

21 December 2009

**Spanish Tourism Satellite Account.  
Series 2000-2008**

**Final tourist demand represents 10.5% of Spanish GDP for the year  
2008, three tenths less than in 2007**

The estimates of the Spanish Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for the year 2008 revealed a slowdown in final tourist demand, in accordance with the general evolution of the Spanish economy, with the contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) decreasing to 10.5%, three tenths less than in 2007.

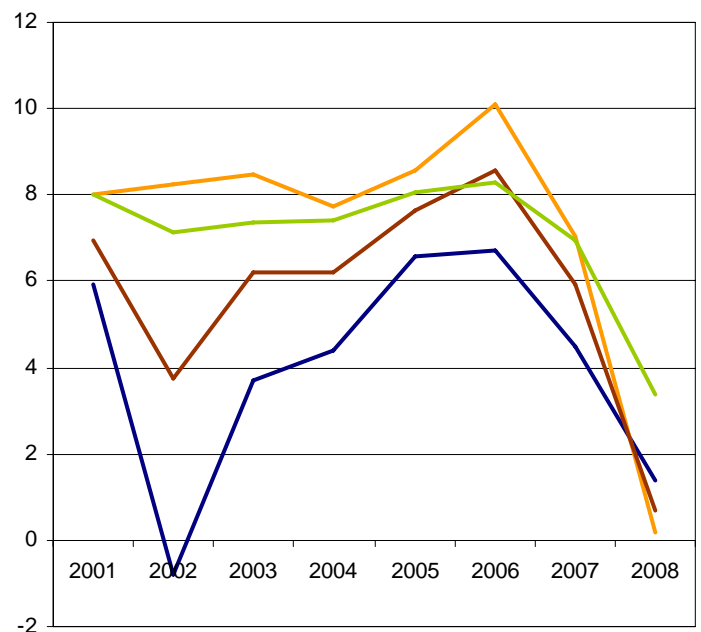
In monetary terms, final tourist demand reached 113,930 million euros in 2008, indicating an interannual variation rate estimated at 0.7%, at current prices. Once said demand was deflated, real growth was negative (-2.9%).

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

**Constant prices**



**Current prices**

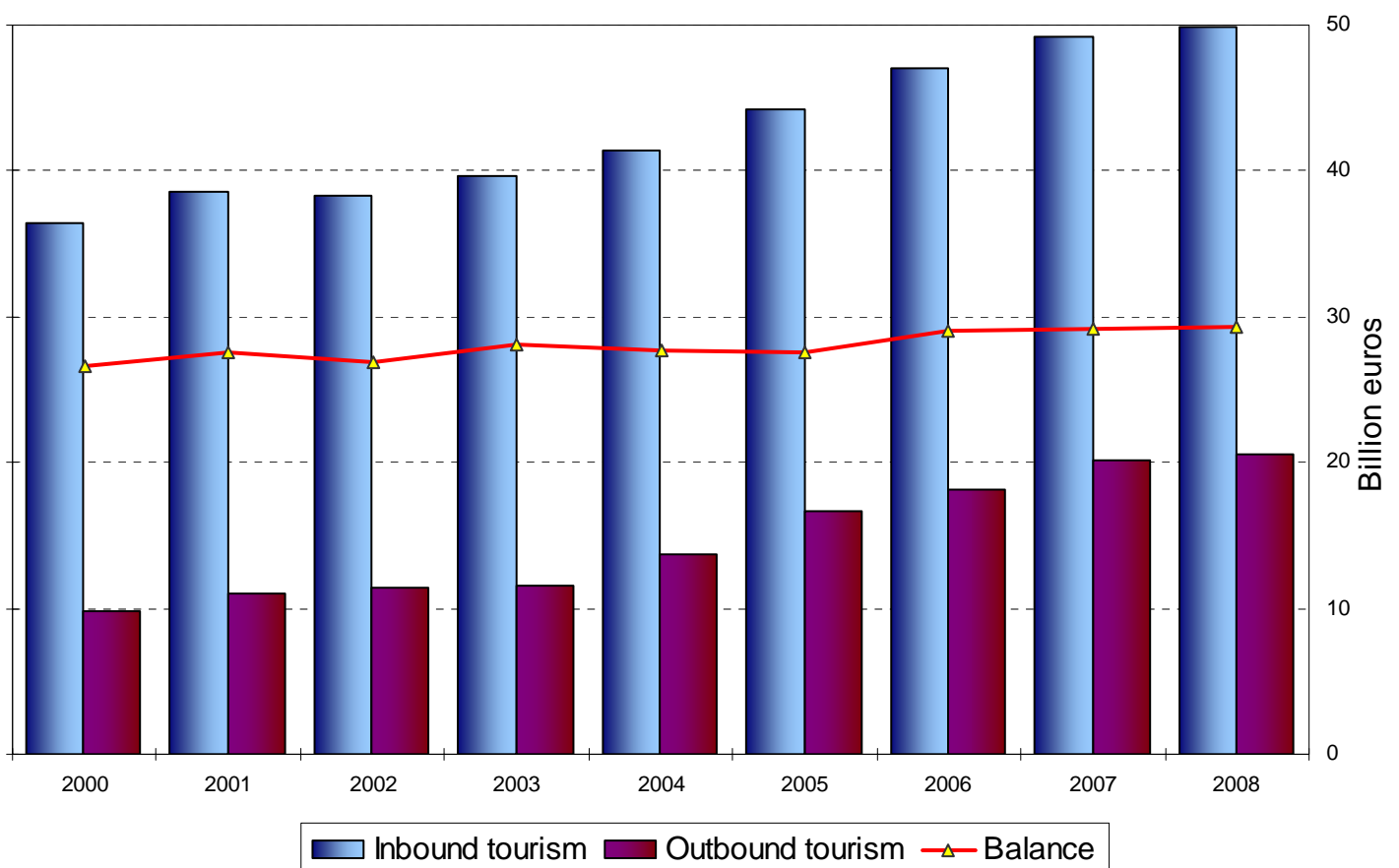


— Inbound Tourist Consumption — Other Components Final Tourist D. — Total Final Tourist D. — GDP

The growth of inbound tourism slowed for the second consecutive year, registering a rate of 1.4% in 2008, as compared with the 4.5% recorded in 2007. In a similar fashion, though with greater intensity, the expenditure associated with the travel of those households resident abroad showed a slowdown of more than 10 points (from 11.0% in 2007 to 0.6% in 2008). This last fact enabled compensating for the drop in tourist income, maintaining the balance at levels similar to those from the previous year (29,341 million euros in 2008, as compared with 29,153 million euros in 2007).

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

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



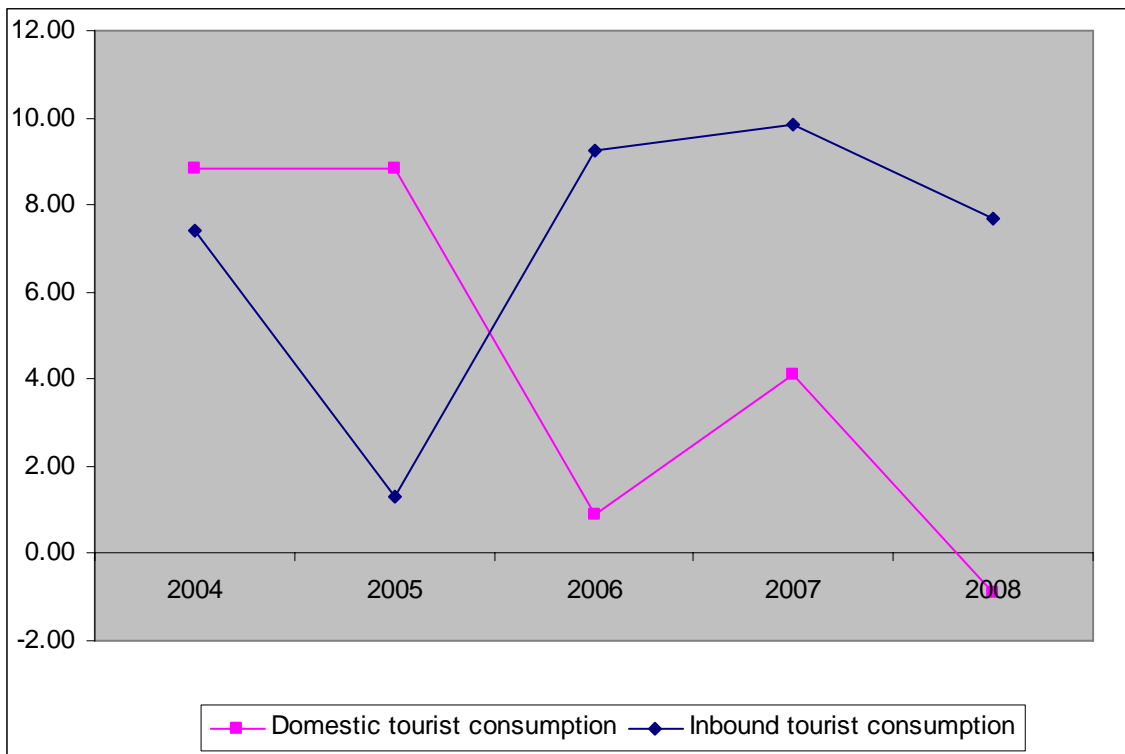
In turn, expenditure of resident households on travel within Spain showed trends that were very much like those of inbound tourism. Thus, the slowdown that began in 2007 was intensified in 2008, the year when the estimated interannual variation rate was 0.3% at current prices, and -3.0% in real terms.

Considering the behaviour of the different branches of activity, the gross added value of the branches of air transport, catering and recreational, cultural and sporting activities grew above the average of the activities that are characteristic of tourism and of the entire economy.

Conversely, the added value of the sea transport, land transport, travel agency and accommodation activities experienced growth below the average of the Spanish economy, and of the activities that are characteristic of tourism.

By tourism segment, that corresponding to business trips was, once again, the segment that presented the most dynamic behaviour in 2008. Its interannual growth at current prices was 2.2%, that is, 1.5 points higher than the corresponding rate of tourist demand. However, on considering the origin of said trips (inbound and domestic tourism), completely different trends were observed. Thus, while the consumption related to the business trips of non-residents to Spain grew at an interannual rate of 7.7%, that relating to domestic tourism business trips decreased 0.9%, both rates at current prices.

## Variation rate of business trips in inbound and domestic tourism.



In terms of the estimated growth rates of tourist expenditure for personal reasons, these presented practically null values, both in the rate corresponding to inbound tourism (0.1%) and in that corresponding to domestic tourism (0.6%).

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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, etc.).
- 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.

The data from the TSA presented here is consistent with the data that the Spanish National Accounts published last August (update of accounting series 2000-2008).

Likewise, following the guidelines of its matrix structure, this being the Spanish National Accounts, base 2000, this publication provides final data for the years 2000 to 2006, provisional data for 2007 and preview data for the year 2008.