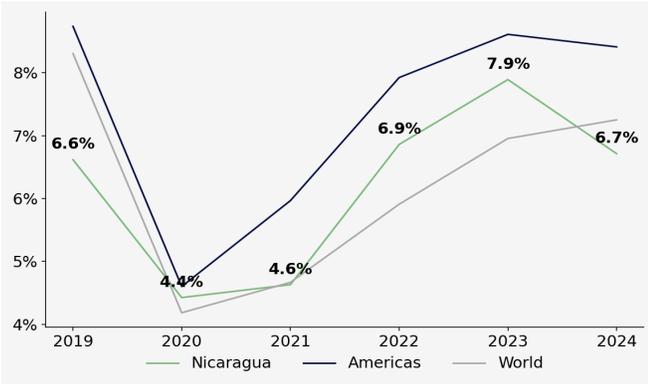
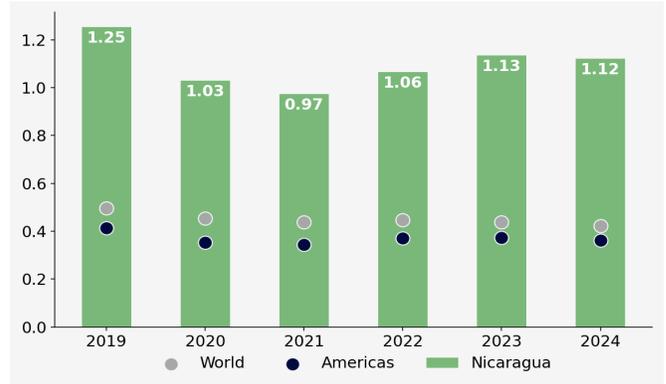


### Environmental footprint of Travel & Tourism

**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\*



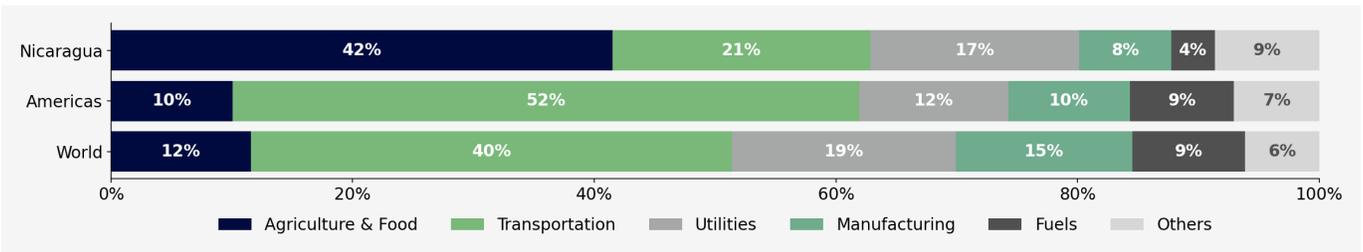
**Annual change in Travel & Tourism GDP\***  
Average growth rate, ^ 2019-2024



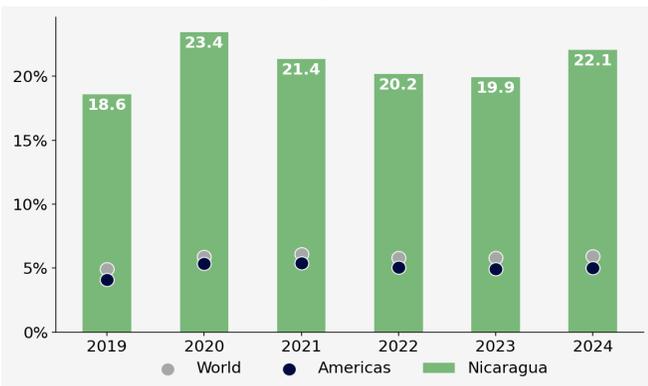
**Annual change in GHGs linked to Travel & Tourism**  
Average growth rate, ^ 2019-2024



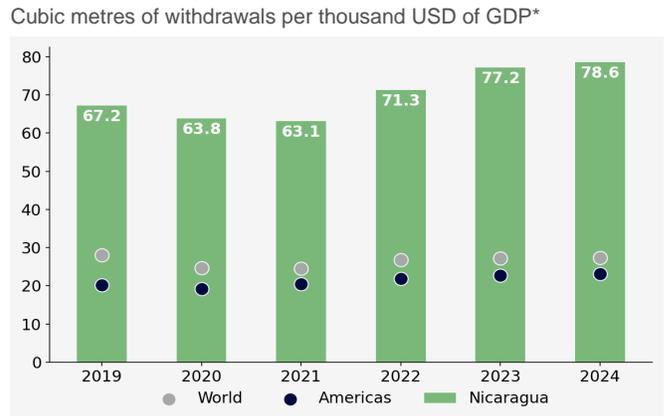
**Industries contributing the most to Travel & Tourism's GHG emissions in 2024**  
% of total Travel & Tourism GHG emissions



**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\*

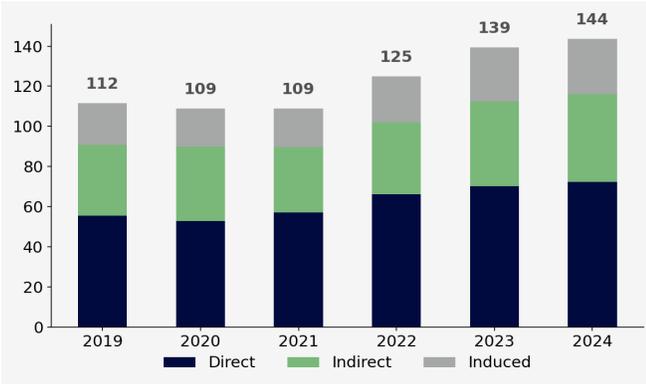


\*Direct and indirect T&T GDP impacts only. ^Measured as compound annual growth rates (CAGR). Full methodological detail is available from WTTC. Notes: (1) In 2024 prices & exchange rates. (2) GHG emissions include Scope 1, 2 and 3 plus international transport; except where presented as a share of national 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

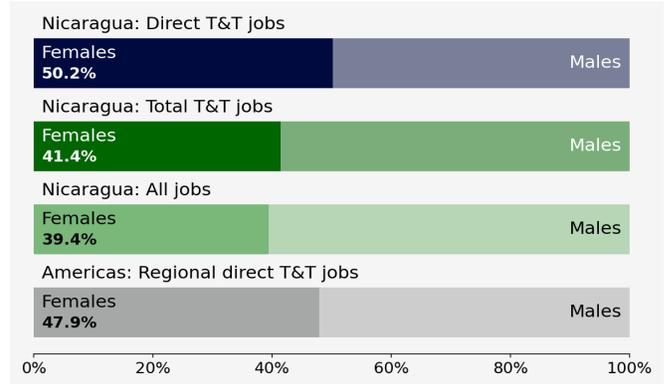
#### Female employment supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs for females (thousands)



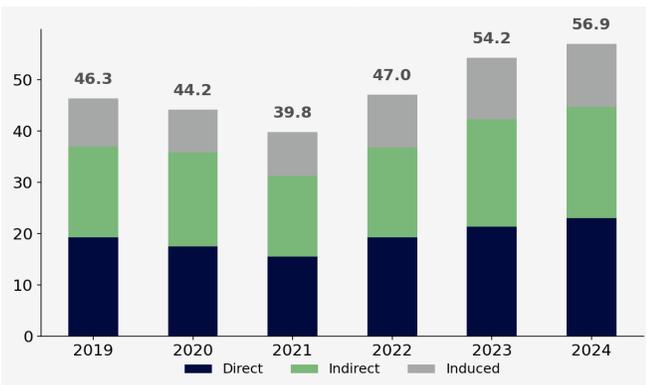
#### Female employment as a share of total employment in 2024

% of employees



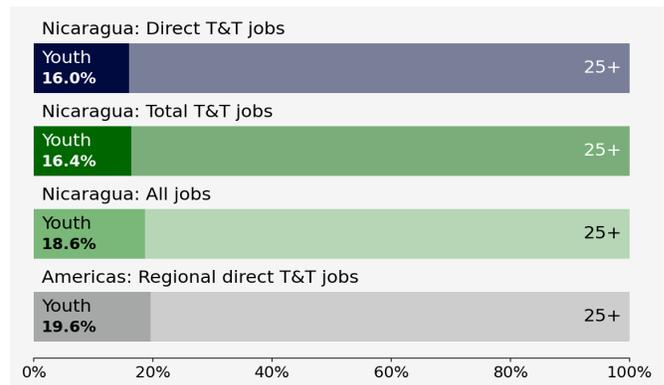
#### Youth employment supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs for 15-24 year olds (thousands)



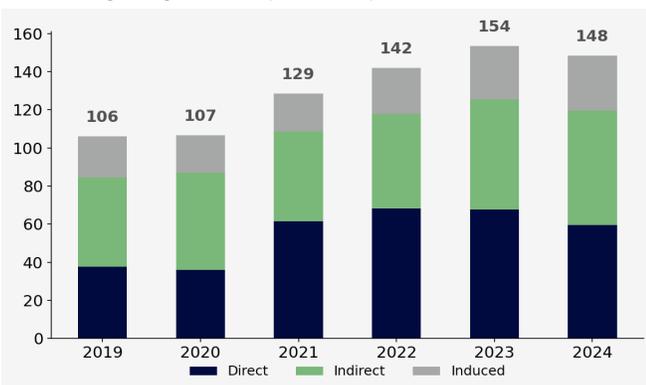
#### Youth employment as a share of total employment in 2024

% of employees



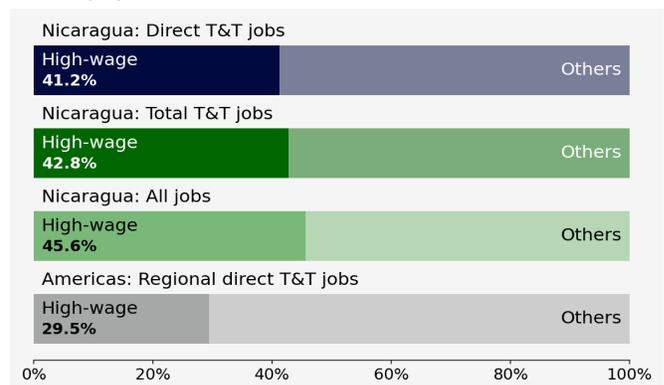
#### High-wage employment\* supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs in high wage sectors (thousands)



#### High-wage employment\* as a share of total employment in 2024

% 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 - 2024
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<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>72,300 women directly employed in Travel &amp; Tourism in 2024 <span style="float: right;"><b>+30.1%</b></span></li> <li>50.2% of direct Travel &amp; Tourism employees are women <span style="float: right;"><b>+0.99ppts</b></span></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>78.6 m3 per thousand USD: Travel &amp; Tourism's water use intensity, compared to 92 m3 per thousand USD in the wider economy <span style="float: right;"><b>+16.9%</b></span></li> <li>6.19% of total water use linked to Travel &amp; Tourism <span style="float: right;"><b>+1.7ppts</b></span></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>22.1% of Travel &amp; Tourism's energy consumption is from low-carbon sources <span style="float: right;"><b>+3.5ppts</b></span></li> <li>13.5% of total low-carbon energy use is linked to Travel &amp; Tourism <span style="float: right;"><b>+1.2ppts</b></span></li> </ul>	
	<b>7.3 Improve energy efficiency</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18.7 MJ per USD: Travel &amp; Tourism energy intensity, compared to 11.2 MJ per USD in the wider economy <span style="float: right;"><b>-2.2%</b></span></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>\$5,960 real GDP per worker for direct Travel &amp; Tourism activity, compared to \$6,320 in the wider economy <span style="float: right;"><b>+3.3%</b></span></li> </ul>	
	<b>8.3 Employment and job creation</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>347,000 jobs are supported by Travel &amp; Tourism and its supply chains <span style="float: right;"><b>+26.8%</b></span></li> <li>11.1% of total jobs are supported by Travel &amp; Tourism and its supply chains <span style="float: right;"><b>+1.2ppts</b></span></li> </ul>	
	<b>8.4 Improve resource efficiency</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.19 kg per USD: Travel &amp; Tourism material use intensity, compared to 3.23 kg per USD in the wider economy <span style="float: right;"><b>+7.8%</b></span></li> </ul>		
<b>8.5 Achieve decent work for all</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>41.2% of direct Travel &amp; Tourism jobs are higher-wage sectors, compared to 45.6% in the wider economy <span style="float: right;"><b>+7.9ppts</b></span></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 the total change in each value between 2019 and 2024, rather than compound annual growth rates, to illustrate the full extent of change.

Goal	Target	2019 - 2024
<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>23,000 young people directly employed by Travel &amp; Tourism <b>+19.5%</b></li> <li>3.96% of total youth employment directly supported by Travel &amp; Tourism <b>+0.64ppts</b></li> </ul>	
	<b>8.9 Promote sustainable tourism</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.36% of total GDP is supported by Travel &amp; Tourism <b>+0.3ppts</b></li> <li>31.8% real change in direct Travel &amp; Tourism GDP between 2019 and 2024, compared to 22.7% in the wider economy <b>N/A</b></li> </ul>		
<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>\$0.167bn in manufacturing GDP supported by Travel &amp; Tourism <b>+28.4%</b></li> <li>Incomplete data available <b>-</b></li> </ul>	
	<b>9.4 Increase resource use efficiency</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.12 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per USD: Travel &amp; Tourism GHG emissions intensity, compared to 1.21 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per USD in the wider economy <b>-10.5%</b></li> </ul>	
<b>9.B Technological development and industrial diversification</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$0.0353bn in medium- and high-tech GDP supported by Travel &amp; Tourism <b>+21.2%</b></li> <li>12.8% of total medium- and high-tech GDP supported by Travel &amp; Tourism <b>-0.07ppts</b></li> </ul>		
<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>72,300 women directly employed in Travel &amp; Tourism in 2024 <b>+30.1%</b></li> <li>50.2% of direct Travel &amp; Tourism employees are women <b>+0.99ppts</b></li> </ul>	
<b>10.4 Achieve greater equality</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>41.3% of Travel &amp; Tourism GDP associated with labour, compared to 42.7% in the wider economy <b>+0.54ppts</b></li> </ul>		
<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>2.19 kg per USD: Travel &amp; Tourism material use intensity, compared to 3.23 kg per USD in the wider economy <b>+7.8%</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.