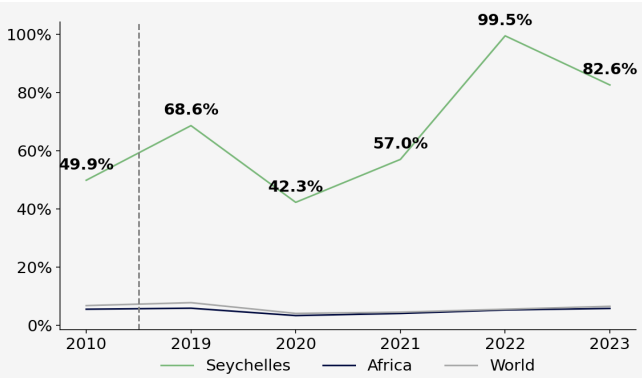


### Environmental footprint of Travel & Tourism

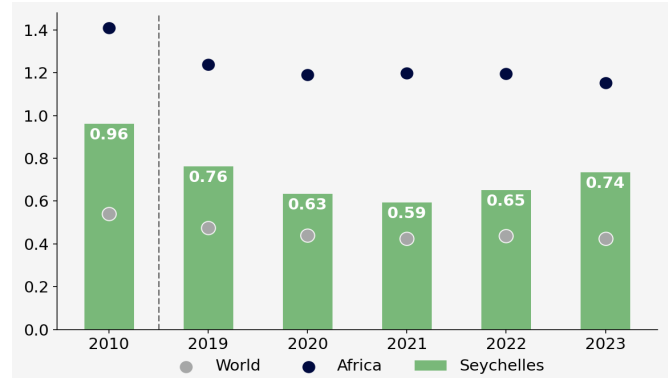
#### Travel & Tourism's contribution to total greenhouse gas emissions

% of total GHG emissions



#### Travel & Tourism's GHG emissions intensity

GHG emissions (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e) per USD of GDP\*



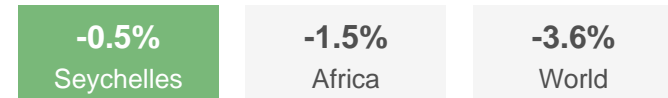
#### Annual change in Travel & Tourism GDP\*

Average growth rate, ^ 2019-2023



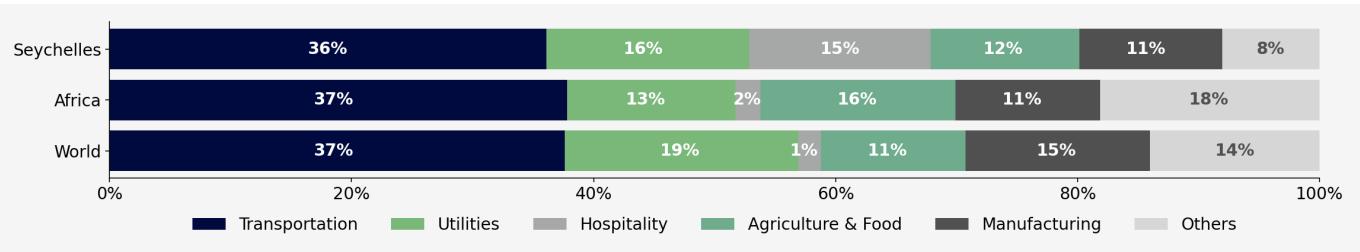
#### Annual change in GHGs linked to Travel & Tourism

Average growth rate, ^ 2019-2023



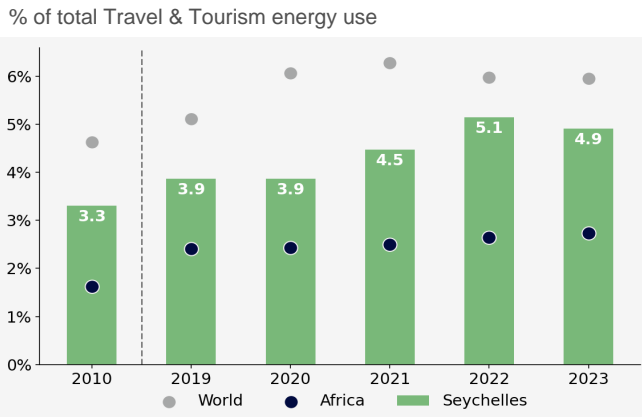
#### Industries contributing the most to Travel & Tourism's GHG emissions in 2023

% of total Travel & Tourism GHG emissions



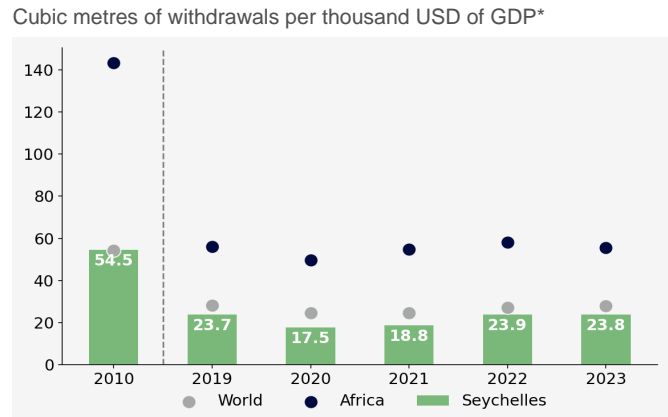
#### Low-carbon energy usage linked to Travel & Tourism

% of total Travel & Tourism energy use



#### Freshwater consumption linked to Travel & Tourism

Cubic metres of withdrawals per thousand USD of GDP\*

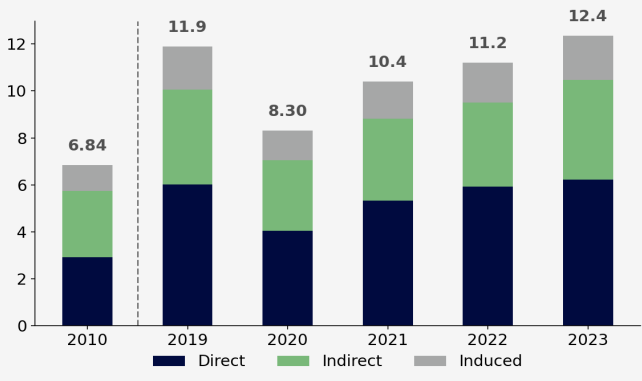


\*Direct and indirect T&T GDP impacts only. ^Measured as compound annual growth rates (CAGR). Full methodological detail is available from WTTC. Notes: (1) In 2023 prices & exchange rates. (2) GHG emissions include Scope 1, 2 and 3 plus international transport; except where presented as a share of national totals, when international scope 3 is removed. (3) Transport activity includes all modes of transport. (4) Low-carbon energy is defined as renewable energy (wind, wave, solar & geothermal), plus hydro and nuclear.

### Social footprint of Travel & Tourism

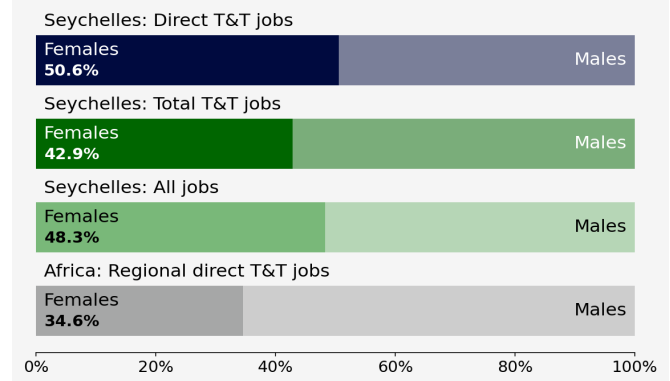
#### Female employment supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs for females (thousands)



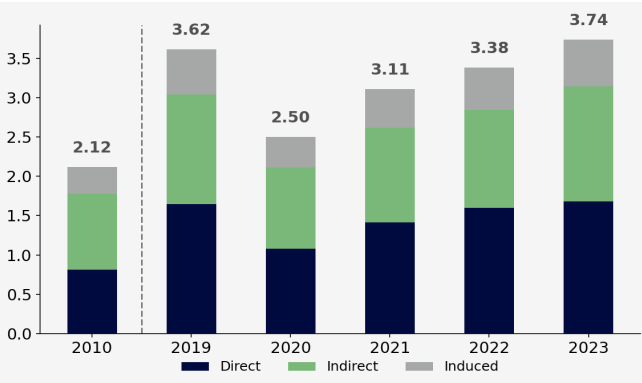
#### Female employment as a share of total employment in 2023

% of employees



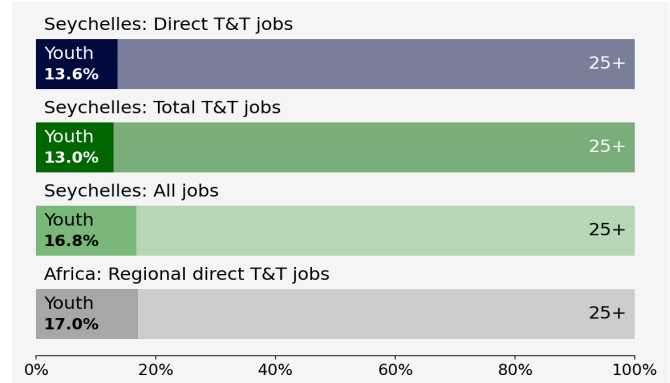
#### Youth employment supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs for 15-24 year olds (thousands)



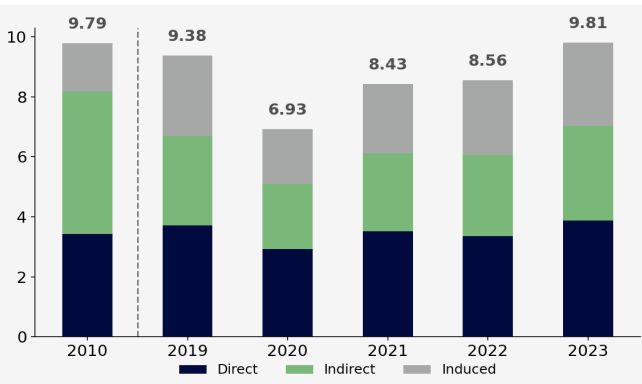
#### Youth employment as a share of total employment in 2023

% of employees



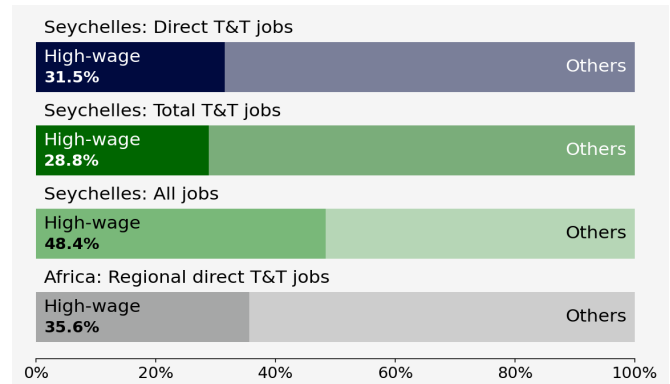
#### High-wage employment\* supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs in high wage sectors (thousands)







#### High-wage employment\* as a share of total employment in 2023





% of employees



\*'High-wage employment' is defined as employment within industries whose average wage is above the 65th percentile of earnings in the country.

Goal	Target	2019 - 2023
<b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY 	<b>ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT FOR ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS</b>	
	<b>5.A Women's equal rights to economic resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6,220 women directly employed in Travel &amp; Tourism in 2023 <b>+0.8%</b></li> <li>• 50.6% of direct Travel &amp; Tourism employees are women <b>+0.97ppts</b></li> </ul>	
<b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	<b>ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION</b>	
	<b>6.4 Water use efficiency</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23.8 m3 per thousand USD: Travel &amp; Tourism's water use intensity, compared to 5.16 m3 per thousand USD in the wider economy <b>+0.2%</b></li> <li>• 107% of total water use linked to Travel &amp; Tourism <b>+22.95ppts</b></li> </ul>	
<b>7</b> AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	<b>ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL</b>	
	<b>7.2 Renewable energy use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4.91% of Travel &amp; Tourism's energy consumption is from low-carbon sources <b>+1.04ppts</b></li> <li>• 85.8% of total low-carbon energy use is linked to Travel &amp; Tourism <b>+8.08ppts</b></li> </ul>	
	<b>7.3 Improve energy efficiency</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18.6 MJ per USD: Travel &amp; Tourism energy intensity, compared to 16.7 MJ per USD in the wider economy <b>+0.3%</b></li> </ul>	
<b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	<b>PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL</b>	
	<b>8.2 Achieve higher economic productivity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$35,300 real GDP per worker for direct Travel &amp; Tourism activity, compared to \$39,300 in the wider economy <b>-0.4%</b></li> </ul>	
	<b>8.3 Employment and job creation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 28,800 jobs are supported by Travel &amp; Tourism and its supply chains <b>+0.8%</b></li> <li>• 52.6% of total jobs are supported by Travel &amp; Tourism and its supply chains <b>+0.52ppts</b></li> </ul>	
	<b>8.4 Improve resource efficiency</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.414 kg per USD: Travel &amp; Tourism material use intensity, compared to 0.444 kg per USD in the wider economy <b>-1.1%</b></li> </ul>	
	<b>8.5 Achieve decent work for all</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31.5% of direct Travel &amp; Tourism jobs are higher-wage sectors, compared to 48.4% in the wider economy <b>+0.95ppts</b></li> </ul>	

Notes: National figures provide broader context for the Travel & Tourism figures. Note that these are not always like-for-like comparators. The percentage changes are given as the total absolute change in each value, rather than compound annual growth rates, to illustrate the full extent of change.

Goal	Target	2019 - 2023
<b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	<b>PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL</b>	
	<b>8.6 Reduce youth unemployment</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,680 young people directly employed by Travel &amp; Tourism <b>+0.5%</b></li> <li>18.3% of total youth employment directly supported by Travel &amp; Tourism <b>+1.14ppts</b></li> </ul>	
	<b>8.9 Promote sustainable tourism</b>	
<b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	<b>BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION</b>	
	<b>9.2 Inclusive &amp; sustainable industrialization</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$0.175bn in manufacturing GDP supported by Travel &amp; Tourism <b>+0.3%</b></li> <li>Incomplete data available <b>-</b></li> </ul>	
	<b>9.4 Increase resource use efficiency</b>	
<b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	<b>REDUCE INEQUALITIES WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES</b>	
	<b>10.2 Promote social, economic &amp; political inclusion</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6,220 women directly employed in Travel &amp; Tourism in 2023 <b>+0.8%</b></li> <li>50.6% of direct Travel &amp; Tourism employees are women <b>+0.97ppts</b></li> </ul>	
	<b>10.4 Achieve greater equality</b>	
<b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	<b>ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS</b>	
	<b>12.2 Sustainable management of natural resources</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.414 kg per USD: Travel &amp; Tourism material use intensity, compared to 0.444 kg per USD in the wider economy <b>-1.1%</b></li> </ul>	

\* GDP can be understood as an economic surplus that is split between company owners in the form of profits, and workers (labour) in the form of wages. A higher labour share of GDP can indicate that gains from economic growth are shared more broadly, i.e. distributed among households rather than concentrated among (relatively fewer) owners of capital.