

4 January 2022

Spanish Tourism Satellite. Statistical review 2020
2016–2020 Series

Tourism activity reached 61,406 million euros in 2020, or 5.5% of GDP. This was almost seven points less than in 2019

With the aid of the Temporary Workforce Reduction Scheme (ERTE), tourism-related industries held steady at 2.23 million jobs, or 11.8% of employment.

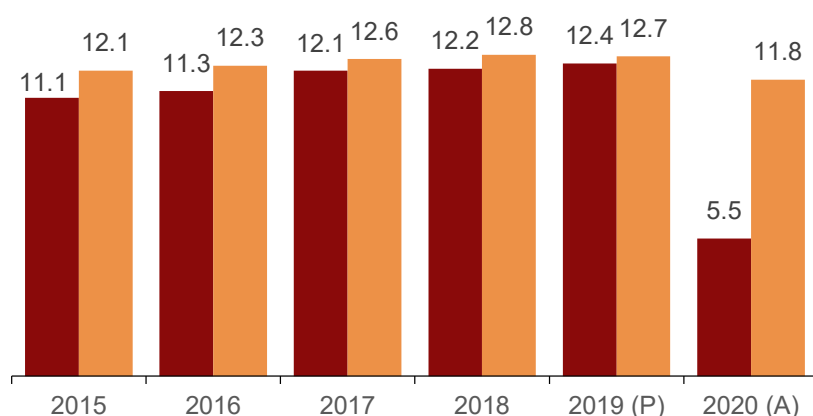
The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contribution associated with tourism, measured using total tourist demand, reached 61,406 million euros in 2020. This figure accounted for 5.5% of the GDP, a reduction of 6.9 points compared to 2019.

In turn, employment in tourism-related industries reached 2.23 million jobs. This represented 11.8% of total employment in the economy, nine tenths less than in 2019.

Consideration of workers affected by the Temporary Workforce Reduction Scheme (ERTE) is in line with the recommendations of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and Eurostat. Specifically, according to Eurostat specifications, workers covered by an ERTE are classified as employed so long as there is a guarantee of reincorporation into the workplace once the suspension period has ended.

Contribution of tourism to GDP and employment

Percentage



■ Contribution of tourism to GDP

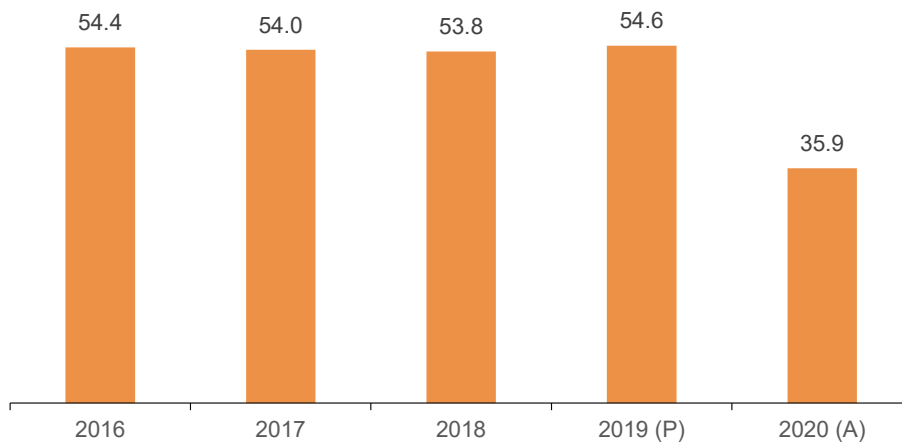
■ Employment in characteristic branches of activity (% total employment)

(P): Provisional estimate, (A): Preview estimate

In 2020, the component with the greatest contribution to domestic tourism consumption the inbound tourism expenditure, with 35.9% of the total.

Contribution of inbound tourist consumption to to domestic tourism consumption

Percentage

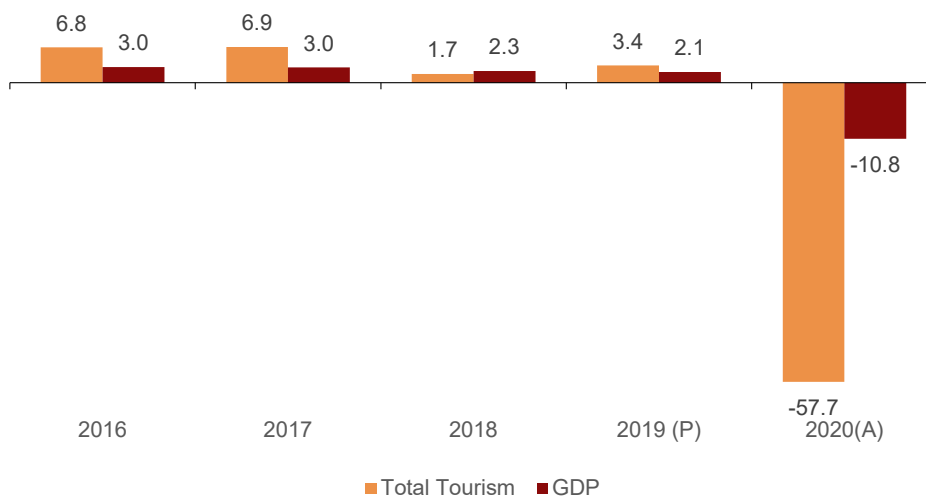


(P): Provisional estimate, (A): Preview estimate

The final demand associated with tourism fell by 57.7% in terms of volume in 2020.

Real evolution of GDP and contribution of tourism to GDP

Percentage



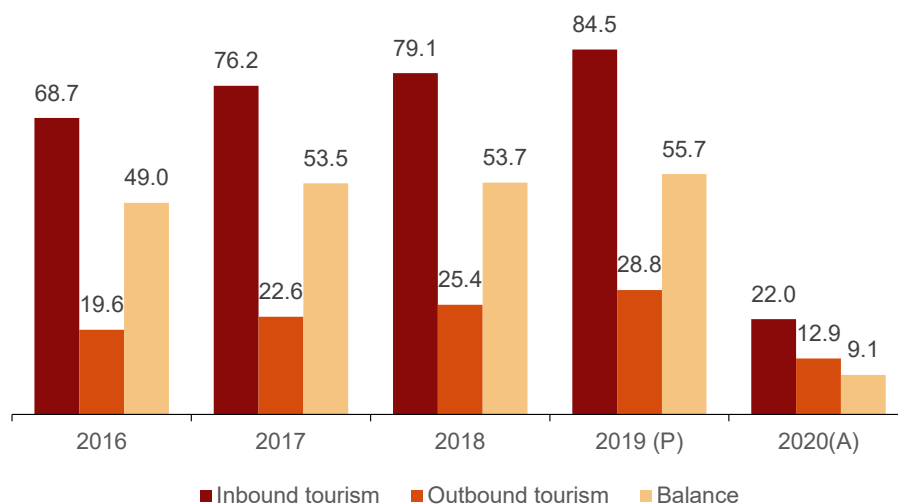
(P): Provisional estimate, (A): Preview estimate

Contribution of tourism to the Spanish economy

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 (P) | 2019 (A) | 2020(A) |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Current prices: Millions of euros | | | | | | |
| Internal tourism expenditure | | 115,709.2 | 127,895.6 | 132,255.3 | 139,453.2 | 51,071.7 |
| Internal tourism consumption | | 131,668.9 | 145,963.0 | 151,910.4 | 159,278.7 | 59,794.8 |
| Gross value added of tourism industries (GVATI) | | 221,584.8 | 230,996.4 | 238,930.8 | 247,972.14 | |
| Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) | | 64,860.7 | 71,127.0 | 74,857.1 | 77,687.386 | |
| Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) | | 72,806.5 | 77,015.5 | 81,105.0 | 84,014.747 | |
| Tourism gross domestic product | 119,185.4 | 126,304.8 | 141,053.4 | 147,074.7 | 154,737.5 | 61,406.3 |
| Current prices: Percentage regarding GDP | | | | | | |
| Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) | | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | |
| Tourism gross domestic product | 11.1 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 5.5 |
| Constant prices: Chain-linked value indices (reference year 2015 = 100) | | | | | | |
| Tourism gross domestic product | 100.0 | 106.8 | 114.2 | 116.2 | 120.1 | 50.8 |
| Thousands of jobs | | | | | | |
| Tourism employment | 2,324.1 | 2,421.5 | 2,541.9 | 2,629.2 | 2,680.5 | 2,235.8 |
| % total employment | | | | | | |
| Tourism employment | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 11.8 |

Comparison of inbound tourist expenditure with outbound tourist expenditure

Current prices Billion euros



(P): Provisional estimate, (A): Preview estimate

Data Review and Update

Coinciding with today's publication, the INE has updated the data for the 2018 and 2019 Satellite Tourism Account. The results are available at INEBase.

Methodological note

The Tourist Satellite Account in Spain (TSAS) is a summary statistic comprised of a set of accounts and tables, based on the methodological principles of national accounting. It shows the different economic parameters for tourism in Spain for a given reference date. Given the close relationship between the TSAS and the Spanish National Accounts, the statistical review of the latter has led to a similar process in the TSAS.

The TSAS basically comprises three types of elements:

- Supply accounts and tables, in which an attempt is made to characterise the production and cost structures of tourism companies.
- Demand tables, in which an attempt is made to characterise, from an economic viewpoint, the different types of tourists, domestic tourism compared to international tourism, the type of goods and services for which there is demand, etc.
- Tables that interrelate supply and demand, which allow integrated measurements of the contribution of tourism to the economy to be obtained through macro variables such as GDP, production or employment.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

https://www.ine.es/metodologia/t35/notametneg_rev19.pdf

And the standardized methodological report in:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30027>

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics, which is the basis for the institution's quality policy and strategy. For more information see the section on [Quality at INE and the Code of Best Practices](#) on the INE website.

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