**Data Highlight and Insight of the study**

| 1. Hong Kong tourism outperformed its neighbouring competitors, but lacked the stamina in recent years ||
|---|---|
| **9% vs 3%** | **5% vs 16%** |
| From 2000 to 2018, visitor arrivals in Hong Kong grew by an average of 9% annually, well above the international increasing rate (3%) | Over the past 10 years (2010-2019), the average annual growth rate of visitor arrivals in Hong Kong dropped to 5%, alarmingly lower than Japan (16%), Thailand (11%), Taiwan (9%), South Korea (8%) and Singapore (6%) |
| **2. Value added of tourism grew by an average of nearly 10% annually, majority of the 220-thousand employed persons were low-skilled workers** ||
| **9% vs 4%** | **> 1/20 vs 67%** |
| From 2000 to 2018, value added of Hong Kong's inbound tourism grew by an average of 9% annually, higher than that of GDP (4%) | In 2018, more than one per 20 employed persons (225,000 in total) was engaged in inbound tourism. Among these employed, 67% were in relatively less skilled jobs of retail, accommodation and food services sectors |
| **3. An imbalanced tourist to resident ratio was perceived, visitor source markets lacked diversity** ||
| **9 times vs 1 time** | **> 75% vs 10%** |
| In 2018, the ratio of visitors to residents in Hong Kong was 9:1, much higher than that of international counterparts, Singapore (3:1), London (2:1), New York (2:1) and Tokyo (1:1) | Since 2014, Mainland visitors accounted for more than 75% of total visitor figures; 'South Asia/Southeast Asia' and 'Japan/South Korea' represented the 2nd and 3rd largest visitor source markets respectively, amounting to some 10% |
| **4. High-spending Mainland visitors did not generate more added values, economic contribution diminished in spite of high spending on shopping** ||
| **~ 50% vs 29%** | **$63 > $40 > $17** |
| Among the overnight visitors in 2018, those from America and Europe had the highest ratio of value added to spending (48% and 47% respectively), generating larger contributions to Hong Kong's economy; Mainland visitors were the lowest (29%) | From 2000 to 2018, visitors contributed HK$63 and HK$40 to GDP for every HK$ 100 spent on accommodation and food services; while the economic contribution generated by retail sector diminished - visitors brought HK$17 to the local economy for every HK$100 spent on retail (e.g. shopping) |
| **5. More visitors did not mean entailing more jobs, the worst tourism performance over two decades is forecast** ||
| **45% vs > 10,000 jobs** | **94% vs 54 billion** |
| In 2018, jobs in the retail industry amounted to 45% of all inbound tourism employment, less than that in 2014 by over 10,000 jobs | It is estimated that 2020 visitor arrivals in Hong Kong will decrease by 94% compared with 2019, leading to a loss in revenue of HK$54 billion, equal to 1.9% of 2019 GDP |