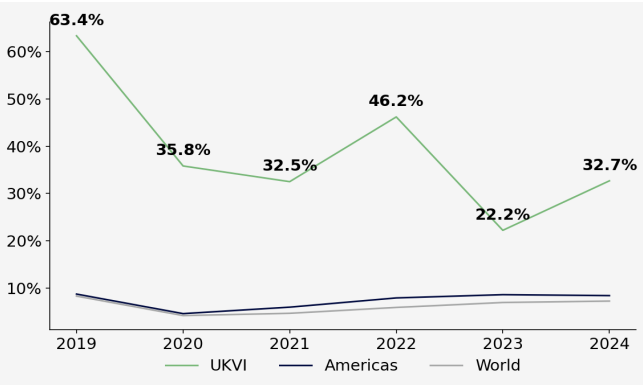


Environmental footprint of Travel & Tourism

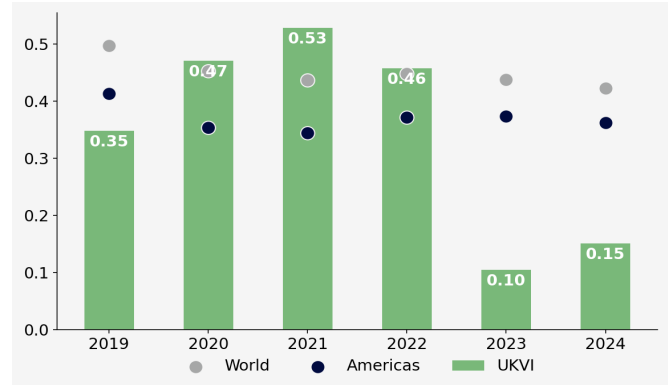
Travel & Tourism's contribution to total greenhouse gas emissions

% of total GHG emissions



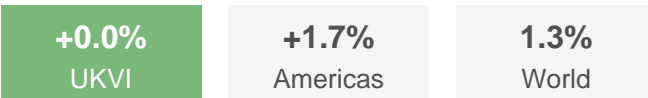
Travel & Tourism's GHG emissions intensity

GHG emissions (kg CO₂e) per USD of GDP*



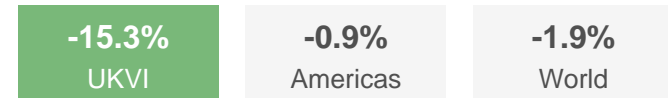
Annual change in Travel & Tourism GDP*

Average growth rate, ^ 2019-2024



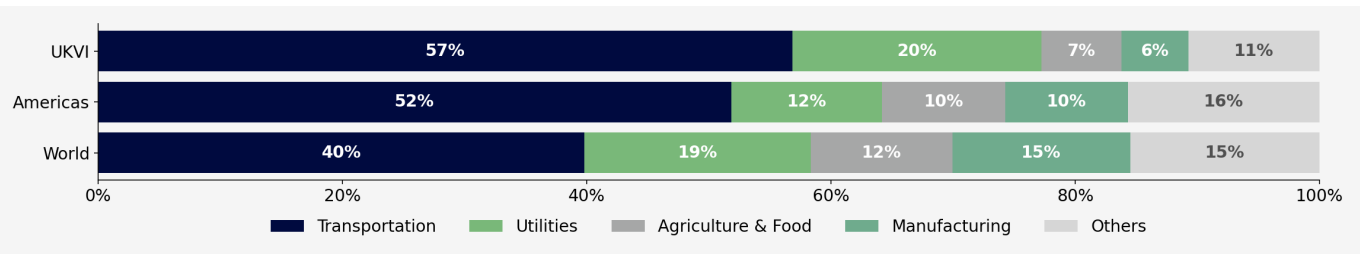
Annual change in GHGs linked to Travel & Tourism

Average growth rate, ^ 2019-2024



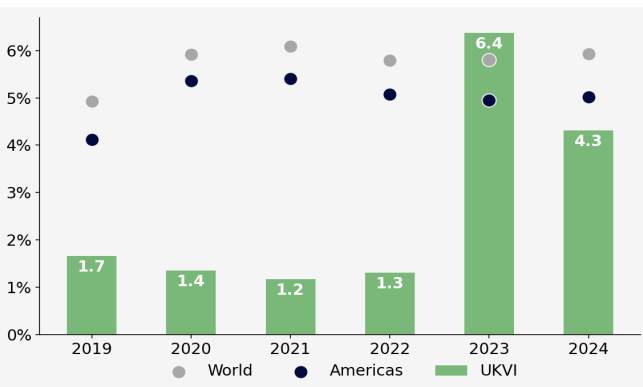
Industries contributing the most to Travel & Tourism's GHG emissions in 2024

% of total Travel & Tourism GHG emissions



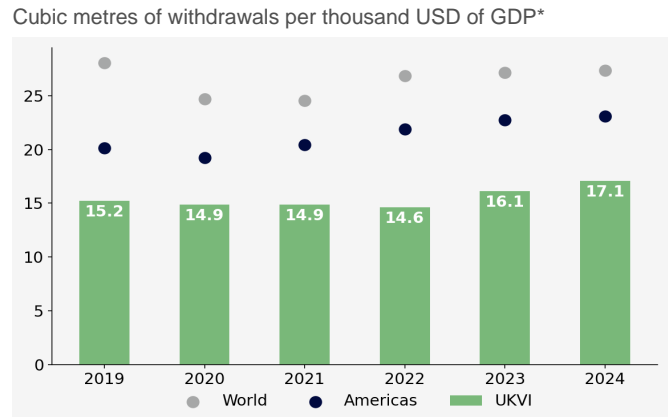
Low-carbon energy usage linked to Travel & Tourism

% of total Travel & Tourism energy use



Freshwater consumption linked to Travel & Tourism

Cubic metres of withdrawals per thousand USD of GDP*

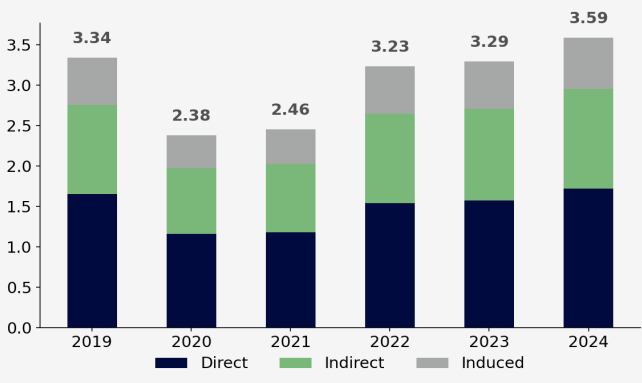


*Direct and indirect T&T GDP impacts only. ^Measured as compound annual growth rates (CAGR). Full methodological detail is available from WTTC. Notes: (1) In 2024 prices & exchange rates. (2) GHG emissions include Scope 1, 2 and 3 plus international transport; except where presented as a share of national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

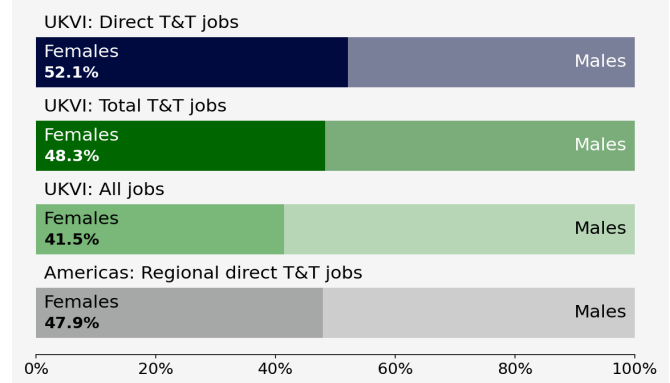
Female employment supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs for females (thousands)



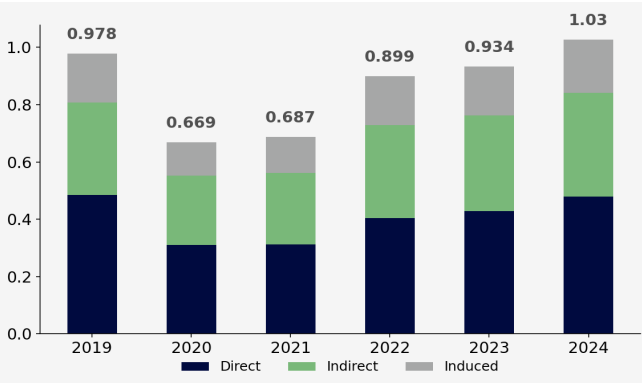
Female employment as a share of total employment in 2024

% of employees



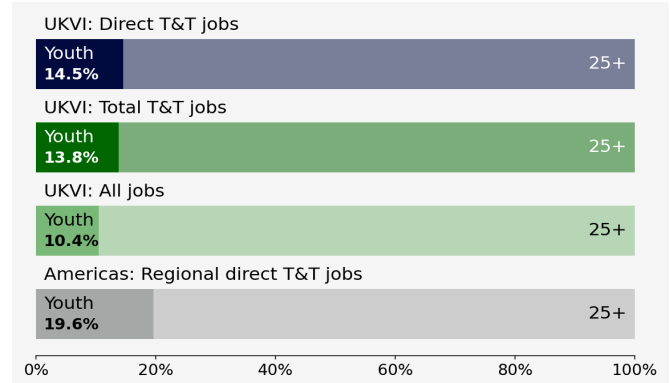
Youth employment supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs for 15-24 year olds (thousands)



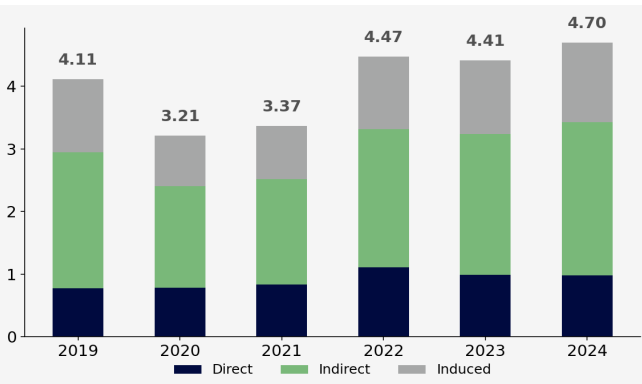
Youth employment as a share of total employment in 2024

% of employees



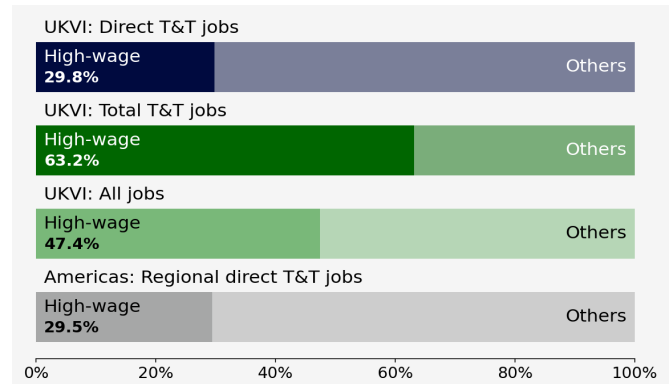
High-wage employment* supported by Travel & Tourism

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"> 1,720 women directly employed in Travel & Tourism in 2024 +3.7% 52.1% of direct Travel & Tourism employees are women +1.6ppts | |
| 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"> 17.1 m3 per thousand USD: Travel & Tourism's water use intensity, compared to - m3 per thousand USD in the wider economy +12.2% 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"> 4.31% of Travel & Tourism's energy consumption is from low-carbon sources +2.7ppts 29.1% of total low-carbon energy use is linked to Travel & Tourism +1.1ppts | |
| | 7.3 Improve energy efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 MJ per USD: Travel & Tourism energy intensity, compared to 0.915 MJ per USD in the wider economy -51.6% | |
| 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"> \$83,700 real GDP per worker for direct Travel & Tourism activity, compared to \$115,000 in the wider economy -6.6% | |
| | 8.3 Employment and job creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7,430 jobs are supported by Travel & Tourism and its supply chains +6.2% 46.4% of total jobs are supported by Travel & Tourism and its supply chains -1.4ppts | |
| | 8.4 Improve resource efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.00618 kg per USD: Travel & Tourism material use intensity, compared to 0.0105 kg per USD in the wider economy -5.3% | |
| | 8.5 Achieve decent work for all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29.8% of direct Travel & Tourism jobs are higher-wage sectors, compared to 47.4% in the wider economy +6.2ppts | |

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"> 479 young people directly employed by Travel & Tourism -1.2% 28.7% of total youth employment directly supported by Travel & Tourism -5.7ppts | |
| | 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"> \$0.0234bn in manufacturing GDP supported by Travel & Tourism -11.4% 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"> 1,720 women directly employed in Travel & Tourism in 2024 +3.7% 52.1% of direct Travel & Tourism employees are women +1.6ppts | |
| | 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"> 0.00618 kg per USD: Travel & Tourism material use intensity, compared to 0.0105 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.