



Bermuda's Tourism Industry Directly Contributed 3.8% to GDP

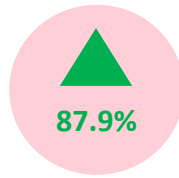
Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) is defined as part of the gross value added generated in the economy by tourism industries and other industries directly serving visitors in their supply of goods and services in response to internal tourism consumption.

TDGVA



\$295 million

Annual percentage change



Top 3 Industry Contributors to TDGVA



59%
Accommodation



14%
Transportation

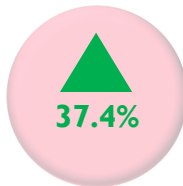


6%
Retail Trade

Tourism Expenditure

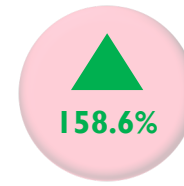
Resident Spending on Foreign Travel

\$312 million



Visitor Spending

\$406 million



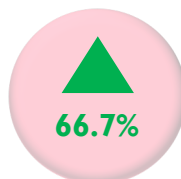
Direct Employment In The Tourism Industry Increased To 2,113 Jobs

Wages



\$225 million

Annual percentage change



Top 3 Contributors to Employment in Tourism



39.0% Accommodation



26.4% Food & Beverage

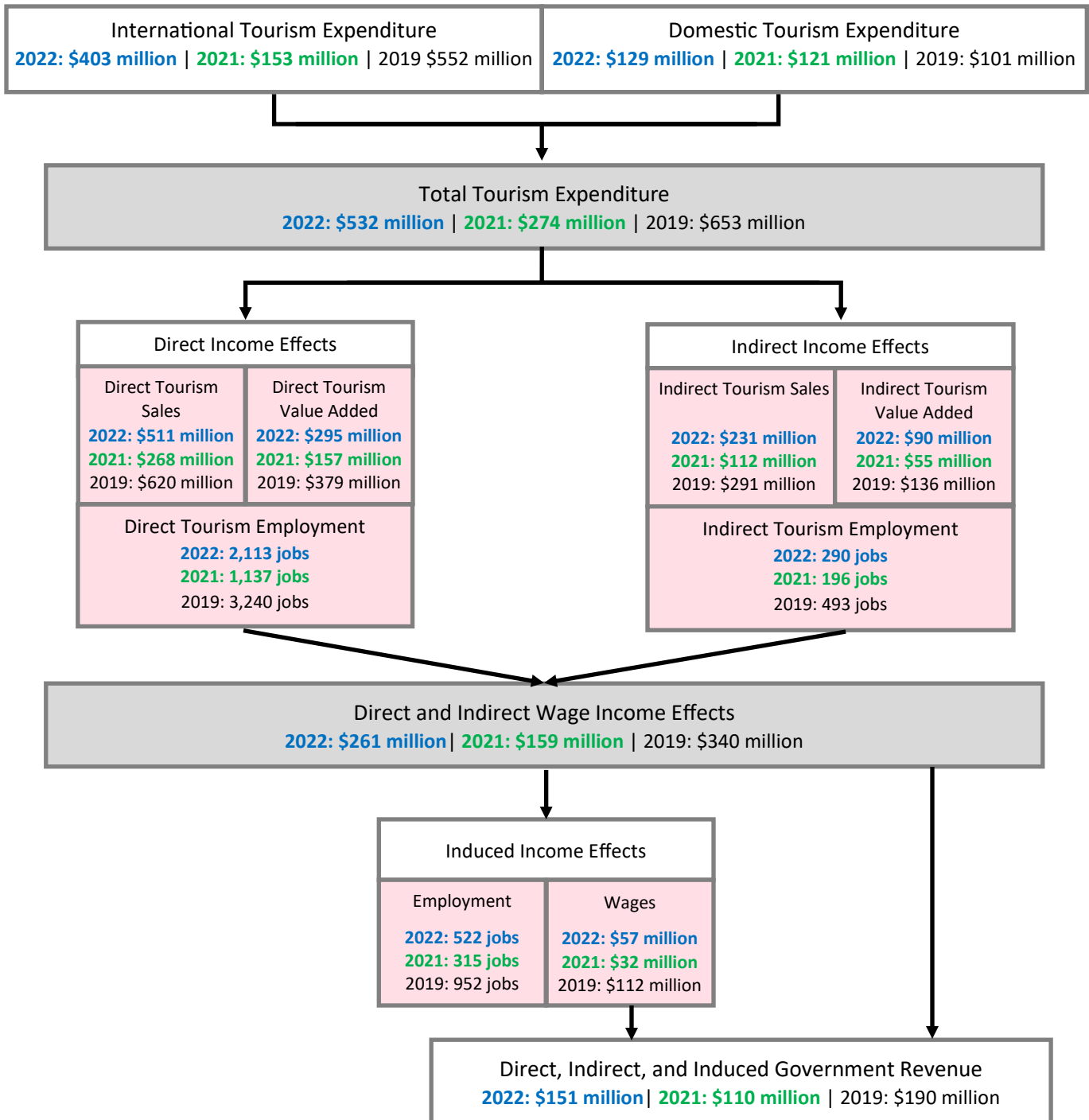


12.2% Retail Trade

TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT REPORT—2022

Figure 1 traces the flows of tourism expenditure through the Bermuda economy. It shows the value tourism adds to the economy, both directly and indirectly, in terms of sales, value added, employment, wages and government revenue. Below, the 2022 and 2021 data are presented with 2019 data to facilitate pre-pandemic comparisons.

Figure 1. : Flows of Tourism Expenditure through the Bermuda Economy



TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT REPORT—2022

Table 1 shows the composition and contribution of tourism direct gross value added to Bermuda's GDP and the income components of the value added.

In 2022, the tourism industry contributed 3.8 per cent of the total Bermuda GDP in current prices. Gross value added produced from activities of tourism-related establishments such as hotels, restaurants, travel agencies and passenger transport businesses, totalled \$815 million. Of this total, gross value added derived from direct tourist spending accounted for 36.2 per cent or \$295 million. Accommodation services contributed \$175 million towards tourism gross value added during 2022 with approximately 68.9 per cent of total revenue for accommodation establishments being earned directly from tourists. Of the income components, compensation of employees was the main contributor to the 87.9 per cent increase in the tourism direct gross value added.

Table 1: Tourism Direct Gross Value Added

	2021	2022
	\$ Millions	\$ Millions
Tourism Industries		
Domestic Supply		
Accommodation Services	198	290
Food and Beverage Serving Services	13	56
Passenger Transport Services	33	69
Travel Agency, Tour Operator and Tourist Guide Services	2	5
Culture, Sports and Other Recreation Services	10	48
Retail Trade	12	43
Total Output	268	511
Total Intermediate Consumption	111	216
Total Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA)	157	295
of which:		
Compensation of Employees	135	225
Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	8	14
Depreciation	14	24
Gross Operating Surplus	-	32
Intermediate Consumption as a per cent of Total Output	41.3%	42.2%
Note:		
Total Bermuda GDP in Current Prices	7,287	7,828
TDGVA as a per cent of Total Bermuda GDP in Current Prices	2.2%	3.8%

TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT REPORT—2022

Table 2 shows the composition of employment directly related to tourism by industry groupings and Bermudian status.

The tourism industry generated 2,113 jobs in 2022, an 85.8 per cent increase when compared to 2021 and a 34.8 per cent decrease when compared to 2019 (Figure 1). These jobs accounted for approximately 6.6 per cent of the total jobs in the Bermuda economy. The industry had positive growth as businesses previously impacted by government mitigation actions related to the spread of the coronavirus disease in Bermuda resumed normal activities. Employment of Bermudian workers directly related to tourism represented 67.4 per cent or 1,425 workers of the total, a 74.0 per cent increase when compared to 2021 and 36.3 per cent below 2019 levels.

Table 2: Employment Directly Related to Tourism

Tourism Industries	2021			2022		
	Bermudian	Non-Bermudian	Total	Bermudian	Non-Bermudian	Total
Accommodation Services	377	204	581	531	294	825
Food and Beverage Serving Services	58	68	126	251	305	556
Retail Trade	66	14	80	210	48	258
Road Passenger Transport	34	1	35	111	4	115
Water Passenger Transport	14	2	16	15	2	17
Air Passenger Transport	46	-	46	50	3	53
Road Transport Support Services	7	0	8	13	1	14
Water Transport Support Services	35	1	36	51	2	53
Air Transport Support Services	106	13	119	109	11	120
Travel and Related services	75	13	88	77	16	93
Other Services	2	-	2	7	2	9
Total	819	318	1,137	1,425	688	2,113
Share of Economy	3.6%			6.6%		

Technical Note

The Tourism Satellite Account is the conceptual framework for a comprehensive reconciliation of tourism data related with supply and demand. A tourism industry represents the grouping of those establishments whose main activity is the same tourism characteristic activity. The effects of a tourism industry's activity are measured in three ways: direct, indirect and induced effects. The overall economic impacts of tourism on the economy are a combination of these effects and can be established for different types of economic variables such as output, employment and wages.

Concepts and Definitions

Direct tourism output comprises all domestically produced goods and services purchased by travellers (e.g. accommodation and air transportation).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in current prices is the market value of all final goods and services produced in an economy during a period of time.

Indirect tourism output comprises all output required to support the production of direct tourism output (e.g. toiletries for hotel guests and local entertainment for hotels).

Induced tourism output comprises expenditure by employees from wages paid by companies in direct contact with tourists. Also factored is the consumption of companies that have benefited directly or indirectly from initial expenditure in the tourism sector. An example of an induced effect of tourism is the purchase of consumer goods such as food, clothing and electronic goods by people employed in the hotel industry.

Internal Tourism Consumption is the tourism consumption of both resident and non-resident visitors within the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption.

Tourism characteristic products and activities refer to (a) products, mainly (though not exclusively) those belonging to tourism expenditure, and (b) productive activities that are the basis for defining tourism industries.

Tourism establishment is any establishment for which at least 25 per cent of their goods or services are bought by tourists.

Tourist expenditure is the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditure by visitors themselves as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others (e.g. business travel expenditure paid/reimbursed by employers). Tourism expenditure does not include other types of payments that visitors might make that do not correspond to the acquisition of goods or services, such as payment of taxes, interest, purchase of financial and non-financial assets, etc.

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Visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year and for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited.

Note: Figures may not add to subtotals or totals due to rounding.

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Published by the Government of Bermuda
March 2024

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