ECONSTOR
Make Your Publications Visible.

A Service of

ZBW Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft
Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

Simonis, Udo E.

Book Review

[Rezension] Ronald Hsia, Henry Ho, Edwin Lim: The structure and growth of the Hong Kong economy. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1975

Internationales Asienforum

Provided in Cooperation with:
WZB Berlin Social Science Center

Suggested Citation: Simonis, Udo E. (1979) : [Rezension] Ronald Hsia, Henry Ho, Edwin Lim: The structure and growth of the Hong Kong economy. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1975, Internationales Asienforum, ISSN 0020-9449, ABI, Arnold Bergstraesser Institut, Freiburg, Vol. 10, Iss. 1/2, pp. 177-178

This Version is available at:
https://hdl.handle.net/10419/112329

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

WWW.ECONSTOR.EU

Mitglied der Leibniz-Gemeinschaft

WZB
Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin
für Sozialforschung

WZB-Open Access Digitalisate

WZB-Open Access digital copies

Das nachfolgende Dokument wurde zum Zweck der kostenfreien Onlinebereitstellung digitalisiert am Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung gGmbH (WZB).
Das WZB verfügt über die entsprechenden Nutzungsrechte. Sollten Sie sich durch die Onlineveröffentlichung des Dokuments wider Erwarten dennoch in Ihren Rechten verletzt sehen, kontaktieren Sie bitte das WZB postalisch oder per E-Mail:
Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung gGmbH
Bibliothek und wissenschaftliche Information
Reichpietschufer 50
D-10785 Berlin
E-Mail: bibliothek@wzb.eu

The following document was digitized at the Berlin Social Science Center (WZB) in order to make it publicly available online.
The WZB has the corresponding rights of use. If, against all possibility, you consider your rights to be violated by the online publication of this document, please contact the WZB by sending a letter or an e-mail to:
Berlin Social Science Center (WZB)
Library and Scientific Information
Reichpietschufer 50
D-10785 Berlin
e-mail: bibliothek@wzb.eu

Digitalisierung und Bereitstellung dieser Publikation erfolgten im Rahmen des Retrodigitalisierungsprojektes **OA 1000+**. Weitere Informationen zum Projekt und eine Liste der ca. 1 500 digitalisierten Texte sind unter http://www.wzb.eu/de/bibliothek/serviceangebote/open-access/oa-1000 verfügbar.

This text was digitizing and published online as part of the digitizing-project **OA 1000+**.
More about the project as well as a list of all the digitized documents (ca. 1 500) can be found at http://www.wzb.eu/en/library/services/open-access/oa-1000.

RONALD HSIA, HENRY HO, EDWIN LIM: The Structure and Growth of the Hong Kong Economy. (Schriften des Instituts für Asienkunde, Band 40), Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz Verlag, 1975, 142 pages.

The 'Schriften des Instituts für Asienkunde' now comprise more than 40 volumes. Although most of them are written in German, one of the less spoken languages of the world, this series of the Hamburg institute has gained a worldwide reputation. A further contribution to this reputation is the volume under discussion on the structure and growth of the Hong Kong economy. It consists of seven chapters. Besides a general introduction on input-output analysis of gross domestic product, a qualitative analysis of the interdependence of industries and an impact analysis on which output, income and employment multipliers are calculated, the cost structure of industry is analyzed and intermediate inputs are traced to primary inputs and final markets. In the concluding chapter a differentiated growth analysis is given, in which the contribution of the various categories of final demand to economic growth between 1962 and 1970 are analyzed, applying input-output techniques, whereby particular attention is drawn to the overall importance of external trade for economic growth in Hong Kong. In addition, a voluminous appendix (pp. 86-138) contains a careful collection of computer data for the period up to 1970. A subject index makes selected reading possible.

The computations given in this volume reflect the rapid economic growth of Hong Kong in the period of investigation. While the total population grew from 3.3 million in 1962 to about 4.1 million in 1970, gross domestic product per capita expanded from 2400 HK $ to approx. 4.300 HK $. The analysis shows further that growth in Hong Kong was very much export-led: more than 78 % of the increase in gross domestic product is attributable to increase in exports.

Within the structure of Hong Kong's exports there is a high degree of concentration, although diversification has been growing rapidly. While in 1962 cotton textiles, cotton clothing, transport and services represented 54 % of total exports, in 1970, non-cotton clothing had replaced cotton textiles as one of the four most important export industries, which together made 47 % of total exports.

Ronald Hsia, Henry Ho and Edwin Lim of the economics department of Hong Kong University have put together all possible sources of data, published and unpublished, they have undertaken an inter-industry analysis with which the interdependencies of the various industries and their contribution to output, income and employment, and the structure of the Hong Kong economy and its growth as an important economic centre are brought out clearly. Various existing gaps in data and in analysis are filled so that general as well as specific questions on the Hong Kong economy and its interrelation

with the world economy can be answered more easily and more correctly than before. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to state that this study denotes an important step forward. What remains to be done is to update the analysis in order to get the necessary basis for a better understanding of current developments in the Hong Kong economy, and for the development process in general.

Udo E. Simonis