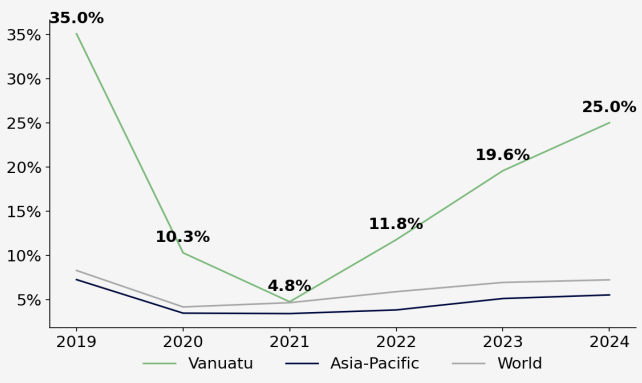


Environmental footprint of Travel & Tourism

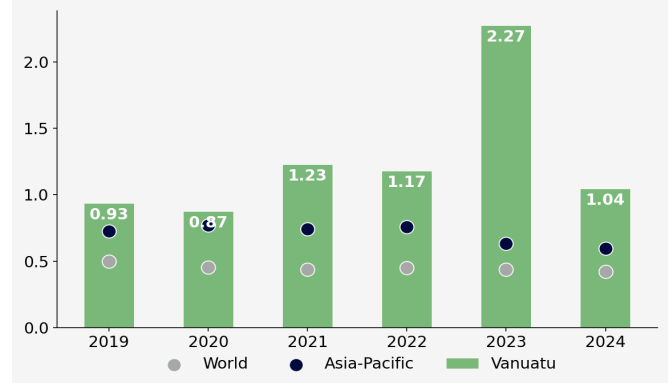
Travel & Tourism's contribution to total greenhouse gas emissions

% of total GHG emissions



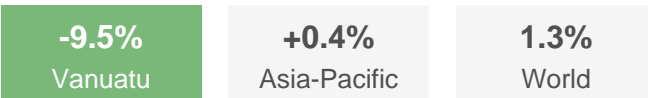
Travel & Tourism's GHG emissions intensity

GHG emissions (kg CO₂e) per USD of GDP*



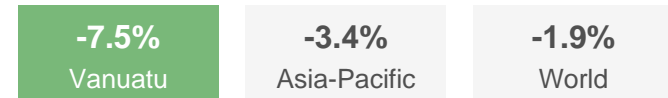
Annual change in Travel & Tourism GDP*

Average growth rate, ^ 2019-2024



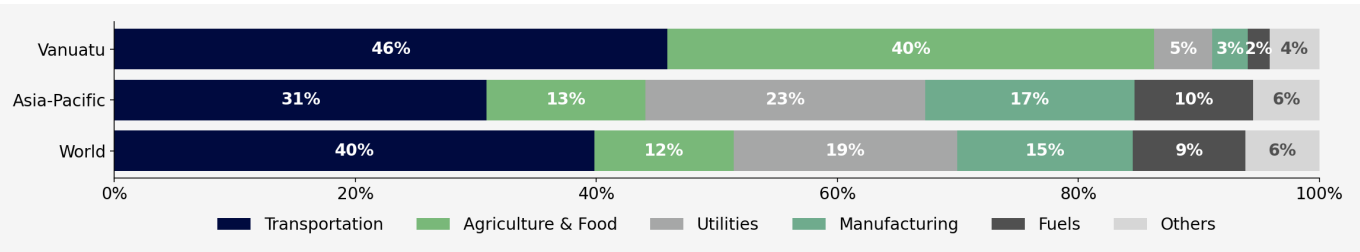
Annual change in GHGs linked to Travel & Tourism

Average growth rate, ^ 2019-2024



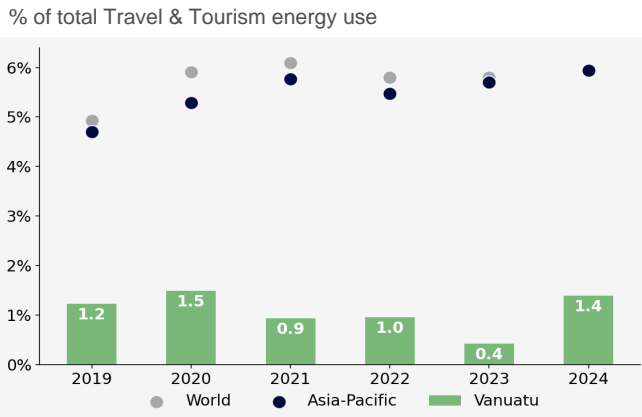
Industries contributing the most to Travel & Tourism's GHG emissions in 2024

% of total Travel & Tourism GHG emissions



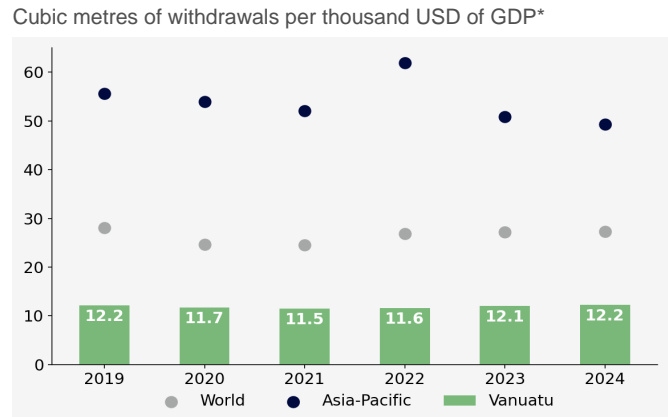
Low-carbon energy usage linked to Travel & Tourism

% of total Travel & Tourism energy use



Freshwater consumption linked to Travel & Tourism

Cubic metres of withdrawals per thousand USD of GDP*

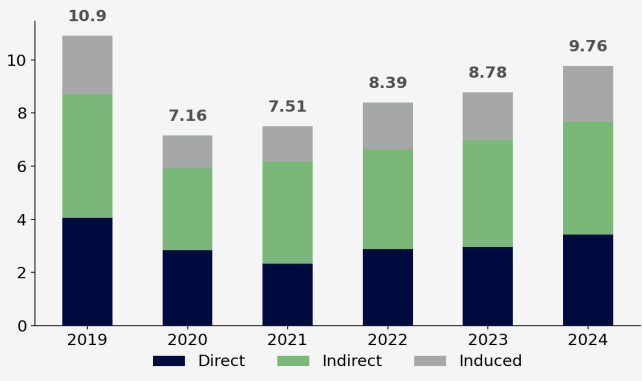


*Direct and indirect T&T GDP impacts only. ^Measured as compound annual growth rates (CAGR). Full methodological detail is available from WTTC. Notes: (1) In 2024 prices & exchange rates. (2) GHG emissions include Scope 1, 2 and 3 plus international transport; except where presented as a share of national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

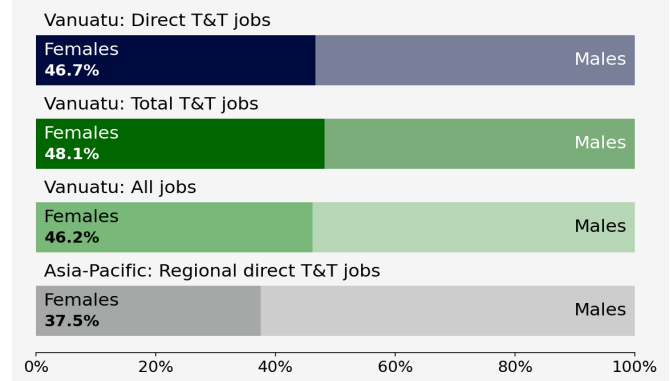
Female employment supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs for females (thousands)



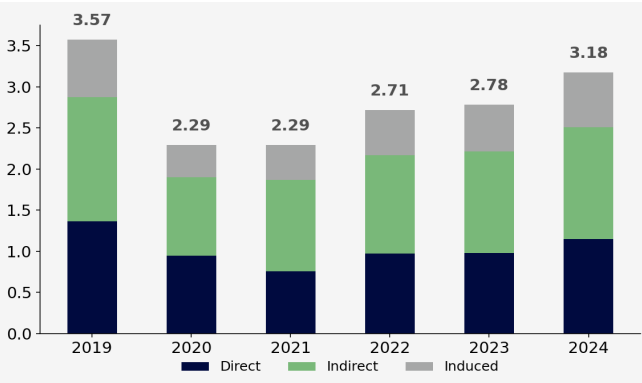
Female employment as a share of total employment in 2024

% of employees



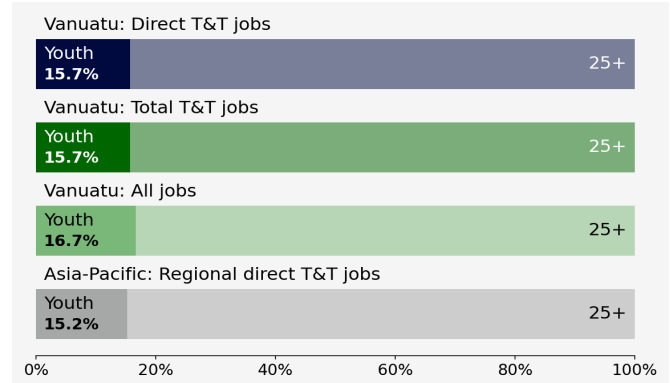
Youth employment supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs for 15-24 year olds (thousands)



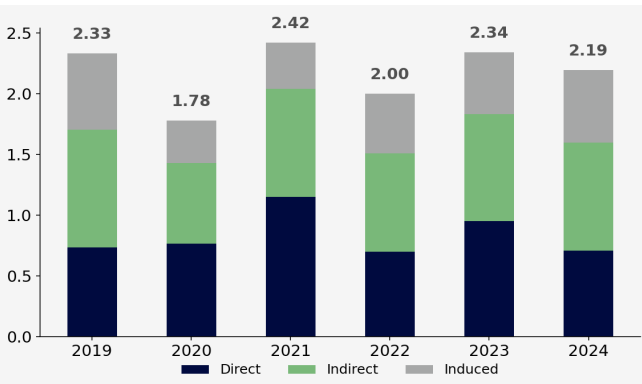
Youth employment as a share of total employment in 2024

% of employees



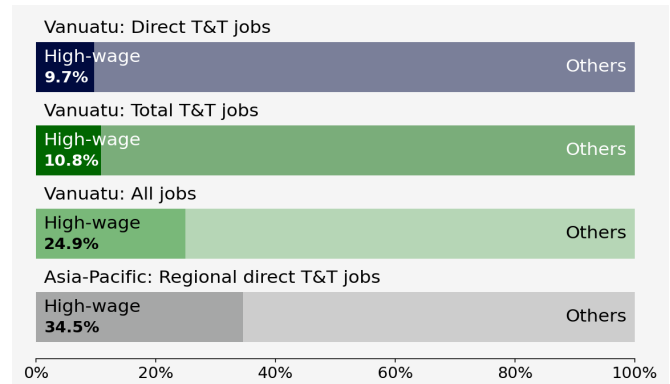
High-wage employment* supported by Travel & Tourism

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
5 GENDER EQUALITY 	ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT FOR ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS	
	5.A Women's equal rights to economic resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,420 women directly employed in Travel & Tourism in 2024 -15.5% 46.7% of direct Travel & Tourism employees are women -0.3ppts 	
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION	
	6.4 Water use efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2 m3 per thousand USD: Travel & Tourism's water use intensity, compared to - m3 per thousand USD in the wider economy +0.28% Incomplete data available - 	
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL	
	7.2 Renewable energy use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.39% of Travel & Tourism's energy consumption is from low-carbon sources +0.16ppts 7.99% of total low-carbon energy use is linked to Travel & Tourism -8.1ppts 	
	7.3 Improve energy efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.73 MJ per USD: Travel & Tourism energy intensity, compared to 3.44 MJ per USD in the wider economy +25.5% 	
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL	
	8.2 Achieve higher economic productivity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$10,300 real GDP per worker for direct Travel & Tourism activity, compared to \$10,500 in the wider economy -29.8% 	
	8.3 Employment and job creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20,300 jobs are supported by Travel & Tourism and its supply chains -10.5% 18% of total jobs are supported by Travel & Tourism and its supply chains -5.0ppts 	
	8.4 Improve resource efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.86 kg per USD: Travel & Tourism material use intensity, compared to 1.86 kg per USD in the wider economy +5.3% 	
	8.5 Achieve decent work for all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.66% of direct Travel & Tourism jobs are higher-wage sectors, compared to 24.9% in the wider economy +1.1ppts 	

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
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL	
	8.6 Reduce youth unemployment	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,150 young people directly employed by Travel & Tourism -15.8% 6.13% of total youth employment directly supported by Travel & Tourism -2.1ppts 	
	8.9 Promote sustainable tourism	
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION	
	9.2 Inclusive & sustainable industrialization	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$0.0415bn in manufacturing GDP supported by Travel & Tourism -39.0% Incomplete data available - 	
	9.4 Increase resource use efficiency	
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	REDUCE INEQUALITIES WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES	
	10.2 Promote social, economic & political inclusion	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,420 women directly employed in Travel & Tourism in 2024 -15.5% 46.7% of direct Travel & Tourism employees are women -0.3ppts 	
	10.4 Achieve greater equality	
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS	
	12.2 Sustainable management of natural resources	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.86 kg per USD: Travel & Tourism material use intensity, compared to 1.86 kg per USD in the wider economy +5.3% 	

* 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.