Non-Negotiables: Factors affecting Tourism

1	**Q: What are the economic actors affecting tourism?** A: Boom, recession, employment, fuel costs, currency exchange
2	**Q: What is a pandemic?** A: a worldwide spread of disease
3	**Q: What is an epidemic?** A: a disease that affects a particular region of the world
4	**Q: What is an endemic disease?** A: when a disease is permanently in a population or region
5	**Q: What are natural hazards affecting tourism?** A: Earthquake, volcanic eruptions, landslide, avalanche, tsunami
6	**Q: What are severe weather events affecting tourism?** A: Hurricane, blizzard, flood, drought, wildfire
7	**Q: What safety and security measures are found at airports?** A: Baggage and body scanners, security checks, safety announcements, hand luggage restrictions
8	**Q: What are risks to personal safety?** A: Pickpocketing, theft, getting lost, dangerous animals, accidents as can't understand road signs
9	**Q: What safety guidance can be given to protect personal possessions?** A: Don't advertise wealth by wearing expensive jewellery, wear a cross body bag, put travel documents in a safe, go on guided tours, follow FCO travel advice.
10	**Q: How can political instability affect tourism?** A: Civil unrest and war can lead to travel restrictions; travel providers may cancel flights
11	**Q: What is a VISA?** A: Document some countries require to give permission to enter for a set time period e.g. travel, work, study, residency
12	**Q: What are the main types of media?** A: Printed media, broadcast media, internet media
13	**Q: How does a government respond to factors affecting tourism?** A: Provide the public with up to date information, impose travel restrictions, introduce security measure, promote a positive image of the country, provide employment, improve infrastructure
14	**Q: How do travel and tourism organisations respond to factors affecting tourism?** A: Adapt and develop new products and services, adapt operational procedures, review prices, review destinations offered.
15	**Q: How do voluntary organisations respond to factors affecting tourism?** A: Promote sustainability, conservation and protection, raise awareness of issues, raise funds

Non-Negotiables: Impacts of Tourism

1	**Q: What is a sociocultural impact?** A: Effects on the everyday life of people including changes to their way of life
2	**Q: What are the positive sociocultural impacts of tourism?** A: improved quality of life, access to tourist facilities, access to new transport and healthcare infrastructure, better cultural awareness
3	**Q: What are the negative sociocultural impacts of tourism?** A: Loss of traditional lifestyle and culture, disruption to daily life, staged authenticity, resentment towards tourists, increased crime, exploiting local people.
4	**Q: What are the positive economic impacts of tourism?** A: Employment opportunities, multiplier effect, tax contributions, increase in foreign currency earnings
5	**Q: What are the negative economic impacts of tourism?** A: Low paid jobs, seasonal unemployment, leakage, increased cost of living
6	**Q: What are the positive environmental impacts of tourism?** A: Protect habitats, improved open spaces and street furniture, ecotourism, environmental education
7	**Q: What are the negative environmental impacts of tourism?** A: Overcrowding, environmental degradation, erosion, increased pollution, traffic congestion, reduced biodiversity
8	**Q: What is sustainable tourism?** A: Minimise the negative impacts of tourism, so it can continue for a long time
9	**Q: What are the aims of sustainable tourism?** A: Protect the natural environment, provide authentic tourism experiences, create economic benefits for local communities.
10	**Q: How can sociocultural impacts be managed?** A: Reduce negative behaviour (e.g. dress appropriately, respect traditions), infrastructure development, shared ownership, engage local communities, tourist taxes.
11	**Q: How can economic impacts be managed?** A: Employment and training, buying local products, reduce leakage, increase and retain visitor spending
12	**Q: How can environmental impacts be managed?** A: Visitor management (restrict numbers and movement), traffic management, controlling resources, planning, visitor education, laws and regulations

Non-Negotiables: Tourism Development

1	**Q: What are the stages of the tourism life cycle?** A: Exploration, involvement, development, consolidation, stagnation, decline, rejuvenation
2	**Q: What is an emerging destination?** A: An area grown in popularity over the last 10 years, with a growth rate of 4% per year
3	**Q: What are the characteristics of an emerging destination?** A: Undeveloped transport links, access is difficult, basic infrastructure, unspoilt natural features, traditional lifestyle of locals, low visitor numbers and limited global awareness
4	**Q: What is a mature destination?** A: An area that has been popular for over 20 years, with a growth rate of 2% per year
5	**Q: What are the characteristics of a mature destination?** A: High volume mass tourism, fully developed infrastructure, established tourist season, global reputation and heavy advertising, pressure on natural resources, facilities may become run down
6	**Q: Why will governments want to develop tourism?** A: Attract foreign currency, diversify the economy, raise funds, create employment and improve quality of life.
7	**Q: How can a government control tourism development?** A: Travel restrictions, security measures, develop essential infrastructure, fund new initiatives, support sustainable tourism
8	**Q: What types of partnership are there?** A: Public and private, private and private, voluntary and private, voluntary and public
9	**Q: What are the advantages of partnerships?** A: Shared resources, skills and expertise, new ideas, shared costs, increased publicity
10	**Q: What are the disadvantages of partnerships?** A: Conflicting aims, slows down decision making process, less flexibility, difficult in responding to change
11	**Q: What is a destination management organisation?** A: Inbound organisations that promote, manage and help to develop tourism in their area
12	**Q: How does a destination management organisation operate?** A: Partnerships between organisations, major projects to promote the country, one off events
13	**Q: What are the benefits of a destination management organisation?** A: Raising the profile of the destination, launch new products, advertising, obtain funding