The United Nations has designated 2017 the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. As one of the world’s largest economic sectors, Travel & Tourism creates jobs, drives exports, and generates prosperity across the world. The International Year provides an enormous opportunity to further showcase the tremendous economic, social, cultural, environmental, and heritage value that the sector can bring.

The right policy and investment decisions are only made with empirical evidence. For over 25 years, the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) has been providing this evidence, quantifying the economic and employment impact of Travel & Tourism. This year, the 2017 Annual Economic Reports cover 185 countries and 26 regions of the world, providing the necessary data on 2016 performance as well as unique 10-year forecasts on the sector’s potential.

Despite the ever-increasing and unpredictable shocks from terrorist attacks and political instability, to health pandemics and natural disasters, Travel & Tourism continued to show its resilience in 2016, contributing direct GDP growth of 3.1% and supporting 6 million net additional jobs in the sector. In total, Travel & Tourism generated US$7.6 trillion (10.2% of global GDP) and 292 million jobs in 2016, equivalent to 1 in 10 jobs in the global economy. The sector accounted for 6.6% of total global exports and almost 30% of total global service exports.

For the sixth successive year, growth in Travel & Tourism outpaced that of the global economy (2.5%). Additionally in 2016, direct Travel & Tourism GDP growth not only outperformed the economy-wide growth recorded in 116 of the 185 countries covered by the annual economic impact research (including in major Travel & Tourism economies such as Australia, Canada, China, India, Mexico and South Africa), but it also was stronger than the growth recorded in the financial and business services, manufacturing, public services, retail and distribution, and transport sectors.

The outlook for the Travel & Tourism sector in 2017 remains robust and will continue to be at the forefront of wealth and employment creation in the global economy, despite the emergence of a number of challenging headwinds. Direct Travel & Tourism GDP growth is expected to accelerate to 3.8%, up from 3.1% in 2016. As nations seem to be looking increasingly inward, putting in place barriers to trade and movement of people, the role of Travel & Tourism becomes even more significant, as an engine of economic development and as a vehicle for sharing cultures, creating peace, and building mutual understanding.

Over the longer term, growth of the Travel & Tourism sector will continue to be strong so long as the investment and development takes place in an open and sustainable manner. Enacting pro-growth travel policies that share benefits more equitably can foster a talent and business environment necessary to enable Travel & Tourism to realise its potential. In doing so, not only can we expect the sector to support over 380 million jobs by 2027, but it will continue to grow its economic contribution, providing the rationale for the further protection of nature, habitats, and biodiversity.

WTTC is proud to continue to provide the evidence base required in order to help both public and private bodies make the right decisions for the future growth of a sustainable Travel & Tourism sector.

David Scowsill
President & CEO
Kenya

2017 Annual Research: Key Facts

GDP: Direct Contribution
The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was Kes257.4bn (USD2.5bn), 3.7% of total GDP in 2016 and is forecast to rise by 6.0% in 2017, and to rise by 6.0% pa, from 2017-2027, to Kes487.1bn (USD4.8bn), 3.7% of total GDP in 2027.

GDP: Total Contribution
The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was Kes682.0bn (USD6.7bn), 9.8% of GDP in 2016, and is forecast to rise by 5.9% in 2017, and to rise by 5.6% pa to Kes1,245.9bn (USD12.3bn), 9.5% of GDP in 2027.

Employment: Direct Contribution
In 2016 Travel & Tourism directly supported 399,000 jobs (3.4% of total employment). This is expected to rise by 3.0% in 2017 and rise by 3.3% pa to 569,000 jobs (3.4% of total employment) in 2027.

Employment: Total Contribution
In 2016, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry was 9.2% of total employment (1,072,500 jobs). This is expected to rise by 3.0% in 2017 to 1,104,500 jobs and rise by 2.9% pa to 1,475,000 jobs in 2027 (8.9% of total).

Visitor Exports
Visitor exports generated Kes173.1bn (USD1,706.2mn), 16.5% of total exports in 2016. This is forecast to grow by 5.2% in 2017, and grow by 6.5% pa, from 2017-2027, to Kes343.5bn (USD3,386.0mn) in 2027, 15.3% of total.

Investment
Travel & Tourism investment in 2016 was Kes85.1bn, 5.7% of total investment (USD0.8bn). It should rise by 6.6% in 2017, and rise by 4.0% pa over the next ten years to Kes134.5bn (USD1.3bn) in 2027, 5.6% of total.

1 All values are in constant 2016 prices & exchange rates.

World Ranking (Out of 185 Countries):
Relative importance of Travel & Tourism’s total contribution to GDP

Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP

Breakdown of Travel & Tourism’s Total Contribution to GDP and Employment 2016

GDP (2016 Kesbn)

141
284
257
399
437
236

Employment (000)

Direct
Indirect
Induced
DEFINING THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

Travel & Tourism is an important economic activity in most countries around the world. As well as its direct economic impact, the industry has significant indirect and induced impacts. The UN Statistics Division-approved Tourism Satellite Accounting methodology (TSA RMF 2008) quantifies only the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. But WTTC recognises that Travel & Tourism’s total contribution is much greater, and aims to capture its indirect and induced impacts through its annual research.

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP reflects the ‘internal’ spending on Travel & Tourism (total spending within a particular country on Travel & Tourism by residents and non-residents for business and leisure purposes) as well as government ‘individual’ spending - spending by government on Travel & Tourism services directly linked to visitors, such as cultural (eg museums) or recreational (eg national parks).

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is calculated to be consistent with the output, as expressed in National Accounting, of tourism-characteristic sectors such as hotels, airlines, airports, travel agents and leisure and recreation services that deal directly with tourists. The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is calculated from total internal spending by ‘netting out’ the purchases made by the different tourism sectors. This measure is consistent with the definition of Tourism GDP, specified in the 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008).

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism includes its ‘wider impacts’ [ie the indirect and induced impacts] on the economy. The ‘indirect’ contribution includes the GDP and jobs supported by:

- Travel & Tourism investment spending – an important aspect of both current and future activity that includes investment activity such as the purchase of new aircraft and construction of new hotels;
- Government ‘collective’ spending, which helps Travel & Tourism activity in many different ways as it is made on behalf of the ‘community at large’ – eg tourism marketing and promotion, aviation, administration, security services, resort area security services, resort area sanitation services, etc;
- Domestic purchases of goods and services by the sectors dealing directly with tourists – including, for example, purchases of food and cleaning services by hotels, of fuel and catering services by airlines, and IT services by travel agents.

The ‘induced’ contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel & Tourism industry.

Please note that due to changes in methodology between 2010 and 2011, it is not possible to compare figures published by WTTC from 2011 onwards with the series published in previous years.
TRAVEL & TOURISM’S CONTRIBUTION TO GDP\(^1\)

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2016 was KES257.4bn (3.7% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 6.0% to KES272.8bn in 2017. This primarily reflects the economic activity generated by industries such as hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). But it also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to grow by 6.0% pa to KES487.1bn (3.7% of GDP) by 2027.

KENYA: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was KES682.0bn in 2016 (9.8% of GDP) and is expected to grow by 5.9% to KES722.3bn (9.8% of GDP) in 2017.

It is forecast to rise by 5.6% pa to KES1,245.9bn by 2027 (9.5% of GDP).

KENYA: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP

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\(^1\) All values are in constant 2016 prices & exchange rates
Travel & Tourism generated 399,000 jobs directly in 2016 (3.4% of total employment) and this is forecast to grow by 3.0% in 2017 to 411,000 (3.4% of total employment). This includes employment by hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). It also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

By 2027, Travel & Tourism will account for 569,000 jobs directly, an increase of 3.3% pa over the next ten years.

**KENYA: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT**

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was 1,072,500 jobs in 2016 (9.2% of total employment). This is forecast to rise by 3.0% in 2017 to 1,104,500 jobs (9.1% of total employment).

By 2027, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 1,475,000 jobs (8.9% of total employment), an increase of 2.9% pa over the period.

**KENYA: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT**
VISITOR EXPORTS AND INVESTMENT

VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2016, Kenya generated KES173.1bn in visitor exports. In 2017, this is expected to grow by 5.2%, and the country is expected to attract 1,243,000 international tourist arrivals.

By 2027, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 2,375,000, generating expenditure of KES343.5bn, an increase of 6.5% pa.

KENYA:VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of KES85.1bn in 2016. This is expected to rise by 6.6% in 2017, and rise by 4.0% pa over the next ten years to KES134.5bn in 2027.

Travel & Tourism’s share of total national investment will fall from 5.8% in 2017 to 5.6% in 2027.

KENYA:CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN TRAVEL & TOURISM

\[^1\] All values are in constant 2016 prices & exchange rates
Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 65.8% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2016 (KES290.5bn) compared with 34.2% for business travel spending (KES151.0bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to grow by 5.6% in 2017 to KES306.7bn, and rise by 6.1% pa to KES354.9bn in 2027.

Business travel spending is expected to grow by 6.2% in 2017 to KES160.4bn, and rise by 5.5% pa to KES272.7bn in 2027.

Domestic travel spending generated 60.8% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2016 compared with 39.2% for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to grow by 6.1% in 2017 to KES284.9bn, and rise by 5.4% pa to KES484.1bn in 2027.

Visitor exports are expected to grow by 5.2% in 2017 to KES182.1bn, and rise by 6.5% pa to KES343.5bn in 2027.

The Travel & Tourism industry contributes to GDP and employment in many ways as detailed on page 2.

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is nearly three times greater than its direct contribution.

1 All values are in constant 2016 prices & exchange rates
## COUNTRY RANKINGS: ABSOLUTE CONTRIBUTION, 2016

### TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2016 (US$bn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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### TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

<table>
<thead>
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<th>2016 (US$bn)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>172</td>
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### TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
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<th>2016 '000 jobs</th>
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### TRAVEL & TOURISM INVESTMENT

<table>
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<td>111</td>
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<td>169</td>
<td>Gambia</td>
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### TRAVEL & TOURISM ECONOMIC IMPACT 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2016 (US$bn)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>165</td>
<td>Gambia</td>
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The tables on pages 7-10 provide brief extracts from the full WTTC Country League Table Rankings, highlighting comparisons with competing destinations as well as with the world and regional average. Averages in above tables are simple cross-country averages. The competing destinations selected are those that offer a similar tourism product and compete for tourists from the same set of origin markets. These tend to be, but are not exclusively, geographical neighbours.
### COUNTRY RANKINGS: RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION, 2016

#### TRAVEL & TOURISM’S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2016 % share</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
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#### TRAVEL & TOURISM’S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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#### TRAVEL & TOURISM’S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

<table>
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#### TRAVEL & TOURISM’S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

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<td>Tunisia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
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#### TRAVEL & TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT

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#### VISITOR EXPORTS CONTRIBUTION TO EXPORTS

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## COUNTRY RANKINGS: REAL GROWTH, 2017

### TRAVEL & TOURISM’S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

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### TRAVEL & TOURISM INVESTMENT

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### TRAVEL & TOURISM’S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

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### TRAVEL & TOURISM’S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

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### VISITOR EXPORTS

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### COUNTRY RANKINGS: LONG TERM GROWTH, 2017 - 2027

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#### TRAVEL & TOURISM’S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

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#### TRAVEL & TOURISM’S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

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#### TRAVEL & TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT

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#### VISITOR EXPORTS CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL EXPORTS

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2016 constant prices & exchange rates; 2017 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); 2017-2027 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); 4,000 jobs

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<td>8.6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<td>46.5</td>
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<td>3.2</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leisure spending</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
<td>78.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business spending</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<td>16.9</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
<td>27.4</td>
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</table>

2016 constant prices & exchange rates; 2017 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); 2017-2027 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); 4,000 jobs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORLDWIDE</th>
<th>2016 USDbn</th>
<th>2016 % of total</th>
<th>2017 Growth</th>
<th>2017 USDbn</th>
<th>2027 % of total</th>
<th>2027 Growth</th>
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<td>Direct contribution to GDP</td>
<td>2,306.0</td>
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<td>3.8</td>
<td>3,537.1</td>
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<td>Total contribution to GDP</td>
<td>7,613.3</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>11,512.9</td>
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<td>Direct contribution to employment</td>
<td>108,741</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>138,086</td>
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<td>Total contribution to employment</td>
<td>292,220</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>381,700</td>
<td>11.1</td>
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<td>Visitor exports</td>
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<td>4.5</td>
<td>2,221.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic spending</td>
<td>3,574.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5,414.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3,822.5</td>
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<td>3.9</td>
<td>5,917.7</td>
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<td>1,153.6</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
<td>1,719.9</td>
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<td>4.1</td>
<td>1,307.1</td>
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</table>

2016 constant prices & exchange rates; 2017 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); 2017-2027 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); 4,000 jobs

% of total refers to each indicator's share of the relevant whole economy indicator such as GDP and employment. Visitor exports is shown relative to total exports of goods and services.

Domestic spending is expressed relative to whole economy GDP. For leisure and business spending, their direct contribution to Travel & Tourism GDP is calculated as a share of whole economy GDP [the sum of these shares equals the direct contribution]. Investment is relative to whole economy investment.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Visitor exports</td>
<td>234.5</td>
<td>221.8</td>
<td>195.7</td>
<td>185.4</td>
<td>167.2</td>
<td>173.1</td>
<td>182.1</td>
<td>343.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Domestic expenditure</td>
<td>198.1</td>
<td>226.2</td>
<td>218.0</td>
<td>240.3</td>
<td>251.6</td>
<td>268.5</td>
<td>284.9</td>
<td>484.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(includes government individual spending)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Internal tourism consumption</td>
<td>432.6</td>
<td>447.9</td>
<td>413.7</td>
<td>425.7</td>
<td>418.8</td>
<td>441.5</td>
<td>467.1</td>
<td>827.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(= 1 + 2)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)</td>
<td>-186.4</td>
<td>-191.2</td>
<td>-174.6</td>
<td>-179.1</td>
<td>-175.4</td>
<td>-184.1</td>
<td>-194.3</td>
<td>-340.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)</td>
<td>246.2</td>
<td>256.8</td>
<td>239.0</td>
<td>246.6</td>
<td>243.4</td>
<td>257.4</td>
<td>272.8</td>
<td>487.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other final impacts (indirect & induced)

| 6. Domestic supply chain         | 147.1| 153.4| 142.8| 147.4| 145.4| 153.8| 163.0  | 291.0 |
| 7. Capital investment            | 78.4 | 79.7 | 75.1 | 84.9 | 79.6 | 85.1 | 90.7   | 134.5 |
| 8. Government collective spending| 45.7 | 47.8 | 51.9 | 54.3 | 58.7 | 61.7 | 63.6   | 95.5  |
| 9. Imported goods from indirect spending | -22.3 | -22.2 | -13.8 | -15.3 | -15.8 | -16.6 | -17.5  | -23.9 |
| 10. Induced                      | 117.6| 125.5| 122.6| 128.6| 131.9| 140.5| 149.7  | 261.8 |
| 11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10) | 612.7| 641.0| 617.7| 646.5| 643.2| 682.0| 722.3  | 1,245.9 |

Employment impacts ('000)

| 12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 431.7| 436.5| 396.8| 400.8| 385.8| 399.2| 411.2  | 569.4 |
| 13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 1,085.4| 1,105.0| 1,039.5| 1,065.1| 1,034.3| 1,072.4| 1,104.4 | 1,475.2 |
| 14. Expenditure on outbound travel                      | 34.8 | 24.9 | 33.1 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 27.9   | 43.4  |
# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES

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<td>1. Visitor exports</td>
<td>163.8</td>
<td>169.4</td>
<td>157.5</td>
<td>161.1</td>
<td>158.7</td>
<td>173.1</td>
<td>192.1</td>
<td>610.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Domestic expenditure</td>
<td>138.4</td>
<td>172.8</td>
<td>175.5</td>
<td>208.9</td>
<td>238.7</td>
<td>268.5</td>
<td>300.5</td>
<td>860.2</td>
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<td>(includes government individual spending)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Internal tourism consumption</td>
<td>302.1</td>
<td>342.2</td>
<td>333.0</td>
<td>370.0</td>
<td>397.3</td>
<td>441.5</td>
<td>492.7</td>
<td>1470.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>(= 1 + 2)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)</td>
<td>-130.2</td>
<td>-146.0</td>
<td>-140.6</td>
<td>-155.7</td>
<td>-166.4</td>
<td>-184.1</td>
<td>-204.9</td>
<td>-605.0</td>
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<td>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)</td>
<td>172.0</td>
<td>196.2</td>
<td>192.4</td>
<td>214.4</td>
<td>230.9</td>
<td>257.4</td>
<td>287.8</td>
<td>865.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</td>
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<td>117.2</td>
<td>115.0</td>
<td>128.1</td>
<td>138.0</td>
<td>153.8</td>
<td>171.9</td>
<td>517.1</td>
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<td>54.8</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>85.1</td>
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<td>238.9</td>
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<td>47.2</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>169.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Government collective spending</td>
<td>-15.6</td>
<td>-17.0</td>
<td>-11.1</td>
<td>-13.3</td>
<td>-14.9</td>
<td>-16.6</td>
<td>-18.4</td>
<td>-42.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Imported goods from indirect spending</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td>118.8</td>
<td>125.1</td>
<td>140.5</td>
<td>157.9</td>
<td>465.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Induced</td>
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<td>489.7</td>
<td>497.2</td>
<td>562.0</td>
<td>610.2</td>
<td>682.0</td>
<td>761.9</td>
<td>2,213.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)</td>
<td>431.7</td>
<td>436.5</td>
<td>396.8</td>
<td>400.8</td>
<td>385.8</td>
<td>399.2</td>
<td>411.2</td>
<td>569.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment impacts ('000)</td>
<td>1,085.4</td>
<td>1,105.0</td>
<td>1,039.5</td>
<td>1,065.1</td>
<td>1,034.3</td>
<td>1,072.4</td>
<td>1,104.4</td>
<td>1,475.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</td>
<td>1,085.4</td>
<td>1,105.0</td>
<td>1,039.5</td>
<td>1,065.1</td>
<td>1,034.3</td>
<td>1,072.4</td>
<td>1,104.4</td>
<td>1,475.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>77.1</td>
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<td>14. Expenditure on outbound travel</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Concepts shown in this table align with the standard table totals as described in the 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008) developed by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

Historical data for concepts has been benchmarked to match reported TSA data where available.
## The Economic Contribution of Travel & Tourism: Growth

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<td>1. Visitor exports</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>-5.4</td>
<td>-11.8</td>
<td>-5.3</td>
<td>-9.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)</td>
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<td>14.2</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>-7.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-8.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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<td>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>-6.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>-6.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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<td>13.1</td>
<td>-6.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
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<td>7. Capital investment</td>
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<td>4.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
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<td>8. Government collective spending</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>-37.7</td>
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<td>3.1</td>
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<td>9. Imported goods from indirect spending</td>
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<td>6.7</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
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<td>10. Induced</td>
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<td>4.6</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
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<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
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<td>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>-9.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-3.7</td>
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<td>Employment impacts (’000)</td>
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<td>-5.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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<td>12. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</td>
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<td>-28.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-19.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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</table>

1. 2011-2016 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%).  
2. 2017-2027 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%).
GLOSSARY

KEY DEFINITIONS

TRAVEL & TOURISM
Relates to the activity of travellers on trips outside their usual environment with a duration of less than one year. Economic activity related to all aspects of such trips is measured within the research.

DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP
GDP generated by industries that deal directly with tourists, including hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transport services, as well as the activities of restaurant and leisure industries that deal directly with tourists. It is equivalent to total internal Travel & Tourism spending (see below) within a country less the purchases made by those industries (including imports). In terms of the UN’s Tourism Satellite Account methodology it is consistent with total GDP calculated in table 6 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT
The number of direct jobs within Travel & Tourism. This is consistent with total employment calculated in table 7 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP
GDP generated directly by the Travel & Tourism sector plus its indirect and induced impacts (see below).

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT
The number of jobs generated directly in the Travel & Tourism sector plus the indirect and induced contributions (see below).

DIRECT SPENDING IMPACTS

VISITOR EXPORTS
Spending within the country by international tourists for both business and leisure trips, including spending on transport, but excluding international spending on education. This is consistent with total inbound tourism expenditure in table 1 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

DOMESTIC TRAVEL & TOURISM SPENDING
Spending within a country by that country’s residents for both business and leisure trips. Multi-use consumer durables are not included since they are not purchased solely for tourism purposes. This is consistent with total domestic tourism expenditure in table 2 of the TSA: RMF 2008. Outbound spending by residents abroad is not included here, but is separately identified according to the TSA: RMF 2008 (see below).

GOVERNMENT INDIVIDUAL SPENDING
Spending by government on Travel & Tourism services directly linked to visitors, such as cultural services (eg museums) or recreational services (eg national parks).

INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION
Total revenue generated within a country by industries that deal directly with tourists including visitor exports, domestic spending and government individual spending. This does not include spending abroad by residents. This is consistent with total internal tourism expenditure in table 4 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

BUSINESS TRAVEL & TOURISM SPENDING
Spending on business travel within a country by residents and international visitors.

LEISURE TRAVEL & TOURISM SPENDING
Spending on leisure travel within a country by residents and international visitors.

INDIRECT AND INDUCED IMPACTS

INDIRECT CONTRIBUTION
The contribution to GDP and jobs of the following three factors:

- CAPITAL INVESTMENT: Includes capital investment spending by all industries directly involved in Travel & Tourism. This also constitutes investment spending by other industries on specific tourism assets such as new visitor accommodation and passenger transport equipment, as well as restaurants and leisure facilities for specific tourism use. This is consistent with total tourism gross fixed capital formation in table 8 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

- GOVERNMENT COLLECTIVE SPENDING: Government spending in support of general tourism activity. This can include national as well as regional and local government spending. For example, it includes tourism promotion, visitor information services, administrative services and other public services. This is consistent with total collective tourism consumption in table 9 of TSA: RMF 2008.

- SUPPLY-CHAIN EFFECTS: Purchases of domestic goods and services directly by different industries within Travel & Tourism as inputs to their final tourism output.

INDUCED CONTRIBUTION
The broader contribution to GDP and employment of spending by those who are directly or indirectly employed by Travel & Tourism.

OTHER INDICATORS

OUTBOUND EXPENDITURE
Spending outside the country by residents on all trips abroad. This is fully aligned with total outbound tourism expenditure in table 3 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

FOREIGN VISITOR ARRIVALS
The number of arrivals of foreign visitors, including same-day and overnight visitors (tourists) to the country.
WTTC has an on-going commitment to align its economic impact research with the UN Statistics Division-approved 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA:RMF 2008). This involves the benchmarking of country reports to official, published TSAs, including for countries which are reporting data for the first time, as well as existing countries reporting an additional year’s data. New country TSAs incorporated this year include Albania, Indonesia, and Mauritius bringing our total of countries in our benchmarking dataset to 54. Furthermore, we have sourced updated TSAs for 28 countries.

In 2017, we have also been able to add a new country, Tajikistan, taking our coverage to 185 countries. WTTC also produces reports on 25 other regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups. This year, there are 10 reports for special economic and geographic groups with GCC and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation being included for the first time.

**ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHIC GROUPS**

**APEC (ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION)**
Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, USA, Vietnam.

**FORMER NETHERLANDS ANTILLES**
Bonaire, Curacao, Sint Maarten, Saba and Sint Eustatius.

**G20**
Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, France*, Germany*, India, Indonesia, Italy*, Japan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UK*, USA.

**GCC (GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL)**
Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE

**OAS (ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES)**
Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, St Kitts and Nevis, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, USA, Uruguay.

**OECD (ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)**
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA.

**(OIC) ORGANISATION FOR ISLAMIC COOPERATION**
Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

**OTHER OCEANIA**
American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Tuvalu.

**PACIFIC ALLIANCE**
Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru.

**SADC (SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY)**
Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

* included in European Union
** no data for Afghanistan, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Palestine, Somalia or Turkmenistan
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The World Travel & Tourism Council is the global authority on the economic and social contribution of Travel & Tourism.

WTTC promotes sustainable growth for the Travel & Tourism sector, working with governments and international institutions to create jobs, to drive exports and to generate prosperity. Council Members are the Chairs, Presidents and Chief Executives of the world’s leading private sector Travel & Tourism businesses.

Together with Oxford Economics, WTTC produces annual research that shows Travel & Tourism to be one of the world’s largest sectors, supporting over 292 million jobs and generating 10.2% of global GDP in 2016. Comprehensive reports quantify, compare and forecast the economic impact of Travel & Tourism on 185 economies around the world. In addition to the individual country reports, WTTC produces a world report highlighting the global economic impact and issues, and 24 further reports that focus on regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups.

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Contributing data to the WTTC Economic Impact Model

STR is the source for premium hotel data benchmarking, analytics and marketplace insights. STR provides data that is reliable, confidential, accurate and actionable, and their comprehensive solutions empower clients to strategize and compete within their markets. The range of products includes data-driven solutions, thorough analytics and unrivalled marketplace insights, all built to fuel business growth and help clients make better operational and financial decisions. STR maintains a presence in 16 countries, and collects data for over 55,000 hotels across 180 countries.
HOW MONEY TRAVELS
THE DIRECT, INDIRECT AND INDUCED EFFECT OF TOURISM SPENDING

TRAVELLERS PAY DIRECTLY TO...
- Airlines, coaches, rental cars, trains, cruise lines, travel agents, hotels, convention centres, restaurants, shopping centres, sports arenas, entertainment, theatre, recreation etc.

THESE ARE SUPPLIED BY...
- outside goods and services such as marketing and PR, cleaning and maintenance, energy providers, catering and food production, design and print etc.

BOTH OF WHICH CREATE JOBS...
- which pay salaries, wages, profits, and taxes

WHICH PAY INTO...
- infrastructure, agriculture, technology, real estate, communications, education, banks, healthcare and more.