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TOURISM EXPENDITURE UNDER THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS: THE ROLE OF CLIMATE IN THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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1. Purpose

The way tourists react during the economic crisis is not homogeneous. Some tourists react in different ways, such as travelling to closer destinations, reducing the length of stay, or staying in cheaper accommodation. Such heterogeneous sensitivity responds to different preferences and willingness to pay for expending on travelling, especially for travelling abroad. The attractiveness of the place of residence and the climate of the region of origin can make a difference on such preferences and the need for travelling

This paper focuses on the underpinnings of the households' tourism expenditure decisions during the global economic crisis in 2009. In particular, this study tests if during an economic crisis, decisions on tourism expenditure depend on climate conditions of the place of origin, GDP and GDP growth, among other well-known determinants. It should be noted that cutback decisions on tourism expenditure are not independent of destination choice, and for that reason the model requires the estimation of both decisions simultaneously.

2. Design, Methodology or Approach

Climate in the place of residence is one of the most relevant 'push' factors for traveling abroad. According to the literature, climate is viewed as one element in the decision making process that can act either as a 'pull' factor encouraging the home-grown tourist to holiday or as a 'push' factor encouraging the holiday abroad. In the same way, climate in the place of origin has been used to explain the substitution pattern between traveling domestically and or abroad. Hence, climate conditions of the place of origin may make a difference in the willingness to pay for traveling. Such heterogeneity in willingness to pay is explained by spatial clusters because not all the tourists are equally sensitive to income and price adjustments.

The methodology proposed in this paper represents a new way of analyzing the impacts of an economic crisis on tourism expenditure. Two levels of analysis can be considered. On the one hand, macroeconomic data of tourism expenditure is usually explored. On the other hand, the microeconomic analysis of the household and regional variables of their environment that may enrich the analysis. If the econometric model takes into account all these variables simultaneously, then the linkage between GDP changes and tourists' behavior is enriched and it may be estimated more accurately. As far as we know, this paper is the first study that models the cutback decision on tourism expenditure. Modeling such decision is a challenge because it is not independent of the destination choice. For instance, households that travel domestically may not be as sensitive to the crisis as those who travel abroad. Moreover, the decision of having traveled to a certain place is conditioned by the need to cut back. For this purpose, the econometric model employed is a simultaneous system of cutback decision and destination choice. More precisely, Simultaneous Semi-Ordered Bivariate Probit has proved to be the most useful econometric model for the estimation because it deals with the simultaneity of the cutback and destination choice decisions as well as the endogeneity.

The analysis comprises a joint dataset composed by microdata provided by households and macrodata of EU-27 regions in 2009. Microdata employed belong to the survey —Attitudes of Europeans Towards Tourism, which corresponds to Flash Eurobarometer 281, conducted by

European Union in September 2009. Macrodata considered was collected from Eurostat (GDP in Purchasing Power Standard) and World Meteorological Organization (Climate Index).

3. Results/Findings

Estimations show a negative correlation between the probability of cutting back and how far the holidays are taking place. Its negative sign reinforces the idea that those households that are cutting back on tourism expenditure are more likely to spend their holidays closer to home. Current GDP and GDP growth are key determinants of the cutback decision on tourism expenditure. The model shows that both are negatively related with such decision. Other well-known determinants of tourism expenditure also play an expected role. It is interesting to note that regions with bad climate are less likely to cut back than those households located in regions with good climate. It may be related with heterogeneous needs and preferences on tourism expenditure. Thus, tourism as a luxury good or service is relative to your needs, and climate in your place of residence is one key determinant for such preference.

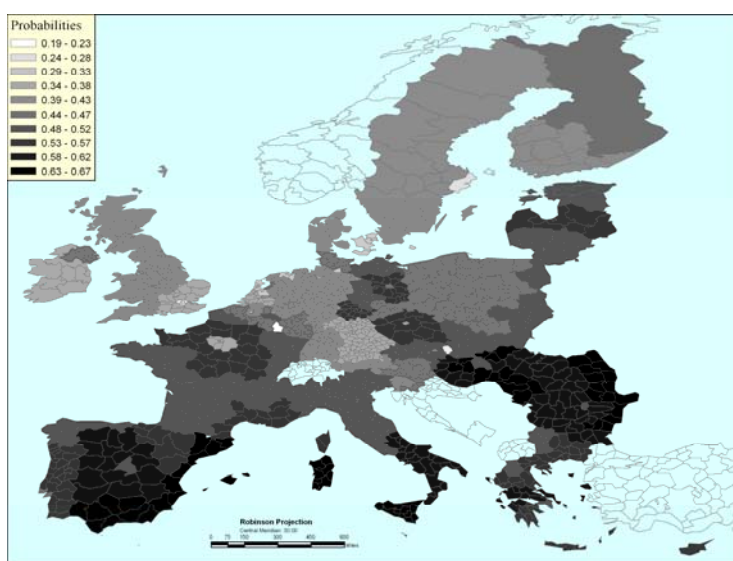


Figure 1. Probabilities of cutback back on tourism expenditure

Figure 1 shows a post-estimation analysis on the probabilities of cutback on tourism expenditure, using a Geographical Information System approach for each European region. Two clear conclusions may be obtained from this figure. On the one hand, there are marked differences between North-European and Mediterranean regions. On the other hand, households located in certain cities are very reluctant to cut back, for instance, this is the case of Luxembourg, London or Paris. These two results may respond to climate and GDP differences. Additional analysis

corroborates that the probability of cutting back grows smoothly with climate. It varies from a median probability of approximately 38% for regions with bad climate up to 66% for regions with good climate.

4. Conclusions

Public policy-makers and private agents need information on the sensitivity of different origin markets under an economic crisis in order to understand and anticipate how tourists react. This research has proved that during an economic crisis, households react cutting back their tourism expenditure depending on GDP, GDP growth, and climate in their place of origin. Tourism as a luxury good is relative to your needs, and climate in your place of residence is one key determinant for such preferences, so that regional heterogeneity responds to climate and GDP differences. In that sense, there are marked differences between North-European and Mediterranean regions. It is interesting to note that regions with bad climate are less likely to cut back than those households located in regions with good climate. It is obvious that the global economic crisis implies a shrink of international tourism, but depending on the country it may bring new opportunities for domestic tourism. This paper has proved that regions with good climate are more likely to switch between international and domestic tourism, but it is not the case of regions with bad climate.