

Taberner, Jaume Garau; Manera, Carles

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The Recent Evolution and Impact of Tourism in the Mediterranean: The Case of Island Regions, 1990-2002

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Carles Manera and Jaume Garau Taberner

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Carles Manera and Jaume Garau Taberner, *Departamento de Economía Aplicada,
Universitat de les Illes Balears*

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The Recent Evolution and Impact of Tourism in the Mediterranean: The Case of Island Regions, 1990-2002

Summary

This paper aims to analyse one of the world's top tourist destinations, the Mediterranean, and, more specifically, the evolution and impact of mass tourism on its western islands (Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta and the Balearic Islands) throughout the final decade of the 20th century. Firstly a general overview of world tourism is given, followed by an analysis of tourism in the Mediterranean. In continuation, an in-depth study is made of the evolution and impact of tourism on the aforementioned islands. Finally, the economic impact of tourism specialisation is examined in these island regions.

Keywords: Mediterranean, Balearic Islands, Malta, Sardinia, Sicily, Corsica, Destination Lifecycle, Mass Tourism, IMEDOC

JEL Classification: L83, N70

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Address for correspondence:

Jaume Garau Taberner
Departamento de Economía Aplicada
Universitat de les Illes Balears
Carretera de Valldemossa km 7.5
07122 Palma de Mallorca
Spain
Phone: +34971 171377
Fax: +34971 172389
E-mail: jaume.garau@uib.es

1. Introduction

Tourism is one of today's major, most dynamic economic activities. As an example, in 2002 a total of 703 million international tourist trips were recorded throughout the world. This represents 7% of the said year's world exports of goods and services. Within this context, one of the world's key areas is the Mediterranean, which accounts for one third of all tourist arrivals. In turn, within the Mediterranean its western islands are unique examples of the development of a tourism economy, with a blend of features that include pioneering experience, specialization and economic diversification. Although the islands' growth models have evolved differently, in economic terms they are based on solid historical foundations (Cancila, 1995; Ruju, 1998; Manera, 2001; Butera-Ciaccio, 2002). It is within this framework that voices speak of over-dependence on a single economic sector (mass tourism), intensive processes of de-industrialization, a shift towards the tertiary sector, a mature phase of tourism growth and even economic "diseases". Thus the relevance of our proposed study: an analysis of the impact, costs and benefits of tourism in recent years in the Balearic Islands, Sardinia, Corsica, Malta and Sicily.

The study is divided into five sections. The first gives a general overview of world tourism, followed by an analysis of tourism in the Mediterranean. It then offers an in-depth insight into the case of the aforementioned islands, before exploring the theoretical model known as "Dutch disease" (Corden, 1984; Corden-Neary, 1982) and tested to tourism economies by Capó, 2003; Capó-Riera-Rosselló, 2005: this model is used to analyse the economic impact of tourism specialisation. Finally the main conclusions of the study are described. The research work focuses on the following areas. Firstly, at a regional level for France, Italy and Spain, it uses Eurostat data to examine the current composition and recent evolution of the Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic prices, of sixteen fields of activity. Secondly, two indicators are formulated (described in the following pages) to examine the environmental impact of tourism. Systematized variables (taken from official WTO publications, detailed in the final bibliography) were chosen, based on the contributions of other experts on tourism economics and on the availability of series of data (given the number of cases under observation and the time span that was used), in order to obtain magnitudes that could be compared. These magnitudes were the *number of international arrivals*, *overnight stays*, *tourist spending in the reference country* and the *number of tourist beds*. The study concentrates on an analysis of the tourism demand, since most specialist literature concludes that variations in the tourism demand lead to changes in the supply and not vice versa. Finally, the period under analysis (1990-2002) is crucial in changes detected in tourism markets from the

late 20th century onwards (Rosselló, 2003). Thus both the focus of this study, Mediterranean islands and their setting, and the selected time span are appropriate choices for an analysis of the fixed and changing features of mature tourism economies and economies in the process of expansion.

2. A Global Overview of World Tourism

Most studies of the tourism demand define it as being conditioned by income and prices. Since it has an income elasticity greater than one, tourism is classified a luxury good. Its price elasticity, however, tends to be more irregular, with the price factor being less important in long-duration travel and a higher price elasticity in the case of short-haul destinations (Rosselló, 2003). Nonetheless, from a historical perspective, the growth in the volume of international tourists is higher than the growth of the world economy. In the last fifty years, for every 1% rise in the per capita income of the world's inhabitants, the number of travellers has risen by over 3%² (see Figure 1). WTO forecasts, which predict a growth in world tourism close to 4% (rising from 702 million tourists in 2002 to 1,561 by 2020), are based on a rise in citizens' available income and on certain socio-demographic changes occurring in more developed countries (an increase in the number of childless couples and one-family homes, better levels of education, a higher proportion of older people and rising numbers of pensioners). Nevertheless, other factors also affect this plausible forecast of a growth in the number of tourists over the next few years:

1. *Falling tourist expenditure in destinations.* Tourist expenditure is a difficult variable to interpret because it is influenced by fluctuations in the exchange rate and price rises in tourist products. Over the last decade, however, there has been a clear trend toward a reduction in the length of stay at destinations (Alegre-Pou, 2003a). Thus basing total tourist expenditure on daily per capita tourist spending, the average length of stay and the number of tourist arrivals, in recent years it has been noted that the growth in tourist spending is not proportional to the increase in the number of visitors. The reasons for the reduced length of stay include:

- The greater frequency of international travel, involving a reduction in the length of each stay.
- A tourist preference for better quality holidays, which entails giving up longer stays.

² Between 1950 and 2001, the world's per capita GDP rose by about 2.1% and the number of tourists by 7%, although the trend was not constant over this period. While from 1950-1973 there was a 2.9% rise in per capita income, with an increase in the volume of tourists of almost 10%, the period spanning 1973-2001 saw an annual increase in the per capita world GDP of 1.4%. This led to a 50% drop in tourist travel, with an annual growth of around 5% (Maddison, 2003; Anisi, 2005).

- The existence of a price-effect that might encourage a reduction in the length of stay at a destination.

2. *Less correlation between the number of international arrivals and the number of tourists.*

Misleadingly, these two figures have always been regarded as synonymous. That is, visitors staying for over one night in a country were considered to be on a leisure or holiday trip and thus highly likely to consume goods and services. Over the last few years, however, there has been a significant drop in this kind of traveller, falling from 62% of all tourist arrivals in 1990 to 54% in 2001. On the other hand, there has been a sharp rise in the number of people travelling for business or professional motives or for family or health purposes, who are included in the international tourist arrivals category. These travellers rose from 29% in 1990 to 43% in 2001. In a world that is increasingly globalized, the upturn in this kind of traveller is logical³.

3. *Signs of maturity in the tourism demand of certain countries.* Analyses of the behaviour of issuing tourism and other recent studies (European Commission, 1998; Alegre-Pou, 2003a; a general overview in Vellas, 2004) indicate a possible slowdown in the percentage of the population who travel abroad in the issuing markets of developed countries. France and Great Britain are good examples, where the increase in the tourism demand can be attributed to a greater number of yearly trips by habitual travellers. Between 1990 and 2002 the world regions that experienced the biggest rise in the number of issuing tourists were Asia and the Pacific, with an increase of 118% (passing from 60 million to over 131 million tourists), and the Middle East, with a rise of 100% (from 8 to 16 million tourists). Europe and America have seen a lower rise, with respective figures of 53% and 21%, passing from 363 to 525 million tourists (see Figure 1).

4. *A shift in world tourism.* In 2002, the world's top ten tourist destinations received 50% of all international visitors, who in turn accounted for over half the world's tourist expenditure (see Ramón, 2002). Nine of these top ten destinations are countries in Europe or places in the United States. However, if we look at tourism economics from a historical perspective, Europe and America have fallen in importance as destinations. In 1950, the two continents accounted for 97% of all world tourism, whereas by the year 2000 the percentage had dropped to 78% and, according to WTO forecasts, by 2020 it will have fallen still further to 64%⁴. Asia and the Pacific are at the other extreme, rising spectacularly in importance from 1% in 1950 to 17% in 2000, with a forecasted figure of 27% by 2020. The Middle East and Africa have followed a similar trend, doubling in importance as tourist destinations with further expected future

³ International tourist arrivals rose by 4.2% between 1990 and 2000 and holiday and leisure travel by 2.7%.

⁴ A recent time series analysis of world tourism in Papatheodorou-Song, 2005.

success. Consequently, a reduction in Europe and America's market share can be observed (Figure 2) and tourism growth is undergoing a process of peripherization (see the scenario described by Fernández Fuster, 1991).

5. *New consumer preferences.* Based on the paradigm of the mature lifecycle stage of a tourist destination (Butler, 1980)⁵, the hypothetical emergence of a “new tourist” has been posed: one with more experience and a greater ecological awareness who shuns mass tourism (Poon, 1993). These tourists, classed “post-Fordists” (Poon, 1993; Ioannides-Debagge, 1998; Ramón, 2002), have interests other than congested sun and sand resorts, and they therefore represent a serious threat for mass tourist destinations. Nonetheless, this theory needs putting into perspective:

- a) There is a wide diversity of current and potential future tourists. Not only can this help limit the decline of mature destinations, but it can facilitate the emergence of new ones.
- b) The growth of this last group of destinations can be explained by:
 - A demand segment in traditional issuing countries (Europe and America) that shuns mass tourism in search of another form of travel. These tourists opt for long-haul destinations outside the world region in which they live.
 - Citizens with available incomes from Africa, the Middle East, and Asia and the Pacific (particularly Asia with its wide-ranging territories) who are just beginning to travel in large numbers. They tend to favour destinations close to their own countries.

3. The Mediterranean as a Tourist Destination

Despite the figures outlined above, the historical and economic area that the Mediterranean represents still holds major appeal for the leisure market⁶. The Mediterranean Basin comprises a total of twenty-two states⁷, all of which border the *Mare Nostrum*. In conjunction, these countries form one of the world's top tourist destinations, registering over

⁵ R. W. Butler proposes six stages in tourism economies, characterized by different growth rates in the demand. During the first stage, known as the “exploration” stage, there are few tourists and so scarcely any changes take place. During the second “involvement” stage, the number of visitors starts to grow at an increasing rate until the destination reaches the third peak “development” stage. From then on the number of tourists grows but at a slower rate, followed shortly afterwards by a halt in growth when the period that Butler calls the “stagnation” stage is reached. Lastly there are two possibilities: “rejuvenation” or “decline”. The whole cycle has a high capacity as an explanatory framework for certain tourism economies in the Mediterranean, particularly those that have reached a high level of maturity.

⁶ A recent analysis of the impact of tourism in the Mediterranean from the perspective of socioeconomic and cultural development, in Apostolopoulos-Loukissas-Leontidou, 2001.

⁷ Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Spain, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libya, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Palestine (which is not included in the compiled data, since complete series were unavailable), Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the following ex-Yugoslavian states: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia & Montenegro

702 million visitors in 2002 (one third of all the world's international tourist arrivals) and revenue from tourism of 134 billion dollars (28% of world tourist expenditure). Evidently, the Mediterranean bases a large part of its economic activity on tourism services. In the same year, tourism in these countries accounted for about 3.7% of the GDP. No one can dispute the variety that the Mediterranean offers. From traditional sun and sand destinations (like Spain, Turkey and Tunisia) to those with a high cultural or heritage-based component (in particular France and Italy), the Mediterranean's coastal areas are mainly visited for holiday and leisure purposes, although other incentives are gradually gaining ground, as is also occurring at a world level, such as travel for health purposes or professional and business reasons. This leads to a greater diversity of destinations and customer typologies. Europeans are the most assiduous visitors (nine out of ten tourists), with the Americans far behind them (less than 5%). More recently, a boom in tourists from the Middle East and Southeast Asia has been detected: a group that doubled its market share between 1990 and 2002 (rising from 7 to 13 million arrivals).

The strength of the Mediterranean's tourist industry is confirmed by its current seven million tourist beds, mainly concentrated (two out of every three) in France, Spain and Italy. Despite this remarkable vigour, the statistics analysed in this study herald changes:

1. *The Mediterranean is still a major world tourist destination, despite a current process of internal recomposition.* Between 1990 and 2002, the Mediterranean as a whole echoed the world trend in tourist arrivals and tourist expenditure. Whilst the Mediterranean saw an increase in tourist arrivals of 51.7% and the world an increase of 54.1%, tourist expenditure underwent a respective increase of 79% and 79.5%. At the same time, the Mediterranean also followed the process of peripherization that world tourism was undergoing, as described above. The three top destinations (France, Spain and Italy) experienced a 49% increase in tourist arrivals, with figures that rose from 113 to 169 million visitors. The Mediterranean's remaining countries saw a 59% rise, moving from 37 to 59 million tourists. This process is confirmed by the flow of investments, with less growth in tourist accommodation in traditional destinations (16% or 640,000 new beds) and a 52% rise or 800,000 new beds in the Mediterranean's remaining countries. Two factors should be noted:

- a) Booming numbers of tourists from new issuing markets, with increasing visitors to the Mediterranean from the Middle East and Southeast Asia (reflected by a growth rate of 95% between 1990 and 2002). Over the same period, visitor numbers from Europe and America slowed down, rising by just 16% (see Figure 3).

(although data was taken for Yugoslavia as a whole until 1991). Exceptionally, Macedonia was also included, even though it is not a coastal Mediterranean country, in order to standardize the variables for the ex-Yugoslavia.

b) A change in European tourism consumers' choice of destination, with a growing preference for other areas of the *Mare Nostrum*. In the course of a few years, the percentage of Europeans travelling to the three traditional destinations has changed: in 1990, 88% of European visitors to the Mediterranean chose France, Spain or Italy as destinations but by 2002 this percentage had fallen to 77%. In short, a slight yet tangible change can be observed in a certain segment of the tourism demand.

2. *The rising importance and spread of tourism as an economic activity, plus growing environmental repercussions.* In 1990, tourist expenditure accounted for 2.3% of the GDP, while by 2002 this figure had risen to 3.7%. This aggregate figure is highly significant, but a breakdown offers an even better insight: in 1990 just five Mediterranean countries had a tourist expenditure equivalent to over 5% of their respective incomes whereas by 2002 this situation was applicable to twelve different nations. Tourist expenditure in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Syria and Turkey has increased its share of the GDP, accompanied by a sharp rise in the number of international tourist arrivals and overnight stays, with growth rates of between 250% and 400%, far above the Mediterranean average of 65%.

Nonetheless, this growth in tourism, albeit with fluctuating figures as shown above, has other logical consequences that must also be taken into consideration since they affect factors that play a decisive role in the quality of the tourism product. Clearly we are referring to the environmental externalities of these tertiary activities, which can be seen to extend along the entire length of the Mediterranean coast. From among different measures of sustainability in service economies (Azar *et alter*, 1996; Jacobs, 1996; Agenda Local 21, 1999; Hanley *et alter*, 1999; Van der Bergh-Verbruggen, 1999; Manera-Riera, 2001; Blázquez-Garau-Murray, 2003), two synthetic indicators are proposed, aimed at establishing the level of population congestion and overdevelopment. That is, magnitudes implying processes lacking in sustainability. These indicators are the *Human Impact Indicator* (HII) and the *Concentration of Tourist Accommodation* (CAT). The first measures the real increase in a region's population when its floating population is also included. It is formulated as follows:

$$\text{HII} = \frac{\text{Resident} + \text{floating population}}{\text{Resident population}} * 100$$

The second captures the number of tourist beds per square kilometre in a certain area, expressed as follows:

$$\text{CAT} = \frac{\text{Number of beds in all kinds of tourist accommodation establishments}}{\text{km}^2 \text{ of country}}$$

In the case of the HII, tourism has led to rising population congestion in the Mediterranean: the real population was 0.8% higher than the resident population in 2002, when in 1990 it had only been 0.48% higher (see Figure 4).

As for the CAT, in the Mediterranean there are 0.9 tourist beds per square kilometre, with a 20% increase in beds having occurred between 1990 (when there were 0.75 beds) and 2002. This demonstrates the extent to which land has been developed. What is more, eleven countries have a CAT that doubles the Mediterranean average, when in 1990 this was only true of seven countries (see Figure 5). This in itself suggests clearly differing realities within the Mediterranean. By making a more detailed analysis, the countries of the Mediterranean can be tentatively classified according to their evolution and the state of their key tourism variables: international tourist arrivals, the total number of overnight stays and the number of tourist beds.

- a) The traditional leaders, France, Spain and Italy, which are clearly the Mediterranean's top destinations. They are also world leaders, sharing top position with the United States and China. All three are destinations that have had a long lifecycle, having followed a certain growth pattern for decades. The three countries have maintained their position as leaders, even though certain variables have risen at a lower rate than those of the remaining reference area, with a yearly increase of 3.1% in tourist numbers, 4.8% in overnight stays and 1.2% in accommodation. The corresponding figures for the Mediterranean as a whole are 3.3%, 4.3% and 5.8%. In short, in 2002 this trio accounted for 74.2% of all tourist arrivals to the Mediterranean, 79% of all overnight stays and 65.7% of all tourist accommodation: a situation very similar to that ten years previously, since in 1990 the corresponding figures were 75.5%, 74.4% and 71.8% (see Figure 6).
- b) Consolidated emerging destinations (CED): Croatia, Turkey, Egypt, Greece and Tunisia. The five countries can be distinguished from the rest (which have also seen a big rise in tourist numbers over the last few years) because they have followed a regular growth pattern that has remained constant for almost fifteen years. This leads us to regard them as emerging nations, yet with a consolidated tourism economy, because their evolution is not attributable to temporary scenarios but to decisive strategic bids by their authorities and economic agents. The figures for the CED are highly significant. In 2002 they received 16.2% of all tourists to the Mediterranean, accounting for 15.6% of all overnight stays and 24.4% of all tourist accommodation in the Mediterranean. The growth process in comparison with 1990 is evident, since in that year they accounted for 12.8% of all tourist arrivals, 12.5% of all overnight stays and 14.8% of the total accommodation supply. These countries' variables have seen a bigger rise than those of

the rest of the Mediterranean (whose respective growth rates were 5.8, 6.1% and 5.1%). See Figure 6.

- c) Destinations with an erratic behaviour. These are countries (Albania, Algeria, Malta, Morocco and Monaco) whose tourism variables have increased at a slightly lower rate than the Mediterranean average or whose arrivals, overnight stays and tourist expenditure have fallen (like Israel). There are three basic reasons for these destinations' errant behaviour. The first is political instability, plus the appearance of violent phenomena of a political or religious nature. Examples are Algeria (where there were over one hundred thousand deaths in attacks by Islamic Fundamentalists between 1992 and 1998) and Israel (with the beginning of a new *intifada* in September 2000). Secondly, despite the growth of tourism in some of these countries (Algeria, Morocco), it has not maintained the same intensity or continued over such a long period of time as it has in CED countries. Finally, there are states (Malta, Monaco) with characteristics similar to those of traditional Mediterranean destinations. For years they have acted as references and now they are beginning to show signs of slower growth, with tourism figures below those of their Mediterranean rivals (Knickerbocker, 1973; Buckley-Brooke, 1988).

Lastly a separate mention must be made of the countries that make up the former Yugoslavia, because after the disappearance of this state in 1991 and the birth of the independent republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia and Serbia & Montenegro, one tourist destination was split into five. If they are viewed in perspective, it can be seen that after the logical increase in their tourism variables (given that all started out from almost zero after the Civil War), none has yet managed to pass the levels that Yugoslavia achieved in 1989. Indeed, the aggregate figures for all five of these new countries (8.9 million international tourist arrivals, 47 million overnight stays and 324,000 tourist beds) do not exceed the figures achieved by the ex-Yugoslavia in 1990, which stood at 9 and 52 million and 359,000 beds respectively.

4. Tourism in Western Mediterranean Islands

Within this dynamic context, the Mediterranean's island economies have played a special, albeit diverse role. Corsica, Sardinia, Malta and the Balearics are five island regions that initially seem to share comparable tourism characteristics: mild climates, good transport links with the main issuing markets for European tourism, political, social and economic stability and a large number of tourist beds. Not for nothing did these islands (henceforth the IMEDOC islands) account for over 8% of all international tourist arrivals to the Mediterranean, 7% of all

overnight stays and 2.4% of all tourist beds in the *Mare Nostrum* in 2002⁸. In synthesis, after France, Spain and Italy, these islands are the Mediterranean's fourth tourist destination, with figures higher than those of Turkey, Croatia, Tunisia or Egypt.

Nonetheless, their individual tourist figures differ considerably. The Balearics is the leading archipelago in comparison with the rest. It accounts for over half the IMEDOC's tourist arrivals (9.6 million as opposed to an aggregate 18.7), most of their overnight stays (47 million as opposed to 88) and a large part of their tourist beds (415,000 beds out of 861,000). (See Figure 7). A more careful analysis leads to the following conclusions:

1. *High dependency on a small number of issuing markets.* Out of almost 19 million tourist arrivals registered in these islands (2002), 80% were from 5 countries alone: Italy (4.7 million), Germany (3.4), the United Kingdom (3.4), France (2.1) and Spain (1.4), followed at a considerable distance by Switzerland (0.4), Sweden (0.2) and Ireland (0.2). This heavy dependence is not quite the same in the cases of Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily, where between 65 and 70% of all arrivals are visitors from the islands' own country. The Balearics are in an intermediary position, although the German and British markets make up almost 60% of the demand there. Lastly, Malta is the archipelago where the greatest diversity was noted (see Figure 8).

2. *Varying types of accommodation.* The IMEDOC's tourism product varies from one island to another in terms of the accommodation that is available. Whereas Malta and the Balearics base their tourism product on hotels and similar types of accommodation (which represent 97% of all tourist beds in Malta and 74% in the Balearics), in Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily campsite accommodation plays a very important role, accounting for 55%, 42% and 29% of their respective accommodation supply. Even so, given the importance of the Balearics within the IMEDOC group, hotel beds account for most of the supply (5.5 million hotel beds or 63% of the accommodation supply). Nevertheless, it must be pointed out (Renucci, 2001) that in places with more campsite accommodation, this can influence the chosen means of transport used to reach the island. More passengers travel by sea to Sardinia, Sicily and Corsica than by air, and so many tourists who visit these islands come in their own vehicle. Other factors also clearly influence this, such as the higher number of domestic tourists and, by extension, the destinations' proximity.

⁸ It is important to take into account that while figures for tourist arrivals and overnight stays in Mediterranean countries refer to international visitor arrivals (or non residents), in the case of its IMEDOC regions, the same variables also include domestic visitor arrivals. That is, they include tourists from Italy in the case of Sardinia and Sicily and their overnight stays, tourists from France in the case of Corsica, and tourists from Spain in the case of the Balearics.

3. *Tourism's high environmental impact.* Taking the HII and CAT as references, the results for the IMEDOC regions are highly illustrative. Population congestion for the IMEDOC is 3.7 times higher than the Mediterranean average. The Balearics and Malta are the most striking cases because, due to the effect of their floating populations (i.e. overnight tourist stays), the real population is 16% higher than the recorded population in the Balearics and 7.4% in Malta. Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily experience a lower rise in their populations due to the lower number of overnight stays per inhabitant⁹. If we look at the physical side of tourism growth measured in terms of the CAT, the externalities are even higher for the IMEDOC islands than for the Mediterranean as a whole (even though the figure is particularly influenced by the situations of Malta and the Balearics). Whilst for the Mediterranean, the aggregate number of beds per square kilometre is below the unit, Malta and the Balearics have a recorded 129 and 83 beds per square kilometre. Although they exceed the Mediterranean average, Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily (13, 7 and 5) are well behind their island counterparts in terms of land development for use as tourist accommodation (see Figure 9).

4. *The seasonality of tourism.* Reasons for visiting the IMEDOC islands include the appeal of their beaches and climates. As a result, the demand is strongly focused on the summer months when the weather is at its best. Although no aggregate data is available for the IMEDOC islands as a whole, the Balearics (which received 82% of all the year's tourist arrivals between May and June in 2002), Corsica (which received 80% of all the year's visitors over the same period) and Malta (whose tourist arrivals in the summer months of 2001 doubled its winter figures) show that tourism is concentrated into just a few weeks.

Moving beyond a static analysis, by looking at the evolution of tourism in the islands from 1990 to 2002, the behaviour of their tourism variables can be contextualized within the framework of the Mediterranean as a whole, leading to following conclusions:

- a) As a Mediterranean destination, the IMEDOC have seen a fall in their market share. Despite the increase in overnight stays (24 million more overnight stays), the booming success of the CED (with a joint figure of 101 million overnight stays during the same period, doubling the 1990 figure) may have influenced this falling market share. However, it should be noted that whilst the number of aggregate overnight stays in the Mediterranean as a whole rose by a yearly rate of 4.3%, Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily experienced a rise of 3.4%. Meanwhile, Malta and the Balearics saw a lower growth rate

⁹ In the case of Corsica, the value of the HII is considered to have been overestimated given the region's low population, with a real density of population (the density of the recorded population + real population) of just 32.5 inhabitants per km², as opposed to 1,356 inhabitants per km² in the case of Malta or 187 in that of the Balearics.

of 2.3% per year. Three facts can be confirmed by crossing data for the accommodation supply: firstly, the yearly rise in tourist beds in the Mediterranean, with an annual growth rate of 1.9%, moving from a capacity of 5.4 million beds to 6.8; secondly, the fact that this growth has been polarized between traditional destinations (with 610,000 new beds and an annual growth rate of 1.2%) and consolidated emerging nations (with 880,000 new beds and an annual growth rate of 5.8%); and thirdly, that in Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily the accommodation supply has grown at an annual rate of 1.8% (84,000 new beds) whereas in the Balearics and Malta (with 27,000 new beds) the corresponding growth rate is only 0.5%. Thus tourism capital has followed the same pattern as the demand.

- b) The lower growth of tourist expenditure. Data is not available for tourist expenditure in all the islands, but the proposed hypothesis is that increases in tourist expenditure do not correspond with the number of tourist arrivals. This can be accounted for by the decrease in the average length of stay in the IMEDOC's top destinations, as will be seen, although the average length of stay in the Mediterranean as a whole has increased from 4.6 to 5.3 days¹⁰. In fact, the Mediterranean's island regions have followed a different pattern: in Malta and the Balearics the length of stay has fallen (from 5.4 to 4.9, and 11 to 9.3 days respectively) and, predictably, tourist expenditure has risen at a lower rate, while in Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily the figure has remained stable¹¹.
- c) An improvement in occupancy rates. The lower rise in the creation of new tourist beds and the registered increase in overnight stays have led to a big rise in occupancy rates in tourist accommodation establishments. Whilst throughout 1990 there were 89 overnight stays per tourist bed in the Mediterranean, this figure rose to 174 in 2002. This trend is also applicable to the IMEDOC islands, although the best exponent is Corsica, where overnight stays per tourist bed rose from 32 to 61. In Sicily there was a lower rise, moving from 89 to 94 overnight stays. In short, greater use seems to be being made of existing accommodation facilities.

Thus from an examination of the recent evolution of the islands' tourism variables, two different realities can be observed (see Figure 10). Firstly, Malta and the Balearic Islands can be seen to be mature leaders: archipelagos that occupy a dominant position, since between 1990

¹⁰ Own estimation, based on WTO figures.

¹¹ According to the Survey on Tourist Expenditure conducted in the Balearics, there was an average length of stay of 10.24 days in 2002 and 13.14 days in 1989: figures accepted as realistic by the business sector and by experts. However, Eurostat figures have been used in order to guarantee a homogenous sequence for all the areas under

and 2002 they accounted for over 15 million more overnight stays. Nonetheless, given the fall registered since 1999, with a sluggish rise in tourist expenditure due to the significant decrease in the average length of stay and their falling market share (at a Mediterranean and IMEDOC level), these islands fit in with the behaviour typical of mature tourist destinations. It might be said that, to a certain extent, these areas have reached a threshold, where further growth cannot easily be achieved through an increase in tourist numbers and a resulting significant increase in tourist expenditure. At the same time, population congestion and a certain amount of environmental deterioration, with high levels of building and development, might handicap the search for new tourists from the medium to high income bracket, leading Malta and the Balearics to consolidate their traditional sun and sand model of tourism (see Figures 11 and 12). In second place, Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily are destinations in the process of expansion. In a context in which the IMEDOC are generally losing ground, these islands show better tourism indicators than the two leaders and they are following the same trend as the Mediterranean's remaining countries. They have experienced a 56% increase in the number of tourists (as opposed to 52% for the Mediterranean as a whole and 49% for Malta and the Balearics), with a rise in overnight stays of 54% (as opposed to 73% for the Mediterranean as a whole and 31% for Malta and the Balearics). In turn, they have seen a growth in tourist beds of 26% (in contrast with 27% for the Mediterranean and 6% for Malta and the Balearics) and an increase in the length of stay, with the positive repercussions that this variable has on tourist expenditure in general. At the same time, it must be remembered that environmental indicators used to measure the impact of tourism show much lower saturation levels for Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily than for Malta and the Balearics. Misleadingly, the former seem to be undergoing a much more solid process of tourism growth with a higher competitive capacity than their more mature island counterparts. It should not be forgotten, however, that this might be because they are latecomers to the scene (see Figure 13).

5. Dutch Disease in Island Tourism Economies

The arguments put forward above and the statistics that have been described confirm the existence of island societies with a high degree of economic specialization and, at the same time, others that reflect greater diversification. This is an issue of major importance for tourism economies and it is the focus of crucial debate in economic policy making: that is, the pros and cons of tourism monocultures as opposed to a supposed inter-sectoral balance. It should be

study. Both sources point to the same trend: a reduction in the average length of stay by tourists to the Balearics. See Alegre-Pou, 2003a for more information.

noted that little attention has been given in economic literature to an analysis of the long-term effects of specialization in tourism and where cases can be found, the conclusions do not coincide. There are authors who have found evidence that tourism contributes positively to the long-term growth of the economy (Balaguer-Cantavella, 2002, in the case of Spain), but others claim just the opposite (Ho, 2005, in the case of Corea). In a number of different studies a theoretical model known as “Dutch disease” was recently developed in order to analyse the effects of tourism specialization in the economies of the Balearics and the Canary Islands (Capó, 2003; Capó-Riera-Rosselló, 2005)¹².

Dutch disease was a theoretical model originally developed by M. W. Corden-P. Neary (1982) and M. W. Corden (1984), aimed at analysing the productive reaction of an economy to growing exports of a commercializable good normally associated with the discovery of natural resources. The object of analysis is a small open economy comprising three sectors: one in the process of expansion (tourism in our case), another traditional one (manufacturing and agriculture) and a sector dealing in non-commercializable goods (services and construction). The sector in the process of expansion and the traditional one produce goods whose price is exogenously fixed on the international market. The prices of non-commercializable goods are determined at a domestic level and it is this market at which this production is directed. In the final outcome of the process, in addition to growing activity by the export sector linked to the exploitation of natural resources, two results should be highlighted (Capó, 2003). The first is the abandonment of the traditional sector by its workers, who are attracted to the new emerging sector given the higher wages that it offers. The consequence is shrinking production of traditional non-commercializable goods. Secondly, with the increase in real income that economic development brings, there is a growing internal demand for non-commercializable goods and, by extension, more incentive to produce them. As a result, an increase in the production of these goods is very likely to occur. Nonetheless, in addition to these factors, which play a guiding role in the area’s economic growth, the Dutch disease model also points to inescapable negative repercussions (Capó-Riera-Rosselló, 2005):

- High sectoral dependence makes the area’s internal economy highly vulnerable to external disturbances;
- The composition of exports changes, since the service sector takes increasing precedence and the manufacturing sector, which is more closely related with technological development and research, becomes less relevant;

¹² Hence, Capó, 2003 and Capó-Riera-Rosselló, 2005 are the pioneers of the application of this model to

- On the labour market, most employees only need low qualifications, thus hindering the training of a more dynamic workforce;
- Tourism has a very big environmental impact, because hotel accommodation is mainly developed in coastal areas which are subject to seasonal pressure due to the rising population.

Bearing in mind the aforementioned environmental factors, let us now see if empirical evidence of Dutch disease can be found in the Mediterranean's IMEDOC islands, using precise elements:

1. *Dependency on the emerging sector.* Two basic formulae will be used. Firstly, the Coefficient of Specialization, which measures the degree of similarity between a region and its reference area. It is defined as follows:

$$CS_j = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^h \left| \frac{x_{ij}}{x_j} - \frac{x_i}{x} \right| \quad [1]$$

where x_{ij} is the GVA of the i -th sector of region j ; x_j is the GVA of the j -th region; x_i is the GVA of the i -th sector of the reference area (the country as a whole); x is the GVA of all the sectors of the reference area and h represents the sectors under consideration. The result varies between 0 and 1. If $CS_j=0$, region j has activities with the same composition as the reference area. The opposite occurs when CS_j is close to a unit.

The results for the areas analysed in this study (shown in Tables 2, 3 and 4) show that the Balearics, Corsica, Sicily and, to a lesser extent, Sardinia, have the most widely differing productive structures from their respective states¹³. Doubtlessly being an island and the inherent costs that this implies both influence this situation (European Commission, 2003; Manera-Garau, 2005)¹⁴. However, their recent evolution indicates that the difference between the productive structures of the IMEDOC islands and that of their corresponding nation is greater when an island has seen a bigger rise in exports of tourist services, as confirmed by the figures for overnight stays. Thus of all France and Italy's regions, Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia are the ones that moved away the most from their corresponding nation's productive structure between

tourism economies at the study case of Balearics and Canaries Islands.

¹³ Malta was not included in the estimations since it is a state and, as such, does not have a reference nation.

¹⁴ There are four different characteristics inherent in the "cost of insularity": 1) *Greater economic specialization.* The islands have an economy that either specializes in the primary or tertiary sector. In none of them is the secondary sector dominant; 2) *Considerable time and high costs in market access.* A limited choice of transport, the saturation of these means of transport during the high season and goods transfer costs that are between two and four times higher than those of the continent hinder free market access to people, services and goods under the same conditions as the European continent; 3) *Limited natural resources.* The lack of energy, water and land conditions economic growth; 4) *Less access to public services.* Above all education (particularly university education and vocational training). This is one of the causes of the low level of training of the adult population.

1995 and 2002. In contrast, the Balearics has seen a lower rise in overnight stays. That is, it has lessened the gap with the Spanish state.

To complete our calculations, the Number of Equivalent Sectors (NES) was estimated. This can be expressed as:

$$NES_j = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^h \left(\frac{x_{ij}}{x_j} \right)^2} \quad [2]$$

where x_{ij} is the GVA of the i -th sector of region j ; x_j is the GVA of the j -th region; and h are the sectors under consideration. The number of equivalent sectors varies from 1 to h . If $NES_j=h$, production is at its most diversified and the productive structure is equivalent to that of an economy with h sectors. The closer NES_j is to a unit, the more the region specializes in a limited number of activities.

An analysis of the available data shows that due to tourism the Balearics have a high degree of specialization in relation to the Spanish state, but Corsica, Sicily and Sardinia give differing results. In these last islands, where agriculture, fishing and mining or extraction activities play a more important role, the NES is higher¹⁵. Nonetheless, their recent evolution follows the same trend as above. While the Balearic archipelago has barely altered its level of economic diversification, Sardinia and Sicily are the Italian regions that have moved towards the highest specialization in a limited number of sectors. Meanwhile, Corsica has seen a slight rise in the level of diversification of its productive structure (see Tables 5, 6 and 7).

An analysis of the composition of the GVA once again highlights the existence of two different growth models, as indicated earlier (see Table 8 and Manera-Garau, 2005):

- a) The Balearics and Malta, with a well-consolidated tourist industry that is currently undergoing a sharp decline. In parallel, in the fifteen-member European Union the growth of the hotel and catering trade can be observed (accounting for a rising share of the GVA), together with a shrinking manufacturing sector (albeit by only half that of the islands' manufacturing sectors)¹⁶. The construction industry is the only field of activity to have gained in importance in both economies, with a sharp rise in the case of the

¹⁵ The NES has been estimated by the authors using available EUROSTAT figures for the GVA of European regions, broken down into 16 fields of activity. It should be remembered that NES results can be biased by the fact that the primary sector is divided into three fields of activity, the tertiary sector into ten and the secondary sector into just one. As a result, in the estimation of this NES, economies based on the primary or tertiary sector were regarded as being very highly diversified.

¹⁶Outsourcing certain services formerly included in the structure of industry (tax and accountancy consultancy services, cleaning services, security etc.) has influenced industry's falling share of the GVA. These services, which

Balearics. The differences that can be detected between Malta and the Balearics can be put down to the fact that the latter has placed particular emphasis on transport and trade, whereas Malta has preferred to prioritize sectors like education and health.

b) Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily, which have specialized increasingly in tourism in recent years. The main characteristics to be highlighted are booming hotel and catering trades (which still account for only a low share of the GVA), a rise in business services and the waning importance of the construction sector and industry (with a decline similar to that of the rest of continental Europe).

In short, in Malta and the Balearics a declining industrial sector can be observed, together with a boom in non-commercializable goods, encouraged by the impetus of the emerging sector, with a drop in manufacturing twice that of the European Union and the remaining IMEDOC regions.

2. *A lower level of research and technological development.* The islands have a level of technological development below that of the EU average (calculated by estimating the percentage of the GDP dedicated to R&D). This lack of financial investment into Regional Innovation Systems is also evident in applications for patents over the last few years (1999-2001), falling far behind the level of research and technological development in the islands' corresponding states and behind European levels. This sorry state of affairs might be attributable to the weaker role played by industry. Indeed, data for France, Spain and Italy show that processing and conversion activities (excluding building) and business services are fields of activity where a greater percentage of innovative firms can be found (European Commission, 2004). More specifically, 46% of all manufacturing firms carry out R&D activities in France, 38% in Spain and 40% in Italy. In the case of business services, the corresponding results are 41%, 33% and 36%. Given the lower presence of both fields of activity in the IMEDOC islands (varying between 36% in Sardinia and 19% in the Balearics in comparison with the 41% EU average), the lower degree of research and technological development can partly be explained. However, this is not the only reason for such striking differences. Two other explanations can also be found:

- An organized network of small businesses. One characteristic that is common to European island regions is the high percentage of consortiums of this kind (European Commissions, 2003). The lower percentage of big companies can be attributed to factors like the reduced size of the islands' internal markets or the reticence of more powerful companies and multinationals to open up there (given the high transport costs and low

were previously carried out by specific industrial departments, are now included in the field of activity "Real estate and business services".

level of training), and these types of companies are the most likely ones to carry out research and development activities (Eurostat, 2004).

- Insufficient public sector support. The public sector has made limited efforts to promote R&D policies, only offset by the research work of their island universities, whose efforts come close to EU levels. However, in terms of government spending on R&D, island levels are between two (Sardinia) and five (the Balearics) times less than the EU average.

3. *The low level of training.* In comparison with any other EU regional economy, the level of training in IMEDOC regions is low: among 60% (the Balearics, Corsica, Sicily and Sardinia) and 70% (Malta) of the population aged between 25 and 59 have a low level of training, below that of a student who has completed their secondary school studies. The EU average stands at 35%. The said regions have invested considerable efforts into training, as proven by the greater weight given to education by their respective economies (with the only exception of the Balearics). Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily's recent past, where agriculture and fuel extraction played an important role, appears to have influenced the current situation. In the Balearics, the exploitation of natural resources for tourism purposes and the central role played by the construction industry seem to have influenced the creation of a labour market with a demand for unskilled workers¹⁷. In summary, these are activities with a low added value and, by extension, low productivity levels (Mascaró-Navinés, 2004; Navinés-Balagué-Bonnail-Franconetti, 2004).

Despite the above factors, one significant aspect which calls for specific research must also be taken into consideration: the degree of diversification of the said economies' tertiary sectors. In this respect, the undeniably useful Clarkian approach to the division of sectors must give way to a much richer (and much more useful, in the case of regional economies) vision based on the intrinsic composition of a service sector and its productive orientation. This would subtly alter the theory of signs of Dutch disease in the Maltese and Balearic economies (areas where the theoretical model can no doubt be best applied, as we have already seen) from the moment that specialization is no longer automatically regarded to be a negative characteristic of economies that have achieved a high level of income through mass tourism, in contrast with other surrounding regions. However, this reflection is merely intended to suggest the need for a more specific line of research aimed at ascertaining whether specialization in the service sector

¹⁷ During the period 1964-1969, the Balearics held ninth place among those regions of Spain with the highest percentage of the population with higher education studies. By 2000-2001, the Balearics were third from last (out of a total of 17 regions). This only serves to confirm the arguments outlined in the article (data from the Spanish Institute for Statistics and Capó [2003])

(particularly tourism) offers island economies solid guarantees of successful market competition (Rozenblat-Cicille, 2003; Navinés, 2005).

6. Conclusions

The Mediterranean, one of the world's leading tourist areas, has not remained unaffected by recent trends in the tourism market. Destinations other than the Mediterranean's traditional ones (France, Spain and Italy) have become increasingly popular in recent years, while the number of travellers from the Middle East and Southeast Asia has also risen. At the same time, tourism has come to play an increasing economic role in the generation of revenue and employment, even if its negative externalities (in terms of population congestion and the concentration of tourist accommodation) have also increased and spread along the entire Mediterranean shore.

Within this context, the Mediterranean's western islands account for a large part of tourism to the area. In conjunction, they are characterized by a high dependency on a limited number of issuing markets, a high degree of seasonality and evidence of significant environmental effects. The main differences that can be detected are the greater presence of foreign tourists in Malta and the Balearics and a clear dependency on the domestic market in the case of Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily. If the recent evolution of the said islands' tourism variables is analysed (islands with a falling market share due to the emergence of new destinations), two different models can be distinguished. Firstly, Malta and the Balearics, which have held pride of place among the IMEDOC islands for decades now, although they are currently showing signs of maturity in the sense described by R. W. Butler. Leaving aside the effects of temporary phenomena, both archipelagos show symptoms of a structural incapacity to attract tourists from new issuing markets. The drop in the number of overnight stays, shrinking tourist expenditure and the reduction in the average length of stay are all proof of this. The deterioration of the environment and difficulty in competing through prices both hinder the exportation of tourism services. On the other hand, Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily show lower levels of population congestion and overdevelopment than Malta and the Balearics. These three regions have been destinations in the process of expansion for more than fifteen years. This statement is supported by the big increase in overnight stays or the maintenance of the average length of stay. The fact that they are "newcomers" to tourism (in contrast, for example, with the Balearics' longer experience) explains why they have undergone a more vigorous, sustained process of expansion, echoing a process identified in the economic history of the industrial sector (Pollard, 1991; Sylla-Toniolo, 1991).

A tourism-related analysis of the islands points to the relevance of certain existing economic models. The model known as Dutch disease has been used to systematize the long-term negative effects of an economy's specialization in the exploitation of natural resources: tourism, in this case. However, these regions' island status and the associated costs of insularity also play a highly influential role in determining the consequences of specializing in tourism. In Malta and the Balearics, high dependency on the tourist industry has drained productive resources from the manufacturing and traditional sectors (Manera, 2001), with a growth in the importance of services and non-commercializable goods like construction. In Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily, economies where tourism plays a lesser role, a similar process is now in the early stages, directed at more intensive specialization in tourism.

Tourism is unquestionably a fantastic growth opportunity for the Mediterranean, particularly for less developed countries. This is also true for islands that have not taken full advantage of their tourism potential. In the long term, specialization in a limited number of sectors need not generate negative effects (as demonstrated by the fact that France, Spain and Italy's most developed regions are those with the most highly specialized economic structures). However it should not be forgotten that almost exclusive dedication to tourism generates high negative externalities, as we have seen. What is more, with forecasts of an anticipated 2% moderate yearly growth in the number of international leisure or holiday travellers and a context in which there are fully consolidated emerging destinations well able to compete in more than just price terms, competition in the Mediterranean is expected to hot up. As a result, over the next few years there may be a process of adjustment, particularly in coastal areas that specialize heavily in tourism. The lesson that Mediterranean island economies must learn from the cases of Malta and the Balearics is that special attention must be given to the environment, without overlooking all the other factors that determine the quality of a tourism product, such as skilled labour and the development of a Regional Innovation System: a basic tool in the training of human capital and, by extension, in guaranteeing optimum productivity and competitive capacity.

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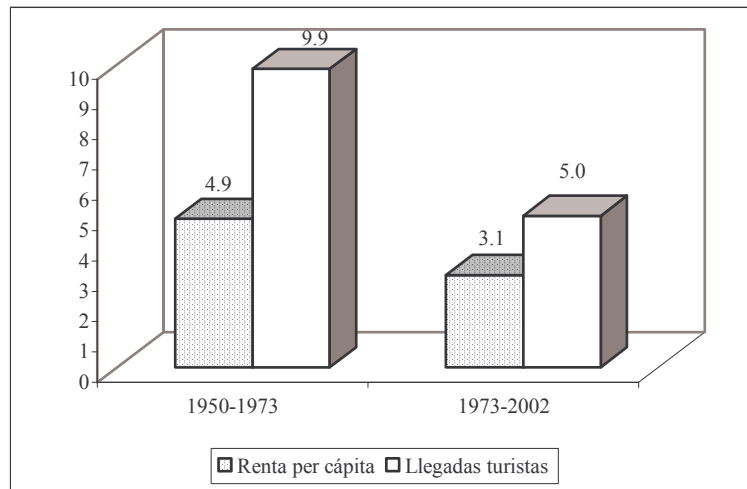
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Tables and Figures

FIGURE 1

WORLD ECONOMIC GROWTH & INCREASE IN TOURIST ARRIVALS, 1950-2002



Source: Own, from World Tourism Organization data (henceforth WTO) & Maddison (2003).

TABLE 1

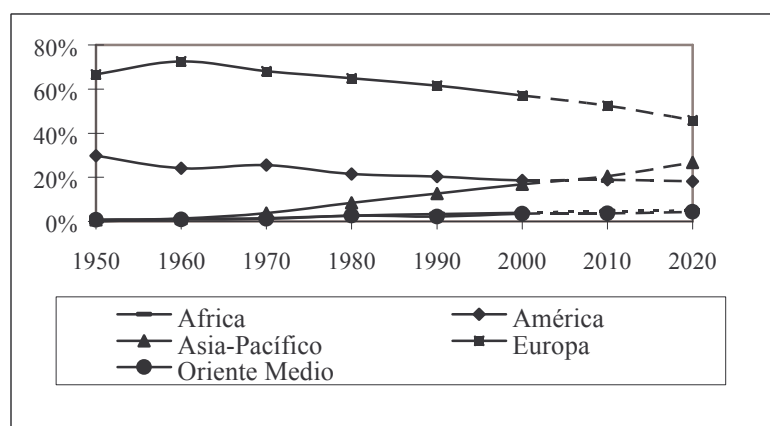
TOURISM BY ISSUING REGIONS, 1990-2002 (thousands of tourists)

	1990	1995	2002
Africa	9.9	12.8	16.8
America	99.2	107.9	120.2
Asia-Pacific	60.2	89.8	131.2
Europe	263.9	317.6	404.9
Middle East	8	9.5	16
Unspecified	14.7	12.9	13.5
World total	455.9	550.4	702.6

Source: WTO.

FIGURE 2

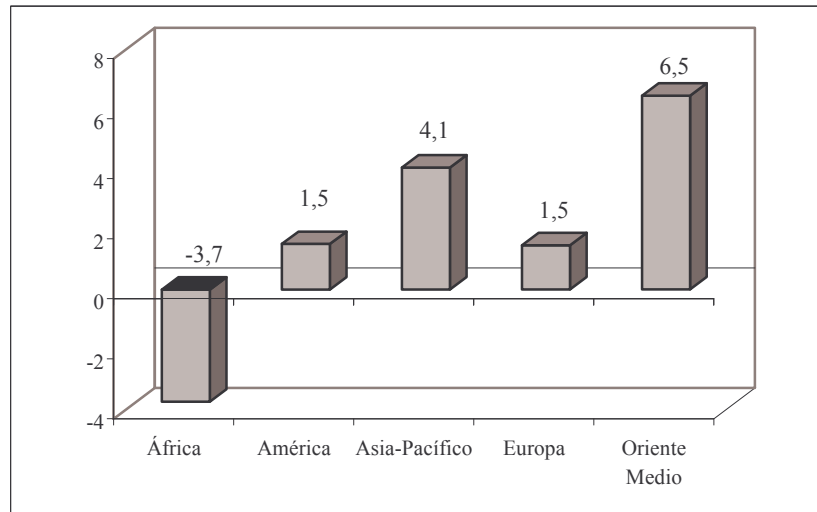
INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS TO DIFFERENT WORLD REGIONS, 1950-2002 AND 2003-2020 FORECASTS



Source: WTO.

FIGURE 3

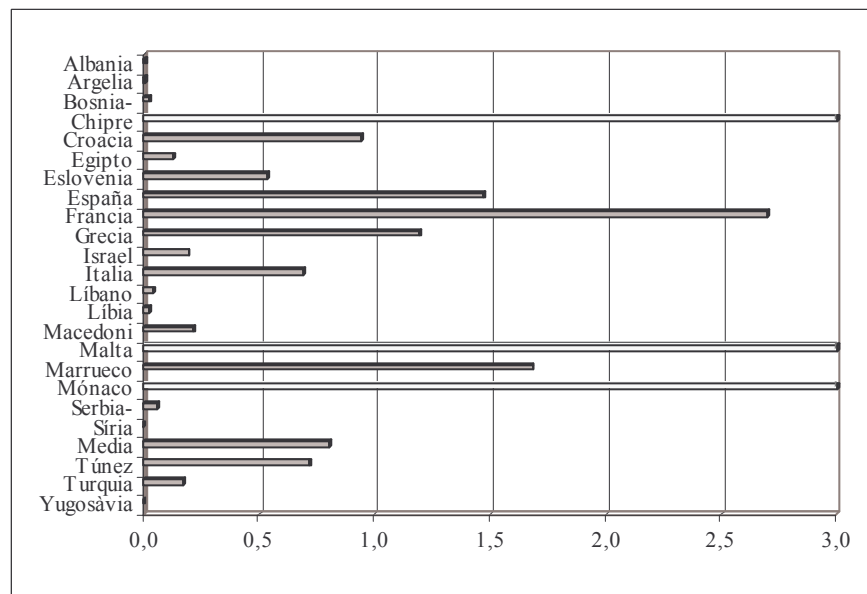
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF VISITORS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN BY ISSUING REGIONS, 1990-2002



Source: Own based on WTO data.

FIGURE 4

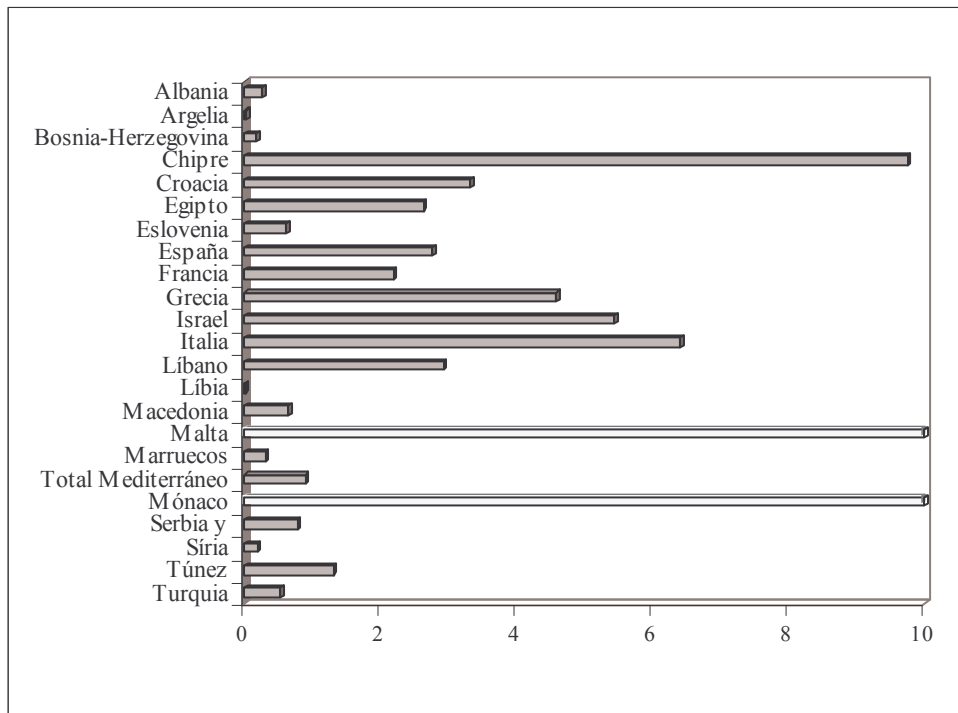
HUMAN IMPACT INDEX IN COUNTRIES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, 2002



Source: Own based on WTO data.

Note: Cyprus, Monaco and Malta are not shown to scale since the corresponding figures are much higher than those of the other countries (14.1, 7.3 and 6.6 respectively).

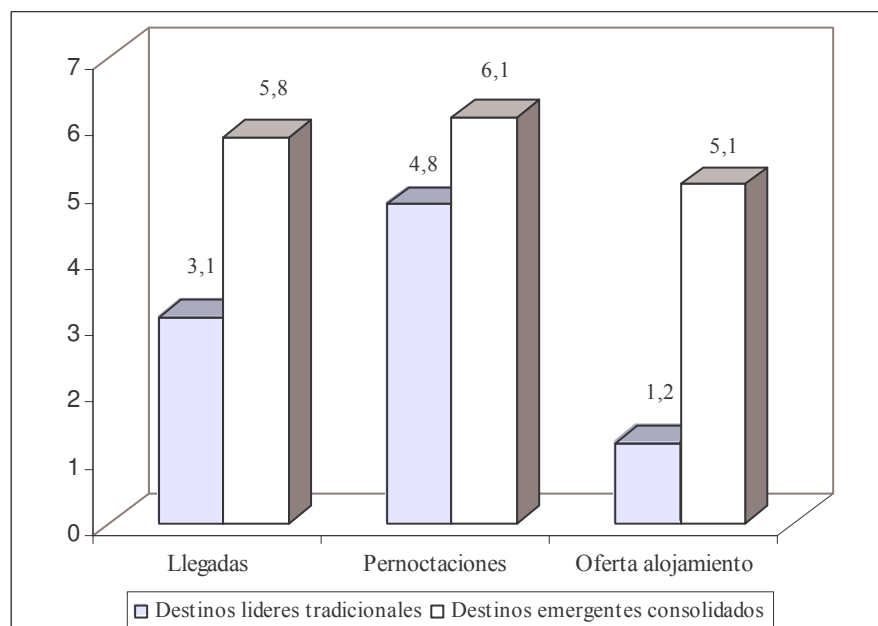
FIGURE 5
TOURIST BEDS PER KM2, 2002



Source: Own based on WTO data.

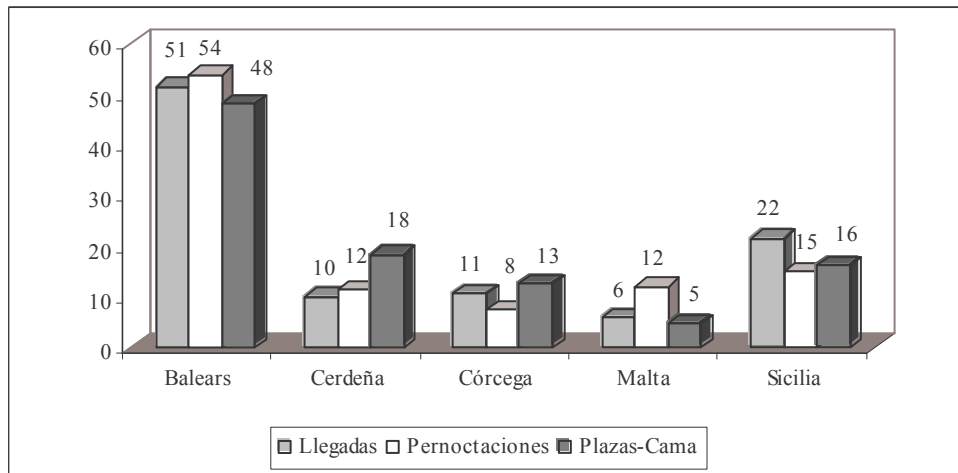
Note: Monaco and Malta are not shown to scale since the corresponding figures are much higher than those of the remaining countries (1,096 and 128 tourist beds per km² respectively).

FIGURE 6
GROWTH RATES OF THE MAIN TOURIST VARIABLES, 1990-2002



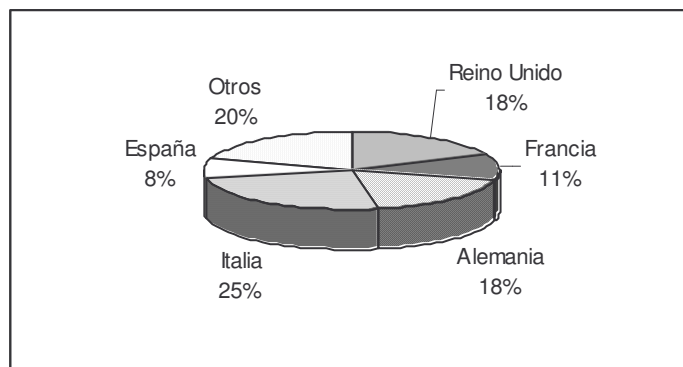
Source: Own based on WTO data.

FIGURE 7
THE MAIN TOURISM VARIABLES FOR IMEDOC REGIONS, 2002
(percentage of the total)



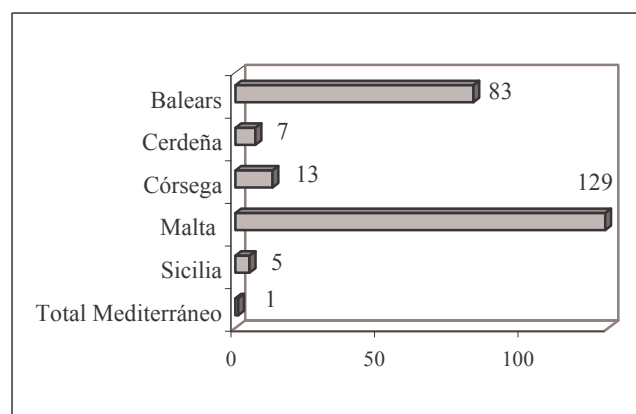
Source: Own based on Eurostat data.

FIGURE 8
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF TOURIST ARRIVALS TO IMEDOC REGIONS, 2002



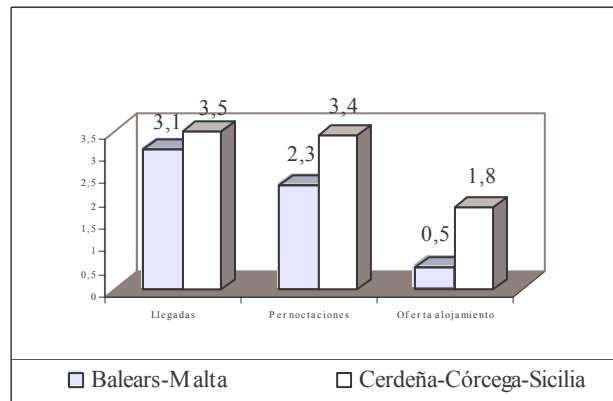
Source: Own based on data from the *Institut Balear d'Estadística* (IBAE) for the Balearics, *National Statistics Office* (NSO) for Malta, *Sistema Statistico Nazionale* (ISTAT) for Sardinia and Sicily and *Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques* (INSEE) for Corsica.

FIGURE 9
TOURIST BEDS PER KM2



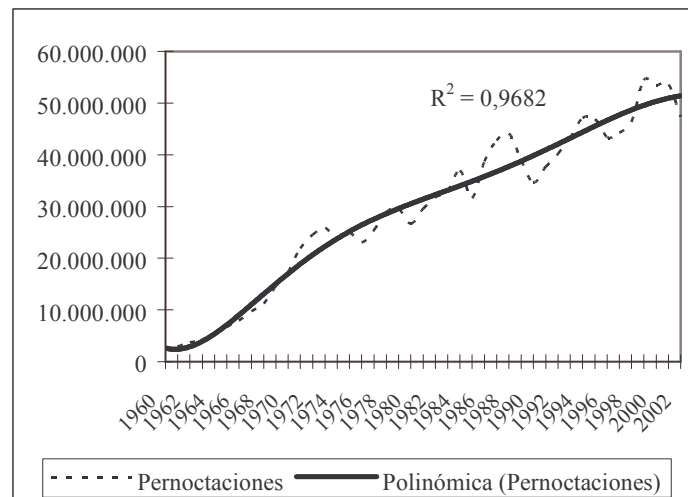
Source: Based on Eurostat and WTO data.

FIGURE 10
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF MAIN TOURISM VARIABLES, 1990-2002



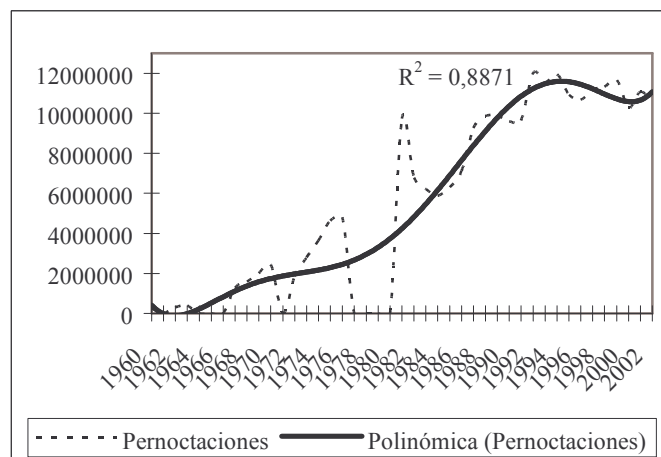
Source: Own based on Eurostat and WTO data.

FIGURE 11
EVOLUTION OF OVERNIGHT STAYS IN THE BALEARICS, 1960-2002



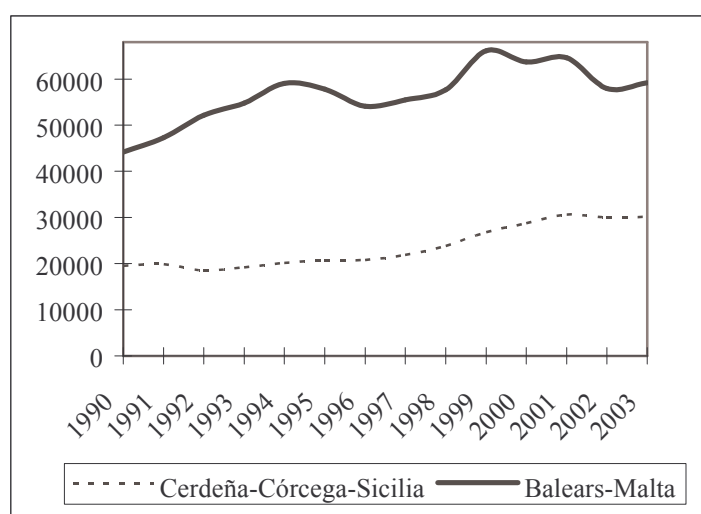
Source: Own based on Manera-Riera (2001) for 1960-1989 and Eurostat for 1990-2002.

FIGURE 12
EVOLUTION OF OVERNIGHT STAYS IN MALTA, 1960-2002



Source: Own based on WTO data.

FIGURE 13
OVERNIGHT STAYS IN IMEDOC REGIONS, 1990-2003



Source: Own based on Eurostat data.

TABLE 2
SPANISH REGIONS & THEIR COEFFICIENT OF SPECIALIZATION, 1995 & 2002

	1995	2002
Andalusia	0.113	0.103
Aragón	0.064	0.066
Asturias	0.090	0.074
Balearic Islands	0.229	0.205
Canary Islands	0.191	0.184
Cantabria	0.050	0.054
Castilla - La Mancha	0.114	0.090
Castilla y León	0.092	0.075
Catalonia	0.083	0.091
Autonomous Community of Valencia	0.059	0.049
Extremadura	0.191	0.193
Galicia	0.080	0.071
Autonomous Community of Madrid	0.114	0.124
Murcia Region	0.068	0.061
Navarre	0.138	0.149
Basque Country	0.113	0.113
La Rioja	0.144	0.153

Source: Own based on Eurostat data.

TABLE 3
ITALIAN REGIONS & THEIR COEFFICIENT OF SPECIALIZATION, 1995 & 2002

	1995	2002
Abruzzo	0.045	0.060
Basilicata	0.167	0.112
Bolzano-Bozen		
Calabria	0.192	0.158
Campania	0.109	0.097
Emilia-Romagna	0.079	0.082
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	0.042	0.039
Lazio	0.162	0.144
Liguria	0.122	0.113
Lombardia	0.110	0.103
Marche	0.062	0.071
Molise	0.131	0.095
Piemonte	0.073	0.063
Puglia	0.112	0.108
Sardegna	0.137	0.125
Sicilia	0.166	0.202
Toscana	0.045	0.048
Trento		
Umbria	0.036	0.035
Valle d'Aosta	0.212	0.192
Veneto	0.219	0.095

Source: Own based on Eurostat data.

Note: No data available for blank boxes.

TABLE 4
FRENCH REGIONS & THEIR COEFFICIENT OF SPECIALIZATION, 1995 & 2002

	1995	2002
Alsace	0.089	0.077
Aquitaine	0.092	0.076
Auvergne	0.098	0.102
Basse-Normandie	0.099	0.103
Bourgogne	0.090	0.104
Bretagne	0.098	0.100
Centre	0.087	0.084
Champagne-Ardenne	0.135	0.135
Picardie	0.133	0.110
Corse	0.176	0.207
Dep.Fra.Ultramar	0.203	0.191
Franche-Comté	0.160	0.151
Haute-Normandie	0.119	0.149
Languedoc-Roussillon	0.098	0.104
Limousin	0.083	0.090
Lorraine	0.100	0.136
Midi-Pyrénées	0.071	0.059
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	0.104	0.091
Pays de la Loire	0.082	0.103
Poitou-Charentes	0.073	0.090

Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	0.092	0.075
Rhône-Alpes	0.067	0.068

Source: Own based on Eurostat data.

CUADRO 5
NUMBER OF EQUIVALENT SECTORS. SPANISH REGIONS, 1995 & 2002

	1995	2002
Andalusia	11.20	11.15
Aragón	9.56	9.69
Asturias	10.94	10.85
Balearic Islands	7.85	7.80
Canary Islands	9.92	9.46
Cantabria	9.86	9.78
Castilla - La Mancha	10.00	10.23
Castilla y León	11.03	10.92
Catalonia	7.88	8.13
Autonomous Community of Valencia	8.83	9.29
Extremadura	11.53	11.57
Galicia	11.51	11.11
Autonomous Community of Madrid	9.85	9.61
Murcia Region	10.35	10.39
Navarre	7.00	7.30
Basque Country	7.70	8.03
La Rioja	7.99	8.52
Spain	10.18	10.18

Source: Own based on Eurostat data.

TABLE 6
NUMBER OF EQUIVALENT SECTORS. ITALIAN REGIONS, 1995 & 2002

	1995	2002
Abruzzo	8.41	8.54
Basilicata	9.76	8.73
Bolzano-Bozen		
Calabria	9.76	9.49
Campania	9.46	8.93
Emilia-Romagna	7.00	7.26
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	8.18	8.07
Lazio	9.41	8.78
Liguria	8.99	8.20
Lombardia	6.29	6.63
Marche	7.48	7.60
Molise	9.73	8.81
Piemonte	6.61	7.04
Puglia	9.35	8.74
Sardegna	10.33	9.40
Sicilia	9.61	8.57
Toscana	7.88	7.97
Trento		
Umbria	8.63	8.24

Valle d'Aosta	10.11	9.50
Veneto	6.72	7.09
Italy	8.25	8.19

Source: Own based on Eurostat data.

Note: No data available for blank boxes.

TABLE 7
NUMBER OF EQUIVALENT SECTORS. FRENCH REGIONS, 1995 & 2002

	1995	2002
Alsace	7.97	6.73
Aquitaine	8.86	8.09
Auvergne	8.06	7.60
Basse-Normandie	8.37	8.03
Bourgogne	8.44	8.44
Bretagne	9.08	8.76
Centre	8.16	7.81
Champagne-Ardenne	8.21	8.17
Picardie	7.07	7.31
Corse	8.69	8.82
Dep,Fra,Ultramar	9.13	9.51
Franche-Comté	6.07	6.10
Haute-Normandie	7.13	6.50
île de France	6.99	6.14
Languedoc-Roussillon	8.34	8.05
Limousin	9.12	8.77
Lorraine	7.97	6.73
Midi-Pyrénées	9.12	8.77
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	7.62	7.41
Pays de la Loire	8.36	7.80
Poitou-Charentes	9.21	8.94
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	8.01	7.96
Rhône-Alpes	7.17	6.83
France	8.16	7.62

Source: Own based on Eurostat data.

TABLE 8
GVA BY ACTIVITIES IN THE
IMEDOC REGIONS & 15-MEMBER EU, 1995 & 2002

	Balearics		Sardinia		Corsica		Malta		Sicily		EU15	
	1995	2002	1995	2002	1995	2002	1995	2002	1995	2002	1995	2002
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	1.7	1.4	4.4	3.8	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	5.1	3.7	2.6	1.9
Fishing	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mining & extraction	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.9
Industry	6.5	5.2	12.0	10.0	3.7	3.6	23.6	19.2	9.3	8.6	20.7	18.5
Electricity, gas and hydroelectric energy	3.5	2.1	2.8	3.3	4.1	3.7	2.0	1.1	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.9
Construction	6.7	8.8	8.1	6.5	7.4	6.5	3.9	4.6	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.5
Commerce & repairs	9.1	10.1	12.9	13.5	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.5	13.2	5.7	11.5	11.4
Hotel & catering	26.6	25.6	3.7	4.1	4.7	6.2	7.4	6.5	2.2	3.2	2.6	3.0
Transport & construction	10.6	12.0	7.5	6.8	8.3	8.1	10.6	9.3	7.1	8.2	6.8	7.1
Financial services	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.5	2.6	5.2	6.0	4.7	4.3	5.4	5.0
Real estate & business services	13.5	13.6	16.8	21.3	22.7	21.5	11.2	13.0	20.2	25.3	19.4	22.6

Public Administration, Social Security	5.0	4.7	9.0	8.9	14.2	15.4	6.8	7.9	10.0	10.6	6.8	6.3
Education	3.5	3.3	8.4	7.7	6.5	6.2	5.8	7.1	8.4	9.4	4.8	4.9
Health & Social Services	4.5	4.6	5.7	5.9	8.3	8.7	5.0	5.9	5.9	6.9	6.1	6.5
Other social activities	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	1.9	2.9	4.2	4.8	3.1	4.1	3.6	3.9
Household activities	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5

Source: Own based on Eurostat data.

Appendixes

APPENDIX 1
INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS TO MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, 1990-2002

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Albania			28	45	28	40	56	19	28	26	32	34	34
Algeria	1,137	1,193	1,120	1,128	805	520	605	635	678	749	866	901	988
Bosnia-Herz.			1	3	6	37	99	76	148	89	171	139	160
Croatia			1,271	1,521	2,293	1,324	2,649	4,178	4,499	3,805	5,831	6,544	6,944
Cyprus	1,561	1,385	1,991	1,841	2,069	2,100	1,950	2,088	2,223	2,434	2,686	2,697	2,418
Egypt	2,411	2,112	2,944	2,291	2,356	2,871	3,528	3,656	3,213	4,490	5,116	4,357	4,906
Slovenia			616	624	748	732	832	974	977	884	1,090	1,219	1302
Spain	34,300	35,347	36,492	37,268	43,232	38,803	40,541	39,553	43,396	46,776	47,898	50,094	52,327
France	52,497	54,822	59,740	60,565	61,312	60,033	62,406	67,310	70,109	73,147	77,190	75,202	77,012
Greece	8,873	8,036	9,331	9,413	10,713	10,130	9,233	10,070	10,916	12,164	13,096	14,057	14,180
Israel	1,063	943	1,609	1,656	1,839	2,215	2,100	2,010	1,942	2,312	2,417	1,196	862
Italy	26,679	26,840	26,113	26,379	27,480	31,052	32,943	34,692	34,933	36,516	41,522	39,563	39,799
Lebanon			210	311	380	450	424	558	631	673	742	837	956
Libya	96	90	89	63	52	56	88	50	32	178	174	169	135
Macedonia			219	208	185	147	136	121	157	181	224	99	123
Malta	872	895	1,002	1,063	1,176	1,116	1,054	1,111	1,182	1,214	1,216	1,180	1,134
Morocco	4,024	4,162	4,390	4,027	3,465	2,602	2,693	3,072	3,095	3,817	4,240	4,342	4,303
Monaco	245	239	246	208	217	233	226	259	278	278	300	270	263
Syria	562	622	684	703	718	815	830	891	1,267	1,386	1,416	1,318	1,658
Serbia-Mont.			156	77	246	228	301	298	283	152	239	351	448
Tunisia	3,204	3,224	3,540	3,656	3,856	4,120	3,885	4,263	4,718	4,832	5,058	5,387	5,064
Turkey	4,799	5,158	6,549	5,904	6,034	7,083	7,966	9,040	8,960	6,893	9,586	10,783	12,790
Yugoslavia	7,880	1,459											
TOTAL	150,203	146,527	158,341	158,954	169,210	166,707	174,545	184,924	193,665	202,996	221,110	220,739	227,806

Source: Own based on WTO data.

Note: Data in thousands. No data available for blank boxes. Data for Yugoslavia is shown until 1991. From 1992 onwards it is shown for Bosnia- Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia & Serbia-Montenegro.

APPENDIX 2
OVERNIGHT STAYS BY TOURISTS IN MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, 1990-2002

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Albania			77	132	68	89	144	71	73	96	98	91	91
Algeria	650	669	358	364	347	364	354	85	133	159	125	284	447
Bosnia-Herz.								212	355	214	389	330	392
Cyprus	9,426	8,275	13,232	12,256	14,322	14,222	12,702	13,193	14,456	16,126	16,816	18,093	15,289
Croatia			7,555	9,758	15,556	8,515	16,546	25,114	26,545	21,885	34,045	38,384	39,711
Egypt	19,943	16,231	21,836	15,089	15,433	20,451	23,765	26,579	20,151	31,002	32,788	29,813	32,664
Slovenia			2,015	2,012	2,373	2,322	2,437	2,945	2,934	2,627	3,277	3,653	3,847
Spain	68,630	77,128	81,183	88,395	104,156	107,787	106,658	113,270	122,486	160,424	233,897	232,035	220,707
France	363,809	372,175	426,500	434,665	505,533	490,877	459,524	497,480	518,142	550,018	585,443	581,037	588,430
Greece	35,012	29,873	36,260	36,475	40,658	38,772	36,118	39,992	42,565	45,803	46,636	46,574	46,574
Israel	6,167	4,663	8,099	8,517	9,018	10,084	9,847	9,248	9,385	9,598	10,352	4,637	4,637
Italy	84,720	86,735	83,643	85,431	101,005	113,001	118,024	118,360	121,242	126,668	140,357	146,672	145,560
Lebanon										215	692	610	653
Libya							743	422	269	339	582	571	453
Macedonia			382	363	336	276	277	266	2,067	1,839	1,941	1,042	1,576
Malta	9,604	9,634	12,015	11,553	11,951	10,919	10,665	11,187	11,326	11,658	10,266	11,067	10,599
Morocco	18,800	13,400	19,100	20,343	20,177	18,436	18,719	19,676	21,021	22,486	21,152	20,349	18,478
Monaco	726	678	689	601	602	626	643	782	829	814	861	798	765
Syria	1,706	1,715	3,923	3,303	2,977	3,160	3,098	2,961	4,454	5,130	5,997	5,997	6,297
Serbia- Mont.			393	209	831	805	1,099	1,001	990	498	865	1,281	1,650
Tunisia	18,841	12,443	20,206	22,119	24,681	23,514	24,130	27,684	28,788	33,151	33,168	33,006	25,897
Turkey	13,271	9,699	16,785	17,064	16,254	18,477	25,548	36,167	30,433	20,435	28,511	36,368	43,312
Yugoslavia	43,370	5,600											
TOTAL	694,675	648,918	754,251	768,649	886,278	882,697	871,041	946,695	978,644	1061185	1208258	1212692	1208029

Source: Own based on WTO data.

Note: Data in thousands. No data available for blank boxes. Data for Yugoslavia is shown until 1991. From 1992 the data is for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia & Serbia-Montenegro.

APPENDIX 3
NUMBER OF HOTEL BEDS OR BEDS IN SIMILAR ACCOMMODATION
ESTABLISHMENTS, 1990-2002

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Albania	0	0	6	3	5	6	8	7	3	4	6	8	8
Algeria	54	55	56	57	60	64	65	66	58	67	67	67	73
Bosnia-He.	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	6	8	9	9	9
Croatia	0	0	194	203	204	206	201	199	200	194	199	182	188
Cyprus	52	57	63	67	70	73	74	83	85	84	84	88	90
Egypt	84	106	110	117	121	129	141	151	167	187	23	241	264
Slovenia	0	0	34	35	36	34	36	34	34	32	34	30	31
Spain	1,102	1,146	999	1,092	1,132	1,074	1,088	1,102	1,121	1,282	1,314	1,337	1,395
France	1,088	1,095	1,198	1,178	1,135	1,193	1,223	1,202	1,174	1,167	1,178	1,201	1,207
Greece	438	459	476	486	509	536	549	561	577	585	592	601	606
Israel	65	60	68	66	72	75	81	86	90	116	107	114	115
Italy	1,704	1,708	1,723	1,725	1,724	1,738	1,765	1,772	1,782	1,807	1,854	1,891	1,930
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	14	16	0	15	18	25	25	27	30
Libya	9	0	18	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	20	21	21
Macedonia	0	0	0	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16
Malta	42	41	36	36	38	37	38	39	39	41	41	41	41
Morocco	111	116	120	116	117	123	124	123	125	128	128	130	138
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Syria	29	30	30	30	31	31	31	31	32	33	34	35	35
Serbia-M.	0	0	83	84	85	86	86	86	81	77	79	80	80
Tunisia	117	123	136	144	153	161	170	178	185	192	197	206	214
Turkey	165	192	213	229	259	274	295	313	314	316	322	367	408
Yugoslavia	364	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5,426	5,550	5,564	5,699	5,794	5,877	5,994	6,067	6,108	6,363	6,332	6,694	6,902

Source: Own based on WTO data.

Note: Data in thousands. No data available for blank boxes. Data for Yugoslavia is shown until 1991. From 1992 it is shown for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia & Serbia-Montenegro.

APPENDIX 4
TOURIST ARRIVALS TO IMEDOC REGIONS, 1990-2002

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Balearics	6,349	6,518	6,660	7,131	8,250	8,468	8,586	9,280	10,067	10,820	10,800	10,143	9,623
Sardinia	1,302	1,351	1,339	1,249	1,324	1,383	1,435	1,536	1,589	1,685	1,722	1,811	1,897
Corsica	1,042	951	1,148	1,608	1,405	1,508	1,508	1,258	1,538	1,878	1,832	2,026	2,005
Malta	872	895	1,002	1,063	1,176	1,116	1,054	1,111	1,182	1,214	1,216	1,180	1,134
Sicily	2,733	2,772	2,476	2,376	2,750	2,917	3,188	3,220	3,424	3,611	3,958	4,069	4,029
IMEDOC	12,298	12,487	12,625	13,427	14,905	15,392	15,772	16,405	17,800	19,207	19,528	19,229	18,688

Source: Own based on Manera-Riera (2001) for the Balearics Islands for 1990-2000 and on IBAE for 2001-2002, Eurostat for Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily, and the WTO for Malta. Data in thousands.

APPENDIX 5
OVERNIGHT TOURIST STAYS IN IMEDOC REGIONS, 1990-2002

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Balearics	34,600	37,692	40,139	43,232	47,113	46,883	43,386	44,274	46,349	54,460	53,428	53,565	47,335
Sardinia	6,854	6,988	6,815	6,476	6,941	7,404	7,550	8,117	8,369	9,115	9,476	10,240	10,215
Corsica	3,426	3,430	3,543	4,963	4,286	3,926	3,170	3,504	4,293	5,734	5,883	6,668	6,638
Malta	9,604	9,634	12,015	11,553	11,951	10,919	10,665	11,187	11,326	11,658	10,266	11,067	10,599
Sicily	9,257	9,479	8,112	7,750	8,908	9,370	10,069	10,292	11,140	11,959	13,410	13,730	13,147
IMEDOC	63,741	67,224	70,625	73,973	79,199	78,503	74,840	77,374	81,477	92,925	92,463	95,270	87,934

Source: Own based on Eurostat data for 1990-1998. The data for 1993-1998 does not include overnight stays by residents and non-residents in non-hotel group accommodation establishments or similar. For 1999-2002, data is taken from the IBAE for the Balearics, Eurostat for Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily and the WTO for Malta. Data in thousands.

APPENDIX 6
**NUMBER OF BEDS IN HOTELS & SIMILAR ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS,
CAMP SITES, HOLIDAY APARTMENTS AND OTHER TYPES OF GROUP
ACCOMMODATION IN IMEDOC REGIONS, 1990-2002**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Balearics	386,918	388,999	389,449	380,796	382,815	384,953	388,510	394,473	398,805	406,876	411,129	414,120	415,264
Sardinia	108,455	115,932	118,944	120,006	122,466	127,653	132,609	134,466	137,677	140,106	147,229	150,842	158,042
Corsica	108,533	108,533	101,619	200,832	122,942	114,568	114,568	93,469	92,988	101,355	105,884	108,196	108,069
Malta	42,291	40,894	36,367	36,388	37,795	37,308	38,152	39,183	38,932	40,890	40,578	40,691	40,691
Sicily	104,569	110,329	104,918	105,304	112,631	113,172	115,297	119,807	118,166	121,429	126,717	133,564	139,313
IMEDOC	750,766	764,687	751,297	843,326	778,649	777,654	789,136	781,398	786,568	810,656	831,537	847,413	861,379

Source: Own based on Eurostat data for the Balearics, Eurostat data for Sardinia except for the years 1991-1994, which were estimated by the author, Eurostat data for Corsica, taking data for 1991 for 1990 and 1995 for 1996, WTO data for Malta, and Eurostat data for Sicily except for the years 1991-1994, which were estimated by the author.

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