

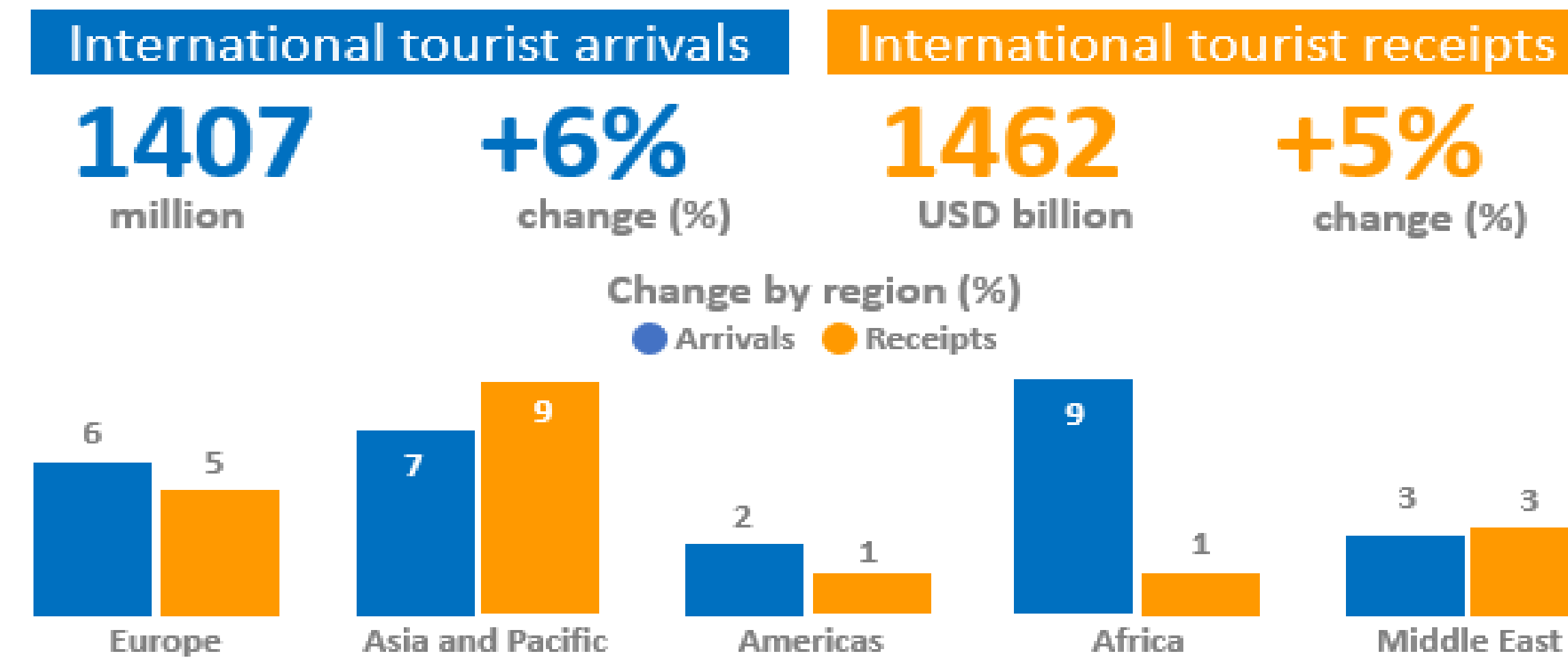


THE IMPACTS OF TOURISM

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INTRODUCTION

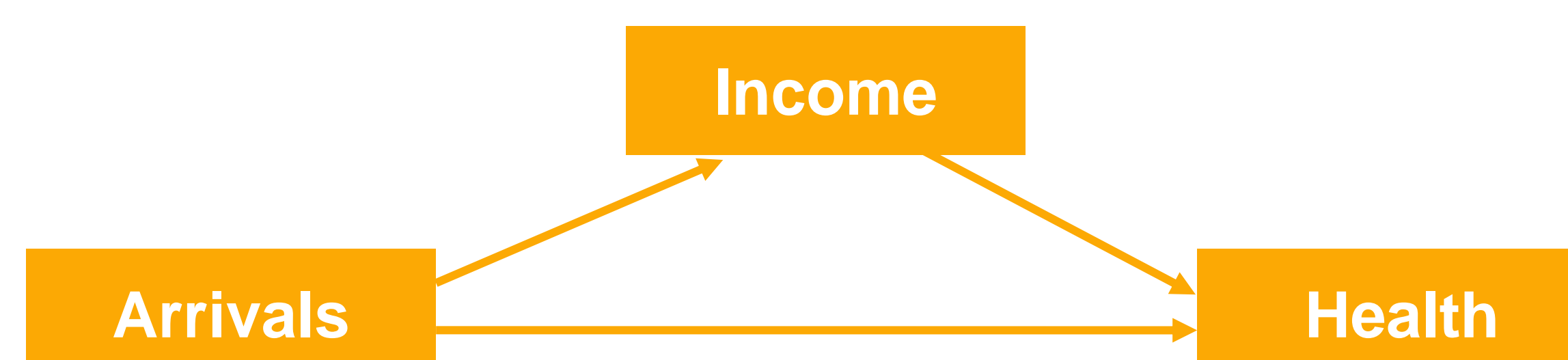
There are more than 156000 tourist destinations in the World with 1.4 billion international tourist arrivals and \$ 1.7 trillion dollars of international tourism exports in 2019 (UNWTO, 2020).



OBJECTIVES

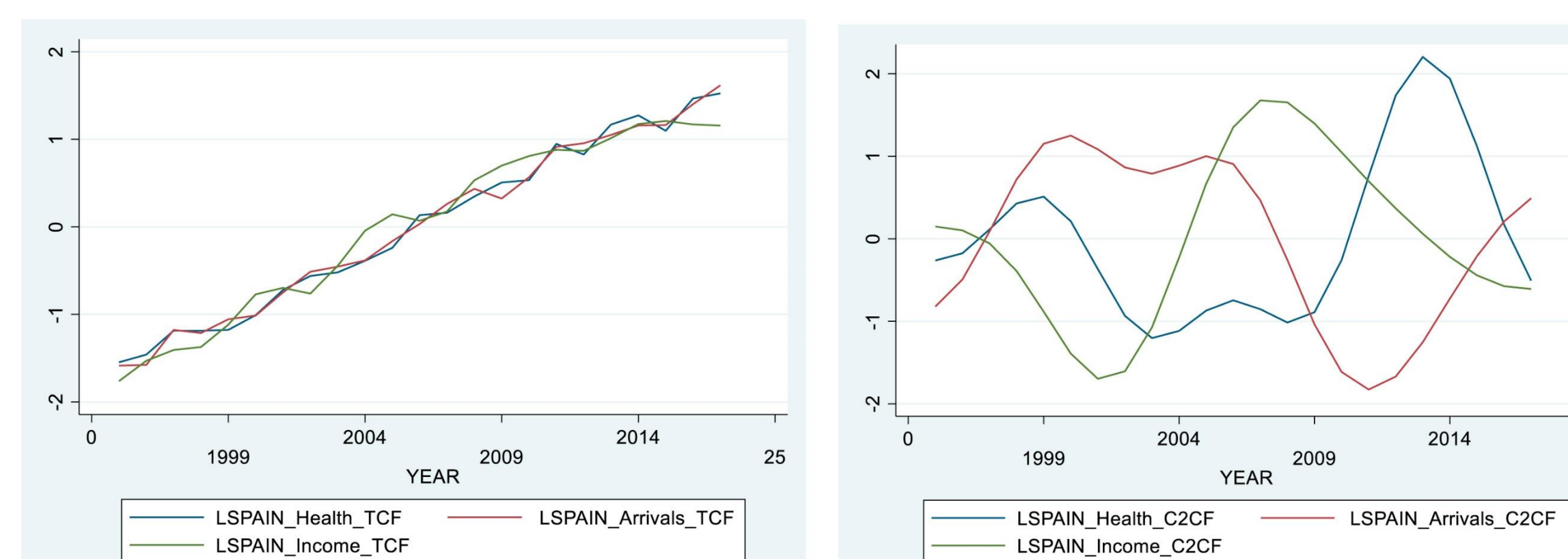
- Tourism development yields both positive and negative outcomes.
- Tourism is a complex phenomenon, affecting both tourists and residents' communities
- However, there is a critical gap in the literature related to the effects of tourism on residents' health.
- This study aims to investigate the influence of the number of tourism arrivals on the physical health of local residents.

MODEL



The study suggests a direct relationship between the number of tourism arrivals and health. The second relationship path is connected with the influence of income on public health, which could interact with tourism arrivals or mediate the relationship between tourism arrivals and public health.

DATA



POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF TOURISM

	Negative impacts	Positive impacts
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the cost of living • Increasing prices for goods and services • Inflation of land and housing values • Decreasing availability of goods, services, and factors of production • Displacement of traditional patterns of labor • Dependence on tourism seasonality • Economic inequality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing employment opportunities • Attracting investments • Increasing tax revenues • Additional demand for local products and services • Infrastructure development • Economic diversification
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crowding of public facilities and resources • Traffic congestion • A weakening of cultural traditions and values • The marginalization of the resident population • Drug trafficking • Drug abuse, alcoholism • Higher crime rates • Vandalism • Adultery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to interact with new people • Cultural events, entertainment activities • New shopping and recreation opportunities • Improved public services • Better infrastructure
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental damage • Air pollution • Water pollution • Wildlife destruction • Plant destruction and deforestation • Visual pollution of natural and cultural landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental awareness • Encouraging the preservation of land, water, and wildlife • Clean-up campaigns and other beautification efforts
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission of disease • Anxiety and depression • Road accidents • Harmful working conditions of tourism employees • Negative emotions such as stress, anxiety, anger, resentment, hostility, and powerlessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longevity • Physical and mental health • Lower risks for morbidity • Regulating hormone levels • Influencing immune responses • Decreasing negative consequences of stressful events

METHODS

- Data decomposition, descriptive analysis, and graphical representation of the data.
- Testing for stationarity by using the augmented Dickey–Fuller test (ADF), the Phillips–Perron test (PP), and the Kwiatkowski–Phillips–Schmidt–Shin test (KPSS)
- Testing a cointegration between the number of tourism arrivals, health, and income using the Eagle-Granger cointegration test.
- Testing causality, or the ability of the variables to cause other variables.
- Using the limited-information maximum likelihood instrumental variable approach to estimate the short- and long-term relationships between the number of tourism arrivals, income, and health.

RESULTS

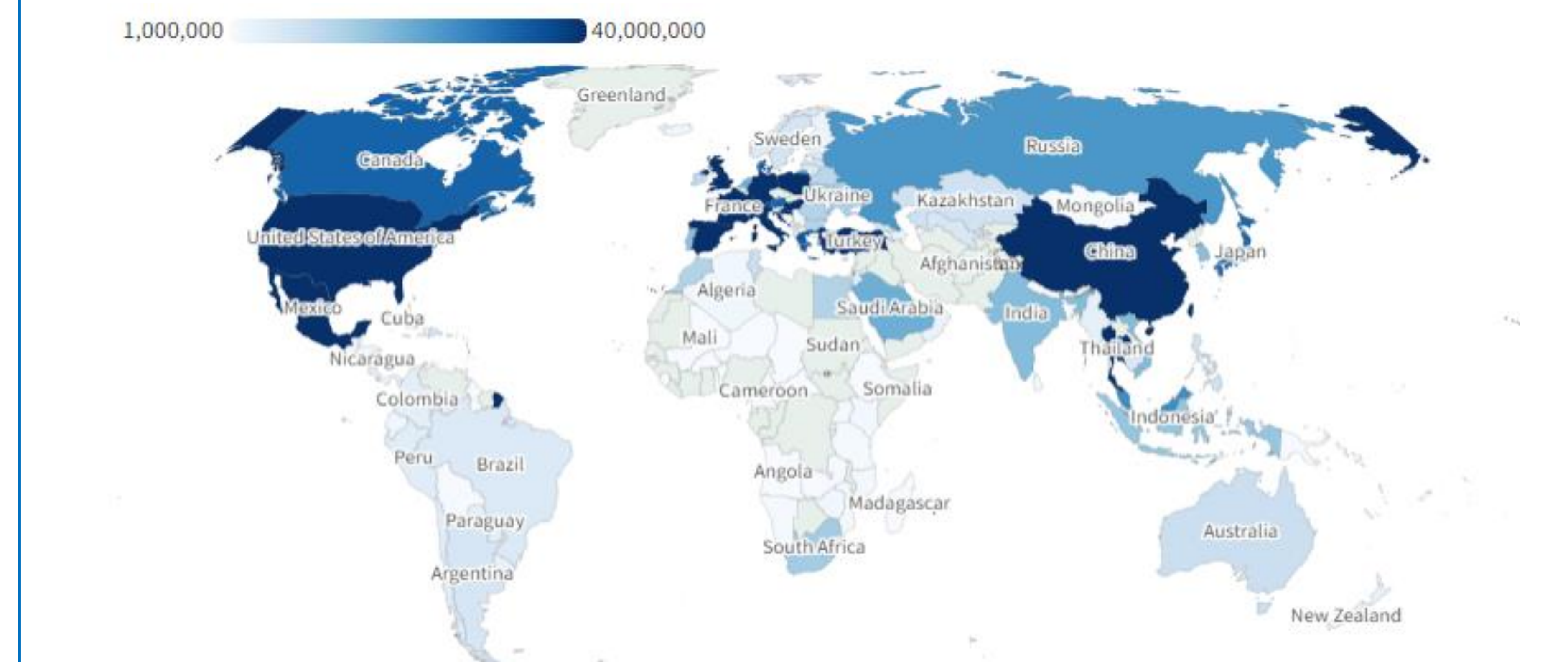
	Health		Income	
	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term
Arrivals	1.006***	-0.829***	1.055***	-1.238***
Income	-0.003	-0.523***		

Note: The symbol *** indicates the 1% significance levels.

IMPLICATIONS

- The study has important theoretical and managerial implications:
- First, it offers a new approach to physical health outcomes of tourism unexplored in the previous literature.
 - Second, it contributes to the theory by evaluating the short- and long-term outcomes of tourism.
 - Third, the study provides managerial implications, suggesting that destination management and policymakers should recognize the importance of tourism development for the health of local people.

TOURISM INTENSITY



CONTACTS

We are interested in multidisciplinary research collaboration on exploring the quality of life, health, and well-being impacts of tourism development.

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