



27 June 2022
TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT
2021

AFTER THE CONTRACTION OF 44.5% IN 2020, GVA GENERATED BY TOURISM INCREASED 27.3% IN 2021

The preliminary estimate of the Tourism Satellite Account for 2021 points to a nominal increase of 27.3% in the Gross Value Added generated by Tourism (GVAGT), compared to 2020. GVAGT represented 5.8% of national GVA (4.8% in 2020), still standing 2.3 p.p. below 2019 (in which it represented 8.1% of the economy's GVA). Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory (TCET) was equivalent to 10.1% of GDP (8.4% in 2020), but 5.2 p.p. lower than in 2019.

Applying the 2017 Integrated System of Symmetric Input-Output Tables to the main results of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) it is estimated that the tourism activity has generated a direct and indirect contribution of 16.8 billion euros to GDP in 2021, which corresponds to 8.0% (6.6% in 2020 and 11.8% in 2019). These results translated into a contribution of around 2/3 to the reduction in GDP volume in 2020, and in just over 1/3 to its recovery in 2021.

Statistics Portugal presents the preliminary estimate of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for 2021, for four main aggregates: Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory (TCET) and, using the system of Input-Output Tables, the Gross Value Added generated by Tourism (GVAGT), the total GVA and the total GDP of tourism.

Provisional TSA results for 2020 (for the four main aggregates) are also released, as well as the final TSA results for 2019.

1. In 2021, the (direct) GVA generated by tourism increased by 27.3%, reaching 5.8% of the national GVA

GVAGT amounted to 10,671 million euros in 2021 and represented 5.8% of national GVA (4.8% in 2020), still standing 2.3 p.p. below 2019, when it represented 8.1%. TCET amounted to 21,334 million euros, equivalent to 10.1% of GDP (8.4% in the previous year and 15.3% in 2019).



Picture 1. TSA main indicators (2016 - 2021)

Main indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020Po	2021Pe
Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory (TCET)						
Value (10 ⁶ euro)	23,501	27,696	30,454	32,906	16,754	21,334
Nominal change rate (%)	//	17.9	10.0	8.1	-49.1	27.3
Weight in National GDP (%)	12.6	14.1	14.8	15.3	8.4	10.1
Inbound Tourism Expenditure						
Value (10 ⁶ euro)	14,800	18,140	19,904	21,187	x	x
Nominal change rate (%)	//	22.6	9.7	6.4	//	//
Domestic Tourism Expenditure + Other Components						
Value (10 ⁶ euro)	8,700	9,556	10,550	11,719	x	x
Nominal change rate (%)	//	9.8	10.4	11.1	//	//
GVA Generated by Tourism (GVAGT)						
Value (10 ⁶ euro)	11,123	13,045	14,171	15,091	8,382	10,671
Nominal change rate (%)	//	17.3	8.6	6.5	-44.5	27.3
Weight in National GVA (%)	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.1	4.8	5.8
Employment in Tourism Characteristic Activities						
Value (FTE)	380,293	413,567	444,117	463,372	x	x
Nominal change rate (%)	//	8.7	7.4	4.3	//	//
Weight in National Employment (%)	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.6	//	//
Compensation of Employees in Tourism Characteristic Activities						
Value (10 ⁶ euros)	6,457	7,149	7,993	8,622	x	x
Nominal change rate (%)	//	10.7	11.8	7.9	//	//
Weight in National Compensation of Employees (%)	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.9	//	//

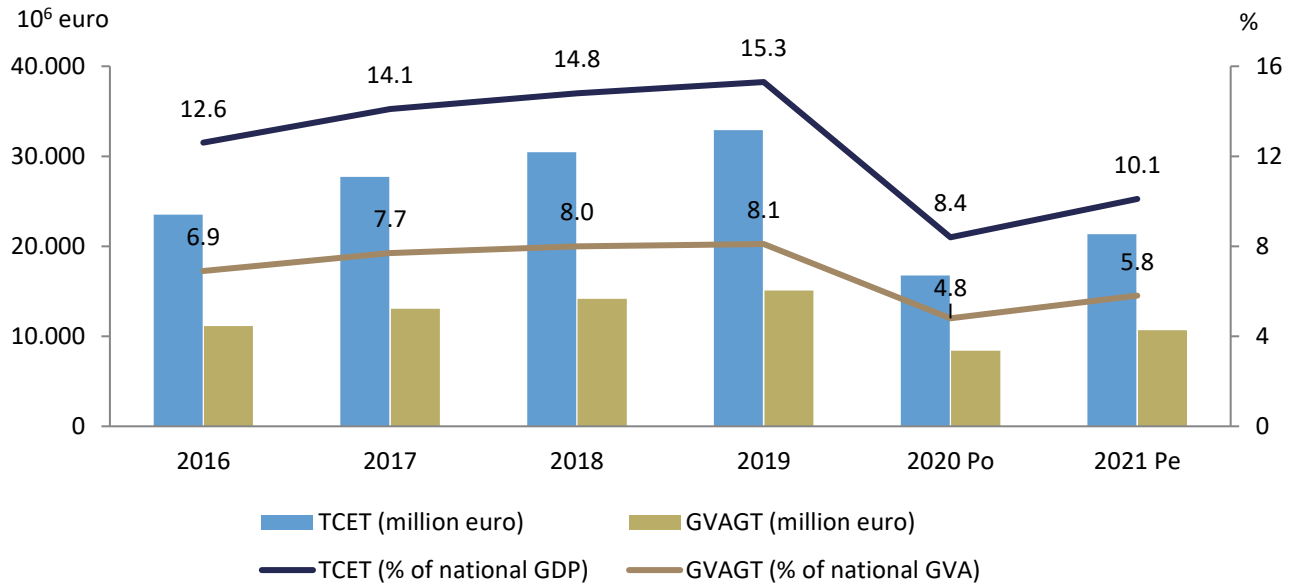
Source: Statistics Portugal (Tourism Satellite Account)

GVAGT and TCET registered nominal increases of 27.3% in 2021, compared to 2020, a year of unprecedented contraction in tourism activity, with those aggregates having decreased by 44.5% and 49.1% respectively. In 2021, GVAGT and TCET increased more sharply than national GVA and GDP (nominal changes of 4.7% and 5.6%, respectively).

Despite this recovery in 2021, the values of GVAGT and TCET were below the levels of 2019, being even lower than those of 2016 (first year of TSA 2016 base).



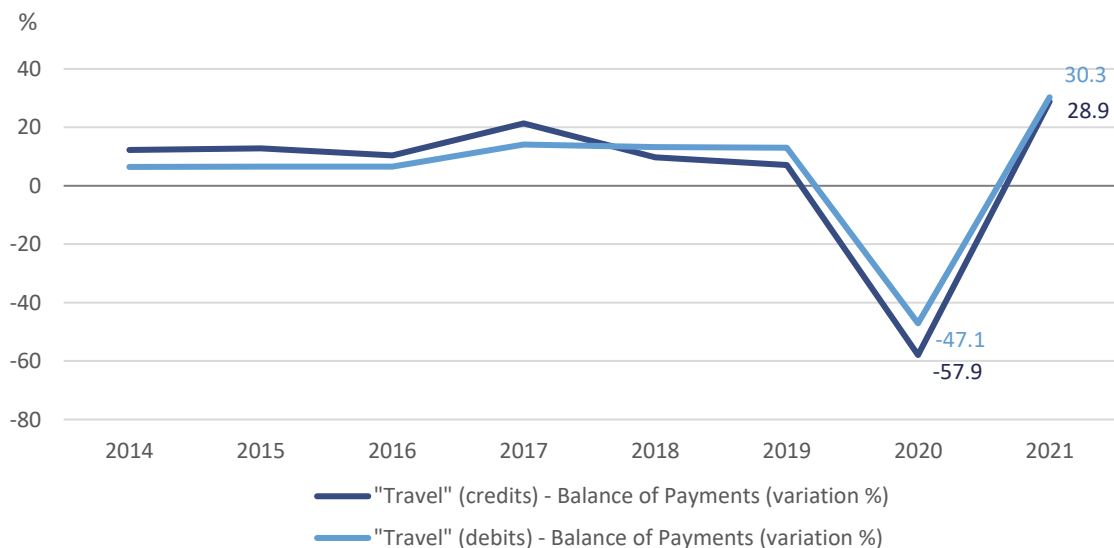
Picture 2. GVAGT and TCET evolution (2016 – 2021)



Source: Statistics Portugal (Tourism Satellite Account)

In 2021, both tourism imports and exports increased around 30%, compared to the previous year. However, the values were still lower than those recorded in 2019: -31.0% in the case of imports and -45.6% in the case of exports.

Picture 3. Evolution of the item "Travel" (credits and debits) – Balance of Payments (2014-2021)



Source: Banco de Portugal (Balance of Payments)



2. In 2019, employment in tourism characteristic activities increased 4.3%, 2.5 p.p. above the national economy

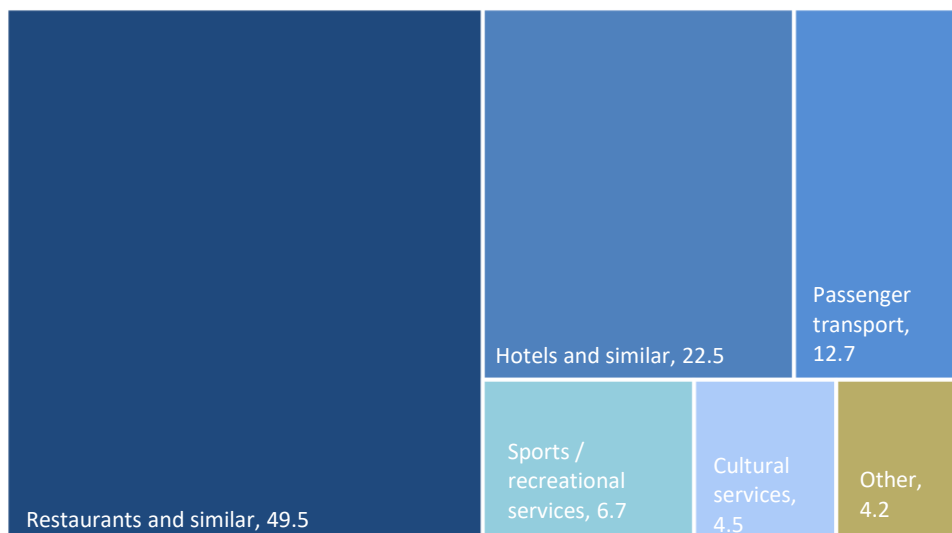
In 2019, last year for which detailed TSA data are available and consistent with the final results of the National Accounts, employment in tourism characteristic activities increased 4.3% compared to 2018, amounting to 463,372 full-time equivalents (FTE) and representing 9.6% of total national employment. This growth was higher than that observed in the national economy (1.8%).

Considering exclusively the touristic component of tourism characteristic activities, this corresponded to 5.6% of total national employment (270,986 FTE).

The characteristic activities of tourism which showed the most accentuated dynamics of employment growth were road passenger transport (+14.1%), sport, recreation and leisure (+6.4%) travel agencies, tour operators and tour guides (+6.0%).

Around 85% of employment (FTE) in tourism characteristic activities concentrated in restaurants and similar (49.5%), hotels and similar (22.5%) and passenger transport (12.7%).

Picture 4. Employment distribution (%) of tourism characteristic activities (2019)



Source: Statistics Portugal (Tourism Satellite Account)

In 2019, compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities represented 8.9% of total compensation of employees in the national economy. Considering only the touristic component, the weight of compensation of employees corresponded to 5.2% of the total national economy.

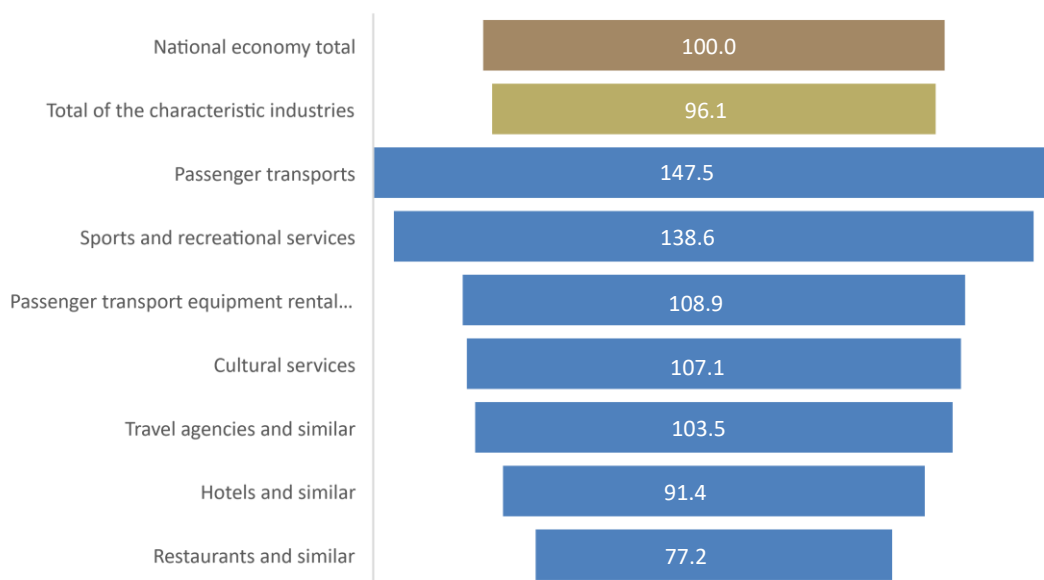
Similar to what was observed in employment, the growth of the compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities (7.9%) was higher than that observed in the national economy (6.0%).



Restaurants and similar represented 41.4% of the total amount of compensation of employees, followed by passenger transport (20.6%) and hotels and similar services (19.4%).

In 2019, the average compensation of employees in the tourism characteristic activities was 3.9% lower than the national average, although there were significant differences by activity. Compared to the national economy, the average compensation of employees was higher in passenger transport (147.5%); the activities where the average compensation of employees was lower than in national economy were restaurants and similar (77.2%) and hotels and similar (91.4%).

Picture 5. Average compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities (2019)



Source: Statistics Portugal (Tourism Satellite Account)

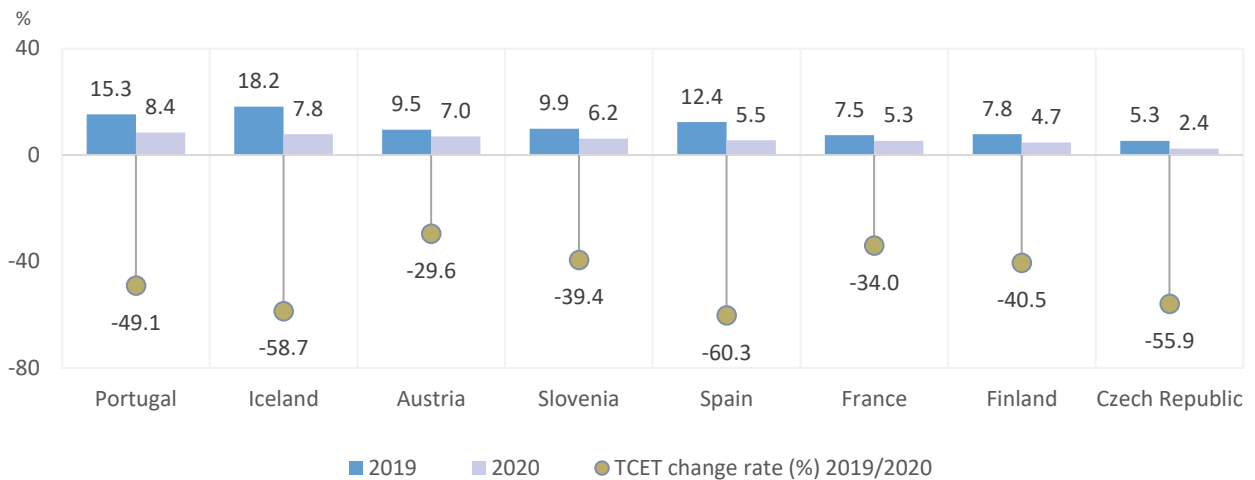
3. Weight of TCET (touristic demand) in national GDP was higher in Portugal than in other European countries, in 2020

Considering the information available for the year 2020 for European countries (provisional or preliminary data), it was observed that Portugal was the country with the highest relative importance of touristic demand in GDP (8.4%).

In terms of change, there was a significant decrease in the touristic demand in 2020 in all European countries with available information, ranging from -29.6% in Austria to 60.3% in Spain. In Portugal, the touristic demand decreased by 49.1%, compared to 2019.



Picture 6. Weight (%) of TCET in GDP (2019 and 2020) and TCET variation rate (%) 2019/2020, in some European countries



Source: Statistics Portugal (Tourism Satellite Account); Statistics Iceland; STATISTICS AUSTRIA, *Tourism Satellite Accounts for Austria*; SURS; *Cuenta Satélite del Turismo de España (CSTE)*; INSEE, *compte satellite du tourisme, base 2014*; Statistics Finland e Czech Statistical Office - *Tourism Satellite Account*.

4. In 2021, touristic consumption contributed 8.0% for the national GDP

By applying the 2017 Integrated Symmetric System of Input-Output Tables to the main results of the TSA, it is possible to determine the direct and indirect impact of tourism activity in the national economy.

The Input-Output system, respecting the general equilibrium between aggregate supply and demand, represents the interaction between the different domestic economic activities. Thus, it allows estimating, under some assumptions¹, the spill over effect of tourism consumption changes to all economic activities.

It is estimated that, in 2021, touristic consumption registered a total contribution (direct and indirect) of 8.0% (16.8 billion euros) to GDP and 7.9% (14.4 billion euros) to the GVA of the national economy.

¹ Among these assumptions are highlighted: constant technical coefficients, no economies of scale, inexistence of changes in relative prices and no substitution effects, unlimited productive capacity; homogeneous goods and absence of financial restrictions.



Picture 7. Evolution of the weight (%) of GVAGT (direct), total tourism GVA (direct and indirect) and total tourism GDP in the national economy



Source: Statistics Portugal (Tourism Satellite Account)

The year 2020 was marked by a strong contraction of economic activity, which translated into an 8.4% decrease in GDP in volume. The reduction in the tourism activity contributed with -5.6 p.p. for that result, which corresponded to about 2/3 of the national GDP reduction.

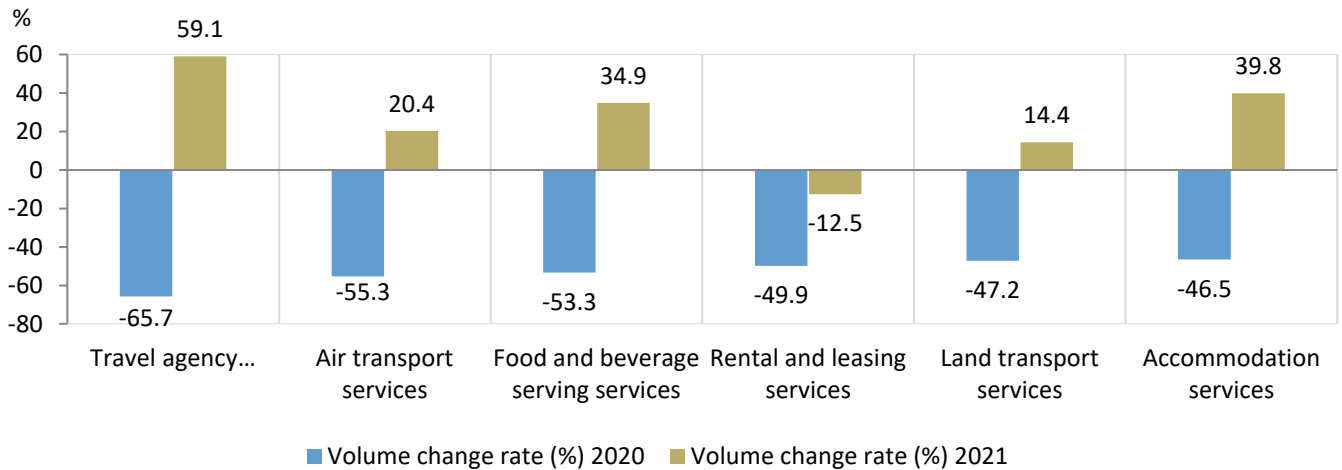
In 2021, GDP increased by 4.9% in volume, with tourism contributing 1.8 p.p. for this result.

It should be noted that the main products contributing to tourism GDP, such as accommodation (hotel and similar), food and beverage serving services (restaurants and similar), transport (especially air transport) and rental services, were more severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This reflected in reductions, in volume, between 46.5% and 65.7% in the tourism GDP generated by these activities, in 2020.

In 2021, the same products evidenced, in general, a strong growth (between 14.4% and 59.1%) compared to the previous year, with the exception of rental services, which continued to show a decrease.



Picture 8. Change, in volume, of the products which most contribute to tourism GDP, in 2020 and 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal (Tourism Satellite Account)



METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) has as methodological framework the Eurostat's "[European Implementation on Tourism Satellite Accounts](#)" and the "[Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008](#)" of the United Nations, OECD, Eurostat and World Tourism Organization (WTO).

On the other hand, and since the TSA is a project consistent with the System of National Accounts, its concepts, classifications and methodological references, such as the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA2008) and the European System of Accounts (SEC2010), are essential.

The United Nations International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 is the main conceptual reference of International Tourism, ensuring the consistency of the TSA with the Tourism Statistical Information Subsystem, for concepts and definitions, as well as with other subsystems such as the Balance of Payments. Reference is also made to the publications "[Measuring the role of tourism in OECD economies. The OECD manual on tourism satellite accounts and employment da OCDE e Designing the Tourism Satellite Account \(TSA\)](#)" and "[Methodological Framework](#)" from the World Tourism Organization (WTO).

TCET and GVA generated by tourism

Tourism consumption in the Economic Territory (TCET) includes:

- The inbound tourism expenditure, which corresponds to final consumption expenditure made by non-resident visitors in Portugal;
- The domestic tourism expenditure, which corresponds to the final consumption expenditure of resident visitors traveling within Portugal, in places other than their usual environment, as well as to the domestic tourism expenditure made by resident visitors travelling to a different country (domestic component of outbound Tourism);
- The other components of tourism consumption, which include the housing services of second homes on own account, the financial intermediation services and those components of tourism consumption that cannot be broken down by type of tourism and visitor. The other components also include products whose expenditure is made by the General government and whose consumption has individual nature.

The Gross Value Added generated by tourism (GVAGT) corresponds to the share of GVA that is generated by the provision of goods and services to visitors in Portugal, whether resident in the country or not. This value can be considered as the contribution of the tourism activity to the GVA of the national economy.

Estimates for 2020 and 2021

The estimates for 2020 and 2021 include four main aggregates: TCET and, using the Input-Output Tables, GVAGT, total tourism GVA and total tourism GDP.



The components of the 2020 and 2021 TCET were estimated from the projection of the respective preliminary values of the 2019 and 2020 TSA, based on the indicators already available, most suitable for each component of the TSA:

- Inbound tourism expenditure – has as its main data source the Balance of Payments, the credit items of Travel and Passenger Transport².

- Domestic tourism expenditure – the main data sources used were the Survey on guest stays in hotel establishments and other accommodations, the Travel Survey of Residents and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These sources were combined according to the nature of the TSA aggregates, that is, according to the purpose of the trip (personal or professional) and the main destination of the trip (Portugal or abroad).

For 2020, the Simplified Business Information (SBI) and the provisional versions of the Portuguese National Accounts (PNA) were also used, in particular, the estimates by industries.

- Other components of tourism expenditure

- Rents of own seasonal housing: PNA, Housing Price Index and the CPI.

- Remaining components: PNA, namely the institutional sectors' estimates, the data from the Government budget (General State account), the accounts for General Government and the TSA aggregates, previously estimated, given the more indirect nature with regard to tourism of these components.

Data Revisions

The revisions of the TSA resulted essentially from the revisions of the main sources of information, which released definitive/ final versions, namely the Balance of Payments, the National Accounts, the SBI, sources of fiscal information and statistics more directly related to tourism, namely the Balance of Payments and some Statistics Portugal surveys.

² This item refers exclusively to international transport.



Picture 9. TSA revisions (2019 and 2020)

Year	Indicator	First estimate	Definitive/ Provisional value	Diference (p.p.)	Diference (value)
2019	GVAGT (million euro)	15 635	15 091	//	-544
	GVAGT (Weight % in national GVA)	8.5	8.1	-0.4	//
	TCET (million euro)	32 776	32 906	//	130
	TCET (Weight % in national GDP)	15.4	15.3	-0.1	//
	Total GVA (million euro)	21 495	21 546	//	51
	Total GVA (Weight % in national GVA)	11.6	11.6	0.0	//
	Total GDP (million euro)	25 350	25 403	//	53
	Total GDP (Weight % in national GDP)	11.8	11.8	0.0	//
2020	GVAGT (million euro)	8 105	8 382	//	277
	GVAGT (Weight % in national GVA)	4.6	4.8	0.2	//
	TCET (million euro)	16 273	16 754	//	481
	TCET (Weight % in national GDP)	8.0	8.4	0.4	//
	Total GVA (million euro)	10 903	11 319	//	416
	Total GVA (Weight % in national GVA)	6.2	6.5	0.3	//
	Total GDP (million euro)	12 813	13 207	//	394
	Total GDP (Weight % in national GDP)	6.3	6.6	0.3	//

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

Pe: First estimate – Preliminary data

Po: Provisional value

//: Non applicable

X: Non available



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Eurostat:	Statistical Office of the European Union
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GVA:	Gross Value Added
GVAGT:	Gross Value Added generated by Tourism
OECD:	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
p.p.:	Percentage Points
SBI	Simplified Business Information
TCET:	Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory
TSA:	Tourism Satellite Account