

# TOURISM

## 2.13

Environmental Profile of Spain 2012

According to the provisional data of the latest UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, the number of global international tourists rose 3.8% in 2012, reaching 1,035 million. Emerging economies once again grew faster than developed countries, with the Asia and Pacific region having the best results.

Main inbound world tourism data- 2011 and 2012

Tourist destination	Number of tourists 2011 (million)	Number of tourists 2012 (million)c	Increase 2012/2011 (%)
Europa	517.5	534.8	3.3
Asia y el Pacífico	218.1	232.9	6.8
América (Norte y Sur)	156.3	162.1	3.7
Oriente Medio	55.3	52.6	-4.9
África	49.2	52.3	6.3
TOTAL mundial	996	1.035	3.8

Source: World Tourism Organization. World WTO Tourism Barometer

With 39 million more international tourists than the 996 million of 2011, arrivals were above one thousand million (1,035 million) for the first time in history.



By tourist destination, Asia and Pacific saw the largest growth (6.8%), followed by Africa (6.3%), while by sub-region, Southeast Asian, the North of Africa (both with increases of around 9%) and Central and Eastern Europe (around 8%) headed the list. The arrival of international tourists to Europe, the most visited region in the world, increased by 3%; a highly positive result given the situation of economic instability in Europe. Overall, there were 535 million visitors to Europe, 17 million more than in 2011.

In 2012, growth was more significant in the emerging economies (4.1%) compared to the advanced ones (3.6%), a trend of recent years.

In this chapter several indicators are used to provide information on the state and the trends of tourism in Spain.

#### KEY MESSAGES

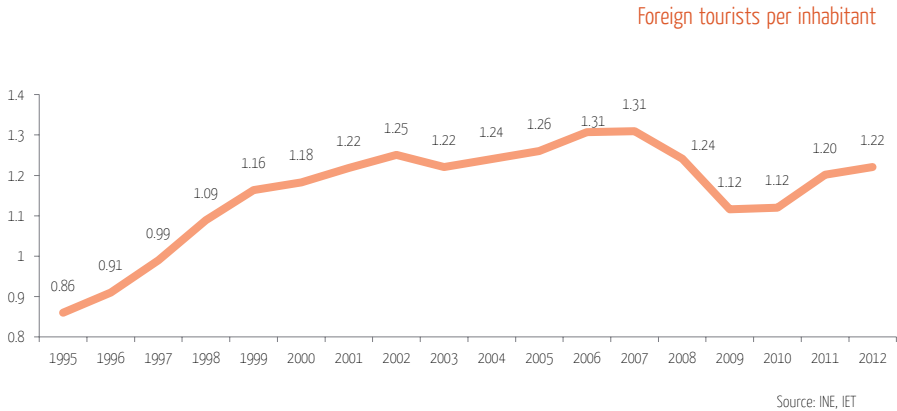
- In 2012 Spain received a total of 57.7 million foreign tourists, 1.8% more than the previous year, the equivalent of 1.22 tourists per inhabitant.
- In 2012 a total of 51.3 million foreign tourists visited the coast. These tourists represent 86.4% of foreign tourism received. The number of foreign tourists per km of coast registered an increase of 2.6%, an average of 6,515 tourists per km.
- The 10 destinations with the highest number of overnight hotel stays reached 165.1 million in 2012, a figure that, expressed in Tourist Population Equivalent, would be equivalent to 452,471 people residing permanently in these destinations.
- In 2012 the number of visitors to the National parks saw a generalised decrease of 6.3%, with 9,535,808 visitors, compared to the 10,181,164 of 2011.
- According to provisional data, in 2012 the number of establishments and the number of beds increased by 2.3% and 3.2% respectively, while the number of tourists and overnight stays declined by 2% and 2.5% respectively.
- In 2012 the variables used to analyse the state of Spanish tourism showed stable trends.

#### INDICATORS

- Number of foreign tourists per inhabitant
- Number of foreign tourists per kilometre of coast
- Tourist Population Equivalent (TPE) in the areas with the highest number of overnight stays in hotels
- Number of visitors to National Parks
- Rural tourism: accommodations, capacity, tourists and overnight stays
- Trends in the main variables affecting tourism in Spain

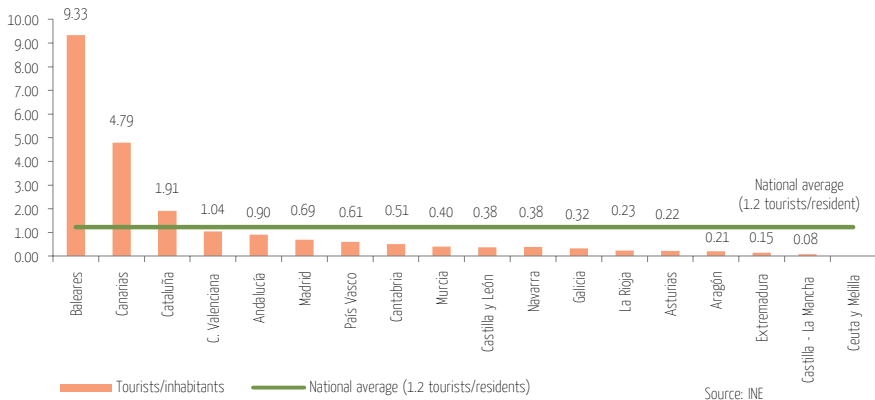
## Number of foreign tourists per inhabitant

The number of foreign tourists per inhabitant rose in 2012 to a ratio of 1.22 tourists per resident



During 2012 a total of 57.7 million foreign tourists visited Spain, giving an increase of 1.8% compared to 2011. At the same time, in 2012 the population increased by 0.4%, to a total of 47.3 million inhabitants. As shown by the graph, which illustrates annual movement in the number of foreign tourists per inhabitant, an upward trend is once again observed, with the ratio standing at 1.22 tourists per inhabitant.

Number of tourists per inhabitant by autonomous communities (2012)



The distribution of the number of tourists per inhabitant between the different autonomous communities is very unequal. Only the autonomous communities of the Balearic Islands, with 9.33 tourists/inhabitant; the Canary Islands, with 4.79 tourists/inhabitant and Catalonia, with 1.91 tourists/inhabitant, are above average. The communities with the lowest rate are Castile-La Mancha, with 0.1 tourists/inhabitant and Extremadura with 0.2 tourists/inhabitant.

In absolute terms, Catalonia, with 25% of the total arrivals was the main destination of international tourists in 2012 with 14,447,814 tourists, followed by the Balearic Islands with 18.1% and 1,0442,837 tourists, and the Canary Islands with 17.6% and 10,143,135 tourists.

#### Number of tourists by mode of entry

	2002	2011	2012	Variation 2011-2012 (%)	Variation 2002-2012 (%)
Airport	34,946,554	44,635,883	46,159,427	3.4	32.1
Road	13,872,392	10,483,708	10,190,611	-2.8	-26.5
Sea	3,049,755	1,434,379	1,222,779	-14.8	-59.9
Rail	458,066	140,328	127,896	-8.9	-72.1
TOTAL	52,326,767	56,694,298	57,700,713	1.8	10.3

Source: Tourism studies Institute

The airport was the main mode of transport used by non-resident tourists in 2012 to arrive: 80% of tourists used it compared with 17.7% that came by road. Only 2.1% came by sea and 0.2% by rail.

In analysing the trends in the mode of entry for tourists, we can see that, apart from air transport that increased by 32.1%, for the period 2002-2012, the other modes of entry saw decreases: 72.2% in the case of rail, 59.9% in the case of sea and 26.5% in the case of car. On a year-on-year basis (2011-2012), this trend was maintained, with airport access increasing by 3.4%, while the other modes of entry decreased, in this case by 14.8% for sea, 8.9% for rail and 2.8 for road.

## NOTES

- The indicator measures the relationship between the number of foreign tourists and the resident population. Its value lies in its capacity to show the burden borne by tourist destinations, as in order to ensure the sector's sustainability it is desirable to maintain an appropriate ratio between the number of visitors and the resident population. Nationally, the rate is lower than in neighbouring countries, such as France and Italy, but it rises significantly on the Mediterranean coast, and particularly in the three autonomous communities mentioned above.
- Tourist: any person travelling to a place other than his/her usual place of residence, who stays at least one night for a purpose other than the exercise of paid activity.
- Carrying capacity of an area: concept used to assess tourism's sustainability. According to the UNEP, this is the maximum number of tourists that can visit a tourist destination at the same time, without this causing economic, socio-cultural or environmental damage and without a decrease in the visitors' satisfaction. Carrying capacity is established for a destination in accordance with a desirable quality of life.
- According to the UNEP, sustainable tourism will play a vital role in developing a green economy: "While the growth in tourism has been accompanied by significant challenges- for instance, in terms of GHG emissions, water consumption, discharge of untreated water, waste generation, damage to local terrestrial and marine biodiversity, and threats to the survival of local cultures and traditions- tourist are driving the greening of the sector, as shown by the 20% annual growth rate of the ecotourism, about six times the rate of growth of the whole sector. "UNEP, 2011: Towards a green economy. Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication".

## SOURCES

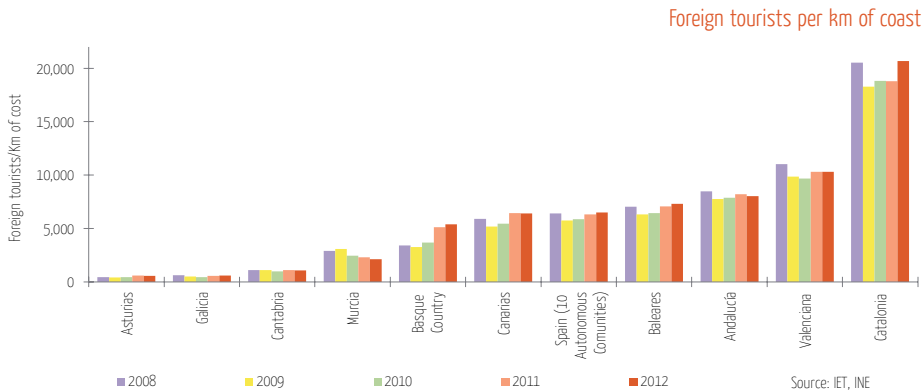
- Tourism studies Institute. Spanish Border Survey of Inbound Tourism (FRONTUR). 2012 (provisional data).

## FURTHER INFORMATION

- <http://www.iet.tourspain.es>
- <http://www.ine.es>

## Number of foreign tourists per kilometre of coast

*In 2012, there were 6,515 tourists per km of coast, 2.6% higher than in 2011*



In 2012 a total of 51.3 million foreign tourists visited our coasts. These tourists made up 86.4% of total foreign tourism received.

In absolute terms, 68.2% of foreign tourism is concentrated in three of the coastal autonomous communities: Catalonia, with 14,447,814 foreign tourists; the Balearic Islands, with 10,442,837 tourists and the Canary Islands, with 10,143,135, are the preferred destinations. At the same time, the coastal autonomous communities with the lowest numbers of foreign tourists were Asturias and Cantabria, with 231,737 and 302,813, respectively.

In relative terms, this is equivalent of an average of 6,515 tourists per kilometre of coast, with a year-on-year increase of 2.9%. Catalonia is the community with the highest quantity of tourists per km of coast (20,669), followed by Valencia (10,322), Andalusia (8,028) and the Balearic Islands (7,313); all of these are above the average rate.

The year-on-year trend of the number of foreign tourists per km of coast is quite varied. Again, Catalonia is the autonomous community with the largest increase, 9.9%; other communities that have experienced significant increases are Galicia and the Basque Country, each showing growth of 5.7%. At the same time, the Communities that have suffered the largest declines in tourists per km of coast are Murcia and Asturias, with negative rates of 7.7% and 4.2%, respectively.

## Foreign tourists per km of coast

Autonomous communities	2011	2012	Variation 2012/2011 (%)
Asturias	603	578	-4.2
Galicia	568	601	5.7
Cantabria	1,107	1,066	-3.7
Murcia	2,305	2,128	-7.7
País Vasco	5,116	5,407	5.7
Canarias	6,450	6,408	-0.7
Baleares	7,081	7,313	3.3
Andalucía	8,217	8,028	-2.3
C. Valenciana	10,304	10,322	0.2
Cataluña	18,803	20,669	9.9
España (10 ACs)	6,331	6,515	2.9

The Cantabrian and Galician coasts received 2.7 million foreign tourists (5.4% of the total) compared to the 34.4 million tourist who visited the Mediterranean coast (74.8% of the total) and the 10.1 million who visited the Canary Islands (19.8% of the total). These figures yield a ratio of 1,138 tourists per km of coast in the north, 9,940 in the southeast and 6,408 for the Canary Islands.

**NOTES**

- This indicator establishes the ratio between the number of foreign tourists who visit the Spanish coast and the length of coastline.
- The data on length of coastline used to calculate the indicator was provided by the National Statistics Institute (length of the Spanish coast by province) and are based on 2008 figures provided by the Geographical National Institute. The total length of the coastline of the provinces included stands at 7,876 km (excluding islands and islets belonging to provinces on the peninsula).
- The same authority also provides data on the following sections of coastline: Bay of Biscay: 1,583 km; Atlantic coast: 1,728 km; Mediterranean coast: 2,058 km; Balearic Islands: 1,428 km; Canary Islands: 1,583 km; Ceuta, Melilla, Chafarinas and islets: 32. Total: 7,915 km

**FUENTES**

- Tourism Studies Institute. Spanish Border Survey of Inbound Tourism (FRONTUR), 2012 (provisional figures).
- National Statistics Institute. Physical environment. Length of the coasts and borders. Length of the Spanish coast by province, 2012

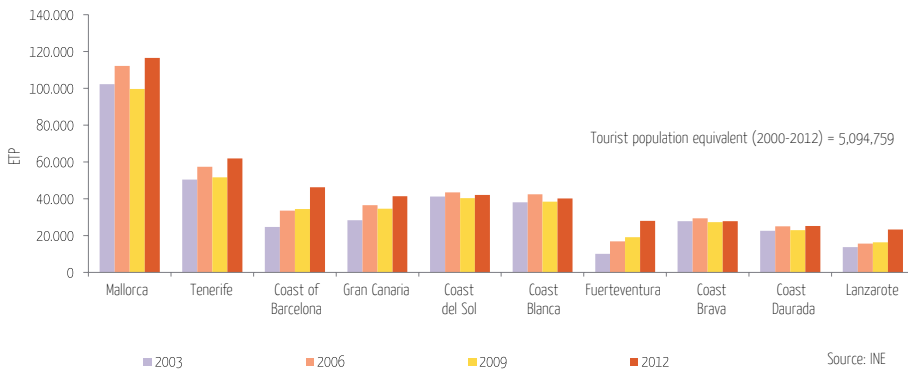
**FURTHER INFORMATION**

- <http://www.magrama.es>
- <http://www.iet.tourspain.es>

## Tourist Population Equivalent in the areas with the highest number of overnight stays in hotels

In 2012 the Tourist Population Equivalent in the areas with the highest number of overnight stays was 452,471 persons.

Equivalent tourist population (ETP) in the areas with the major number of overnight stays



Every year, the National Statistics Institute publishes the Hotel Occupancy Survey, which, among other variables, contains the figure for overnight stays in the 38 main tourism areas. The 10 areas with the highest number of tourists have been selected, with the trends of these over the period 2003-2012 being shown in the graph.

In this period, there were 1,859.6 million overnight stays, which in Tourist Population Equivalent (persons residing permanently in these destinations), would be equal to an additional 5,094,759 inhabitants. As in previous years, all 10 areas included are on the coast. In 2012, the tourist destination of Lanzarote has pushed Ibiza-Formentera into eleventh place on the survey. Among all the tourist destinations covered, the only non-coastal area included is the Pyrenees, which received a total of 2,783,712 overnight stays, 7,627 in Tourist Population Equivalent.



Tourist population equivalent in the 10 areas with the highest number of overnight hotel stays

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Tourist population equivalent</b>	363,443	364,260	346,733	358,709	356,312	372,199	412,118
<b>Index</b>	100.0	100.2	95.4	98.7	102.8	107.3	118.9
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
<b>Tourist population equivalent</b>	410,352	410,338	384,227	410,620	452,976	452,471	
<b>Index</b>	118.3	118.3	110.8	118.4	130.6	130.5	

An analysis of the trend in Tourist Population Equivalent over the period 2000-2012 reveals that the areas with the highest growth in tourism in terms of the number of overnight stays has been Fuerteventura (157.3%), the coast of Barcelona (99.2), and, some way behind, Lanzarote (66.1%), while the areas that saw a decline during this period were the Costa Brava (6.6%) and Ibiza-Formentera (4.7%).

Last year there were no major increases in the number of overnight stays in the main tourist destinations, and for many of them the number declined. In this respect, the highest annual growth rate was registered by Mallorca with an increase of 2.5%, followed by the Costa Daurada (1.4%), the Costa del Sol and Tenerife (0.6% each). At the same time, the destinations that have experienced the greatest declines in terms of the number of overnight stays were Fuerteventura (8.5%), Ibiza-Formentera (4.1%) and the Costa Brava (2.4%). The rest of the tourist destinations analysed saw increases or decreases of less than 1%.

## NOTES

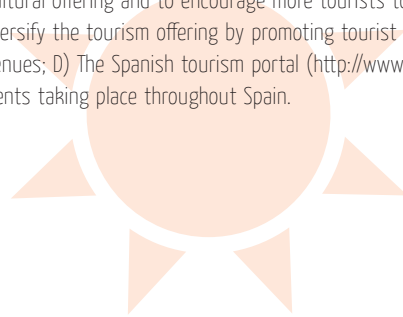
- The Tourist Population Equivalent provides a clear view of the pressure exerted by the sector by converting the number of overnight stays into the equivalent number of people living in that location all year round. From an environmental point of view, the indicator's value lies in its ability to a) highlight the areas whose hotels receive the greatest numbers of tourists (both resident and non-residents), and b) monitor trends in these areas over time. The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of overnight stays by 365 days.
- Spain's principal tourist destinations are generally well-established and include the 10 areas selected for this indicator. These areas require special treatment from stakeholders if they are to be steered towards sustainability. Sustainability tourism has been encouraged by the Spanish government through the MITyC's FuturE Plan (approved in 2009), which promotes sustainability and eco-efficiency in the tourism sector. Its aims are to consolidate Spanish leading position in the sector and to position it at the forefront as regards rational energy use, renewable energy use, water footprint reduction and waste management.
- Other noteworthy initiatives to improve Spain's tourism offering and its sustainability include: A) the 'Q' for Tourist Quality Standard, awarded by the ICTE, under which establishments are audited to confirm they provide a high-quality service (at present, 2,204 establishments have been awarded this status); B) The EUROPARC Federation's European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas (ECST), which ultimately aims to promote the development of sustainable tourism in Europe's protected areas. Commitment and adherence to the ECST is voluntary and it is aimed at managers of protected areas and related business and is intended to provide a partnership framework within which to define strategy; C) The Plan for the International Promotion of Cultural Tourism 2010-21012, developed by three ministries. Its goal is to raise the international profile of Spain's cultural offering and to encourage more tourists to visit the country for cultural reasons. The aim is to diversify the tourism offering by promoting tourist destinations other than the traditional 'sun-and-sea' venues; D) The Spanish tourism portal (<http://www.spain.info/es/>), which publishes listings of cultural events taking place throughout Spain.

## SOURCES

- INE: Hotel Occupancy Survey (EOH) 2000-2012

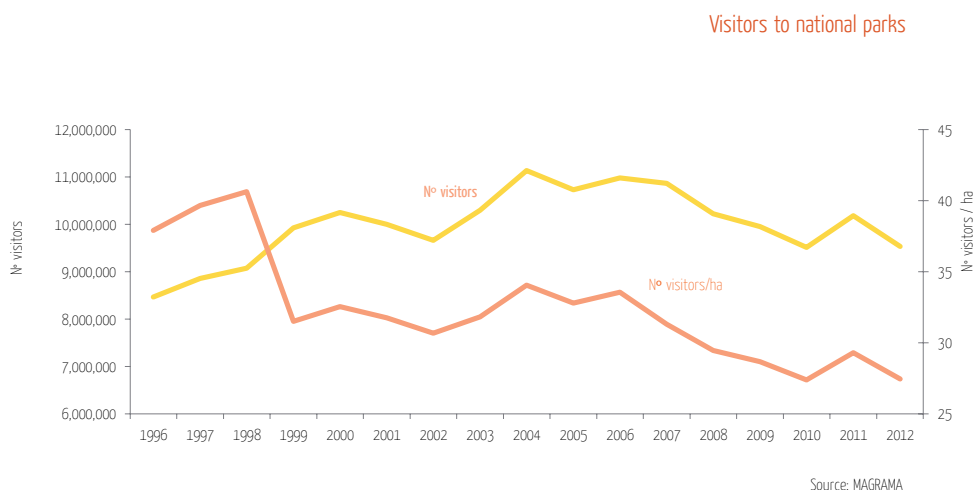
## FURTHER INFORMATION

- [http:// www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)



## Number of visitors to National Parks

*In 2012 the number of visitors to National Parks fell by 4.8% in relation to the previous year*



In 2012 there were 9,535,808 visitors to National Parks (NP) a decline of 6.3% compared to the 10,181,164 visitors in 2011. This decline in the number of visitors was generalised, and all the National Parks, with the exception of the 'Cabrera Archipelago' National Park have recorded, to varying extents, a lower number of visits.

The biggest fall in the number of visits occurred in the Tablas de Daimiel National Park, which has seen a 33.6% reduction in visits, from 204,314 visitors in 2011 to 135,611 in 2012. This is followed by the Caldera de Taburiente National Park and Doñana National Park, with a decrease in visitor numbers of 16.5% and 13.2% respectively.

As mentioned, the Cabrera Archipelago National Park is the only park that in 2012 had an increase in the number of visits, with a rise of 43.2%: from 75,444 in 2011 to 108,188 visitors in 2012. It should be taken into account that Cabrera Archipelago National Park and Cabañeros National Park are the parks that receive least visitors, with their share of the total number of visitors to parks in 2012 being 1.1% and 0.8% respectively.

In absolute terms, in 2012, Teide National Park with 2,660,854 visitors is the national park with the highest number of visits during the year, followed by the Picos de Europa National

Park with 1,566,124 visitors and the Timanfaya National Park with 1,474,383. In these three parks the decrease in the number of visitors was 2.6%, 8.8% and 4.8% respectively.

Likewise, if the indicator for the 'number of visitors to national parks' is analysed in relation to the area of the park, in 2012 there was an average of 27.5 visitors/hectare, which is lower than the figure for the previous year (29.3 visitors/hectare). The national parks with most visitors per hectare were Timanfaya (288.7 visitors/hectare), followed by Garajonay (186.8 visitors/hectare) and Teide National Park (140.1 visitors/hectare). The parks that received least visitors per hectare were Cabañeros (2.0 visitors/hectare), Doñana (5.2 visitors/hectare) and the Sierra Nevada National Park (7.9 visitors/hectare).

#### Visitors to national parks 2011-2012

National Park	Area (hectare)	2011		2012	
		Visitors	Visitors/ha	Visitors	Visitors/ha
Aigüestortes i Estany de S. Maurici	14,119	322,572	22.8	299,658	21.2
Cabrera Archipelago	10,021	75,544	7.5	108,188	10.8
Cabañeros	40,829	92,038	2.3	81,150	2.0
Caldera de Taburiente	4,690	424,832	90.4	354,901	75.7
Doñana	54,252	326,013	6.0	282,817	5.2
Garajonay	3,984	825,638	207.2	744,304	186.8
Atlantic Islands of Galicia	8,480	322,396	38.0	280,798	33.1
Monfragüe	18,396	296,219	16.1	259,408	14.1
Ordesa & Monte Perdido	15,608	612,500	39.2	607,450	38.9
Picos de Europa	64,660	1,717,728	26.6	1,566,124	24.2
Sierra Nevada	85,833	680,883	7.9	680,162	7.9
Tablas de Daimiel	1,928	204,314	106.0	135,611	70.3
Teide	18,990	2,731,484	143.8	2,660,854	140.1
Timanfaya	5,107	1,549,003	303.3	1,474,383	288.7
TOTAL	346,897	10,181,164	29.3	9,535,808	27.5

Source: National Parks Organism, MAGRAMA, 2012

Notes: size of the Atlantic Islands National Park: 7282.2 maritime hectares and 1,194.8 ha terrestrial.

Size of Cabrera National Park: 8,703 maritime hectares and 1,318 terrestrial.

#### NOTES

- The indicator shows the number of visitors to National Parks, as well as the number of visitors per hectare. While the first variable reveals a rising trend up to 2008, the latter declined as a result of the increase in the area of Spain's National Parks, which now cover 347,306 hectares (INE, 2011). Moreover, the protected environment around National Parks now stands at 265,856 hectares.
- The sharp decreases observed in the graph (1999, 2003 and 2007) correspond to the enlargement of the National Parks Network to include the Sierra Nevada, Atlantic Islands of Galicia and Monfragüe National Parks, respectively. The latter was incorporated by Law 1/2007, of 2 March, declaring the creation of a National Park (BOE number 54, of 3 March 2007), and increased the size of the National Parks Network by 5.22%.
- The land within national parks may be publicly or privately owned. In two cases (Cabrera Archipelago and Garajonay) the entire National Park is publicly owned. In five other cases (Aigüestortes, Ordesa, Tablas de Daimiel, Teide and Timanfaya) over 90% of the area is publicly owned. The Caldera de Taburiente (86%), Monfragüe (69.58%), Islas Atlánticas (27%), Sierra Nevada (23.72%) and Doñana (15.6%) National Parks contain the largest area of privately owned land.

#### SOURCES

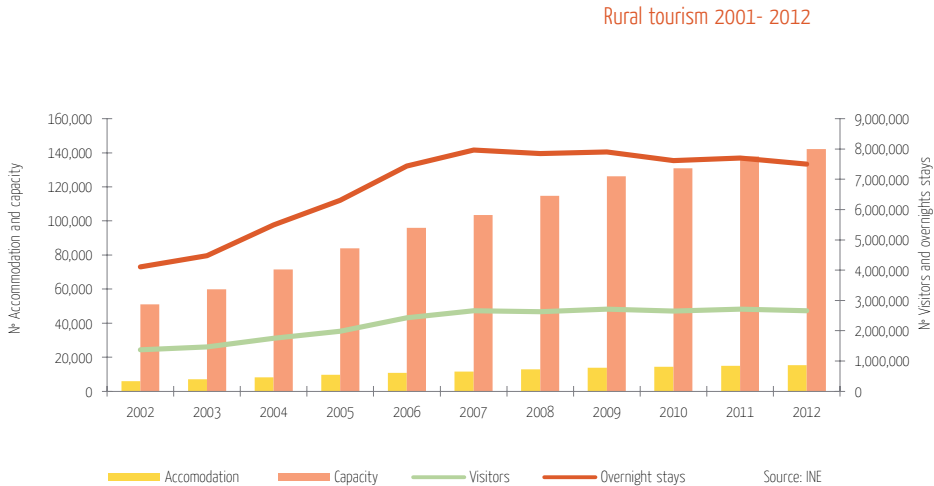
- Data provided by the Documentation Service at the Autonomous Body of National Parks (2012).
- National Statistics Institute. National Parks by situation, area and ownership, 2012.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

- <http://www.magrama.es>
- <http://reddeparquesnacionales.mma.es/parques/index.htm>
- <http://www.ine.es>

## Rural tourism: accommodation, capacity, tourists and overnight stays

*In 2012, accommodation and capacity increased while the number of tourists and overnight stays decreased*



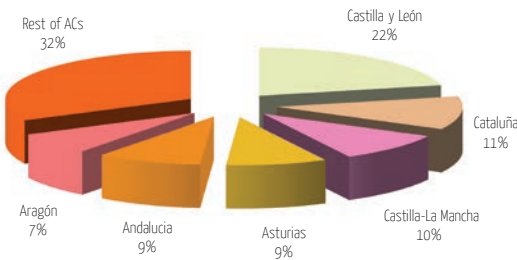
Tourism is an important economic alternative in rural areas, as an additional source of income and an alternative to the agricultural model and other traditional activities. The development of rural and nature tourism, modalities that are supported by the development of the rural accommodation and by companies offering complementary activities of nature tourism and active tourism, provide a means to maintain the population in these areas that, during recent decades, have seen a significant decline.

In 2012, the trends related to rural tourism, accommodation, capacity, number of tourists and overnight stays have been variable. On the one hand, the capacity and the amount of rural tourism accommodation has increased and, on the other hand, the number of tourists and overnight stays has decreased. According to provisional figures, in 2012 there were 15,389 establishments offering rural tourism accommodation, with a year-on-year increase of 2.3%. Likewise, the capacity offered has increased by 3.2%, to reach 142,209 beds. On the other hand, and with decreasing year-on-year rates of 2% and 2.5% respectively, the amount of visitors in 2012 was 2,662,671 and overnight stays 7,504,079.



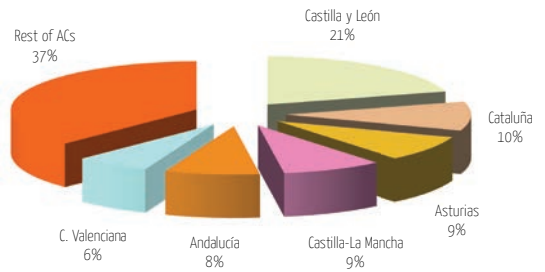
According to the Tourism Accommodations Register, in 2012 the autonomous communities with the largest tourist infrastructures, with more than a thousand active establishments, are: Castile-Leon with 3,303 establishments (21.5%), followed by Catalonia (1,722), Castile-La Mancha (1,498), Andalusia (1,410), Asturias (1,351) and Aragon (1,125). These communities make up 67.6% of the total (10,411 establishments).

### Rural Tourism Accommodations Distribution. 2012

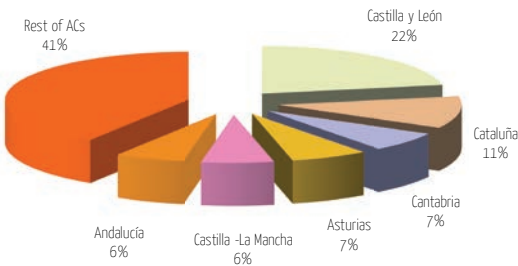


### Number of Rural Tourism Vacancies. 2012

Source: INE

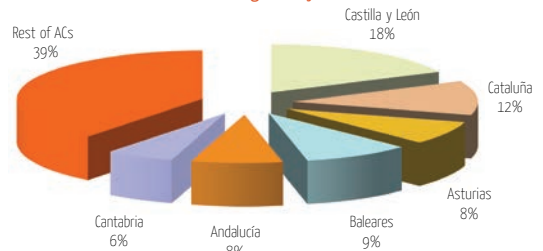


### Number of Travelers. Rural Tourism. 2012



Source:

### Number of Overnight Stays. Rural Tourism. 2012



Source: INE



Analysis of the other variables in terms of accommodation offered, by autonomous community, reveals that Castile-Leon has the greatest number of beds on offer (29,360), followed by Catalonia (13,844) and Castile-La Mancha (12,422); the autonomous communities offering the least number of beds are La Rioja (1,041) and Murcia (2,900).

By number of tourists received, Castile-Leon once again led the ranking, receiving more with 587,798, followed by Catalonia (290,931) and Asturias (181,261). Again, La Rioja (28,964) and Murcia (38,162) are the communities with the lowest number of visitors. Finally, if the number of overnight stays is analysed, again Castile-Leon has the greatest number registered, with 1,350,090, followed by Catalonia (860,858) and Asturias (705,061).

Finally, the average stay in these establishments was 2.8 days in 2012, similar number to the previous year, and the sector created 21,634 new jobs, 1.62% less than the previous year.

#### NOTES

- Rural tourism accommodation refers to establishments or houses that charge for tourist accommodation (with or without other complementary services) and that are listed in the Tourist Accommodation Register maintained in each autonomous community. These establishments tend to share several common features, such as being located in buildings typical of the local architectural style or on working farms (agro-tourism).
- Law 45/2007, of 13 December, on sustainable development of the rural environment, promotes rural tourism by managing supply and encouraging demand. Particular attention is paid to sustainable tourism in priority rural areas and to agro-tourism or tourism linked to agricultural activity. The sustainable rural development Programme for 2010-2014 is now being implemented and is putting into practice the principles of Law 45/2007.

#### SOURCES

- National Statistics Institute. Survey of Tourist Accommodation Occupancy, 2012.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

- <http://www.magrama.es>
- <http://www.ine.es>

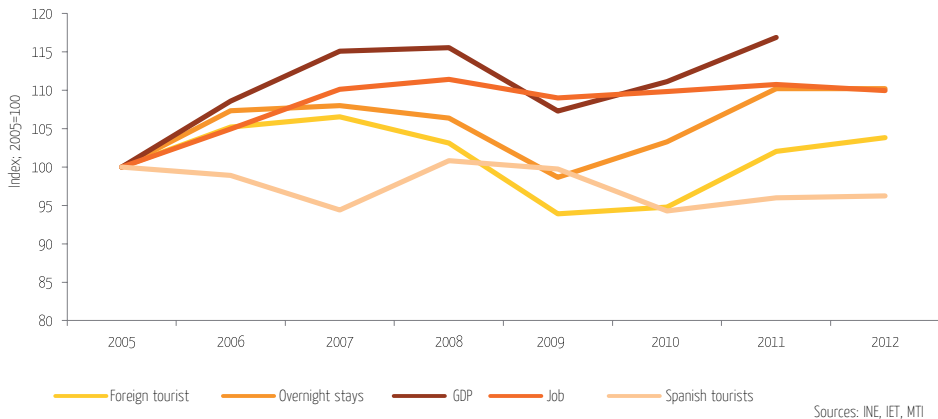




## Trends in the main variables affecting tourism in Spain

The figures for 2012 show general stability of the main tourism variables in line with the previous year

Trends of the main tourism variables



The contribution to GDP of all the tourism activities at current prices for the period 2005-2011 has been analysed taking into account the accounting series (base 2000) for the years 2005 to 2008, and the accounting series (base 2008) for the years 2009 to 2011. In this period, a progressive increase can be seen, interrupted only in 2009, a year in which GDP contracted by 7.2% with respect to the previous year, before growing again in 2010 and 2011 to reach the highest values of the series. In 2011 the contribution of tourism to GDP increased by 5.5% compared to 2010 (advance figures provided by the National Statistics Institute). In absolute figures, the contribution went from 109,325 million euro in 2010 to 114,965 million euro in 2011.

Taking into account GDP trends, along with the situation of world economic instability, the main variables affecting tourism analysed in the graph show stable behaviour over the last year. 2012 was the third best year in terms of the arrival of tourists to Spain, after 2006 (58.4 million) and 2007 (59.2 million), with an increase in expenditure and the number of overnight stays.

Spain was the destination for 57.7 million international tourists, a growth of 1.78% with respect to the previous year that saw 56.7 million tourists. Total expenditure was 55,777 mi-



lillion euro (with an annual increase of 5.9%). Average expenditure per person grew by 2.7%, to 968.80 euro.

As regards domestic tourism, the number of trips made by Spaniards stayed nearly constant, with an increase of 0.3% in 2012, a figure that reflects the uncertainties created by economic instability and the fragility of the national labour market.

At the same time, the creation of employment related to the tourism is the only variable studied that declined over the past year. In 2012, the number of individuals registered with the social security fell by 0.7% in the year-on-year rate for the overall year. The number of social security registrations in 2012 was 1,934,542, compared to 1,948,374 of the previous year.

#### NOTES

- GDP figures (absolute value) for 2010 are provisional, while those for 2011 are an advance estimate.
- For GDP the accounting data series Base 2000 for the years 2005 to 2008 and the accounting series Base 2008 for the years 2009 to 2011 have been used.
- The travel figures for Spanish nationals (2012) are taken from the monthly reports up to November published as part of the FAMILITUR survey carried out by the Tourism Studies Institute. In order to have the annual figures, the trips made in the month of December have been estimated (not available at the time the indicator was calculated) based on the previous year's data.
- The number of overnight stays was calculated taking into account the number of overnight stays of residents in Spain and abroad in the surveys of hotel, campsite, short-stay apartment and rural tourism accommodation occupancy for the 2005-2012 data series.

#### SOURCES

- National Statistics Institute: GDP at constant prices. Tourism satellite account of Spain. Base 2000.
- National Statistics Institute: GDP at constant prices. Tourism satellite account of Spain. Base 2008.
- National Statistics Institute: domestic tourism (overnight stays by tourists resident in Spain).
- National Statistics Institute: occupancy surveys (overnight stays by foreign tourists).
- National Statistics Institute: inbound tourism (number of foreign tourists).
- Ministry of Labour and Immigration (quoted by the Tourism Studies Institute): number of employees in all tourism activities making social security contributions.
- Tourism Studies Institute: FAMILITUR (journeys by Spanish nationals up to November 2011, and estimate for December).

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

- <http://www.iet.tourspain.es>
- <http://www.ine.es>