

Tourism

Description: The act of a person traveling and staying in an area outside from their usual environment.

Purpose: Leisure (sport, visit, ect..), business but can't earn money from destination.

Duration: More than 24h, less than a year

Distance: At least 80km from place of residence, has to be a round trip (aller-retour)

History: As soon as the ancient Greece, influenced by industrialisation.

Growth: Organizations UNWTO UNESCO WTTC Businesses Governments Associations Regional and national promotion associations (ex: Tourisme Cantons-de-l'Est, Bonjour Québec,...) Research organizations or think tanks (ex: Destination Canada, AITQ,...)

Relevant: \$\$\$ Highly geographic Increasing trend (even if...) Angle for studies (wealth, environment, cultures) Different scales

Euro vs UE vs Shengen

Euro The euro is a unit of money that is used by the member countries of the European Union which have accepted European monetary union. It is represented by the symbol €.

Euro vs UE vs Shengen (cont)

UE The European Union (EU) is a supranational political and economic union of 27 member states that are located primarily in Europe

Shengen an agreement between many countries of the European Union that allows people and goods to pass freely across the borders of each country without passport or other controls. Some European countries outside the European Union are also part of the agreement. The name comes from Schengen in Luxembourg, where the agreement was signed. :

Attraction factors

Physical Climate, biology, Landforms & Distance

Human Language Culture Connexion City vs rural areas Economy Friends and family

Butler's Model

Stage	Characteristic
Exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few adventurous tourists, visiting sites with no public facilities Visitors attracted to the resort by a natural physical feature Specific visitor type of a select nature
Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited interaction between local residents and the developing tourism Increased advertising induces a definable pattern of seasonal variation Definite market area begins to emerge
Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of additional tourist facilities and increased promotional Greater control of the tourist trade by outsiders Number of tourists at peak periods far outweighs the size of the resident population, inducing rising antagonism by the latter towards the form
Consolidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism has become a major part of the local economy, but growth rates have slowed A well-delineated business district has taken shape Some of the older deteriorating facilities are perceived as second rate Local efforts are made to extend the tourist season
Stagnation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peak numbers of tourists and capacity levels are reached The resort has a well-established image, but it is no longer in fashion The accommodation stock is gradually eroded and property turnover rate falls
Post-stagnation	Five possibilities, reflecting a range of options that may be followed, depending on success of local management decisions. At either extreme are rejuvenation and

mapss



Destinations

Primary Main destinations, Places are interdependent (popularity of one can lead to the downfall of the other, when if 2 are close they might get popular together).

Secondary On the way: pit stop, Transit: connect transportation means, Shadows: close by main destinations and benefits, Grand tour: 1-2 days stays.

Concepts

State A state is an association of people characterized by formal institutions of government, including laws; permanent territorial boundaries; and sovereignty (political independence).

Nation A nation is a group of people with a common language, history, culture, and (usually) geographic territory.

Nation states a sovereign state whose citizens or subjects are relatively homogeneous in factors such as language or common descent.

Temperatures



Concepts (cont)		Concepts (cont)		Cultural impacts (cont)		Cultural impacts (cont)	
multinational	including or involving several countries or individuals of several nationalities.	ethnic exclave	A small part of the Quebec portion of the First Nations' territory is considered a pene-exclave as it bounded by the waters of the St. Lawrence and St. Regis Rivers to the north and east and the U.S. mainland to the south	Revitalization +	Allow improvement of location creating better environments. Expression of poor local culture that leads to recognition of some languages brought back.	Acculturation -	When 2 culture have mutual influence, may lead to antagonism. When culture dont have the same invasion, one stronger culture may take over another culture.
Multi-states	relating to or involving several states, esp of Australia or the US	ethnic enclave	In sociology, an ethnic enclave is a geographic area with high ethnic concentration, characteristic cultural identity, and economic activity.	Promotion +	Leads to more money and tourism traffic	Discrepancy between culture -	Tranformation of local traditions (commodification). Transformation of locals. Transformation of landscape, new facilities (standardisation). Tranformation of expression (staged authenticity).
irredentism	policy of advocating the restoration to a country of any territory formerly belonging to it.	micro-states	a nation that is extremely small in area and population.	others..	Sometimes cultures will impact/be impacted by what is around them. Physical realities may impact on social/cultural behaviors		
stateless nations	A stateless nation is an ethnic group or nation that does not possess its own state and is not the majority population in any nation state.	Cultural impacts		others..	Problem with dealing with tourist experience and perserving and limit impact of tourism on attraction		
		Exchange +	Between cultures, leads to openness and creation, motivation.	Demonstration effect -	Influenced by tourism, leads to behavioral changes	Micro states	
						Orange: Medieval origin, rich (usu. tax haven) at UN Purple: Head of the Catholic Church, excluded from Italy, not in UN Green: Former Yugoslavia, Kosovo, not recognized by all countries Light green: Former USSR, Georgian territory, recognized by very few countries	

