



UNION OF
INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS

International Meetings Statistics Report

60th Edition – June 2019

Comparative tables on the
international meetings of
international organizations

Edited by:

Union of International Associations (UIA)
Rue Washington 40, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium
statistics@uia.org
www.uia.org

Introduction

This is the 60th edition of this report. Sixty years is a long time even for the UIA, which has been researching and collecting data on international associations since 1907. A good time, we thought, for a change! We asked ourselves: what more interesting data can we take from UIA's unique database on global civil society that will provide insight into the world of international association meetings? An answer to that question can be found in the many new tables throughout this report, but especially in Chapters [2](#) and [3](#) and [5](#).

We also asked ourselves how we could make the report more user-friendly. Here the answer was hyperlinks. The Tables of Contents and the cross-references between tables are hyperlinked to facilitate easy and quick movement through the many pages of this report. We encourage you to use the report digitally, rather than on paper, so as to take advantage of these hyperlinks and of the search functions standard to PDFs.

In keeping with UIA's mission to collect and disseminate information on international associations, the report now begins with a general overview, the "big picture", of international association meetings ([Chapter 2](#)), followed by an overview of the last twenty years ([Chapter 3](#)). In both these chapters we explore interesting questions which require more than a single year's data to answer, and we see the long-term results of the strategies and efforts destinations have deployed over many years to attract association meetings. The long-term view also smooths out issues related to the [more recent data not yet being stabilized](#).

The report continues to narrow its focus and so arrives at an overview of meetings activity in 2018 ([Chapter 4](#)). The final chapters ([5](#) and [6](#)) give the details behind these overviews. What used to be the first table is now the last: [Table 6.4](#), at the very end of this report, gives details by country and by city on the 11,240 meetings held in 2018, as currently recorded in our database.

There are many results worth noting in this report. While Europe maintains its [continental ranking](#) as "the place to be", year after year we see the numbers for Asia grow. Just twenty years ago not a single non-European city was to be found in [the top ten](#), and now there are three Asian cities in [the top five places](#).

Another global trend of note is that, while the number of meetings with over 500 participants has been relatively steady over the past twenty years, the number of meetings with [under 500 participants](#) has more than doubled. This corresponds with trends indicated by UIA's [Survey on International Meetings Issues](#) regarding meeting size.

Another trend covered by the [Survey on International Meetings Issues](#) is the length, or [duration, of association meetings](#). Again, there is a correspondence between the [Survey](#) results and the data in this report: meetings are on average half a day shorter now than they were twenty years ago.

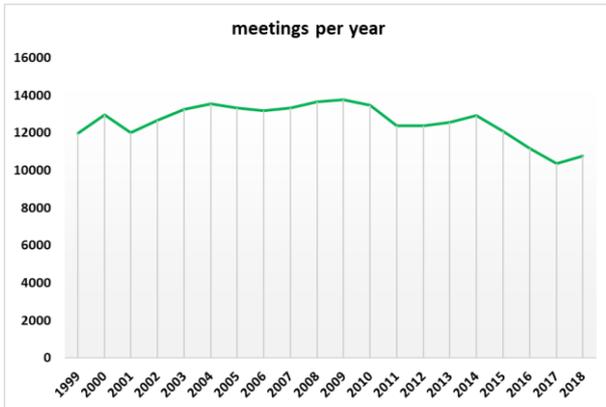
There are many ways of looking at meetings. This report has numerous tables with the "top 30" countries and cities. Each of these tables highlights one of the many different ways in which a destination can be successful in attracting association meetings.

We can say with confidence that the data included in this report can be found nowhere else! UIA's broad definition of [what constitutes an international meeting](#) (that it can be non-governmental and intergovernmental, can include any number of participants, takes no account of frequency or rotation) means that a wide range of meetings and of organizations is included. This report takes 453,139 meetings into account, organized in 250 countries, in 12,682 cities, by 29,835 international organizations.

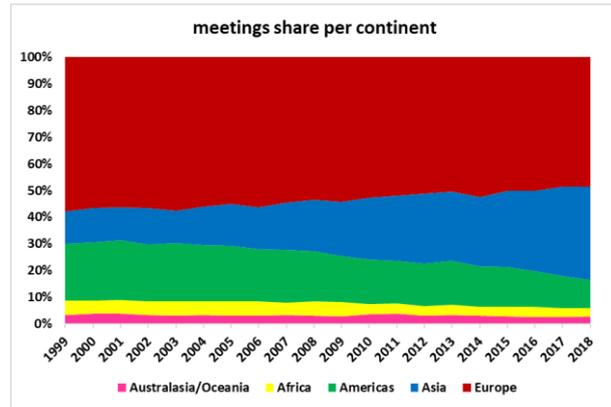
We have more ideas for future editions of this report! We appreciate your comments and suggestions.

The UIA Editorial Team

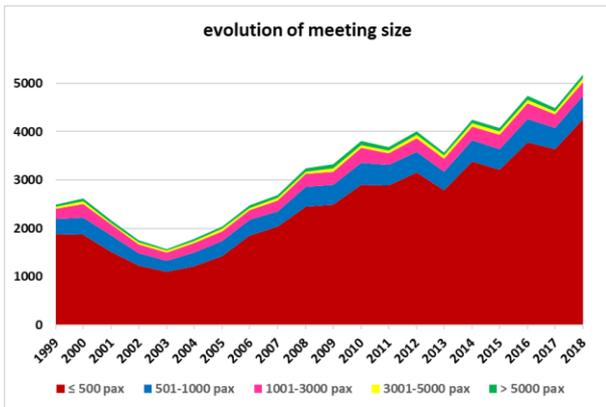
21st century trends



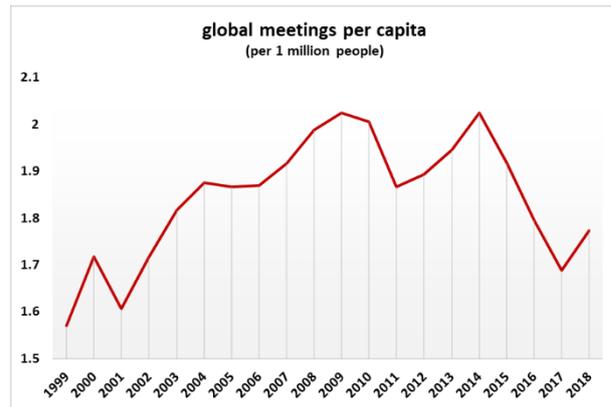
Meeting numbers have been relatively stable at around 12,000 annually.



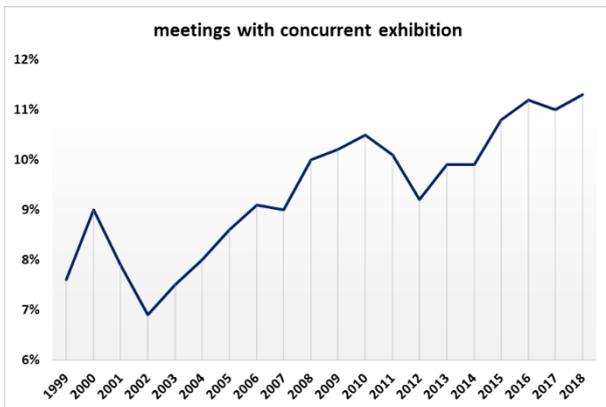
While Europe remains the undisputed old favourite, Asia's market share is growing significantly.



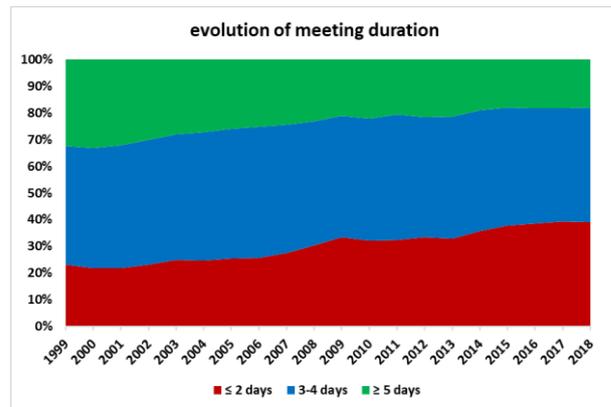
There is significant growth in the number of meetings with under 500 participants.



In 2009, 2010, and 2014 there were over two association meetings per million global inhabitants.



The number of meetings with a concurrent exhibition has risen.



Meetings have become shorter in duration.

Table of Contents

1	Research methodology	7
1.1	General methodology	8
1.2	What meetings are counted in this report?	9
1.3	What is an “international organization”?	10
1.4	Caveat	11
1.5	Geographical names	11
1.6	Other resources	12
2	General overview of international association meetings	13
2.1	Comparison with previous report	14
2.2	Number of international association meetings over 150+ years	15
2.3	Meetings by continent.....	16
2.3.1	Continental division in the past 20 years.....	16
2.3.2	Continental division in 2018	17
2.4	Meeting size.....	18
2.4.1	Meeting size over 20 years.....	18
2.4.2	Meeting size per year	19
2.4.3	Meeting size per month	21
2.5	Meeting duration.....	23
2.5.1	Meeting duration for 20 years.....	23
2.5.2	Meeting duration per year	24
2.5.3	Meeting duration per month.....	26
2.6	Meetings with exhibitions	28
2.6.1	Meetings with a concurrent exhibition per year.....	28
2.6.2	Meetings with a concurrent exhibition per month	30
3	20-year rankings	32
3.1	Most popular meeting destinations	33
3.2	Most popular meeting destinations per continent	35
3.3	Highest annual growth rate.....	37
3.4	Most meeting participants	40
3.5	Most meetings by size	42
3.5.1	Most 5000+ meetings.....	42

3.5.2	Most 3001-5000 meetings.....	44
3.5.3	Most 1001-3000 meetings.....	46
3.5.4	Most 501-1000 meetings.....	48
3.5.5	Most 101-500 meetings.....	50
3.5.6	Most <100 meetings	52
3.6	Most meeting days	54
3.7	Most meetings by duration	56
3.7.1	Most 5-day+ meetings.....	56
3.7.2	Most 3 to 4-day meetings.....	58
3.7.3	Most 2-day meetings.....	60
3.7.4	Most 1-day meetings.....	62
3.8	Most meetings by month	64
3.8.1	Top January destinations.....	64
3.8.2	Top February destinations.....	65
3.8.3	Top March destinations.....	66
3.8.4	Top April destinations.....	67
3.8.5	Top May destinations	68
3.8.6	Top June destinations.....	69
3.8.7	Top July destinations	70
3.8.8	Top August destinations.....	71
3.8.9	Top September destinations	72
3.8.10	Top October destinations.....	73
3.8.11	Top November destinations	74
3.8.12	Top December destinations	75

4 2018 rankings 76

4.1	Most popular 2018 meeting destinations (Type “A”)	77
4.2	Most popular 2018 meeting destinations by continent (Type “A”)	79
4.3	Most popular 2018 meeting destinations (Type “A” + “B”).....	81
4.4	Most popular 2018 meeting destinations by continent (Type “A” + “B”).....	82
4.5	Most popular 2018 meeting destinations (Type “A” + “C”).....	83
4.6	Most popular 2018 meeting destinations by continent (Type “A” + “C”).....	84
4.7	Top 2018 meeting destinations per capita.....	85
4.8	Top 2018 meeting destinations compared to association membership.....	87
4.9	Top 2018 meeting destinations compared to association secretariats	89

5	20-year full listings	91
5.1	Participant numbers in the past 20 years.....	92
5.2	Number of meeting days in the past 20 years	94
5.3	Most international association meetings for each of the past 20 years.....	97
5.4	Annual growth rate over the past 20 years.....	103
6	2018 full listings.....	111
6.1	International association meetings in 2018 compared to association membership	112
6.2	International association meetings in 2018 compared to association secretariats.....	116
6.3	International association meetings in 2018 per capita	121
6.4	International association meetings in 2018 overview.....	127



Chapter 1 Research methodology

1.1	General methodology	8
1.2	What meetings are counted in this report?	9
1.3	What is an “international organization”?	10
1.4	Caveat	11
1.5	Geographical names	11
1.6	Other resources	12

1.1 General methodology

This report is extracted from the Union of International Associations (UIA) database, which is the source of UIA's flagship publications: the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

It should be noted that UIA's criteria for the collection and inclusion of data in this report have not changed since the first edition in 1960; only the presentation has changed.

Since its founding in 1907 the UIA has collected information on international organizations and their international meetings; a first statistical review was published in its *Revue internationale des congrès* in 1910. Since 1960 the UIA has prepared statistics on the international meetings that have taken place worldwide in the preceding year. This work is based on routine research and surveys undertaken by the UIA for the compilation of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* (published since 1950) and the *International Congress Calendar* (published since 1960).

The prime source of information is international organizations. The UIA editors work continuously throughout the year on the meetings database, adding and modifying event records using information acquired from international organizations and secondary sources, whether for meetings planned for future years or for meetings which took place in years (long) past. The data in this report are extracted every year anew. The most current edition of the report is therefore the most up to date and comprehensive set of data available.

Because the UIA's meetings database is always changing, data extracted from the database today differ from those extracted and published previously, whether they refer to the future or to the past. Changes may arise from the re-scheduling or relocation of meetings and from the addition of supplementary information on recorded meetings or the addition of previously unrecorded meetings. As data are modified, more meetings are added to the database than are removed.

While never claiming to be a complete survey of all international meetings, the merit of the UIA statistics is that they have been compiled over several decades from the same sources and using consistent methods and criteria.

The editors note that there have been initiatives to determine a standard and generally accepted and applied definition of the term "meeting". While the editors see the need for such an agreement, they point out that the chief merit of the UIA statistics is that they have been compiled over several decades from the same sources and using consistent methods and criteria.

New this year

In previous editions, in order to be counted in this report a meeting had to have at least 50 participants, or the number of participants be unknown. As of this edition, meetings with under 50 participants are also included.

The editors have always examined information received on international meetings which have no clear link to an international association included in the UIA database, the source of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. In some cases, this examination leads to the creation of new association profiles in the database, and thus to Type "A" meetings; in other cases, the meetings are considered for Type "B" or Type "C". In past years, this examination often took place after the publication of this report. For this edition, extra effort was made to ensure that all information was evaluated before production of the report. This has resulted in an increase in the proportion of meetings classified as Type "A" and a reduction in the proportion of meetings classified as Type "B" or Type "C". (See "What meetings are counted in this report?" for more information on Types.)

1.2 What meetings are counted in this report?

This report is extracted from the Union of International Associations (UIA) database, which is the source of UIA’s flagship publications: the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. At the time of producing this edition there were 494,711 meetings in the UIA meetings database of which 453,139 (91.6%) meet the criteria for inclusion in this report. Of these 453,139 meetings, 436,847 took place in 2017 or earlier, 11,240 took place in 2018, and 5,052 are scheduled for 2019 or later. Some events take place in more than one city and are counted in this report for each city separately.

Meetings included in this report are divided into three types. The types are indicated by letters: type A, type B and type C. These letters have, in themselves, no significance in relation to the meetings they group and are used merely for convenience.

Type “A”: Meetings of international associations

Type “A” meetings conform to all the following criteria:

- The meeting must have a clear link to an international association included in the UIA database, the source of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. (See also below “What is an ‘international organization’”.)
- The meeting can be linked to either an international non-governmental organization (INGO) or to an intergovernmental organization (IGO).
- The meeting is eligible for inclusion regardless of its frequency. A meeting can be a one-off event, part of a regular series, or part of an irregular series.
- The meeting is eligible for inclusion regardless of its location. A meeting series can be held always in the same location, or rotate according to a pattern between locations, or change locations randomly.
- The meeting is eligible for inclusion regardless of its participant numbers.

Included in this report are 417,973 type “A” meetings for all years, and 10,774 for 2018. Type “A” meetings are included in all tables in this report.

Types “B” and “C”: Other international meetings

Type “B” meetings conform to all the following criteria:	Type “C” meetings conform to all the following criteria:
The meeting does not qualify for Type “A” but is nonetheless considered to be of significant international associative character.	
The meeting lasts at least 3 days.	The meeting lasts at least 2 days.
The meeting has <u>either</u> a concurrent exhibition <u>or</u> at least 300 participants.	The meeting has <u>either</u> a concurrent exhibition <u>or</u> at least 250 participants.
At least 40 percent of the meeting’s participants are from countries other than the host country <u>and</u> at least 5 nationalities are represented.	
Included in this report are 26,719 type “B” meetings for all years, and 285 for 2018.	Included in this report are 35,166 type “C” meetings for all years, and 466 for 2018.
Logically, all meetings counted as Type “B” are also counted as Type “C”.	Logically, meetings counted as Type “C” are not all counted as Type “B”.
These meetings are included only in some tables in this report.	

1.3 What is an “international organization”?

The UIA database, the source of *the Yearbook of International Organizations*, profiles “non-profit” “international” “organizations” according to broad criteria. It therefore includes many bodies that may be perceived, according to narrower definitions, as not being fully international, or as not being organizations as such, or as not being of sufficient significance to merit inclusion. Such bodies are nevertheless included so as to enable users to make their own evaluation in the light of their own criteria.

“Organization”: There are forms of social organization that may substitute for more formal or conventional forms, such as a conference series with no continuing committee, virtual organizations, networks, cartels, secret societies, religious sects, and bodies with no formal structure or fixed address. Due to the sometimes-vague structure of such bodies, they may be under-reported.

“Non-profit”: The definition of “profit-making”, and the extent to which any “non-profit organization” may incidentally or deliberately make a profit as defined by particular tax regimes, cannot be unambiguously resolved. This grey area is treated with flexibility, though bodies that are unambiguously constituted as “for profit” or with solely commercial aims are excluded.

“International”: The editors look for the involvement of at least three countries on a more or less equal footing, to the possible exclusion of bi-lateral international bodies and those in which a particular country is dominant. Indications of “internationality” include distribution of board members, location of meetings, rotation of secretariat, source of finance, and membership. Bodies that are focused on, or derive from, a single country are likely to be excluded, which may lead to under-reporting of, for example, aid and missionary societies, or language and cultural activities.

The number and variety of organizations in the UIA database are indicators of the problems of information collection. Documenting organizations and their meetings is challenging for reasons such as the following:

- News of the creation, existence or dissolution of an organization may only be received some time after the fact. Information on an organization’s activities may take time to be received and registered by the editors.
- Some organizations are reluctant to publicize their activities. They may not respond to questionnaires or may omit significant information from their replies. Some may not perceive themselves as sufficiently formalized to be mentioned in the same context as those that are legally established.
- Some organizations are ephemeral creations or are only “activated” for infrequent meetings, events or projects.
- Some organizations have frequent changes of secretariat, making continuing contact problematic.

Approximately 60% of UIA’s profiles of currently active organizations include information on meetings activity.

These data form the basis of this report. Some tables in this report also draw on the secretariat and membership information contained in the profiles. In these cases, a selection has been made using UIA’s hierarchical typology, counting only those organizations classified under one of 10 selected types:

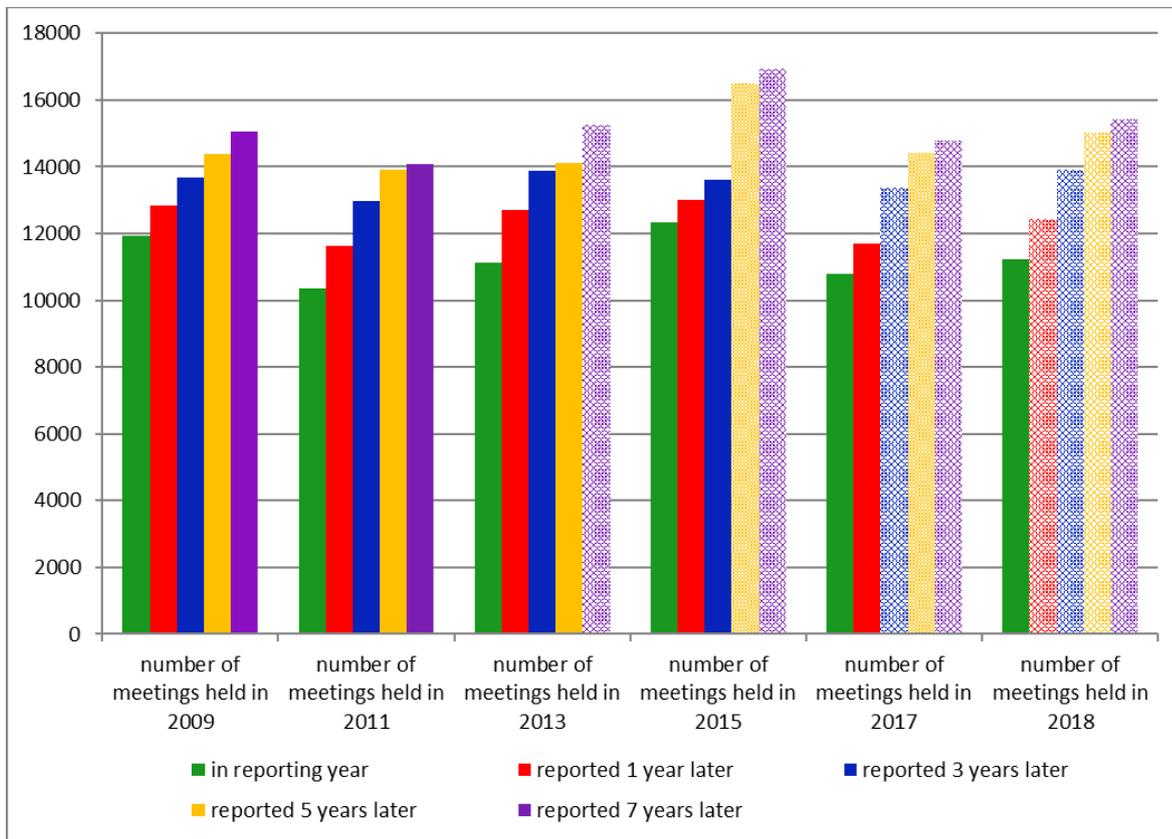
- A = federations of international organizations
- B = universal membership organizations
- C = intercontinental membership organizations
- D = limited or regionally defined membership organizations
- E = organizations emanating from places, persons or other bodies
- F = organizations having a special form, including foundations, funds
- G = internationally-oriented national organizations
- K = subsidiary and internal bodies
- N = national organizations
- R = religious orders, fraternities and secular institutes

More information on UIA’s hierarchical typology can be found on the UIA website in the article [“Types of organization”](#).

1.4 Caveat

The UIA editors work continuously throughout the year on the meetings database, adding and modifying event records using information acquired from international organizations and secondary sources, whether for meetings planned for future years or for meetings which took place in years (long) past. The data in this report are extracted every year anew. The most current edition of the report is therefore the most up to date and comprehensive set of data available. Readers are reminded that data, especially for recent years, are therefore provisional: data will change as research continues and the database is updated.

The number of meetings in the database for the year just past will, on average, increase by about 11% over the next year, by about 34% over the following five years, and by about 37% over the following seven years.



*dotted fill indicates the predicted number of meetings

1.5 Geographical names

It is not the intention of the editors to take a position with regard to the political or diplomatic implications of geographical names or continental groupings used. The country, city, and continental names used in this publication are chosen for the sake of brevity and common usage in English. Within the limits of standardization required for statistical purposes, the geographical names used by the organizer of the meeting are respected. This may sometimes lead to territories and dependencies being listed separately, which then affects the totals per country.

The editors are aware there may be inconsistencies in spelling or usage of city names and would welcome being given the information necessary to correct these. Some apparent inconsistencies, however, may be due to the preferences of the organizer (for example, indicating a meeting is held in a suburb or distinct district of a major city rather than in the city itself), or to the exigencies of postal agreements.

1.6 Other resources

Custom research reports based on these and more data from the UIA database are available on request. Contact us for more information.

Readers wishing to study the overall association meetings market may also find it useful to consult the statistics reports produced by the International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA). This complementary resource can be used alongside UIA statistics to create a more complete understanding, rather than an alternative or competing view, of the same market segment.

The UIA and ICCA statistics differ, in the first place, because they are based on differing definitions of what constitutes an “international not-for-profit organization”. (See above “What is an international organization”.) All three of these terms – “international”, “not-for-profit”, and “organization” – are large enough, and vague enough, to be interpreted differently. In a matching exercise carried out by UIA and ICCA together, it was found that about four-fifths of the international organizations in the ICCA database also qualify for inclusion in the UIA database; the remaining one-fifth does not meet UIA’s criteria for “international not-for-profit organizations”.

UIA’s association database has many associations not included in ICCA’s associations database because UIA has a broader definition of “international not-for-profit organization”, and because UIA’s criteria are not restricted to organizations holding regular, rotating meetings. ICCA’s focus on the meetings activities of international associations, and its definition of “international association meeting”, further refine its selection of the international organizations behind those meetings, while UIA’s broader definitions allow a wider range of meetings and of organizations. For example, UIA’s database also includes organizations which have no (known) meetings activity at all.

Secondly, the UIA and ICCA statistics differ because they are based on differing definitions of what constitutes an “international association meeting”.

- Both include only events organized by international not-for-profit associations, but, as described above, their interpretations of those terms differ.
- ICCA includes only the meetings of non-governmental organizations; UIA includes meetings of both non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations (and acknowledges the grey zone in between).
- ICCA includes only events which occur regularly; UIA includes meetings regardless of their frequency, including one-off events.
- ICCA includes only events which rotate between at least three countries; UIA includes meetings regardless of their location, including events held always in the same location.
- ICCA includes only events which attract at least 50 participants; UIA includes meetings regardless of their participant numbers.

Finally, ICCA and UIA differ in their focus. ICCA collects the information from its members – “specialists in organising, transporting and accommodating international meetings and events” – and also from international associations. UIA derives its information chiefly by direct and regular contact with international associations, and, in the second place, from national, regional, and civic tourist authorities.



Chapter 2

General overview of international association meetings

2.1	Comparison with previous report	14
2.2	Number of international association meetings over 150+ years	15
2.3	Meetings by continent	16
2.4	Meeting size	18
2.5	Meeting duration	23
2.6	Meetings with exhibitions	28

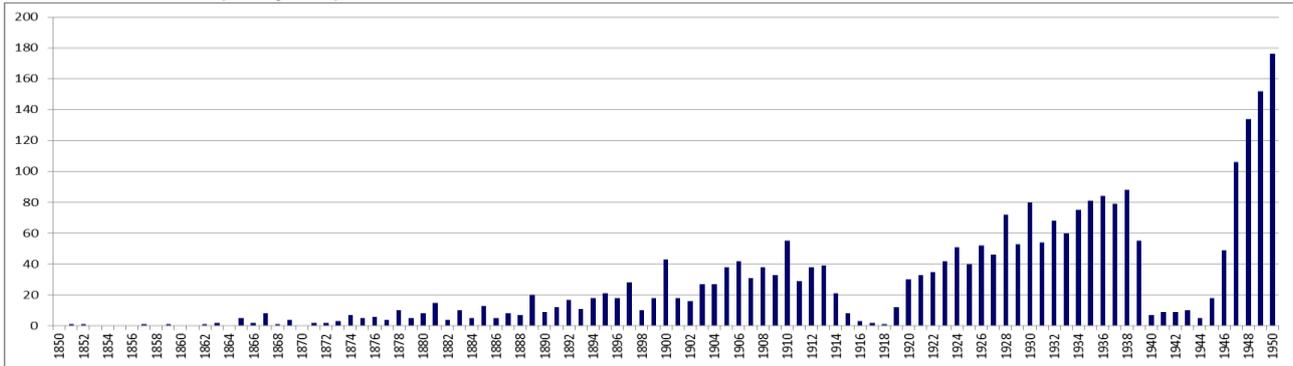
2.1 Comparison with previous report

	60 th edition published in 2019	59 th edition published in 2018
Total number of meetings in the UIA database	494,711	480,474
Number of meetings included in this report	453,139	434,286
Number of meetings taking place prior to the reporting year (2017 or earlier)	436,847	419,613
Number of meetings taking place in the reporting year (2018)	11,240	10,786
Number of meetings scheduled to take place after the reporting year (2019 or later)	5,052	3,886
Number of countries represented for all years	250	248
Number of cities represented for all years	12,682	12,475
Number of countries represented for the reporting year (2018)	167	166
Number of cities represented for the reporting year (2018)	1,197	1,104
Number of active international organizations	40,119	38,461
Number of active international organizations known to have meetings activity	23,625	22,261

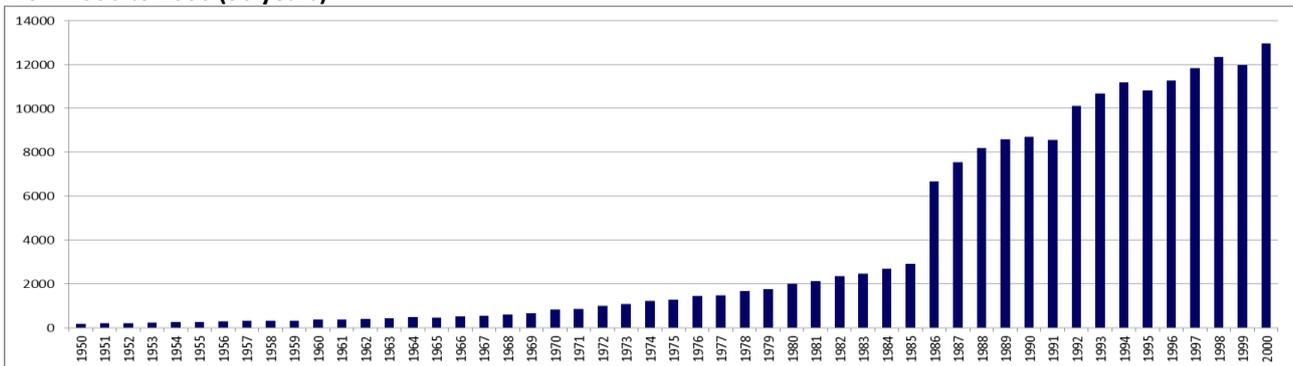
2.2 Number of international association meetings over 150+ years

These charts show the number of international association meetings of Type “A” from 1850 to 2018.*

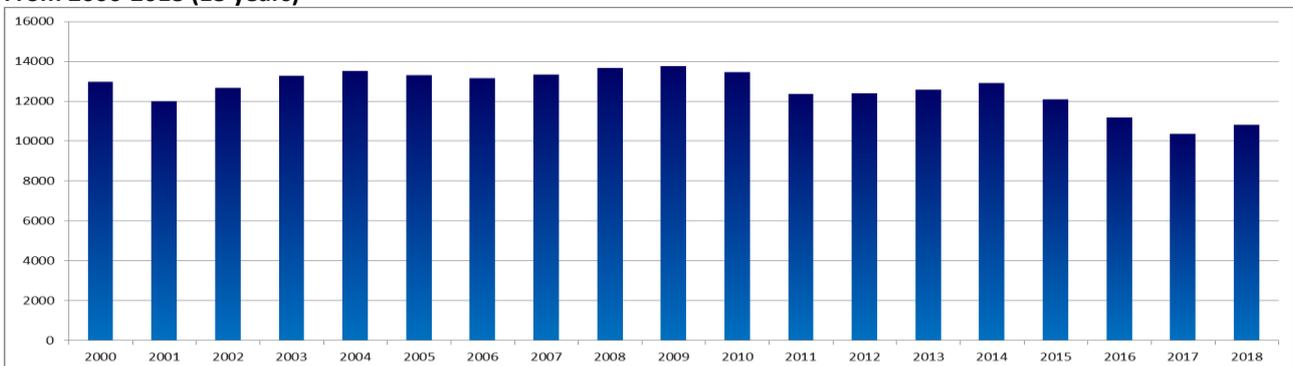
From 1850 to 1950 (100 years)



From 1950 to 2000 (50 years)



From 2000-2018 (18 years)



* The data in this report are drawn from the UIA database, the source of the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Note that each chart has a different **scale on the Y axis**: number of meetings.

The significant change in the mid-1980s is due to **digitalization** enabling more comprehensive collection of data. UIA still holds a significant paper archive of earlier years.

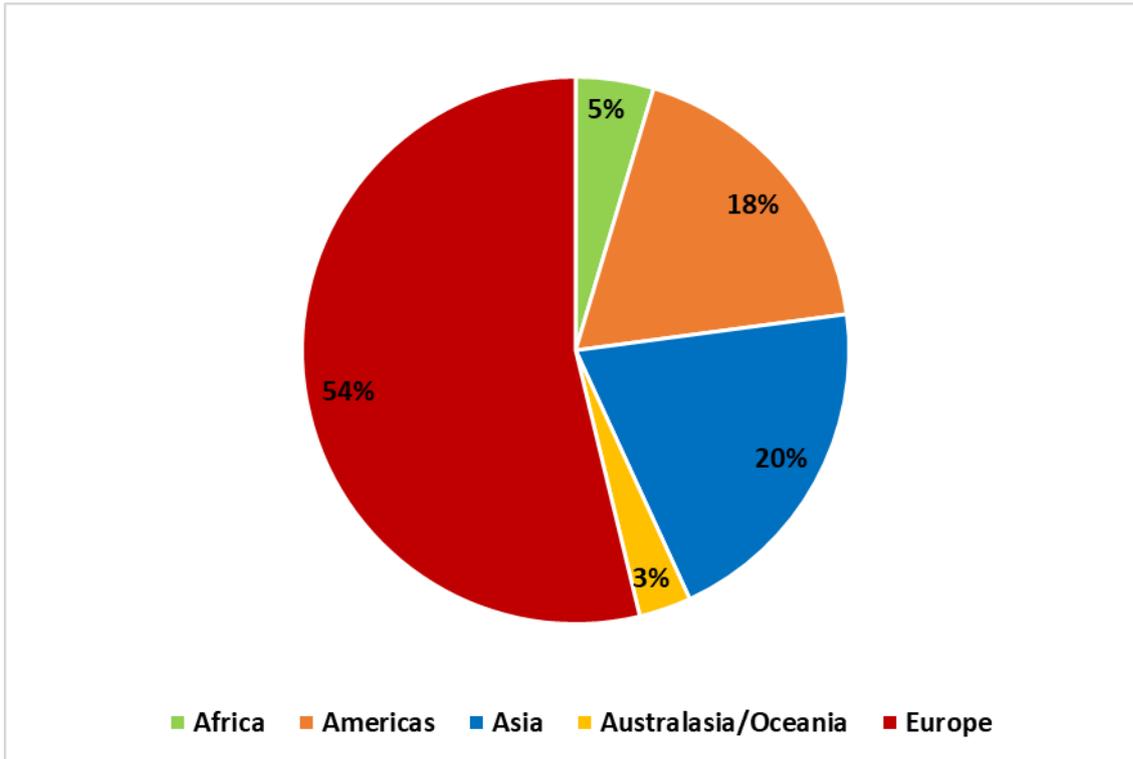
Caveat: The number of meetings in the database for the year just past will, on average, increase by about 11% over the next year, by about 34% over the following five years, and by about 37% over the following seven years.

Definitions of meetings of Type “A”, of Type “B”, and of Type “C” can be found in “Research methodology”.

2.3 Meetings by continent

2.3.1 Continental division in the past 20 years

This chart shows how the international association meetings of Type “A” held from 1999 to 2018 are spread over the continents.*



* The data in this report are drawn from the UIA database, the source of the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Caveat: The number of meetings in the database for the year just past will, on average, increase by about 11% over the next year, by about 34% over the following five years, and by about 37% over the following seven years.

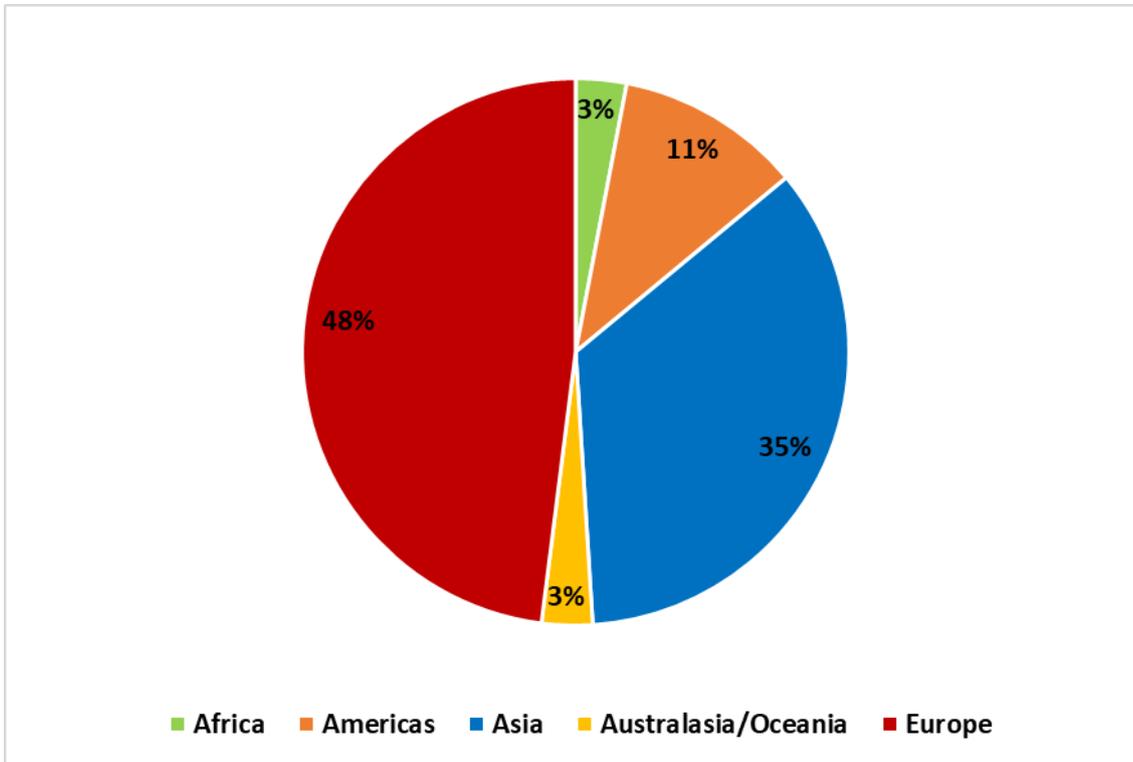
Definitions of meetings of Type “A”, of Type “B”, and of Type “C” can be found in “Research methodology”.

Countries and cities: see “Research Methodology” regarding geographical names.

Continental divisions follow UIA’s standard practice.

2.3.2 Continental division in 2018

This chart shows how the international association meetings of Type “A” held in 2018 are spread over the continents.*



* The data in this report are drawn from the UIA database, the source of the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Caveat: The number of meetings in the database for the year just past will, on average, increase by about 11% over the next year, by about 34% over the following five years, and by about 37% over the following seven years.

Definitions of meetings of Type “A”, of Type “B”, and of Type “C” can be found in “Research methodology”.

Countries and **cities:** see “Research Methodology” regarding geographical names.

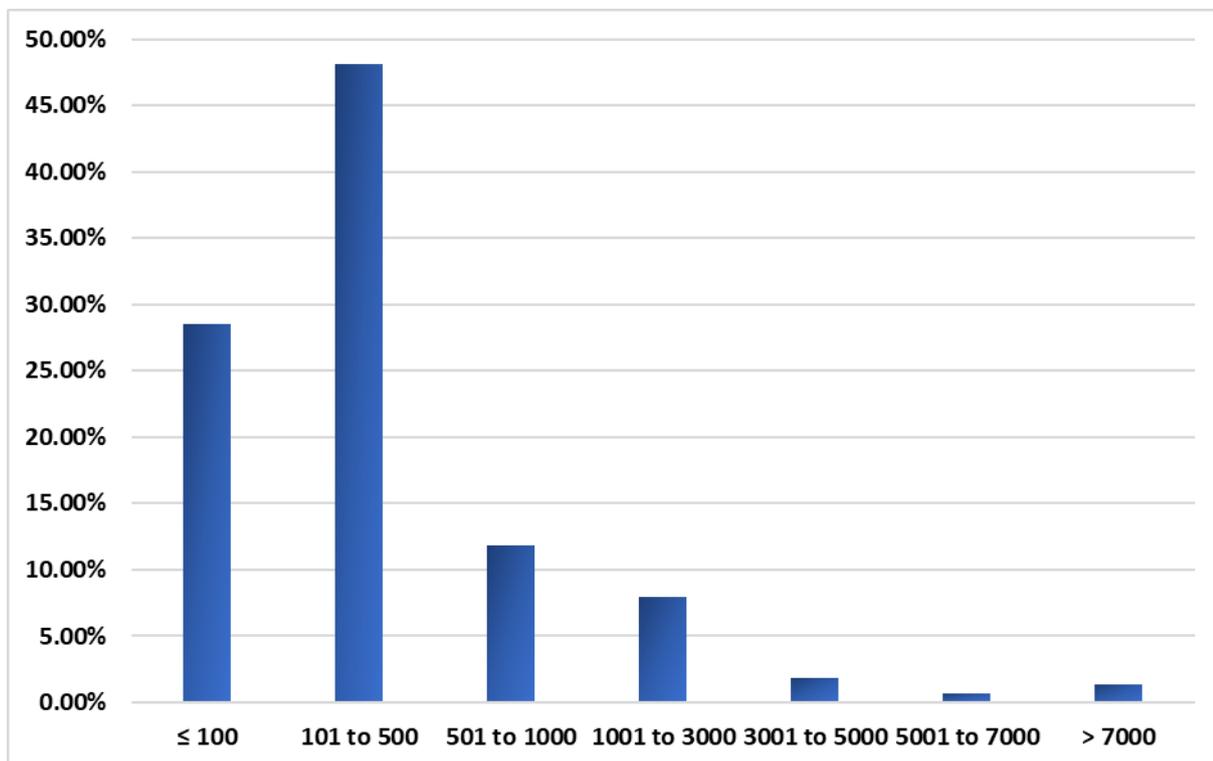
Continental divisions follow UIA’s standard practice.

2.4 Meeting size

2.4.1 Meeting size over 20 years

This table shows the total number of international association meetings of Type “A” for each category of participant numbers from 1999 to 2018.*

Number of meetings by category of participant numbers at Type “A” meetings in 1999-2018			
PARTICIPANTS (PAX)	total meetings 1999-2018	average meetings per year	% of total meetings 1999-2018
≤ 100	18,253	912.7	28.5%
101 to 500	30,744	1,537.2	48.1%
501 to 1000	7,534	376.7	11.8%
1001 to 3000	5,036	251.8	7.9%
3001 to 5000	1,125	56.3	1.8%
5001 to 7000	424	21.2	0.7%
> 7000	825	41.3	1.3%



* The data in this report are drawn from the UIA database, the source of the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Caveat: The number of meetings in the database for the year just past will, on average, increase by about 11% over the next year, by about 34% over the following five years, and by about 37% over the following seven years.

Definitions of meetings of Type “A”, of Type “B”, and of Type “C” can be found in “Research methodology”.

Only meetings with a known number of **participants** are included in this table.

2.4.2 Meeting size per year

This table shows the number of international association meetings of Type “A” for each category of participant numbers per year from 1999 to 2018. *

Number of meetings by category of participant numbers (pax) at Type “A” meetings in 1999-2018							
YEAR	≤ 100 pax	101-500 pax	501-1000 pax	1001-3000 pax	3001-5000 pax	5001-7000 pax	> 7000 pax
1999	732	1,142	322	204	52	12	23
2000	641	1,222	359	281	61	23	28
2001	500	1,012	343	217	39	16	34
2002	352	871	259	185	42	15	30
2003	337	759	229	174	35	11	30
2004	378	833	289	197	42	15	32
2005	404	1,018	312	209	47	11	39
2006	612	1,236	328	197	42	18	42
2007	701	1,342	307	231	51	19	38
2008	695	1,751	409	266	49	22	53
2009	698	1,790	411	273	71	26	50
2010	833	2,064	461	302	64	32	55
2011	1,106	1,779	426	248	50	24	43
2012	1,278	1,876	421	291	65	17	54
2013	1,088	1,696	379	276	64	22	48
2014	1,455	1,922	439	284	71	21	50
2015	1,317	1,892	421	310	60	31	45
2016	1,529	2,243	491	318	83	29	44
2017	1,642	1,993	446	281	59	32	41
2018	1,955	2,303	482	292	78	28	46
Total 1999-2018	18,253	30,744	7,534	5,036	1,125	424	825
Average meetings per year	912.7	1,537.2	376.7	251.8	56.3	21.2	41.3
% of total meetings 1999-2018	28.5%	48.1%	11.8%	7.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.3%

For example: In 1999 there were 732 international association meetings with fewer than 101 participants. In 2018 there were 46 international association meetings with more than 7000 participants.

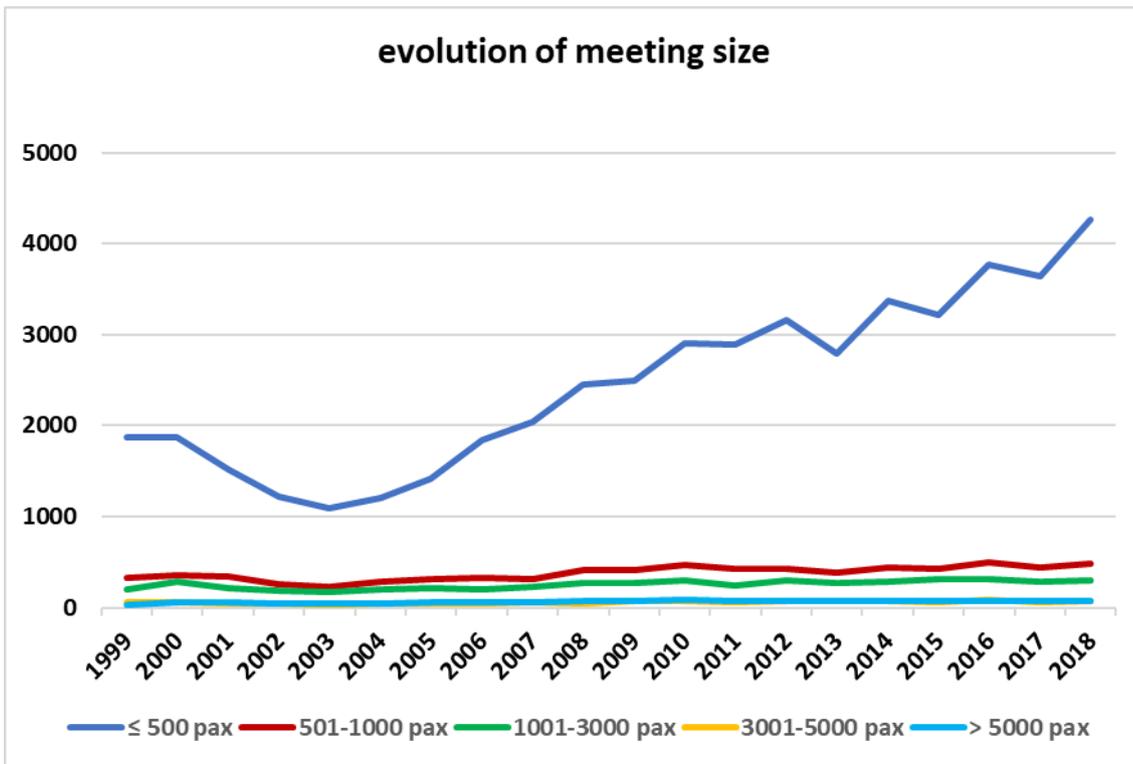
* The data in this report are drawn from the UIA database, the source of the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Caveat: The number of meetings in the database for the year just past will, on average, increase by about 11% over the next year, by about 34% over the following five years, and by about 37% over the following seven years.

Definitions of meetings of Type “A”, of Type “B”, and of Type “C” can be found in “Research methodology”.

Only meetings with a known number of **participants** are included in this table.

This graph shows how the size of meetings has evolved over the past 20 years.



2.4.3 Meeting size per month

This table shows the number of international association meetings of Type “A” for each category of participant numbers per month from 1999 to 2018.*

Number of meetings by category of participant numbers at Type “A” meetings in 1999-2018							
MONTH	≤ 100 pax	101-500 pax	501-1000 pax	1001-3000 pax	3001-5000 pax	5001-7000 pax	> 7000 pax
January	864	946	143	103	41	16	22
February	1,114	1,330	225	144	50	16	41
March	1,530	2,090	466	250	78	28	58
April	3,750	6,654	1,629	981	198	74	161
May	2,029	3,443	826	600	113	55	75
June	2,171	4,003	1,005	633	176	83	108
July	1,133	2,254	668	578	106	40	54
August	1,073	1,998	623	520	104	26	42
September	2,067	3,828	1,049	664	146	54	97
October	1,725	3,120	678	401	72	23	59
November	729	1,079	196	150	36	7	30
December	132	194	51	27	6	0	1
Total meetings	18,317	30,939	7,559	5,051	1,126	422	748
Average meetings per year	915.9	1547.0	378.0	252.6	56.3	21.1	37.4
% of total meetings	28.5%	48.2%	11.8%	7.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.2%

For example: In the month of January from 1999 to 2018 there were 864 international association meetings with fewer than 101 participants. In the month of January over this 20-year period there were 18,317 international association meetings with fewer than 101 participants, for an average of 915.9 meetings a year. Meetings with fewer than 101 participants represent 28.5% of all meetings in this 20-year period.

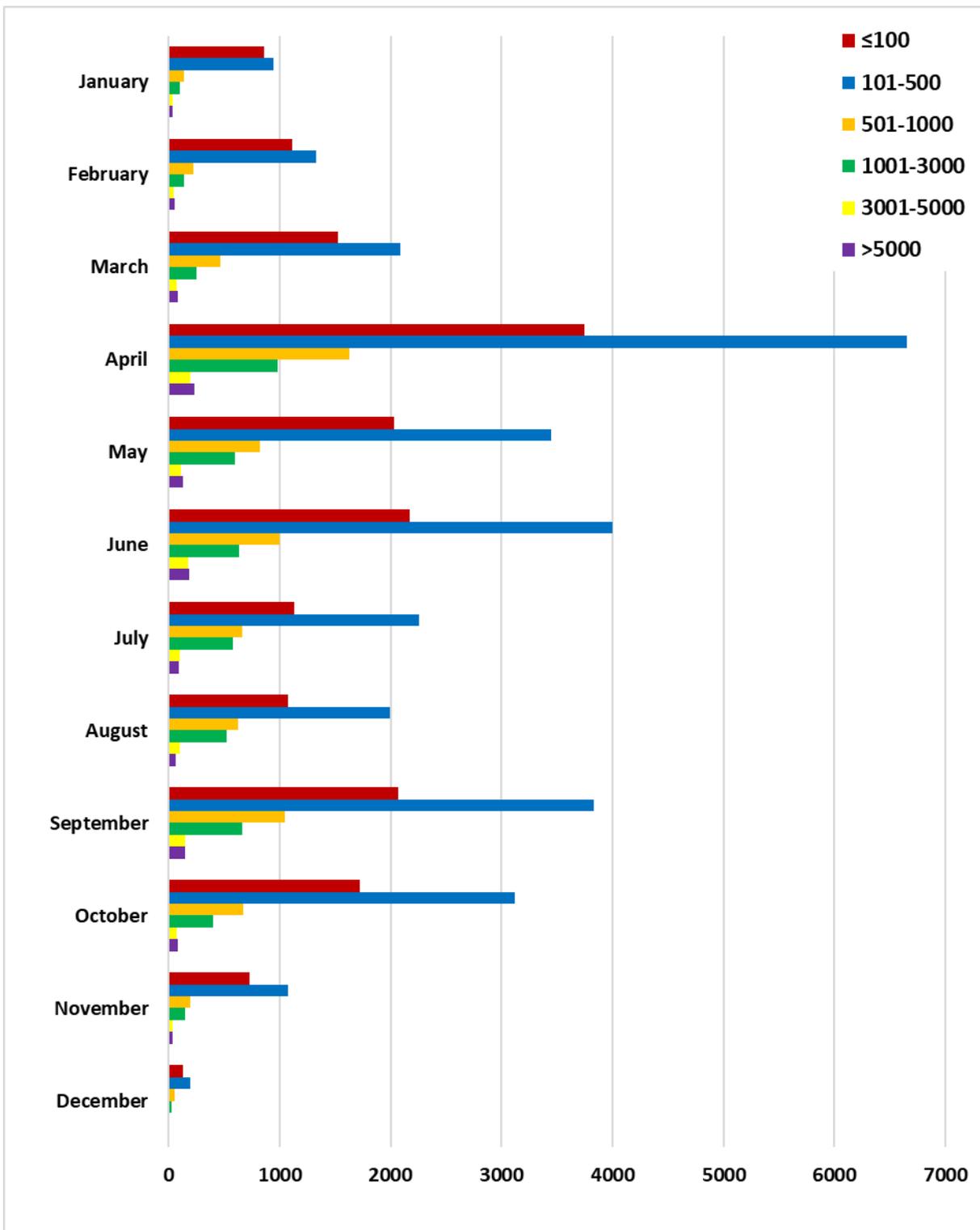
* The data in this report are drawn from the UIA database, the source of the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Caveat: The number of meetings in the database for the year just past will, on average, increase by about 11% over the next year, by about 34% over the following five years, and by about 37% over the following seven years.

Definitions of meetings of Type “A”, of Type “B”, and of Type “C” can be found in “Research methodology”.

Only meetings with a known number of **participants** are included in this table.

This graph shows the distribution of meetings from the last 20 years by size and by month.

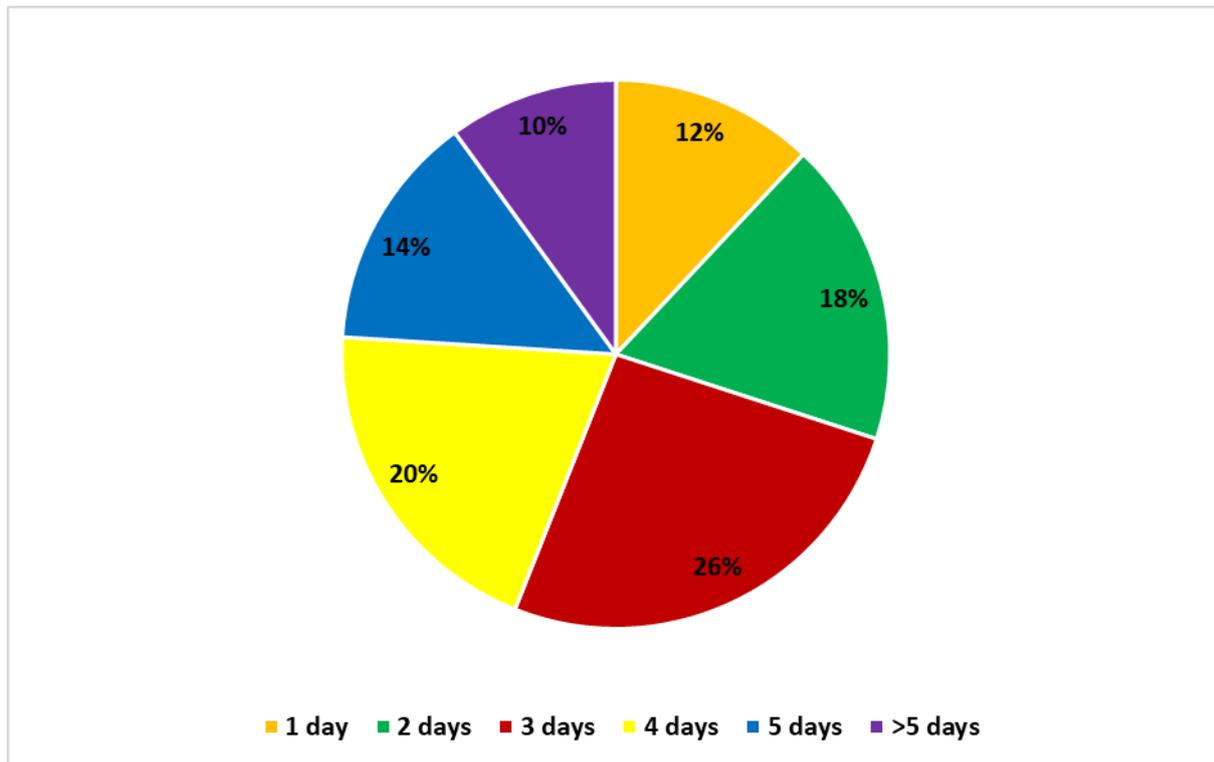


2.5 Meeting duration

2.5.1 Meeting duration for 20 years

This table shows the total number of international association meetings of Type “A” of different durations from 1999 to 2018.*

Number of Type “A” meetings by duration in 1999-2018			
DAYS	total meetings 1999-2018	average meetings per year	% of total meetings 1999-2018
1 day	23,246	1,162.3	12.1%
2 days	35,643	1,782.2	18.5%
3 days	50,163	2,508.2	26.1%
4 days	38,102	1,905.1	19.8%
5 days	26,788	1,339.4	13.9%
> 5 days	18,541	927.1	9.6%



* The data in this report are drawn from the UIA database, the source of the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Caveat: The number of meetings in the database for the year just past will, on average, increase by about 11% over the next year, by about 34% over the following five years, and by about 37% over the following seven years.

Definitions of meetings of Type “A”, of Type “B”, and of Type “C” can be found in “Research methodology”.

2.5.2 Meeting duration per year

This table shows the number of international association meetings of Type “A” of different durations per year from 1999 to 2018.*

Number of Type “A” meetings by duration in 1999-2018						
YEAR	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	> 5 days
1999	519	1,273	1,862	1,597	1,321	1,195
2000	545	1,338	2,096	1,784	1,539	1,322
2001	517	1,181	1,979	1,620	1,387	1,123
2002	522	1,435	2,113	1,852	1,418	1,127
2003	605	1,695	2,387	1,985	1,452	1,148
2004	682	1,684	2,464	2,156	1,547	1,079
2005	663	1,726	2,601	1,999	1,425	1,016
2006	617	1,755	2,633	1,952	1,394	950
2007	830	1,783	2,674	1,913	1,386	953
2008	1,150	1,857	2,645	1,988	1,368	932
2009	1,283	2,125	2,672	1,968	1,286	845
2010	1,247	1,938	2,609	1,922	1,281	913
2011	1,320	1,663	2,465	1,875	1,170	719
2012	1,439	1,778	2,428	1,933	1,237	835
2013	1,331	2,009	2,703	1,976	1,381	783
2014	1,720	2,250	2,927	2,081	1,311	810
2015	1,877	2,223	2,831	1,974	1,243	710
2016	2,079	2,089	2,814	1,881	1,224	741
2017	2,159	1,833	2,592	1,755	1,204	644
2018	2,141	2,008	2,668	1,891	1,214	696
Total 1999-2018	23,246	35,643	50,163	38,102	26,788	18,541
Average meetings per year	1,162.3	1,782.2	2,508.2	1,905.1	1,339.4	927.1
% of total meetings 1999-2018	12.1%	18.5%	26.1%	19.8%	13.9%	9.6%

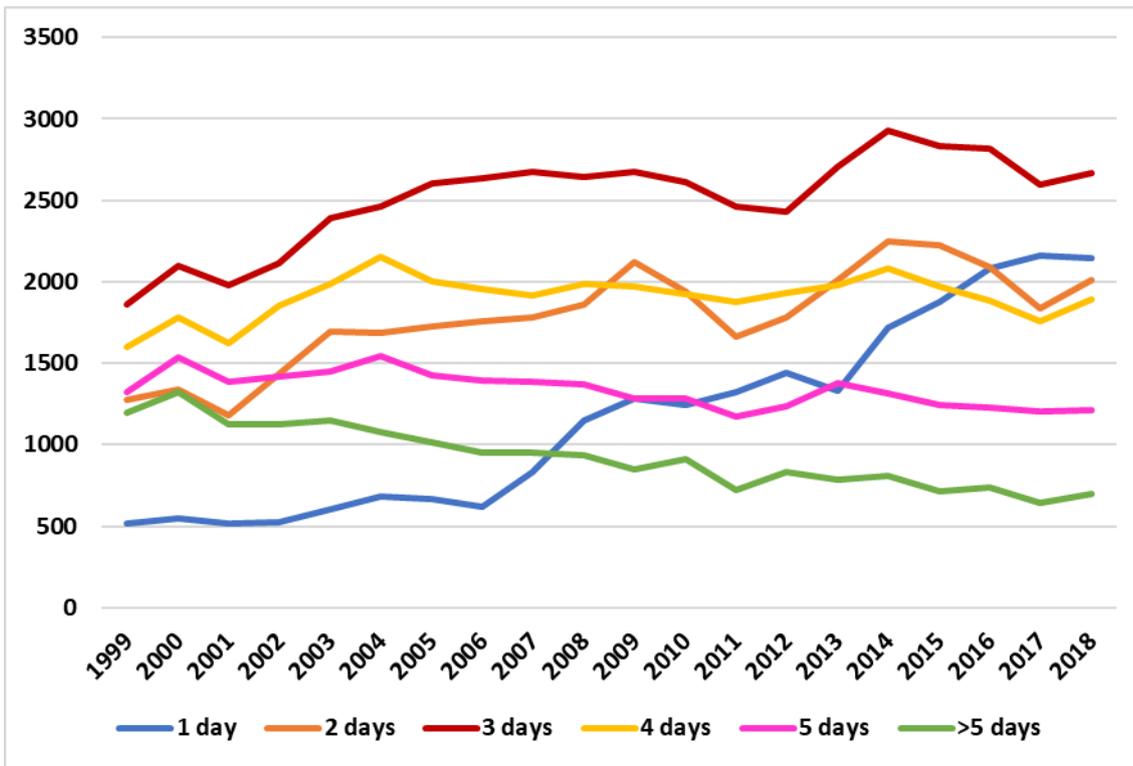
For example: In 1999 there were 519 international association meetings lasting 1 day. In 2018 there were 696 international association meetings lasting more than 5 days.

* The data in this report are drawn from the UIA database, the source of the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Caveat: The number of meetings in the database for the year just past will, on average, increase by about 11% over the next year, by about 34% over the following five years, and by about 37% over the following seven years.

Definitions of meetings of Type “A”, of Type “B”, and of Type “C” can be found in “Research methodology”.

This graph shows how the duration of meetings has evolved over the last 20 years.



2.5.3 Meeting duration per month

This table shows the number of international association meetings of Type “A” of differing durations per month from 1999 to 2018.*

Number of Type “A” meetings by duration in 1999-2018						
MONTH	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	> 5 days
January	1,246	1,425	1,485	863	674	629
February	1,612	1,949	2,093	1,271	981	610
March	2,214	3,122	3,522	2,101	1,412	938
April	2,064	3,279	4,119	2,845	1,844	1,165
May	2,397	4,312	6,050	4,552	2,865	1,744
June	2,587	4,178	6,462	5,508	3,406	2,074
July	1,208	1,456	2,726	3,083	2,943	2,964
August	951	1,047	2,491	2,414	2,532	2,463
September	2,195	4,081	7,253	6,024	4,180	2,549
October	2,767	4,635	6,867	5,092	3,211	1,985
November	2,842	4,596	5,409	3,399	2,156	1,176
December	1,352	1,852	2,027	1,194	775	338
Total meetings	23,435	35,932	50,504	38,346	26,979	18,635
Average meetings per year	1,171.8	1,796.6	2,525.2	1,917.3	1,349.0	931.8
% of total meetings	12.1%	18.5%	26.1%	19.8%	13.9%	9.6%

For example: In the month of January from 1999 to 2018 there were 1,246 international association meetings lasting 1 day. In the month of January over this 20-year period there were 23,435 international association meetings lasting 1 day, for an average of 1,171.8 meetings a year. Meetings lasting 1 day represent 12.1% of all meetings in this 20-year period.

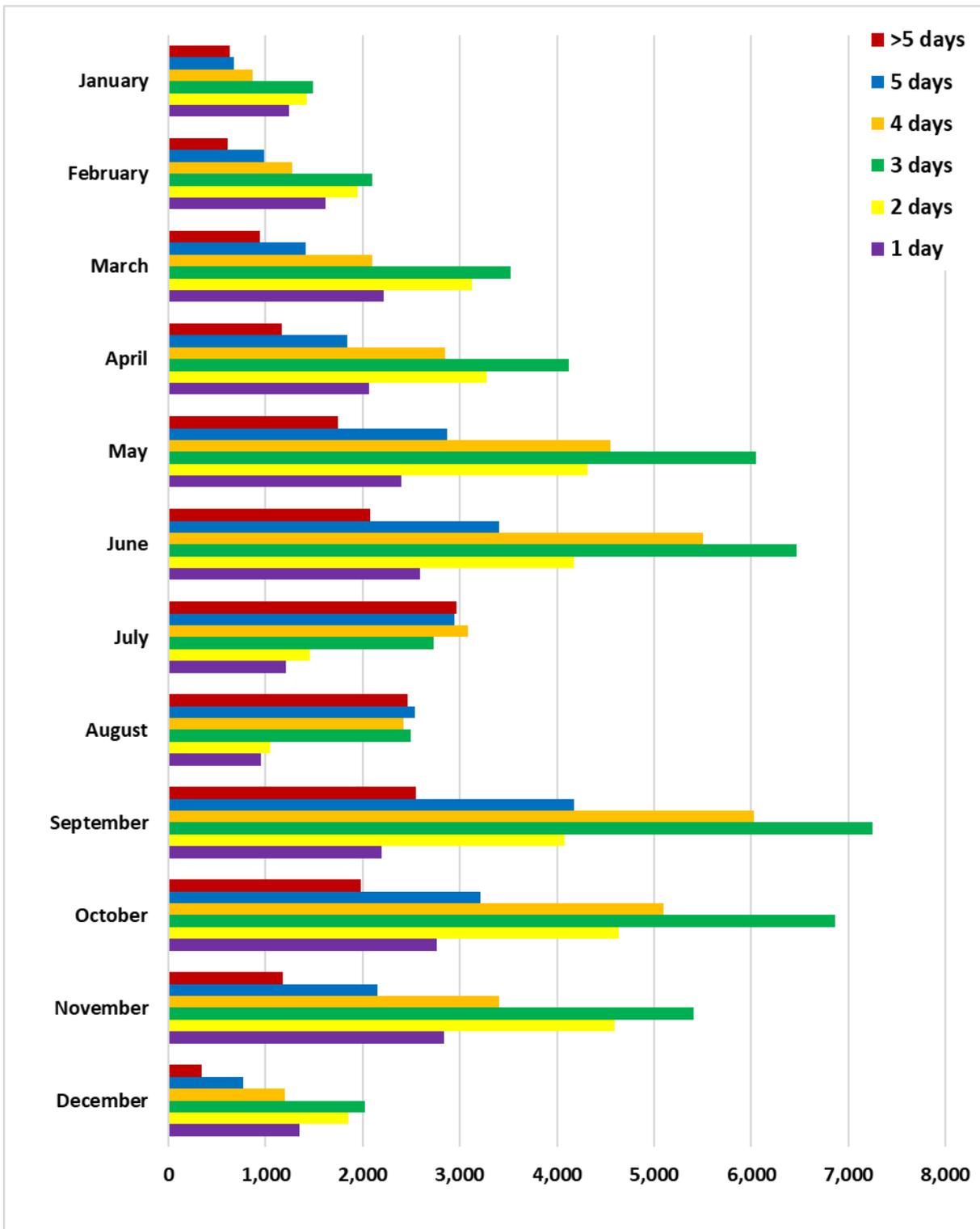
* The data in this report are drawn from the UIA database, the source of the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Caveat: The number of meetings in the database for the year just past will, on average, increase by about 11% over the next year, by about 34% over the following five years, and by about 37% over the following seven years.

Definitions of meetings of Type “A”, of Type “B”, and of Type “C” can be found in “Research methodology”.

Only meetings with a known **month** are included in this table.

This graph shows the distribution of meetings from the last 20 years by duration and by month



2.6 Meetings with exhibitions

2.6.1 Meetings with a concurrent exhibition per year

This table shows the total number of international association meetings of Type “A”, and the total number with a concurrent exhibition, per year from 1999 to 2018.*

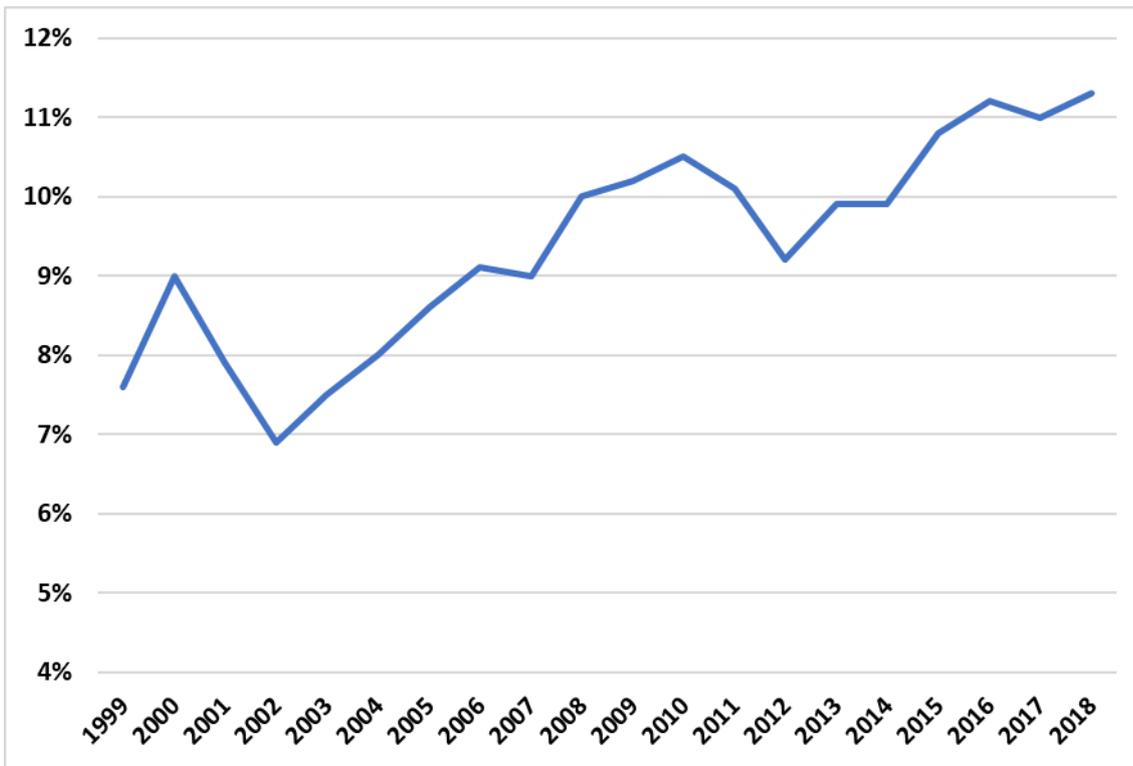
Type “A” meetings with a concurrent exhibition in 1999-2018			
Year	Total number of Type “A” meetings	Type “A” meetings with a concurrent exhibition	% of Type “A” meetings with a concurrent exhibition
1999	12,119	920	7.6%
2000	13,091	1,175	9.0%
2001	12,130	955	7.9%
2002	12,761	881	6.9%
2003	13,371	1,009	7.5%
2004	13,621	1,083	8.0%
2005	13,373	1,149	8.6%
2006	13,220	1,197	9.1%
2007	13,395	1,203	9.0%
2008	13,767	1,372	10.0%
2009	13,817	1,416	10.2%
2010	13,552	1,425	10.5%
2011	12,423	1,253	10.1%
2012	12,437	1,146	9.2%
2013	12,664	1,254	9.9%
2014	12,995	1,290	9.9%
2015	12,170	1,320	10.8%
2016	11,188	1,258	11.2%
2017	10,384	1,142	11.0%
2018	10,808	1,221	11.3%
Total meetings 1999-2018	253,286	23,669	9.3%
Average meetings per year	12,664.3	1,183.5	9.3%

* The data in this report are drawn from the UIA database, the source of the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Caveat: The number of meetings in the database for the year just past will, on average, increase by about 11% over the next year, by about 34% over the following five years, and by about 37% over the following seven years.

Definitions of meetings of Type “A”, of Type “B”, and of Type “C” can be found in “Research methodology”.

This graph shows the evolution of the percentage of meetings with a concurrent exhibition over the last 20 years.



2.6.2 Meetings with a concurrent exhibition per month

This table shows the total number of international association meetings of Type “A”, and the total number with a concurrent exhibition, per month from 1999 to 2018.*

Type “A” meetings with a concurrent exhibition in 1999-2018			
Month	Total number of Type “A” meetings	Type “A” meetings with a concurrent exhibition	% of Type “A” meetings with a concurrent exhibition
January	6,523	590	9.0%
February	8,829	885	10.0%
March	13,768	1,512	11.0%
April	15,883	1,743	11.0%
May	22,737	2,719	12.0%
June	24,962	3,007	12.0%
July	14,890	1,727	11.6%
August	12,289	1,687	13.7%
September	27,194	3,441	12.7%
October	25,491	3,089	12.1%
November	20,357	2,139	10.5%
December	7,808	664	8.5%
Month unknown	52,555	466	0.9%
Total meetings 1999-2018	253,286	23,669	9.3%
Average meetings per month	21,107	1,972	9.3%

* The data in this report are drawn from the UIA database, the source of the *International Congress Calendar* and the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

Caveat: The number of meetings in the database for the year just past will, on average, increase by about 11% over the next year, by about 34% over the following five years, and by about 37% over the following seven years.

Definitions of meetings of Type “A”, of Type “B”, and of Type “C” can be found in “Research methodology”.

Only meetings with a known **month** are included in this table.

This graph shows the percentage of meetings with a concurrent exhibition per month over the last twenty years.

