



# OECD GLOBAL FORUM ON TOURISM STATISTICS, KNOWLEDGE AND POLICIES

Toward a data-driven policy agenda for tourism



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# International tourism back to levels of 30 years ago



-73%

International tourist arrivals



International tourism could  
plunge to levels of  
**1990s**



Loss of international tourist  
arrivals  
**11 billion**



Loss in export revenues from  
international tourism  
**US\$ 1.1 trillion**



Estimated loss in GDP  
**US\$ 2 trillion**  
= 2% world GDP



**100 million**  
direct tourism jobs at risk

## Select all relevant indicators

Int. Tourist Arrivals

Seat capacity - domestic

Seat capacity - International

Actual Air Reservations

Occupancy Rates

Hotel Searches

Hotel Bookings

Short-term rentals

Travel Search - Flights

Travel Search - Accommod...

Travel Sentiment

Show all indicators

Only tourism - general

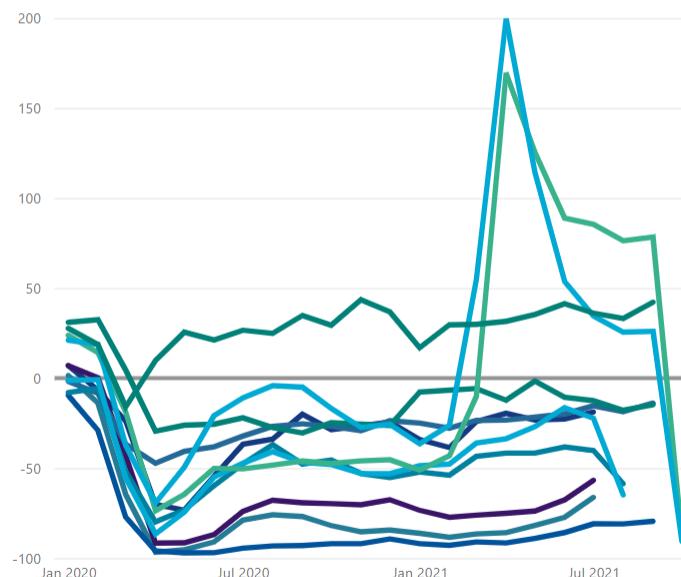
Only accommodation

Only air transport

## Indicators over time

To compare how each indicator is developing over time, please select all relevant indicators you would like to compare, as well as a region or a subregion. If no region is selected, it shows the global total.

## YoY Change by indicator (%)

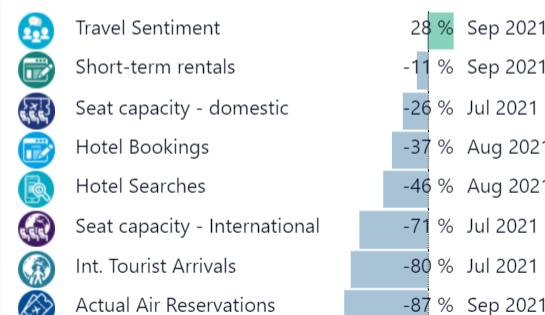
Indicator ● Int. Tourist Arrivals ● Seat capacity - domestic ● Seat capacity - International ● Actual Air Reservations ● Occupancy Rates

## Select a region or subregion

Region

Subregion

## YTD change (%)



# Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (MST)

Mexico: Socio-economic benefits from archaeological sites & protected areas

Netherlands: 4% value added, 7% taxes (biggest polluters paid least)

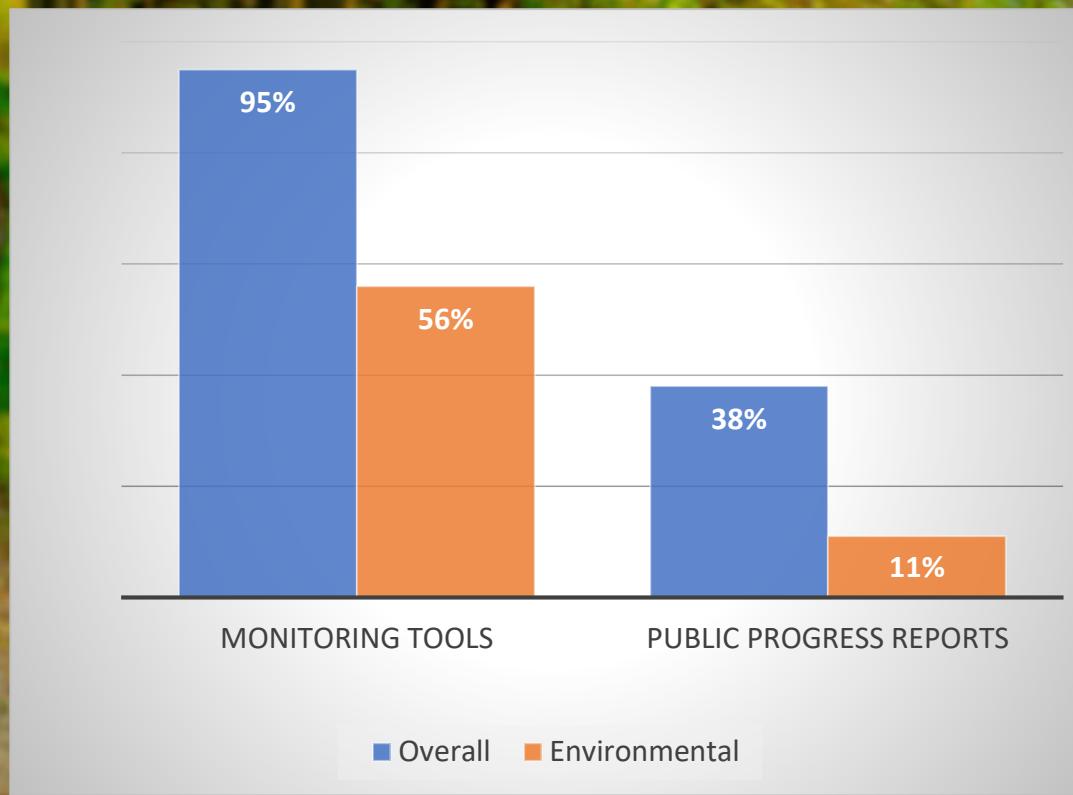
Germany: Gender pay gap 22% lower, proportion of employees with low wages 2x that of whole economy

Philippines: Domestic tourism 3x more water & energy than inbound tourism

Austria: €2,2291 tourism income/capita, 78/100 acceptance

Samoa: 13 % GDP and 22% employment, 10% water and 12% electricity

# Monitoring Vs Reporting





**COVID-19  
RESPONSE**

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