

Table 1.1. Regional tourism amenity categories, resource types, and examples

Amenity Category	Regional Resources	Examples
Naturally occurring	Topography Environment (biotic) Climate	oceans, lakes, rivers, mountains, hills, valleys, cliffs, open space forests, fields, wildlife, biodiversity temperature/humidity gradients, rain, snow, sunshine
Human-made	Perceptual attributes Site-level characteristics Recreational developments Commercial retail and service	bucolic landscapes, aesthetics, viewsheds dams, bridges, structures, downtowns parks, trails, public access, amusements, ski hills, golf courses restaurants, hotels, shopping
Socio-cultural	Culture History Quality-of-life	art, literature, music, theatre museums, monuments, historic districts festivals, public safety, low crime
Economic	Vibrancy Fiscal condition Business climate	plentiful job opportunities, active public spaces, diversity active institutions, public services, effective taxation, infrastructure entrepreneurism, opportunity, appropriate regulatory structure

Source: Marcouiller DW. 2023. *Advanced Introduction to Tourism Economics*, Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar

Broad traditions of tourism planning

- Regional and community “boosterism”
 - simplistic view that tourism is inherently good with automatic benefits
 - focus on marketing ... interested in success of local hospitality (retail and personal service) firms
- An economic, industry-oriented approach
 - tourism provides a salient development strategy for job/wealth creation
 - emphasizes benefits of tourism such as sectoral diversity and export base
- The land use/physical/spatial approach
 - emphasis on designing and implementing physical supply characteristics
 - a tradition of regional, recreational, and land use planning
- A community-oriented approach
 - focuses on the host-guest paradigm of protection, reciprocity, and mutual respect
 - emphasizes the role that the host plays in the tourism experience
- Integrative and sustainable approach
 - systems approach to understanding the basis, process, and implication
 - integrate economic, social, and environmental aspects of tourism

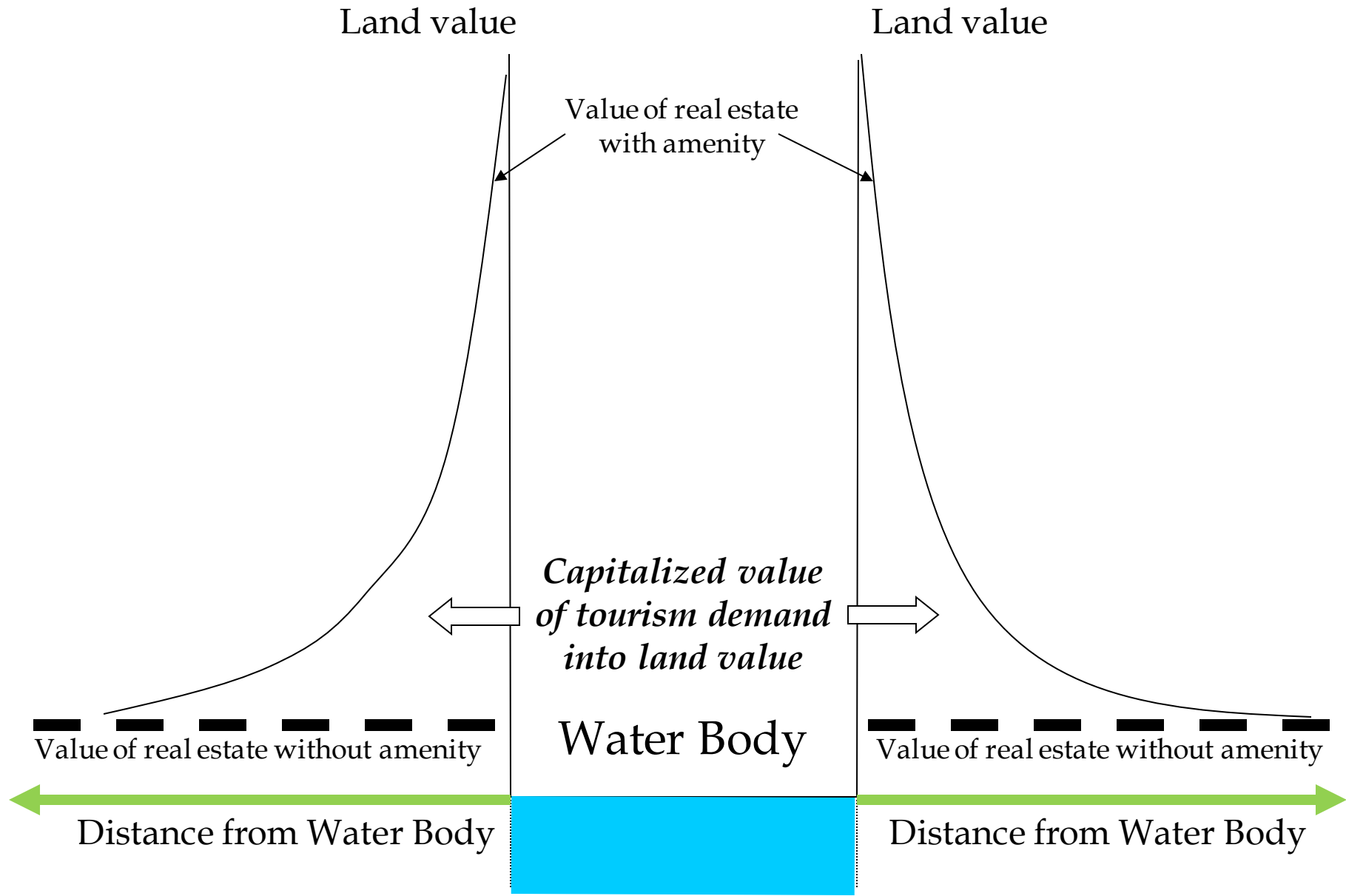
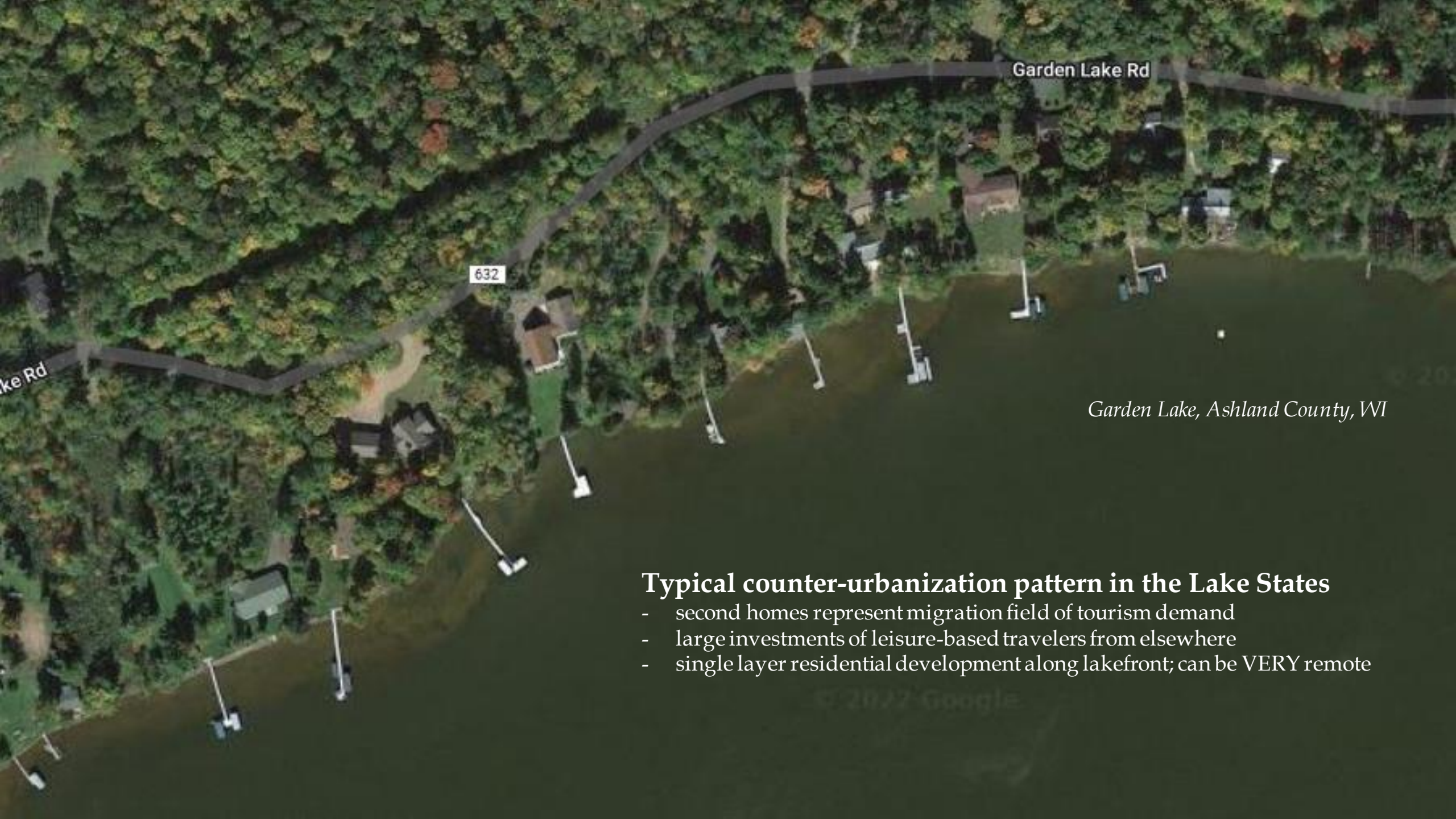


Figure 2.1 Values associated with tourism demands are capitalized into land value premiums.

Source: Marcouiller DW. 2023. *Advanced Introduction to Tourism Economics*, Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar



Garden Lake, Ashland County, WI

Typical counter-urbanization pattern in the Lake States

- second homes represent migration field of tourism demand
- large investments of leisure-based travelers from elsewhere
- single layer residential development along lakefront; can be VERY remote

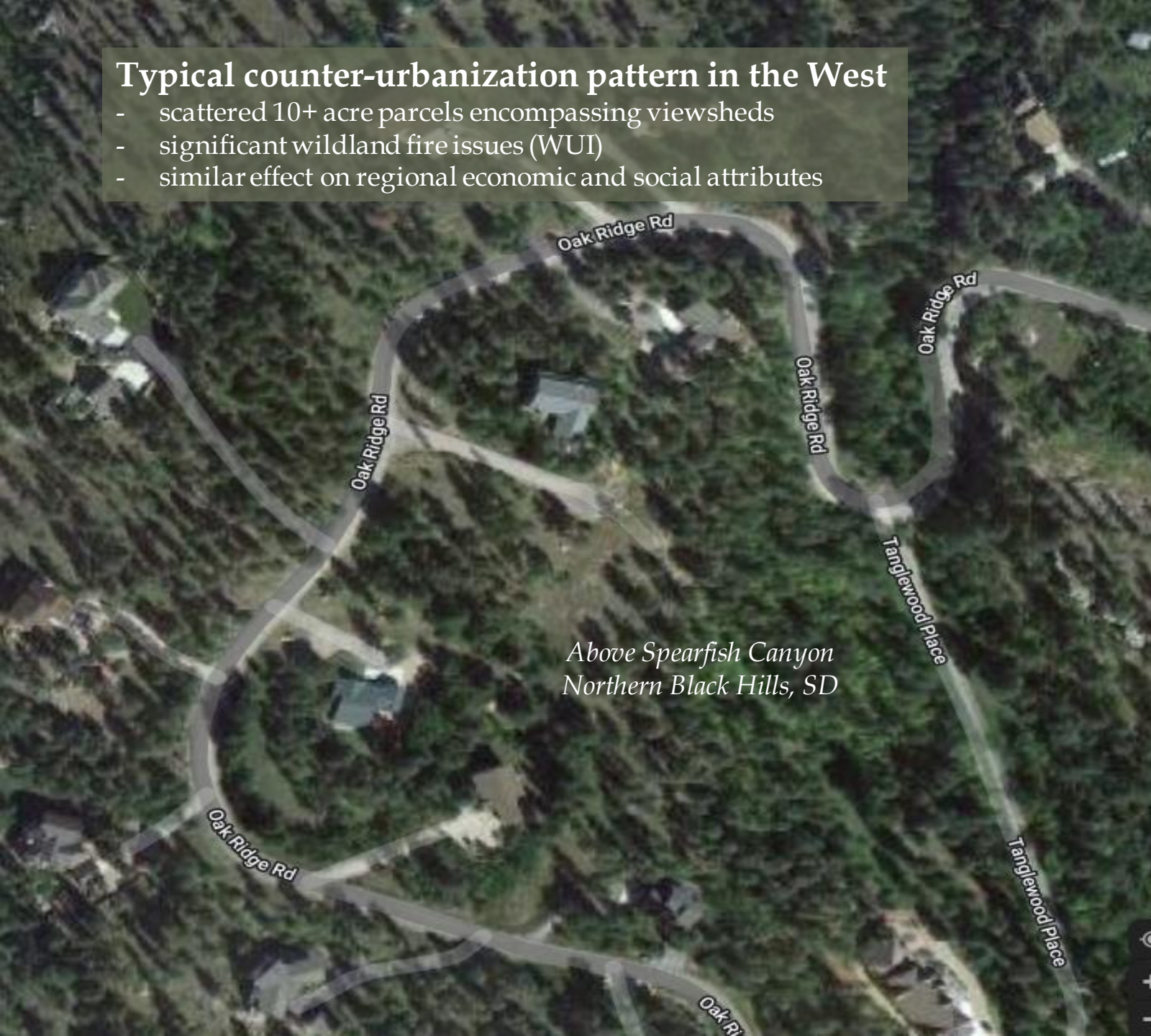


Typical counter-urbanization pattern in the Lake States

- remoteness affects service costs for protection, access, regulation
- can provide significant tax base for local (county / town) governments
- can create displacement of longer-term residents
- stimulates a broad array of local economic actors

Typical counter-urbanization pattern in the West

- scattered 10+ acre parcels encompassing viewsheds
- significant wildland fire issues (WUI)
- similar effect on regional economic and social attributes



*Above Spearfish Canyon
Northern Black Hills, SD*



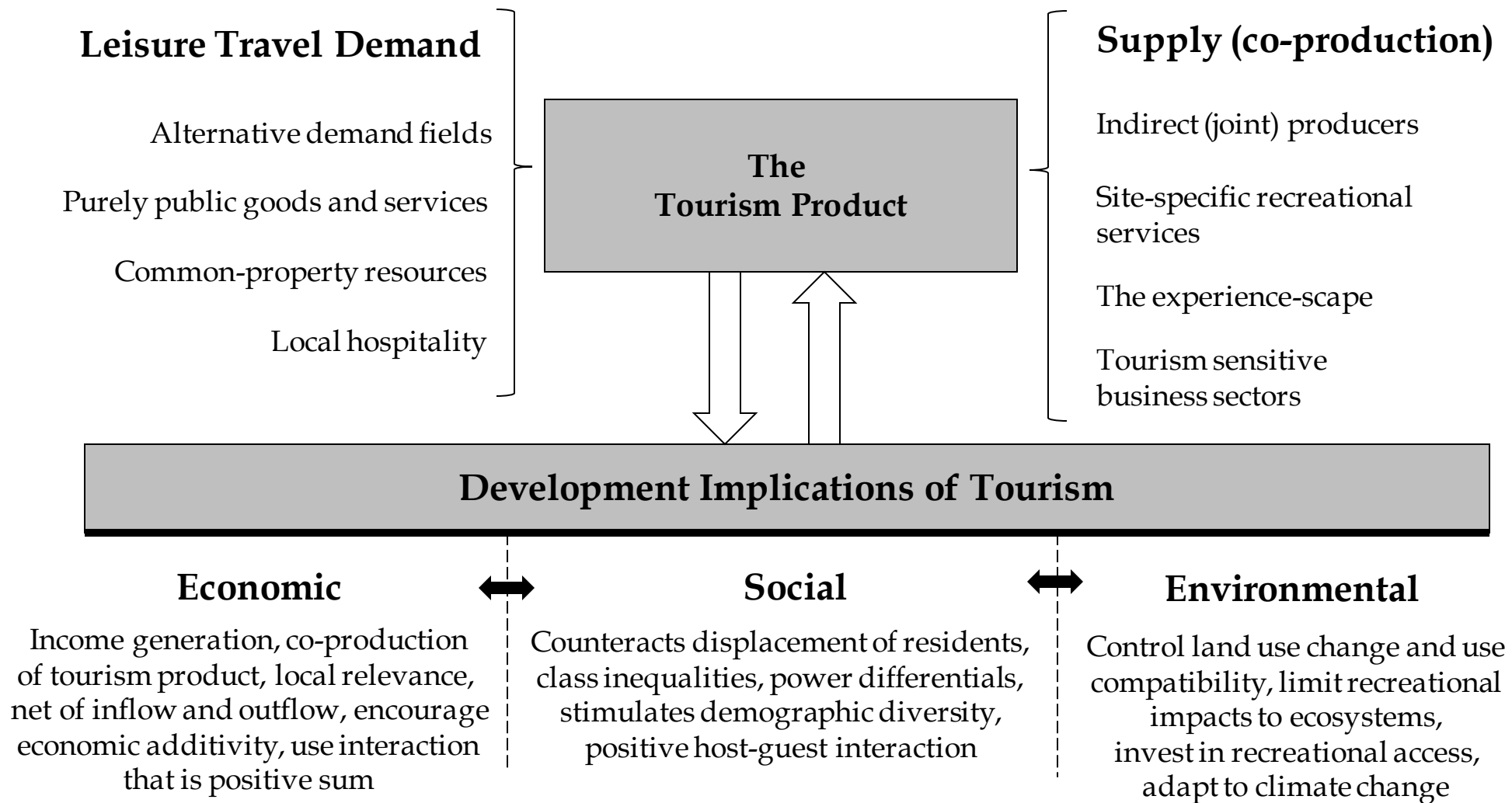
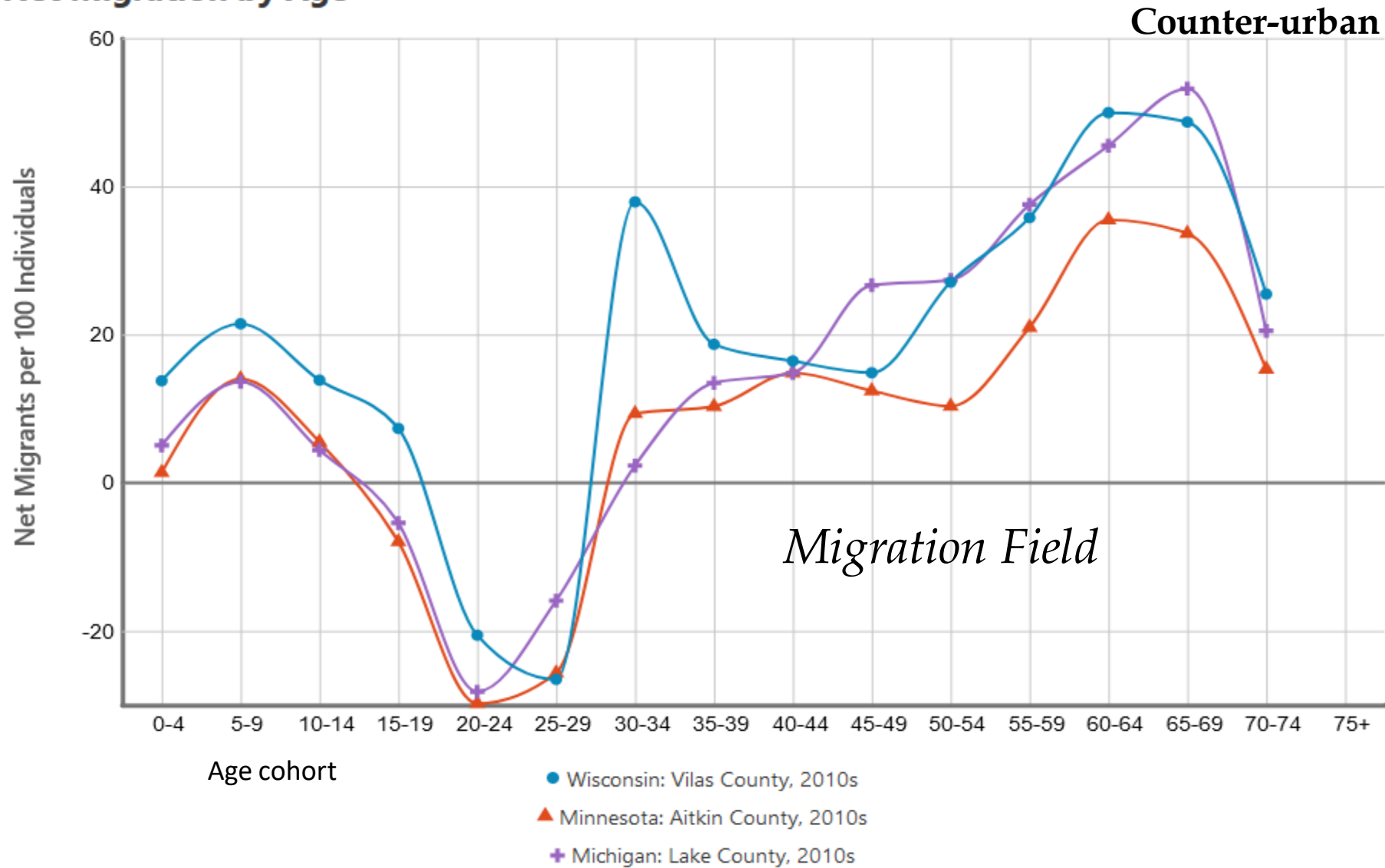


Figure 4.1 Development implications as viewed within integrative tourism planning approaches

Source: Marcouiller, DW. 2023. *Advanced Introduction to Tourism Economics*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing.

Net Migration by Age



Retirement:

- ❖ “go-go” (65-75)
- ❖ “slow-go” (75-85)
- ❖ “no-go” (85+)

In summary:

1. plan integrative-ly
2. accept regional transitions
3. embrace change

Egan-Robertson, David, Katherine J. Curtis, Richelle L. Winkler, Kenneth M. Johnson, and Caitlin Bourbeau, Age-Specific Net Migration Estimates for US Counties, 1950-2020. Applied Population Laboratory, University of Wisconsin - Madison, 2023 (Beta Release). Web.

Counter-urban demographic signatures are unique

Summary of Operating Alpine Ski Resorts in Mid-continent (2015)

State	Number of Downhill Areas	Average Vertical Drop	Maximum Vertical Drop	Minimum Vertical Drop
Illinois	4	254	475	100
Indiana	2	350	400	300
Iowa	3	350	475	275
Manitoba	6	215	397	100
Michigan	31	409	900	130
Minnesota	20	337	825	150
Missouri	2	305	310	300
North Dakota	3	318	450	180
Northwest Ontario	5	483	750	110
Ohio	5	267	301	230
South Dakota	3	780	1100	300
Wisconsin	22	324	700	182
TOTAL	106	360	1100	100

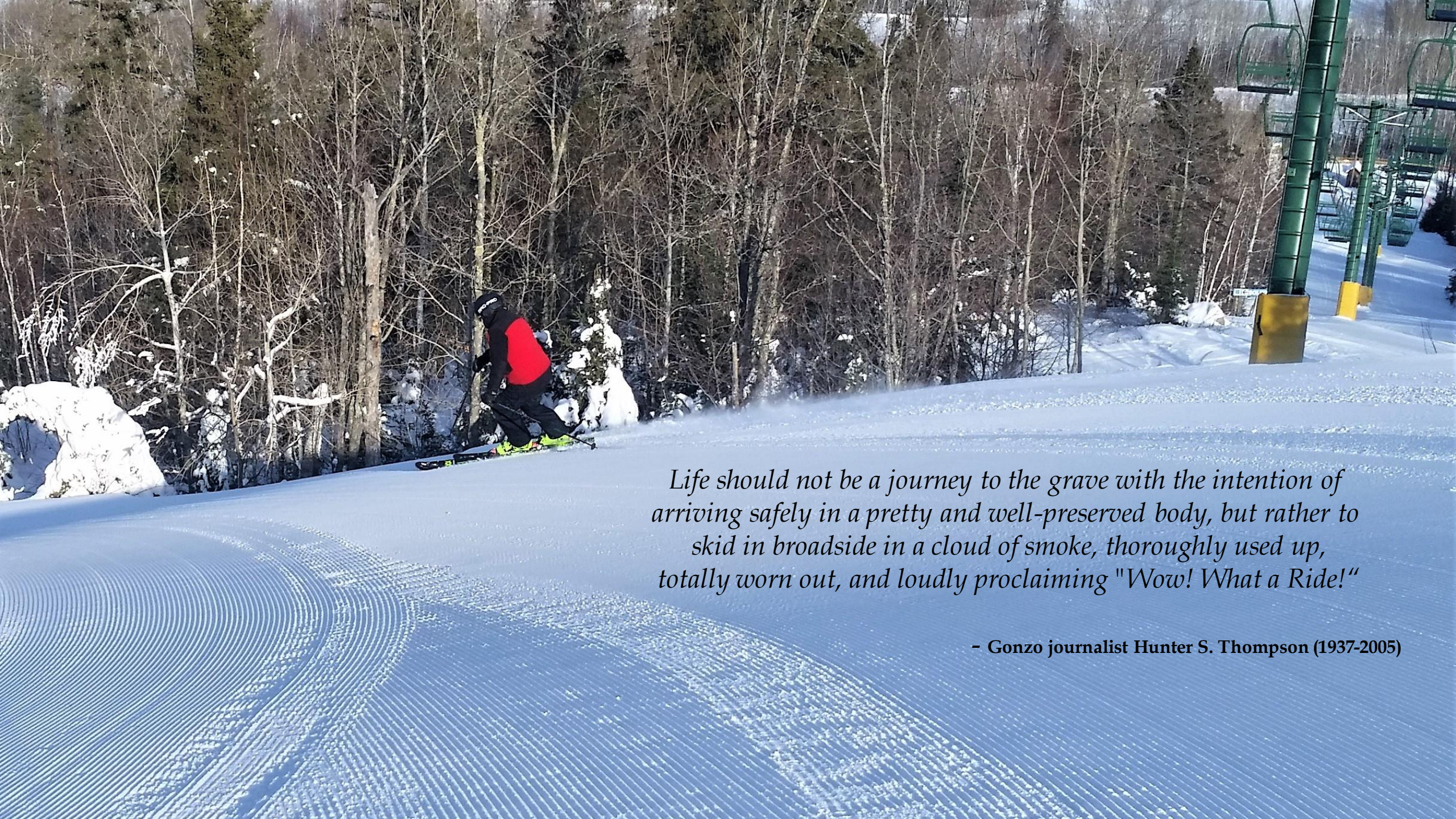


Old Smoky Ski Hill City Park
Fergus Falls, Minnesota



TOURNAI BELGIUM 1912





Life should not be a journey to the grave with the intention of arriving safely in a pretty and well-preserved body, but rather to skid in broadside in a cloud of smoke, thoroughly used up, totally worn out, and loudly proclaiming "Wow! What a Ride!"

- Gonzo journalist Hunter S. Thompson (1937-2005)