

# PHILIPPINES

2021 Annual Research: Key Highlights<sup>1</sup>

## Global Data



Total GDP contribution:

2019

**10.4%**

USD 9,170 BN

2020

**5.5%**

USD 4,671 BN



Total Travel & Tourism jobs:

2019

**334 MN**

= 1 in 10 jobs

2020

**272 MN**

= 1 in 11 jobs

Total Travel & Tourism GDP change in 2020:

**-49.1%**

=USD -4,498 BN

Global Economy GDP change:

**-3.7%**

1 in 4 net new jobs  
were created by Travel &  
Tourism during 2014-2019



Change in Jobs in 2020<sup>2</sup>

**-61.6 MN**  
**-18.5%**

## Philippines Key Data

2019

2020



Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP:

**22.5%** of Total Economy

Total T&T GDP = PHP4,467.5BN  
(USD90.0BN)

**14.6%** of Total Economy

Total T&T GDP = PHP2,619.2BN  
(USD52.8BN)

**-41.4%**

Change in Travel & Tourism GDP  
vs -9.5% real  
economy GDP  
change



Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment:

**9,571.3**

Jobs (000s)  
(22.8 % of total employment)

**7,550.5**

Jobs (000s)  
(19.2 % of total employment)

Change in jobs<sup>2</sup>:

**-21.1%**

-2,020.8 (000s)



Visitor Impact  
International:

PHP **600.3**<sub>BN</sub>

Visitor spend  
10.7% of total exports (USD12.1BN)

PHP **127.2**<sub>BN</sub>

Visitor spend  
2.8% of total exports (USD2.6BN)

Change in  
international visitor  
spend:

**-78.8%**

-USD 9.5 BN

Domestic:

PHP **3,198.1**<sub>BN</sub>

Visitor spend  
(USD 64.4BN)

PHP **2,061.6**<sub>BN</sub>

Visitor spend  
(USD 41.5BN)

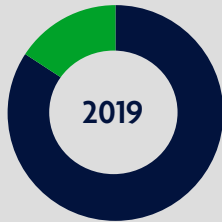
Change in domestic  
visitor spend:

**-35.5%**

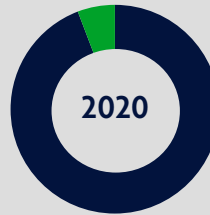
-USD 22.9 BN

### Philippines Sector Characteristics

#### Domestic vs International Spending:

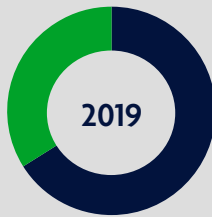


● Domestic Spending:  
**USD 64.4BN (84%)**  
● International Spending:  
**USD 12.1BN (16%)**

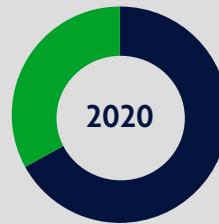


● Domestic Spending:  
**USD 41.5BN (94%)**  
● International Spending:  
**USD 2.6BN (6%)**

#### Leisure vs Business Spending:



● Leisure Spending:  
**USD 50.6BN (66%)**  
● Business Spending:  
**USD 26.0BN (34%)**



● Leisure Spending:  
**USD 29.5BN (67%)**  
● Business Spending:  
**USD 14.6BN (33%)**

#### Inbound Arrivals<sup>3</sup>

2019	2020
1. South Korea <b>24%</b>	1. China <b>38%</b>
2. China <b>21%</b>	2. South Korea <b>30%</b>
3. United States <b>13%</b>	3. United States <b>5%</b>
4. Japan <b>8%</b>	4. Japan <b>4%</b>
5. Taiwan, China <b>4%</b>	5. Australia <b>2%</b>
<b>Rest of world 29%</b>	<b>Rest of world 22%</b>

#### Outbound Departures<sup>3</sup>

2019	2020
1. China <b>14%</b>	1. United Arab Emirates <b>15%</b>
2. Singapore <b>9%</b>	2. South Korea <b>8%</b>
3. Hong Kong SAR, China <b>8%</b>	3. Japan <b>8%</b>
4. United Arab Emirates <b>8%</b>	4. Indonesia <b>6%</b>
5. Japan <b>7%</b>	5. Singapore <b>6%</b>
<b>Rest of world 53%</b>	<b>Rest of world 57%</b>

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