



Study “Development Factor Tourism” Key Facts



The predominant purpose of the present study “Development Factor Tourism” is to answer the following question: What economic contribution do expenses of tourists from Germany make in developing and emerging countries?

- In 2012, 11.2 million tourists from Germany travelled to developing and emerging countries.
- Expenditure of German tourists on such journeys amount to 13.5 billion euros.
- After deduction of the purchases by tourism enterprises (incl. imports), there remains a direct contribution to the gross domestic product of 6.9 billion euros.
- Looking at direct, indirect and induced effects as a whole, German tourism expenditure account for a total contribution to the gross domestic product of 19.2 billion euros.
- In developing and emerging countries, an internal tourism consumption of one euro in the tourism industry leads to a direct contribution to the gross domestic product in the amount of 0.51 euro.
- Taking account of the indirect and induced effects, one euro of touristic consumption leads to an overall contribution to the gross domestic product of 1.42 euro.
- On average, a German tourist generates an expenditure of 1,210 euros in the context of their journey to a developing or emerging country.
- Around half of this expenditure makes a direct contribution to the gross domestic product by means of the local tourism industry: The tourism industry generates an amount of 620 euros per German tourist.
- In addition, there are indirect and induced effects. If these are added to the 620 euros, every German tourist generates a contribution to the gross domestic product of approx. 1,700 euros.
- By means of their journeys and the expenditure involved, German tourists enable approx. 738,000 people in developing and emerging countries to directly work in the tourism sector.
- If indirect and induced effects are considered as well, German tourists secure 1.8 million jobs.
- In developing and emerging countries, every German tourist creates on average 0.07 jobs directly and indirectly or induced 0.10. All in all, a German tourist creates on average 0.17 jobs.
- This means that through 15 German tourists one person is directly employed in the tourism sector. If indirect or induced effects are taken into account, about 6 tourists are needed to provide one workplace.

The study also analyses selected social effects of tourism.

- If the number of arrivals of international tourists in developing or emerging countries doubles, the literacy rate increases on average by approx. 1.1 percentage points.
- There is a u-shaped correlation between the number of tourist arrivals and income inequality: If the number of tourist arrivals increases, inequality initially falls but then rises again.
- In developing and emerging countries, there is a positive correlation between tourist arrivals and the indicator of political involvement of the World Bank: If the number of arrivals doubles, the index of political involvement increases by approx. 0.08 points on average.
- There is a positive correlation in developing and emerging countries between tourist arrivals and access to an improved water source: Provided the number of arrivals doubles, access increases by approx. 1.9 percentage points on average.
- There is also a positive correlation between the number of tourist arrivals and access to electricity: If the number of arrivals doubles, access increases on average by approx. 0.7 percentage points.