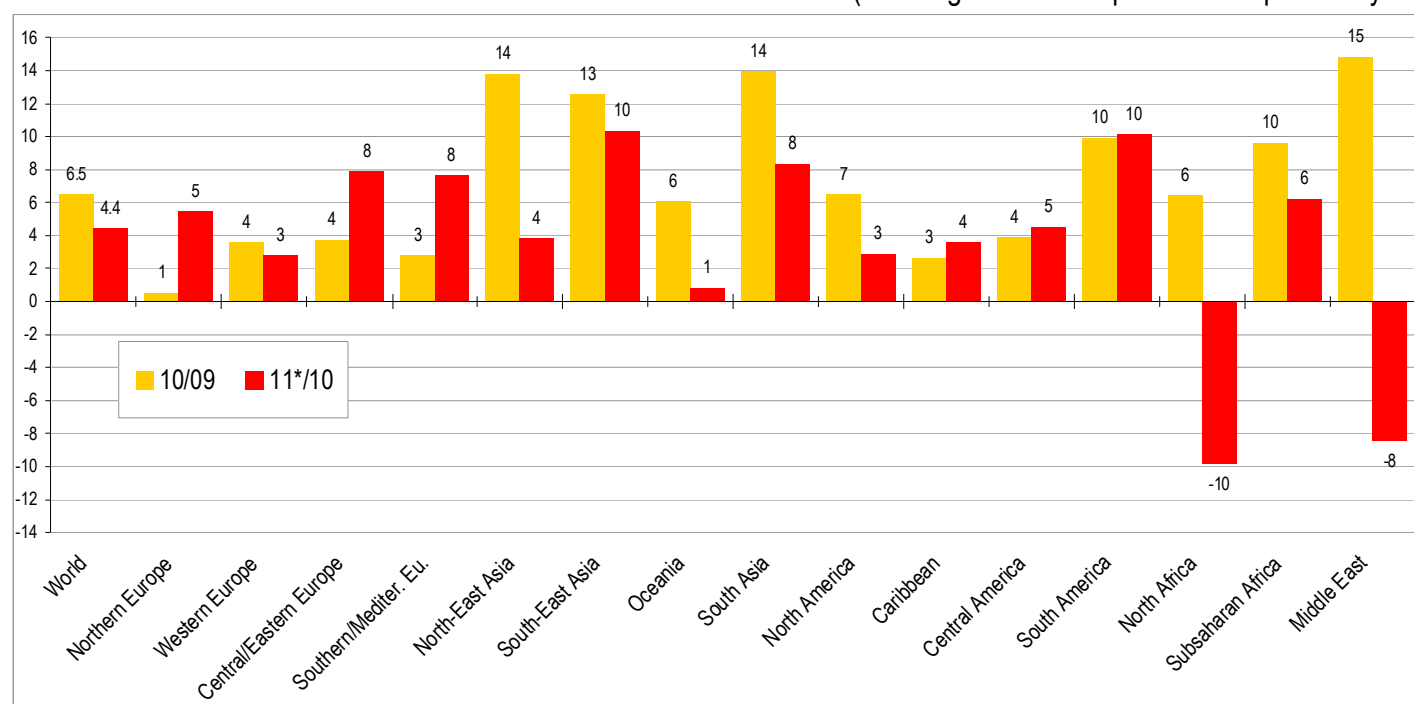
	Full year					Share	Change			Monthly/quarterly data series (percentage change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*		2011*	09/08	10/09	11*/10	2011*													2010			
											YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
					(million)	(%)			(%)																		
World	674	797	881	939	980	100	-3.8	6.5	4.4	4.4	3.7	6.5	4.4	2.9	5.3	3.1	1.9	3.6	6.9	7.3	7.0	6.1					
Advanced economies	417	453	474	498	522	53.3	-4.3	5.1	4.7	4.7	2.9	6.2	4.9	4.3	5.9	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.3	4.4					
Emerging economies	256	344	407	440	458	46.7	-3.2	8.2	4.1	4.1	4.6	6.9	3.6	1.5	4.6	1.6	-0.2	3.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	7.9					
By UNWTO regions:																											
Europe	385.1	438.8	461.1	474.6	502.3	51.2	-4.9	2.9	5.8	5.8	5.1	8.7	5.1	4.0	6.4	4.8	2.8	3.8	1.5	2.5	3.8	4.6					
Northern Europe	43.7	57.3	57.8	58.2	61.4	6.3	-5.1	0.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	11.0	4.1	1.1	7.0	-0.3	-1.1	5.5	-4.6	-1.9	3.4	3.4					
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	148.5	153.8	158.1	16.1	-3.0	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.9	1.6	3.7	2.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	2.3	4.1	4.2	2.6					
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	87.5	90.2	93.6	101.0	10.3	-9.9	3.7	7.9	7.9	9.2	11.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.3	6.0	0.4	4.0	5.2	10.1					
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	132.5	152.3	164.5	169.0	181.8	18.5	-3.5	2.8	7.6	7.6	4.8	10.4	8.3	4.1	10.2	6.8	2.0	1.6	4.0	1.8	2.8	3.2					
- of which EU-27	323.6	349.2	353.9	362.5	381.9	39.0	-4.6	2.4	5.4	5.4	4.1	7.8	4.9	4.1	6.0	5.0	2.6	4.3	1.2	1.7	3.2	3.2					
Asia and the Pacific	110.1	153.6	181.1	204.5	217.1	22.1	-1.6	12.9	6.1	6.2	4.3	5.7	7.6	6.8	6.1	5.9	6.6	7.9	13.5	15.8	14.3	8.7					
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	98.0	111.6	115.9	11.8	-2.9	13.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	0.9	5.1	7.3	5.2	5.2	8.9	8.0	11.4	21.1	15.6	7.9					
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	62.1	69.9	77.1	7.9	0.5	12.5	10.4	10.4	8.0	14.3	13.0	6.8	8.5	6.6	4.1	9.3	16.8	10.1	13.6	9.8					
Oceania	9.6	11.0	10.9	11.6	11.7	1.2	-1.8	6.1	0.8	0.8	-0.5	0.5	0.1	3.0	-0.6	4.3	2.6	2.5	6.7	4.1	8.5	4.8					
South Asia	6.1	8.1	10.1	11.5	12.4	1.3	-1.5	14.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	11.2	8.3	6.6	7.6	10.1	5.4	4.8	20.9	10.7	11.0	13.9					
Americas	128.2	133.3	140.7	149.7	156.0	15.9	-4.9	6.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	6.1	3.5	3.3	5.2	0.7	4.5	4.6	4.2	7.5	9.1	4.1					
North America	91.5	89.9	92.1	98.2	101.0	10.3	-5.7	6.5	2.9	2.9	1.2	5.3	2.9	1.9	4.9	-0.8	3.0	3.5	3.9	9.6	8.6	3.3					
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.0	20.7	2.1	-2.7	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.9	2.5	3.3	3.7	-0.6	5.0	4.5	4.7	0.1	3.6	1.1					
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.6	7.9	8.3	0.8	-7.4	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.3	5.6	5.9	2.3	7.0	6.8	1.6	5.2	6.7	2.8					
South America	15.3	18.3	21.4	23.6	26.0	2.6	-2.3	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.6	12.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	6.9	8.6	7.7	5.6	5.8	18.6	10.2					
Africa	26.2	35.0	46.0	49.9	50.0	5.1	3.5	8.4	0.2	0.2	4.8	-1.3	-2.6	1.0	2.5	-0.2	2.2	1.0	11.9	10.9	5.7	10.3					
North Africa	10.2	13.9	17.6	18.7	16.9	1.7	2.5	6.5	-9.9	-9.8	-9.8	-10.1	-11.9	-6.2	-0.3	-8.3	-3.4	-6.4	10.8	4.3	4.1	9.4					
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	21.0	28.5	31.2	33.1	3.4	4.1	9.6	6.2	6.2	11.4	4.2	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.2	12.4	15.2	7.0	10.8					
Middle East	24.1	36.3	52.1	59.9	54.8	5.6	-4.6	14.9	-8.4	-8.4	-7.9	-2.2	-6.7	-16.2	-5.2	-12.6	-18.8	-16.2	22.5	21.5	18.7	8.1					

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International tourism – January 2012

- Some 50 countries around the world monitored by UNWTO already reported international tourist arrivals data for January 2012. Of these, 37 show positive figures (71%), of which 22 are in double digits (42%), while 15 reported negative results (29%).

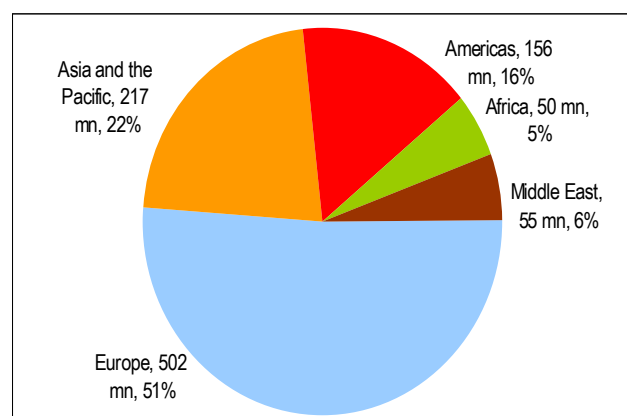
Air transport Industry:

- According to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 2011 saw 2.7 billion passengers travel by air on international and domestic airline services, up 5.1% from the previous year.
- International traffic in passenger-km grew by 7.4% over 2010's level, with airlines in the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe reporting the strongest results. Comparatively, airlines in North America, Asia Pacific and Africa registered lower growth figures despite a significant rise in absolute numbers.
- Encouraging figures from Latin America, Asia Pacific and Middle East airlines contributed to a 4.9% increase in domestic air traffic, which was held back by relatively lower growth rates posted by North America, Europe and Africa.
- The International Air Transport Association (IATA) reported a 5.9% rise in 2011 full-year passenger demand measured in revenue-passenger-kilometres (RPK), in line with long-term growth trends. As capacity (+6.3%) increased slightly more than demand, the average passenger load factor fell to 78.1% in 2011, down from 78.3% in 2010.
- Statistics from the Airports Council International (ACI) show that worldwide passenger numbers in sampled airports increased by 4.9%, with international traffic growing by 6.2% and domestic traffic at 3.7%.

Hospitality Sector:

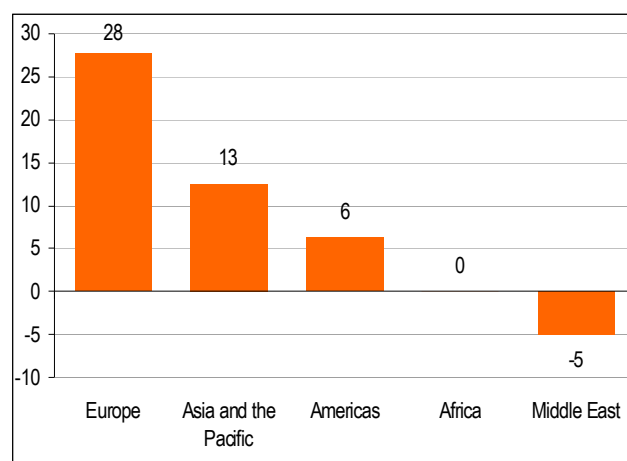
- According to industry data reported by STR Global and STR, the global hospitality sector in 2011 further improved on the decreases recorded in 2008-2009. Overall, occupancy was up, even with substantial additions to capacity.
- Both Europe and the Americas rose occupancy by some 2%, as well as increased average daily room rates (ADR) and revenue per available room.
- Contrastingly, Africa and the Middle East registered mostly negative results, in light of the Arab uprisings, with a 4% decrease in occupancy to 57%. While performance of Egypt was severely impacted, substantial increases in occupancy, however, were experienced by Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Dubai and Saudi Arabia.
- Occupancy growth in Asia Pacific was virtually flat in 2011, but the average daily rate (ADR), as was the revenue per available room (revPAR) were up by almost 10%.

World Inbound Tourism: International Tourist Arrivals, 2011* (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals (absolute change 2011, million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

The detailed information in the continuation of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* and its Statistical Annex is not included in the free excerpt of this document.

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Transport

For the global airline industry 2011 turned out to be a pretty good year overall, at least in terms of passenger traffic. But increasing signs of weakness in the airfreight sector, which both reflects and impacts on business travel demand, are causing concern in different regions, as well as contributing to muddying the waters in terms of the outlook for 2012.

Global domestic and international passenger traffic

According to preliminary figures from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), some 2.7 billion passengers travelled by air in 2011 on international and domestic airline services – including low-cost flights – up 5.1% over the previous year. The increase in total scheduled passenger traffic, expressed in terms of passenger-km performed (PKPs), reflects the overall positive economic growth worldwide, despite multiple headwinds such as the implementation of fiscal austerity policies in key European economies.

Traffic growth overall has been fuelled both by positive economic prospects worldwide, based on a 3% increase in world real GDP, and by a strong demand for air travel, which points to improved household balance sheets and robust business cash flows.

International traffic grew by 7.4% over 2010's level – somewhat less than in the previous year – but with strong demand in business and leisure travel, particularly in emerging markets. Domestic traffic grew by 4.9%, due in large part to an estimated 10% increase in demand for domestic air travel in China. Growth in domestic markets was, however, significantly lower than that registered the previous year.

The highest growth for international traffic was registered by airlines in the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe, which benefited from the ability of low-cost carriers (LCCs) to expand their point-to-point markets. Airlines in North America, Asia Pacific and Africa registered comparatively lower growth figures, though, still representing a significant increase in absolute numbers. Meanwhile, the negative economic growth in Japan continued to exert pressure on air travel in the Asia Pacific region.

On the domestic market side, the relatively lower growth rates registered in North America, Europe and Africa were offset by the robust growth rates of Latin America, Asia Pacific and Middle East airlines.

Air cargo

Air cargo traffic, expressed in freight tonne-km (FTKs), posted a marginal increase of 0.7%, with a volume of 49 million tonnes of freight carried. Performance was

adversely affected by the heavier economic climate in Europe, coupled with the slowdown in Chinese exports and strong competition in maritime transport.

Industry trends

The world's two major aircraft manufacturers, Airbus and Boeing, delivered an estimated 900-plus new aircraft in 2011, as well as taking an impressive number of orders for around 2,000 new aircraft to be delivered in the coming years. Thanks to more efficient operations implemented by the airline industry, as well as an improved air traffic management system, these environmentally friendly aircraft are expected to contribute significantly to sustainable air transport development.

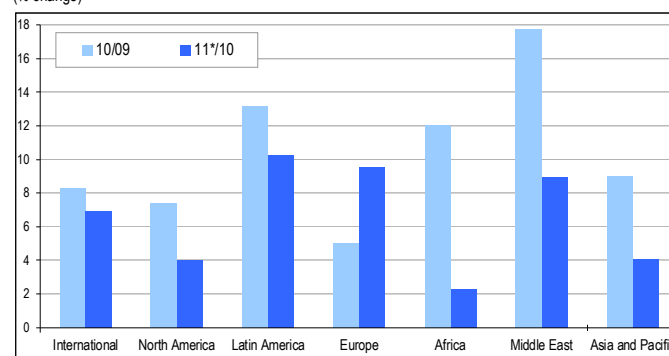
IATA's Monthly International Statistics (MIS)

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) reported a 5.9% rise in 2011 full-year passenger demand measured in revenue-passenger-kilometres (RPK), in line with long-term growth trends. Growth in demand lagged a capacity increase of 6.3%, putting downward pressure on load factors. The average passenger load factor for 2011 was 78.1%, slightly down from 78.3% in 2010. In contrast, cargo markets contracted by 0.7% over the year.

International scheduled traffic

International air traffic on member and non-member airlines monitored by IATA rose 6.9% last year, although the majority of this growth occurred in the first half of the year. International capacity climbed 8.2%, pushing the passenger load factor down to 77.4%. Given the weak conditions in Western economies the passenger market held up well in 2011, said recently appointed Director General & CEO of IATA, Tony Tyler. But 2011 was a year of contrasts overall.

International traffic of IATA reporting carriers by region of airline registration (% change)



Source: compiled by UNWTO from IATA

Latin American airlines led the industry in traffic growth in 2011 with a 10.2% rise in demand compared to 2010. This was also the only region in which demand growth outstripped capacity growth for the full year, with capacity up 9.2%, lifting the load factor by 0.7 percentage

points to 77.2%. Latin American air traffic is supported by healthy domestic economic conditions and trade activity with North America and Asia.

European carriers posted the second highest growth rates. Demand rose 9.5% last year while capacity climbed 10.2%, resulting in an average seat load factor of 78.9%.

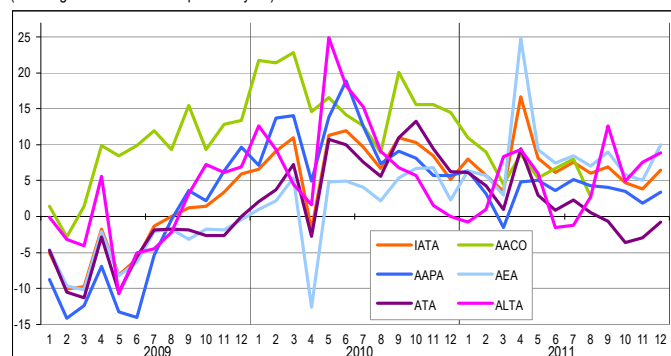
North American carriers had the industry's highest load factor for the year, of 80.7%, demonstrating tight capacity management, as the industry coped with demand increases of an average of just 4% for the 12 months. Nevertheless, capacity still expanded a little faster than demand, with an increase of 6%, resulting in a 1.5 percentage drop in seat load factor.

Asia Pacific airlines experienced the widest traffic/capacity gap for the year, with annual traffic up 4.1% versus a 6.4% climb in capacity. A significant part of this slowdown was due to the earthquake and tsunami in Japan, the impact of which on air travel should be temporary. But the sharp fall in airfreight in the region as Western demand for manufactured goods declined also reduced business travel for the region's airlines. Average load factor for the year was 75.9%.

Middle Eastern carriers' traffic rose 8.9% for the year, against a 9.7% climb in capacity, putting pressure on load factors (75.4%). Airlines in this region have slowed the pace at which they have expanded, but price-competitive products and geographically well-positioned hubs are enabling Middle East carriers to continue to improve their share of long-haul markets.

African airlines saw travel demand rise 2.3% for the full year. Good economic performance in the region has also been generating significant demand for air travel, but African airlines were unable to fully benefit and their low growth represents a loss of market share. Load factors were the weakest in the industry, averaging 67.2% for the full year.

Air traffic on international routes by month (RPKs)
(% change over same month previous year)



Source: compiled by UNWTO from IATA, AACO, AAPA, AEA, ATA and ALTA

Domestic passenger markets

Demand in domestic markets for the full year rose 4.2% compared to a 3.1% rise in capacity, leading to a load factor of 79.3%. Once again, individual markets varied dramatically in their performance.

US demand rose just 1.3% for the year – the result of market maturity and a sluggish US economy – but with nearly flat capacity growth of 0.5%, load factors led the industry at 83%, helping to boost airline unit revenues.

Chinese domestic demand rose a solid 10.9% for the year on a 7.8% lift in capacity, strengthening load factors to 82.2%, which helped the profitability of the country's airlines. Economic growth slowed but by most standards still remained strong, underpinning air travel demand.

India had the strongest annual growth with demand up 16.4%, but capacity rose 18.6% and the load factor was 74.7%. The deterioration in load factors generated by this demand/capacity gap is one of the factors behind the losses being reported by Indian airlines, in contrast to the current situation in China.

The impact of last year's earthquake and tsunami meant Japan's airlines ended the year with demand down 15.2% on a capacity decline of 11.5%. By December, however, the domestic market had recovered to levels 4.7% below pre-earthquake levels. But, even with an 8.7% drop in capacity, load factors were the lowest among the group at just 58.8%.

Brazilian carriers saw a 13.7% jump in demand from their home market last year on an 11.2% rise in capacity. Load factors remain below the industry average at 69.3%.

The bottom line

In summary, healthy passenger growth in 2011, primarily in the first half of the year, was offset by a declining cargo market.

Improving business confidence and encouraging news from the US economy are heartening developments, IATA says. But it is far too early to start predicting a soft landing for 2012. The eurozone crisis is far from over, and failure to achieve a durable solution will have dire consequences for economies around the world. It would most certainly tip the airline industry into the red.

Airlines have made massive investments in new fuel-efficient, environmentally friendly aircraft. The challenge is to deploy them profitably in a dynamic and uncertain market. Governments, meanwhile, need to take a strategic view of the airline industry that recognises its value as a catalyst for economic growth. Airlines transport about 3 billion people a year. And over a third of the value of goods that are traded internationally is transported by air.

Getting people and goods to their destinations more efficiently improves competitiveness. Infrastructure investments to enable aircraft to land and take off with a minimum of delay, and fly the most fuel and carbon efficient trajectories, will return a far greater payout to global GDP than what IATA sees as short-sighted and narrowly focused 'tax grabs'.

Air transport data

The air transport data presented here refers to traffic on airlines of Member States of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), to IATA members' scheduled international passenger traffic, according to region of airline registration, as well as to the traffic of the member airlines of the major regional airline associations broken down by routes operated. For IATA and the regional associations it should be taken into account that their data reflects the majority of, but not all air traffic, as the member carriers included are mostly full-service airlines and the traffic operated by charter and low-cost airlines is only reflected to a rather limited extent.

Airline data is a particularly good indicator of short-term trends in medium- and long-haul traffic. For short-haul traffic, however, air transport is in competition with alternative modes of transport (in particular land-based, but also over water), and might be subject to shifts between different means of transport (depending on relative price, perception of safety, etc.). Furthermore, traffic is not expressed here in numbers of passengers carried, but rather measured in terms of revenue passenger-kilometres (RPK), with one RPK representing one paying passenger transported over one kilometre. This means that each long-haul passenger contributes more to total traffic measured in RPK than each short-haul passenger does.

Capacity on offer is measured in terms of Available Seat Kilometres (ASK), which is the number of seats carriers have available multiplied by the number of kilometres flown. The ratio of available seat-kilometres (ASK) to revenue passenger-kilometres (RPK) is called Passenger Load Factor, i.e. the percentage of capacity used.

Airports

The general trends recorded by ICAO and IATA are confirmed by statistics from the world airports' body, Airports Council International (ACI), which reports that in the full 12 months of 2011, worldwide passenger numbers in sampled airports increased by 4.9%, with international traffic growing by 6.2% and domestic traffic at 3.7%. Overall, airports in Latin America and Caribbean recorded the strongest gain in passenger numbers (+8.8%). Growth in international passenger numbers was highest in Europe (8.1%), followed by the Middle East (+7.7%) and Latin America and Caribbean (+6.8%). Latin America and Caribbean (+10.1%) lead growth in domestic passenger numbers.

ACI World's Director of Economics Rafael Echevarne commented, "Based on our latest survey results of major airports globally, 2011 was another banner year for overall passenger growth in face of the myriad of global economic risks and environmental calamities. From a global perspective, the international traveller in 2011 appears to have been immune to these manifestations. Air freight, on the other hand, appeared to be more elastic or sensitive to

the economic situation within countries and among trading partners. As governments slowly adopt the necessary austerity measures to deleverage their balance sheets, certain economies may experience an economic slowdown in the short run thereby having an impact on international trade. However, as business confidence resumes, so will global trade in air freight.

Regional airline associations

North America

Airlines for America (A4A) – formerly the Air Transport Association of America (ATA) – the industry trade organisation for the leading US airlines, reported a 1.6% increase in traffic (RPKs) 2011 on scheduled mainline services, in line with its 1.7% increase in capacity. Traffic on domestic services, including USA-Canada routes, was up 1.6%, while international services recorded a slightly lower growth of 1.5% growth.

There was nevertheless a fairly marked difference between different international route networks. Latin America performed best (+3.9%) as against +1.7% for the Pacific and stagnation on the Atlantic.

In terms of financial performance, ATA member carriers earned a combined US\$ 390 million in 2011, or less than half a cent on every US\$ 1 of revenue generated for the year. Following more than US\$ 50 billion in losses accumulated in the preceding ten years, A4A said this second consecutive year of meagre profits underscores the need for a National Airline Policy that would help rationalise the industry's regulatory and tax environment, improve infrastructure, and ensure that US airlines can compete globally. The US\$ 390 million profit (0.3% net margin) includes the results of 11 US passenger airlines and represents an 86% drop from the US\$ 2.7 billion net profit (2.2% net margin) that these same carriers earned in 2010.

Latin America & Caribbean

Members of the Association of Latin American Airlines (Asociación Latinoamericana de Transporte Aéreo – ALTA), which also includes the Caribbean carriers, carried 139 million passengers in 2011, up 3.8% from the previous year. Traffic (RPKs) grew 5.1% and capacity (ASKs) increased 2.9%, taking average load factor to 74.9%, 1.6 percentage points higher than in 2010.

"The results clearly show the solid growth of the aviation industry in the Latin American and Caribbean region", said Alex de Gunten, ALTA's Executive Director. "Passenger traffic growth in the region in the last five years, at 7.7%, has outpaced the global industry average of 3.8%".

Europe

The Association of European Airlines (AEA) has released preliminary traffic figures for 2011, which point to a year-on-year growth rate of 7.1% in passenger numbers. 7.1% growth year on year in passenger numbers.

Over the full 12 months of 2011, Europe's network airlines carried a total of 363 million passengers. This provisional figure, covering 31 of AEA's 35 members, is 24 million up on 2010. Traffic (measured in RPKs) rose by 8%, but capacity growth (ASKs) remained a step ahead at 8.9%. This slight shortfall in demand caused AEA's average load factor to slip by 0.6 of a percentage point to 77.3%.

Based on this positive traffic performance, AEA expects its member airlines to post a collective €1.5 billion EBIT profit (earnings before interest and taxation) in 2011, up from 0.5 billion euros in 2010.

"There is much to encourage us in the 2011 figures. In times of austerity and financial turmoil, European citizens continue to vote for air travel in unprecedented numbers", said AEA Secretary General, Ulrich Schulte-Strathaus.

The 2010 baseline was depressed by several significant events, notably the closure of European airspace in April due to the perceived risk of volcanic ash contamination and airport closures in late 2010 as facilities failed to cope with the winter weather.

Even after adjusting for the exceptional events of 2010, AEA still saw 6% underlying RPK growth. But this buoyancy is not expected to last. Airfreight – a key barometer for the industry – has been slowing since May. Meanwhile, fuel costs remain crippling high and aviation continues to be a target for additional regulatory burdens, further impacting financial stability, said Schulte-Strathaus.

Asia and the Pacific

The Association of Asia Pacific Airlines (AAPA) recorded continued growth in international passenger demand to, from and within the region in 2011, though at slower rate than in 2010 (+9.5%). Asia Pacific airlines carried 190 million international passengers, 3.5% more than in 2010 while traffic (RPKs) grew by 3.7%. Capacity was up 6.3%, resulting in a 2.0 percentage point fall in the average seat load factor, to 76.4%. Although satisfactory, the results show that demand was somewhat affected by Japan's devastating earthquake and tsunami in March 2011.

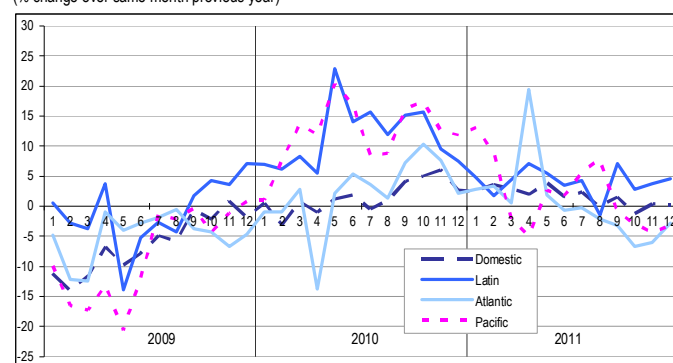
AAPA's current concern is largely about airfreight demand, which weakened in 2011 (-4.8% in FTKs), following a strong rebound the previous year – largely as a result of the surge in restocking following the recession.

Uncertainty over prospects for the global economy have rather overshadowed the immediate outlook, said Andrew Herdman, AAPA Director General, and airlines are bracing themselves for another challenging year ahead. Nevertheless, he remains optimistic about longer-term prospects for the region's aviation industry.

Middle East and North Africa

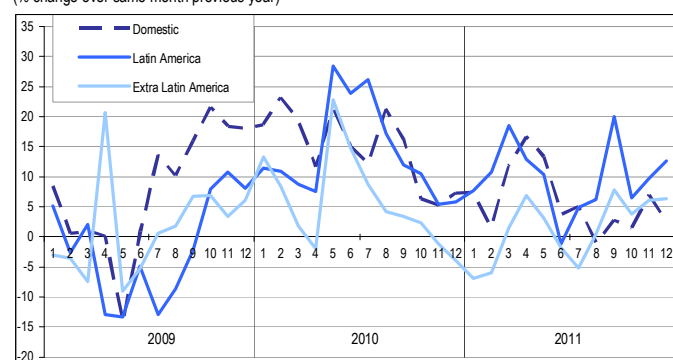
Members of the Arab Air Carriers Organization (AACO) recorded a 6.5% increase in traffic (expressed in RPKs) in 2011, down from 16.9% in 2010. This compared with a capacity growth of 8.5%, which resulted in a drop in average seat load factor to 68.4% from 74.1%. The total number of passengers carried was up 4.9%.

ATA: Air traffic on selected routes by month (RPKs)
(% change over same month previous year)



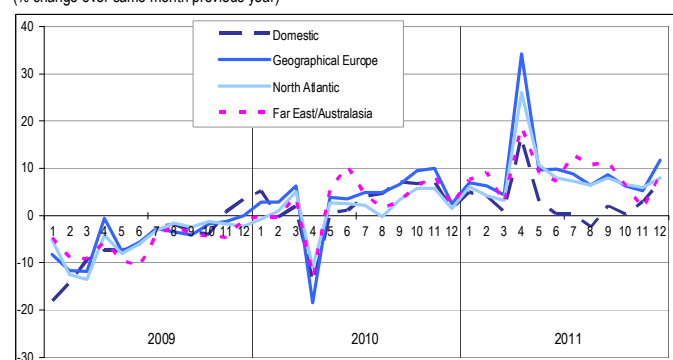
Source: compiled by UNWTO from ATA

ALTA: Air traffic on selected routes by month (RPKs)
(% change over same month previous year)



Source: compiled by UNWTO from ALTA

AEA: Air traffic on selected routes by month (RPKs)
(% change over same month previous year)



Source: compiled by UNWTO from AACO

Hospitality



Continued recovery in the hotel sector's performance

The global hospitality industry generally had a good 2011. Room rates and revenues continued to rise after the lows suffered in 2008-2009 – even with some substantial additions to capacity. However, with so many natural disasters, revolutions and other events around the world, and some quite dramatic shifts in exchange rates and price competitiveness, there were wide variations between the results in individual countries and individual cities.

Europe

According to STR Global European hotels performed well, with only 15 of the 157 monitored cities and destinations suffering declining demand. The region overall saw increases in virtually every month of the year for occupancy and average daily room rates (ADR). Overall, occupancy increased by 2 percentage points (pp) to 66.3%. ADR was up 2.6% in euro terms to €100. Revenue per

available room (RevPAR) increased by 5.8% in euro terms to €66. Rather stronger results were posted by hotels in Russia and (for occupancy, but not room rates) Spain, and rather weaker results by hotels in the UK.

STR Global feels that the outlook in Europe for 2012 is less certain, because of the weakening economic expectations during the second half of 2011 and the continuing worries about the eurozone. Based on current market conditions, its latest forecasts for 2012 have been revised downward across 39 markets in Europe. But it also expects to see demand growth in Berlin (+5%), London (+4%) and Vienna (+4%), as well as in another 27 European markets in 2012.

Americas

In the Americas there was a 2.4 percentage point increase in occupancy in 2011 to 60.2%. ADR increased by 3.8% to US\$ 104, and RevPAR rose 8.2% to US\$ 63.

Among the key cities in the region, the largest increases in occupancy were reported by Cancun (+7.2 pp to 63.7%), Santiago (+6.2 pp to 71.5%), Rio de Janeiro (+5.0 pp to 75.7%), Mexico City (+4.7 pp to 62.8%), and in the US by Miami (+5.2 pp to 75.7%) and Houston (+4.9 pp to 60.0%). Only few cities reported minor decreases, with the largest one by Vancouver – a 1.3 point decline to 66.5%.

Hotel performance by region

	Occupancy (%)			Average Room Rate			RevPAR		
	Full year			Full year			Full year		
	2011*	2010	Change	2011*	2010	Change	2011*	2010	Change
	(%)	(%)	(%p)	US\$	(%)		US\$	(%)	
Americas	60.2	57.8	2.4	104	100	3.8	63	58	8.2
North America	60.1	57.7	2.5	103	99	3.6	62	57	8.0
Caribbean	61.8	60.3	1.5	168	163	2.6	104	98	5.2
Central America	60.7	60.0	0.7	114	115	-0.7	69	69	0.5
South America	66.6	65.0	1.7	142	121	16.5	94	79	19.5
Asia and the Pacific	66.8	66.7	0.2	140	128	9.5	94	85	9.8
North-East Asia	64.9	65.9	-1.0	127	119	6.3	82	79	4.6
South-East Asia	69.4	66.0	3.4	140	124	12.9	97	82	18.8
Australia & Oceania	73.0	72.0	1.0	174	148	17.7	127	107	19.4
Central & South Asia	60.8	61.0	-0.2	161	162	-0.7	98	99	-1.0
Africa & Middle-East	57.1	61.3	-4.1	163	155	5.3	93	95	-1.8
North Africa (incl. Egypt)	44.8	69.2	-24.4	89	91	-1.3	40	63	-36.2
Southern Africa	57.4	56.6	0.9	137	142	-3.6	79	80	-2.1
Middle East	62.3	60.5	1.8	202	199	1.1	126	121	4.1
				euro	(%)		euro	(%)	
Europe	66.3	64.3	2.0	100	97	2.6	66	63	5.8
Northern Europe	70.6	68.4	2.2	92	91	1.6	65	62	4.9
Western Europe	66.1	65.1	1.0	114	110	3.6	75	72	5.2
Eastern Europe	58.2	54.8	3.4	85	83	2.4	49	45	8.8
Southern Europe	62.5	60.0	2.4	101	98	3.1	63	59	7.2

Source: STR (North America) and STR Global. ©2012 STR and STR Global. All rights reserved; (%p: percentage points)

Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%)		
		2011*	2010	Change
				(%p)
Europe		66.3	64.3	2.0
Northern Europe		70.6	68.4	2.2
Denmark	Copenhagen	66.0	64.9	1.1
Iceland	Reykjavik	63.4	52.8	10.6
Ireland	Dublin	71.0	67.2	3.8
Norway	Oslo	63.0	60.1	2.9
United Kingdom	London	82.4	82.4	0.0
Western Europe		66.1	65.1	1.0
Austria	Vienna	72.2	72.5	-0.2
Belgium	Brussels	67.2	67.0	0.2
France	Paris	79.0	77.7	1.2
Germany	Frankfurt	66.2	65.4	0.8
	Berlin	69.5	68.9	0.6
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	67.8	67.8	0.0
Netherlands	Amsterdam	74.8	74.2	0.6
Switzerland	Geneva	65.4	65.2	0.2
	Zurich	71.0	72.7	-1.8
Eastern Europe		58.2	54.8	3.4
Czech Rep	Prague	66.9	62.1	4.8
Hungary	Budapest	62.0	57.8	4.1
Poland	Warsaw	68.1	66.2	1.9
Russian Federation	Moscow	64.5	63.2	1.3
Slovakia	Bratislava	46.5	41.9	4.7
Southern Europe		62.5	60.0	2.4
Greece	Athens	59.1	57.8	1.2
Israel	Tel Aviv	76.5	75.5	1.0
Italy	Milan	63.1	59.8	3.3
	Rome	67.5	66.9	0.6
Portugal	Lisbon	65.6	64.4	1.2
Spain	Madrid	70.8	67.7	3.0
	Barcelona	66.3	63.9	2.4
Turkey	Istanbul	69.9	73.0	-3.1
Source: STR Global			= up	
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Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%)		
		2011*	2010	Change
(%p)				
Americas		60.2	57.8	2.4
North America		60.1	57.7	2.5
Canada	Montreal	65.2	62.8	2.4
	Toronto	67.9	68.3	-0.4
	Vancouver	66.5	67.8	-1.3
Mexico	Cancun	63.7	56.4	7.2
	Mexico City	62.8	58.1	4.7
United States	Phoenix, AZ	58.0	55.7	2.3
	Anaheim, CA	70.9	67.8	3.1
	Los Angeles, CA	71.7	67.7	4.0
	San Diego, CA	68.9	66.4	2.5
	San Francisco, CA	79.0	75.1	3.9
	Washington, DC	67.4	67.0	0.4
	Miami, FL	75.7	70.4	5.2
	Orlando, FL	67.7	63.9	3.8
	Atlanta, GA	59.2	57.4	1.8
	Oahu Island, HI	80.8	78.1	2.7
	Chicago, IL	64.2	61.8	2.4
	New Orleans, LA	64.2	64.4	-0.3
	New York, NY	81.2	80.8	0.4
	Dallas, TX	59.0	54.7	4.4
	Houston, TX	60.0	55.2	4.9
Central America		60.7	60.0	0.7
Costa Rica	San Jose	59.2	57.2	2.0
South America		66.6	65.0	1.7
Argentina	Buenos Aires	70.1	70.5	-0.4
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	75.7	70.6	5.0
	Sao Paulo	68.0	66.0	1.9
Chile	Santiago	71.5	65.3	6.2
Peru	Lima	68.0	65.7	2.2
Source: STR Global			= up	
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Data for North America sourced STR				
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Asia and the Pacific

In the Asia Pacific region, STR Global's figures show that occupancy was virtually flat in 2011, with an increase of just 0.2 pp to 66.8%, but ADR increased 9.5% to US\$ 140 and RevPAR was up 9.8% to US\$ 94. Room supply, which had increased by an average of 3.3% a year in 2005-10, rose by less than 3% in 2011.

Among key cities in the region, the largest increases in occupancy were achieved by Bangkok (+9.5 pp to 63.2%) and Phuket (+6.2 pp to 69.5%). Shanghai (after the Olympics and Expo in 2010) reported the largest decrease in occupancy (-7.3 pp to 56.7%), and occupancy in Tokyo was down 6.9 pp to 74.5%, and in Delhi down 5.1 pp to 63.7%.

Africa and the Middle East

In Africa and the Middle East STR Global found mostly negative results for hotels in 2011. On average, there was a 4.1 percentage point decline in occupancy to 57.1%, a 5.3% increase in ADR to US\$ 163, and a 1.8% decline in RevPAR to US\$ 93. However, with the revolutions and political developments there were wide variations in individual countries.

By way of example, in Egypt, there was a 29% decline in occupancy in Cairo to 36% and a 30% decline in Sharm El Sheikh to 48. Occupancy was also down, but to a lesser degree, in Beirut (-8.5%), Amman (-4.1%) and Oman (-3.3%). The largest increases in occupancy were in Abu Dhabi (+5.7 pp to 64.6%), Kuwait (+5.2 pp to 54.9%) and Dubai (+4.9 pp to 75.4%). According to STR Global,

Saudi Arabia also recorded excellent results, with occupancy up by 8.6% to 58.2%, ADR up 8.0% and RevPAR up 17.2%. In post-2010 FIFA World Championship South Africa, occupancy was flat in Cape Town and down by 5.9% in Johannesburg.

Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%)		
		2011*	2010	Change (%p)
Asia and the Pacific		66.8	66.7	0.2
North-East Asia		64.9	65.9	-1.0
China	Beijing	68.5	63.3	5.2
	Shanghai	56.7	64.0	-7.3
Hong Kong (China)	Hong Kong	84.7	82.2	2.4
Japan	Osaka	78.7	78.7	-0.1
	Tokyo	74.5	81.4	-6.9
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	82.8	83.0	-0.2
Taiwan (pr. of China)	Taipei	71.8	75.2	-3.4
South-East Asia		69.4	66.0	3.4
Indonesia	Bali	72.9	73.1	-0.3
	Jakarta	71.5	68.2	3.3
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	73.2	70.6	2.6
Philippines	Manila	71.9	70.7	1.1
Singapore	Singapore	84.0	83.3	0.8
Thailand	Bangkok	63.2	53.7	9.5
	Phuket	69.5	63.3	6.2
Vietnam	Hanoi	64.1	68.9	-4.8
Australia & Oceania		73.0	72.0	1.0
Australia	Sydney	82.2	82.4	-0.2
New Zealand	Auckland	76.4	73.9	2.5
Central & South Asia		73.0	72.0	1.0
India	Bangalore	58.3	60.2	-1.9
	Delhi - NCR	63.7	68.8	-5.1
	Mumbai	63.6	60.1	3.6

Source: STR Global

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Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%)		
		2011*	2010	Change (%p)
Africa & Middle-East		57.1	61.3	-4.1
Middle East		62.3	60.5	1.8
Jordan	Amman	56.6	60.7	-4.1
Kuwait	Kuwait	54.9	49.8	5.2
Lebanon	Beirut	55.1	63.6	-8.5
Oman	Muscat	52.3	55.6	-3.3
Qatar	Doha	60.7	60.6	0.1
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	61.9	60.4	1.5
Untd Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	64.6	58.9	5.7
	Dubai	75.4	70.5	4.9
North Africa (incl. Egypt)		44.8	69.2	-24.4
Egypt	Cairo	36.1	65.6	-29.5
	Sharm El-Sheikh	48.1	78.4	-30.3
Southern Africa		57.4	56.6	0.9
Kenya	Nairobi	67.7	63.5	4.3
South Africa	Cape Town	57.2	57.0	0.2

Source: STR Global

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Hospitality industry data

The hotel data presented in this section has been kindly provided by STR Global Ltd and Smith Travel Research, Inc.

STR Global and STR track hotel performance data from over 44,000 hotels worldwide which represent all segments of mainly branded hotel supply. Hotel performance results for the majority of capital and gateway cities across the world is available.

Occupancy = rooms sold / rooms available, i.e. the percentage of available rooms that were sold during a specified period of time. Occupancy is calculated by dividing the number of rooms sold by rooms available. Occupancy takes both account of demand and supply growth. If demand grows, but is outstripped by supply growth, occupancy will decrease.

ADR (Average Daily Rate) = room revenue / rooms sold, i.e. a measure of the average rate paid for rooms sold, calculated by dividing room revenue by rooms sold.

RevPAR (Revenue per available room) = room revenue / rooms available (or = occupancy x ADR), i.e. the total guest room revenue divided by the total number of available rooms. RevPAR differs from ADR because RevPAR is affected by the amount of unoccupied available rooms, while ADR shows only the average rate of rooms actually sold.

For methodology see further:

www.strglobal.com/Resources/Glossary.aspx.

For further information on STR Global and STR please visit:

www.strglobal.com.



World Tourism Organization **UNWTO** Publications

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

The UNWTO World Tourism Barometer aims at providing all those involved in tourism with up-to-date statistics and adequate analysis, in a timely fashion. Issues cover short-term tourism trends, a retrospective and prospective evaluation of current tourism performance by the UNWTO Panel of Experts, and a summary of economic data relevant for tourism. The information is updated throughout the year.

Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian



The Middle East Outbound Travel Market

The Middle East region is one of the fastest growing tourist generating regions in the world. Outbound travel from the Middle East has more than quadrupled from 8 million in 1990 to 36 million in 2010. Published jointly by ETC and UNWTO, The Middle East Outbound Market, provides an in depth analysis of the structure and trends of this market, helping destinations and commercial operators plan ahead with greater foresight.

Available in English



Handbook on Tourism Product Development

The UNWTO/ETC Handbook on Tourism Product Development outlines the essential elements in the process of tourism product development planning and implementation. It demonstrates a range of successful approaches and case studies from around the world and sets out best practice examples and benchmarks by which destinations can assess their own product development system and methods.

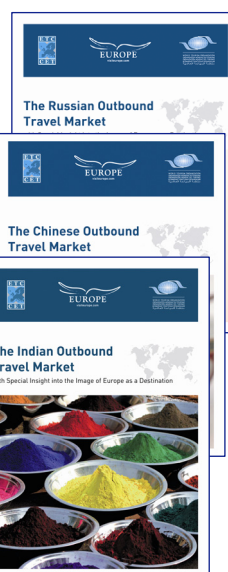
Available in English



The Chinese Outbound Travel Market, The Indian Outbound Travel Market and The Russian Outbound Travel Market

The Indian, the Chinese and the Russian Outbound Travel Markets are some of the fastest growing, and consequently increasingly important markets in the world. The UNWTO and ETC have jointly published detailed studies on each unique market, which aim to provide the necessary information to better understand the structure and trends of these growing markets. Topics covered include: destination choice, purpose of travel, spending, holiday activities and market segmentation, as well as the use of the internet and social media.

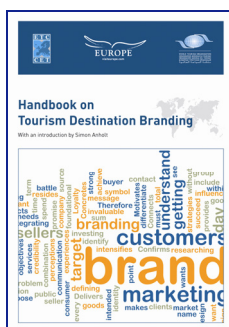
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Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding

This handbook is a recognition by UNWTO and ETC of the value of successfully building and managing a destination's brand. With an Introduction by Simon Anholt, the handbook presents a step-by-step guide to the branding process, accompanied by strategies for brand management. Given case studies illustrate concepts, present best practices from around the world and provide fresh insight into destination branding.

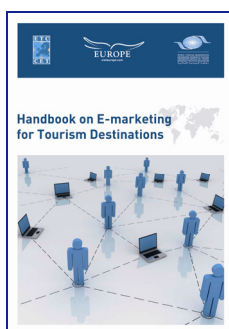
Available in English and Spanish



Handbook on E-marketing for Tourism Destinations

This handbook is a practical 'how-to' manual designed to help staff in national, regional and city tourism organisations, to improve their e-marketing skills. It covers all the basics such as web design, search engine optimisation, social networking and e-commerce, and advises how to build better content, assure distribution, use CRM, succeed with online PR and get into mobile marketing.

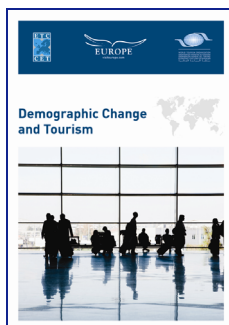
Available in English and Spanish



Demographic Change and Tourism

The UNWTO/ETC report on Demographic Change and Tourism aims to be a reference for destinations and the industry, a means to achieve a better understanding of current and future demographic changes (e.g. population growth and ageing, migration and family diversification) and how these will impact upon tourism, how to anticipate and react upon them in the most competitive way.

Available in English



Global Report on LGBT Tourism

As the global visibility of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community increases, there has been a steady increase in interest in this community as a consumer group, a trend which is particularly evident in the travel industry. With the knowledge and support of the International Gay and Lesbian Travel Association, as well as the UNWTO Affiliate Members, this report examines LGBT tourism from a social, political and economic perspective.

The Power of Youth Travel

With outbound travel from the world's emerging economies being boosted by new, affluent travellers and the age bracket for youth travel expanding across the world, young people are quickly becoming a consumer group to take seriously. The Power of Youth Travel features commentary from specialists, UNWTO Affiliate Members and other selected organizations on the importance of Youth Travel for economic development, global development and young travellers themselves.

Available in English



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Statistical Annex

The following pages contain detailed tables on tourism related indicators such as international tourist arrivals, international tourism receipts and expenditure collected by UNWTO from national institutions, as well as data on air transport and accommodation.

Tables reflect yearly data and monthly or quarterly data currently available. Most data is preliminary and may be subject to revision. See the boxes for further information on the data.

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

English version: www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37

French version: www.e-unwto.org/content/t73863

Spanish version: www.e-unwto.org/content/rn1422

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Explanation of abbreviations and signs used

*	= provisional figure or data
..	= figure or data not (yet) available
|	= change of series
n/a	= not applicable
mn	= million (1,000,000)
bn	= billion (1,000,000,000)

Q1: January, February, March	T1: From January to April
Q2: April, May, June	T2: From May to August
Q3: July, August, September	T3: From September to December
Q4: October, November, December	

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

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

Series International Tourist Arrivals

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

Series International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

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

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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 Trends and Marketing Strategies Programme, with the collaboration of consultants, Nancy Cockerell and David Stevens. 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 915678205 / fax +34 915678217.

The monthly or quarterly statistics included in this issue have been compiled by the UNWTO Secretariat based on preliminary data as disseminated by the institutions (e.g. National Tourism Authorities, Statistics Offices, Central Banks) of the various countries and territories through websites, news releases, and bulletins, or provided through direct contacts with officials or through international organisations such as the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), the European Travel Commission (ETC), Eurostat, the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) or the South Pacific Tourism Organization (SPTO). Information in this issue reflects data available at the time of preparing the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*. Whenever necessary, updated data will be included over time as it becomes available and without further notice.

In the tables on International Tourist Arrivals for the various UNWTO regions, series are chosen that can serve as an indicator of trends in tourism development to selected destinations. The monthly series represented do not coincide in all cases with the annual series usually reported for the various countries (e.g. visitor arrivals or nights instead of tourist arrivals) and sometimes only relate to a part of the total tourism flow (e.g. air traffic, specific entry points). Please refer to the box on page 'Annex-1' for further explanations. The (sub)regional totals are approximations for the whole (sub)region prepared by UNWTO based on trends in the countries with data available.

Countries that are not included in this overview, but which have monthly data at their disposal, are kindly requested to contact the UNWTO Secretariat at barom@unwto.org.



The World Tourism Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations and the leading international organization in the field of tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how. Its membership includes 162 countries and territories and over 400 Affiliate Members representing local governments, tourism associations and private sector companies including airlines, hotel groups and tour operators.

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The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is scheduled to be published end of April 2012.

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	Full year					Share	Change		Monthly/quarterly data series (percentage change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*		2011*	09/08	10/09	11*/10	2011*												2010			
											YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
					(million)	(%)			(%)																	
World	674	797	881	939	980	100	-3.8	6.5	4.4	4.4	3.7	6.5	4.4	2.9	5.3	3.1	1.9	3.6	6.9	7.3	7.0	6.1				
Advanced economies	417	453	474	498	522	53.3	-4.3	5.1	4.7	4.7	2.9	6.2	4.9	4.3	5.9	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.3	4.4				
Emerging economies	256	344	407	440	458	46.7	-3.2	8.2	4.1	4.1	4.6	6.9	3.6	1.5	4.6	1.6	-0.2	3.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	7.9				
By UNWTO regions:																										
Europe	385.1	438.8	461.1	474.6	502.3	51.2	-4.9	2.9	5.8	5.8	5.1	8.7	5.1	4.0	6.4	4.8	2.8	3.8	1.5	2.5	3.8	4.6				
Northern Europe	43.7	57.3	57.8	58.2	61.4	6.3	-5.1	0.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	11.0	4.1	1.1	7.0	-0.3	-1.1	5.5	-4.6	-1.9	3.4	3.4				
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	148.5	153.8	158.1	16.1	-3.0	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.9	1.6	3.7	2.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	2.3	4.1	4.2	2.6				
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	87.5	90.2	93.6	101.0	10.3	-9.9	3.7	7.9	7.9	9.2	11.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.3	6.0	0.4	4.0	5.2	10.1				
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	132.5	152.3	164.5	169.0	181.8	18.5	-3.5	2.8	7.6	7.6	4.8	10.4	8.3	4.1	10.2	6.8	2.0	1.6	4.0	1.8	2.8	3.2				
- of which EU-27	323.6	349.2	353.9	362.5	381.9	39.0	-4.6	2.4	5.4	5.4	4.1	7.8	4.9	4.1	6.0	5.0	2.6	4.3	1.2	1.7	3.2	3.2				
Asia and the Pacific	110.1	153.6	181.1	204.5	217.1	22.1	-1.6	12.9	6.1	6.2	4.3	5.7	7.6	6.8	6.1	5.9	6.6	7.9	13.5	15.8	14.3	8.7				
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	98.0	111.6	115.9	11.8	-2.9	13.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	0.9	5.1	7.3	5.2	5.2	8.9	8.0	11.4	21.1	15.6	7.9				
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	62.1	69.9	77.1	7.9	0.5	12.5	10.4	10.4	8.0	14.3	13.0	6.8	8.5	6.6	4.1	9.3	16.8	10.1	13.6	9.8				
Oceania	9.6	11.0	10.9	11.6	11.7	1.2	-1.8	6.1	0.8	0.8	-0.5	0.5	0.1	3.0	-0.6	4.3	2.6	2.5	6.7	4.1	8.5	4.8				
South Asia	6.1	8.1	10.1	11.5	12.4	1.3	-1.5	14.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	11.2	8.3	6.6	7.6	10.1	5.4	4.8	20.9	10.7	11.0	13.9				
Americas	128.2	133.3	140.7	149.7	156.0	15.9	-4.9	6.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	6.1	3.5	3.3	5.2	0.7	4.5	4.6	4.2	7.5	9.1	4.1				
North America	91.5	89.9	92.1	98.2	101.0	10.3	-5.7	6.5	2.9	2.9	1.2	5.3	2.9	1.9	4.9	-0.8	3.0	3.5	3.9	9.6	8.6	3.3				
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.0	20.7	2.1	-2.7	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.9	2.5	3.3	3.7	-0.6	5.0	4.5	4.7	0.1	3.6	1.1				
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.6	7.9	8.3	0.8	-7.4	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.3	5.6	5.9	2.3	7.0	6.8	1.6	5.2	6.7	2.8				
South America	15.3	18.3	21.4	23.6	26.0	2.6	-2.3	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.6	12.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	6.9	8.6	7.7	5.6	5.8	18.6	10.2				
Africa	26.2	35.0	46.0	49.9	50.0	5.1	3.5	8.4	0.2	0.2	4.8	-1.3	-2.6	1.0	2.5	-0.2	2.2	1.0	11.9	10.9	5.7	10.3				
North Africa	10.2	13.9	17.6	18.7	16.9	1.7	2.5	6.5	-9.9	-9.8	-9.8	-10.1	-11.9	-6.2	-0.3	-8.3	-3.4	-6.4	10.8	4.3	4.1	9.4				
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	21.0	28.5	31.2	33.1	3.4	4.1	9.6	6.2	6.2	11.4	4.2	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.2	12.4	15.2	7.0	10.8				
Middle East	24.1	36.3	52.1	59.9	54.8	5.6	-4.6	14.9	-8.4	-8.4	-7.9	-2.2	-6.7	-16.2	-5.2	-12.6	-18.8	-16.2	22.5	21.5	18.7	8.1				

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals

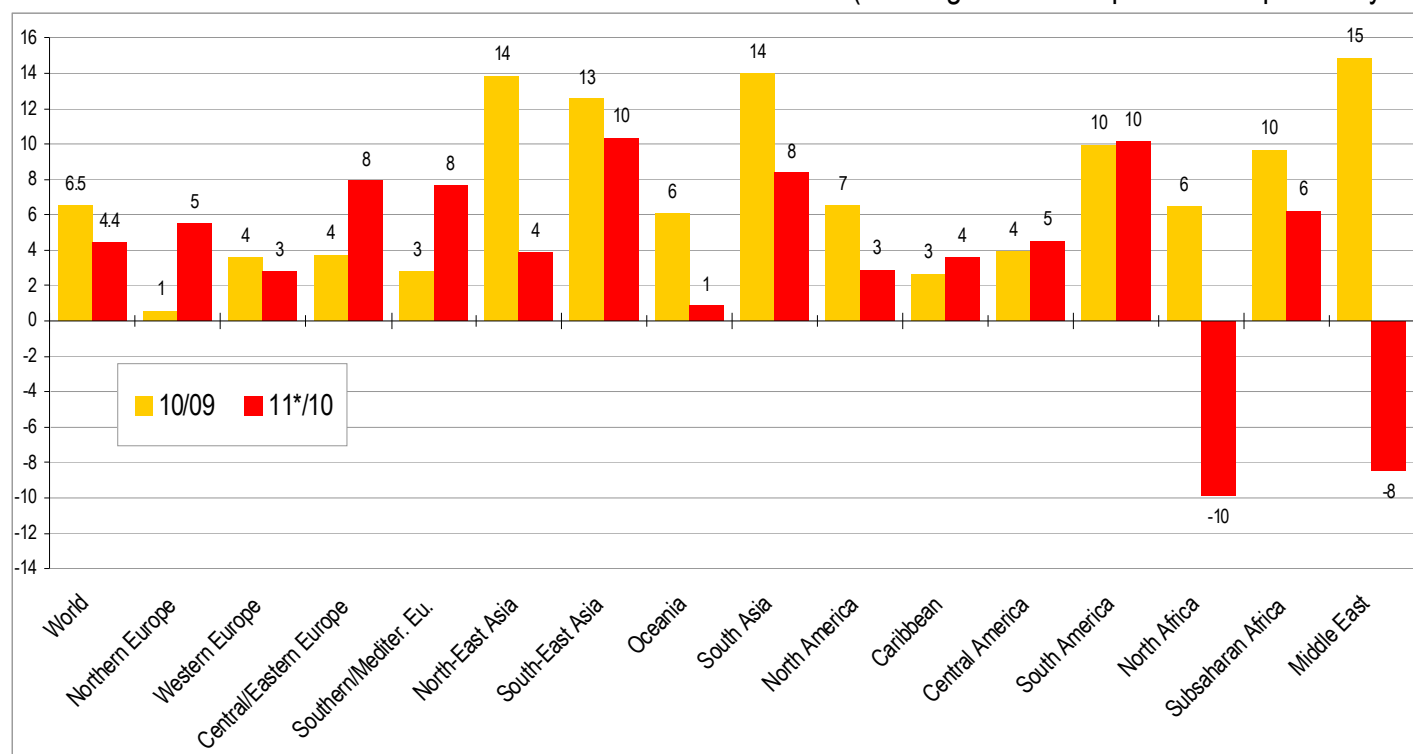
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
	real				projection
	full year, change				between
World	2.1%	-3.8%	6.5%	4.4%	+3% and +4%
Europe	0.5%	-4.9%	2.9%	5.8%	+2% and +4%
Asia and the Pacific	1.1%	-1.6%	12.9%	6.1%	+4% and +6%
Americas	2.7%	-4.9%	6.4%	4.2%	+2% and +4%
Africa	3.1%	3.5%	8.4%	0.2%	+4% and +6%
Middle East	19.8%	-4.6%	14.9%	-8.4%	+0% and +5%

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

International Tourist Arrivals

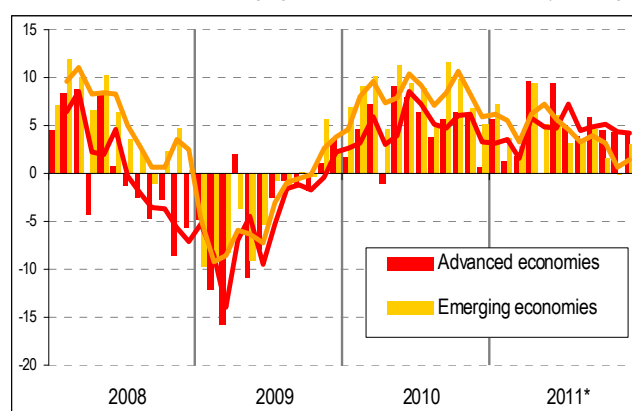
(% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution
Advanced economies & Emerging economies

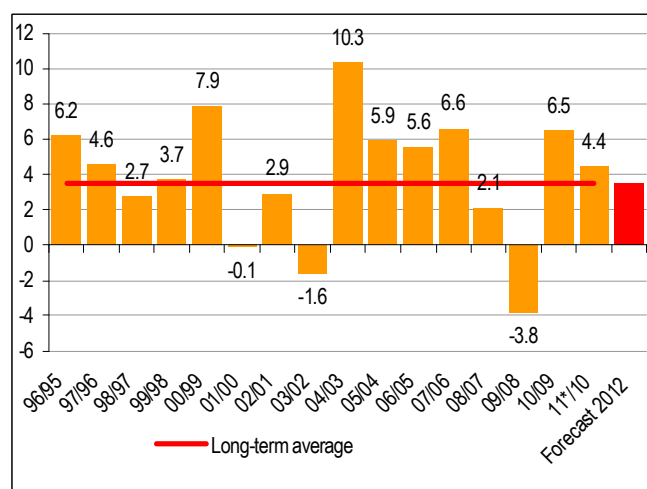
(% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, World

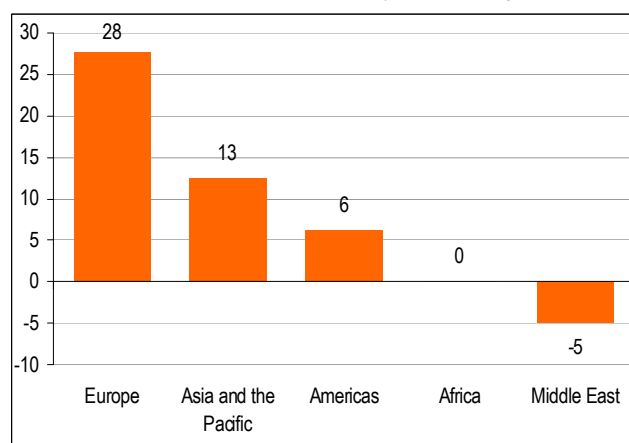
(% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals

(absolute change 2011, million)

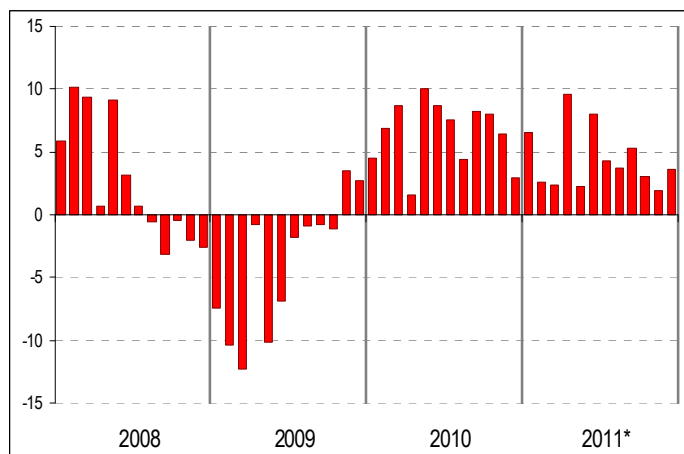


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World

(% change)

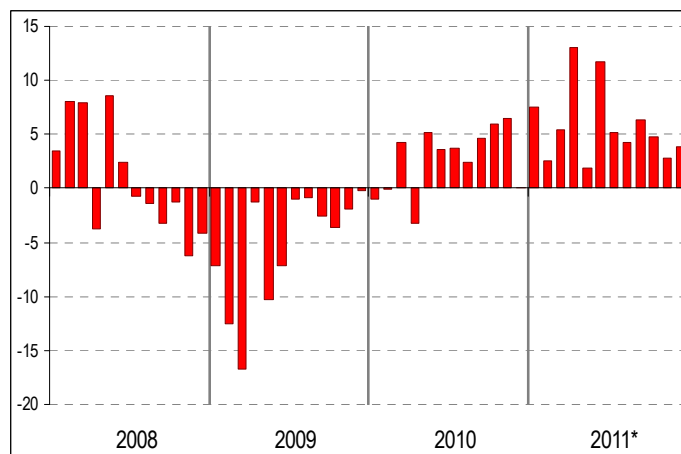


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Europe

(% change)

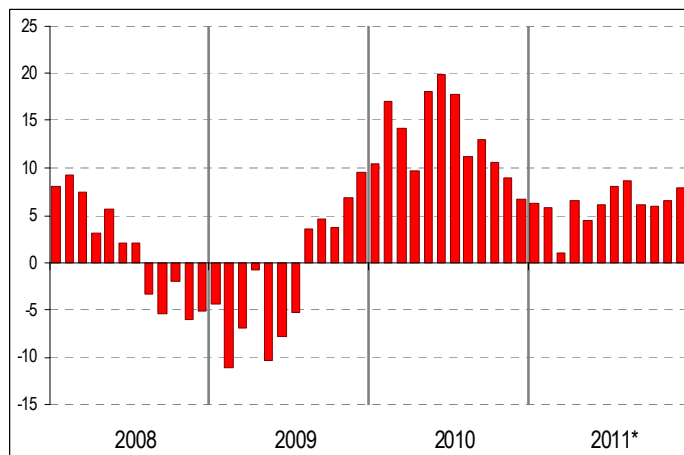


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Asia and the Pacific

(% change)

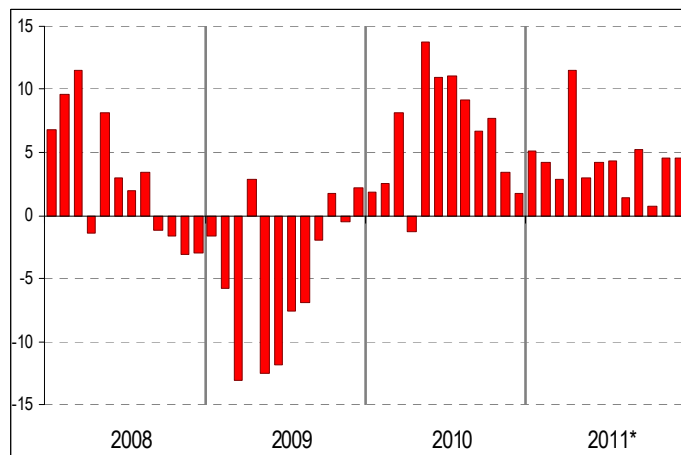


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Americas

(% change)

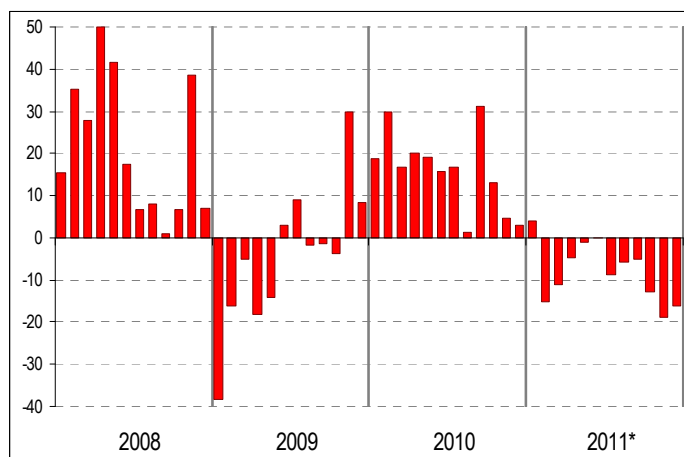


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Middle East

(% change)

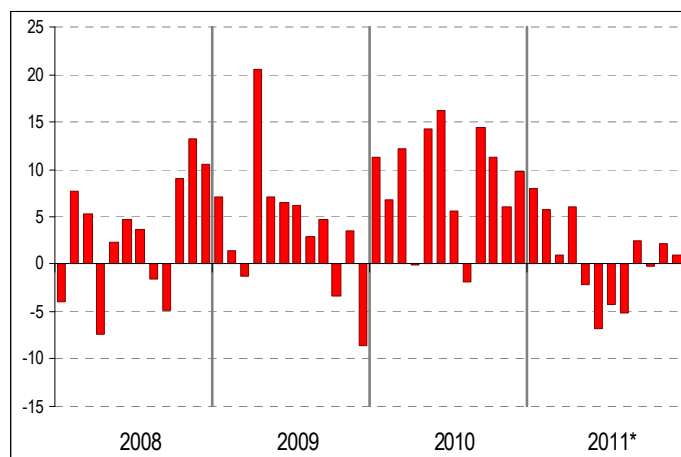


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Africa

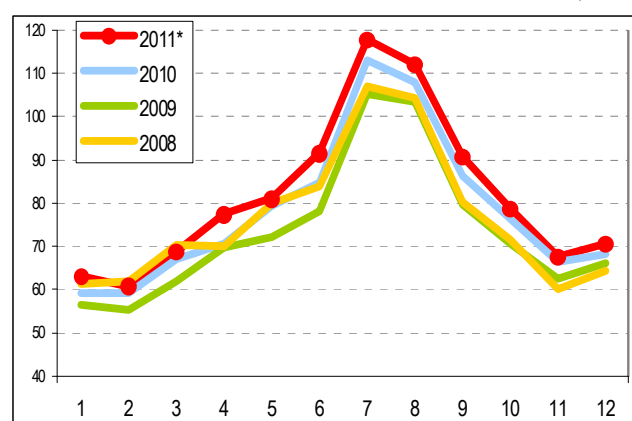
(% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

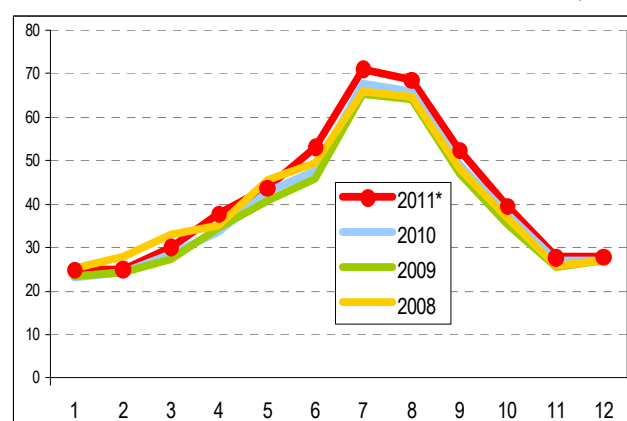
World (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

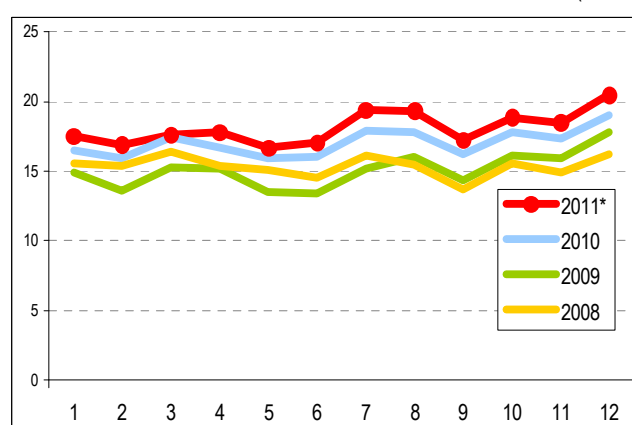
Europe (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

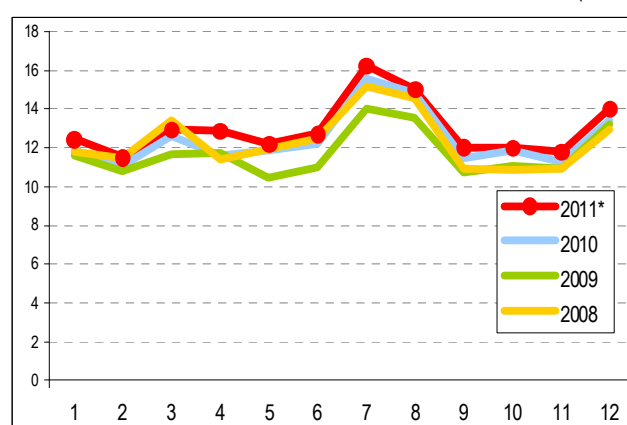
Asia and the Pacific (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

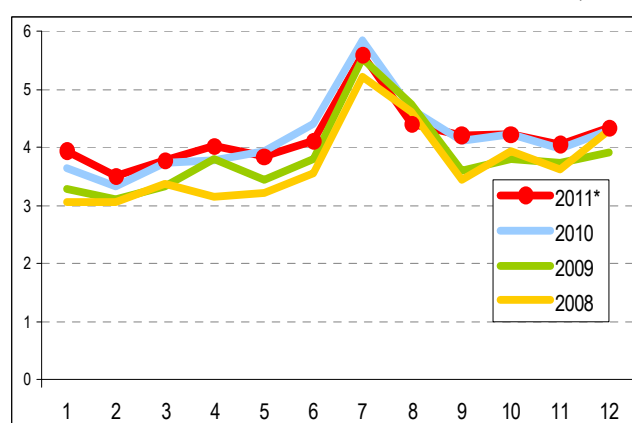
Americas (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

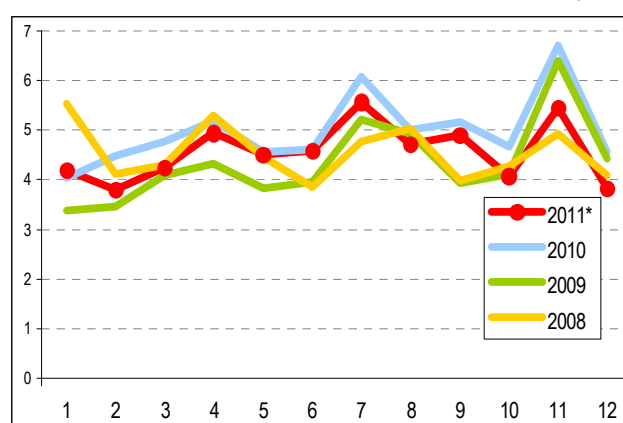
Africa (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Middle East (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

		Full year					Change			Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)													
Rank		Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	09/08	10/09	11*/10	Series	2011*											
'11 '10			(million)					(%)				YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	World		674	797	881	939	980	-3.8	6.5	4.4		4.4	3.7	6.5	4.4	2.9	3.1	1.9	3.6	6.9	7.3	7.0	6.1
1	1 France	TF	77.2	75.0	76.8	77.1	..	-3.1	0.5	..	TCE	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.2	4.0	3.5	3.2	5.5	-1.6	4.0	3.2	0.6
2	2 United States	TF	51.2	49.2	55.0	59.8	62.3	-5.1	8.8	4.2	TF	4.3	1.6	6.2	5.5	3.1	1.3	7.1	1.3	9.1	11.5	10.6	3.9
3	3 China	TF	31.2	46.8	50.9	55.7	57.6	-4.1	9.4	3.4	TF	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.7	5.1	3.1	6.6	5.7	8.2	12.9	10.9	5.7
4	4 Spain	TF	46.4	55.9	52.2	52.7	56.7	-8.8	1.0	7.6	TF	7.6	2.8	10.4	8.5	6.1	8.0	3.6	5.5	0.3	-3.1	4.2	1.5
5	5 Italy	TF	41.2	36.5	43.2	43.6	46.1	1.2	0.9	5.7	TF	5.7	1.2	6.8	9.0	2.4	6.8	0.0	-1.7	5.4	6.1	-6.5	4.0
6	7 Turkey	TF	9.6	20.3	25.5	27.0	29.3	2.0	5.9	8.7	TF	8.7	14.6	11.6	7.1	4.0	5.0	3.4	2.6	11.0	7.9	3.6	4.8
7	6 United Kingdom	TF	23.2	28.0	28.2	28.3	..	-6.4	0.3	..	VF	2.7	2.8	7.3	1.2	-0.4	1.7	-4.9	1.9	-5.0	-2.4	2.3	3.0
8	8 Germany	TCE	19.0	21.5	24.2	26.9	28.4	-2.7	10.9	5.6	TCE	5.6	9.0	7.0	2.7	5.7	4.6	5.0	7.9	8.0	11.9	13.2	8.9
9	9 Malaysia	TF	10.2	16.4	23.6	24.6	24.7	7.2	3.9	0.6	TF	0.6	-3.7	-4.8	4.7	5.4	2.4	6.9	6.9	5.3	3.9	5.6	1.2
10	11 Austria	TCE	18.0	20.0	21.4	22.0	23.0	-2.6	3.0	4.6	TCE	4.6	1.2	7.3	5.4	6.0	7.9	6.0	4.7	4.6	-1.4	4.4	2.9
11	13 Russian Federation	TF	19.2	19.9	19.4	20.3	22.7	-10.0	4.4	11.9	VF	11.9	13.0	14.5	9.3	11.6				-1.4	4.5	5.0	8.8
12	10 Mexico	TF	20.6	21.9	21.5	22.3	22.7	-5.2	3.8	1.9	TF	1.9	2.5	5.6	0.2	-0.6	-6.2	-5.8	7.9	-4.6	13.2	8.1	1.1
13	14 Hong Kong (China)	TF	8.8	14.8	16.9	20.1	22.3	-2.3	18.7	11.1	TF	11.1	5.7	11.4	14.8	12.1	12.5	13.1	10.8	12.7	31.6	22.9	10.8
14	12 Ukraine	TF	6.4	17.6	20.8	21.2	21.4	-18.3	1.9	1.0	TF	1.0	-1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6				-5.9	3.7	2.3	7.5
15	16 Thailand	TF	9.6	11.6	14.1	15.9	19.1	-3.0	12.6	19.8	TF	19.8	14.0	53.3	25.7	0.0	7.0	-17.9	9.5	27.8	-2.2	14.5	8.4
16	22 Saudi Arabia	TF	6.6	8.0	10.9	10.9	17.3	-26.2	-0.4	59.8	TF	59.8	36.5	120	67.2	22.1	98	-5.2	95.0	1.0	5.8	29.3	-22.9
17	17 Greece	TF	13.1	14.8	14.9	15.0	16.4	-6.4	0.6	9.5	TF	9.5	13.1	14.2	8.3	3.9	8.6	-9.0	3.4	-5.3	-5.4	5.8	-4.3
18	15 Canada	TF	19.6	18.8	15.7	16.1	16.0	-8.2	2.3	-0.8	TF	-0.8	-4.5	1.7	-1.7	0.8	-1.9	0.4	4.4	-0.5	-0.1	3.8	4.6
19	19 Poland	TF	17.4	15.2	11.9	12.5	13.4	-8.3	4.9	7.1	TF	7.1	8.2	7.8	4.8	8.4				3.4	4.4	5.3	6.0
20	20 Macao (China)	TF	5.2	9.0	10.4	11.9	12.9	-2.0	14.7	8.4	TF	8.4	-0.7	6.7	16.2	11.0	10.0	16.0	7.6	16.3	29.4	13.0	3.3
21	21 Netherlands	TCE	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.9	11.3	-1.8	9.7	3.5	TCE	3.5	0.4	8.7	2.3	0.7	6.9	6.0	-16.1	11.6	8.5	10.6	8.4
22	25 Singapore	TF	6.1	7.1	7.5	9.2	10.4	-3.7	22.3	13.4	VF	13.1	15.7	14.1	14.7	8.4	10.8	6.6	7.8	19.6	25.8	20.3	16.0
23	23 Hungary	TF	3.0	10.0	9.1	9.5	10.3	2.8	5.0	7.8	TF	7.8	7.3	7.7	9.6	5.4				7.4	7.1	3.6	3.1
24	26 Croatia	TCE	5.3	7.7	8.7	9.1	9.9	0.3	4.8	9.0	TCE	9.0	-0.1	13.5	7.5	10.6	13.7	3.4	6.5	2.5	-0.1	6.5	7.7
25	27 Korea, Republic of	VF	5.3	6.0	7.8	8.8	9.8	13.4	12.5	11.3	VF	11.3	2.8	5.3	17.5	18.0	13.3	17.8	24.4	-1.0	21.4	18.6	12.1
26	18 Egypt	TF	5.1	8.2	11.9	14.1	9.5	-3.1	17.9	-32.4	VF	-33.2	-45.3	-35.4	-24.0	-29.2	-27.5	-27.5	-33.0	28.9	14.7	12.6	15.8
27	24 Morocco	TF	4.3	5.8	8.3	9.3	9.3	5.9	11.4	0.6	TF	0.6	6.5	6.2	-4.0	-3.1	0.8	-9.7	-0.8	15.5	11.8	7.5	13.6
28	28 Denmark	TF	3.5	9.2	8.5	8.7	..	-5.2	2.3	..	TCE(1)	8.2	11.1	16.8	4.4	2.9	1.4	5.8	1.9	3.1	8.8	14.0	11.5
29	29 Switzerland	THS	7.8	7.2	8.3	8.6	8.5	-3.7	4.0	-1.1	THS	-1.1	0.5	3.2	-4.5	-2.2	-2.3	-1.7	-2.5	3.2	5.7	5.1	0.9
30	32 South Africa	TF	5.9	7.4	7.0	8.1	..	n.a.	15.1	..	TF	2.7	7.1	-1.3	2.2		2.3	3.7		20.9	18.9	11.5	10.6
31	33 Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	3.1	5.8	6.8	7.4	8.1	-4.0	9.1	9.4	THS(2)	9.4	10.8	4.9	13.6	8.9	17.0	11.3	0.0	5.4	13.0	0.9	16.7
32	35 Indonesia	TF	5.1	5.0	6.3	7.0	7.6	1.4	10.7	9.2	TF	9.2	6.4	6.4	11.7	12.0	10.3	13.3	12.5	14.6	13.5	9.2	6.6
33	34 Belgium	TCE	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.2	..	-4.9	5.5	..	TCE	3.9	3.5	7.9	1.9		1.5	1.5		2.9	4.5	7.6	5.9
34	37 Portugal	TCE	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.8	7.2	-7.5	4.9	7.3	TCE	8.8	3.2	15.4	10.6	0.4	5.1	-0.7	-8.7	3.5	1.2	9.2	6.5
35	38 Ireland	TF	6.6	7.3	7.2	6.5	..	-10.4	-9.4	..	TF*	7.8	8.7	17.1	7.8	-3.2	-21.3	-1.7	21.1	-22.6	-19.0	-8.3	-2.2
36	39 Czech Rep	TCE	4.8	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.8	-9.3	5.0	7.9	TCE	7.9	7.0	13.5	5.1	5.7	3.4	5.8	8.9	3.4	4.5	5.4	6.2
37	40 Bulgaria	TF	2.8	4.8	5.7	6.0	..	-0.7	5.4	..	VF	4.0	8.1	7.1	1.5	4.8	6.6	2.4	4.8	1.0	4.1	8.7	6.7
38	42 India	TF	2.6	3.9	5.2	5.8	6.3	-2.2	11.8	8.9	TF	8.9	10.8	10.7	8.1	6.7	11.0	4.7	5.2	15.6	8.3	11.1	11.1
39	30 Japan	VF	4.8	6.7	6.8	8.6	6.2	-18.7	26.8	-27.8	VF	-27.8	-13.3	-50.3	-31.4	-13.5	-15.3	-13.1	-11.7	29.3	42.3	29.8	8.8
40	43 Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	2.6	3.4	4.4	5.6	6.1	14.3	26.7	9.3	VF	9.3	9.8	0.0	11.2	16.4	9.2	17.1	22.2	28.1	30.5	22.2	25.8
41	46 Vietnam	VF	2.1	3.5	3.7	5.0	6.0	-11.5	34.8	19.1	VF	19.1	11.9	25.4	10.2	29.1	12.9	42.9	32.0	36.2	28.6	37.8	36.3
42	41 Australia	VF	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	0.0	5.4	-0.2	VF	-0.2	-0.3	2.2	-2.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	-0.5	6.3	1.4	9.4	4.2
43	44 Argentina	TF	2.9	3.8	4.3	5.3	..	-8.4	23.6	..	TF	9.2	10.5	10.2	6.9					19.8	17.0	47.5	16.2
44	45 Brazil	TF	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.2	..	-4.9	7.5	..	TF									2.6	2.7	11.0	16.1
45	31 Syrian Arab Republic	TF	2.1	3.6	6.1	8.5	5.1	12.2	40.3	-40.7	VF	-41.0	-5.4	-45.9	-51.5	-52.4	-47.5	-47.9	-62.7	72.4	55.0	27.2	30.1
46	47 Sweden	TCE	3.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	2.7	2.0	1.6	TCE(3)	1.6	0.1	10.4	-2.5	2.1	2.7	3.1	0.3	7.5	-3.0	4.3	-2.0
47	48 Norway	TF	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.8	..	0.0	9.7	..	THS	9.2	9.6	9.2	10.0	5.6	6.5	9.4	0.3	3.5	12.7	8.9	4.8
48	36 Tunisia	TF	5.1	6.4	6.9	6.9	4.8	-2.1	0.0	-30.7	TF	-30.7	-44.1	-36.2	-29.0	-16.6	-23.5	1.1	-21.6	0.6	-3.5	0.3	3.7
49	49 Jordan	TF	1.6	3.0	3.8	4.6	..	1.6	20.3	..	TF	-15.7	4.0	-20.4	-23.6					33.4	28.5	14.8	10.4
50	50 Dominican Rp	TF	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.3	0.3	3.3	4.4	TF	4.4	2.9	4.7	3.2	7.4	7.5	6.3	8.0	3.9	0.7	5.0	3.6

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

International Tourism Receipts

Rank		Full year						Monthly/quarterly data series																
		US\$						Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
		2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11*/10	2011*									2010			
'11	'10	(billion)										YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
World		475	679	941	853	927	..																	
1	1 United States	82.9	82.2	110.4	94.2	103.5	116.3	sa	-14.7	9.9	12.3	12.3	8.8	15.4	15.3	9.8	12.6	9.8	7.0	6.3	9.7	11.6	11.9	
2	2 Spain	30.0	48.0	61.6	53.2	52.5	59.9		-9.0	3.9	8.6	8.6	6.7	12.2	8.8	5.7	7.9	3.4	4.5	0.4	0.8	7.0	5.4	
3	3 France	33.0	44.0	56.6	49.5	46.6	..		-7.7	-1.1	..	1.0	5.3	0.0	0.0					-9.8	-0.2	3.5	-4.6	
4	4 China	16.2	29.3	40.8	39.7	45.8	48.5	\$	-2.9	15.5	5.8	5.8	4.3	5.8	5.3	7.6	5.4	9.3	8.4	14.7	20.7	17.0	9.8	
5	5 Italy	27.5	35.4	45.7	40.2	38.8	42.9		-7.2	1.4	5.3	5.3	2.8	4.2	9.9	0.6	4.9	2.8	-9.1	3.0	7.3	-4.2	3.1	
6	6 Germany	18.7	29.2	39.9	34.6	34.7	38.8		-8.5	5.3	6.7	6.7	7.3	5.4	5.7	8.7	7.3	6.1	12.8	1.2	3.8	7.8	7.2	
7	7 United Kingdom	21.9	30.7	36.0	30.1	32.4	..	sa	-1.3	8.4	..	7.3	10.6	4.8	6.8					-3.6	18.8	-0.4	19.5	
8	8 Australia	9.3	16.8	24.7	25.4	29.6	30.4		10.3	-0.8	-8.7	-8.7	-9.1	-7.0	-10.2	-8.4	-4.1	-10.6	-10.9	3.1	1.5	-2.7	-4.9	
9	9 Macao (China)	3.2	7.6	16.9	18.1	27.8	..		6.6	53.5	..													
10	10 Hong Kong (China)	5.9	10.3	15.3	16.4	22.2	27.2		6.7	35.6	22.7	22.7	19.2	25.6	21.5	24.4				26.2	48.4	50.9	23.3	
11	12 Thailand	7.5	9.6	18.2	16.1	20.1	26.3		-9.0	15.7	26.0	26.0	18.4	77.7	35.6	-1.0				35.5	-1.6	12.1	11.8	
12	11 Turkey	7.6	18.2	22.0	21.3	20.8	23.0	\$	-3.2	-2.1	10.6	10.6	28.5	17.8	8.9	-1.0	0.0	-0.8	-3.6	-2.2	7.4	-10.0	4.9	
13	13 Austria	9.8	16.1	21.6	19.4	18.6	..		-5.3	0.9	..	1.8	0.8	4.1	2.0					2.5	-3.7	3.0	-1.1	
14	14 Malaysia	5.0	8.8	15.3	15.8	18.3	18.3		9.1	5.9	-5.1	-5.1	-3.3	-4.6	-13.1	0.9				7.3	5.8	7.3	3.5	
15	18 Singapore	5.1	6.2	10.7	9.4	14.1	18.0		-10.1	41.4	17.4	17.4	41.7	13.9	11.9	8.8				13.8	43.9	66.4	42.7	
16	15 Canada	10.8	13.8	15.7	13.7	15.7	16.9		-6.0	4.2	3.5	3.5	-2.2	4.0	4.7	6.0				3.8	2.8	5.4	4.2	
17	17 India	3.5	7.5	11.8	11.4	14.2	16.6		8.3	18.1	19.6	19.6	6.8	19.0	26.2	26.9	34.5	21.9	26.0	30.7	22.6	14.3	8.1	
18	16 Switzerland	6.6	10.0	14.4	14.1	15.0	..		-1.4	1.5	..	0.2	0.1	2.5	-1.8					1.0	1.7	2.2	0.9	
19	21 Greece	9.2	13.3	17.1	14.5	12.7	14.6		-10.6	-7.6	9.5	9.5	-2.1	10.4	10.5	7.0	15.0	-12.5	-4.9	-2.0	-11.1	-6.6	-7.0	
20	24 Sweden	4.1	6.8	11.2	10.3	11.1	13.9		6.3	1.7	12.9	12.9	1.2	7.6	13.2	29.2				-3.3	2.1	8.2	-2.4	
21	20 Netherlands	7.2	10.5	13.3	12.4	12.9	..		-2.3	9.6	..	6.5	0.2	11.5	6.8					14.1	6.0	9.5	9.8	
22	25 Korea, Republic of	6.8	5.8	9.8	9.8	10.4	12.3	\$	0.5	5.5	18.8	18.8	23.4	-11.4	38.8	28.3	30.0	23.0	31.9	-28.4	33.2	11.7	18.1	
23	23 Mexico	8.3	11.8	13.3	11.3	11.8	11.7	\$	-15.2	4.3	-0.8	-0.8	-6.6	3.0	-1.7	3.6	-1.1	2.0	7.7	-0.9	15.3	7.0	-0.6	
24	27 Portugal	5.2	7.7	10.9	9.6	10.1	11.3		-7.2	10.0	7.2	7.2	6.9	10.1	7.3	4.1	5.4	4.8	1.9	5.8	8.2	12.3	11.3	
25	31 Taiwan (pr. of China)	3.7	5.0	5.9	6.8	8.7	11.0	\$	14.8	27.9	26.6	26.6	31.5	24.9	25.0	25.8				32.1	27.9	24.9	27.6	
26	19 Japan	3.4	6.6	10.8	10.3	13.2	10.8		-13.8	20.2	-25.4	-25.4	-11.3	-46.7	-28.5	-12.6	-17.4	-10.5	-9.3	20.5	32.6	23.9	5.6	
27	26 Belgium	6.6	9.9	11.8	10.2	10.3	..		-8.7	6.0	..	5.4	7.2	9.4	0.1					1.5	11.1	5.8	5.2	
28	28 Poland	5.7	6.3	11.8	9.0	9.4	..		-1.0	3.8	12.0	12.0	26.4	4.0	11.4					-16.9	11.3	3.3	14.6	
29	29 South Africa	2.7	7.5	7.9	7.5	9.1	..	sa	-2.4	3.9	..	-1.1	2.2	-13.9	10.5					-6.9	18.0	4.0	0.4	
30	30 Russian Federation	3.4	5.9	11.8	9.4	9.0	..	\$	-20.9	-4.2	..	26.8	27.5	30.6	23.6					-3.1	-5.7	-4.1	-3.7	
31	22 Egypt	4.3	6.9	11.0	10.8	12.5	8.8	\$	-2.1	16.5	-29.8	-29.8	-34.0	-35.4	-26.0	-25.6	-29.3	-18.2	-30.0	24.2	12.0	13.1	18.5	
32	32 Untd Arab Emirates	1.1	3.2	7.2	7.4	8.6	..		2.7	16.7	..													
33	33 Croatia	2.8	7.5	11.0	8.9	8.3	..	€	-14.5	-2.3	..	6.8	-15.4	9.1	7.8					8.0	-7.2	-0.7	-5.2	
34	35 Indonesia	5.0	4.5	7.4	5.6	7.0	8.0	\$	-24.1	24.3	14.3	14.3	12.9	11.8	15.3	16.6				37.5	13.6	21.5	25.9	
35	34 Lebanon	..	5.5	5.8	6.8	8.0	..	\$	16.4	18.3	..													
36	37 Morocco	2.0	4.6	7.2	6.6	6.7	7.3		-4.9	6.8	4.0	3.7	15.6	8.0	-1.8	-0.9	3.7	-2.9	-3.7	14.0	6.0	3.7	8.1	
37	40 Brazil	1.8	3.9	5.8	5.3	5.9	6.8	\$	-8.3	11.6	14.5	14.5	9.2	22.8	17.5	10.6	22.3	5.4	7.1	16.1	12.0	6.1	11.7	
38	36 Saudi Arabia	..	4.6	5.9	6.0	6.7	..		1.4	12.0	37.6	37.6	29.0	54.3	29.7					16.0	0.9	18.5	12.7	
39	38 Czech Rep	3.0	4.7	7.2	6.5	6.7	..		-0.4	2.5	-4.5	-4.5	-5.3	-10.7	3.1					-5.3	8.6	-1.6	7.8	
40	39 Syrian Arab Republic	1.1	1.9	3.2	3.8	6.2	..		19.3	64.8	..													
41	41 Denmark	3.7	5.3	6.3	5.6	5.7	6.2		-6.0	6.5	3.2	3.2	2.8	6.5	2.5	0.7				5.4	5.3	8.2	6.1	
42	47 Vietnam	..	2.3	3.9	3.1	4.5	5.6	\$	-22.4	45.9	26.3													
43	42 Hungary	3.8	4.1	5.9	5.6	5.4	..		11.5	-1.8	..	-2.9	-4.8	0.7	-4.6					-6.8	-1.0	1.1	-2.6	
44	46 Norway	2.2	3.5	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.3		-2.9	8.9	4.4	4.4	1.3	3.1	4.9	7.9				5.7	13.2	9.4	6.1	
45	43 Argentina	2.9	2.7	4.6	4.0	4.9	..	\$	-14.8	24.8	..	14.8	7.1	25.3	16.7					23.8	17.3	55.4	13.6	
46	44 New Zealand	2.3	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.9	..		2.4	-7.2	..	0.9	2.6	-4.6	4.3					-2.5	-5.2	-12.4	-10.8	
47	45 Israel	4.1	2.9	4.3	3.7	4.8	4.8	\$	-12.6	27.5	1.4	1.4	7.7	1.6	3.1	-5.2	-15.1	0.4	2.1	35.3	32.3	21.6	23.0	
48	48 Dominican Rp	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.2	..	\$	-2.8	4.0	..	3.0	2.9	4.6	1.7					3.5	-0.2	5.7	6.9	
49	49 Luxembourg	1.8	3.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	..		-1.9	3.9	..	4.4	15.5	2.5	-2.5					0.5	9.5	3.6	1.8	
50	50 Ireland	2.6	4.8	6.3	4.9	4.1	..		-18.1	-12.3	..	11.7	3.0	18.0	10.6					-26.1	-17.1	-7.6	-0.1	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

About receipts and expenditure data

For destination countries, receipts from international tourism count as exports and cover all transactions related to the consumption by international visitors of, for example, accommodation, food and drink, fuel, domestic transport, entertainment, shopping, etc. They include transactions generated by same-day as well as overnight visitors. Receipts from same-day visitors can be substantial, especially in the case of neighbouring countries where a lot of shopping for goods and services is carried out by cross-border, same-day visitors. However, the values reported as international tourism receipts do not include receipts from international passenger transport contracted from companies outside the travellers' countries of residence, which are reported in a separate category.

With financial data measured in different currencies it is fairly complicated to accurately determine variations in relative terms, as receipts have to be expressed in a common currency like the US dollar or the euro and generally are also reported at current prices, thus not taking account of exchange rate fluctuations and inflation.

Exchange rate changes can substantially influence the amount of US dollars reported from year to year. When the dollar depreciates against for instance the euro, worldwide receipts expressed in dollars relatively increases, and vice versa in the case of appreciation of the dollar. On average for the year, in both 2010 and 2009 the US dollar (and pegged currencies such as from some destinations in the Caribbean or the Middle East) appreciated some 5% against the euro, while in 2008 the dollar depreciated 7% and in 2007 8%. Over the two years 2005 and 2006, the US dollar and the euro maintained a fairly steady exchange rate, although both currencies did fluctuate against a range of other currencies.

On average for the year, in 2010 one euro exchanged at US\$ 1.3257, in 2009 one euro exchanged at US\$ 1.3948, in 2008 at US\$ 1.4708, in 2007 at 1.3705, in 2006 at 1.2556 and in 2005 at 1.2441 (or 1 US\$ to 0.7543 euro on average for 2010, 0.7169 euro in 2009, 0.6799 euro in 2008, 0.7297 euro in 2007, 0.7964 euro in 2006 and 0.8038 euro in 2005).

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

Although in this way data are made comparable, care should nevertheless be taken in interpreting the trends, as statistics, in most cases, are still provisional and subject to revision. For the totals, estimates are made by UNWTO for countries that have not yet reported results, based on the previous year's value and the trend for the (sub)region. Unlike arrivals, where revisions generally more or less balance out, receipts data tends to be revised upwards.

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International Tourism Expenditure

		Full year						Monthly/quarterly data series															
		US\$						Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)															
Rank		2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11*/10	2011*								2010			
'11	'10	(billion)										YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	World	475	679	941	853	927	..																
1	1 Germany	53.0	74.4	91.0	81.2	78.1	84.3		-5.9	1.3	2.8	2.8	1.1	-0.6	6.1	2.8	7.7	-0.8	-1.5	-2.0	3.1	-0.1	4.5
2	2 United States	65.4	69.9	80.5	74.1	75.5	79.1	sa	-7.9	1.9	4.8	4.8	1.1	8.6	4.8	4.8	3.9	3.6	6.9	-0.1	2.6	2.9	2.2
3	3 China	13.1	21.8	36.2	43.7	54.9	..	\$	20.9	25.6	..	38.0	30.2	30.3	51.8					19.0	19.0	24.7	38.9
4	4 United Kingdom	38.4	59.6	68.5	50.1	50.0	..	sa	-13.6	0.5	..	-3.3	-2.9	-0.5	-6.5					-8.3	2.3	5.1	3.9
5	5 France	22.6	31.8	41.1	38.4	38.5	..		-1.5	5.7	..	2.1	8.7	0.0	0.0					-3.5	-1.3	6.7	21.0
6	6 Canada	12.4	18.0	27.2	24.2	29.6	33.0		-3.3	10.0	7.2	7.2	4.6	9.5	11.5	3.1				4.4	12.2	11.4	13.3
7	8 Italy	15.7	22.4	30.8	27.9	27.1	28.7		-4.3	2.0	1.1	1.1	7.9	2.1	-1.5	-1.9	0.9	-0.7	-6.5	-6.4	5.8	4.1	2.9
8	7 Japan	31.9	27.3	27.9	25.1	27.9	27.6		-18.4	4.0	-10.0	-10.0	-5.2	-19.8	-11.7	-3.6	-5.8	-3.9	-1.0	2.9	10.8	3.1	0.1
9	10 Australia	6.4	11.3	18.4	17.6	22.2	27.3		2.5	7.2	9.4	9.4	8.2	13.3	8.6	7.8	7.4	7.5	8.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2
10	9 Russian Federation	8.8	17.3	23.8	20.9	26.5	..	\$	-12.1	26.8	..	20.6	18.8	22.6	20.1					25.7	27.1	25.7	29.2
11	18 Brazil	3.9	4.7	11.0	10.9	16.4	21.2	\$	-0.6	50.7	29.3	29.3	42.5	47.4	34.1	2.6	1.6	4.1	2.2	74.2	46.3	46.7	44.3
12	15 Singapore	4.5	10.1	16.4	15.8	18.6	21.1		-0.4	10.2	4.5	4.5	3.9	5.4	4.9	3.8				19.9	19.6	15.2	12.9
13	11 Saudi Arabia	..	9.1	15.1	20.4	21.1	..		35.0	3.5	-12.2	-12.2	-2.0	-30.1	-0.1					-23.7	2.1	16.6	33.1
14	12 Netherlands	12.2	16.2	21.7	20.7	19.6	..		0.4	-0.2	..	-0.2	-2.6	-0.7	1.2					4.0	-6.8	1.5	2.1
15	13 Korea, Republic of	7.1	15.4	19.1	15.0	18.8	19.5	\$	-21.1	24.9	3.6	3.6	9.0	12.7	2.6	-8.4	-9.8	-6.4	-8.9	56.8	20.3	14.0	18.3
16	16 Hong Kong (China)	12.5	13.3	16.1	15.7	17.5	19.1		-3.1	12.0	9.6	9.6	9.5	13.0	9.0	7.1				13.1	10.1	14.3	10.4
17	14 Belgium	9.4	15.0	19.8	20.3	18.8	..		8.5	-3.0	..	-0.3	-2.1	3.1	-1.4					5.8	-3.8	-7.3	-2.5
18	17 Spain	6.0	15.1	20.3	16.9	16.8	17.3		-12.6	4.8	-2.0	-2.0	0.1	-4.4	-2.4	-1.1	-3.3	0.3	0.1	2.0	4.2	6.5	5.6
19	19 Norway	4.6	9.7	13.8	12.0	13.7	16.3		-2.6	9.1	10.4	10.4	9.8	15.5	8.1	8.4				7.5	4.2	12.6	11.9
20	20 Sweden	8.0	10.5	14.7	11.9	13.3	15.8		-6.1	4.8	7.4	7.4	5.4	18.5	4.2	2.9				6.4	-3.4	7.7	8.5
21	21 Untd Arab Emirates	3.0	6.2	13.3	10.3	11.8	..		-22.1	14.2	..												
22	22 Switzerland	5.4	8.8	10.9	10.9	11.1	..		0.6	-1.9	..	-6.1	-3.5	-6.5	-7.1					-4.8	-1.6	-1.1	-0.9
23	23 India	2.7	6.2	9.6	9.3	10.6	..		8.8	7.6	31.1	31.1	20.9	46.1	28.3					-6.6	7.3	11.9	20.2
24	29 Malaysia	2.1	3.7	6.7	6.5	7.9	10.3		2.0	11.6	23.8	23.8	19.4	14.7	20.1	40.3				17.0	16.3	12.5	2.4
25	24 Austria	6.3	9.3	11.4	10.8	10.2	..		0.3	-0.3	..	-5.1	-16.2	0.4	-4.0					-3.2	-8.3	6.1	-0.6
26	25 Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.1	8.7	9.1	7.8	9.4	10.1	\$	-14.4	20.0	8.1	8.1	11.2	10.2	15.0	-4.0				25.7	22.4	14.4	18.9
27	26 Iran	0.7	3.7	7.6	9.1	..	..	\$	19.2	..	..										
28	27 Denmark	4.7	6.9	9.7	9.0	9.1	9.9		-2.8	6.2	3.8	3.8	3.9	6.7	2.3	2.2				6.4	5.6	6.9	6.0
29	28 Poland	3.3	5.5	9.9	7.3	8.1	..		-2.2	14.7	-12.5	-12.5	-7.3	-15.0	-13.4					11.1	12.0	16.5	18.2
30	31 Mexico	5.5	7.6	8.5	7.1	7.3	7.8	\$	-16.4	2.1	6.7	6.7	5.2	12.2	6.6	3.3	0.9	8.5	1.1	-3.2	7.0	4.8	0.5
31	30 Ireland	2.5	6.1	10.4	8.8	7.7	..		-10.9	-7.3	..	-5.7	-13.0	4.7	-8.2					-5.5	-13.5	-0.4	-12.5
32	33 Indonesia	3.2	3.6	5.6	5.3	6.4	7.3	\$	-4.3	20.3	13.8	13.8	15.2	16.7	10.7	13.1				33.8	29.6	21.7	6.7
33	32 Kuwait	2.5	4.5	7.6	6.4	6.7	..		-8.9	4.3	..												
34	36 Thailand	2.8	3.8	5.0	4.4	5.5	5.7		-9.0	15.0	-1.2	-1.2	0.7	-11.0	6.7	-0.7				18.8	23.8	9.7	8.9
35	34 Nigeria	0.6	0.2	9.8	5.0	5.6	..	\$	-48.7	11.5	..												
36	35 South Africa	2.1	3.4	4.3	4.1	5.6	..	sa	-3.7	18.1	..	-1.1	4.1	6.6	-12.0					13.4	7.8	22.4	28.0
37	38 Turkey	1.7	2.9	3.5	4.1	4.8	5.0	\$	18.3	16.4	3.1	3.1	20.8	13.3	-20.0	3.6	9.5	-1.8	4.2	10.4	24.9	19.1	11.8
38	37 Argentina	4.4	2.8	4.6	4.5	4.9	..	\$	-1.5	8.6	..	10.4	12.0	7.5	10.8					8.5	26.9	5.6	-2.3
39	39 Lebanon	..	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.7	..	\$	12.6	18.0	..												
40	40 Finland	1.9	3.1	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.7		2.7	2.1	6.1	6.1	-2.8	17.1	9.0	0.0				1.6	-0.5	3.1	4.1
41	41 Czech Rep	1.3	2.4	4.6	4.1	4.1	..		-1.9	0.6	4.5	4.5	11.1	8.2	-2.8					-13.4	-0.4	7.0	8.2
42	42 Portugal	2.2	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1		-7.7	8.9	0.7	0.7	2.4	1.6	-1.7	0.8	1.0	1.6	-0.3	3.1	11.1	12.0	8.8
43	43 Ukraine	0.5	2.8	4.0	3.3	3.7	..	\$	-17.2	12.4	..	24.1	21.1	26.4	24.1					15.2	8.0	10.4	17.9
44	44 Luxembourg	1.3	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	..		0.7	3.1	..	1.3	0.4	2.9	0.6					2.4	0.1	4.7	4.6
45	45 Israel	2.8	2.9	3.4	2.9	3.4	..	\$	-15.4	17.4	..	3.3	-15.9	18.4	4.3					33.1	0.3	33.3	1.3
46	46 Philippines	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.4	3.4	..	\$	18.8	38.7	..	12.1	3.2	11.2	21.2					41.0	36.9	35.6	41.5
47	49 Greece	4.6	3.0	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.2		-9.5	-11.1	5.4	5.4	3.4	-5.3	26.4	-4.3	-7.1	-21.6	15.9	-12.5	-1.5	-14.1	-15.5
48	47 New Zealand	1.2	2.7	3.0	2.5	3.0	..		-4.7	4.3	..	4.6	4.4	6.2	3.3					-0.6	5.2	5.3	6.6
49	48 Hungary	1.7	2.4	4.0	3.6	3.0	..		7.1	-15.1	..	-21.5	-12.0	-23.7	-24.9					-28.7	-27.3	-0.1	-6.5
50	50 Egypt	1.1	1.6	2.9	2.5	2.2	..	\$	-12.9	-11.8	..	-8.1	-15.2	-10.3	-0.9					-30.3	-1.8	-11.4	-1.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

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

	Full year				Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)																
	Series	2009	2010	2011*	10/09	11*/10	Series	2012*	2011*											2010			
		(1000)			(%)	Jan		YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Europe		461,074	474,629	502,314	2.9	5.8			5.8	5.1	8.7	5.1	4.0	6.4	4.8	2.8	3.8	1.5	2.5	3.8	4.6		
- of which EU-27		353,913	362,541	381,943	2.4	5.4			5.4	4.1	7.8	4.9	4.1	6.0	5.0	2.6	4.3	1.2	1.7	3.2	3.2		
Northern Europe		57,839	58,155	61,380	0.5	5.5			5.5	5.2	11.0	4.1	1.1	7.0	-0.3	-1.1	5.5	-4.6	-1.9	3.4	3.4		
Denmark	TF	8,547	8,744	..	2.3	..	TCE(1)		8.2	11.1	16.8	4.4	2.9	13.2	1.4	5.8	1.9	3.1	8.8	14.0	11.5		
Finland	TF	3,423	3,670	4,192	7.2	14.2	TCE		13.0	11.9	17.1	11.6	12.0	15.0	13.5	6.7	15.2	1.9	0.3	6.1	8.9		
Iceland	TCE	1,280	1,213	..	-5.2	..	THS(2)	33.0	16.2	2.4	16.5	18.2	21.6	27.9	21.9	19.0	24.2	11.9	1.2	-6.5	-2.2		
Ireland	TF	7,189	6,515	..	-9.4	..	TF*	-16.7	7.8	8.7	17.1	7.8	-3.2	11.5	-21.3	-1.7	21.1	-22.6	-19.0	-8.3	-2.2		
Norway	TF	4,346	4,767	..	9.7	..	THS	13.9	9.2	9.6	9.2	10.0	5.6	7.8	6.5	9.4	0.3	3.5	12.7	8.9	4.8		
Sweden	TCE	4,855	4,951	5,029	2.0	1.6	TCE		1.6	0.1	10.4	-2.5	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.1	0.3	7.5	-3.0	4.3	-2.0		
United Kingdom	TF	28,199	28,295	..	0.3	..	VF	10.6	2.7	2.8	7.3	1.2	-0.4	2.9	1.7	-4.9	1.9	-5.0	-2.4	2.3	3.0		
Western Europe		148,536	153,847	158,111	3.6	2.8			2.8	2.9	3.9	1.6	3.7	2.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	2.3	4.1	4.2	2.6		
Austria	TCE	21,355	22,004	23,012	3.0	4.6	TCE	-2.6	4.6	1.2	7.3	5.4	6.0	8.5	7.9	6.0	4.7	4.6	-1.4	4.4	2.9		
Belgium	TCE	6,814	7,186	..	5.5	..	TCE		3.9	3.5	7.9	1.9		2.8	1.5	1.5		2.9	4.5	7.6	5.9		
France	TF	76,764	77,148	..	0.5	..	TCE		1.9	2.5	1.8	1.2	4.0	1.4	3.5	3.2	5.5	-1.6	4.0	3.2	0.6		
Germany	TCE	24,223	26,875	28,374	10.9	5.6	TCE		5.6	9.0	7.0	2.7	5.7	1.0	4.6	5.0	7.9	8.0	11.9	13.2	8.9		
Liechtenstein	THS	52	50	..	-4.8	..	THS		7.2	9.5	19.8	-2.3		-7.9	6.7	5.4		-9.6	-12.5	4.5	-3.8		
Luxembourg	TCE	849	793	..	-6.5	..	TCE		-39.1									1.0	4.5	-8.3	-24.2		
Monaco	THS	265	279	295	5.5	5.6	THS		5.6	8.4	1.5	9.0	3.9	9.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	5.2	9.0	3.1	4.9		
Netherlands	TCE	9,921	10,883	11,260	9.7	3.5	TCE		3.5	0.4	8.7	2.3	0.7	7.8	6.9	6.0	-16.1	11.6	8.5	10.6	8.4		
Switzerland	THS	8,294	8,628	8,534	4.0	-1.1	THS	-3.8	-1.1	0.5	3.2	-4.5	-2.2	-4.6	-2.3	-1.7	-2.5	3.2	5.7	5.1	0.9		
Central/Eastern Europe		90,227	93,596	101,005	3.7	7.9			7.9	9.2	11.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.3	6.0	0.4	4.0	5.2	10.1		
Armenia	TF	575	684	758	18.9	10.8	TF		10.8	22.1	11.3	10.8	5.2					9.4	12.5	19.8	28.0		
Azerbaijan	TF	1,430	1,495	1,836	4.5	22.8	VF		14.1	14.8	14.8	13.5	13.5					13.1	13.1	2.9	2.9		
Bulgaria	TF	5,739	6,047	..	5.4	..	VF	4.0	4.0	8.1	7.1	1.5	4.8	3.0	6.6	2.4	4.8	1.0	4.1	8.7	6.7		
Czech Rep	TCE	6,032	6,334	6,831	5.0	7.9	TCE		7.9	7.0	13.5	5.1	5.7	3.9	3.4	5.8	8.9	3.4	4.5	5.4	6.2		
Estonia	TF	1,900	2,120	2,460	11.6	16.0	TCE	7.7	15.6	16.6	17.2	14.0	15.6	18.1	15.4	18.1	13.5	14.6	13.1	11.9	15.1		
Georgia	VF	1,500	2,032	2,820	35.4	38.8	VF	41.3	38.8	41.3	47.5	40.9	28.7	44.7	34.6	16.1	34.6	43.6	25.5	35.1	39.1		
Hungary	TF	9,058	9,510	10,250	5.0	7.8	TF		7.8	7.3	7.7	9.6	5.4					7.4	7.1	3.6	3.1		
Kazakhstan	TF	3,118	3,393	..	8.8	..	VF		14.2	22.3	61.0	-25.0						-5.2	-16.4	1.3	83.9		
Kyrgyzstan	TF	2,147	1,316	..	-38.7	..	TF																
Latvia	TF	1,323	1,373	..	3.8	..	TCE		21.1	29.5	31.2	11.7	22.3	10.3	12.9	32.6	24.4	4.3	4.8	25.6	25.0		
Lithuania	TF	1,341	1,507	..	12.4	..	TCE		19.5	39.8	18.7	14.7	16.9	10.8	12.6	14.0	26.0	-3.3	5.1	14.0	31.2		
Poland	TF	11,890	12,470	13,350	4.9	7.1	TF		7.1	8.2	7.8	4.8	8.4					3.4	4.4	5.3	6.0		
Rep Moldova	TCE	60	64	75	6.8	17.9	TCE		17.9	14.0	16.8	18.2	21.4					-28.8	39.6	14.7	8.4		
Romania	TCE	1,276	1,343	1,515	5.3	12.8	TCE	10.4	12.8	10.2	10.9	15.2	13.4	11.3	10.4	11.0	22.2	-1.8	4.4	9.6	5.9		
Russian Federation	TF	19,420	20,271	22,686	4.4	11.9	VF		11.9	13.0	14.5	9.3	11.6					-1.4	4.5	5.0	8.8		
Slovakia	TCE	1,298	1,327	..	2.2	..	TCE		10.3	7.0	15.3	8.7	10.0	5.7	7.1	13.0	11.1	-0.9	7.5	0.6	2.7		
Ukraine	TF	20,798	21,203	21,415	1.9	1.0	TF		1.0	-1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6					-5.9	3.7	2.3	7.5		
Uzbekistan	TF	1,215	975	..	-19.8	..	TF																
Southern/Mediter. Eu.		164,471	169,032	181,818	2.8	7.6			7.6	4.8	10.4	8.3	4.1	10.2	6.8	2.0	1.6	4.0	1.8	2.8	3.2		
Albania	TF	1,792	2,347	..	31.0	..	VF		16.1	40.4	38.6							13.0	1.2	43.6	20.6		
Andorra	TF	1,830	1,808	1,948	-1.2	7.7	TF	55.9	7.7	-5.4	1.0	16.4	18.4	10.7	34.4	51.6	-4.0	3.6	-1.7	0.4	-7.4		
Bosnia & Herzg	TCE	311	365	392	17.5	7.2	TCE		7.2	5.8	5.6	11.1	4.4	13.1	5.8	-3.3	10.9	4.9	19.9	22.2	17.5		
Croatia	TCE	8,694	9,111	9,927	4.8	9.0	TCE	15.8	9.0	-0.1	13.5	7.5	10.6	18.7	13.7	3.4	6.5	2.5	-0.1	6.5	7.7		
Cyprus	TF	2,141	2,173	2,392	1.5	10.1	TF	7.1	10.1	0.3	14.1	11.2	5.7	5.2	7.5	0.3	6.8	5.6	-2.3	3.2	2.4		
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	TCE	259	262	327	1.0	25.1	TCE	27.3	25.1	20.9	21.7	31.8	22.3	35.1	35.2	15.6	10.4	-12.1	0.5	3.7	8.4		
Greece	TF	14,915	15,007	16,427	0.6	9.5	TF		9.5	13.1	14.2	8.3	3.9	12.6	8.6	-9.0	3.4	-5.3	-5.4	5.8	-4.3		
Israel	TF	2,321	2,803	2,820	20.8	0.6	TF	-1.1	0.6	6.4	2.7	2.0	-6.9	11.2	-17.0	1.3	-1.0	37.2	21.7	10.5	18.6		
Italy	TF	43,239	43,626	46,116	0.9	5.7	TF		5.7	1.2	6.8	9.0	2.4	8.2	6.8	0.0	-1.7	5.4	6.1	-6.5	4.0		
Malta	TF	1,182	1,336	1,412	13.0	5.6	TF	-4.0	5.6	23.5	6.7	0.3	2.0	2.1	0.9	5.5	0.0	7.1	12.6	15.4	13.3		
Montenegro	TCE	1,044	1,088	1,201	4.2	10.4	TCE	16.0	10.4	-1.1	9.6	10.7	18.2	18.3	25.4	-0.1	27.1	-14.0	3.3	5.9	-4.0		
Portugal	TCE	6,439	6,756	7,250	4.9	7.3	TCE*	3.3	8.8	3.2	15.4	10.6	0.4	10.1	5.1	-0.7	-8.7	3.5	1.2	9.2	6.5		
San Marino	THS	151	120	..	-20.9	..	THS		35.8	69.5	18.3							2.4	-20.6	-37.7	17.1		
Serbia	TCE	645	683	764	5.8	11.9	TCE	39.4	11.9	10.8	19.4	8.2	9.5	3.7	10.3	8.2	9.8	-6.7	-0.2	12.3	14.3		
Slovenia	TCE	1,824	1,869	..	2.5	..	TCE*	6.4	8.8	7.1	9.7	10.1	5.9	11.2	4.3	7.0	7.5	0.4	-1.2	4.6	3.2		
Spain	TF	52,178	52,677	56,694	1.0	7.6	TF	4.6	7.6	2.8	10.4	8.5	6.1	9.2	8.0	3.6	5.5	0.3	-3.1	4.2	1.5		
Turkey	TF	25,506	27,000	29,343	5.9	8.7	TF	1.3	8.7	14.6	11.6	7.1	4.0	10.8	5.0	3.4	2.6	11.0	7.9	3.6	4.8		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

(1) Including holiday dwellings; (2) Hotels only

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11/10	2011*								2010					
	(million)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Europe	231,665	349,367	411,668	408,820																			
Northern Europe	36,054	53,645	58,438	61,425																			
Denmark	3,696	5,278	5,617	5,704	6,165		-6.0	6.5	3.2	3.2	2.8	6.5	2.5	0.7					5.4	5.3	8.2	6.1	
Finland	1,412	2,186	2,820	2,902	3,646		-7.3	8.3	19.7	19.7	26.2	21.6	26.4	0.0					-0.1	2.3	13.2	17.5	
Iceland	229	413	548	556	707		26.0	0.4	20.5	20.5	6.4	24.2	24.1	16.6					31.3	-1.4	-7.6	8.7	
Ireland	2,633	4,806	4,890	4,077	..		-18.1	-12.3	..	11.7	3.0	18.0	10.6						-26.1	-17.1	-7.6	-0.1	
Norway	2,163	3,495	4,154	4,707	5,301		-2.9	8.9	4.4	4.4	1.3	3.1	4.9	7.9					5.7	13.2	9.4	6.1	
Sweden	4,064	6,792	10,260	11,080	13,886		6.3	1.7	12.9	12.9	1.2	7.6	13.2	29.2					-3.3	2.1	8.2	-2.4	
United Kingdom	21,857	30,675	30,149	32,401	..	sa	-1.3	8.4	..	7.3	10.6	4.8	6.8						-3.6	18.8	-0.4	19.5	
Western Europe	83,716	123,224	144,415	142,060																			
Austria	9,784	16,054	19,382	18,596	..		-5.3	0.9	..	1.8	0.8	4.1	2.0						2.5	-3.7	3.0	-1.1	
Belgium	6,592	9,868	10,188	10,266	..		-8.7	6.0	..	5.4	7.2	9.4	0.1						1.5	11.1	5.8	5.2	
France	32,978	44,021	49,528	46,560	..		-7.7	-1.1	..	1.0	5.3	0.0	0.0						-9.8	-0.2	3.5	-4.6	
Germany	18,693	29,173	34,650	34,675	38,842		-8.5	5.3	6.7	6.7	7.3	5.4	5.7	8.7	7.3	6.1	12.8		1.2	3.8	7.8	7.2	
Luxembourg	1,806	3,613	4,169	4,116	..		-1.9	3.9	..	4.4	15.5	2.5	-2.5						0.5	9.5	3.6	1.8	
Netherlands	7,217	10,475	12,368	12,883	..		-2.3	9.6	..	6.5	0.2	11.5	6.8						14.1	6.0	9.5	9.8	
Switzerland	6,645	10,020	14,131	14,965	..		-1.4	1.5	..	0.2	0.1	2.5	-1.8						1.0	1.7	2.2	0.9	
Central/Eastern Europe	20,342	32,665	47,414	47,699																			
Armenia	38	220	334	408	..	\$	1.1	22.2	..	11.3	21.8	10.3	7.9						4.6	8.7	30.6	33.4	
Azerbaijan	63	78	353	621	..	\$	85.4	75.9	..	91	55.8	171	63.9						57.4	54.3	114	73.1	
Belarus	93	253	370	432	..	\$	1.9	16.9	..	8.3	10.5	14.2	2.2						12.2	26.3	17.9	10.1	
Bulgaria	1,074	2,412	3,728	3,637	3,967		-6.7	2.5	3.8	3.8	7.7	6.2	1.9	4.8	5.4	3.5	5.2		-3.0	0.0	4.8	1.7	
Czech Rep	2,972	4,677	6,478	6,671	..		-0.4	2.5	-4.5	-4.5	-5.3	-10.7	3.1						-5.3	8.6	-1.6	7.8	
Estonia	508	972	1,090	1,063	1,248		-3.4	3.7	10.8	10.8	6.4	17.3	10.6	6.2					-2.5	1.1	5.3	10.4	
Georgia	97	241	476	659	..	\$	6.6	38.5	..	48.9	59.9	58.4	38.6						29.6	19.4	46.4	51.5	
Hungary	3,753	4,101	5,631	5,381	..		11.5	-1.8	..	-2.9	-4.8	0.7	-4.6						-6.8	-1.0	1.1	-2.6	
Kazakhstan	356	701	963	1,005	..	\$	-4.8	4.4	..	24.5	22.6	28.1	22.9						-4.6	-0.7	5.3	15.8	
Kyrgyzstan	15	73	459	284	..	\$	-10.8	-38.2	..	120	-26.2	219	243						1.6	-66.9	-39.6	-35.1	
Latvia	131	341	723	640	771		-5.4	-6.4	14.0	14.0	6.2	18.3	14.1	15.9					-14.8	-10.0	-4.7	3.0	
Lithuania	391	921	1,011	1,021	..		-14.0	7.6	23.8	23.8	31.8	19.2	24.9						-10.7	3.1	13.4	19.1	
Poland	5,677	6,274	9,011	9,446	..		-1.0	3.8	12.0	12.0	26.4	4.0	11.4						-16.9	11.3	3.3	14.6	
Rep Moldova	39	103	173	174	..	\$	-20.3	0.7	..	11.6	18.2	5.6	12.8						-24.4	12.5	13.5	-0.4	
Romania	359	1,061	1,234	1,140	1,417	€	-34.8	-2.8	18.4	18.4	30.2	8.4	19.4	18.6	23.0	8.5	24.3		-20.2	-8.5	-1.5	23.6	
Russian Federation	3,429	5,870	9,366	8,970	..	\$	-20.9	-4.2	..	26.8	27.5	30.6	23.6						-3.1	-5.7	-4.1	-3.7	
Slovakia	433	1,210	2,336	2,233	..		-4.9	0.6	..	4.4	4.2	6.7	4.5		0.9	0.3			5.2	-3.4	-5.5	8.7	
Ukraine	394	3,125	3,576	3,788	..	\$	-38.0	5.9	..	13.9	11.5	13.9	14.5						0.9	4.4	5.0	16.4	
Uzbekistan	27	28	99	121	..		..	..	..									
Southern/Medit. Eu.	91,553	139,833	161,401	157,636																			
Albania	389	860	1,816	1,626	..	€	11.3	-5.8	..	-7.9	8.3	-9.4	-12.0						-23.8	-11.4	5.0	-5.7	
Bosnia & Herzg	233	521	683	593	..		-12.2	-9.0	..	-5.8	-13.0	-10.1	0.9						-15.1	-9.2	-2.8	-14.2	
Croatia	2,782	7,463	8,898	8,259	..	€	-14.5	-2.3	..	6.8	-15.4	9.1	7.8						8.0	-7.2	-0.7	-5.2	
Cyprus	1,941	2,318	2,180	2,153	..		-17.0	3.9	..	12.9	3.1	21.1	12.2	5.9	7.5	3.7	1.8		3.5	1.9	3.8	7.3	
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	38	89	218	197	239	€	0.8	-4.3	14.5	14.5	19.2	5.7	25.9	3.7	27.8	-2.5	-9.9		-27.7	2.6	5.1	0.2	
Greece	9,219	13,349	14,506	12,742	14,643		-10.6	-7.6	9.5	9.5	-2.1	10.4	10.5	7.0	15.0	-12.5	-4.9		-2.0	-11.1	-6.6	-7.0	
Israel	4,114	2,866	3,741	4,768	4,836	\$	-12.6	27.5	1.4	1.4	7.7	1.6	3.1	-5.2	-15.1	0.4	2.1		35.3	32.3	21.6	23.0	
Italy	27,493	35,398	40,249	38,786	42,903		-7.2	1.4	5.3	5.3	2.8	4.2	9.9	0.6	4.9	2.8	-9.1		3.0	7.3	-4.2	3.1	
Malta	587	755	881	1,079	..		-2.2	28.8	..	11.9	14.2	22.8	5.7						38.0	10.6	38.0	28.4	
Montenegro	..	268	662	660	777		-7.9	4.9	12.1	12.1	-11.6	11.1	13.0	10.4					-25.5	4.2	6.7	-7.2	
Portugal	5,243	7,712	9,635	10,077	11,339		-7.2	10.0	7.2	7.2	6.9	10.1	7.3	4.1	5.4	4.8	1.9		5.8	8.2	12.3	11.3	
Serbia	..	308	989	798	992	€	-3.9	-2.0	17.4	17.4	6.4	19.2	22.5	16.9	24.2	13.4	14.5		-2.6	-2.9	-7.0	6.4	
Slovenia	965	1,805	2,516	2,566	2,963		-1.2	7.3	10.0	10.0	8.2	8.2	10.4	12.9	9.6	16.0	14.1		4.6	5.9	9.4	8.2	
Spain	29,967	47,970	53,177	52,525	59,892		-9.0	3.9	8.6	8.6	6.7	12.2	8.8	5.7	7.9	3.4	4.5		0.4	0.8	7.0	5.4	
Turkey	7,636	18,152	21,250	20,807	23,020	\$	-3.2	-2.1	10.6	10.6	28.5	17.8	8.9	-1.0	0.0	-0.8	-3.6		-2.2	7.4	-10.0	4.9	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

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

	Full year			Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)																		
	Series	2009	2010	2011*	10/09	11*/10	Series	2012*	2011*												2010			
		(1000)				(%)		Jan	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Asia and the Pacific		181,134	204,539	217,118	12.9	6.1			6.2	4.3	5.7	7.6	6.8	6.1	5.9	6.6	7.9	13.5	15.8	14.3	8.7			
North-East Asia		98,024	111,575	115,869	13.8	3.8			3.8	1.9	0.9	5.1	7.3	5.2	5.2	8.9	8.0	11.4	21.1	15.6	7.9			
China	TF	50,875	55,665	57,581	9.4	3.4	TF	-0.2	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.7	5.1	2.5	3.1	6.6	5.7	8.2	12.9	10.9	5.7			
Hong Kong (China)	TF	16,926	20,085	22,316	18.7	11.1	TF	14.3	11.1	5.7	11.4	14.8	12.1	12.9	12.5	13.1	10.8	12.7	31.6	22.9	10.8			
Japan	VF	6,790	8,611	6,219	26.8	-27.8	VF	-4.1	-27.8	-13.3	-50.3	-31.4	-13.5	-24.9	-15.3	-13.1	-11.7	29.3	42.3	29.8	8.8			
Korea, Republic of	VF	7,818	8,798	9,795	12.5	11.3	VF	28.6	11.3	2.8	5.3	17.5	18.0	18.6	13.3	17.8	24.4	-1.0	21.4	18.6	12.1			
Macao (China)	TF	10,402	11,926	12,925	14.7	8.4	TF	15.4	8.4	-0.7	6.7	16.2	11.0	17.5	10.0	16.0	7.6	16.3	29.4	13.0	3.3			
Mongolia	TF	411	456	460	10.8	0.9	TF		0.9	8.4	8.4	0.7	-12.7					50.6	50.6	-2.5	-26.2			
Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	4,395	5,567	6,087	26.7	9.3	VF	14.8	9.3	9.8	0.0	11.2	16.4	9.9	9.2	17.1	22.2	28.1	30.5	22.2	25.8			
South-East Asia		62,102	69,882	77,148	12.5	10.4			10.4	8.0	14.3	13.0	6.8	8.5	6.6	4.1	9.3	16.8	10.1	13.6	9.8			
Brunei Darussalam	TF	157	214	..	36.3	..	TF											19.0	21.2	32.7	73.0			
Cambodia	TF	2,046	2,399	2,882	17.3	20.1	TF		20.1	20.7	18.9	25.0	16.6	26.6	17.4	9.4	23.0	9.5	18.1	17.8	24.4			
Indonesia	TF	6,324	7,003	7,650	10.7	9.2	TF	18.9	9.2	6.4	6.4	11.7	12.0	16.0	10.3	13.3	12.5	14.6	13.5	9.2	6.6			
Lao P.D.R.	TF	1,239	1,670	..	34.8	..	VF		8.4	19.5	26.5	16.1	-22.0	7.1	-17.3	-18.9	-28.5	23.0	59.2	16.9	13.9			
Malaysia	TF	23,646	24,577	24,714	3.9	0.6	TF		0.6	-3.7	-4.8	4.7	5.4	2.0	2.4	6.9	6.9	5.3	3.9	5.6	1.2			
Myanmar	TF	243	311	391	27.7	25.9	TF		25.9	30.4	27.1	17.9	26.5	25.1	25.5	25.5	28.0	39.3	24.8	37.1	15.4			
Philippines	TF	3,017	3,520	3,917	16.7	11.3	TF		11.3	13.0	11.0	12.0	9.2	14.9	11.3	19.8	0.2	11.4	13.1	23.0	19.7			
Singapore	TF	7,488	9,161	10,390	22.3	13.4	VF		13.1	15.7	14.1	14.7	8.4	9.1	10.8	6.6	7.8	19.6	25.8	20.3	16.0			
Thailand	TF	14,150	15,936	19,098	12.6	19.8	TF	7.7	19.8	14.0	53.3	25.7	0.0	22.7	7.0	-17.9	9.5	27.8	-2.2	14.5	8.4			
Timor-Leste	TF	44	40	..	-9.4	..	VF											14.1	2.8	-25.3	-25.3			
Vietnam	VF	3,747	5,050	6,014	34.8	19.1	VF	21.2	19.1	11.9	25.4	10.2	29.1	-25.3	12.9	42.9	32.0	36.2	28.6	37.8	36.3			
Oceania		10,904	11,565	11,661	6.1	0.8			0.8	-0.5	0.5	0.1	3.0	-0.6	4.3	2.6	2.5	6.7	4.1	8.5	4.8			
Australia	VF	5,584	5,885	5,875	5.4	-0.2	VF	4.8	-0.2	-0.3	2.2	-2.5	0.3	-9.0	0.9	0.6	-0.5	6.3	1.4	9.4	4.2			
Cook Is	TF	101	104	112	3.0	7.9	TF	-6.2	8.1	5.5	13.2	6.2	7.6	-0.5	1.4	15.7	7.6	-3.4	-1.0	8.2	5.1			
Fiji	TF	542	632	675	16.5	6.8	TF		6.8	4.3	12.9	5.4	4.8	2.0	1.0	6.1	7.7	25.4	22.1	11.6	11.5			
French Polynesia	TF	160	154	163	-4.1	5.8	TF		5.8	18.5	17.1	-2.9	-2.3	-5.0	-9.8	2.4	2.2	-10.7	-11.4	1.0	2.0			
Guam	TF	1,053	1,197	1,160	13.6	-3.1	TF	6.9	-3.1	1.9	-15.5	-4.9	4.8	-5.7	2.0	5.2	7.1	10.1	20.8	15.0	10.1			
Kiribati	TF	4	5	..	19.2	..	VF		39.6	36.3	43.3							2.3	16.6	32.8	24.0			
Marshall Is	TF	5	5	..	-14.4	..	TF*		-0.1	10.2	-2.7	-0.9	-7.4	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-17.4	-5.1	-0.8	-15.1	-6.4			
N.Mariana Is	TF	345	375	..	8.4	..	VF		-10.1	-10.0	-15.9	-16.5	3.4	-15.1	-4.2	7.7	5.8	2.2	10.7	4.0	14.8			
New Caledonia	TF	99	99	112	-0.8	13.5	TF	16.2	13.5	7.4	6.4	25.4	11.7	2.7	-1.0	6.2	32.4	-14.2	-10.3	3.2	15.1			
New Zealand	VF	2,458	2,525	2,601	2.7	3.0	VF	0.5	3.0	-2.4	-1.1	8.9	7.0	26.3	16.8	1.7	5.4	5.6	0.5	3.0	1.1			
Niue	TF	5	6	..	33.3	..	TF											79.4	16.4	26.4	9.5			
Palau	TF	72	86	109	19.1	27.4	TF		27.4	11.9	47.3	28.4	28.6	43.4	21.3	42.6	24.2	5.7	5.3	44.0	21.2			
Papua New Guinea	TF	124	147	163	18.5	11.1	TF		11.1	0.3	13.7	5.3	25.7	3.7	26.9	26.9	22.7	27.0	12.0	17.3	18.1			
Samoa	TF	129	129	127	0.2	-1.6	TF		-1.8	-1.4	-0.4	0.0	-4.9	-13.8	6.1	4.7	-15.9	0.7	-4.0	0.0	3.7			
Solomon Is	TF	18	21	..	12.4	..	TF		10.8	21.6	15.8	-0.3		-0.3				-1.5	3.0	30.9	15.4			
Tonga	TF	51	45	..	-10.3	..	TF		-17.4	-17.4								-6.1	-16.8	-9.3	-8.3			
Tuvalu	TF	2	2	..	4.9	..	TF											6.9	31.8	9.8	-24.6			
Vanuatu	TF	101	97	94	-3.5	-3.5	TF		-3.5	-16.6	3.1	1.3	-4.2	2.8	-4.0	0.6	-8.1	-4.0	-3.7	-4.9	-1.2			
South Asia		10,103	11,517	12,441	14.0	8.0			8.3	8.3	11.2	8.3	6.6	7.6	10.1	5.4	4.8	20.9	10.7	11.0	13.9			
Bangladesh	TF	267	303	..	13.4	..	TF											6.3	-3.1	13.5	42.3			
Bhutan	TF	23	27	37	14.7	39.1	TF		39.1	9.4	40.0	47.7	50.7	20.6	38.3	56.0	96.2	56.2	-17.9	3.7	30.5			
India	TF	5,168	5,776	6,290	11.8	8.9	TF	9.2	8.9	10.8	10.7	8.1	6.7	8.7	11.0	4.7	5.2	15.6	8.3	11.1	11.1			
Iran	TF	..	..	..	..	..	TF														
Maldives	TF	656	792	931	20.7	17.6	TF	20.9	17.6	12.8	22.8	18.9	17.4	14.9	21.9	15.1	15.3	20.5	19.5	26.5	17.5			
Nepal	TF	510	603	..	18.2	..	VF(1)	27.7	21.4	12.5	39.0	18.5	18.8	10.8	16.8	20.3	20.4	29.8	7.1	23.3	15.9			
Pakistan	TF	855	914	..	6.9	..	TF											47.3	10.4	-19.3	0.0			
Sri Lanka	TF	448	654	856	46.1	30.8	TF	15.7	30.8	34.1	40.7	30.0	23.3	27.2	32.8	25.8	15.2	50.3	45.9	37.2	50.8			

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

(1) Air arrivals only

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11/10	2011*								2010					
										YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	(million)																						
Asia and the Pacific	85,376	135,253	204,394	255,020																			
North-East Asia	39,427	64,967	101,631	128,622																			
China	16,231	29,296	39,675	45,814	48,464	\$	-2.9	15.5	5.8	5.8	4.3	5.8	5.3	7.6	5.4	9.3	8.4	14.7	20.7	17.0	9.8		
Hong Kong (China)	5,907	10,294	16,408	22,200	27,176		6.7	35.6	22.7	22.7	19.2	25.6	21.5	24.4				26.2	48.4	50.9	23.3		
Japan	3,373	6,630	10,305	13,199	10,835		-13.8	20.2	-25.4	-25.4	-11.3	-46.7	-28.5	-12.6	-17.4	-10.5	-9.3	20.5	32.6	23.9	5.6		
Korea, Republic of	6,834	5,806	9,819	10,359	12,304	\$	0.5	5.5	18.8	18.8	23.4	-11.4	38.8	28.3	30.0	23.0	31.9	-28.4	33.2	11.7	18.1		
Macao (China)	3,208	7,618	18,142	27,790	..		6.6	53.5	..														
Mongolia	36	177	235	244	226	\$	-4.7	3.7	-7.3	-7.3	13.5	4.4	-12.2	-23.7				21.2	13.4	-8.1	10.6		
Taiwan (pr. of China)	3,738	4,977	6,816	8,721	11,044	\$	14.8	27.9	26.6	26.6	31.5	24.9	25.0	25.8				32.1	27.9	24.9	27.6		
South-East Asia	26,838	34,982	53,847	68,778																			
Brunei Darussalam	..	191	254	..	..		7.7	..	..												
Cambodia	304	840	1,082	1,180	1,683	\$	-11.3	9.1	42.7	42.7	12.8	37.6	49.7	69.5				-3.9	-1.0	-3.9	7.2		
Indonesia	4,975	4,522	5,598	6,957	7,952	\$	-24.1	24.3	14.3	14.3	12.9	11.8	15.3	16.6				37.5	13.6	21.5	25.9		
Lao P.D.R.	114	147	268	382	..	\$	-2.8	42.7	..														
Malaysia	5,011	8,847	15,772	18,276	18,259		9.1	5.9	-5.1	-5.1	-3.3	-4.6	-13.1	0.9				7.3	5.8	7.3	3.5		
Myanmar	162	68	56	73	..	\$	-18.8	30.4	..														
Philippines	2,156	2,265	2,330	2,783	..	\$	-6.8	19.4	..	14.6	6.5	20.7	17.4					2.7	20.5	55.7	12.2		
Singapore	5,142	6,211	9,368	14,133	17,990		-10.1	41.4	17.4	17.4	41.7	13.9	11.9	8.8				13.8	43.9	66.4	42.7		
Thailand	7,489	9,576	16,056	20,115	26,256		-9.0	15.7	26.0	26.0	18.4	77.7	35.6	-1.0				35.5	-1.6	12.1	11.8		
Timor-Leste	..	..	13	36	..		-6.0	176	..														
Vietnam	..	2,300	3,050	4,450	5,620	\$	-22.4	45.9	26.3														
Oceania	14,313	25,897	33,761	38,916																			
Australia	9,274	16,848	25,385	29,619	30,419		10.3	-0.8	-8.7	-8.7	-9.1	-7.0	-10.2	-8.4	-4.1	-10.6	-10.9	3.1	1.5	-2.7	-4.9		
Cook Is	36	91	103	110	..		10.3	-7.4	..														
Fiji	189	485	422	523	..		-5.3	21.6	..	5.1	5.1							27.2	26.8	15.5	14.5		
French Polynesia	..	522	440	403	..		..	..	..									
Marshall Is	3	6	4	3	..		16.7	-5.7	..														
Micronesia (Fed.St.of)	..	17	24	25	..		8.6	5.0	..														
New Caledonia	111	149	141	132	..		..	..	..									
New Zealand	2,272	5,203	4,586	4,906	..		2.4	-7.2	..	0.9	2.6	-4.6	4.3					-2.5	-5.2	-12.4	-10.8		
Niue	..	1	2	2	..		-4.4	12.2	..														
Palau	53	97	113	124	..	\$	-3.4	9.7	..														
Papua New Guinea	21	4	2	2	..		-2.6	8.1	..														
Samoa	41	79	116	124	..		7.0	-2.7	..														
Solomon Is	4	2	44	53	..		23.9	20.3	..														
Tonga	7	15	16	..	..		-13.1	..	..												
South Asia	4,797	9,407	15,155	18,705																			
Bangladesh	50	70	70	81	..		-5.9	17.3	..									86.5	-7.7	-10.8	19.7		
Bhutan	10	19	32	35	..	\$	-18.0	10.0	..	26.2	3.7	31.5						52.8	-17.4	-17.0	29.8		
India	3,460	7,493	11,394	14,193	16,564		8.3	18.1	19.6	19.6	6.8	19.0	26.2	26.9	34.5	21.9	26.0	30.7	22.6	14.3	8.1		
Iran	467	791	2,012	..	..	\$	5.1	..	..												
Maldives	321	287	608	714	..	\$	-8.3	17.3	..														
Nepal	158	132	412	344	..		36.3	-21.3	..	6.6	-16.2	8.5	29.8					-13.3	-34.3	-20.9	-16.2		
Pakistan	81	182	269	305	358	\$	-14.9	13.4	17.4	17.4	19.5	45.6	11.8	-2.4	3.8	0.0	-10.3	18	3.0	13.4	18.3		
Sri Lanka	248	429	350	576	..		8.6	61.9	..	46.0	43.1	49.9						70.1	60.9	51.8	65.5		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

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

International Region	Country	Full year			Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
		Series	2009	2010	2011*	10/09	11*/10	Series	2012*		2010													
									Jan	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
			(1000)		(%)																			
Americas			140,709	149,665	155,975	6.4	4.2			4.2	4.0	6.1	3.5	3.3	5.2	0.7	4.5	4.6	4.2	7.5	9.1	4.1		
North America			92,149	98,153	100,978	6.5	2.9			2.9	1.2	5.3	2.9	1.9	4.9	-0.8	3.0	3.5	3.9	9.6	8.6	3.3		
Canada	TF		15,737	16,097	15,976	2.3	-0.8	TF		-0.8	-4.5	1.7	-1.7	0.8	0.7	-1.9	0.4	4.4	-0.5	-0.1	3.8	4.6		
Mexico	TF		21,454	22,260	22,677	3.8	1.9	TF	-1.5	1.9	2.5	5.6	0.2	-0.6	4.3	-6.2	-5.8	7.9	-4.6	13.2	8.1	1.1		
United States	TF		54,958	59,796	62,325	8.8	4.2	TF		4.3	1.6	6.2	5.5	3.1	6.4	1.3	7.1	1.3	9.1	11.5	10.6	3.9		
Caribbean			19,494	20,011	20,725	2.6	3.6			3.6	3.6	4.9	2.5	3.3	3.7	-0.6	5.0	4.5	4.7	0.1	3.6	1.1		
Anguilla	TF		58	62	67	7.1	8.6	TF		8.6	8.1	19.5	2.5	3.3	0.0	9.8	-2.2	4.7	11.8	7.6	1.5	6.2		
Antigua, Barb	TF		234	230	242	-1.9	5.2	TF(1)		5.2	2.6	9.5	6.3	3.3	5.4	2.0	1.3	5.7	0.2	-3.3	-4.1	-1.2		
Aruba	TF		813	825	871	1.5	5.7	TF		5.7	1.9	9.9	8.6	2.7	9.3	-2.7	5.6	4.9	6.0	-1.3	0.6	0.5		
Bahamas	TF		1,327	1,370	..	3.2	..	TF		-3.8	-3.2	-1.3	-5.6		0.9	-12.0			2.0	4.0	8.9	-2.4		
Barbados	TF		519	532	..	2.6	..	TF		7.0	5.9	6.7	11.3		-3.1	0.8	5.3		2.0	4.3	6.4	-1.3		
Bermuda	TF		236	232	236	-1.5	1.6	TF		1.6	6.8	3.8	1.4	-4.8	9.0	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-10.5	3.4	-1.4	-3.3		
Br. Virgin Is	TF		304	330	..	8.6	..	TF		0.5	3.9	-2.4	-2.2		1.0	6.8			23.3	5.6	3.1	-1.2		
Cayman Islands	TF		272	288	309	6.0	7.2	TF	-0.4	7.2	6.8	9.4	6.1	6.3	4.3	4.1	7.7	6.3	8.3	0.9	6.9	8.1		
Cuba	TF		2,405	2,507	2,688	4.2	7.2	VF	-0.9	7.3	11.5	9.4	2.5	3.9	5.8	-1.9	7.1	5.0	0.1	2.2	6.8	9.6		
Curaçao	TF		367	342	..	-6.9	..	TF		13.9	11.6	20.6	15.4		16.3	1.1	13.4		-10.0	-11.4	-0.8	-5.1		
Dominica	TF		75	77	73	2.1	-4.1	TF		-4.1	-5.6	-7.3	4.9	-8.9	-6.7	-1.6	-32.8	-4.1	13.7	6.7	-6.0	-3.0		
Dominican Rp	TF		3,992	4,125	4,306	3.3	4.4	TF	5.0	4.4	2.9	4.7	3.2	7.4	9.3	7.5	6.3	8.0	3.9	0.7	5.0	3.6		
Grenada	TF		109	105	112	-4.3	7.1	TF		7.1									0.8	-13.2	-3.2	-3.6		
Guadeloupe	TCE		347	392	..	13.1	..	THS																
Haiti	TF		387	255	..	-34.1	..	TF											-50.5	-15.5	-5.5	-67.6		
Jamaica	TF		1,831	1,922	1,967	4.9	2.3	TF		2.3	4.4	2.4	-0.9	3.1	2.3	-1.6	5.8	4.0	9.2	-1.1	3.9	8.1		
Martinique	TF		442	476	..	7.9	..	TF		2.6	0.8	8.0	0.9		0.5	-0.1			23.3	-1.5	1.3	8.5		
Puerto Rico	TF		3,551	3,679	..	3.6	..	THS		5.1	2.9	7.5	6.2	4.2	-1.6	-5.3	9.5	7.2	11.7	1.3	3.3	3.7		
Saba	TF		12	12	..	3.1	..	TF											10.6	-4.0	-0.6	5.0		
Saint Lucia	TF		278	306	290	9.9	-5.3	TF		-5.3	-1.1	-5.8	-12.6	-1.0	-8.7	7.8	-5.3	-5.3	12.5	11.2	25.3	-9.1		
St. Eustatius	TF		12	..	..	..	..	TF											23.4	0.1	0.3			
St. Kitts-Nevis	TF		93	99	98	6.0	-0.7	TF		-0.7	-7.1	5.2	3.2	-2.7	-9.0	-5.2	-1.9	-2.0	-1.0	-4.9	8.3	29.0		
St. Maarten	TF		440	443	..	0.7	..	TF(1)		-6.1	-2.9	-9.0	-7.4		-2.3				7.0	-0.9	-3.6	-1.5		
St. Vincent, Grenadines	TF		75	72	74	-3.9	2.0	TF		2.0	-5.0	15.8	-2.8	1.7	8.8	11.2	-0.9	-0.9	2.1	-4.3	-5.0	-8.6		
Trinidad Tobago	TF		419	386	..	-8.0	..	TF											-6.4	-13.4	-3.0	-9.3		
US Virgin Islands	TF		563	590	..	4.8	..	VF(1)	4.9	-1.8	-3.7	-7.8	-3.0	9.2	-0.2	3.8	9.7	12.2	15.4	1.4	3.4	-5.4		
Central America			7,640	7,940	8,320	3.9	4.8			4.5	4.5	4.5	3.3	5.6	5.9	2.3	7.0	6.8	1.6	5.2	6.7	2.8		
Belize	TF		232	241	250	3.6	4.0	TF		4.0	0.4	6.9	3.3	6.5	9.6	1.4	8.3	7.6	5.8	0.5	2.4	5.4		
Costa Rica	TF		1,923	2,100	2,196	9.2	4.6	TF	-16.6	4.6	7.8	4.8	-0.7	5.4	0.7	1.9	5.5	7.6	11.5	7.2	7.9	9.7		
El Salvador	TF		1,091	1,150	1,184	5.4	3.0	TF		3.0	1.5	-5.6	5.5	10.6	9.3	2.5	12.6	14.3	4.1	15.8	2.6	0.3		
Guatemala	TF		1,392	1,219	1,225	-12.4	0.5	TF	5.2	0.5	-3.2	0.8	2.7	1.5	4.5	-12.9	10.1	6.2	-26.2	-7.2	-1.4	-10.9		
Honduras	TF		870	896	931	3.0	4.0	TF		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		
Nicaragua	TF		932	1,011	1,060	8.5	4.8	TF	12.6	4.8	-2.2	10.9	2.7	8.7	10.6	1.9	5.2	15.3	16.7	1.6	11.0	5.0		
Panama	TF		1,200	1,324	1,473	10.3	11.2	VF		16.1	17.0	18.8	14.9	14.2	14.5	20.8	10.1	12.9	5.4	12.0	22.4	7.1		
South America			21,426	23,561	25,952	10.0	10.1			10.1	12.6	12.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	6.9	8.6	7.7	5.6	5.8	18.6	10.2		
Argentina	TF		4,308	5,325	..	23.6	..	TF		9.2	10.5	10.2	6.9						19.8	17.0	47.5	16.2		
Bolivia	TF		671	807	..	20.2	..	THS											12.9	12.9				
Brazil	TF		4,802	5,161	..	7.5	..	TF											2.6	2.7	11.0	16.1		
Chile	TF		2,750	2,766	3,070	0.6	11.0	TF	12.9	11.0	9.3	19.8	9.8	8.6	10.6	6.3	9.0	10.0	-5.5	-5.3	14.4	3.7		
Colombia	TF		2,303	2,385	..	3.6	..	VF(2)		7.3	15.3	13.3	2.8	-0.3	4.5	-1.8	4.4	-2.9	8.3	4.2	11.4	11.3		
Ecuador	VF		968	1,047	1,141	8.1	9.0	VF		9.0	4.1	12.7	7.0	12.6	11.6	5.5	13.9	17.6	16.0	2.9	7.6	6.2		
Guyana	TF		141	150	..	6.4	..	TF		2.2	-4.9	8.9	0.5		2.0	8.2			7.4	7.0	9.8	1.3		
Paraguay	TF		439	465	521	5.9	12.0	TF		12.0	7.7	5.9	9.1	22.7	9.0	22.1	25.7	20.6	5.6	6.6	5.5	6.1		
Peru	TF		2,140	2,299	..	7.4	..	TF		13.9	16.7	12.4	12.7		12.5				4.1	7.4	10.8	7.4		
Suriname	TF		150	205	..	36.3	..	TF		6.6	0.4	17.0	4.6		10.6	4.6			98.6	58.3	20.0			
Uruguay	TF		2,055	2,349	2,857	14.3	21.6	TF		21.6	39.0	28.0	11.0	7.9	6.3	1.9	11.2	9.5	1.8	9.8	44.5	14.3		
Venezuela	TF		615	510	551	-17.1	8.2	TF		8.2	5.2	4.2	5.9	17.7	9.4	39.9	11.3	4.2	-6.7	-10.3	-21.1	-28.1		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

(1) Non-resident air arrivals only; (2) Data Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad (DAS)

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)															
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11/10	2011*								2010			
	(million)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Americas	131,355	145,518	165,973	181,493																	
North America	101,964	107,731	119,199	130,976																	
Canada	10,778	13,768	13,733	15,711	16,936		-6.0	4.2	3.5	3.5	-2.2	4.0	4.7	6.0				3.8	2.8	5.4	4.2
Mexico	8,294	11,803	11,275	11,760	11,663	\$	-15.2	4.3	-0.8	-0.8	-6.6	3.0	-1.7	3.6	-1.1	2.0	7.7	-0.9	15.3	7.0	-0.6
United States	82,892	82,160	94,191	103,505	116,279	sa	-14.7	9.9	12.3	12.3	8.8	15.4	15.3	9.8	12.6	9.8	7.0	6.3	9.7	11.6	11.9
Caribbean	17,217	20,901	22,499	23,389																	
Anguilla	56	86	89	96	105		-18.5	7.8	9.6	9.6	8.9	21.8	5.5	3.8				6.3	-5.9	1.4	9.8
Antigua,Barb	291	309	293	298	313		-12.3	1.6	5.0	5.0	2.6	10.2	6.1	2.4				-0.4	-5.6	-5.7	0.7
Aruba	814	1,097	1,214	1,244	..		-9.6	2.5	..	9.2	7.3	11.6						3.7	6.4	-1.2	1.1
Bahamas	1,734	2,069	1,929	2,059	..		-10.0	6.7	..	-4.1	-4.1							7.0	5.6	12.2	23.1
Barbados	785	896	1,068	1,105	..		-10.6	3.5	..									-3.2	10.4	8.6	0.2
Bermuda	431	429	366	425	..		-15.1	16.1	12.8	12.8	34.2	12.3	7.8					2.7	23.2	16.8	9.6
Bonaire	59	87	106	..	..		-12.1	..	..									-35.6	13.1	38.0	
Br.Virgin Is	345	437	369	..	..		-17.3	..	..										
Cayman Islands	559	356	535	385	..		..	..	..							
Cuba	1,737	2,322	2,051	2,187	..		..	..	..	11.9	9.8	16.0	9.2	13.6				3.3	4.7	2.6	0.4
Curaçao	189	244	361	385	..		-4.4	6.5	..									0.8	4.6	6.9	13.4
Dominica	48	57	84	89	80		3.0	5.5	-10.3	-10.3	-6.7	-16.2	-8.3	-10.8	-9.3	-25.8	-2.0	15.0	18.4	-0.4	-9.1
Dominican Rp	2,860	3,518	4,049	4,209	..	\$	-2.8	4.0	..	3.0	2.9	4.6	1.7					3.5	-0.2	5.7	6.9
Grenada	93	71	99	96	104		-8.8	-2.8	8.5	8.5	4.3	24.7	7.4	3.0				2.1	-12.3	-2.2	-1.4
Haiti	128	80	312	167	..		19.1	-48.3	..												
Jamaica	1,333	1,545	1,926	1,986	..	\$	-2.5	3.1	..	1.7	2.7	3.3						7.6	-2.9	3.8	4.8
Martinique	302	280	420	472	..		-4.3	18.2	..												
Montserrat	9	9	6	6	6		-13.9	-3.1	2.7	2.7	18.1	-5.8	6.8	-6.5				-12.3	0.3	2.1	0.2
Puerto Rico	2,388	3,239	3,473	3,598	..	\$	-1.8	3.6	..												
Saint Lucia	281	369	296	329	296		-4.8	11.0	-9.9	-9.9	-7.8	-10.0	-16.6	-6.0				10.9	14.8	29.1	-6.0
St.Kitts-Nev	58	121	83	86	92		-24.1	2.9	7.2	7.2	4.5	14.3	1.5	9.4	-12.5	10.0	23.0	-3.8	-7.7	12.6	15.7
St.Maarten	512	659	616	674	..		-7.2	9.5	..									2.3	14.4	16.8	9.8
St.Vincent,Grenadines	82	77	88	86	92		-8.9	-1.5	6.8	6.8	1.6	20.4	9.8	-0.6				1.8	-2.4	-2.9	-3.7
Trinidad Tbg	213	453	367	393	..	\$	-7.6	7.2	..												
US.Virgin Is	1,206	1,432	1,468	..	..		-3.4	..	..										
Central America	2,958	4,485	6,003	6,668																	
Belize	111	214	256	256	..		-8.0	0.0	..	0.4	-3.3	6.9	-0.4					2.3	-20.0	-9.9	52.5
Costa Rica	1,302	1,671	1,815	2,009	..	\$	-20.5	10.7	..	4.1	1.4	6.3	5.7					21.4	15.4	6.4	-2.7
El Salvador	217	361	319	390	..	\$	-24.8	22.1	..	-10.3	-20.8	-39.5	24.9					0.7	42.2	38.7	10.9
Guatemala	482	791	1,179	1,378	..	\$	10.3	16.9	..	-2.1	-5.3	3.8	-1.2		-8.0	-3.5		61.8	19.9	7.2	-4.2
Honduras	260	463	616	650	701	\$	-0.5	5.6	7.8	7.8	8.4	7.9	7.8	6.9	8.5	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.8
Nicaragua	129	206	334	309	..	\$	11.1	-7.7	..	17.6	27.0	18.3	8.0					-2.1	-0.2	-8.4	-19.5
Panama	458	780	1,483	1,676	..		5.4	13.0	..	14.3	9.6	12.0	20.4		15.7	16.1		11.0	17.4	16.5	8.5
South America	9,216	12,400	18,272	20,460																	
Argentina	2,904	2,729	3,960	4,942	..	\$	-14.8	24.8	..	14.8	7.1	25.3	16.7					23.8	17.3	55.4	13.6
Bolivia	68	239	279	310	..	\$	1.5	11.0	..	3.4	3.4	3.4						10.1	-1.0	-0.4	33.3
Brazil	1,810	3,861	5,305	5,919	6,775	\$	-8.3	11.6	14.5	14.5	9.2	22.8	17.5	10.6	22.3	5.4	7.1	16.1	12.0	6.1	11.7
Chile	819	1,109	1,604	1,636	..	\$	-4.2	2.0	..	13.2	9.5	26.7	8.0					-7.4	2.5	10.1	6.6
Colombia	1,030	1,222	1,999	2,083	..	\$	8.4	4.2	..	10.1	19.7	8.6	3.1					3.3	-1.8	7.4	7.3
Ecuador	402	486	670	781	..	\$	-9.7	16.6	..	5.6	6.0	2.3	8.5					14.3	21.7	14.3	16.4
Guyana	75	35	35	80	..		-40.6	128	..												
Paraguay	73	78	205	217	240	\$	87.3	6.2	10.2	10.2	56.9	42.9	-12.6	-32.3				6.0	6.8	5.7	6.4
Peru	837	1,308	2,014	2,274	..	\$	1.2	12.9	..	19.0	21.2	19.1	17.1					6.0	10.1	18.6	16.2
Suriname	16	45	64	61	..		-16.9	-4.7	..												
Uruguay	713	594	1,312	1,496	..	\$	24.8	14.0	..	46.9	58.7	30.1	53.4	32.1	35.0	26.3	33.7	20.9	8.7	4.9	10.6
Venezuela	423	650	788	618	..	\$	-23.4	-21.6	..									-25.6	-3.9	-36.4	-10.6

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

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

	Full year				Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)																		
	Series	2009	2010	2011*	10/09	11*/10	Series	2012*	2011*													2010			
				(1000)		(%)		Jan	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Africa		46,039	49,913	50,001	8.4	0.2			0.2	4.8	-1.3	-2.6	1.0	2.5	-0.2	2.2	1.0	11.9	10.9	5.7	10.3				
North Africa		17,574	18,708	16,852	6.5	-9.9			-9.8	-9.8	-10.1	-11.9	-6.2	-0.3	-8.3	-3.4	-6.4	10.8	4.3	4.1	9.4				
Algeria	VF	1,912	2,070	2,395	8.3	15.7	VF											22.5	3.9	3.6	9.4				
Morocco	TF	8,341	9,288	9,342	11.4	0.6	TF	0.6	6.5	6.2	-4.0	-3.1	1.9	0.8	-9.7	-0.8	15.5	11.8	7.5	13.6					
Sudan	TF	420	..	..	..	..	TF														
Tunisia	TF	6,901	6,902	4,782	0.0	-30.7	TF	-30.7	-44.1	-36.2	-29.0	-16.6	-5.3	-23.5	1.1	-21.6	0.6	-3.5	0.3	3.7					
Subsaharan Africa		28,465	31,205	33,149	9.6	6.2			6.2	11.4	4.2	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.2	12.4	15.2	7.0	10.8				
Angola	TF	366	425	..	16.2	..	TF											116	71.2	-38.7	8.1				
Benin	TF	190	199	..	4.7	..	TF											10.5	9.6	-3.1	7.9				
Botswana	TF	2,103	2,145	..	2.0	..	TF																		
Burkina Faso	THS	269	274	..	1.8	..	THS											-1.6	12.9	-0.1	-2.5				
Burundi	TF	212	142	..	-33.0	..	TF																		
Cameroon	THS	498	573	..	15.1	..	TF																		
Cape Verde	THS	287	382	..	33.1	..	THS	27.4	20.4	33.6	21.4	34.1						8.1	3.7	23.3	32.9				
Congo	THS	94	101	..	7.4	..	THS											3.6	14.7	7.8	4.4				
Eritrea	VF	79	84	..	5.8	..	VF											25.3	25.3	-8.3	-8.3				
Ethiopia	TF	427	468	..	9.6	..	TF											24.1	11.6	28.2	-13.4				
Gambia	TF	142	91	..	-35.7	..	TF	10.3										-32.3	-61.6	-24.8	-33.0				
Ghana	TF	803	931	..	16.0	..	TF	13.5	25.3	4.1								-8.8	-8.8	-8.8	5.1				
Kenya	TF	1,392	1,470	..	5.6	..	VF(1)	15.4	15.1	11.5	22.1	11.4	7.5	8.8	20.3	6.5	18.9	14.9	14.5	12.9					
Lesotho	TF	320	414	..	29.5	..	VF											24.0	32.0	12.6	28.0				
Madagascar	TF	163	196	225	20.5	14.8	TF	14.8	13.2	18.7	15.9	11.7	14.5	17.4	13.0	4.8	8.0	16.9	31.8	24.0					
Malawi	TF	755	746	..	-1.2	..	TF											-4.0	-12.8	28.4	-8.4				
Mali	TF	160	169	..	5.6	..	THS																		
Mauritius	TF	871	935	965	7.3	3.2	TF	-3.0	3.2	5.1	6.8	1.1	0.7	-0.8	3.8	1.6	-2.2	7.3	4.8	6.2	9.8				
Mozambique	TF	1,461	1,718	..	17.6	..	THS	7.8	29.7	-8.2								8.5	28.8	8.0	45.8				
Namibia	TF	980	984	..	0.4	..	TF																		
Niger	TF	66	74	..	12.3	..	TF											-11.0	5.4	-7.1	58.4				
Nigeria	TF	1,414	1,555	..	10.0	..	TF																		
Reunion	TF	422	421	..	-0.3	..	TF	0.1	-5.8	9.9								15.2	-12.7	-11.0	3.0				
Rwanda	TF	646	619	..	-4.2	..	VF	25.7	25.7	25.7								-22.2	-3.4	15.8	-1.2				
Senegal	TF	810	900	..	11.1	..	TF*	-2.8	11.6	-3.3	-16.2		-7.0	-11.5	0.6			-8.4	-0.3	8.2	27.7				
Seychelles	TF	158	175	194	10.8	11.4	TF	-0.9	11.4	1.0	16.7	18.5	10.7	5.8	8.7	6.8	17.0	19.1	7.7	5.9	10.5				
Sierra Leone	TF	37	39	..	5.0	..	TF											14.1	-5.9	58.3	-9.4				
South Africa	TF	7,012	8,074	..	..	..	TF	2.7	7.1	-1.3	2.2		2.7	2.3	3.7			20.9	18.9	11.5	10.6	
Swaziland	TF	909	868	..	-4.5	..	VF	-1.1	-1.2	-0.5	-1.7	-0.8	-1.1	3.3	-6.2	0.0		11.2	0.4	-5.6	-4.1				
Tanzania	TF	695	754	..	8.5	..	VF											7.4	17.9	10.0	5.1				
Togo	THS	150	202	..	35	..	THS																		
Uganda	TF	807	946	..	17.3	..	TF											16.5	11.0	44.1	32.2				
Zambia	TF	710	815	..	14.8	..	TF											-4.2	26.0	12.4	28.5				
Zimbabwe	VF	2,017	2,239	..	11.0	..	VF											31.9	39.4	-13.6	-4.4				
Middle East		52,119	59,859	54,846	14.9	-8.4			-8.4	-7.9	-2.2	-6.7	-16.2	-5.2	-12.6	-18.8	-16.2	22.5	21.5	18.7	8.1				
Bahrain	TF	..	..	..	..	..	VF	-32.7	-26.7	-38.8								24.9	36.4	44.7	34.6
Egypt	TF	11,914	14,051	9,497	17.9	-32.4	VF	-33.2	-45.3	-35.4	-24.0	-29.2	-22.6	-27.5	-27.5	-33.0		28.9	14.7	12.6	15.8				
Iraq	VF	1,262	1,518	..	20.3	..	VF																		
Jordan	TF	3,789	4,557	..	20.3	..	TF	-15.7	4.0	-20.4	-23.6		-12.4					33.4	28.5	14.8	10.4				
Kuwait	THS	297	207	..	-30.3	..	THS											-17.1	-54.4	-35.5	-6.5				
Lebanon	TF	1,844	2,168	1,655	17.6	-23.7	TF	-2.1	-23.7	-13.4	-24.1	-31.3	-19.9	-26.3	-20.8	-24.1	-14.6	35.3	23.1	7.9	14.8				
Oman	TF	1,524	..	..	..	..	THS*	4.7	9.1	8.5	23.0	-13.4	16.2	13.5	-47.9	0.4					
Palestine	THS	396	522	446	31.9	-14.5	THS	-14.5	4.5	-11.8	-25.8	-21.4	3.0	-21.4	-21.4	-21.4		67.1	50.9	8.7	21.8				
Qatar	TF	1,659	1,866	..	12.5	..	THS											12.6	18.5	-6.4	26.1				
Saudi Arabia	TF	10,897	10,850	17,336	-0.4	59.8	TF	59.8	36.5	119.7	67.2	22.1	51.0	97.8	-5.2	95.0		1.0	5.8	29.3	-22.9				
Syrian Arab Republic	TF	6,092	8,546	5,070	40.3	-40.7	VF	-41.0	-5.4	-45.9	-51.5	-52.4	-48.6	-47.5	-47.9	-62.7		72.4	55.0	27.2	30.1				
Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	6,812	7,432	8,129	9.1	9.4	THS	9.4	10.8	4.9	13.6	8.9	22.9	17.0	11.3	0.0		5.4	13.0	0.9	16.7				
Yemen	THS	434	536	..	23.5	..	TF											-5.6	21.1	15.7	69.0				

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

(1) Tourist arrivals in the International Airports of Jomo Kenyatta, Mobassa and Moi, as well as by Cruise Ships; (2) Dubai only

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11/10	2011*								2010				
	(million)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Africa	10,328	21,984	28,291	30,510																		
North Africa	3,822	7,026	9,896	9,661																		
Algeria	96	184	267	219	..	\$	-17.6	-18.0	..													
Morocco	2,039	4,610	6,557	6,703	7,252		-4.9	6.8	4.0	3.7	15.6	8.0	-1.8	-0.9	3.7	-2.9	-3.7	14.0	6.0	3.7	8.1	
Sudan	5	89	299	94	..	\$	-9.7	-68.5	..													
Tunisia	1,682	2,143	2,773	2,645	1,805		2.9	1.1	-32.9	-32.9	-43.0	-55.7	-25.1	-15.8				-3.9	1.8	-1.3	7.7	
Subsaharan Africa	6,506	14,958	18,395	20,849																		
Angola	18	88	534	719	..	\$	87.4	34.6	..													
Benin	77	103	131	133	..		-41.4	6.3	..													
Botswana	222	562	228	218	..		-56.8	-9.2	..													
Cameroon	57	175	270	159	..		82.5	-38.2	..													
Cape Verde	41	123	285	278	..		-14.0	2.2	..	23.4	18.3	13.7	37.0					7.0	-6.3	-0.8	9.5	
Cent.Afr.Rep.	5	5	5	6	..		-47.3	28.2	..													
Côte d'Ivoire	49	83	113	..	..		2.7	..	..											
Ethiopia	57	168	329	522	..	\$	-12.7	58.7	..	100	100							24.9	11.4	170	58.3	
Gambia	48	68	63	32	..	\$	-21.3	-49.2	..													
Ghana	335	836	768	620	..	\$	-16.4	-19.3	..													
Kenya	283	579	690	800	..	\$	-8.3	15.9	..	33.0	32.7	20.5	46.3					8.6	37.9	-3.5	9.4	
Lesotho	18	27	30	34	..		1.5	-0.6	..													
Liberia	..	67	123	12	..		-15.9	-89.8	..													
Madagascar	121	183	308	306	..		-44.2	20.5	16.0	16.0	13.2	18.6						8.1	17.1	30.5	24.8	
Mali	40	148	192	283	..		-26.5	54.9	..													
Mauritius	542	871	1,117	1,282	1,512		-13.4	10.5	10.0	10.0	8.4	6.4	5.8	17.4	1.5	21.7	26.3	7.4	10.1	12.4	12.8	
Mozambique	74	130	196	197	..	\$	2.9	0.9	..	8.4	27.5	-2.2						-19.8	28.8	-1.8	-3.8	
Namibia	160	348	398	438	..		8.1	-5.0	..													
Niger	23	43	66	79	..		-11.5	25.6	..													
Nigeria	101	54	602	571	..	\$	5.8	-5.1	..													
Reunion	255	384	425	392	..	€	0.0	-3.0	..													
Rwanda	4	49	174	202	..	\$	-6.2	-2.1	..													
Sao Tome Prn	10	7	10	9	..	\$	23.1	-2.1	..													
Senegal	144	248	463	..	..		-10.2	..	..											
Seychelles	139	192	257	274	291		16.6	16.5	8.8	8.8	2.6	13.9	8.5	9.2				-28.0	30.7	33.2	58.5	
Sierra Leone	10	64	25	26	..		-16.5	22.2	..													
South Africa	2,675	7,508	7,543	9,070	..	sa	-2.4	3.9	..	-1.1	2.2	-13.9	10.5					-6.9	18.0	4.0	0.4	
Swaziland	21	77	40	51	..		57.8	10.2	..													
Tanzania	377	824	1,160	1,303	..	\$	-10.0	12.3	..													
Uganda	165	380	667	784	..	\$	33.9	17.5	..	22.6	36.7	14.9	12.0					50.0	11.7	-28.2	51.0	
Zambia	67	98	98	125	..		-10.8	21.3	..													
Zimbabwe	125	99	523	634	..	\$	77.9	21.2	..													
Middle East	16,754	26,599	42,190	51,462																		
Bahrain	573	920	1,118	1,362	..		-4.1	21.8	..													
Egypt	4,345	6,851	10,755	12,528	8,795	\$	-2.1	16.5	-29.8	-29.8	-34.0	-35.4	-26.0	-25.6	-29.3	-18.2	-30.0	24.2	12.0	13.1	18.5	
Iraq	2	168	..	..	..	\$	..	..	..							
Jordan	723	1,441	2,911	3,413	..		-1.0	17.2	..	-17.7	0.9	-23.4	-24.5					31.7	25.3	10.6	8.5	
Kuwait	98	164	354	225	..		47.8	-36.8	..													
Lebanon	..	5,532	6,774	8,012	..	\$	16.4	18.3	..													
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	75	250	50	60	..		-30.8	21.3	..													
Oman	221	429	689	775	..		-13.4	12.5	..													
Palestine	283	119	410	667	..	\$	52.5	62.5	..													
Qatar	128	760	179	584	..		22.9	227	..													
Saudi Arabia	..	4,622	5,995	6,712	..		1.4	12.0	37.6	37.6	29.0	54.3	29.7					16.0	0.9	18.5	12.7	
Syrian Arab Republic	1,082	1,944	3,757	6,190	..		19.3	64.8	..													
Untd Arab Emirates	1,063	3,218	7,352	8,577	..		2.7	16.7	..													
Yemen	73	181	486	622	..	\$	7.3	28.0	..													

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO March 2012)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

Passenger air transport worldwide and by region, preliminary data full year 2011

	Total				of which:			
	PKP		ASK	LF	International		Domestic	
	change	share			PKP		PKP	
			change	share	change	share		
							(%)	(%)
World	6.4	100	6.5	77.5	7.4	100	4.9	100
North America	2.9	29.1	3.1	83.5	4.3	15.5	2.3	51.3
Latin America & Caribbean	7.5	4.6	2.2	78.5	9.0	3.8	6.0	5.7
Europe	8.9	28.5	9.7	75.9	9.5	40.5	4.5	9.2
Asia and Pacific	6.3	27.4	5.8	75.8	4.3	24.8	9.0	31.4
Middle East	11.9	7.8	13.4	73.2	11.9	11.6	11.6	1.7
Africa	4.7	2.6	6.1	66.7	4.6	3.7	5.4	0.8

PKP: traffic in passenger-kilometres performed; ASK: capacity in available seat-kilometres; LF: load factor

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Air transport data

The air transport data presented here refers to traffic on airlines of Member States of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), to IATA scheduled international passenger traffic, according to region of airline registration, as well as to the traffic of the member airlines of the major regional airline associations broken down by routes operated. For IATA and the regional associations it should be taken into account that their data reflects the majority of, but not all air traffic, as the member carriers included are mostly full-service airlines and the traffic operated by charter and low-cost airlines is only reflected to a rather limited extent.

Airline data is a particularly good indicator of short-term trends in medium- and long-haul traffic. For short-haul traffic, however, air transport is in competition with alternative modes of transport (in particular land-based, but also over water), and might be subject to shifts between different means of transport (depending on relative price, perception of safety, etc.). Furthermore, traffic is not expressed here in numbers of passengers carried, but rather measured in terms of revenue passenger-kilometres (RPK), with one RPK representing one paying passenger transported over one kilometre. This means that each long-haul passenger contributes more to total traffic measured in RPK than each short-haul passenger does.

Capacity on offer is measured in terms of Available Seat Kilometres (ASK), which is the number of seats carriers have available multiplied by the number of kilometres flown. The ratio of available seat-kilometres (ASK) to revenue passenger-kilometres (RPK) is called Passenger Load Factor, i.e. the percentage of capacity used.

Preliminary Air Transport Statistics

Summary Air Transport Statistics																		
Revenue Passenger-Km (RPK)													Capacity		Load factor		Passengers	
2010	09/08	10/09	11*/10 Monthly data										10/09	11*/10	2010	2011*	10/09	11*/10
			YTD	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		YTD		YTD		YTD
(billion)		(%)	(% on previous year)											(%)		(%)		(%)

International Air Transport Association (IATA), Monthly International Statistics (MIS) - Scheduled traffic by region of airline registration

Total	4,870	-1.6	7.7	5.9	12.4	7.4	5.1	6.4	4.6	5.7	3.8	4.3	5.4	4.4	6.3	78.4	78.1		
Domestic	1,832	-0.2	6.8	4.2	5.9	6.2	3.2	4.3	2.1	3.7	2.2	4.9	3.7	4.0	3.1	78.4	79.3		
International	3,037	-2.5	8.3	6.9	16.7	8.1	6.2	7.6	6.0	6.9	4.7	3.9	6.4	4.6	8.2	78.4	77.4		
North America	462	-5.2	7.4	4.0	12.3	5.0	2.9	4.7	3.7	2.0	-1.1	-1.2	1.0	3.9	6.0	82.2	80.7		
Latin America	132	0.0	13.2	10.2	19.0	14.4	7.8	9.6	6.4	11.1	6.7	8.8	8.8	7.9	9.2	76.5	77.2		
Europe	1,177	-3.2	5.0	9.5	29.3	10.9	9.1	9.3	7.7	9.4	6.3	4.8	9.8	2.6	10.2	79.4	78.9		
Africa (incl. Egypt)	104	-3.9	12.0	2.3	4.7	2.0	-1.8	8.8	5.4	5.6	4.2	2.5	-0.7	9.6	4.4	68.6	67.2		
Middle East (incl. Israel, Iran)	329	11.3	17.7	8.9	12.2	8.6	6.9	9.4	6.6	9.0	8.3	9.8	11.7	13.2	9.7	76.0	75.4		
Asia and Pacific	834	-4.5	9.0	4.1	5.9	5.2	4.2	5.6	4.6	4.4	3.8	2.2	3.7	3.6	6.4	77.6	75.9		

Air Transport Association of America (ATA) - Scheduled Passenger Traffic Statistics ATA US Member Airlines

Scheduled mainline service	1,111	-5.9	3.3	1.6	4.3	3.6	1.3	2.4	0.1	0.8	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1	1.3	1.7	82.7	82.6	1.7	1.5
Domestic (ind. USA-Canada)	738	-6.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	4.0	1.6	2.4	-0.1	1.6	-1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	82.9	83.6	0.8	1.5
International	373	-4.6	7.1	1.5	9.4	2.9	0.9	2.3	0.5	-0.6	-3.6	-3.0	-0.8	3.3	3.6	82.2	80.6	7.6	1.4
Atlantic	177	-4.4	2.5	0.0	19.5	1.8	-0.7	-0.2	-2.1	-3.3	-6.6	-6.1	-2.8	-0.5	2.5	82.5	80.5	2.8	0.3
Latin	98	-1.2	11.2	3.9	7.1	5.5	3.4	4.2	-1.4	7.1	2.8	3.7	4.5	8.7	3.1	79.6	80.2	10.1	3.1
Pacific	97	-8.3	12.2	1.7	-4.9	2.7	1.7	5.7	7.9	-1.0	-2.9	-4.4	-3.2	5.0	6.1	84.5	81.1	10.5	-1.2

Asociación Latinoamericana de Transporte Aéreo (ALTA) - Member Airlines Traffic Data

Total	196	3.0	11.3	5.1	12.6	9.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	8.1	3.4	7.4	5.9	6.4	2.9	73.3	74.9	11.3	3.8
Domestic	87	8.0	14.3	5.7	16.7	13.4	3.7	5.1	-1.1	2.8	1.5	7.0	2.4	9.6	4.1	70.1	71.3	13.0	4.5
International	108	-0.5	9.1	4.6	9.3	6.0	-1.6	-1.1	2.8	12.6	5.0	7.6	8.9	3.8	1.9	76.1	78.1	7.5	2.4
Latin America	45	-2.1	13.6	9.5	12.9	10.4	-1.2	4.9	6.2	20.0	6.5	9.7	12.6	7.1	6.5	73.2	75.2	11.7	5.0
Extra Latin America	63	0.4	6.1	1.3	6.9	3.2	-1.8	-5.2	0.4	7.8	3.8	6.1	6.3	1.4	-1.6	78.3	80.5	0.1	-2.7

Association of European Airlines (AEA) - Passenger Traffic of AEA Member Airlines

Total scheduled	776	-4.4	2.8	8.0	24.3	8.9	7.0	8.0	6.5	8.5	5.5	4.9	9.8	0.0	8.9	77.9	77.4	2.9	7.1
Domestic	49	-5.9	2.1	3.0	16.6	3.2	0.3	0.3	-2.4	2.1	0.3	3.0	7.2	-1.0	1.8	68.0	68.9	2.1	2.7
Total International	727	-4.3	2.8	8.4	24.8	9.3	7.5	8.5	7.1	9.0	5.9	5.0	10.0	0.1	9.5	78.7	78.0	3.1	8.6
Intra Europe (cross-border)	184	-4.8	3.2	9.6	34.3	9.6	9.8	8.8	6.4	8.7	6.3	5.3	11.7	0.2	7.9	70.7	71.8	3.1	9.7
North Africa	10	4.6	6.2	-23.6	-20.2	-29.9	-25.5	-21.7	-29.8	-17.8	-25.3	-20.0	-11.4	2.7	-19.5	70.5	67.1	8.0	-23.2
Middle East	32	5.9	3.4	5.2	18.9	3.5	7.6	3.7	-2.7	3.8	-0.7	-0.1	9.2	0.4	7.8	71.5	69.8	6.3	6.4
Total long-haul	501	-4.7	2.5	8.8	22.8	10.3	7.2	9.3	8.7	9.9	6.7	5.8	9.9	0.0	10.9	82.9	81.3	2.4	8.7
among which:																			
North Atlantic	190	-4.9	1.5	8.3	26.1	10.7	8.0	7.3	6.4	8.0	6.6	6.0	8.0	-0.5	10.2	84.1	82.7	0.9	7.8
Mid Atlantic	50	-5.0	3.8	7.7	22.4	10.1	7.6	5.8	7.1	6.8	4.7	5.9	6.9	2.8	8.7	82.5	81.8	2.6	7.5
South Atlantic	53	-4.6	6.5	14.2	24.9	13.9	13.9	17.7	18.8	19.9	13.0	19.1	20.9	0.5	14.0	84.9	85.0	6.6	13.2
Far East/Australasia	150	-5.6	2.8	8.7	18.8	9.1	7.3	12.8	10.7	11.2	6.4	1.6	8.7	-0.9	13.7	83.3	79.7	3.3	10.2
Sub Saharan Africa	58	1.1	2.5	6.1	21.1	8.7	-2.0	3.5	4.6	6.3	3.7	4.7	10.5	2.9	6.0	77.4	77.5	4.0	6.6

Association of Asia Pacific Airlines (AAPA) - Consolidated Passenger Traffic

International operations	699	-4.7	9.5	3.7	4.8	5.1	3.6	5.2	4.3	4.1	3.5	1.9	3.4	4.0	6.3	78.4	76.4	12.0	3.5
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Arab Air Carriers Organization (AACO) - AACO members' scheduled operations

Total	363	10.0	16.9	6.5	8.7	5.4	6.7	8.0	2.7	6.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	12.5	8.5	74.1	68.4	11.9	4.9
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Source: compiled by UNWTO from IATA, ATA, ALTA, AEA, AAPA and AACO

* All IATA carriers



Hotel performance by region

	Occupancy (%)			Average Room Rate			RevPAR		
	Full year			Full year			Full year		
	2011*	2010	Change	2011*	2010	Change	2011*	2010	Change
	(%)		(%p)	US\$		(%)	US\$		(%)
Americas	60.2	57.8	2.4	104	100	3.8	63	58	8.2
North America	60.1	57.7	2.5	103	99	3.6	62	57	8.0
Caribbean	61.8	60.3	1.5	168	163	2.6	104	98	5.2
Central America	60.7	60.0	0.7	114	115	-0.7	69	69	0.5
South America	66.6	65.0	1.7	142	121	16.5	94	79	19.5
Asia and the Pacific	66.8	66.7	0.2	140	128	9.5	94	85	9.8
North-East Asia	64.9	65.9	-1.0	127	119	6.3	82	79	4.6
South-East Asia	69.4	66.0	3.4	140	124	12.9	97	82	18.8
Australia & Oceania	73.0	72.0	1.0	174	148	17.7	127	107	19.4
Central & South Asia	60.8	61.0	-0.2	161	162	-0.7	98	99	-1.0
Africa & Middle-East	57.1	61.3	-4.1	163	155	5.3	93	95	-1.8
North Africa (incl. Egypt)	44.8	69.2	-24.4	89	91	-1.3	40	63	-36.2
Southern Africa	57.4	56.6	0.9	137	142	-3.6	79	80	-2.1
Middle East	62.3	60.5	1.8	202	199	1.1	126	121	4.1
				euro		(%)	euro		(%)
Europe	66.3	64.3	2.0	100	97	2.6	66	63	5.8
Northern Europe	70.6	68.4	2.2	92	91	1.6	65	62	4.9
Western Europe	66.1	65.1	1.0	114	110	3.6	75	72	5.2
Eastern Europe	58.2	54.8	3.4	85	83	2.4	49	45	8.8
Southern Europe	62.5	60.0	2.4	101	98	3.1	63	59	7.2

Source: STR (North America) and STR Global. © 2012 STR and STR Global. All rights reserved; (%p: percentage points)

Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%)		
		Change		
		2011*	2010	(%p)
Europe		66.3	64.3	2.0
Northern Europe		70.6	68.4	2.2
Denmark	Copenhagen	66.0	64.9	1.1
Iceland	Reykjavik	63.4	52.8	10.6
Ireland	Dublin	71.0	67.2	3.8
Norway	Oslo	63.0	60.1	2.9
United Kingdom	London	82.4	82.4	0.0
Western Europe		66.1	65.1	1.0
Austria	Vienna	72.2	72.5	-0.2
Belgium	Brussels	67.2	67.0	0.2
France	Paris	79.0	77.7	1.2
Germany	Frankfurt	66.2	65.4	0.8
	Berlin	69.5	68.9	0.6
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	67.8	67.8	0.0
Netherlands	Amsterdam	74.8	74.2	0.6
Switzerland	Geneva	65.4	65.2	0.2
	Zurich	71.0	72.7	-1.8
Eastern Europe		58.2	54.8	3.4
Czech Rep	Prague	66.9	62.1	4.8
Hungary	Budapest	62.0	57.8	4.1
Poland	Warsaw	68.1	66.2	1.9
Russian Federation	Moscow	64.5	63.2	1.3
Slovakia	Bratislava	46.5	41.9	4.7
Southern Europe		62.5	60.0	2.4
Greece	Athens	59.1	57.8	1.2
Israel	Tel Aviv	76.5	75.5	1.0
Italy	Milan	63.1	59.8	3.3
	Rome	67.5	66.9	0.6
Portugal	Lisbon	65.6	64.4	1.2
Spain	Madrid	70.8	67.7	3.0
	Barcelona	66.3	63.9	2.4
Turkey	Istanbul	69.9	73.0	-3.1
Source: STR Global				= up
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Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%)		
		Change		
		2011*	2010	(%p)
Asia and the Pacific		66.8	66.7	0.2
North-East Asia		64.9	65.9	-1.0
China	Beijing	68.5	63.3	5.2
	Shanghai	56.7	64.0	-7.3
Hong Kong (China)	Hong Kong	84.7	82.2	2.4
Japan	Osaka	78.7	78.7	-0.1
	Tokyo	74.5	81.4	-6.9
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	82.8	83.0	-0.2
Taiwan (pr. of China)	Taipei	71.8	75.2	-3.4
South-East Asia		69.4	66.0	3.4
Indonesia	Bali	72.9	73.1	-0.3
	Jakarta	71.5	68.2	3.3
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	73.2	70.6	2.6
Philippines	Manila	71.9	70.7	1.1
Singapore	Singapore	84.0	83.3	0.8
Thailand	Bangkok	63.2	53.7	9.5
	Phuket	69.5	63.3	6.2
Vietnam	Hanoi	64.1	68.9	-4.8
Australia & Oceania		73.0	72.0	1.0
Australia	Sydney	82.2	82.4	-0.2
New Zealand	Auckland	76.4	73.9	2.5
Central & South Asia		73.0	72.0	1.0
India	Bangalore	58.3	60.2	-1.9
	Delhi - NCR	63.7	68.8	-5.1
	Mumbai	63.6	60.1	3.6
Source: STR Global				= up
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Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%)		
		Change		
		2011*	2010	(%p)
Africa & Middle-East		57.1	61.3	-4.1
Middle East		62.3	60.5	1.8
Jordan	Amman	56.6	60.7	-4.1
Kuwait	Kuwait	54.9	49.8	5.2
Lebanon	Beirut	55.1	63.6	-8.5
Oman	Muscat	52.3	55.6	-3.3
Qatar	Doha	60.7	60.6	0.1
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	61.9	60.4	1.5
Untd Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	64.6	58.9	5.7
	Dubai	75.4	70.5	4.9
North Africa (incl. Egypt)		44.8	69.2	-24.4
Egypt	Cairo	36.1	65.6	-29.5
	Sharm El-Sheikh	48.1	78.4	-30.3
Southern Africa		57.4	56.6	0.9
Kenya	Nairobi	67.7	63.5	4.3
South Africa	Cape Town	57.2	57.0	0.2
Source: STR Global				= up
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Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%)		
		Change		
		2011*	2010	(%p)
Americas		60.2	57.8	2.4
North America		60.1	57.7	2.5
Canada	Montreal	65.2	62.8	2.4
	Toronto	67.9	68.3	-0.4
	Vancouver	66.5	67.8	-1.3
Mexico	Cancun	63.7	56.4	7.2
	Mexico City	62.8	58.1	4.7
United States	Phoenix, AZ	58.0	55.7	2.3
	Anaheim, CA	70.9	67.8	3.1
	Los Angeles, CA	71.7	67.7	4.0
	San Diego, CA	68.9	66.4	2.5
	San Francisco, CA	79.0	75.1	3.9
	Washington, DC	67.4	67.0	0.4
	Miami, FL	75.7	70.4	5.2
	Orlando, FL	67.7	63.9	3.8
	Atlanta, GA	59.2	57.4	1.8
	Oahu Island, HI	80.8	78.1	2.7
	Chicago, IL	64.2	61.8	2.4
	New Orleans, LA	64.2	64.4	-0.3
	New York, NY	81.2	80.8	0.4
	Dallas, TX	59.0	54.7	4.4
	Houston, TX	60.0	55.2	4.9
Central America		60.7	60.0	0.7
Costa Rica	San Jose	59.2	57.2	2.0
South America		66.6	65.0	1.7
Argentina	Buenos Aires	70.1	70.5	-0.4
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	75.7	70.6	5.0
	Sao Paulo	68.0	66.0	1.9
Chile	Santiago	71.5	65.3	6.2
Peru	Lima	68.0	65.7	2.2

Source: STR Global

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Data for North America sourced STR

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Hospitality industry data

The hotel data presented in this section has been kindly provided by STR Global Ltd and Smith Travel Research, Inc.

STR Global and STR track hotel performance data from over 44,000 hotels worldwide which represent all segments of mainly branded hotel supply. Hotel performance results for the majority of capital and gateway cities across the world is available.

Occupancy = rooms sold / rooms available, i.e. the percentage of available rooms that were sold during a specified period of time. Occupancy is calculated by dividing the number of rooms sold by rooms available. Occupancy takes both account of demand and supply growth. If demand grows, but is outstripped by supply growth, occupancy will decrease.

ADR (Average Daily Rate) = room revenue / rooms sold, i.e. a measure of the average rate paid for rooms sold, calculated by dividing room revenue by rooms sold.

RevPAR (Revenue per available room) = room revenue / rooms available (or = occupancy x ADR), i.e. the total guest room revenue divided by the total number of available rooms. RevPAR differs from ADR because RevPAR is affected by the amount of unoccupied available rooms, while ADR shows only the average rate of rooms actually sold.

For methodology see further:

www.strglobal.com/Resources/Glossary.aspx.

For further information on STR Global and STR please visit:

www.strglobal.com.

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

The UNWTO World Tourism Barometer aims at providing all those involved in tourism with up-to-date statistics and adequate analysis, in a timely fashion. Issues cover short-term tourism trends, a retrospective and prospective evaluation of current tourism performance by the UNWTO Panel of Experts, and a summary of economic data relevant for tourism. The information is updated throughout the year.

Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian



The Middle East Outbound Travel Market

The Middle East region is one of the fastest growing tourist generating regions in the world. Outbound travel from the Middle East has more than quadrupled from 8 million in 1990 to 36 million in 2010. Published jointly by ETC and UNWTO, The Middle East Outbound Market, provides an in depth analysis of the structure and trends of this market, helping destinations and commercial operators plan ahead with greater foresight.

Available in English



Handbook on Tourism Product Development

The UNWTO/ETC Handbook on Tourism Product Development outlines the essential elements in the process of tourism product development planning and implementation. It demonstrates a range of successful approaches and case studies from around the world and sets out best practice examples and benchmarks by which destinations can assess their own product development system and methods.

Available in English



Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding

This handbook is a recognition by UNWTO and ETC of the value of successfully building and managing a destination's brand. With an Introduction by Simon Anholt, the handbook presents a step-by-step guide to the branding process, accompanied by strategies for brand management. Given case studies illustrate concepts, present best practices from around the world and provide fresh insight into destination branding.

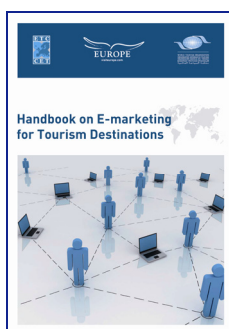
Available in English and Spanish



Handbook on E-marketing for Tourism Destinations

This handbook is a practical 'how-to' manual designed to help staff in national, regional and city tourism organisations, to improve their e-marketing skills. It covers all the basics such as web design, search engine optimisation, social networking and e-commerce, and advises how to build better content, assure distribution, use CRM, succeed with online PR and get into mobile marketing.

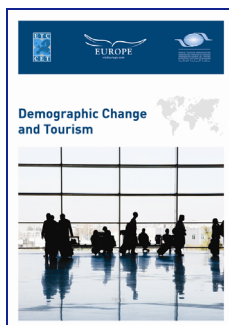
Available in English and Spanish



Demographic Change and Tourism

The UNWTO/ETC report on Demographic Change and Tourism aims to be a reference for destinations and the industry, a means to achieve a better understanding of current and future demographic changes (e.g. population growth and ageing, migration and family diversification) and how these will impact upon tourism, how to anticipate and react upon them in the most competitive way.

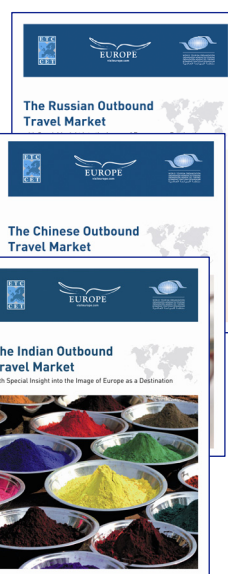
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The Chinese Outbound Travel Market, The Indian Outbound Travel Market and The Russian Outbound Travel Market

The Indian, the Chinese and the Russian Outbound Travel Markets are some of the fastest growing, and consequently increasingly important markets in the world. The UNWTO and ETC have jointly published detailed studies on each unique market, which aim to provide the necessary information to better understand the structure and trends of these growing markets. Topics covered include: destination choice, purpose of travel, spending, holiday activities and market segmentation, as well as the use of the internet and social media.

Available in English



Global Report on LGBT Tourism

As the global visibility of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community increases, there has been a steady increase in interest in this community as a consumer group, a trend which is particularly evident in the travel industry. With the knowledge and support of the International Gay and Lesbian Travel Association, as well as the UNWTO Affiliate Members, this report examines LGBT tourism from a social, political and economic perspective.

The Power of Youth Travel

With outbound travel from the world's emerging economies being boosted by new, affluent travellers and the age bracket for youth travel expanding across the world, young people are quickly becoming a consumer group to take seriously. The Power of Youth Travel features commentary from specialists, UNWTO Affiliate Members and other selected organizations on the importance of Youth Travel for economic development, global development and young travellers themselves.

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