Retail Activities in Spanish Tourism Destinations: Economic Paradox or Statistical Measurement Errors?

Abstract:

This paper compares the economic performance of holiday and residential tourism destinations in Spain from a quantitative perspective. The economic performance of destinations is proxied by their supported level of retail activity. Specifically, differences among both kinds of destinations in their Index of Number of Retail Activities x 1000 inhabitants (IDC) are explored, expecting a positive association among the economic development of destinations and their retail index. *Residential* and *holiday* destinations are established following the classification provided by Perles, Ramón and Sevilla (2011). Obtained results contradict usual wisdom on this topic being residential destinations whose support higher levels of retail activity.

Key words: Residential Tourism, Holiday Tourism, Economic Performance, Retail.

JEL: L8 Industry Studies: Services, R1 General Regional Economics

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Introduction.

Tourism is one of the most important sources of wealth and employment in Spain. The principal Spanish tourism product is the well-known "sun and beach" option which accounts for most of the national and international tourism activity in the summer season.

In Spain there are two kinds of "sun and beach" tourist destinations; "holiday destinations" (known in Spanish as "destinos vacacionales") and "residential destinations" (known as destinos residenciales). Both kinds of destinations share common elements to attract tourists (wonderful beaches, favourable climate, etc.). However, they differ in other characteristics, being the principal one the type the accommodation where tourists stay. In short, holiday destinations, are preferred by singles and young couples that overnight in hotel (inns, motels, hotels) accommodation. Conversely, residential destinations are preferred by families (usually with children) staying basically in houses, condos and apartments that are rented to visitors. Most of these visitors return to the same destination each year and some of them buy their own homes (second homes) there (Mazón, 2006a). Also, as pointed out by Gaviria (1976), retired people from other European countries also prefer residential destinations where they stay for most of the year.

Many authors (Huete, Mantecón & Mazón, 2008; Mazón, 2006a; Mazón 2006b; Perles & Ramón, 2010 among others) argue that these two tourism models have different implications in terms of economic performance (tourism revenues, employment rates in the destinations, municipal finances, etc.) also in environment impacts of destinations. Mazón (2006a) summarizes these repercussions, and identifies as the principal positive

effects the high loyalty of visitors toward the destination and its beneficial effects on the short-term local government finances. On the negative side, he highlights the strong seasonality in household occupation, the underdevelopment of attractions in the destination, difficulties in marketing it as a tourist product, the lower tourist expenditure that it generates and the serious environmental impact on destinations.

In general, academics and other critics of residential tourism point out that this kind of tourism attracts more and more visitors with low purchasing power by providing them affordable accommodation. The consequences of this combination are a strong environmental impact on destinations with a progressive reduction of the profitability of tourism enterprises and the low sustainability of local government finances in the long-term. This pessimistic view on the economic performance of residential tourism is mainly based on the work of Exceltur (2005), suggesting that every hotel place generates gross value added (GVA) of € 13.634, while residential accounts for only € 1.278, or that the jobs directly derived from each model range between 93 and 13 per 1,000 beds.

In contrast to these views, the majority of people and businesses living and operating in the residential destinations valued the impacts of this model more positively than negatively (Huete, Mantecón & Mazón, 2008). This is because the residential tourism business merges the two main subsectors of the Spanish economy: tourism and construction, which represent 12% and 8% of GDP respectively, and constitute a principal source of employment in tourism destinations (Taltavull and Ramón, 2005). This favorable assessment by residents and the lack of alternative growth at a similar level to that of the residential tourism development explain the continuity of the phenomenon over the last fifty years (Perles & Ramón, 2010; García, H. 2014).

Many authors analyzing this phenomenon get their conclusions based on stakeholder's opinions and qualitative research. Within this context a research question that remains unanswered from a quantitative perspective is: what kind of destination deploys a better economic performance?

Trying to fill this gap in the literature, the purpose of our analysis is to compare the economic performance of holiday and residential tourism destinations in Spain from a quantitative perspective. The economic performance of destinations is proxied by their supported level of retail activity. Specifically, differences among both kinds of destinations in their Index of Number of Retail Activities x 1000 inhabitants (IDC) are explored, expecting a positive association among the economic development of destinations and their retail index. *Residential* and *holiday* destinations are established following the classification provided by Perles, Ramón and Sevilla (2011).

The paper is structured as follows. Section 2 reviews the previous literature and explains the basic facts of the residential and holiday tourism in Spain. Section 3 explains the data, the exploratory data analysis and basic statistical inference. Section 4 performs the econometric analysis using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression. Finally, section 5 presents the main findings and the limitations of the study.

Literature review.

The residential tourism phenomenon is consolidated in Spain. The analysis of the Spanish Housing Census of 2001 by Varela, López & Martínez (2003) revealed that the Mediterranean coastal area is the primary residential tourist destination in Spain, with more than 70% of empty houses or secondary residences located there with Andalusia (13.9%), the Balearic Islands (19.1%), the Canary Islands (13.5%), the Region of Valencia (22.1%), Murcia (17.2%) and Catalonia (15.6%) being the places with the

highest concentration of second homes as a percentage of total housing. The recent publication of the latest census undertaken in 2011 reveals that these regions remain the most important in terms of residential tourism (see Table 1).

Globalisation process facilitates that residential tourism spreads around the world. New areas of South America and Europe are now experimenting more and more residential tourism developments.

(Table 1 about here)

Residential tourism is a controversial phenomenon. The first authors to analyse the concept were very critical, considering it a form of neocolonialism (Gaviria, 1976; Jurdao, 1979). Over time more and more studies were undertaken by economists, sociologists, environmentalists and researchers from other disciplines. The debate has cooled down and has balanced the positive and negative effects that residential tourism has on destinations. However, the academic perception of this phenomenon remains mostly negative.

Despite major advances in the understanding of this phenomenon, a principal difficulty arises from the self-definition of residential tourism concept. Residential tourism is used to describe a reality which mix aspects related with the field of new migrations (Huber, 2000; Casado & Rodríguez, 2002; O'Reilly, 2005), traditional tourism activities (Torres, 2003) and real estate investment from a long-term perspective (Mazón & Aledo, 2005; Mazón 2006a). In this context is difficult to determine who are in a particular time residential tourists and therefore the research universe appears mostly indefinite. However, Perles, Ramón & Sevilla (2011) provide a holiday-residential classification of 138 municipalities located on the Spanish Mediterranean coastline, the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands using factorial and cluster analysis on several variables like their

percentage of secondary homes, the Central European people living and the percentage of older people registered in each destination. This classification will be used in this article to determine retail activities differences among destinations (see Table in Appendix).

<u>Economic performance of holiday and residential tourism.</u>

According to Mazón & Aledo (2005), *residential tourism is the economic activity focused on the construction and sale of properties that conform the extra-hotel sector, used by its owners as a holiday accommodation or residence, either permanently or semi-permanently away from their usual residence*. From this perspective, residential tourism refers both to the seasonal phenomenon whereby visitors travel to the coast each season for leisure reasons and stay in private accommodation, as well as the phenomenon of residents, usually retired foreign citizens, who purchase homes in these tourist areas as their permanent residence for most of the year (Torres, 2003; Perles, Ramón & Sevilla, 2011). However, Spanish Official Statistics on tourism as FRONTUR (tourism abroad), FAMILITUR (interior tourism) or EGATUR (tourism spending), does not consider these permanent residents in their research universe. Thus, their behaviour and economic impact is not reflected by these statistics.

A second difficulty that arises in order to measure the impact of residential tourism comes from the fact that foreign older people living in residential destinations tend to avoid census registration (Navarro & Carvajal, 2009; García, 2014). International labor migrants usually standardize their access to various public services (health, education, etc.) through registration. However, foreign retirees often lack incentives to register for choosing to live in anonymity, their temporary stay in Spain, and no legal obligation of registration as being European Community citizens. Finally the lack of benefits of

registration or suspected loss of social and economic rights in his country if their residence in Spain is detected are also motives to avoid official registration in Spain (Casado & Rodríguez, 2002; Rodríguez, 2006). Therefore, official population census of residential destinations tend to underestimate the real population living there, being necessary to adjust by several coefficients that ranges from 2.5 to 5 based on indirect measures like waste generation (Paniagua, 1991; Fernández-Cordón, 1993; Huber, 2000).

Regardless of the above, usual academic wisdom on this topic states that holiday destinations have a higher economic performance than residential ones, due that holiday tourist (staying mostly in hotels) expend more money in tourism consumptions (shopping, leisure,…) than residential ones (whose expend is similar than residents in destination). Also, in holiday destinations the seasonality is less than in residential destinations, due hoteliers attempting to maximize occupation rates most time of the year.

According to Mazón (2006), one of the main characteristics of residential tourism is that it creates a model of urban and tourism development lacking in permanent population. An empty property does not generate a multiplier effect on the local economies. Another shortcoming of the tourism supply in the residential model is the lack of the due and appropriate attractions. Only the construction of golf courses and marinas improves the number of attractions available, although they are developed with the aim of increasing property prices. Finally, residential tourism is characterized by a low rotation of tourists and a lower tourist spending per day. According to data gathered by Familitur, in general the average daily expenditure of a tourist staying in a hotel is about €93-4, whereas for residential tourism the expenditure level is noticeably lower: €33.9 if the visitor is renting the house and €17.1 if they own it.

The most considered report on this topic was done by Exceltur (2005) comparing the economic performance of holiday and residential tourism model. Regarding to the direct economic impact of both types of tourism on destinations, the report established that the activity generated by each holiday bed reached € 9,700; conversely only € 1,341 per bed was reached in the residential model. Considering the total impact (direct and indirect) on destinations, every hotel place generates gross value added (GVA) of € 13.634, while residential accounts for only € 1.278, or that the jobs directly derived from each model range between 93 and 13 per 1,000 beds. Thus, a relation of 11 to 1 was established in favor of the holiday model (Exceltur, 2005:41).

Recent estimations based on EGATUR surveys of 2009 and 2012 establishes that the average daily expenditure of tourists lodged in hotel accommodation reach €133 and €140.3 respectively, being the values reached by non-hotel tourists accommodation only €65.3 and €77.5. Excluding travel costs (i.e destination spending) the values reach €58 and €62.9 for hotel accommodation tourists and 45.7 and 51.3€ for non-hotel accommodation tourists. Thus, significant differences remains among both types of tourists.

However, other sources as PATECO (2001, 2002, 2008, 2009, 2011) in their analysis of retail activity in municipalities and tourism destinations of Region of Valencia, does not consider practically differences among the economic impact of both kind of destinations (see Table 2). Also, as expressed before, living and operating people in the residential destinations valued the impacts of this model more positively than negatively (Huete, Mantecón & Mazón, 2008). Thus, contradictory appreciations on the economic impact of this phenomenon appear.

(Table 2 about here)

Less controversy exists on the environmental impact of each model. The generalization of the residential tourism model, with its fast unplanned growth, has caused an extreme environmental impact in the towns of Spain's Mediterranean coast (Vera, 1994; Mazón, 2006). A waste of best resources, due to contradictions between tourism interests and the continued growth of the housing activity linked to real estate interest which has led to the overcrowding of many destinations (Vera, 1994).

In each economic crisis, authors suggest that Spanish tourism model is exhausted and a rethinking is needed (Torres, 1990; Vera, 1990, 1994). However, the Spanish economic bubble in 1996-2006 previous to the last Global Economic and Financial crisis has shown that residential tourism is far from dead (Gaja, 2008). According to Perles (2004) and García (2014) a vicious circle that combines business interest with the financial needs of Local Administrations and a favorable perception of many local residents assures that only the exhaustion of its main resource (soil useful for building) jeopardizing its continuity.

Shopping, retail activity and tourism.

A revision of the existing literature relating shopping, retail activity and tourism reveals that this topic is mostly approached from a marketing viewpoint. According to Lehto, Chen & Silkes (2014), tourist shopping literature can be divided into two categories: shopping as a main trip purpose –not for interest to our research- and shopping as a tourist activity, but the popularity of shopping as a tourist activity is not as well represented in the literature (LeHew & Wesley, 2007).

The shopping behaviour of tourist is very different from when they are at home Lehto, Chen & Silkes (2014). Tourist shop for a variety of items. The range of goods purchased by tourists is broadening and does not any longer consist of just souvernirs and necessary

personal items (Turner and Reisinger, 2001). Additionally, as the use of self-catering accommodations continues to increase, the amount of grocery shopping by tourists has increased (Timothy & Butler, 2005). Big retail stores are now an important part of the tourism infrastructure (Timothy, 2005).

Tourist not only time toward shopping during their travels, but they also spend approximately one-third of their total tourism expenditures on retail purchases (Gratton & Taylor, 1987; Yu & Littrell, 2003). Many studies attempted to shed light on factors that can affect tourist shopping behaviour, finding that demographics, trip typologies, and trip-specific characteristics were influential on tourists' shopping behaviour, including the purchased items and expenditure level. Psychology aspects have been also investigated revealing valuable practical information on how to strategically integrate shopping into tourism planning and marketing (Lehto, Chen & Silkes, 2014).

Logically, if different types of tourists have different shopping behaviours, this will be reflected in the retail structure and activity of tourist destinations. In this context, Espinosa (2009) explores the implementation of the luxury trade in Venice, noting that the specialization of the local economy exclusively on tourism services sector has caused an oversupply in commercial establishments for the sale of souvenirs and Venetian typical handicrafts, and in the last decade, luxury goods. The author concludes that the city has been adapted to the needs and demands of visitors, putting little resistance to a commercial and tourism model that does not benefit him and which tests your carrying capacity every day.

In a similar sense and applied to Spanish destinations, Ponce (2003) analyses the situation in the retail sector and recreational services and their interrelationship with the prevailing model of tourism in the municipalities of San Javier and San Pedro del Pinatar (Murcia)

using a qualitative methodology, finding that increases of level of specialization of establishments increases the level of quality perception of tourists. However, this author focuses in only one of the directions in this relationship -how retail improvements gets highly levels of tourist satisfaction -, but the other direction –how tourists affect retail activity – remains, at least for the Spanish case, unexplored.

As explained before, trying to fill this gap in the literature, the purpose of our analysis is to compare the economic performance of *holiday* and *residential* tourism destinations in Spain from a quantitative perspective. According to reviewed literature, which prescribes higher level of tourist spending of people accommodated in hotels, our *a priori* expectation is that *holiday destinations* will perform economically better than *residential* ones. Therefore, a higher level of retail activity will be expected in *holiday* destinations.

Methodology.

In order to establish the differences in economic performance among destinations we analyze a pool of 138 tourist destinations (municipalities) located on the Spanish Mediterranean coastline, the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands. Taking destinations from the same country (Spain) which are specialized in the same tourism product (sun and beach) enables us to isolate our analysis from other international and product conditioners and guarantees that our outcome is due to our variable of interest: the kind of tourism destination.

The dataset is a own compilation of the Spain census of housing and population of 2001 and 2011 data provided by National Statistical Institute of Spain (INE), the Economic Yearbook of Spain provided by La Caixa and other fonts like Blue Flag associations and Tourism Studies Institute from Spain.

As exploratory exercise on this dataset we compare the means of both kinds of destinations by performing Null Hypothesis Significance Testing using t.test for independent groups. Previously, the assumptions and conditions for the use of this technique are checked and confirmed. In order to complete the analysis by considering potential confounders, such as the population of the destination or the degree of their tourism specialisation that could be affecting retail activities in both kinds of destinations, we performed a regression analysis by ordinary least squares (OLS).

(Table 3 about here)

Results.

Exploratory analysis.

Table 3 shows the variables taken into account for the analysis carried out in this and the following sections. Meanwhile, Table 4 and Figure 1 shows some descriptive statistics for destinations according to the classification given by Perles, Ramón & Sevilla (2011). Our variable of interest (response variable) is their Index of Number of Retail Activities x 1000 inhabitants (IDC) measured in inter-census period of 2001 and 2011.

(Table 4 about here)
(Figure 1 about here)
Our summary statistics reveals that different indexes appear among destinations but the relationship observed is the inverse than expected: residential tourism destinations have higher mean than holiday ones. As a tool to compensate the effect of under-registration of older population in residential destinations, we compute a new IDC (IDC6501 and IDC6511) based on people under 65 years. As we can see a difference in favor of residential destinations remains after adjusting.

NHST inference.

The results of our statistical analysis confirms that a difference among destinations exists, but contradict this usual wisdom. Surprisingly our analysis reveals a higher (and statistically significant) IDC in residential destinations than in holiday destinations.

(Table 5 about here)

The test of means equality is rejected in all cases (see Table 1 with p-values below 0.01), indicating that holiday and residential tourism destinations have different retail ratios in both years. Assuming equal variances (not presented here due to space restrictions) also rejects the null hypothesis.

<u>Regression analysis.</u>

Finally, to consider other covariates that could confound our analysis we performs several regression by Ordinary Least Square using heterokedastic consistent errors HC1.

Table 6 reflects two models corresponding to IDC in year 2001. In model (1) the Perles, Ramón & Sevilla (2011) dichotomous classification criteria is used. Conversely, in model (2) this variable is substituted by their continuous components (foreigners, secondary homes and older people). As Table 6 shows in both models, after taking into account the effect of possible confounders, a statistically significant difference in favour of residential destination remains. Apart from the regional differences, other significant variables are the level of unemployment and the airport infrastructure of destinations.

Table 7 reflects the same models of table 6 corresponding to year 2011. In model (3) the "Prs" variable remains statistically significant reflecting the higher retail levels of residential destinations. But in model (4) neither foreigners nor secondary homes nor older people appears statistically significant. In fact, secondary homes variable appears negative signed. Last row of tables 6 and 7 reflects the goodness of fit measures of the models, showing that 2011 adjusting is worse than got with the variables in 2001.

(Table 6 and 7 about here)

Tables 8 and 9 reflect the corresponding regressions using as dependent variable the retail index based on people under 65 years, remaining unchanged the main conclusion in favor of residential destinations.

(Table 8 and 9 about here)

Residual analysis of regressions reveals that Normality assumptions is rejected in all cases. Thus, in order to improve the estimations of our coefficients of interests and inference a pairs-boostratp has been performed on overall models with their corresponding confidence intervals (see Table 10)

(Table 10 about here)

As we can see, the Perles, Ramón & Sevilla (2011) criteria remains significant in all models except the third, where IDC is calculated in 2011. Percentage of secondary homes remains significant in 2001 models, both calculating the whole retail index and the under-65 retail index. In 2011 models foreigners people living in destination remains significant calculating the under 65 IDC. Therefore, principal conclusions remains unchanged.

Discussion

A preliminary reason for this contradictory result could be that foreign older people living in residential destinations tend to avoid census registration (García, 2014). So, this could explain why the IDC (their calculations are based on registered population of destinations) in residential destinations are higher than in holiday ones. In order to avoid this effect of under-registration of older population, a new calculation of IDC based on people under 65 living in destinations was performed. Surprisingly a difference in favor of "residential" destinations remains.

In our opinion, this contradictory result could be attributed to the difficulties on defining and measuring the tourism phenomenon (specifically the residential one). We think that official tourism statistics in Spain are underestimating the effective demand in destinations. Specifically in the *residential* ones.

On the one hand, IDC is calculated by dividing Number of Retail Activities in destinations among their registered population. We think that volume of retail activities in destinations depends on their effective demand. The effective demand of a place is a product of people living at this moment in this place by their economic capacity. Some authors argue that people living in residential destinations are higher than their registered population reflects (due to under-registration of older foreign people). For these reason we expect that the effective demand in residential destinations would be higher than it appears based on their registered population.

On the other hand, official statistics like IET (2003) or Exceltur (2005) states than holiday tourists spend more money and stay less time in their holidays than residential ones. Hoteliers try to maximize occupancy rate of their hotels by rotating more holiday tourists, but the degree of success of hoteliers varies among "holiday" destinations. In fact, in some "holiday" destinations with strong seasonality hotels are closed in winter time. So, effective demand in *holiday* destinations could be lower than it appears based on the official statistics.

Finally, estimations on the tourist spending of both kinds of tourism differs. Sources as Exceltur (2005) or EGATUR surveys establishes a big difference that other sources as PATECO don't consider. This could be reflecting difficulties in delimiting the research universe and of course the measurement of the variables accounting this phenomenon.

If effective demand in residential destinations would be higher than it appears based on their registered population and the effective demand in holiday destinations would be lower than it seems based on the official statistics, we could conclude that *residential* destinations would have a similar or higher "effective demand" than *holiday* ones. Therefore, the same reason could explain the fact that *residential* tourism destinations would have a higher retail index concentration than *holiday* ones.

Our statistical analysis confirms that a difference exists among the economic performance of holiday and residential destinations in Spain. However the relationship observed is far from the expected by literature, being *residential* destinations which presents higher levels of retail activities than *holiday* ones. In light of our results, authors defending virtues of *holiday* tourism model should explain why if this model is economically better than *residential* tourism, the later supports higher level of retail activity than the former. Lacks of statistical significance of secondary homes variable in 2011 estimations also could be reflecting a convergence of both kind of tourism destinations that are increasingly combining the two products in the same territory.

For future research, remains the question of classification of tourism destinations (improving the classification of Perles, Ramón & Sevilla, 2011 could be a first step). Also, as a tourism policy implication, despite the efforts and advances on this topic, improving the measurement of economic variables like population and retail activities in tourism destinations -where defining interest population is so difficult due to the subtle nuances on concepts like visitors, residents and tourists- is also a priority.

Residential tourism is a phenomenon spreading around the world, thus the better comprehension of their economic and environmental impact, the better strategies in assuring a profitably and sustainable tourism development in emerging destinations.

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Tables.

Table 1: Principal and second homes by region in Spain 2001-2011

Region	2001			2011		
	Principal	Second	% Second	Principal	Second	% Second
Total Spain	14,187,169	6,759,385	100.00	18,083,692	7,124,930	100.00
Andalusia	2,417,179	1,113,945	16.48	3,087,222	1,265,924	17.77
Balearic Islands	305,478	196,362	2.91	429,737	156,972	2.20
Canary Islands	552,497	298,966	4.42	789,953	250,992	3.52
Catalonia	2,315,856	998,299	14.77	2,944,944	918,437	12.89
Region of Valencia	1,492,792	1,054,983	15.61	1,986,896	1,160,166	16.28
Murcia	378,252	214,361	3.17	515,367	261,333	3.67

Source: National Statistical Institute of Spain (INE). National housing and population census 2001, 2011

Table 2: Estimated economic impact per overnight in some Region of Valencian destinations.

Destinations / Type of accommodation	Calpe, 2001	Torrevieja, 2002	Benidorm, 2009	Dénia, 2009	Peñíscola, 2011
Hotel, hostels and campings	€7.01	€8.14	€9.96	€12.68	€5.70
Secondary houses and apartments.	€5.67	€7.66	€11.38	€7.70	€6.09

Source: PATECO several years.

Table 3: Variables and sources.

Variable	Description	Source
Destination	Name of municipality (Mun)	National Statistical Institute of Spain (INE)
Region	Region where the destination is located (Region)	
Population	Population of the destination at year 2001 and 2011 (Pop01, Pop11)	La Caixa Annual Economic Report 2014
Retail Activity Index	Number of Retail Activities x 1000 inhabitants (IDC) in 2007 and 2001 and 2011 (IDC01, IDC11) Number of Retail Activities x 1000 inhabitants under 65 years old (IDC65) in 2001 and 2011 and 2011 (IDC6501, IDC6511)	
Area of town and districts	Area of town and surrounding districts in km^2 (Sup)	
Airport Infrastructure	Number of airports in 70 Km around municipality	Own elaboration.
Coast dotation	Km of coastline of municipality	Spanish Ministry for the Environment, beach guide
Seafront promenades	Number of seafront promenades in 2005 (Walk)	
Yachting harbours	Number of yachting harbours in 2005 (Nautic)	
Quality of beaches	Number of blue flags in 2001 and 2011 (Bflag01, Bflag11)	Foundation for Environmental Education in Europe
European Union foreigners	Percentage of European Union foreigners living in destinations in 2001 and 2011 (Porfor01, Porfor11)	National Statistical Institute of Spain (INE)
Females	Percentage of females living in destinations in 2001 and 2011 (Pfem01, Pfem11)	
Above 65 people	Percentage of people older of 65 living in destinations in 2001 and 2011 (Pormay6501, Pormay6511)	
Density of population	Population / Km2 in 2001 and 2011 (density2001, density2011)	
Homes for primary use	Percentage of houses that are for primary use in 2001 and 2011 (Pmain01, Pmain11)	
Island	Dummy variable: 1 if destination is located on an island	
Prs11	Type of destination 1: Residential 0: Holiday.	Perles, Ramón & Sevilla (2011)

Source: Authors' own elaboration

Table 4: Descriptive statistics.

	Type	Mean	Variance
IDC01	Holiday	24.30	43.16
	Residential	33.29	135.85
IDC0165	Holiday	28.48	66.96
	Residential	39.07	175.02
IDC11	Holiday	17.06	17.66
	Residential	20.01	39.42
IDC1165	Holiday	20.01	25.15
	Residential	23.92	58.25

Source: Authors' own elaboration

Table 5: NHST means difference among Spanish tourism destinations.

Year	Mean IDC holiday	Mean IDC Residential	Two sample t.test	p-value	Theoretical 95% CI for means difference	Bootstrapped 95% CI for means difference
IDC01	24.30	33.29	-5.65	<0.01	(-12.13, -5.84)	(-12.19, -5.85)
IDC11	17.06	20.01	-3.28	<0.01	(-4.73, -1.17)	(-4.70, -1.14)
IDC6501	28.48	39.07	-5.71	<0.01	(-14.25, -6.92)	(-14.15, -7.05)
IDC6501	20.01	23.92	-3.59	<0.01	(-6.07, -1.76)	(-6.07, -1.81)

Source: Author own elaboration.

Table 6: Regression IDC 2001 among Spanish tourism destinations.

Model (1)	*Dependent variable:IDC 01*	Model (2)	*Dependent variable:IDC 01*
Pop01	-0.00003		
	(0.00003)	Pop01	-0.00002
Balearic Islands	0.048		(0.00003)
	(2.648)	Balearic Islands	1.741
Canary Islands	12.240**		(2.540)
	(4.816)	Canary Islands	13.180***
Catalonia	3.890*		(4.746)
	(2.121)	Catalonia	4.602*
Murcia	-4.546*		(2.624)
	(2.477)	Murcia	-5.808**
Valencia	-1.311		(2.281)
	(2.309)	Valencia	-0.074
Aerop70	-2.122*		(3.011)
	(1.149)	Aerop70	-3.056**
Coast	0.051		(1.239)
	(0.067)	Coast	0.081
density01	0.0001		(0.067)
	(0.001)	density01	0.001
Bflag01	0.534		(0.001)
	(0.561)	Bflag01	0.356
Prs11residential	6.484***		(0.640)
	(1.475)	Sec01	0.194***
Pfem01	0.364		(0.065)
	(0.228)	Porfor01	0.311
Unreg02	-1.097**		(0.190)
	(0.456)	Pmay6501	-0.244
Constant	10.640		(0.274)
	(11.230)	Pfem01	0.472
			(0.337)
		Unreg02	-0.792**
			(0.369)
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01		
		Constant	-1.135
			(16.770)
		Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Residual standard error: 8.9 on 124 d.f	Residual standard error: 8.88 on 122 d.f
Multiple R-squared: 0.359	Multiple R-squared: 0.372
Adjusted R-squared: 0.292	Adjusted R-squared: 0.295
F-statistic: 5.34 on 13 and 124 DF	F-statistic: 4.81 on 15 and 122 DF
p-value: 1.5e-07	p-value: 2.97e-07

Source: Author own elaboration.

Table 7: Regression IDC 2011 among Spanish tourism destinations.

Model (3)	*Dependent variable:IDC11*	Model (4)	*Dependent variable:IDC11*
Pop11	-0.00002[*]	Pop11	-0.00002[*]
	(0.00001)		(0.00001)
Balearic Islands	0.878	Balearic Islands	0.951
	(1.987)		(2.115)
Canary Islands	5.488[**]	Canary Islands	5.565[**]
	(2.535)		(2.770)
Catalonia	1.428	Catalonia	2.272
	(1.315)		(1.816)
Murcia	-1.265	Murcia	-0.936
	(1.278)		(1.641)
Valencia	0.671	Valencia	1.270
	(1.318)		(1.587)
Aerop70	-1.930[**]	Aerop70	-2.134[***]
	(0.757)		(0.790)
Coast	0.039	Coast	0.044
	(0.037)		(0.037)
Bflag11	0.310	Bflag11	0.338
	(0.303)		(0.314)
density11	0.001	density11	0.001
	(0.001)		(0.001)
Prs11residential	1.850[**]	Sec11	-0.001
	(0.898)		(0.038)
Pfem11	0.567	Porfor11	0.106
	(0.432)		(0.100)
Unreg12	-0.097	Pmay6511	-0.084
	(0.123)		(0.192)
Constant	-9.436	Pfem11	0.653
	(20.800)		(0.471)
		Unreg12	-0.074
			(0.149)
		Constant	-12.900
			(22.520)

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Model (3)	Model (4)
Residual standard error: 5.21 on 124 d.f	Residual standard error: 5.29 on 122 d.f
Multiple R-squared: 0.211	Multiple R-squared: 0.201
Adjusted R-squared: 0.129	Adjusted R-squared: 0.103
F-statistic: 2.56 on 13 and 124 DF	F-statistic: 2.05 on 15 and 122 DF
p-value: 0.00369	p-value: 0.0171

Source: Author own elaboration.

Table 8: Regression IDC under 65 in 2001 among Spanish tourism destinations.

Model (5)	*Dependent variable:IDC6501*	Model (6)	*Dependent variable:IDC6501*
Popunder6501	-0.0001	Popunder6501	-0.00003
	(0.00003)		(0.00004)
Balearic Islands	0.884	Balearic Islands	2.210
	(3.097)		(2.791)
Canary Islands	13.050**	Canary Islands	14.310***
	(5.212)		(5.237)
Catalonia	5.440**	Catalonia	5.998**
	(2.524)		(2.545)
Murcia	-4.783	Murcia	-6.202**
	(2.987)		(2.462)
Valencia	0.449	Valencia	0.598
	(2.782)		(2.666)
Aerop70	-2.744*	Aerop70	-3.743**
	(1.399)		(1.456)
Coast	0.043	Coast	0.085
	(0.075)		(0.074)
density01	0.00001	density01	0.001
	(0.001)		(0.001)
Bflag01	0.484	Bflag01	0.355
	(0.655)		(0.728)
Prs11residential	7.593***	Sec01	0.215***
	(1.753)		(0.074)
Pfem01	0.623*	Porfor01	0.437**
	(0.341)		(0.199)
Unreg02	-1.278**	Pfem01	0.590
	(0.521)		(0.418)
Constant	3.056	Unreg02	-0.886**
	(16.680)		(0.406)
		Constant	-6.874
			(20.860)

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Residual standard error: 10.4 on 124 d.f	Residual standard error: 10.2 on 123 d.f
Multiple R-squared: 0.356	Multiple R-squared: 0.385
Adjusted R-squared: 0.289	Adjusted R-squared: 0.315
F-statistic: 5.28 on 13 and 124 DF	F-statistic: 5.5 on 14 and 123 DF
p-value: 1.82e-07	p-value: 4.2e-08

Source: Author own elaboration.

Table 9: Regression IDC under 65 in 2011 among Spanish tourism destinations.

Model (7)	Dependent variable:IDC6511	Model (8)	Dependent variable:IDC6511
Popunder6511	-0.00003**	Popunder6511	-0.00003**
	(0.00001)		(0.00001)
Balearic Islands	0.521	Balearic Islands	1.503
	(2.386)		(2.431)
Canary Islands	6.430**	Canary Islands	6.366*
	(3.007)		(3.225)
Catalonia	1.243	Catalonia	3.191*
	(1.630)		(1.867)
Murcia	-1.440	Murcia	-1.094
	(1.463)		(1.911)
Valencia	1.348	Valencia	1.956
	(1.622)		(1.582)
Aerop70	-2.013**	Aerop70	-2.512***
	(0.940)		(0.917)
Coast	0.035	Coast	0.047
	(0.042)		(0.041)
density11	0.001	density11	0.001
	(0.001)		(0.001)
Bflag11	0.405	Bflag11	0.367
	(0.347)		(0.350)
Prs11residential	2.359**	Sec11	0.005
	(1.093)		(0.046)
Pfem11	1.066**	Porfor11	0.191**
	(0.508)		(0.079)
Unreg12	-0.189	Pfem11	0.963*
	(0.155)		(0.525)
Constant	-29.720	Unreg12	-0.054
	(24.390)		(0.169)
		Constant	-27.520
			(25.740)
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	*Note:*	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

|	
Residual standard error: 6.27 on 124 d.f	Residual standard error: 6.23 on 123 d.f
Multiple R-squared: 0.231	Multiple R-squared: 0.245,
Adjusted R-squared: 0.15	Adjusted R-squared: 0.159
F-statistic: 2.87 on 13 and 124 DF	F-statistic: 2.85 on 14 and 123 DF
p-value: 0.00121	p-value: 0.000972

Source: Author own elaboration.

Table 10: 95% confidence intervals for classification criteria.

Coefficients	Model (1) IDC01	Model (2) IDC01	Model (3) IDC11	Model (4) IDC11
Secondary		(0.0773 , 0.3260)		(-0.0845 , 0.0779)
Foreigners		(-0.059 , 0.737)		(-0.0792 , 0.3571)
Older 65		(-0.7815 , 0.3729)		(-0.5066, 0.3006)
PRS criteria	(3.752 , 9.765)		(-0.025 , 3.710)	
	Model (5) IDC6501	Model (6) IDC6501	Model (7) IDC6511	Model (8) IDC6511
Secondary		(0.0696 , 0.3651)		(-0.0946 , 0.1085)
Foreigners		(0.0347 , 0.8568)		(0.0213 , 0.3478)
Older 65				
PRS criteria	(4.417, 12.024)		(0.079 , 4.527)	

Source: Author own elaboration.

Figure 1: Retail Activities index in tourism destinations.
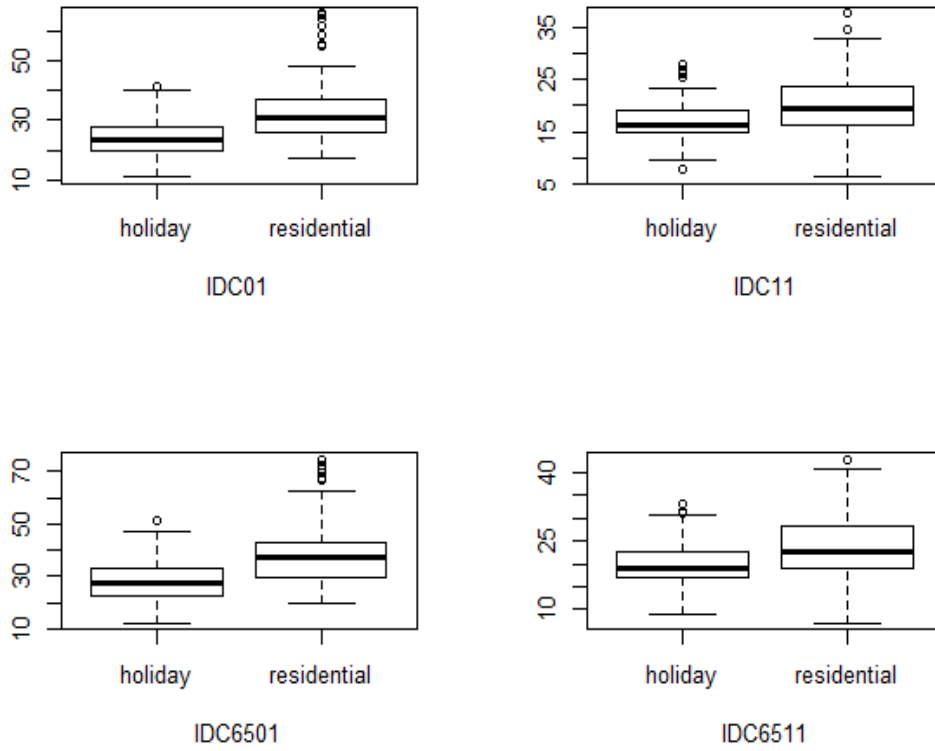
Source: Authors' own elaboration

APPENDIX: Residential and holiday destinations identified by Perles. Ramón & Sevilla (2011).

Residential destinations	Holiday destinations
03031 Benidorm	03065 Elche/Elx
03047 Calpe/Calp	03902 Pilar de la Horadada
03063 Dénia	03139 Villajoyosa/Vila Joiosa (la)
03082 Jávea/Xàbia	04079 Roquetas de Mar
03121 Santa Pola	04003 Adra
03011 Alfàs del Pi (l')	04032 Carboneras
03018 Altea	04902 Ejido (El)
03050 Campello (el)	04049 Garrucha
03069 Finestrat	04066 Níjar
03076 Guardamar del Segura	18140 Motril
03099 Orihuela	07015 Ciutadella de Menorca
03128 Teulada	07026 Eivissa
03133 Torrevieja	07032 Mahón
04064 Mojácar	07046 Sant Antoni de Portmany
04100 Vera	07063 Valldemosa
07011 Calvià	07002 Alaior
07024 Formentera	07013 Campos
07005 Andratx	07022 Felanitx
07014 Capdepera	07023 Ferreries
07050 Sant Joan de Labritja	07033 Manacor
07048 Sant Josep de sa Talaia	07039 Muro
07051 Sant Llorenç des Cardassar	07055 Santa Margalida
07054 Santa Eulalia del Río	08006 Arenys de Mar
07062 Son Servera	08035 Calella
11030 Rota	08056 Castelldefels
12028 Benicasim/Benicàssim	08235 Sant Pol de Mar
12138 Vinaròs	08270 Sitges
17032 Cadaqués	08040 Canet de Mar
17152 Roses	08074 Cubelles
17023 Blanes	08110 Malgrat de Mar

17047 Castelló d'Empúries	08118 Masnou (El)
17048 Castell-Platja d'Aro	08163 Pineda de Mar
17092 Llançà	08264 Sant Vicenç de Montalt
17117 Palafrugell	08307 Vilanova i la Geltrú
17160 Sant Feliu de Guíxols	11032 Sanlúcar de Barrameda
29051 Estepona	11039 Vejer de la Frontera
29054 Fuengirola	11007 Barbate
29069 Marbella	11015 Chiclana de la Frontera
29068 Manilva	11014 Conil de la Frontera
29091 Torrox	11022 Línea de la Concepción (La)
29025 Benalmádena	11027 Puerto de Santa María (El)
29070 Mijas	11031 San Fernando
29075 Nerja	11033 San Roque
29901 Torremolinos	12027 Benicarló
30026 Mazarrón	12032 Burriana
30036 San Pedro del Pinatar	17095 Lloret de Mar
30035 San Javier	17118 Palamós
43037 Calafell	30003 Águilas
43038 Cambrils	30902 Alcázares (Los)
43905 Salou	43148 Tarragona
43153 Torredembarra	43906 Ampolla (L')
43012 Altafulla	43050 Creixell
43013 Ametlla de Mar (L')	43051 Cunit
43162 Vandellòs i l'Hospitalet de l'Infant	43901 Deltebre
43163 Vendrell (El)	43131 Roda de Barà
43171 Vila-seca	43136 Sant Carles de la Ràpita
46105 Cullera	46220 Sagunto/Sagunt
46131 Gandia	46235 Sueca
46181 Oliva	46238 Tavernes de la Valldigna
46048 Bellreguard	21010 Ayamonte
46113 Daimús	21050 Moguer
46143 Xeraco	38023 San Cristóbal de La Laguna

21060 Punta Umbría	35004 Arrecife
21044 Lepe	35026 Telde
38001 Adeje	38031 Realejos (Los)
38006 Arona	
38028 Puerto de la Cruz	
35019 San Bartolomé de Tirajana	
35024 Teguise	
38017 Granadilla de Abona	
38040 Santiago del Teide	
38043 Tacoronte	
35015 Pájara	

Source: Perles. Ramón & Sevilla (2011).