## Central African Republic Key Data

### Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total T&amp;T GDP</th>
<th>GDP Contribution (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>USD 9,170 BN</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>USD 4,671 BN</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total T&T GDP in 2019 was USD 9,170 BN, which is 10.4% of the GDP. In 2020, the total T&T GDP was USD 4,671 BN, representing 5.5% of the GDP.

### Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>T&amp;T Jobs (000s)</th>
<th>% of Total Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>334 MN</td>
<td>1 in 10 jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>272 MN</td>
<td>1 in 11 jobs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2019, there were 334,000 jobs in the T&T sector, which is equivalent to 1 in 10 jobs. In 2020, the number of jobs decreased to 272,000, equivalent to 1 in 11 jobs.

### Visitor Impact:

#### International:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visitor Spend (BN)</th>
<th>% of Total Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XAF 10.8 BN</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Spend (USD)</td>
<td>18.8 MN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International visitor spend in 2019 was XAF 10.8 BN, which is 5.3% of total exports. In 2020, the spend decreased to XAF 3.4 BN, which is 2.1% of total exports.

#### Domestic:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visitor Spend (BN)</th>
<th>% of Total Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XAF 55.2 BN</td>
<td>(5.6 % of total employment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Spend (USD)</td>
<td>95.9 MN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Domestic visitor spend in 2019 was XAF 55.2 BN, which is 5.6% of total employment. In 2020, the spend decreased to XAF 31.1 BN, which is 4.0% of total employment.

### Change in Jobs in 2020:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in Jobs</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-61.6 MN</td>
<td>-18.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was a decrease of 61,600 jobs in the T&T sector, representing a 18.5% decrease from 2019.

### Global Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total GDP Contribution (%)</th>
<th>Change in GDP (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>-4,498 MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The global GDP in 2019 was 10.4%, and in 2020, it decreased to 5.5%, representing a 2.7% decrease in real GDP.

### Change in Travel & Tourism GDP vs. Real Economy GDP Change:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Change in T&amp;T GDP (%)</th>
<th>Change in Real Economy GDP (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>-44.5%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The change in T&T GDP was -44.5% in 2019 compared to -2.7% for the real economy GDP.
Central African Republic Sector Characteristics

Domestic vs International Spending:
- **2019**
  - Domestic Spending: USD 95.9MN (84%)
  - International Spending: USD 18.8MN (16%)
- **2020**
  - Domestic Spending: USD 54.0MN (90%)
  - International Spending: USD 6.0MN (10%)

Leisure vs Business Spending:
- **2019**
  - Leisure Spending: USD 25.2MN (22%)
  - Business Spending: USD 89.5MN (78%)
- **2020**
  - Leisure Spending: USD 12.7MN (21%)
  - Business Spending: USD 47.3MN (79%)

Inbound Arrivals:
- **2019**
  1. France 16%
  2. Cameroon 7%
  3. Nigeria 5%
  4. Senegal 5%
  5. Gabon 4%
  Rest of world 63%
- **2020**
  1. France 12%
  2. Cameroon 8%
  3. Nigeria 6%
  4. Senegal 5%
  5. Gabon 4%
  Rest of world 64%

Outbound Departures:
- **2019**
  1. Côte D'Ivoire 18%
  2. Zambia 15%
  3. Nigeria 15%
  4. France 14%
  5. Republic of Congo 6%
  Rest of world 32%
- **2020**
  1. Zambia 33%
  2. Côte D'Ivoire 14%
  3. Nigeria 12%
  4. Dominican Republic 7%
  5. France 6%
  Rest of world 28%

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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