

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 2020²

-61.6 MN
-18.5%

Singapore Key Data

2019

2020



Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP:

11.1%

of Total
Economy

Total T&T GDP = SGD54.1BN
(USD39.2BN)

4.7%

of Total
Economy

Total T&T GDP = SGD21.7BN (USD15.7BN)

-60.0%

Change in Travel
& Tourism GDP
vs -5.5% real
economy GDP
change



Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment:

538.5

Jobs (000s)
(14.3 % of total employment)

503.7

Jobs (000s)
(13.8 % of total employment)

Change in jobs²:

-6.5%

-34.8 (000s)



Visitor Impact
International:

SGD **35.8** BN

Visitor spend
4.2% of total exports (USD26.0BN)

SGD **9.2** BN

Visitor spend
1.2% of total exports (USD6.6BN)

Change in
international visitor
spend:

-74.4%

-USD 19.3 BN

Domestic:

SGD **14.3** BN

Visitor spend
(USD 10.4BN)

SGD **9.2** BN

Visitor spend
(USD 6.6BN)

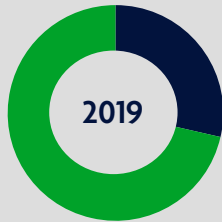
Change in domestic
visitor spend:

-36.1%

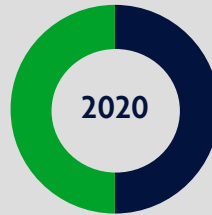
-USD 3.8 BN

Singapore Sector Characteristics

Domestic vs International Spending:

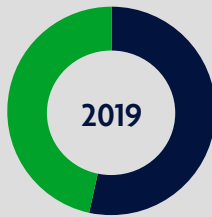


● Domestic Spending:
USD 10.4BN (29%)
● International Spending:
USD 26.0BN (71%)

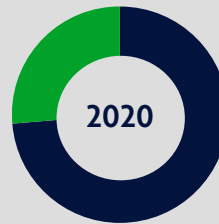


● Domestic Spending:
USD 6.6BN (50%)
● International Spending:
USD 6.6BN (50%)

Leisure vs Business Spending:



● Leisure Spending:
USD 19.4BN (53%)
● Business Spending:
USD 16.9BN (47%)



● Leisure Spending:
USD 9.8BN (74%)
● Business Spending:
USD 3.5BN (26%)

Inbound Arrivals³

2019	2020
1. China 19%	1. Indonesia 14%
2. Indonesia 14%	2. China 13%
3. India 8%	3. Malaysia 8%
4. Australia 6%	4. Australia 8%
5. Malaysia 5%	5. India 7%
Rest of world 48%	Rest of world 49%

Outbound Departures³

2019	2020
1. Malaysia 55%	1. Malaysia 62%
2. Indonesia 10%	2. Indonesia 16%
3. China 6%	3. Thailand 4%
4. Thailand 6%	4. United Kingdom 2%
5. Taiwan, China 3%	5. China 2%
Rest of world 20%	Rest of world 15%

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