

The Amazing Stats-At-A-Glance Country **OUTBOUND** Profile System

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
1	Germany																		2010 Visitor Volume Rank: 5		
2	Travelers					Spending				Country Economics											
3	1) Total Outbound TRAVELERS (m)	2) Total Outbound % Change	3) Visitor Volume To USA (m)	4) USA Share of Outbound (%)	5) Visitor Volume To USA % Change	6) Total Outbound SPENDING (\$b)	7) To USA (\$b) (travel receipts + pass fare.)	8) USA Share of Outbound receipts only	9) To USA % Change	10) Real GDP % Change	11a) GDP/Capita (000s of constant \$US)	11b) GDP/Capita % change	12) GDP PPP/ Capita (000s of current \$Intl.)	13) Inflation % Change	14) Unemployment Rate (%)	15) Population (millions)	16) Government Debt to GDP Ratio	17) Currency Exchange Rate relative to US\$	18) Stock Market Performance (000s)		
5	Country?	Germany	formula	Germany	formula	formula	Germany	Germany	formula	formula	Germany	Germany	formula	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	
6	1980	---	---	0.628	---	---	na	---	---	---	1.3	\$22.5	---	\$9.8	5.4	3.4	76.78	0	\$1.0777	19) DAX	
11	1985	---	---	0.509	---	-7	na	---	---	---	2.2	\$13.6	-1	\$13.6	2.1	8.1	76.11	0	\$0.6696		
16	1990	---	---	1.203	---	12	na	---	---	---	5.7	\$27.2	20	\$18.2	2.7	6.2	78.89	0	\$1.2134	1.40	
21	1995	---	---	1.848	---	14	\$60.3	\$5.80	7.0	19	2.0	\$37.9	15	\$22.1	1.7	8.0	81.62	56	\$1.3660	2.25	
22	1996	---	---	1.997	---	8	\$59.1	\$6.12	7.5	5	1.0	\$35.9	-5	\$22.7	1.2	8.7	81.84	58	\$1.3002	2.89	
23	1997	55.80	---	1.994	3.6	0	\$53.7	\$5.52	7.7	-10	1.9	\$31.2	-13	\$23.4	1.5	9.4	81.95	60	\$1.1293	4.22	
24	1998	69.20	24	1.902	2.7	-5	\$54.4	\$5.50	7.6	0	1.8	\$31.2	0	\$24.1	0.6	9.1	82.00	60	\$1.1130	5.00	
25	1999	73.40	6	1.985	2.7	4	\$55.9	\$5.69	7.9	3	1.9	\$30.2	-3	\$24.9	0.6	8.3	82.03	61	\$1.0668	6.96	
26	2000	74.40	1	1.786	2.4	-10	\$52.8	\$5.12	7.6	-10	3.5	\$26.2	-13	\$26.3	1.4	7.5	82.08	60	\$0.9240	6.43	
27	2001	76.40	3	1.314	1.7	-26	\$51.8	\$3.74	5.7	-27	1.4	\$25.4	-3	\$27.3	1.9	7.6	82.15	59	\$0.8956	5.16	
28	2002	73.30	-4	1.190	1.6	-9	\$53.0	\$3.94	5.5	5	0.0	\$26.7	5	\$27.7	1.4	8.4	82.31	60	\$0.9444	2.89	
29	2003	74.60	2	1.180	1.6	-1	\$65.2	\$3.80	4.5	-3	-0.2	\$31.6	18	\$28.2	1.0	9.3	82.39	64	\$1.1308	3.97	
30	2004	72.30	-3	1.320	1.8	12	\$71.2	\$4.69	5.1	23	0.7	\$34.5	9	\$29.3	1.8	9.8	82.38	66	\$1.2433	4.26	
31	2005	77.40	7	1.416	1.8	7	\$74.4	\$4.89	5.1	4	0.9	\$33.9	-2	\$30.5	1.9	10.6	82.34	68	\$1.2458	5.41	
32	2006	71.20	-8	1.386	1.9	-2	\$73.9	\$4.21	4.3	-14	3.6	\$34.4	1	\$32.7	1.8	9.8	82.26	68	\$1.2556	6.60	
33	2007	70.40	-1	1.524	2.2	10	\$83.1	\$5.16	4.9	23	2.8	\$38.2	11	\$34.6	2.3	8.4	82.18	65	\$1.3706	8.07	
34	2008	73.00	4	1.782	2.4	17	\$91.0	\$6.68	5.7	30	0.7	\$41.0	7	\$35.7	2.8	7.3	82.01	66	\$1.4717	4.81	
35	2009	72.30	-1	1.687	2.3	-5	\$82.2	\$5.57	5.5	-17	-5.1	\$36.9	-10	\$0.0	0.2	7.7	81.77	74	\$1.3928	5.96	
36	2010	0.00	---	1.726	---	2	\$77.7	\$5.78	5.8	4	3.6	\$36.3	-2	\$0.0	1.2	7.1	81.60	84	\$1.3269	---	
37	2011f	---	---	1.847	---	7	---	\$6.59	---	14	2.7	\$39.3	8	\$0.0	2.2	6.0	81.44	83	\$1.4129	---	
38	2012f	---	---	1.904	---	3	---	\$6.37	---	-3	1.3	\$39.8	1	\$0.0	1.3	6.2	81.28	82	\$1.4115	---	
39	2013f	---	---	1.989	---	4	---	\$6.61	---	4	1.5	\$40.2	1	\$0.0	1.6	6.4	81.12	81	\$1.4008	---	
40	2014f	---	---	2.058	---	3	---	\$6.84	---	3	1.5	\$40.6	1	\$0.0	1.9	6.3	80.95	79	\$1.3893	---	
41	2015f	---	---	2.126	---	3	---	\$7.07	---	3	1.3	\$40.8	0	\$0.0	2.0	6.1	80.79	77	\$1.3786	---	
42	2016f	---	---	2.193	---	3	---	\$7.29	---	3	1.3	\$40.8	0	\$0.0	2.0	6.0	80.63	75	\$1.3676	---	
43	2011f	20) The Economist The World 2012 Forecasts>>										-	\$43.7	\$40.3	\$43.7	1.8	82				
44	Period	08/00		10/00	08/00		10/00	10/00	10/00		10/00	10/00		10/00	10/00	10/00	10/00	10/00	10/00		
45	Change	-1.40		-0.06	0.04		24.88	0.66	-1.87		10.09	11.58		-0.44	-0.47	24.22	0.40				
46	% ch.	-2%		-3%			47%	13%	-25%		39%	-88%		-6%	-1%	41%	44%				
47	CAGR	-0.2%		-0.4%			4.4%	1.4%			3.7%	-21.1%		-0.7%	-0.1%	3.9%	4.1%				
48	21) Germ	09/08	10/09	11/10	An. %	22) US States Visited	25) Countries Visited (060708 avg.)				Key Share / Ranking Metrics										
49	Jan	-9.6%	4.7%	-2.6%	5.0%	Rank	Germany	060708	Sum top 10:	74%	Germany	Germany	8.0%	26) 2008	Global OUTBOUND Travelers: SHARE of 71						
50	Feb	-14.3%	0.7%	-3.9%	5.7%	1	34.6%	NY	1)	17.1%	France	6)	4.1%	27) 2008	Global OUTBOUND Travelers: RANK of 71						
51	Mar	-17.9%	24.7%	-20.8%	8.9%	2	20.1%	CA	2)	12.9%	Austria	7)	2.9%	28) 2010	Global OUTBOUND \$\$\$ SHARE of 182						
52	Apr	13.2%	-23.1%	47.4%	7.7%	3	15.3%	FL	3)	12.8%	Spain	8)	2.8%	29) 2010	Global OUTBOUND \$\$\$ RANK OF 182						
53	May	-8.2%	-0.8%	-5.1%	10.3%	4	8.3%	NV	4)	12.2%	Italy	9)	2.4%	30) 2010	USA Visitor: SHARE of 217						
54	Jun	-12.6%	-1.9%	36.6%	7.8%	5	6.5%	DC	5)	5.1%	Turkey	10)	2%	31) 2010	USA Visitor: RANK of 217						
55	Jul	-2.7%	7.6%	0.4%	9.4%	6	6.4%	PA	Base: % of origin not available.												
56	Aug	0.6%	5.4%	6.7%	10.3%	7	6.4%	MA	TREND: Destination-reported volume increased from 44M in 1995 to 79M in 2007.												
57	Sep	-13.3%	8.4%	9.7%	10.3%	8	6.1%	IL	Origin-reported not available. Performance to top destinations is mixed. Top three up a small amount, but #4 Italy down 27%! Strong growth to #5 Turkey (+103%), #11 Croatia (+198%),												
58	Oct	4.1%	5.9%	3.5%	10.7%	9	6.0%	GA	Egypt (+172%), Bulgaria (+266%), China (+199%). #10 USA 20% decline compares to #27 Canada decline of 27%.												
59	Nov	-4.0%	0.7%	6.7%	6.6%	10	4.8%	AZ													
60	Dec	0.5%	-5.1%	7.2%		23) Geo-Equity (08)	24) VWP?														
61	YTD	-5.9%	3.1%	6.0%	NOV	Germany	17	1989													
62	24-mo	18-mo	12-mo	6-mo	3-mo																
63	4.0%	5.1%	5.2%	9.4%	6.5%																
64	44) 1-94	Germany	1	NY	20.9	6	MA	3.3													
65	Address	2009	2	FL	17.9	7	IL	3.2													
66	Total	Not	3	CA	15.9	8	TX	3.0													
67	OS	Rprtd.	4	NV	3.7	9	WA	2.7													
68	1.687	0.143	5	NJ	3.6	10	MI	1.8													
69	Germany	45) Currency Details: Euro										2011-03	\$1.4019	Several 20% swings since record high of \$1.58 in July 2008. On a 15% and climbing rise from June 2010 recent low of \$1.22.							
70	46) Country Commentary: Germany										Germany	47) Target Country? DOC?: No. CTP?: ???									
71	ECONOMIST-THE WORLD 2012: Assuming the Euro survives, Germany will have to contend with austerity among major trading partners, and the economy will stagnate.																				
72	ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Germany recovers strongly, benefiting from emerging market demand																				
73	September 15th 2010																				
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75	As the second-quarter GDP data underscored, performance across the euro zone is mixed. Export-oriented countries, such as Germany and the Netherlands, are benefiting from buoyant emerging-market demand and the broader recovery of the world economy. They are receiving a boost to margins from the depreciation of the euro since late 2009. However, the peripheral countries most under pressure (Greece, Portugal and Spain) lack the export base to benefit from a weaker euro. Rigid labor markets and private-sector wages remain obstacles to these countries restoring their competitiveness.																				
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79	Fragilities in the banking sector stemming from the bursting of the residential and commercial real estate bubbles in a number of countries are being compounded by asset impairments related to stresses in government bond markets of peripheral euro zone countries. But EU policymakers are refusing to recognize the possibility of defaults on euro zone sovereign debt. This undermined the credibility of stress tests to which large euro zone banks were subject in July.																				
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82	In its Financial Stability Review in June, the ECB lowered its estimate for cumulative write-downs on loans and security holdings for euro zone banks for 2007-10 to €515bn, from €53bn in its December 2009 report. Banks have already made large write-downs and loan-loss provisions, so that the ECB expects only an additional €90bn of write-downs will be necessary (net of write-backs resulting from a rise in the value of some securities). But the outlook is likely to be worse, given the length of the downturn and the risk of impairments on peripheral euro zone sovereign exposure. Concerns about asset quality and the imposition of tighter regulations will continue to weigh on banks' lending behavior, restricting the supply of credit to borrowers.																				
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86	Since the start of 2010 the stock of bank loans to the private sector in the euro zone has stabilized, exhibiting virtually no growth on a year-on-year basis. This reflects low demand for financing, but there is also survey evidence that tight lending conditions are preventing companies from making investments.																				
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89	The global financial crisis has precipitated the unwinding of domestic imbalances, including the surge in house prices over the last decade, and has exposed structural problems in the public finances of a number of countries. The housing market is a concern not only for Ireland and Spain, but also for a number of other euro zone countries. In France, for example, house prices in the fourth quarter of 2009 were down by 7.3% from their peak, despite having gained some ground from the trough in the second quarter. Apart from its impact on the financial sector, the weakening of real estate markets is having a direct effect on growth through falls in construction activity. However, the negative effect on private consumption is lower than in the US and the UK, as borrowing for consumption against the value of a home has been much less widespread in the euro zone.																				
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94	BUSINESS MONITOR ONLINE: 2012: Euro currency conversion rate already at or below 2012 lower estimate. GDP growth was +3.1% in 2011, expected to be +0.3% in 2012 and rebound to +2.1% growth																				