

# Global Travel Service

## Global Highlights & Risks, December 2020

### Economists

Adam Sacks  
President of Tourism  
Economics  
[asacks@oxfordeconomics.com](mailto:asacks@oxfordeconomics.com)

Helen McDermott  
Director of Global  
Forecasting  
[hmcdermott@oxfordeconomics.com](mailto:hmcdermott@oxfordeconomics.com)

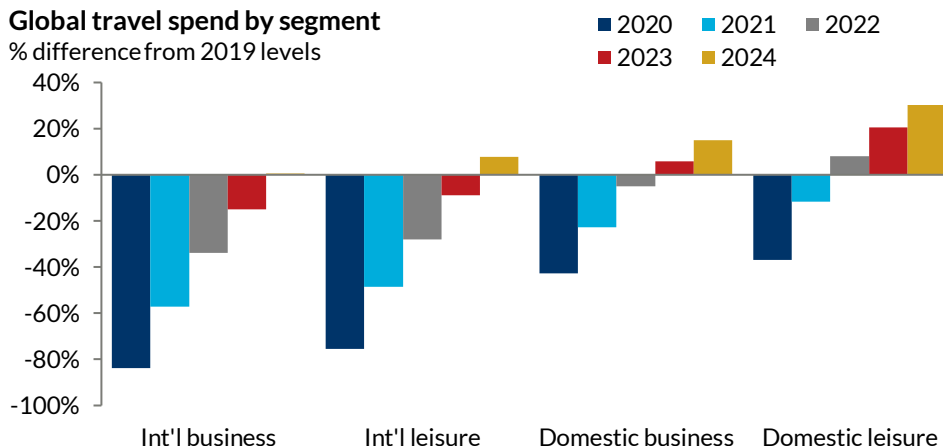
Sarah-Jane Trimble  
Economist  
[sjtrimble@oxfordeconomics.com](mailto:sjtrimble@oxfordeconomics.com)

### Global Travel & Tourism Trends

- Global travel demand fell by an estimated 73% in 2020 – a loss of 1.1bn visitor arrivals. Recovery is set to begin in 2021, characterised by the following key themes.
- **Vaccine development and roll-out will support growth and provides an upside for 2021.** Recent vaccine announcements have revitalised confidence and provide a more balanced risk outlook compared to previous forecasts. This has sparked hope for future travel performance with clear upside potential, although downside risks remain.
- **Challenges in vaccine distribution will define the recovery profile in 2021.** Vaccine developments have reduced the downside risks and will allow a gradual lifting of restrictions. However, many unknowns remain regarding vaccine production and the challenges involved in the global distribution, especially in emerging markets.
- **Economic income and job impacts will reduce affordability.** There is clear and significant pent-up demand, but this will be limited by lingering wage and employment effects of the economic recession, especially for more expensive longer-haul travel. Pricing is less certain but may also affect affordability.
- **Travellers will choose closer-to-home destinations.** Domestic substitution will continue in 2021 as some international travel restrictions will remain in place for at least part of the year. It will take time for traveller sentiment to recover and short-haul markets will be favoured due to safety perception, affordability and possible shifts in preferences for more sustainable destinations and travel modes. Modal shift from air to drive travel will remain a feature in 2021.
- **Leisure travel will lead the way as business travel will remain subdued.** Business travel budgets will remain under pressure, similar to the pattern in recovery from prior recessions. Virtual and hybrid events will continue to replace some in-person meetings and events, but the value of face-to-face meetings will ensure eventual recovery.

### Global travel spend by segment

% difference from 2019 levels



Source: Tourism Economics

**Contact:** Sarah-Jane Trimble | [sjtrimble@oxfordeconomics.com](mailto:sjtrimble@oxfordeconomics.com)

## Global Travel & Tourism Outlook

2020 has been an incredibly difficult year for the Travel & Tourism industry, with the coronavirus outbreak reaching all countries and causing unprecedented levels of restrictive measures. The second spike in coronavirus cases in Europe and North America has subdued momentum at the end of 2020, with global international travel demand estimated to decline 73% in 2020, and a 34% drop expected for domestic travel.

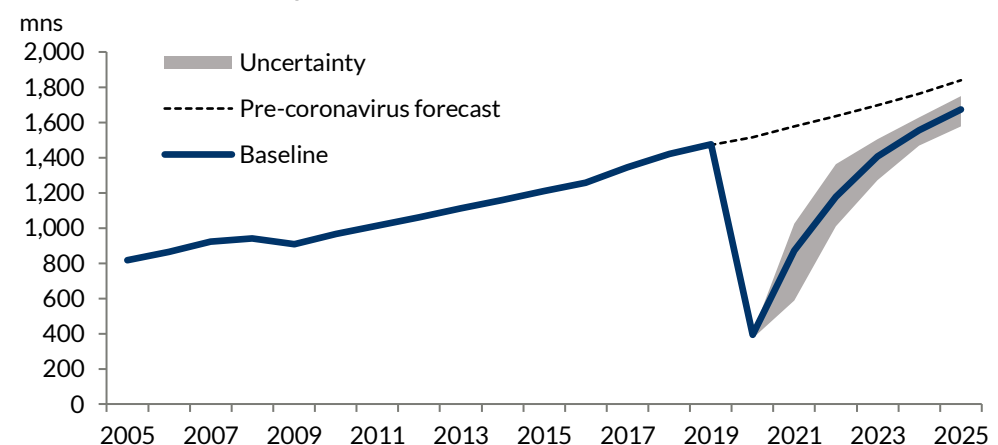
### Vaccine development and roll-out will support growth and provides an upside for 2021.

Recent vaccine announcements provide optimism as we conclude an extremely challenging year. The prompt development of multiple vaccines, one of which is already being distributed across the UK, has significantly reshaped the travel outlook. Previously, the travel outlook was marred by considerable downside risks and limited upside potential, with significant restrictions and low traveller confidence weighing on travel performance.

Vaccine developments have increased the likelihood of restrictions being relaxed for many economies throughout 2021, as well as providing a welcome boost to traveller confidence. Surveys point to significant pent-up demand which will begin to be realised once restrictions are eased.

**Challenges in vaccine distribution will define the recovery profile in 2021.** The positive impact of these vaccines will not occur instantly as the production and global distribution of these vaccines will take time. Vaccines will also first be given to the most vulnerable and key workers before reaching the wider population. The travel industry will not see any substantial benefit until there is more widespread coverage. There are also major challenges involved in efficient worldwide supply of the vaccine, while any manufacturing problems will delay the process and further slow the travel recovery. [Concerns](#) have also been raised regarding equitable and timely access to vaccines for all nations, with advanced economies purchasing the bulk of vaccines while emerging markets are likely to face a slower distribution resulting in an uneven travel recovery globally. This ongoing uncertainty continues to be captured in our [dashboard](#), which cover the alternative scenarios facing the travel outlook.

### International arrivals by scenario, World, 2005-25



Source: Tourism Economics

**Economic income and job impacts will reduce affordability.** While governments have implemented a range of fiscal packages and policies to protect jobs and incomes during the pandemic, unemployment rates have still increased, while incomes fell. These pressures are likely to tighten further as government support is gradually eased, and while there is clear and significant pent-up demand, citizens will become more considered with their travel decisions. Longer-haul travel will be most negatively impacted due to the higher costs involved, while domestic and short-haul travel may benefit as tourists opt for more cost-friendly travel options. Any further tax relief packages for the travel and aviation industry

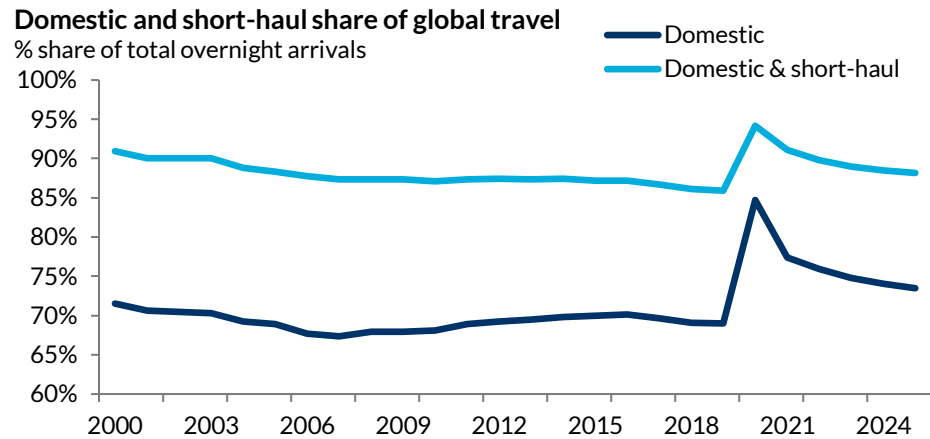
**Global travel demand fell an estimated 73% in 2020.**

**Covid-19 vaccines provide optimism, with the pace and ease of delivery defining the recovery profile.**

**Travellers will continue to favour domestic and short-haul trips.**

may support recovery. However, any new taxes, either to address increased debt or to encourage sustainable development, would impact on affordability of some travel activity.

**Travellers will choose closer-to-home destinations.** In the near-term, we expect the prevalence of domestic travel to continue. The global health crisis rendered planning for foreign travel incredibly difficult, with ever-changing travel restrictions and quarantine measures deterring many from taking trips overseas. In contrast, domestic travel enjoyed greater stability in terms of restrictions and tourist sentiment, subsequently benefiting from increased substitution effects. We expect this domestic preference to remain, at least until there is greater vaccine progress and stability in global travel. This will allow domestic travel to recover 2019 levels by 2022. Over the medium-term, domestic travel will continue to account for a higher share of travel than has been the case in the past ten years.



Source: Tourism Economics

**Modal shift from air to drive travel will remain a feature in 2021.** International travel will face a slower path to normalisation, remaining below pre-crisis levels until 2024. Short-haul travel will kickstart recovery, benefiting from a more rapid easing of restrictions and quicker rebound of tourist sentiment. More familiar regional destinations will be perceived as safer, more akin to domestic travel and involving only short flights or travel by road or rail; airlines face a continued challenge to demonstrate the safety of air travel, including the effectiveness of on-board air filters. Prolonged restrictions and lower travel appetite are likely to remain for longer-haul trips. There is also some opportunity to address concerns around sustainability. The pandemic has given businesses and all levels of government time to reassess and develop policies that are aimed at tackling sustainability issues. Tourists have also been able to reflect on travel decisions and the impact on the environment and local communities, which could lead to more conscious travel decisions post-pandemic.

**Leisure travel will lead the way as business travel remains subdued.** The global pandemic caused a sudden drop in business travel, with virtual platforms providing a temporary substitute. This adjustment has worked well for many companies, providing an easy and less expensive means to conduct meetings as well as avoiding the health concerns associated with travelling during the pandemic. However, this does not represent a permanent replacement for in-person meetings, which are essential to creating and sustaining relationships. Business travel will rebound albeit at a slow rate, with constrained budgets. International business arrivals will remain below pre-crisis levels until 2025, compared to 2023 for leisure trips. MICE events will also take a longer time to return in their conventional form with hybrid events – a mix of physical and virtual meeting – becoming more prevalent. Long lead times in event planning, restrictions on event sizes and constrained travel budgets will mean that hybrid events are likely to remain a feature in the immediate post-pandemic environment.

**Leisure travel will kickstart recovery while business travel remains sluggish.**

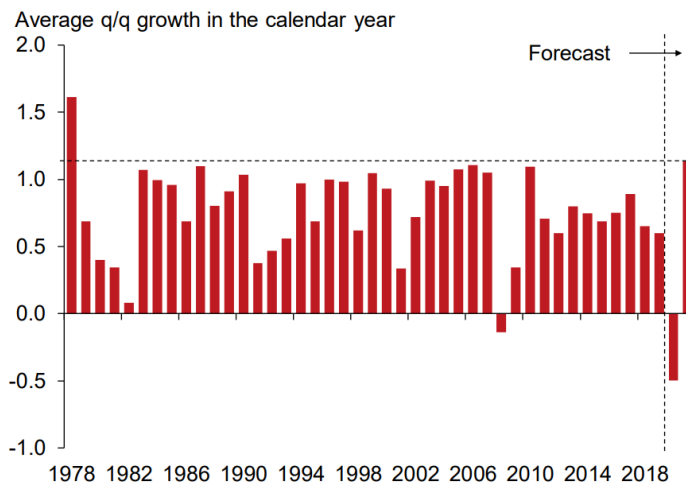
## Global Macroeconomic Outlook

The global economy is set to end 2020 on a weak note as a result of many economies, particularly in Europe, re-imposing restrictions to contain Covid-19 outbreaks. World GDP is set to decline 4% in 2020, but recent vaccine announcements will support the fastest pace of global GDP growth in over 40 years at 5.2% in 2021. While a faster vaccination rollout than we had previously assumed has balanced the risks, an uneven [global recovery](#) is still expected. Many advanced economies (AEs) may be able to vaccinate a high proportion of the vulnerable population to begin a sustained relaxation of restrictions around March/April, however the vaccine rollout process will be much slower for emerging markets (EMs). Subsequently, near-term prospects are much smaller for EMs but strong demand from AEs, rising commodity prices and the ongoing weakening of the US dollar should support the outlook.

**The global economy is set to contract 4% in 2020.**

**Vaccine developments will support the economic recovery in 2021, with a forecast for global GDP growth of 5.2%.**

### Global GDP growth



While the prospect for widespread vaccination has brought more optimism for 2021, the current resurgence of the virus across the US is still concerning. Renewed layoffs, cautious hiring, and strong negative seasonal factors led to the weakest jobs gain in this recovery, a worrisome sign as the economy still counts 9.8m fewer jobs than in February. After a 3.4% contraction in 2020, we expect GDP growth of 4.3% in 2021 on stronger mid-year activity.

China's economic recovery will continue in Q4 and into next year as domestic and external demand improve, with signs emerging of a recovery in employment. Rising Covid-19 infections in AEs present an upside to near-term external demand for health-related goods and electronics products. However, demand for many Covid-related purchases will weaken considerably and globally we expect an eventual rotation from goods to services, weighing on China's export performance. We forecast GDP growth of 2.0% in 2020 and 7.8% in 2021.

The short-term outlook for the Eurozone economy remains negative, as restrictions put in place to contain the spread of the coronavirus continue to curtail economic activity. We expect GDP to decline in Q4, with Eurozone GDP set to contract 7.3% this year before a pick-up to 4.7% growth in 2021, boosted by the recent positive news of vaccines. Despite this stronger growth forecast for next year, we do not expect eurozone GDP to return to its pre-crisis level until 2022, with the impact of the crisis varying significantly across countries given the different policies and different economic structures.

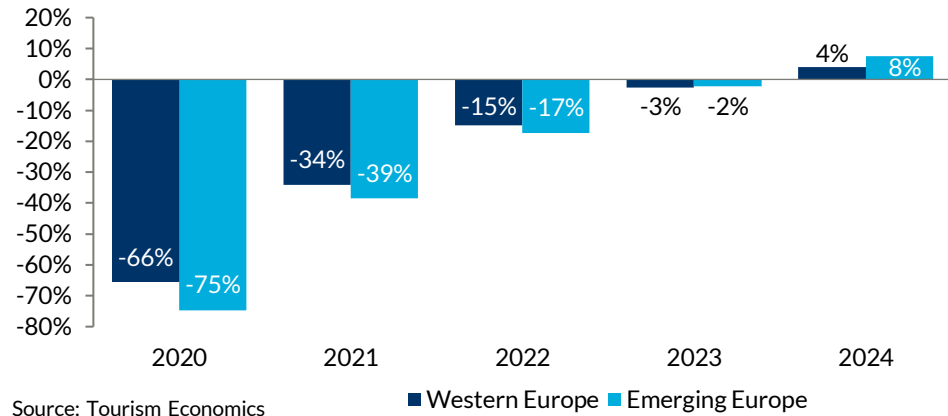
Vaccine optimism has brightened the outlook for EMs, but the benefits will be uneven. In most countries, activity will not pick up more visibly until H2 2021 and output will not recover fully until end-2021. Our EM outlook has been upgraded slightly to 6.3% GDP growth in 2021 from 6.2% previously, following a contraction of 2.0% in 2020.

**The economic outlook will be dependent on the evolution of the pandemic and the pace of vaccine implementation.**

## European Travel & Tourism Outlook

The resurgence in coronavirus cases has dampened the European travel rebound in H2 2020, leading many nations to re-impose national lockdowns and depressing already fragile traveller confidence. International travel to Europe has therefore been downgraded to an estimated 69% fall in 2020, including a 75% drop for Emerging Europe.

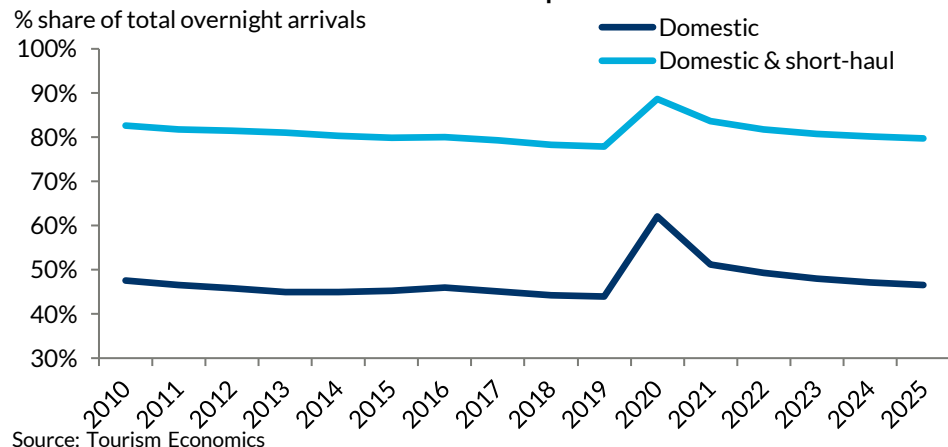
### International arrivals to Europe % difference from 2019 levels



Vaccine developments have renewed optimism for the international travel recovery, with a mass vaccination program having already commenced in the UK. Based on orders to date, Western Europe will see earlier vaccination than Emerging Europe, with the latter to encounter a slower and patchier vaccination process, contributing to the lag in recovery. Europe has been the most proactive region in reopening borders, which we expect to continue in 2021, though this will mostly impact short-haul travel demand. During the interim period of global distribution of vaccines, we expect travel demand to remain tilted towards closer-to-home markets, allowing 2019 levels of short-haul arrivals to be exceeded by 2023, but a sluggish return for business travel will slow overall recovery. Total international arrivals will recover 2019 levels by 2024.

The domestic share of travel increased in 2020 to account for 60% of all arrivals (up from 44% in 2019) and will continue to account for a high share of travel in 2021. Tourists will continue to favour domestic trips over foreign travel due to lingering restrictions while constrained incomes and sentiment will also weigh on travel decisions. We expect domestic trips to account for just over half of total arrivals in 2021.

### Domestic and short-haul travel share of European travel



Uncertainty will persist around the travel outlook. Europe has remained a hotspot for the virus, which may have a lingering impact on travel demand. The outcome of Brexit negotiations will also impact future travel performance between the EU and the UK.

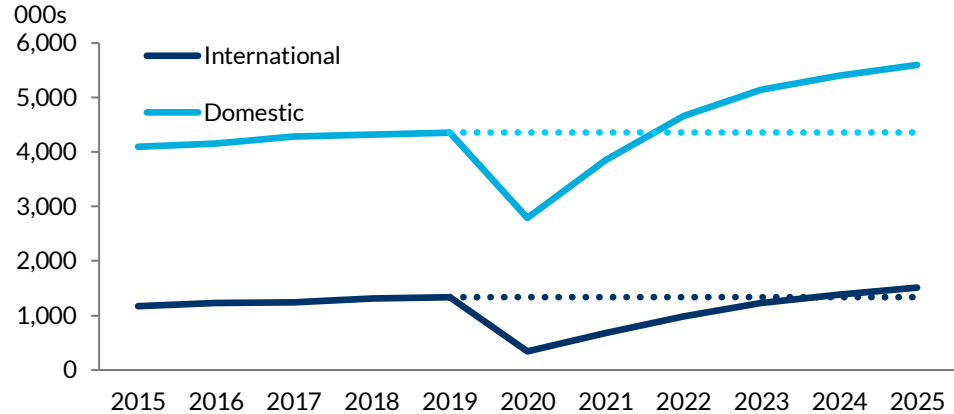
**European international arrivals are estimated to drop 69% in 2020.**

**As the vaccine process remains ongoing, domestic and short-haul travel will remain dominant in 2021.**

## Americas Travel & Tourism Outlook

The Americas have suffered considerably during the pandemic, with the US continuing to struggle against a surge in new coronavirus cases. A 73% drop in international arrivals is estimated for the Americas in 2020, remaining below 2019 levels until 2025 – slower than the global average of 2024. Domestic travel is set to drop 37% in 2020 but will reach 2019 levels by 2022, bolstered by increased domestic substitution following stringent travel restrictions and lingering health concerns surrounding foreign travel.

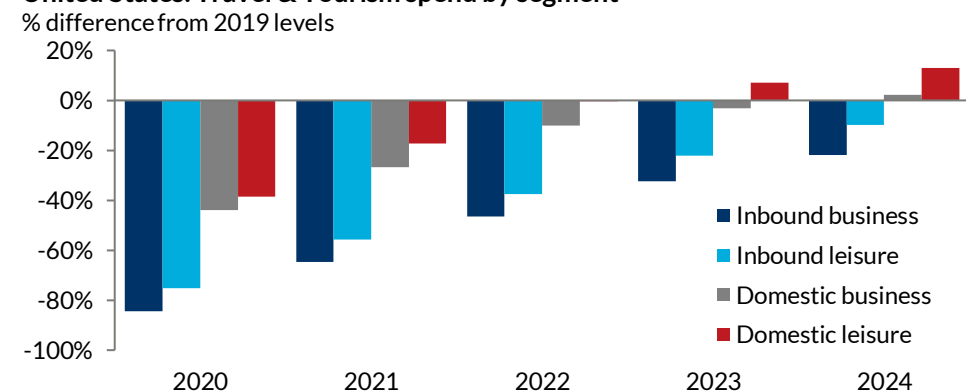
### Americas: International vs domestic guestnights, 2015-25



Source: Tourism Economics

US domestic travel activity partially recovered in the second half of 2020. However, the recent resurgence in COVID-19 cases, accompanied by renewed restrictions and greater risk aversion, is expected to limit further recovery during the winter. Travel spending is estimated to decline 45% this year, with regional drive travel partially replacing air travel. We anticipate a bounce-back in domestic trips in the second half of 2021 and into 2022, with a full domestic recovery expected in 2023. International activity has been relatively limited since the onset of the pandemic. Even as US borders have reopened with select countries, risk aversion persists, and inbound travel is expected to decline 76% in 2020, equating to 60 million fewer visitors. With the vaccine development and distribution, the downside risks for 2021 have been reduced, as discussed in our [US-focused report](#). The recovery in international travel will be more limited compared to domestic travel; international arrivals are not expected to fully recover to 2019 levels until 2025.

### United States: Travel & Tourism spend by segment



Source: Tourism Economics

While vaccine developments present optimism for travel activity, it is unlikely to have a substantial impact on long-haul trips in the near-term. This presents a considerable issue for the recovery of Caribbean countries as they received almost 25% of international arrivals from long-haul source markets in 2019, and South American destinations 20%.

**The Americas will face a protracted recovery for inbound travel, remaining below 2019 levels until 2025.**

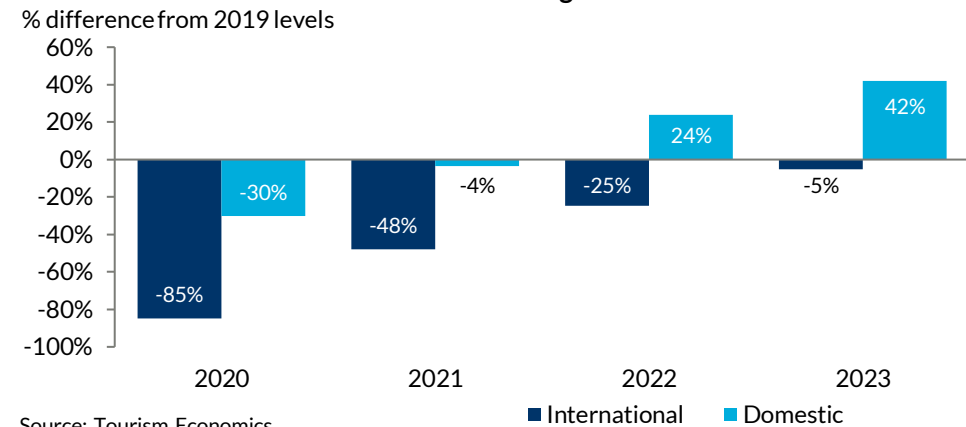
**A spike in Covid-19 cases combined with renewed restrictions will limit the travel rebound in late 2020/early 2021.**

## Asia-Pacific Travel & Tourism Outlook

Countries in Asia-Pacific have remained largely closed to international visitors, with relatively few lifting travel restrictions even when infection rates fell sharply. The Asia-Pacific region will therefore record the greatest decline in international arrivals of all regions at 83%. However, on a more positive note, higher rates of substitution from outbound to domestic trips will yield a smaller decline in domestic travel compared to other regions at 30%, led by the large Chinese domestic market.

The cautious approach to reopening borders will also define the 2021 travel performance of the region, with Asia-Pacific countries remaining wary to ease travel restrictions due to enduring safety concerns. A dominant domestic market supported the travel industry in 2020, accounting for over 90% of total visitors, up from 77% in 2019. We expect 'staycations' to drive growth in 2021 again, accounting for 86% of overnight visitors as a significant easing of international restrictions is not expected until there is wider vaccine distribution and reduced anxieties surrounding virus transmission.

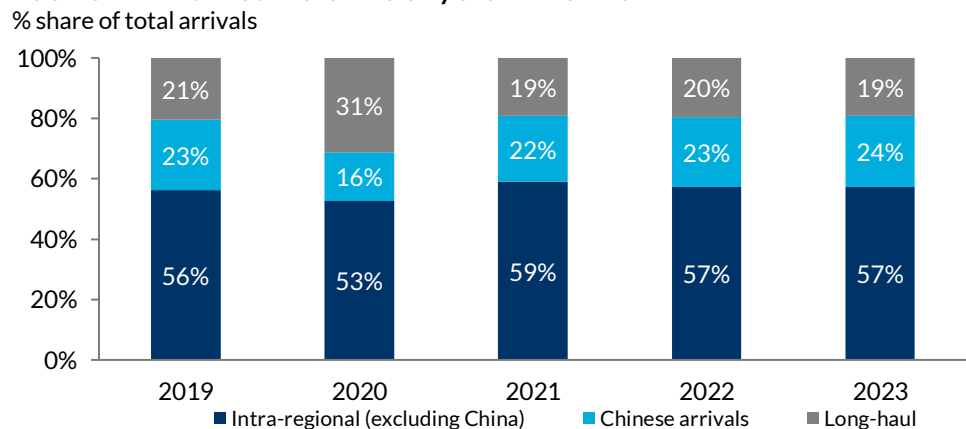
### Asia-Pacific: International vs domestic overnight visitors



The pace of easing in travel restrictions will depend on the progress of vaccine distribution and will likely be aimed at regional markets initially. The dominance of intra-regional travel will assist a quicker rebound for international travel. Asia-Pacific markets accounted for almost 80% of international travel to the region in 2019, including almost 25% by Chinese tourists alone. As a key source of travel demand, the pace of normalisation for Chinese outbound travel will be a key factor in the region's recovery in coming years.

While the domestic market's share has expanded in China, accounting for 98% of trips taken by residents in 2020, outbound travel has been devastated. Concerns around virus transmission, ongoing restrictions and income constraints will mean that Chinese outbound travel will remain below 2019 levels until 2024, which will flow on to the APAC region.

### Asia-Pacific: International arrivals by source market



**Travel demand to Asia-Pacific is estimated to drop 83%, with ongoing caution towards international travel affecting tourism to the region in 2021.**

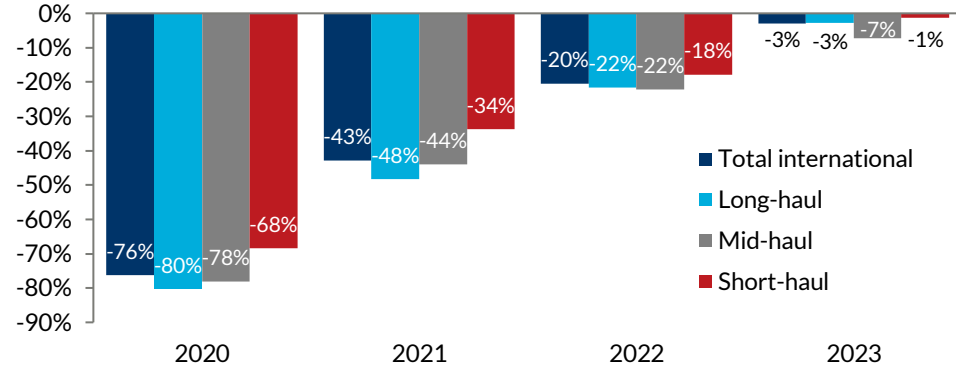
**Once international restrictions are eased, a significant reliance on intra-regional travel will allow a swifter recovery.**

## Middle East Travel & Tourism Outlook

Travel restrictions have been tight across the Middle East, although there has been some easing, with Oman the latest country to restart tourism by reissuing visas to selected tourists. 76% drop in inbound travel is estimated for 2020.

### Middle East: Internationals arrivals by type of travel

% difference from 2019 levels



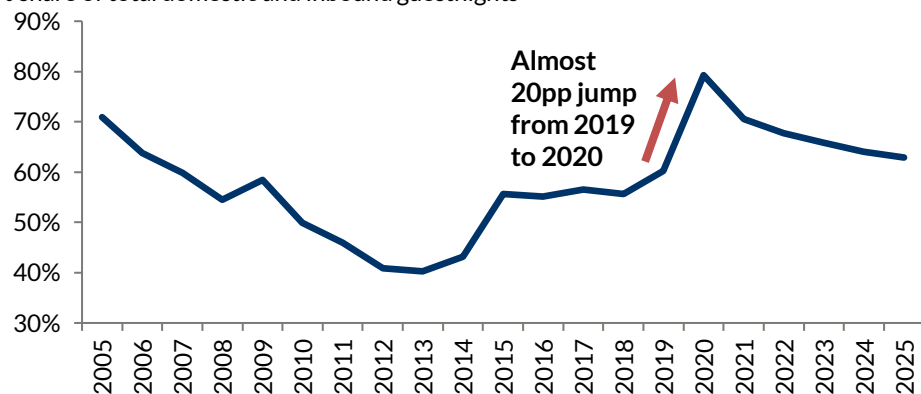
Source: Tourism Economics

Middle East destinations are among the most vulnerable to the global spread of the coronavirus due to a strong reliance on international travel demand. International tourists accounted for 45% of arrivals in 2019, with the dominance of long-haul travel exacerbating the difficulties for recovery. Over 50% of international arrivals were from long-haul markets, including those spending a short visit in gulf destinations while transiting through hub airports, raising concerns for the stability of the travel recovery. Tourists have largely avoided visiting locations at long distances from home during the global health crisis while governments have tended to focus their easing of restrictions on regional markets. Recovery in long-haul travel will be essential for the region over the longer-run.

A marked uptick in domestic activity has helped fill this void left by limited international travel, with domestic travel's share of total nights increasing from 60% in 2019 to 79% in 2020. This trend is set to continue in the near-term as the vaccine rollout process will be ongoing throughout 2021, with limited opportunity to significantly ease restrictions until H2 2021. We expect domestic tourists to account for over 70% of guest nights in 2021.

### Middle East: Domestic travel share, 2005-25

% share of total domestic and inbound guestnights



Source: Tourism Economics

While the postponement of Expo from 2020 to 2021 risked stalling an initial recovery in 2020, the decision to postpone means the event is not suffering from low attendance due to the current second wave of infections in Europe and the US. Expo creates an opportunity for faster recovery in Dubai and the wider region in 2021 – both in terms of directly helping the recovery, but also as a platform to showcase the destination for potential future travellers.

**A 76% decline in inbound arrivals is estimated for 2020, with a slowdown in activity weighing on performance.**

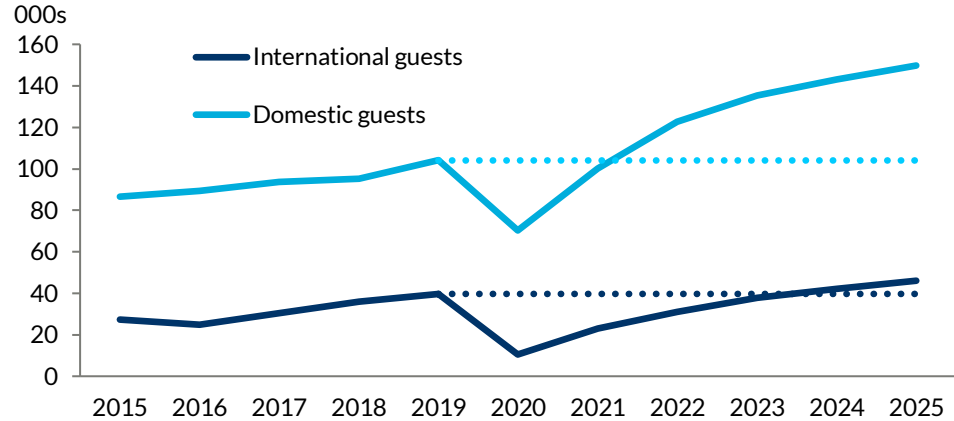
**A noticeable rise in domestic travel will alleviate the economic losses caused by limited international travel.**



## Africa Travel & Tourism Outlook

The global pandemic's impact has been less severe across Africa, although the region is currently experiencing a slight increase in infections. A 74% decline is estimated for international arrivals, compared to a 32% drop for domestic travel.

### International guests vs domestic guests, Africa, 2015-25



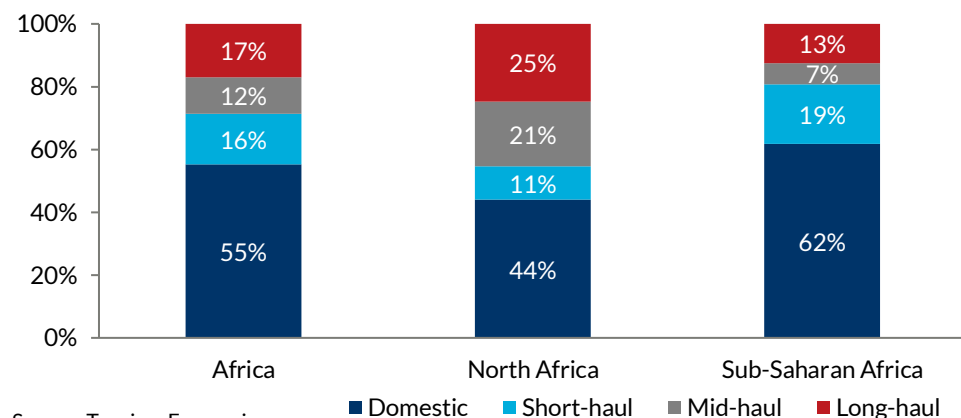
Source: Tourism Economics

North Africa may encounter a more challenging recovery due to a smaller dependence on domestic travel and greater reliance on long-haul travel. We expect a quicker return to normalisation for domestic travel, with restrictions eased more rapidly and traveller confidence more robust. Long-haul travel accounted for 25% of total arrivals in North Africa compared to 13% in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2019, with Egypt and Morocco in particular, receiving over 50% of international arrivals from long-haul markets.

Sub-Saharan Africa is better positioned to attain a less volatile recovery, with over 60% of arrivals from domestic tourists in 2019, compared to 44% in North Africa. However, stringent travel restrictions and health concerns have seen tourists swap foreign trips for staycations, boosting domestic market share. The inbound travel recovery is set to be propelled by short-haul travel, which accounts for almost half of international arrivals in the region.

### Africa: International vs domestic arrivals, 2019

% share of total arrivals



Source: Tourism Economics

With advanced economies laying claim to a large share of available vaccines, concerns have also been raised for the equitable access to vaccines for emerging markets. Slower vaccine process will delay the ability to lift restrictions, devastating the region's travel industry.

**International travel to Africa is estimated to drop 74% compared to a 32% for domestic travel.**

**Long-haul travel accounted for 1/4 of total arrivals to North Africa in 2019, threatening the travel recovery.**

## Forecast Summary Tables

GTS Visitor Growth Forecasts, % change

	Inbound*						Outbound**					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
data/estimate/forecast	d	d	e	f	f	f	d	d	e	f	f	f
<b>World</b>	5.7%	3.7%	-73.4%	122.0%	35.0%	19.5%	5.5%	3.7%	-73.4%	122.7%	35.1%	19.5%
<b>Americas</b>	2.7%	1.5%	-73.0%	95.9%	36.9%	22.9%	3.9%	1.2%	-73.4%	100.4%	33.3%	19.2%
North America	3.6%	2.5%	-73.3%	103.1%	36.0%	21.8%	5.5%	2.8%	-73.9%	107.0%	33.0%	19.1%
Caribbean	1.0%	3.6%	-71.4%	79.4%	37.3%	23.3%	2.1%	5.1%	-63.6%	70.6%	26.8%	11.3%
Central & South America	1.0%	-2.3%	-72.9%	83.9%	39.7%	26.5%	-1.3%	-4.7%	-72.3%	79.3%	35.2%	20.7%
<b>Europe</b>	5.6%	4.2%	-68.8%	106.0%	30.9%	15.8%	6.0%	4.1%	-67.5%	100.0%	31.8%	16.6%
Western Europe	3.5%	3.1%	-65.7%	91.9%	29.2%	14.5%	5.4%	3.9%	-66.1%	87.7%	32.2%	16.9%
Eastern Europe	9.9%	6.5%	-74.6%	142.5%	34.4%	18.3%	7.9%	4.7%	-71.7%	142.0%	30.6%	15.8%
<b>Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>	6.5%	3.8%	-83.1%	207.3%	43.6%	25.3%	6.1%	5.0%	-84.8%	246.0%	45.8%	26.3%
North East	6.1%	1.3%	-88.1%	356.2%	42.0%	25.1%	5.5%	3.6%	-87.0%	300.0%	46.5%	26.9%
South East	6.6%	7.8%	-80.5%	156.2%	46.0%	25.6%	8.1%	8.7%	-82.5%	206.3%	38.6%	23.1%
South	10.5%	1.9%	-75.8%	99.3%	45.4%	24.3%	5.8%	6.6%	-80.1%	141.8%	56.2%	29.9%
Oceania	3.7%	2.3%	-64.3%	47.5%	39.3%	25.3%	4.7%	2.8%	-75.1%	156.7%	55.9%	27.5%
<b>Africa</b>	13.5%	5.0%	-72.9%	118.4%	34.8%	21.2%	7.3%	2.0%	-72.5%	123.4%	28.2%	16.1%
<b>Middle East</b>	4.0%	2.0%	-76.2%	139.4%	39.3%	21.9%	1.3%	4.5%	-74.3%	120.1%	33.4%	21.2%

\* Inbound is based on the sum of the country overnight tourist arrivals and includes intra-regional flows

\*\* Outbound is based on the sum of visits to all destinations

Source: Tourism Economics

GTS Visitor Growth Forecasts, % difference from 2019 levels

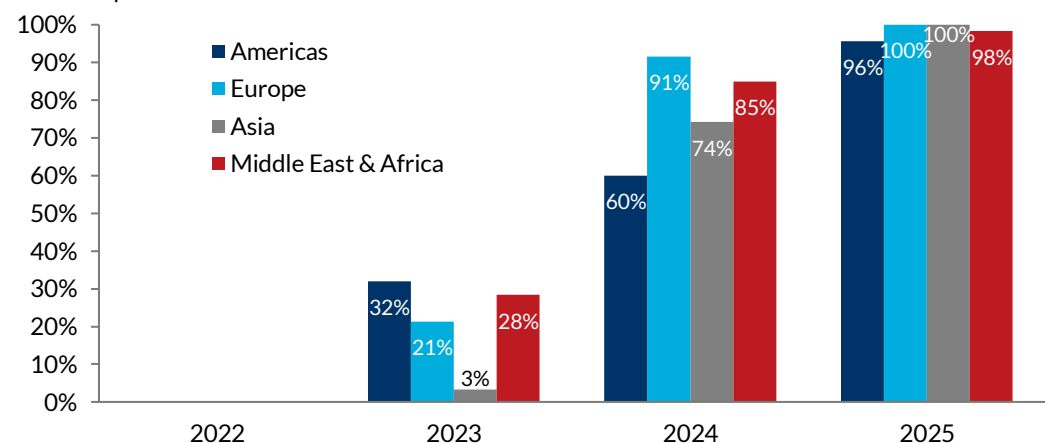
	Inbound*						Outbound**					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
data/estimate/forecast	e	f	f	f	f	f	e	f	f	f	f	f
<b>World</b>	-73.4%	-40.9%	-20.3%	-4.7%	5.3%	13.3%	-73.4%	-40.7%	-19.8%	-4.2%	5.9%	13.9%
<b>Americas</b>	-73.0%	-47.0%	-27.5%	-10.9%	-0.2%	7.9%	-73.4%	-46.7%	-28.9%	-15.2%	-7.0%	-1.1%
North America	-73.3%	-45.7%	-26.2%	-10.1%	-0.3%	7.2%	-73.9%	-45.9%	-28.1%	-14.3%	-6.4%	-0.9%
Caribbean	-71.4%	-48.7%	-29.6%	-13.2%	-2.6%	5.8%	-63.6%	-37.9%	-21.2%	-12.3%	-5.4%	0.5%
Central & South America	-72.9%	-50.2%	-30.4%	-12.0%	1.2%	11.4%	-72.3%	-50.4%	-33.0%	-19.1%	-9.5%	-2.0%
<b>Europe</b>	-68.8%	-35.7%	-15.8%	-2.5%	5.2%	11.2%	-67.5%	-35.1%	-14.4%	-0.2%	8.2%	15.0%
Western Europe	-65.7%	-34.2%	-14.9%	-2.6%	4.0%	9.0%	-66.1%	-36.3%	-15.8%	-1.6%	6.7%	13.4%
Eastern Europe	-74.6%	-38.5%	-17.4%	-2.2%	7.6%	15.5%	-71.7%	-31.5%	-10.5%	3.6%	12.4%	19.4%
<b>Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>	-83.1%	-47.9%	-25.3%	-6.4%	7.4%	18.2%	-84.8%	-47.2%	-23.1%	-2.8%	12.1%	23.8%
North East	-88.1%	-45.9%	-23.1%	-3.8%	10.4%	20.9%	-87.0%	-48.0%	-23.8%	-3.3%	11.5%	22.4%
South East	-80.5%	-49.9%	-26.9%	-8.2%	5.2%	16.3%	-82.5%	-46.5%	-25.9%	-8.8%	4.0%	15.3%
South	-75.8%	-51.8%	-29.9%	-12.9%	0.6%	12.8%	-80.1%	-51.9%	-24.9%	-2.4%	15.5%	32.0%
Oceania	-64.3%	-47.4%	-26.7%	-8.2%	5.1%	15.2%	-75.1%	-36.0%	-0.3%	27.1%	48.3%	64.9%
<b>Africa</b>	-72.9%	-40.9%	-20.4%	-3.4%	7.4%	17.3%	-72.5%	-38.6%	-21.3%	-8.6%	-0.5%	6.8%
<b>Middle East</b>	-76.2%	-42.9%	-20.5%	-3.0%	10.9%	21.8%	-74.3%	-43.5%	-24.7%	-8.7%	3.0%	11.5%

\* Inbound is based on the sum of the country overnight tourist arrivals and includes intra-regional flows

\*\* Outbound is based on the sum of visits to all destinations

Source: Tourism Economics

% of countries returning to 2019 international arrivals by region  
return to peak



Source: Tourism Economics