



# BANGLADESH

## 2023 Annual Research: Key Highlights<sup>1</sup>

### Global Data

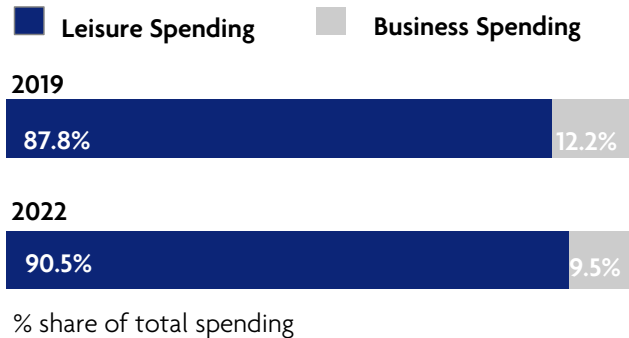
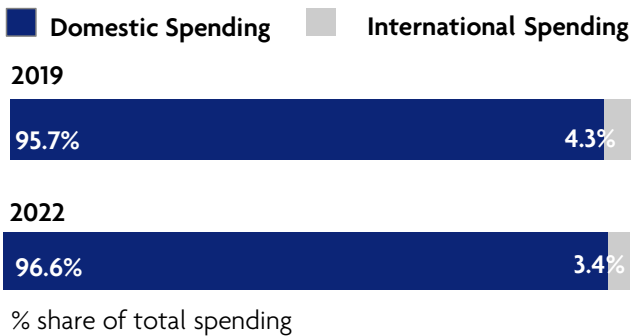
	 <b>Total GDP contribution:</b>		 <b>Total Travel &amp; Tourism jobs:</b>	
<b>2019</b>	<b>10.4%</b> (of Total Economy) USD <b>10.0 TN</b>	Change in 2020: <b>-49.4%</b>	<b>334 MN</b> <b>=10.3%</b> (Share of Global Jobs)	Change in 2020: <sup>2</sup> <b>-70.7 MN</b> <b>-21.2%</b>
<b>2022</b>	<b>7.6%</b> USD <b>7.7 TN</b>	Annual Change: <b>+22.0%</b> (-22.9% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY= 3.1%	<b>295 MN</b> <b>=9.0%</b>	Annual Change: <b>+7.9%</b> (-11.4% vs 2019)
<b>2023</b> (F)	<b>9.2%</b> USD <b>9.5 TN</b>	Annual Change: <b>+23.3%</b> (-5.0% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY= 1.3%	<b>320 MN</b> <b>=9.6%</b>	Annual Change: <b>+8.2%</b> (-4.2% vs 2019)
<b>2033</b> (F)	<b>11.6%</b> USD <b>15.5 TN</b>	CAGR <sup>3</sup> (2023 - 2033): <b>5.1%</b> Economy CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>2.6%</b>	<b>430 MN</b> <b>=11.8%</b>	New Jobs (2033 vs 2023): <b>110.1 MN</b>

### Bangladesh Key Data

<b>2019</b>	<b>2.6%</b> (of Total Economy) BDT <b>855.7BN</b> (USD 9.4BN)	Change in 2020: <b>-37.3%</b>	<b>1.82MN</b> <b>=2.9%</b> (Share of Total Jobs)	Change in 2020: <b>-14.1%</b>
<b>2022</b>	<b>2.6%</b> BDT <b>1,037.6BN</b> (USD 11.5BN)	Annual Change: <b>+53.1%</b> (21.3% vs 2019) Economy Change: +7.2%	<b>2.06MN</b> <b>=3.0%</b>	Annual Change: <b>+22.7%</b> (13.1% vs 2019)
<b>2023</b> (F)	<b>2.6%</b> BDT <b>1,084.2BN</b> (USD 12.0BN)	Annual Change: <b>+4.5%</b> (26.7% vs 2019)	<b>2.12MN</b> <b>=3.1%</b>	Annual Change: <b>+3.2%</b> (16.7% vs 2019)
<b>2033</b> (F)	<b>2.6%</b> BDT <b>1,882.3BN</b> (USD 20.8BN)	CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>+5.7%</b> Economy CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>+5.6%</b>	<b>2.47MN</b> <b>=3.2%</b>	New Jobs (2033 vs 2023): <b>0.3MN</b>

### Bangladesh Visitor Spending

2019	2022	2023 (F)	2033 (F)
<b>International Visitor Spending:</b>			
<b>BDT33.0BN</b> (USD 0.36BN) 0.8% of total exports	<b>BDT31.3BN</b> (USD 0.35BN) Annual Change: <b>57.8%</b> (-5.0% vs 2019)	Annual Change: <b>0.9%</b> (-4.1% vs 2019)	<b>BDT53.7BN</b> (USD 0.59BN) 0.7% of total exports CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>5.4%</b>
<b>Domestic Visitor Spending:</b>			
<b>BDT728.6BN</b> (USD 8.0BN)	<b>BDT876.9BN</b> (USD 9.7BN) Annual Change: <b>52.2%</b> (20.4% vs 2019)	Annual Change: <b>3.1%</b> (24.1% vs 2019)	<b>BDT1,565.6BN</b> (USD 17.3BN) CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>5.6%</b>



### Inbound Arrivals<sup>4</sup>:

2019	2022
1. India <b>53%</b>	1. India <b>69%</b>
2. China <b>16%</b>	2. Pakistan <b>10%</b>
3. Pakistan <b>8%</b>	3. United States <b>8%</b>
4. United States <b>8%</b>	4. China <b>7%</b>
5. South Korea <b>5%</b>	5. Nepal <b>5%</b>
<b>Rest of world 11%</b>	<b>Rest of world 1%</b>

### Outbound Departures<sup>4</sup>:

2019	2022
1. India <b>60%</b>	1. India <b>53%</b>
2. Saudi Arabia <b>8%</b>	2. Saudi Arabia <b>14%</b>
3. Malaysia <b>5%</b>	3. United Arab Emirates <b>5%</b>
4. Thailand <b>4%</b>	4. Malaysia <b>4%</b>
5. Kuwait <b>3%</b>	5. Thailand <b>4%</b>
<b>Rest of world 20%</b>	<b>Rest of world 20%</b>

**Note:** All figures shown for 2023 and 2033 are forecast projections (F). Data for additional Travel & Tourism indicators are available in the full report. For more details, visit <https://researchhub.wttc.org>.

1. All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates. As reported in March 2023.

2. Where the country or region has implemented job support schemes and supported jobs are still recorded as employment by national statistical job losses exclude those supported jobs (where known)

3. CAGR= Compound Annual Growth Rate

4. Source: Oxford Economics, national sources and UNWTO