**TRAVEL PATTERNS AND TRENDS**

Lesson 2, Chapter 2

I. INTERNATIONAL vs. DOMESTIC TOURISM TRENDS

* Domestic tourism dominates in some countries because of geographical reasons.
* International tourism dominates in some countries because the location of a country is more conducive to trips outside of the country.

II. WORLD’S TOP DESTINATION AND TOURISM RECEIPTS

* Top Tourism Destinations:
  + France
  + United States
  + Spain
  + Italy
  + United Kingdom
* Top Tourism Receipts:
  + United States
  + France
  + Italy
  + Spain
  + United Kingdom

III. TOURISM GENERATORS AND EXPENDITURES

* Tourism generator – a category of information on outbound and inbound tourists
* Tourism Expenditures – total consumption expenditure made by a visitor, or on behalf of a visitor, before and during his/her trip and stay at a given destination.
* International Tourism Expenditures – expenditures of outbound visitors in other countries

IV. TOURISM SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS

* Tourism surplus – a condition that is achieved when foreign visitors spend more money in a particular country than the total spending of the country’s own nationals when they travel abroad.
* Tourism deficit – a condition that occurs when total expenditures spent in foreign countries from a given country exceed the total tourism receipts earned by foreign inbound tourists

V. REGIONAL TRAVEL PATTERNS AND TRENDS

* Europe:
  + Several relatively small countries that allow ground transportation
  + Neighboring countries with common land borders and border requirements
  + Cheap modes of transportation
* Asia and the Pacific:
  + Travel in mostly by air and sea – expensive form of travel
  + Travel is mostly focus on social and cultural discoveries
  + Less restrictions on travel among countries in the same region
  + Countries share some common cultural and social characteristics
* South Asia:
  + India is the top destination in this region
  + Travel focus mostly on leisure and special interest tourism
  + Increase in travel is largely due on better air transportation access and increased international trade in the region
* Americas:
  + Intra-regional travel mostly dominates
  + Cheaper modes of transportation
* Middle East:
  + Top destination is Egypt
  + Travel is focused on historical/cultural experience
* Africa:
  + Problematic tourist destination
    - Political and military disturbances
    - Health apprehensions

VI. EXTERNAL FACTORS THAT AFFECT TOURISM

1. Changing demographics

* Mostly young travelers
* Travel by retirees/senior citizens
* Increase in family market travelers

2. Technological advances

* Transportation
* Internet/Computerized Reservation System

3. Political changes

* China and Russia open their doors to world tourism
* Establishing democratic governments and free market economies

4. Demand for Sustainable Tourism Environment

Sustainable tourism – ability of a destination to remain competitive against newer, less explored destinations; to attract first time visitors as well as repeaters; to remain culturally unique and to be in balance with the environment

* Limitations on infrastructure development (environmental protection)
* Ecotourism
* Creation of organizations geared toward protection and conservation of natural resources

5. Safety/Security and Health

* Diseases
* Crime
* Threat of international conflicts
* Aviation safety