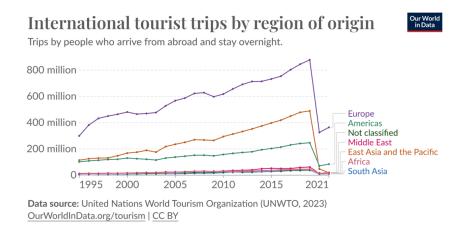🙁

Global Tourism

Terminology:

- Global Tourism - Global tourism refers to the activity of people traveling to and staying in different countries or regions around the world for leisure, business, etc.

- Developed Country - A developed country, or high-income country, is a sovereign state that has a high quality of life

- Developing Country - developing country, a country which, relative to other countries, has a lower average standard of living.

- Ecotourism - Ecotourism is a form of tourism marketed as **responsible** travel to natural areas, conserving the environment, and improving the well-being of the local people.

- Health Tourism - Medical tourism is when you go overseas for medical treatment.

Factors that affect global tourism

- Pandemics

- Education

- Political factors

- Security

- Stability

- Infrastructure

- Environmental factors

- Climate change

- Air quality

- Demographic factors

- Socio-culture factors

- Language barriers

- Food

- Technological factors

- economic factors

- Budgets

- Lack of jobs

- Lack of income

- Business

- Pollution

- Weather

Think, Pair, Share

International tourist trips by region of origin
Trips by people who arrive from abroad and stay overnight.

Data source: United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO, 2023)
OurWorldInData.org/tourism | CC BY

• What does this chart reveal about the region of origin of global tourists?

Most tourists have come from Europe starting at about 300 million in 1995 and was gradually increasing until it was about 800 million before it crashed in 2020 which fell back to about 300 million, every country had a crash of global tourists in the years of 2020 to 2021 but the tourism started to increase for every country in 2021 except East

Asia and the Pacific which are still on a decline this tells us that they do not want to travel much because the closest tourist spots are Fiji, Bali, and New Zealand which are only 4-6 hours of travel away which most people don't want to.

• How can you explain the differences in numbers between Europe and Africa, for example? What does this tell us about global tourism more generally?

The difference in numbers from Europe and Africa is quite a substantial amount an explanation for this is that Europe simply has a higher standard of living which means more security and more money for people to spend on travel where as Africa in 1995 had a substantially lower standard of living which mean less money for them to spend on travel and less security for them to travel because their homes would be at risk with no one there.

Which countries have the highest share of global tourism GDP (list 5) in 2019?
Macao 50.68% global tourism GDP
Guam 22% global tourism GDP
Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand 19.21% global tourism GDP
Philippines 12.85%
Fiji 12.6

Which countries have the highest share of global tourism GDP (list 5) in 2008?

Saint Lucia 30%
Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand 13.24%
Fiji 13%
Spain 10.5%
Mexico 8.32%

Identify three countries which have roughly the same share of GDP in 2008 and 2019. Explain why you think this might be the case using the reasons for global tourism / travel we outlined in lesson 1-2 (entertainment / leisure, historical / cultural, religious etc.)

Mexico, Spain and Vietnam all have roughly the same share of GDP in 2008 and 2019. I think that this might be the case because all these countries have a lot of prevalent

cultural significance. They are prominent countries with growing cultural significance and have a sense of exoticness. They all also have high levels, hovering at around 8% throughout the entire time. Another reason might be leisure and to meet their family. Finally, a key reason is because these countries have invested quite a large sum into this sector, hence most likely meaning that they are gaining good amount of export profit from tourism.

Choose three countries. Compare the number of international tourism trips between 2019 and 2020 for each country and add to your notes, in 1-2 sentences each. For instance – the United States had 79.44 million tourist trips in 2019 compared to 19.21 million in 2020, roughly 60 million less than the year previously.

France had 90.91 million tourist trips in 2019 compared to 41.68 million in 2020. This is roughly 50 million less than one year previously.

Spain had 83.51 million tourist trips in 2019 compared to 24.82 million in 2020. This is roughly 60 million less than one year previously.

China had 65.73 million tourist trips in 2019 compared to 7.79 million in 2020. This is roughly 60 million less than one year previously.

New Zealand had 300,000 tourist trips in 2019 compared to 20,000 in 2020. This is roughly 280,000 less than one year previously.

Using data from the choropleth map, explain how the impact of Covid-19 on global tourism was unevenly experienced. Refer to data sets from at least two different countries in your response.

The impact of COVID-19 on the tourism industry was a greatly unexpected event. In economic terms, this is considered a "black swan event", meaning it was very unexpected and has severe effects. Some other example of a black swan event would be the early 2000 dot com bubble and the 2008 financial crisis. The effect that it had on the industry was clearly reverberated in the data provided. Many sanctions, embargos, quarantines and limitations were placed on the people of the state. For example, in 2019 (pre-covid), Spain had 83.51 million tourist trips in 2019 compared to 24.82 million in 2020. This is roughly 60 million less than one year previously. Another example is

China which had 65.73 million tourist trips in 2019 compared to 7.79 million in 2020, which is roughly 60 million less than one year previously. These two examples clearly underline the brutal effect such events may have on financial markets, as by proxy, tourism is exports, and this heavily effected many economies reliant on tourism exports. However, this experience has been unevenly experienced. While it is true that many countries had a loss in terms of GDP, % tourism exports change, some of them experienced it differently. On one hand for example, New Zealand had approximately 300,000 tourists in 2019, to around 20,000 after. While this is a high change in percentage, this is not a high change in terms of numbers as compared to countries such as Spain which had around 60 million as a difference.