

Youth travel stable and poised for growth

A study carried out by WYSE Travel Confederation in collaboration with UNWTO in 2002 revealed that the proportion of international arrivals aged between 15 and 29 was estimated to be 21%, which increased to 23% in 2012. The figures confirm a significant growth in the total volume of international youth travel, up from just under 150 million in 2002 to over 330 million in 2019, an increase of over 126%.



Source: ©gmas13r via [123RF](#)

Youth travel has long been considered a significant segment of international travel, both in terms of the number of trips taken and the volume of spending.

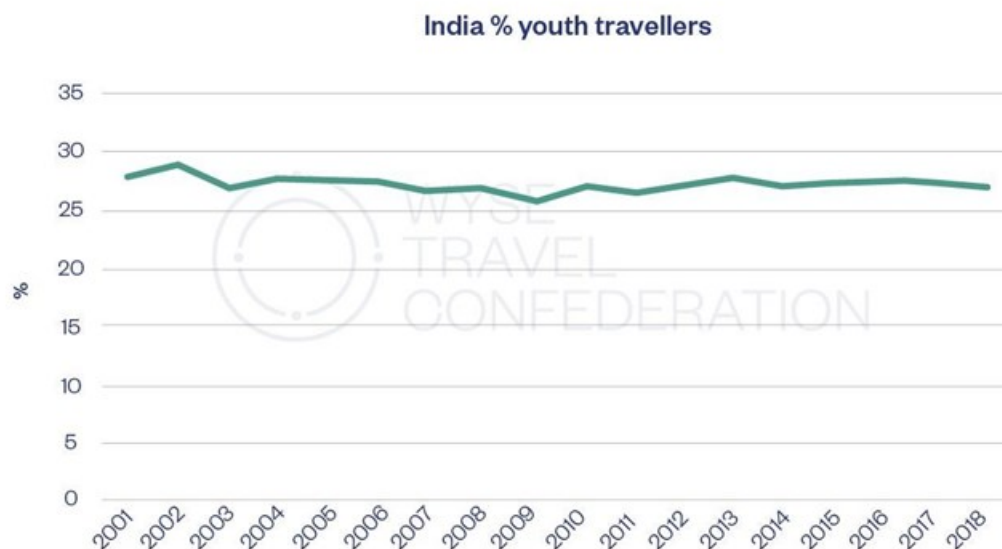
In 2002, the proportion of international arrivals aged between 15 and 29 was estimated to be 21%, and this increased to 23% in 2012. The most recent calculations indicate that the youth share of international travel has remained stable at 23% of international arrivals in 2019.

These figures confirm a significant growth in the total volume of international youth travel, up from just under 150 million in 2002 to over 330 million in 2019, an increase of over 126%. This growth has been largely driven by increased travel participation and travel frequency by young people, and the expansion of new travel markets in emerging economies, particularly in Asia and Latin America.

Data from WYSE Travel Confederation's New Horizons survey of international youth travellers show a growing frequency of international trips, up from an average of 1.7 long trips (more than 7 nights) in 2007 to over 2 long trips a year in 2017 (a growth of over 20% in a decade).

Spend has also increased in the youth travel market over the same time period. Estimated youth travel expenditure reached a record €295bn (\$333bn) in 2019. This is considerably higher than the estimated spending of €114bn (\$136bn) in 2005.

Historical analyses from major destinations confirm the continued importance of youth tourism. In India, for example, the proportion of inbound youth travellers has hovered around 27% since 2001.



Data from Sri Lanka show a more variable picture, but with a clear trend towards a growing proportion of youth travellers in the pre-Covid period.

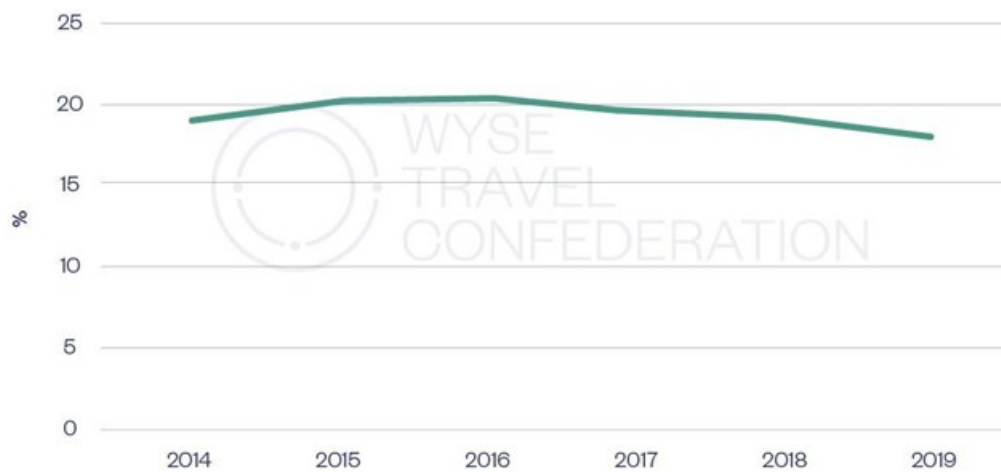


Recent longitudinal data from Spain and Israel also confirm the general stability of youth traveller percentages in inbound tourism.

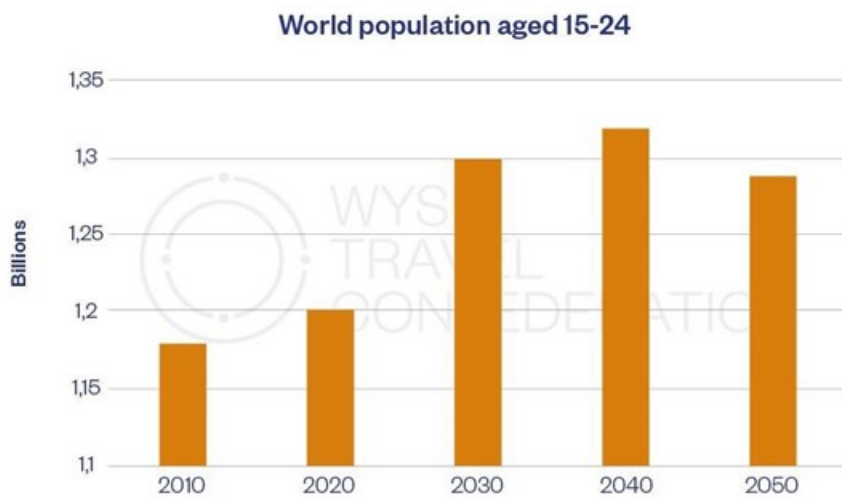
Spain % youth arrivals



Israel % youth arrivals



The overall indications are that the global youth travel market makes a consistently significant contribution to international travel. Looking forward, the expectations are that this contribution will continue in future. The number of young people aged 15 to 24 is expected to continue growing to over 1.3 billion until 2040. There will be a big jump in the proportion of global youth in the next decade, although growth rates will flatten off after 2030.



The proportion of young people in the developed economies will decline, while the emerging economies will increase their share. This will tend to strengthen the trend towards an increased share of global youth travel being generated by the emerging economies.

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