# HONG KONG SAR, CHINA

## 2021 Annual Research: Key Highlights

### Global Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total GDP contribution:</strong></td>
<td>USD 9.170 BN</td>
<td>USD 4.671 BN</td>
<td>-49.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Economy GDP change:</strong></td>
<td>-3.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Travel &amp; Tourism jobs:</strong></td>
<td>334 MN</td>
<td>272 MN</td>
<td>-43.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change in Jobs in 2020:</strong></td>
<td>-61.6 MN</td>
<td>-18.5%</td>
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</tbody>
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### Hong Kong SAR, China Key Data

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<th>2019</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-76.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total Economy</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total T&amp;T GDP</td>
<td>HKD349.2BN</td>
<td>HKD82.1BN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(USD45.0BN)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(USD10.6BN)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Change in Travel &amp; Tourism GDP vs -6.1% real economy GDP change</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<th>2019</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to Employment:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs (000s)</td>
<td>561.0</td>
<td>470.9</td>
<td>-90.1 (000s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.6 % of total employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Travel &amp; Tourism GDP change in 2020:</strong></td>
<td>HKD278.6 BN</td>
<td>HKD21.0 BN</td>
<td>-92.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor spend</td>
<td>5.4% of total exports</td>
<td>0.4% of total exports</td>
<td>-USD 33.2 BN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic:</td>
<td>HKD107.9 BN</td>
<td>HKD61.5 BN</td>
<td>-43.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor spend</td>
<td>USD 13.9BN</td>
<td>USD 7.9BN</td>
<td>-USD 6.0 BN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change in domestic visitor spend:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

1. [World Travel & Tourism Council](https://www.worldtravel旅游资源.com)

2. [Note: Year 2020 data refers to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.]
Domestic vs International Spending:

- **Domestic Spending:**
  - 2019: USD 13.9BN (82%)
  - 2020: USD 7.9BN (75%)

- **International Spending:**
  - 2019: USD 35.9BN (18%)
  - 2020: USD 2.7BN (25%)

Leisure vs Business Spending:

- **Leisure Spending:**
  - 2019: USD 40.9BN (72%)
  - 2020: USD 9.8BN (92%)

- **Business Spending:**
  - 2019: USD 8.9BN (28%)
  - 2020: USD 0.9BN (8%)

Inbound Arrivals:

- **2019**:
  1. China 68%
  2. South Korea 3%
  3. United States 3%
  4. Philippines 3%
  5. Japan 3%
  Rest of world 19%

- **2020**:
  1. China 61%
  2. United States 5%
  3. Philippines 5%
  4. Taiwan, China 3%
  5. United Kingdom 3%
  Rest of world 23%

Outbound Departures:

- **2019**:
  1. China 71%
  2. Macau SAR, China 6%
  3. Japan 5%
  4. Taiwan, China 5%
  5. Thailand 3%
  Rest of world 8%

- **2020**:
  1. China 73%
  2. Japan 7%
  3. Macau SAR, China 5%
  4. Taiwan, China 4%
  5. Thailand 3%
  Rest of world 9%

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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. Visitors travelling to and from ‘mainland’ China are treated as ‘international’ visitors for the purpose of this research