

INTRODUCTION

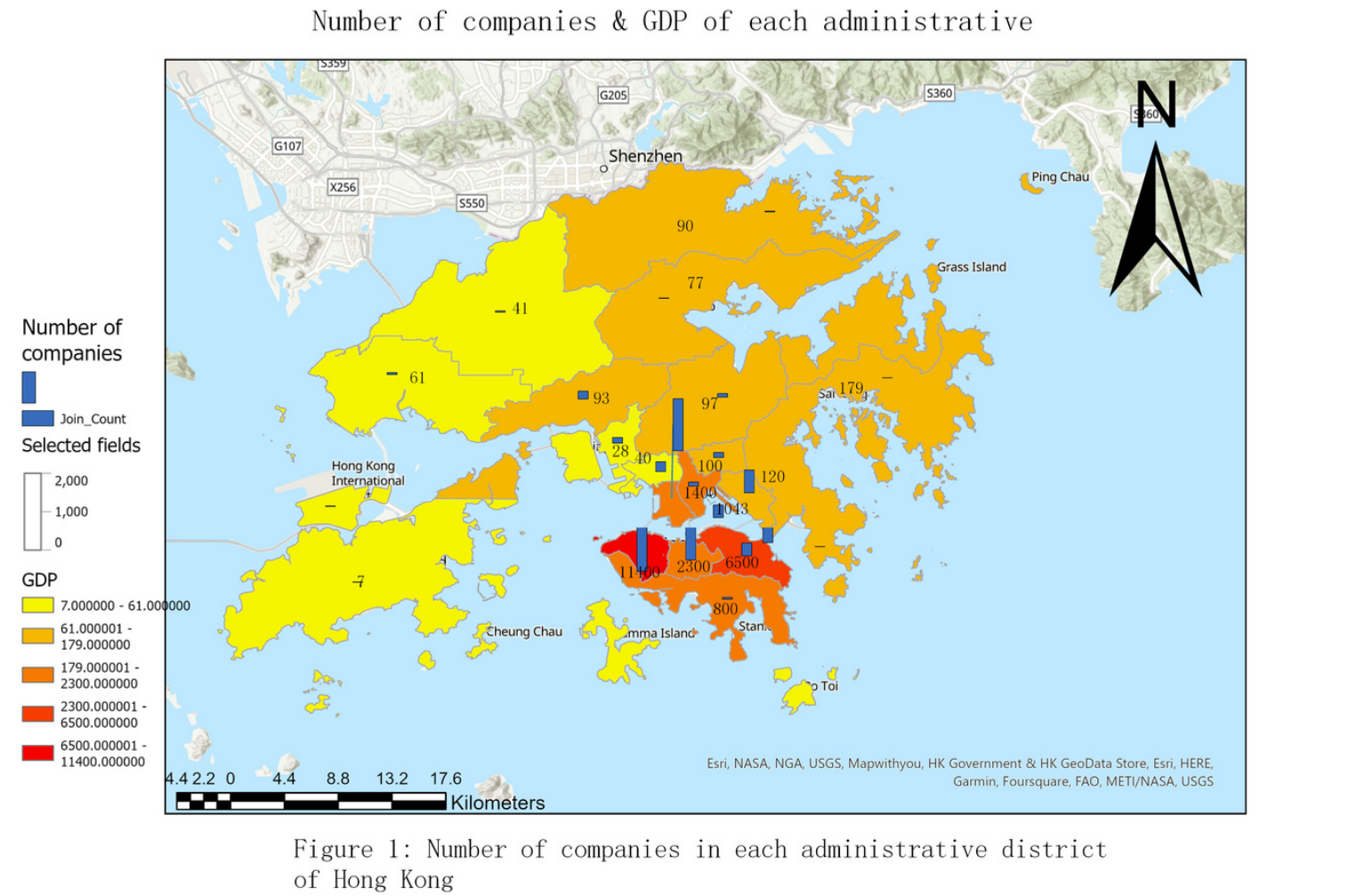
This study focuses on one of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals - promoting inclusive economic growth and decent work. In the context of the global economy, China's rapid development is particularly noteworthy as it has not only improved the standard of living for its citizens but also had a significant impact on the world. Hong Kong has been chosen as the focus of this research because its economy has been outstanding since it became a part of China in 1997. The research aims to use spatial analysis to gain deeper insights into Hong Kong's performance and challenges in this area, and to provide data support for future policy and planning.

DATA & METHODOLOGY

The data for this research comes from highly credible sources like Sina, Esri China, and CSDI. It covers areas such as the GDP of Hong Kong's administrative districts, company information, population distribution, and household income. This data will be analyzed spatially to understand Hong Kong's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal of "decent work and economic growth." Methodologically, various spatial analysis tools will be used to interpret the data. This includes Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for visualizing the data and different statistical models for analysis and prediction.

COMPANY AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT GDP

When we closely examine the distribution map of the regions, it becomes apparent that high GDP is mainly concentrated in several administrative districts in the central and southern parts of Hong Kong. Despite these areas occupying a smaller proportion of Hong Kong's total land area, their economic output is exceptionally prominent, constituting a large part of Hong Kong's total GDP. This is primarily because these regions are home to a large number of corporate headquarters and businesses, serving as the heartbeat of Hong Kong's economic activity. For instance, the Central and Western District, Wan Chai District, and others are not only Hong Kong's political centers but also hubs for the economy and commerce. Many global financial institutions, multinational corporations, and top business centers are located here, and their high concentration provides tremendous economic momentum for Hong Kong.

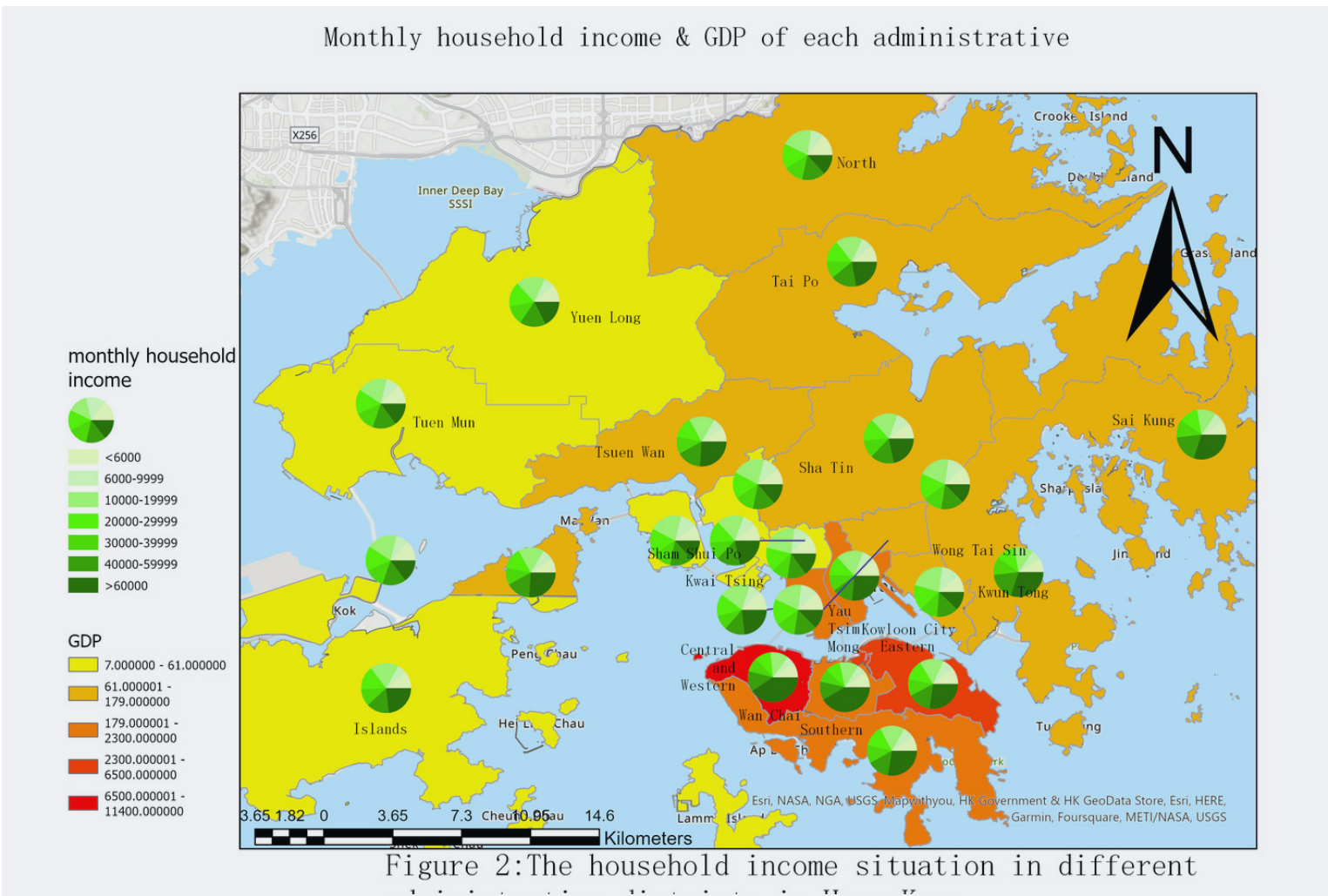


COMPANY AND DECENT JOB

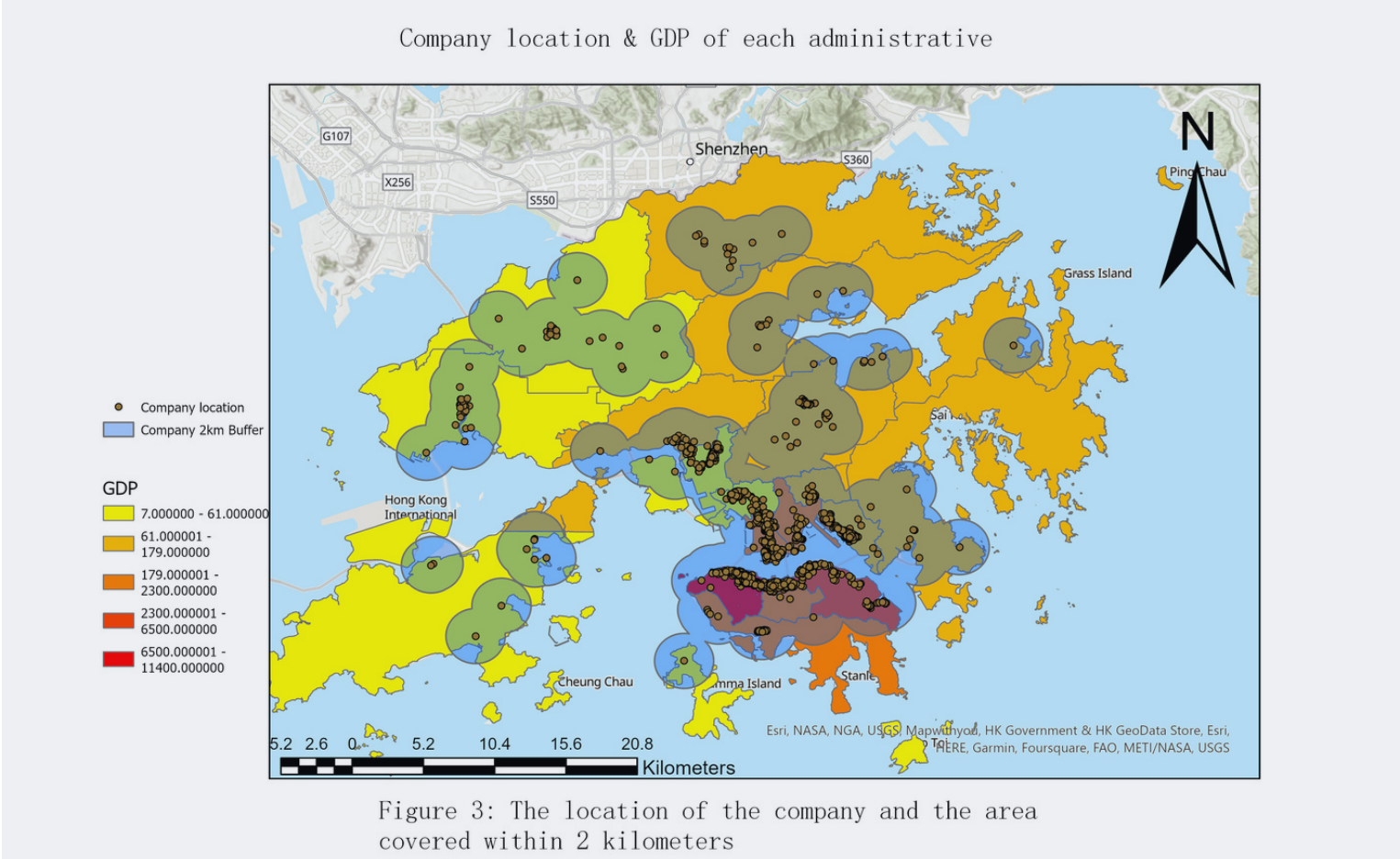
Observing household income levels allows us to see the distribution of economic conditions and wealth across different regions. Specifically, if we delve into the charts, particularly the second pie chart, it clearly depicts the monthly income situation of households in different administrative districts. In this visual representation, there is a clear trend: areas with a higher number of companies and greater GDP levels typically have higher average household monthly incomes.

These high-GDP regions usually possess strong commercial infrastructure, attracting numerous high-paying industries. The dense concentration of companies in these areas provides local residents with abundant employment opportunities, allowing them access to decent jobs. In contrast, other regions may have lower average household incomes, possibly due to less economic activity and a shortage of quality job opportunities. Such disparities in income levels not only reflect the economic development but also the imbalance in wealth distribution across different regions of Hong Kong.

The analysis of company locations and their 2-kilometer buffer zones, as shown in Chart 3, clearly illustrates which areas are within the sphere of influence of large companies. Studies suggest that people who can reach their workplace within a 30-minute walk, approximately 2 kilometers, are likely to experience higher levels of happiness. This convenience reduces commuting stress, an important factor in determining whether a job can be considered decent.



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CONCLUSION & IMPACT

Analyzing the three charts, we gain a multi-faceted view of Hong Kong's economic structure. There is a noticeable concentration of economic activity and wealth in specific regions, particularly in high-GDP administrative districts in the central and southern parts of Hong Kong. In these districts, households tend to have higher incomes, which reflects the abundance of companies and high economic output. However, the charts also reveal an imbalance in the distribution of companies, with some regions having significantly fewer, affecting the job quality and income levels of residents there. This may exacerbate economic inequality across Hong Kong's various regions.

This uneven distribution of wealth and economic activity has profound implications for Hong Kong's society and economy. For policymakers, understanding and addressing this imbalance is not only about promoting economic growth but also about creating a more equitable and inclusive society. By encouraging a wider distribution of companies, improving infrastructure, and fostering overall development, Hong Kong can move towards a more balanced and sustainable future.

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