

# Effects of Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemia on the Number of Tourist Arrivals in Hong Kong: A Comparative Analysis with Figures of Last Five Years

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## Abstract

Recently, the whole world has faced a new type of coronavirus. The virus, called Covid-19, which was first seen in Wuhan, China and started to spread rapidly to other countries, has come to a halt all around the world due to its high spreading rate and being a deadly virus. In the face of the situation that has turned into a universal public health crisis, some countries have reduced their commercial relations with other countries and even international travel restrictions have been introduced in many countries. Since almost all countries close their borders and stop international travel, international tourism activities have also lost their dynamism. In this study, the first effects of the novel coronavirus on tourism were tried to be determined. For this purpose, the number of foreign tourists coming to Hong Kong from some countries and continents in January 2020 was compared with the data of January of the last five years with the help of graphics. As a result of the research, it has been determined that the number of foreign tourists visiting Hong Kong in January 2020 has decreased significantly compared to January of the last five years. In addition, when compared with the SARS virus seen in 2003, it was observed that the novel coronavirus had more negative effects on airway transportation and the number of passengers coming to Hong Kong.

*Key Words:* Tourism, Covid-19, Hong Kong

## Yeni Koronavirüs (Kovid-19) Pandemisinin Hong Kong'a Gelen Turist Sayısı Üzerindeki Etkilerinin Son Beř Yılın Verilerine Göre Karşılařtırılmalı Bir Analizi

## Özet

Son günlerde tüm dünya yeni tip bir koronavirüsle karşı karşıya kalmıřtır. İlk kez Çin'in Wuhan kentinde görülen ve diđer ülkelere hızla yayılmaya bařlayan kovid-19 adlı virüsün gerek yayılma hızının yüksek olması gerekse ölümcül bir virüs olma özelliđi taşıması nedeniyle tüm dünyada hayat neredeyse durma noktasına gelmiřtir. Evrensel bir halk sađlığı krizi haline dönüşen durum karşında bazı ülkeler diđer ülkelerle olan ticari iliřkilerini azaltmıř ve hatta pek çok ülke de uluslararası seyahat kısıtlamaları getirilmiřtir. Hemen hemen tüm ülkelerin birbirlerine sınırlarını kapatması ve uluslararası seyahatleri durdurması nedeniyle özellikle uluslararası turizm faaliyetleri de dinamikliđini yitirmiřtir. Bu çalışmada yeni tip koronavirüsün turizmde olan ilk etkileri tespit edilmeye çalışılmıřtır. Bu amaçla 2020 yılının Ocak ayında bazı ülke ve kıtalardan Hong Kong'a gelen yabancı turist sayıları, son beř yılın Ocak ayı verileri ile grafikler yardımıyla kıyaslanmaya çalışılmıřtır. Arařtırma sonucunda Hong Kong'u 2020 yılının Ocak ayında ziyaret eden yabancı turist sayısının son beř yılın Ocak aylarına göre ciddi oranlarda azaldığı tespit edilmiřtir. Ayrıca 2003 yılında görülen SARS virüsü ile karşılařtırıldıđı, yeni tip koronavirüsün hava yolu taşımacılıđı ile Hong Kong'a gelen yolcu sayısı üzerinde daha olumsuz etkiler yarattığı görülmüřtür.

*Anahtar Kelimeler:* Turizm, Kovid-19, Hong Kong

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## Introduction

Tourism, which is the fastest growing sector in the world today and considered as an important source of income for many countries; it is known that it has a very sensitive structure against external events such as epidemics and natural disasters (Teitler-Regev, Shahrabani, & Goziker, 2013, p. 84). In particular, international tourism activities can be affected by a number of negative events that can occur both in the destination itself and in competing destinations. In this respect, it can be said that tourism demand is particularly sensitive to security and health problems (Mao, Ding, & Lee, 2010, p. 855). In other words, the eruption of infectious diseases can easily cause tourists to move away from destinations with infectious disease outbreaks (Maphanga, & Henama, 2019, p. 1).

It is known that statistically infectious diseases account for approximately one third of the causes of death worldwide. Infectious diseases, especially in many industrialized countries; It is among the leading causes of death after cancer and heart disease. Despite developments in the pharmaceutical industry, infectious disease rates are increasing day by day due to changes in human behavior, growing and increasingly crowded cities, increased trade and travel activities, improper use of certain drugs, and emerging pathogens (Verikios, Sullivan, Stojanovski, Giesecke, & Woo, 2011, p. 2). For these reasons, with the count of international tourists expected to reach 1.8 million by 2030, the risk of visitors to epidemics increases gradually. Especially after the severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) seen in 2003, Influenza A (H1N1) that emerged in 2009 and the fatal Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) that occurred in the Arabian Peninsula in September 2012, international travel concept has become a very important subject that needs to be emphasized (Pavli, Tsiodras, & Maltezos, 2014, p. 603).

The SARS virus, which originated in China in 2003, has significantly influenced international connections and has exhibited the example of the biggest threats and dangers that a pandemic can pose (Qiu, Chu, Mao, & Wu, 2018, p. 1). The SARS virus, which is described as the first international epidemic of the 21st century and infected many people living in 26 different countries in a few weeks, caused a total of 912 deaths, even though it was rapidly under control (Noy, & Shields, 2019, p. 1). Influenza A (H1N1) pandemic, which emerged in 2009 and affected 214 countries and killed at least 18,449 people, ended in August 2010, just like SARS (Verikios, McCaw, McVernon, & Harris, 2010, p. 1). Just ten years later, the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) coronavirus, which appeared in Saudi Arabia in April 2012, affected more than 1,200 people in 24 different countries, primarily in the Middle East, and killed more than 400 people (Rodríguez-Morales, MacGregor, Kanagarajah, Patel, & Schlagenhauf, 2020, p. 1). The EBOLA epidemic in West Africa, one of the most deadly outbreaks, has spread to six different countries and has caused more than 11,000 people to die, according to 2014 reports (Jung, Park, Hong, & Hyun, 2016, p. 1). The novel coronavirus (Covid-19), which has been very busy in the world in recent days, first appeared in Wuhan, the capital of China's Hubei province in December 2019, and spread to many countries, mainly Asia, and within a few months, a global public health turned into a crisis. As of March 8, 2020, the total count of confirmed cases worldwide reached 106,369. Although it is based in China, the virus, which has turned into an important epidemic in other countries and regions, has managed to influence many countries, especially Korea, Iran, Italy, Spain and United States. COVID-19, which has turned into an international public health crisis; although it has a lower killing effect compared to SARS and MERS, it has caused fear, anxiety, and panic all over the world because it is highly contagious (Ruiz Estrada, Park, & Lee, 2020, p. 2).

In this study, the first effects of the novel coronavirus (covid-19) on tourism, which has a very sensitive structure and can be affected by many external factors, are tried to be revealed. In this context, the count of foreign tourists visiting Hong Kong, a special administrative region affiliated to the People's Republic of China, in January 2020, was compared with the data of January of the previous five years and the first effects of the virus on the count of foreign tourists arriving in Hong Kong were interpreted through graphs.

## Literature Review

When the tourism literature is examined, the following studies dealing with epidemics and tourism have been reached:

Wilder-Smith (2006) aimed to examine the effect of the SARS virus on travel and tourism. On the other hand, he stated that the SARS virus is mixed with travel and that the virus first affected travelers. In

addition, in the study, it was stated that there was a significant decrease in international travels due to SARS in 2003. In the conclusion part of the research, it is emphasized that if the SARS virus reappears, the epidemic can be more easily controlled when the lessons learned from the last outbreak are applied.

Pavli et al. (2014) discussed the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), which causes a serious lower respiratory tract infection in humans, in the context of travels focused on epidemiology and prevention. As a result of the research, it was stated that local health officials should provide more hospital hygiene. In addition, it was stated that more precautions should be taken in this research, which investigates the reasons why visitors do not comply with the rules and recommendations published by Saudi authorities.

Çeti and Ünlüönen (2019) tried to evaluate the impact of crises caused by epidemic diseases on the tourism sector. It has been stated that crises defined as unforeseen events in the research cause losses in the tourism sector in terms of count of tourists and tourism income, and one of the main causes of these crises is epidemic diseases. In addition, it was stated in the study that epidemic diseases negatively affect the destination image and this situation creates a feeling of insecurity in tourists. In the study in which the effects of health crises due to epidemic diseases on the tourism sector are tried to be examined, foot and mouth disease, SARS, Avian Influenza, Swine Influenza and Ebola outbreaks were discussed. According to the findings of the study, outbreaks have a significant impact on the count of tourists in the countries and it has been determined that the count of incoming tourists has decreased in the year or the following year when the first case related to the epidemic was observed.

Acar (2020) aimed to determine the current and future effects of the epidemic that emerged in Wuhan, China, which has been identified as the new coronavirus (COVID-19), on tourism activities. In this context, in the research; The data and instructions that are constantly updated and shared instantly on the official website of the World Health Organization (WHO) regarding the epidemic, which poses a serious threat to the public health in terms of its effects, were examined through document analysis method. As a result of the research, it is stated that the new coronavirus will create damages that can be felt for a long time in the economies of the country and the tourism sector will be directly affected by these losses.

In the study conducted by Zeng, Carter and De Lacy (2005), the negative effects of the SARS outbreak in China in 2003 were discussed. In addition, the effects of different short-term crises on tourism were reviewed and it was emphasized that tourism companies could overcome this short-term crisis with new motivations.

McAleer, Huang, Kuo, Chen and Chang (2010) investigated the effects of human deaths from SARS and Avian Influenza on international tourists coming to Asia. As a result of the research, it was determined that the SARS epidemic has a more important effect on international tourists than Avian Influenza.

Mao, Ding, and Lee (2010), after the SARS outbreak; It aimed to review and compare foreign tourists from Japan, Hong Kong and the USA to Taiwan. In the research, some basic suggestions have been presented for the improvement of post-epidemic tourism.

Maphanga and Henama (2019) examined the effect of Ebola on African tourism in their studies. In the study, where the economies and tourism of the countries affected by the epidemic were also affected negatively after the Ebola epidemic occurred in West Africa, it was emphasized that the African destination lost its competitive power especially after the epidemic.

Ying, Wang, Liu, Wen and Goh (2020) stated that there is a fatal connection between the new coronavirus (covid-19) and wildlife consumption in tourism. In this context, especially in the study examining the motivations and destination choices of gastronomic tourists, it was emphasized that visitors tend to consume wildlife and other exotic cuisine products directly and as a result, innovation-seeking behavior invites health risks. As a result of the study, it is stated that despite the legal efforts of international governments to control the consumption of wild and exotic animals, the demand of gastronomic tourists continues to increase and global epidemics such as SARS, H1N1 and Covid-19 have emerged.

## Research

The main purpose of this research is to reveal the first effect of the novel coronavirus (covid-19) on tourism. For this purpose, the focus of the research was Hong Kong, the special administrative region of China. The closeness to Wuhan city where the virus was first seen and the high tourism potential can be stated as the main reasons for Hong Kong being the subject of our research. In this context, data on the count of foreign tourists coming from some countries and continents to Hong Kong in January of the last five years were discussed and the changes that occurred on a yearly basis were tried to be interpreted by comparing with 2020. The "Visitors by country and regions report" published by "The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Census and Statistics Department" was used to obtain data on the count of foreign tourists coming to Hong Kong.

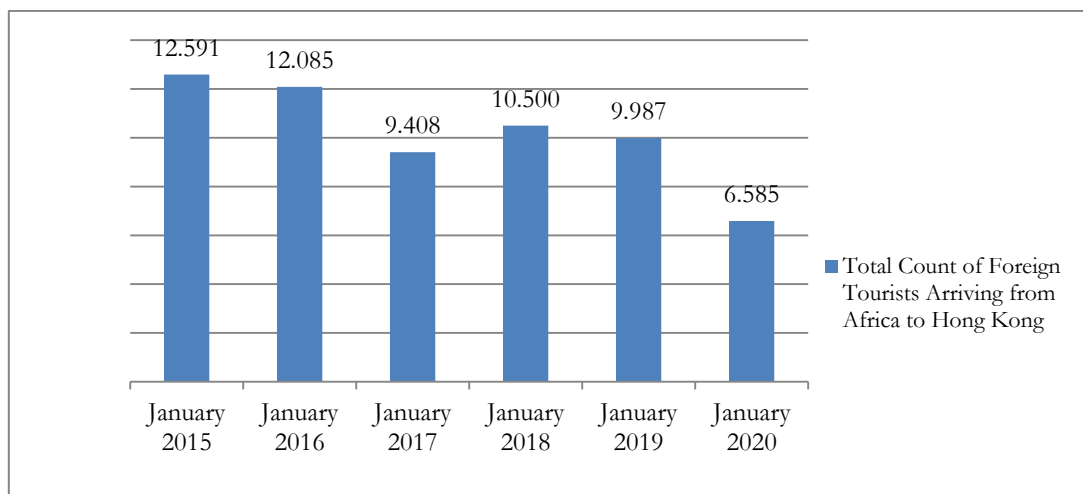
### Data on the Total Count of Foreign Tourists Arriving in Hong Kong from Some Countries and Continents in January of the Last Five Years and 2020

When the data of the last five years are analyzed, the total count of foreign tourists coming to Hong Kong from "Africa", "America", "Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific", "Europe", "Middle East", "North Asia", "South and Southeast Asia" and "Taiwan" is 1.038.925 people in January 2015, 1.105.675 people in January 2016, 1.038.473 people in January 2017, January 2018. It is seen that there are 1.145.118 people in January 2019 and 1.127.259 people. However, in January 2020, it is seen that the total count of foreign tourists visiting Hong Kong from the relevant regions has decreased approximately by half, to 590.469 people.

**Table 1.** Data on the Total Count of Foreign Tourists Arriving in Hong Kong from Some Countries and Continents in January of the Last Five Years and 2020

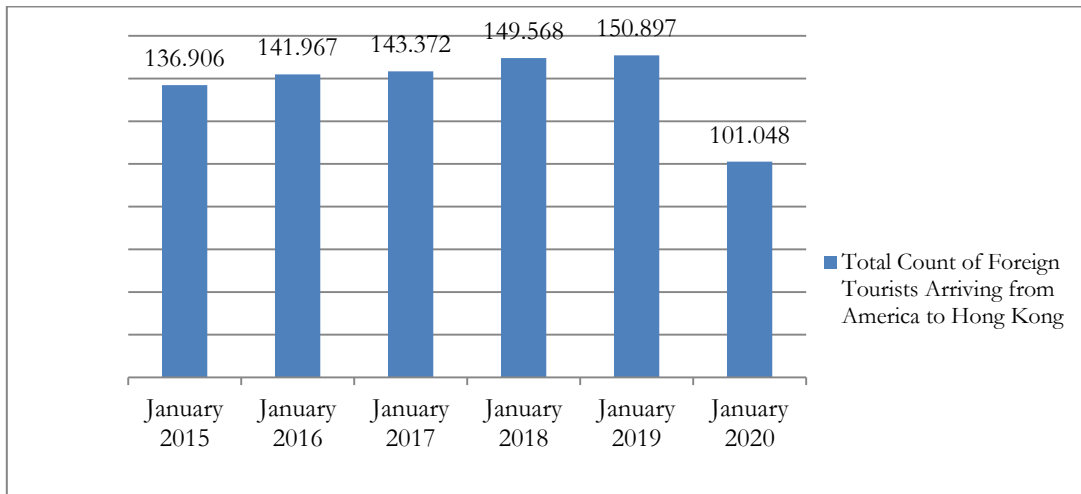
| <i>Total Count of Foreign Tourists Arriving in Hong Kong</i> |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| From                                                         | January 2015     | January 2016     | January 2017     | January 2018     | January 2019     | January 2020   | Total Arrivals   |
| Africa                                                       | 12.591           | 12.085           | 9.408            | 10.500           | 9.987            | 6.585          | 48.565           |
| America                                                      | 136.906          | 141.967          | 143.372          | 149.568          | 150.897          | 101.048        | 686.852          |
| Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific                 | 66.155           | 61.800           | 58.895           | 70.819           | 74.124           | 48.224         | 313.862          |
| Europe                                                       | 149.626          | 159.926          | 152.130          | 165.053          | 159.169          | 113.913        | 750.191          |
| Middle East                                                  | 15.118           | 15.664           | 12.714           | 16.013           | 12.748           | 8.779          | 65.918           |
| North Asia                                                   | 229.594          | 238.302          | 232.426          | 273.923          | 273.680          | 78.500         | 1.096.831        |
| South and Southeast Asia                                     | 273.160          | 301.606          | 265.508          | 302.942          | 286.974          | 147.123        | 1.304.153        |
| Taiwan                                                       | 155.775          | 174.325          | 164.020          | 156.300          | 159.680          | 86.297         | 740.622          |
| <b>Total Arrivals</b>                                        | <b>1.038.925</b> | <b>1.105.675</b> | <b>1.038.473</b> | <b>1.145.118</b> | <b>1.127.259</b> | <b>590.469</b> | <b>5.006.994</b> |

Source: The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Census and Statistics Department-Visitor arrivals by country/region of residence (Hong Kong Tourism Board), January 2020.



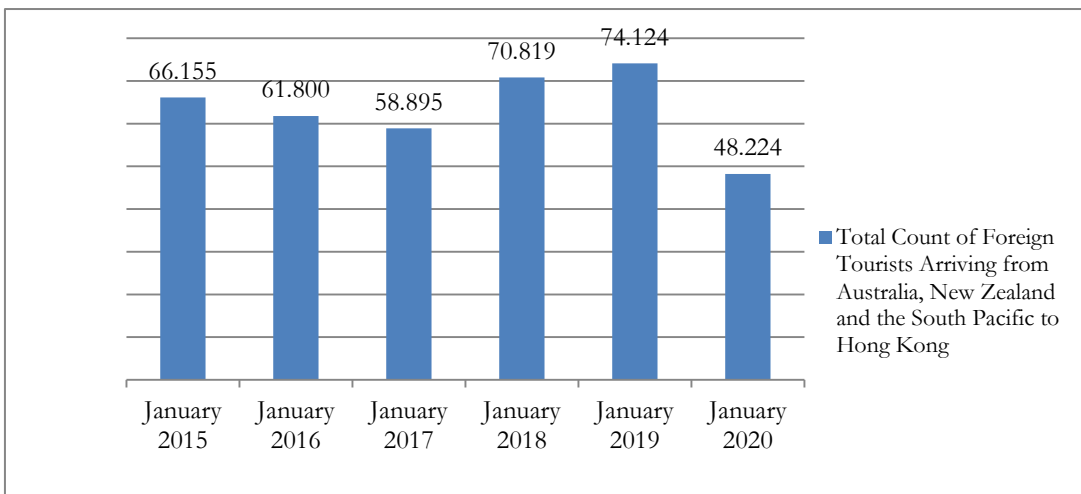
**Graphic 1.** Total Count of Foreign Tourists Arriving from Africa to Hong Kong in January of the Last Five Years and 2020

As can be seen in Graphic 1; it is seen that 12.591 people in January 2015, 12.085 people in January 2016, 9.408 people in January 2017, 10.500 people in January 2018 and 9.987 people in January 2019 came to visit Hong Kong from Africa. However, it is seen that this count decreased significantly in January 2020 to 6.585 people and this count was the lowest in the last five years.



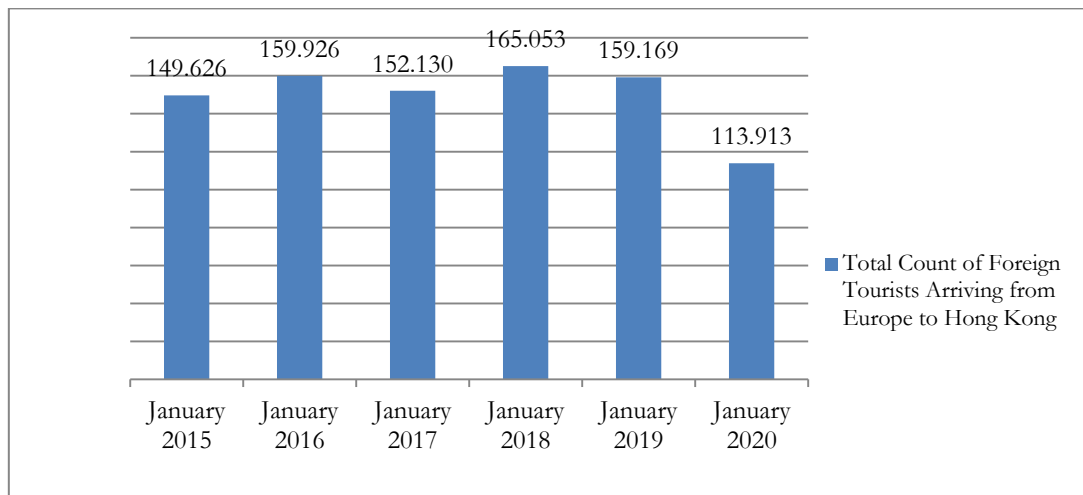
**Graphic 2.** Total Count of Foreign Tourists Arriving from America to Hong Kong in January of the Last Five Years and 2020

As can be seen in Graphic 2; it might be said that 136.906 people in January 2015, 141.967 people in January 2016, 143.372 people in January 2017, 149.568 people in January 2018 and 150.897 people in January 2019 came to visit Hong Kong from America. However, it is seen that this count decreased significantly in January 2020 to 101.048 people and this count was the lowest in the last five years.



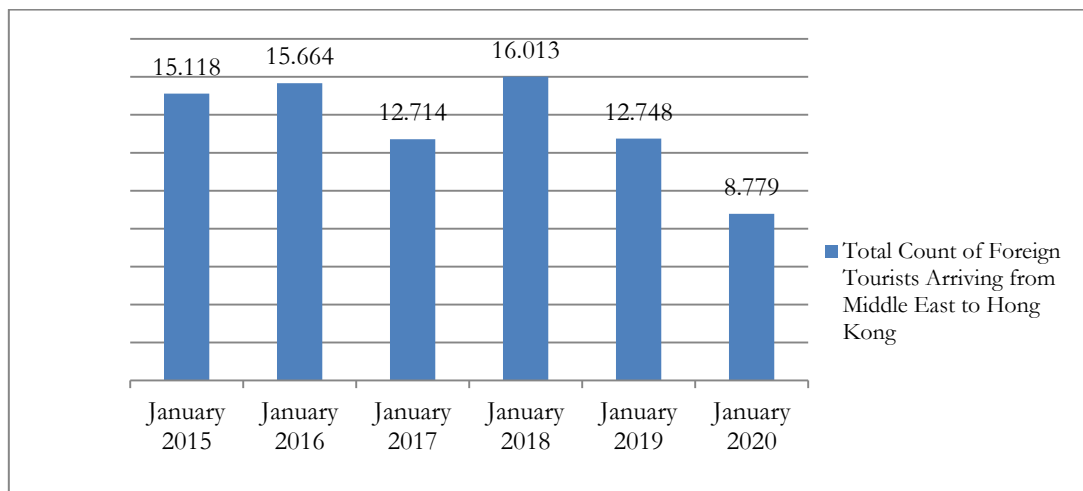
**Graphic 3.** Total Count of Foreign Tourists Arriving from Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific to Hong Kong in January of the Last Five Years and 2020

In Graphic 3; it is apparent that 66.155 people in January 2015, 61.800 people in January 2016, 58.895 people in January 2017, 70.819 people in January 2018 and 74.124 people in January 2019 came to visit Hong Kong from Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific. However, it is seen that this count decreased significantly in January 2020 to 48.224 people and this count was the lowest in the last five years.



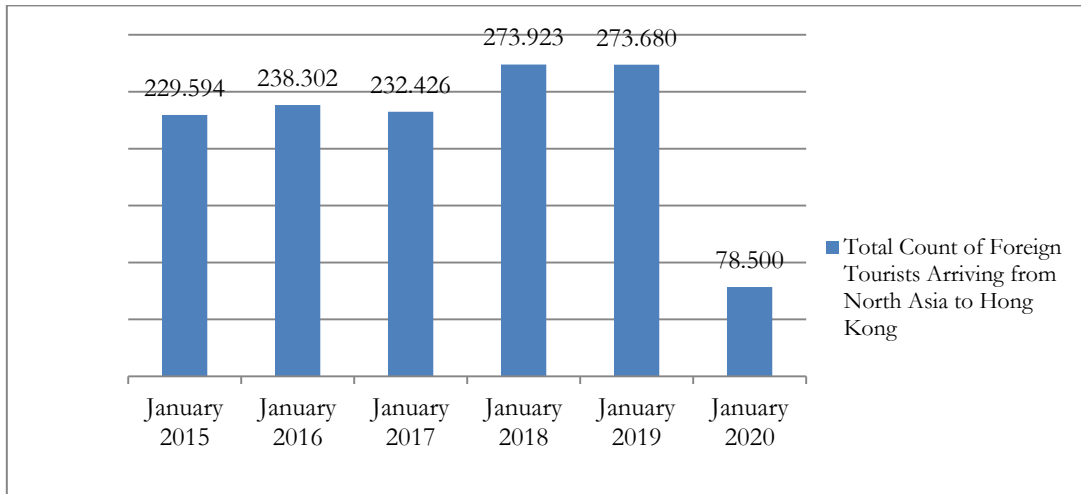
**Graphic 4.** Total Count of Foreign Tourists Arriving from Europe to Hong Kong in January of the Last Five Years and 2020

As can be observed in Graphic 4; it might be stated that 149.626 people in January 2015, 159.926 people in January 2016, 152.130 people in January 2017, 165.053 people in January 2018 and 159.169 people in January 2019 came to visit Hong Kong from Europe. However, it is seen that this count decreased significantly in January 2020 to 113.913 people and this count was the lowest in the last five years.



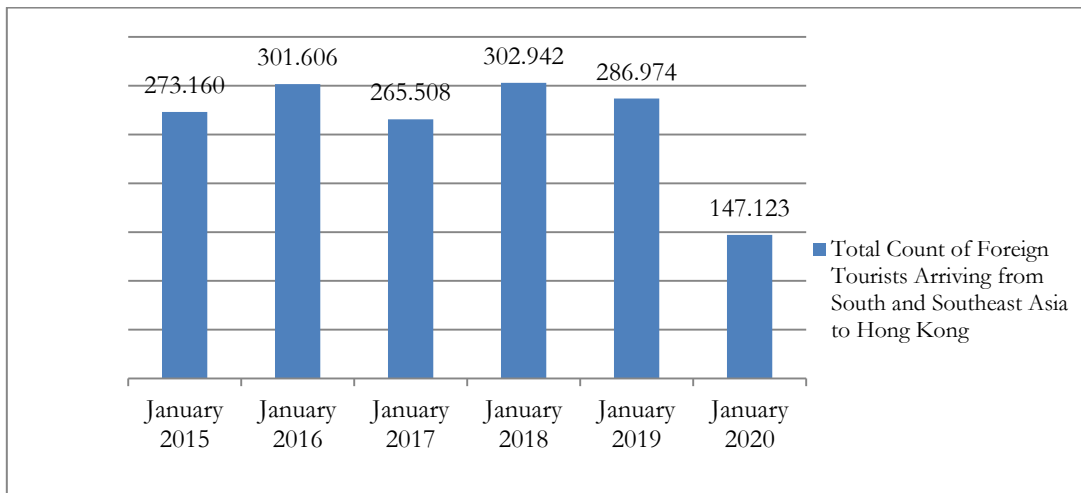
**Graphic 5.** Total Count of Foreign Tourists Arriving from Middle East to Hong Kong in January of the Last Five Years and 2020

Graphic 5 depicts that 15.118 people in January 2015, 15.664 people in January 2016, 12.714 people in January 2017, 16.013 people in January 2018 and 12.748 people in January 2019 came to visit Hong Kong from Middle East. However, it is seen that this count decreased significantly in January 2020 to 8.779 people and this count was the lowest in the last five years.



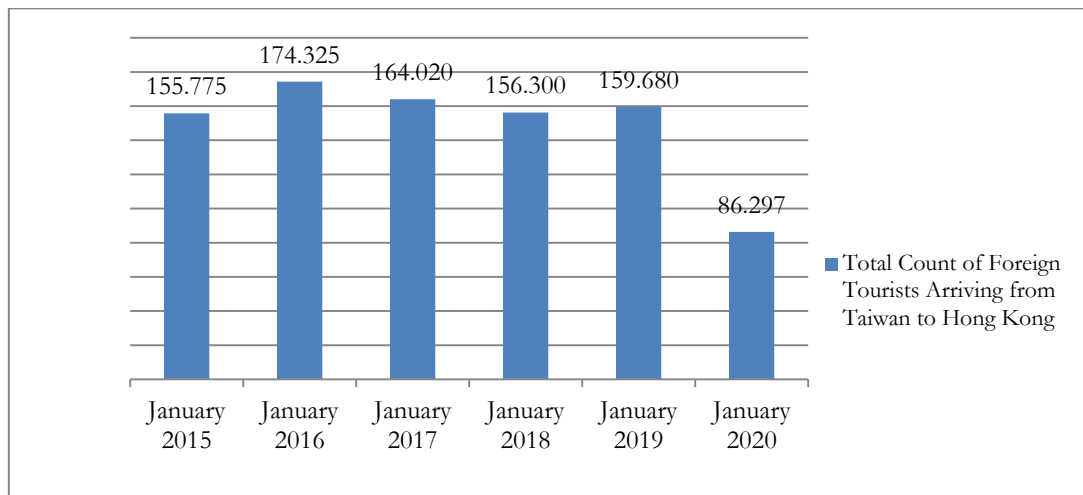
**Graphic 6.** *Total Count of Foreign Tourists Arriving from North Asia to Hong Kong in January of the Last Five Years and 2020*

It is apparent in Graphic 6 that 229,594 people in January 2015, 238,302 people in January 2016, 232,426 people in January 2017, 273,923 people in January 2018 and 273,680 people in January 2019 came to visit Hong Kong from North Asia. However, it is seen that this count decreased significantly in January 2020 to 113,913 people and this count was the lowest in the last five years.



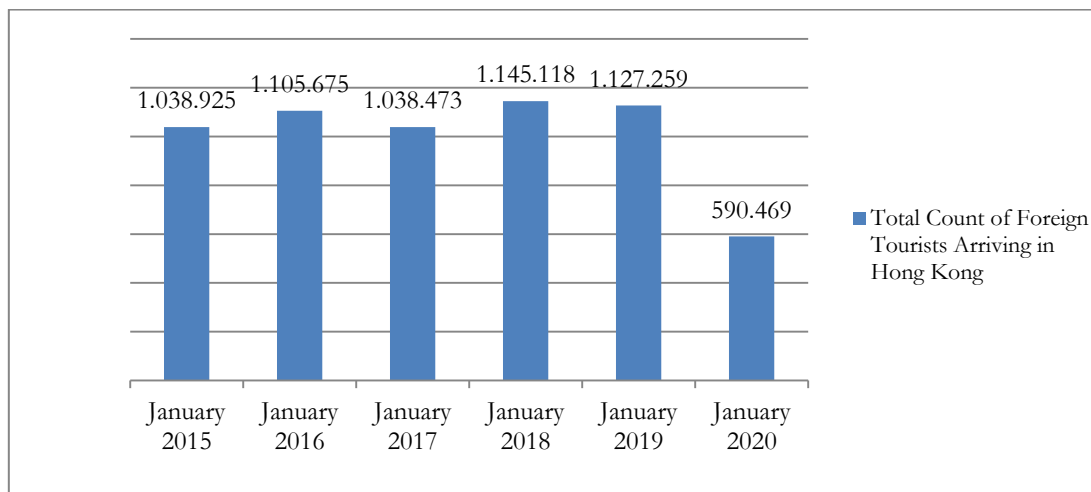
**Graphic 7.** *Total Count of Foreign Tourists Arriving from South and Southeast Asia to Hong Kong in January of the Last Five Years and 2020*

In Graphic 7; it is depicted that 273,160 people in January 2015, 301,606 people in January 2016, 265,508 people in January 2017, 302,942 people in January 2018 and 286,974 people in January 2019 came to visit Hong Kong from South and Southeast Asia. However, it is seen that this count decreased significantly in January 2020 to 147,123 people and this count was the lowest in the last five years.



**Graphic 8.** Total Count of Foreign Tourists Arriving from Taiwan to Hong Kong in January of the Last Five Years and 2020

When Graphic 8 is evaluated, it is clear that 155,775 people in January 2015, 174,325 people in January 2016, 164,020 people in January 2017, 156,300 people in January 2018 and 159,680 people in January 2019 came to visit Hong Kong from Taiwan. However, it is seen that this count decreased significantly in January 2020 to 86,297 people and this count was the lowest in the last five years.



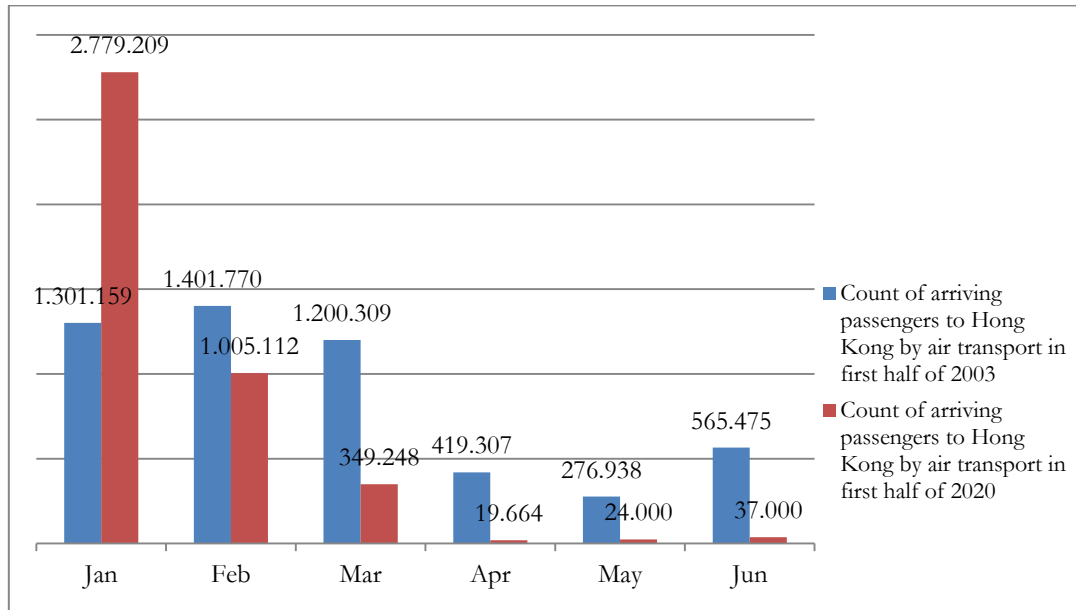
**Graphic 9.** Data on the Total Count of Foreign Tourists Arriving in Hong Kong from "Africa", "America", "Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific", "Europe", "Middle East", "North Asia", "South and Southeast Asia" and "Taiwan" in January of the Last Five Years and 2020

Graphic 9 reveals that the total count of foreign tourists coming from Africa, America, Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific, Europe, Middle East, North Asia, South and Southeast Asia and Taiwan to Hong Kong decreased to 590,469 people by January 2020.

### Comparison of the Effects of SARS Virus and Novel Coronavirus on the Count of Arriving Passengers to Hong Kong

In the graphic below, the data of 2003, the year in which the SARS virus was seen, and the count of passengers arriving in Hong Kong by air transport in 2020 were compared.





Source: Airport Authority Hong Kong (Hong Kong International Airport Civil International Air Transport Movements of Aircraft, Passenger and Freight).

**Graphic 10.** Comparison of the Effects of SARS Virus and Novel Coronavirus on the Count of Arriving Passengers to Hong Kong

Compared to 2003, when the SARS virus was observed, the number of passengers arriving in Hong Kong decreased significantly, especially in February, March, April, May and June 2020. Based on these data, it can be said that the new type of coronavirus has more negative effects on the count of passengers coming than the SARS virus.

### Conclusion

As it can be understood from our research, it is seen that the resistance of the tourism sector against epidemic diseases and the crises caused by this reason is quite low. In addition to epidemic diseases, the sector of tourism is also affected by events such as terrorism and natural disasters very quickly and the first results of these effects manifest themselves negatively on the count of tourists. If it is evaluated within the scope of the research; the count of foreign tourists coming to Hong Kong from some countries and continents decreased significantly in January 2020 due to the novel coronavirus. It can be stated that especially the decrease in the count of foreign tourists visiting Hong Kong from North Asia is higher than the count of foreign tourists coming from other regions. From the perspective of Hong Kong, it is seen that the novel coronavirus has more negative effects on the count of foreign tourists than the SARS outbreak in 2003. It is highly probable that this virus, which is effective in almost all of the world countries, affects and will continue to affect many industries negatively. From the first months of 2021, it is thought that the economic, sociological and psychological effects of Covid-19, as well as its effects on the tourism sector, will be revealed more and studied. Undoubtedly, like any crisis, this crisis is expected to end after a certain period of time. However, the results of the virus will remain on the agenda for a long time. Although the direct and indirect effects of the crisis on the tourism sector will gain more clarity over the months and years, it might be stated that the evaluation of these initial effects will be important in realizing the magnitude of the crisis. It is predicted by some experts that tourism, which is affected by such crises very quickly, will quickly return to its old days and recover.

### Ethical Declaration

During the writing process of this study titled “Effects of Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemia in Incoming Tourist Volume of Hong Kong: A Comparative Analysis with Figures of Last Five Years”, scientific, ethical and citation rules were followed; no falsification was made on the collected data and this study was not sent to any other academic publisher for evaluation.

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## TÜRKÇE GENİŞ ÖZET

İnsanlık var olduğu günden bugüne kadar pek çok salgın hastalıkla karşı karşıya kalmış ve bu konuda ciddi mücadeleler vermiştir. 14. yüzyıla damgasını vuran ve kara ölüm olarak adlandırılan veba, 19. ve 20. yüzyıllarda en fazla can kaybına neden olan hastalıkların başında yer alan Kolera, 2003 yılında ilk kez Hong Kong'da görülen SARS (Ağır Akut Solunum Yolu Yetersizliği Sendromu) ve 2012 yılında Suudi Arabistan'da tanımlanan ve yeni bir koronavirüsün neden olduğu bulaşıcı solunum yolu hastalığı olarak belirtilen MERS (Orta Doğu Solunum Sendromu) bunlardan sadece bir kaçıdır. 2019 yılının Aralık ayında ise Çin'de tespit edilemeyen bir zatürre vakasının Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'ne bildirilmesi ile birlikte tüm dünya Covid-19 olarak adlandırılan ve hızla yayılmaya başlayan yeni bir virüsle tanışmıştır. Bu virüs karşısında bazı ülkeler, salgının etkili olduğu diğer ülkelerle olan ticari ilişkilerini azaltmış, bazı ülkeler ise seyahat kısıtlamaları getirerek virüsün yayılımına engel olmaya çalışmış ve alınan bu kararların ekonomiye, günlük hayata ve ticari faaliyetlere ve özellikle turizme yansımaları hızla görülmeye başlanmıştır.

Bilindiği üzere; turizm sektörü terör, doğal afetler ve salgın hastalıklar gibi pek çok olumsuz durumdan oldukça çabuk etkilenen sektörler arasında yer almaktadır. Turizm sektörünün bu olumsuz durumlara karşı direncinin çok zayıf olması ve bu tip olaylara çok çabuk tepki vermesi, esasen turizmin uluslararası ve pek çok değişkene bağlı bir aktivite olduğunu göstermektedir. Herhangi bir bölgede yaşanan deprem, sel, fırtına, volkanik aktivite ve tsunami gibi doğal afetlerin yanı sıra küresel çapta meydana gelen salgın hastalıkların yani pandemilerin de turizm sektörü ve hareketleri üzerinde olumsuz bir etkiye sahip

olduđu bilinmektedir. Bazı blgelerde yada dnya apında meydana gelen pek ok olay, eski ađlardan beri sregelen seyahatlerin ve turizm faaliyetlerinin aksamasına yada geici bir sreyle de olsa duraklamasına neden olmuřtur. Bununla birlikte gemiřte lks ihtiyalar kategorisinde yer alan, gnmzde ise zorunlu ihtiyalar listesinde kendine yer edinen turizmin sahip olduđu g, meydana gelen bazı olumsuz olaylar sebebiyle seyahat etmek isteyen bireylerin gvenlik ve sađlık kaygıları karřısında dinamikliđini yitirmeye bařlamıřtır. Bu olumsuz durumlardan biri de salgı hastalıklardır. zellikle dnya nfusunun hızla artması salgın hastalıkların grlme oranını ve hızlı bir yayılım gsterme eđilimini gittike artırmıř ve herhangi bir blgede ortaya ıkan bir salgının tm dnya lkelerine hızla yayılması uluslararası ticari iliřkiler ve seyahatler nedeniyle ivme kazanmıřtır. řphesiz ki gemiřte de grldđ zere salgın hastalıklar; pek ok lke ekonomisini, bir ok sektr, ticari faaliyetleri derinden etkilemeyi bařarmıřtır. Diđer sektrlere kıyasla turizm sektrnn dođası geređi bu tr durumlardan daha abuk etkilendiđi de bilinmektedir.

Yeni tip koronavirsn; ekonomiye, turizme ve ticari faaliyetlere olan etkilerinin tam olarak tespit edilmesi iin zaman gerekse de bazı tedbirler alma ve geleceđi nceden planlayabilme adına ilk etkilerinin ortaya konulmasının nem tařıyacađı dřnlmřtr. Bu dřnceye dayanarak arařtırmada yeni tip koronavirsn (kovid-19) turizme olan ilk etkilerinin ortaya ıkarılması amalanmıřtır. Bu kapsamda arařtırmada sen beř yılın Ocak aylarında "Afrika", "Amerika", "Avustralya, Yeni Zelanda ve Gney Pasifik", "Avrupa", "Orta Dođu", "Kuzey Asya", "Gney ve Gney Dođu Asya" ve "Tayvan"dan Hong Kong'a gelen yabancı turist sayıları incelenmiřtir. Arařtırmada; 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 yıllarının Ocak aylarında Hong Kong'a gelen yabancı turist sayıları, 2020 yılının Ocak ayı verileri ile karřılařtırılmıřtır. Yeni tip koronavirsn (kovid-19) ilk grldđ yer olan Wuhan kentine olan yakınlıđı ve turizm potansiyelinin yksek olması, Hong Kong'un arařtırmaya konu olarak seilmesinin ise temel nedeni olmuřtur. in'e bađlı zel ynetim blgesi olan Hong Kong'a gelen yabancı turist sayılarına ait verilerin elde edilmesinde "The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Census and Statistics Department" tarafından yayınlanan "lkelere ve blgelere gre gelen ziyaretiler raporun"dan yararlanılmıřtır. Arařtırmada 2020 yılının Ocak ayında; "Afrika", "Amerika", "Avustralya, Yeni Zelanda ve Gney Pasifik", "Avrupa", "Orta Dođu", "Kuzey Asya", "Gney ve Gney Dođu Asya" ve "Tayvan"dan Hong Kong'a gelen yabancı turist sayısının geride bıraktıđımız son beř yılın Ocak ayı verilerine oranla olduka dřk olduđu tespit edilmiřtir. Bununla birlikte zellikle Kuzey Asya'dan Hong Kong'u ziyaret etmek iin gelen yabancı turist sayısındaki azalıřın diđer blgelerden gelen yabancı turist sayısındaki azalıřa oranla daha fazla olduđu da grlmřtr. Ayrıca Hong Kong aısından deđerlendirilecek olursa; 2003 yılında grlen SARS virsne oranla yeni tip koronavirsn (kovid-19) gelen yabancı turist sayısını daha ok etkilediđi tespit edilmiřtir. Dnya lkelerinin neredeyse tamamında etkili olan bu virsn pek ok endstriyi olumsuz etkilediđi ve etkilemeye devam edeceđi dřnlmektedir. zellikle ilerleyen dnemlerde ve 2021 yılının ilk aylarından itibaren yeni tip koronavirsn; ekonomik, sosyolojik, psikolojik etkilerinin yanı sıra turizm sektrne olan etkilerinin daha ok arařtırılacađı ve netlik kazanacađı dřnlmektedir. Fakat řphesiz ki her kriz gibi bu kriz de belli bir sre sonra sona erecek ancak ortaya ıkardıđı sonular itibariyle krizin etkileri uzun sre gndem de kalmaya devam edecektir. Krizin zellikle turizm sektrne dođrudan ve dolaylı etkileri aylar ve yıllar getike daha ok netlik kazanacak olsa da bu ilk etkilerin deđerlendirilmesinin karřı karřıya kalınan krizin byklđnn farkına varılmasında ve gerekli tedbirlerin alınmasında nem tařıyacađı dřnlmektedir.