## Armenia Key Data

### Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP:
- **2019**
  - 12.9% of Total Economy
  - Total T&T GDP = AMD792.1BN (USD1,798.2MN)

- **2020**
  - 3.4% of Total Economy
  - Total T&T GDP = AMD216.8BN (USD446.9MN)

### Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment:
- **2019**
  - 137.8 Jobs (000s)
  - (13.8% of total employment)

- **2020**
  - 107.4 Jobs (000s)
  - (11.2% of total employment)

### Visitor Impact

**International:**
- AMD 719.7 BN
- Visitor spend
  - 28.4% of total exports (USD1,484.1MN)

**Domestic:**
- AMD 109.7 BN
- Visitor spend
  - (USD 226.1MN)

**Global Economy GDP change:**
- -3.7%

**Change in Jobs in 2020:**
- -61.6 MN
- -18.5%

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1. 2021 Annual Research: Key Highlights
2. Change in jobs based on net new jobs were created by Travel & Tourism during 2014-2019.
ARMENIA
2021 Annual Research: Key Highlights

Armenia Sector Characteristics

Domestic vs International Spending:

- **2019**
  - Domestic Spending: USD 226.1MN (13%)
  - International Spending: USD 1,484.1MN (87%)

- **2020**
  - Domestic Spending: USD 126.7MN (33%)
  - International Spending: USD 260.0MN (67%)

Leisure vs Business Spending:

- **2019**
  - Leisure Spending: USD 1,508.6MN (88%)
  - Business Spending: USD 201.6MN (12%)

- **2020**
  - Leisure Spending: USD 324.8MN (84%)
  - Business Spending: USD 61.9MN (16%)

Inbound Arrivals:

- **2019**
  1. Iran 9%
  2. United States 6%
  3. India 2%
  4. France 2%
  5. Germany 2%
  Rest of world 79%

- **2020**
  1. Iran 4%
  2. United States 4%
  3. India 2%
  4. Germany 2%
  5. France 1%
  Rest of world 87%

Outbound Departures:

- **2019**
  1. Georgia 43%
  2. Russian Federation 33%
  3. Iran 6%
  4. Turkey 5%
  5. Egypt 2%
  Rest of world 10%

- **2020**
  1. Georgia 54%
  2. Russian Federation 26%
  3. Turkey 4%
  4. United Arab Emirates 2%
  5. Egypt 2%
  Rest of world 12%

1. All values are in constant 2020 prices & exchange rates. As reported in March 2021
2. Where the country or region has implemented job support schemes and supported jobs are still recorded as employment by national statistical authorities, job losses exclude those supported jobs (where known)
3. Source: Oxford Economics, national sources and UNWTO