

23 December 2008

**Spanish Tourism Satellite Account.  
Series 2000–2007**

**Final tourist demand represents 10.7% of Spain's GDP for the year  
2007**

According to the estimates of the Spanish Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), final tourist demand at current prices reached 111,984.2 million euros in 2007, the equivalent of 10.7% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Spanish economy, one tenth less than in 2006.

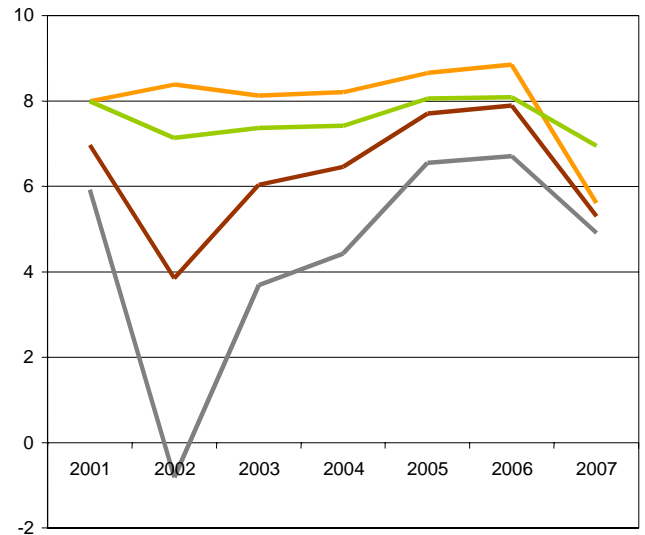
Interannually, **final tourist demand showed a slowdown in growth in 2007, with an estimated variation rate of 1.5% in real terms and of 5.3% at current prices.**

**Interannual variation rates (%) of final tourist demand and the GDP  
of the Spanish economy**

**Constant prices**



**Current prices**



— Inbound Tourist Consumption — Other Components Final Tourist D. — Total Final Tourist D. — GDP

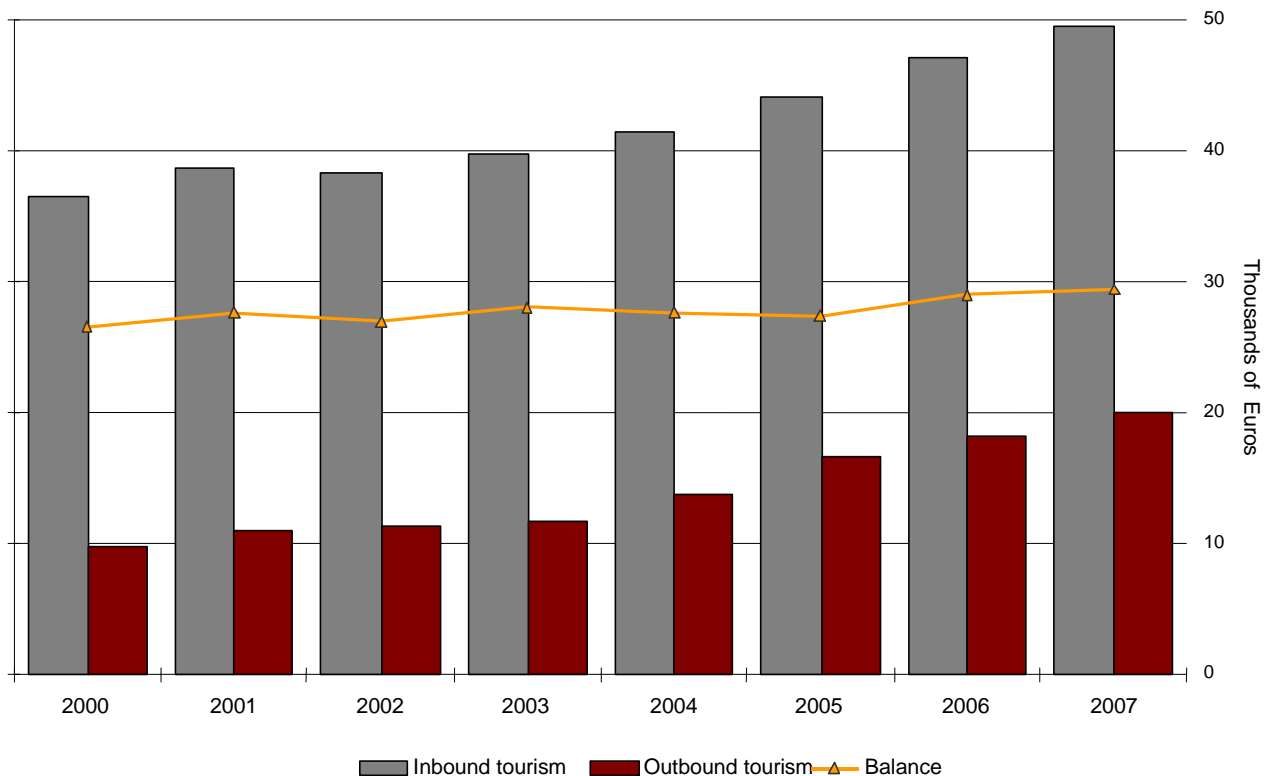
Growth in inbound tourism was 4.8%, a rate lower than that of the average records of previous years. In spite of this, Spain has held its unrivalled position as an international tourist destination, **once again sitting in second place in the world ranking both for the number of visitors** (with 59.2 million visitors, which represents 6.6% of world international tourism and 12.2% of tourism to Europe), **and for income associated with tourism** (representing 49,415,4 million euros according to the TSA preview estimates).

As far as expenditure by residents on trips is concerned, growth in tourist expenditure on trips abroad stood at 10.4% in 2007, as compared with 8.6% the previous year. On the other hand, in expenditure associated with travel within Spain, a slowdown was seen in the growth rate, which reached 4.5% as compared with 9.0% in 2006.

As a final result, the balance between the inbound and outbound tourism flows reached 29,427.4 million euros in 2007, representing 2.8% of GDP. This rate was two-tenths lower than for the previous year.

### Contribution of tourism to evening out the balance of payments

Comparison of inbound tourist consumption and outbound tourist consumption (current prices)



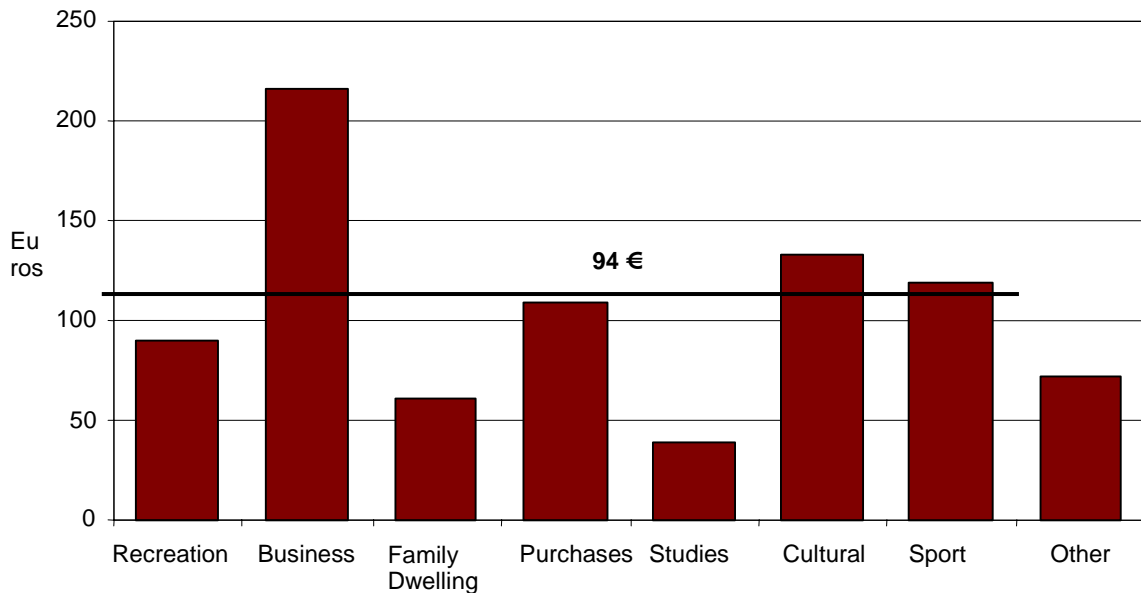
Regarding the behaviour of the different branches of activity, the gross added value of the branches air transport, land transport and recreational, cultural and sporting activities grew above the average for activities characterising tourism and the economy total.

Conversely, the added value of catering and accommodation services experienced growth below the average for the Spanish economy.

By segment, business travel had the most dynamic behaviour in 2007, thus increasing its contribution to overall tourist demand. In addition, it was the one showing the greatest average daily expenditure. Specifically, the average expenditure of this category exceeded 215 euros per day in 2007 (224 euros in 2006), a figure significantly higher than the average expenditure of tourists as a whole, calculated at 94 euros per day, one euro more than in 2006.

The holiday segment, which represents approximately 80% of travel to Spain, continued to maintain positive growth rates, although a degree of slowdown was confirmed in 2007.

### Average daily expenses of inbound tourism in Spain, by main reason for the trip. 2007



Source: Data from EGATUR and own compilation

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## Methodological note

The basic methodology manual for estimating flows of the Spanish Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is the *Satellite Tourism Account: Methodological References*, prepared within the framework of the United Nations, in the year 2000. However, on the INE website, one may access the specific methodology used in the Spanish case, and from which we proceed to list some basic features.

The TSA is comprised of a group of accounts and tables that present the different economic parameters of tourism in Spain for a given reference date.

It is comprised of three types of elements:

- Demand tables, in which we try to characterise, from an economic perspective, the behaviour of the different types of tourists (domestic vs foreign tourism, the types of goods and services required, ...).
- Supply accounts and tables, in which we try to characterise the structure of production and costs of tourist companies.
- Tables that interrelate supply and demand, which facilitate obtaining integrated measurements of the contribution of tourism to the economy via variables such as GDP, production or employment.

Following the guidelines of its matrix structure, this being the Spanish National Accounts, base 2000, this publication provides definitive data for the years 2000 to 2005, provisional data for 2006 and preview data for the year 2007.