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INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Second Edition

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PREFACE

International travel takes place when a tourist crosses a national boundary and remains out of his or her home country for at least 24 hours. Tourists include people traveling for business and pleasure, but exclude the military, immigrants, nomads, border workers, and refugees. "Tourism," itself, is a broad term that as yet is not uniformly defined. It focuses on travelers away from home and on all the services they utilize, including the means of transport, food and lodging services, travel expeditors such as travel agents, tour operations, and reception services. Other businesses such as tourist attractions, state and national parks, concert halls, and grocery stores that serve travelers are also a part of tourism. Numerous agencies such as national, state, and local tourist offices are part of tourism and exist primarily to influence the travel decision. In sum, tourism is about the traveler and the multitude of people engaged in influencing and serving him or her.

After World War II, the commercial jet plane became the basis of international travel. Since then, travelers for business, pleasure, or education have sought out every nook and cranny on earth. Carriers, lodgings, food services, and various expeditors have sprung up in even the most unlikely parts of the world. This revision of *International Travel and Tourism* is a modest attempt to collate and, to some extent, interpret what is happening today in international travel. It focuses on the travel between advanced industrialized nations, where three-fourths of travel occurs. It emphasizes air travel, the choice of the international business traveler and the long-distance pleasure traveler, over surface travel even though automobile travel between countries is on the increase.

This book is only a snapshot in time; travel statistics change quickly. We have drawn heavily for information and are indebted to the World Tourism Organization, numerous national tourist offices (those of Hawaii and Canada deserve special mention, as does Hawaii's Department of Business Development), the Boeing Company, British Air, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *New York Times*, and the *Los Angeles Times*. Most importantly we are indebted to Somerset Waters, who has given us permission to draw upon the annual *Travel Industry World Yearbook: The Big Picture*, published by the American Society of Travel Agents in New York.

Travel in the spirit of humility and with genuine desire to learn more about the people of your host country. Be sensitively aware of the feelings of other people, thus preventing what might be offensive behavior on your part. This applies very much to photography.

Cultivate the habit of listening and observing, rather than merely hearing and seeing. Realize that often the people in the country you visit have time concepts and thought patterns different from your own. This does not make them inferior, only different. Acquaint yourself with local customs. What is courteous in one country might be quite the reverse in another—people will be happy to help you. Instead of the Western practice of “knowing all the answers,” cultivate the habit of asking questions. When you are shopping, remember that the “bargain” you obtained was possible only because of the low wages paid to the maker.

—From *A Tourist's Code of Ethics*, The Ecumenical Coalition on Third World Tourism

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

International travel and tourism of a sort can be said to have begun when one Mediterranean city-state traded with another, perhaps as long as 5,000 years ago. Systematic international travel and trade extend back to at least 1500 B.C., when the Phoenicians became known both as traders and as the founders of independent city-states in such places as Utica and Carthage on the Mediterranean in North Africa, and Tyre and Sidon in what is now Lebanon. About 500 B.C., the Greeks established city-states as far west as Italy. Alexander the Great (356–323 B.C.) for a time unified most of the Western world. In 334 B.C., some 700,000 tourists crowded into Ephesus in a single season, to be entertained by acrobats, animal acts, jugglers, magicians, and prostitutes, all of whom filled the streets.¹ The ruins of Ephesus can be seen near the coast of Turkey, on a river bed that has since silted in.

The Romans were internationalists with a vengeance; much of their travel had conquest as a motive. “I came, I saw, I conquered” (*Veni, vidi, vici*), Julius Caesar is supposed to have said. Roman legions were spread around the entire Mediterranean world, the Balkan countries, and the areas that are now Spain, France, and Germany, and they crossed into present-day Britain. Roman troops were garrisoned alongside good roads, built by slaves and soldiers, that permitted chariot and horseback travel of up to 100 miles in two days. Well-to-do Romans and officials traveled widely on business and for pleasure. Romans took Nile trips to view the pyramids. It is difficult to realize that the pyramids were as “ancient” to them as the Colosseum in Rome is to us today.

From the eighth to the tenth century, Vikings came to the Continent from Scandinavia to plunder, pillage, and rape, but also to trade. Some settled in such widely scattered places as today’s Russia, Ireland, Sicily, France, and England.

The Crusaders, coming mostly from areas that are now France and Germany, at the behest of the Pope, undertook to “rescue” the Holy Land from the Muslims. Any Crusade was a long journey that took a long time, and some three centuries passed before the Crusades spent themselves. Their ostensive purpose was religious; greed, aggression, and a desire for excitement and plunder were other motives. One outcome was brutal war. Another was the opening up of trade and travel routes within Europe and from Europe to the Middle East.

In the Middle East, as early as 500 B.C., there were way stations, the forerunners of what later became caravansaries. Thousands of these were built from the tenth century on, and many have survived into the present day. A caravansary was a “palace for caravans.” Palaces they were not, as can be seen from some still standing in places like Turkey. Rather, they were walled enclosures, some with gun ports, that offered segregated areas for camels, donkeys, and horses, and basic accommodations for traders and attendants.

Religious fervor reverberates in the history of international travel. Islam spread across much of Africa and into southern Spain, spurred on by Muslims’ ideal of conquering in the name of Allah. About half the people of Africa are now at least nominally Muslims. The medieval Roman Catholic monasteries, convents, and other religious houses offered places to stay and made guests welcome, up to a point. There were no room rates but travelers were expected to make an offering. It might be said that the Church operated the first hotel chain.

The characters in Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales* were engaged in travel that had a religious motive, at least in part. For centuries, Christians have been traveling, and still travel by the millions each year, to religious shrines. Five million people converge annually on Lourdes, France, in the hope of physical healing and spiritual uplift. Muslims try to make the trip to Mecca at least once in their lifetimes. The Vatican is continually packed with the devout and the curious, and the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem is a revered destination for Jews from around the world. Religious travel no doubt contains elements of pleasure travel, challenge, and change, whether the destination is a Shinto temple in Japan or a basilica in Mexico.

International travel for the pleasure and education of the wealthy in Europe came into its own during the period between 1763, the end of the Seven Years’ War, and 1789, the beginning of the French Revolution, a period when travel to France and Italy could be safely undertaken. At any one time, 40,000 young Englishmen and their tutors were en route from Britain to France, then across the Swiss Alps to Venice, Florence, and Rome. The trip was grand in that it usually lasted three years, during which the young men learned languages, art, and architecture. Families and newlyweds also went on the tour. After the Napoleonic Wars, the Grand Tour was replaced by tours by masses.²

Each advance in the means of travel has had an almost immediate effect on the cost and amount of travel. By the 18th century, scheduled horse-drawn coaches were being used in France and Italy. The Rhine, Loire, and other European rivers and canals had scheduled riverboats. Later, 19th-century tours

could use that startling invention, the railroad, and they were organized and sold by a new kind of business representative who today is called a *travel agent*: an individual (or company) who, having met certain requirements, is appointed by public carriers to act in their behalf in arranging and selling travel tickets. The introduction of the railroad in the 1830s multiplied the speed of travel and allowed the ordinary English person to take short trips. Rail travel opened new vistas of travel as railroads spread around the developed world.

The invention of the automobile in 1885 foretold the decline of rail travel in the U.S. Henry Ford brought the "Tin Lizzie" to the masses, who, in turn, forced legislation to build macadamized and, later, concrete highways. In 1990, there were 572 automobiles in the U.S. for every 1,000 people, which helps to explain why Americans are the "travelingest" people in history. International travel and tourism in its present form did not burst forth until after World War II. The superhighway, the large commercial jet planes, reduced air fares, and greater discretionary time and money for millions of people contributed to the travel industry as we know it today.

Air travel took a quantum leap forward when the inaugural flight of Pan Am's Boeing 707 took off December 20, 1957, from New York, bound for Paris and Rome. (It was not the first commercial jet flight. British Air had flown its jet Comets between 1952 and 1954. Unfortunately, the components of the plane suffered metal fatigue, and some of the aircraft exploded in midair.) Few people could have sensed the worldwide impact of the jet plane on travelers and destinations. In 1957, passage by ship between America and Europe equaled travel by air. However, the transatlantic crossings, which took five or six days, were on their way to being reduced to a few a year. Long-distance international air travel became a possibility for tens of millions of people.

The computerized Boeing 747, which began its commercial flights in 1967, made long-distance air travel less novel. A marriage between plane and ship, the fly/cruise concept, made cruising easy and popular. For millions of people, a travel data base includes planes, destinations, flight schedules and connections, air fares, in-flight meals, flight attendants, and airports. Faraway places are not so far away. Distances as such have become less important than the time to and from airports, departure times, and connecting flights.

THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

In 1990, tourism became the U.S.'s largest export industry and, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, tourism will increase 75 percent by the year 2000. The dollar amounts are enormous. In 1991, 42.7 million foreign visitors to the U.S. spent \$64.4 billion, including \$15.6 billion for fares on U.S. international air carriers. Americans traveling abroad spent \$36.9 billion in foreign

countries, including \$10.6 billion for fares on foreign international air carriers. Visitors to the U.S. from Japan, who spent more than any other national group (\$12.6 billion), were followed by those from Canada (\$9.5 billion) and Mexico (\$6.1 billion).³ Worldwide international tourism receipts during 1991 were estimated by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) to be \$206.7 billion.

International tourism arrivals, reported the WTO, were over 448 million in 1991, almost a 17-fold increase over the 25 million arrivals in 1950. The accompanying chart shows the growing numbers over the years. For decades, tourism spending has caused airlines, governments, and the millions of people employed in travel to think of tourism as an economic bonanza.

The main concentrations of international tourism have been in Europe, the Americas, and East Asia/Pacific. In 1991, the Americas recorded about 21.5 percent of the world tourist arrivals; Europe, about 62 percent; and East Asia/Pacific, about 11.9 percent. Africa got 2.9 percent; the Middle East, less than 1.6 percent; and South Asia, less than 1 percent. The figures, available from the WTO, change each year.

The establishment of the European Economic Community, the reunification of Germany, and the shift of Eastern Europe to a market economy are almost certain to increase both business and leisure travel, provided war, terrorism, or economic recession does not intervene. Pacific area travel may increase even faster as

**World Growth in International Travelers
and Expenditures, 1950–1991
(Excluding International Fare Receipts)**

Years	International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	International Tourist Receipts (million US\$)
1950	25,282	2,100
1960	69,296	6,867
1965	112,729	11,604
1970	159,690	17,900
1975	214,357	40,702
1980	287,906	102,372
1981	289,749	104,309
1982	289,361	98,634
1983	293,477	98,395
1984	320,824	109,832
1985	330,471	116,158
1986	340,891	140,023
1987	367,402	171,352
1988	392,813	197,712
1989	427,660	211,436
1990	454,875	255,006
1991	448,545	260,763

the “little tigers” (Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore) continue to industrialize and enlarge their trade surpluses, and their citizens seek trade alliances and vacations abroad.

Japan is a special case in travel. Its government is one of the few in history to pursue an active program that encourages its citizens to visit foreign countries, thereby enlarging its national travel deficit. The Japanese are already third, after Canadians and Mexicans, in number of foreign arrivals to the U.S. It is estimated that, during 1992, 10 percent of the Japanese, or about 12 million people, will have traveled abroad on business and pleasure. As noted earlier, they spend more money in the U.S. than any other national group.

Tourism Receipts by World Region

Of the total tourism receipts reported by the WTO in 1990, Europe had the most, followed by the Americas, East Asia/Pacific, Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia. Of the \$250 billion in worldwide tourism receipts, Europe had \$136 billion, a circumstance partly attributable to the many European national borders and Europe’s general affluence.

**1990 International Tourist Receipts and Expenditures,
Expressed in U.S. Dollars at Current Rates
(Rounded Figures in U.S. \$ Millions)**

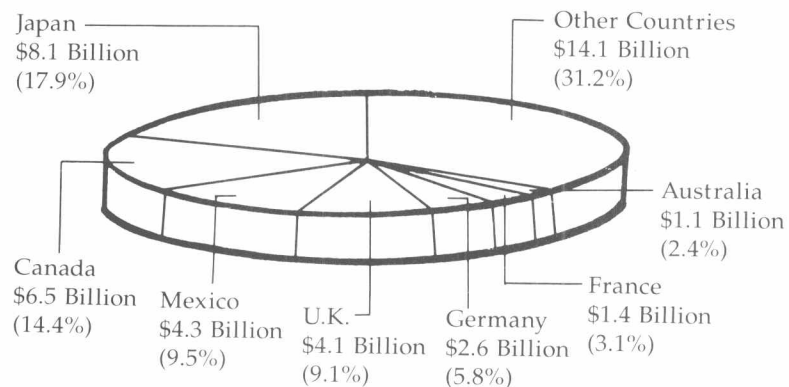
Country	Receipts	Expenditures
Austria	11,753.8	6,212.0
Belgium–Luxembourg	3,698.5	5,445.1
Denmark	3,321.5	3,673.8
Finland	1,161.5	2,754.7
France	20,184.8	12,423.3
Germany	10,683.1	29,836.2
Greece	2,577.3	1,092.7
Iceland	122.0	217.4
Ireland	1,447.2	1,159.4
Italy	19,741.7	13,826.2
Netherlands	3,611.6	7,330.9
Norway	1,516.7	3,414.2
Portugal	3,530.8	836.2
Spain	18,426.1	4,211.2
Sweden	2,896.1	6,067.3
Switzerland	6,869.2	6,015.9
Turkey	3,348.8	522.2
United Kingdom	13,828.3	17,613.6
EUROPE	128,719.1	122,679.3

1990 International Tourist Receipts and Expenditures (Continued)

Country	Receipts	Expenditures
Canada	5,259.6	8,434.3
United States	39,253.0	38,376.0
NORTH AMERICA	44,512.6	46,810.3
Australia	3,654.2	4,141.8
New Zealand	1,520.4	996.5
Japan	3,582.7	24,354.0
AUSTRALASIA-JAPAN	8,757.3	29,492.3
OECD	181,988.9	198,981.9

A recent listing shows the distribution of tourism receipts and expenditures worldwide. Some countries—notably, Austria, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey—experienced large travel surpluses. Several countries had international travel deficits, including Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Japan. The U.S. also experienced a travel surplus—\$16.8 billion. Americans spent nearly \$47.5 billion in travel outside the country (\$36.9 billion in foreign countries and \$10.6 billion for fares on foreign international carriers). Receipts from foreign visitors to the U.S. amounted to \$48.7 spent here and \$15.6 billion for fares on U.S. international carriers.

The graphic presentation of the 1991 U.S. international travel receipts shows that Japanese spending was about \$8.1 billion compared to \$6.5 billion

Sources of U.S. International Travel Receipts (1991 Estimates)

Total: \$45.2 Billion
(Excluding Int'l Payments to U.S. Carriers)

Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration.

spent by Canadians, \$4.3 billion by Mexicans, and \$4.1 billion by U.K. subjects—the four major groups of visitors.

The Big Spenders

Shown below are the 15 countries whose citizens spent the most when traveling abroad in 1989. The U.S. headed the list. Germany was close behind, followed by Japan and the United Kingdom. Note that France, which received 38 million visitors in 1989, was fifth in spending for foreign travel. Spain, which in some years receives the most visitors, was number 15 on the list of spenders. Kuwait, known for its wealth, spent almost as much.

According to the WTO, the top leading destinations and their share, in millions, of total world tourist arrivals (448.5 million) in 1991 were:

France	55.7	Hungary	21.9
U.S.	42.1	U.K.	16.8
Spain	35.3	Germany	15.6
Italy	26.8	Canada	15.0
Austria	19.1	Switzerland	12.6

**World's Top Tourism Spenders, 1991:
International Tourism Expenditures (Excluding International Transport)**

1991 Rank	Country	Millions of Current U.S. Dollars 1991	Average Annual Growth Rate % 1986/91	Share of World Total (%)	
				1991	1986
1	USA	\$ 39,418	8.68%	16.24%	20.80%
2	Germany	31,650	11.95	13.04	14.40
3	Japan	23,983	27.11	9.88	5.78
4	UK	16,793	13.43	6.92	7.16
5	Italy	13,300	35.52	5.48	2.33
6	France	12,338	13.63	5.08	5.21
7	Canada	10,526	19.64	4.34	3.44
8	Netherlands	7,700	9.46	3.17	3.92
9	Austria	7,449	13.10	3.07	3.22
10	Switzerland	6,580	14.33	2.71	2.70
11	Sweden	6,245	17.23	2.57	2.26
12	Mexico	5,741	21.40	2.37	1.74
13	Belgium	5,543	13.92	2.28	2.31
14	Spain	4,530	24.52	1.87	1.21
15	Australia	3,882	13.53	1.60	1.65
World Total		\$242,674	14.19%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: World Tourism Organization.

Variation in Travel Propensity

The propensity for international travel varies widely among countries. In 1987, some 40 million Americans traveled outside the country as tourists, a number larger than for any other country. On a per-capita basis, however, citizens of a number of other countries, including the British, French, Germans, Canadians, Hong Kong residents, Scandinavians, and Dutch travel internationally more than U.S. residents.

Who Visits the U.S.?

As might be expected, our neighbors, Canada and Mexico, provide the most visitors to the U.S. The U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration (TTA) has estimated that, in 1992, more than 20 million Canadians and over 7 million Mexicans will have traveled to the U.S., staying at least the requisite 24 hours to be counted as tourists.

Total visitors to the U.S. in 1992 were estimated at 44.52 million by the TTA. The number of Japanese visitors continues to rise, and they far outspend the Canadians and Mexicans who come as tourists. Foreign visitor arrivals (in millions) from countries outside our hemisphere in 1991 were as follows:

Nonresident Arrivals in the U.S.—1991

Country of Residence	Total Arrivals	% Change from 1990	Country of Residence	Total Arrivals	% Change from 1990
Western Europe	7,151,361	10.7	Africa	138,601	1.0
Austria	121,000	13.2	Ghana	5,748	37.0
Belgium	149,099	7.9	Ivory Coast	5,098	0.0
Denmark	95,399	-1.4	Kenya	6,588	-9.3
Finland	93,151	-9.9	Liberia	2,672	-35.7
France	770,230	7.5	Morocco	8,602	-6.5
Germany	1,430,193	18.9	Nigeria	22,268	14.5
Greece	49,429	-7.8	South Africa	40,924	6.2
Iceland	15,183	10.4	Senegal	4,226	3.7
Ireland	101,980	2.8	Other Africa	42,475	-6.0
Italy	478,853	20.9			
Luxembourg	11,910	13.0	Oceania	640,527	-3.1
The Netherlands	316,609	11.4	Australia	470,595	1.0
Norway	93,691	-9.8	Fiji	4,767	4.7
Portugal	36,206	3.8	New Zealand	145,306	-16.4
Spain	291,646	20.1	Other Oceania	19,859	11.5
Sweden	260,424	-7.7			
Switzerland	304,641	3.7	South America	1,575,154	18.6

Country of Residence	Total Arrivals	% Change from 1990	Country of Residence	Total Arrivals	% Change from 1990
United Kingdom	2,495,354	11.2	Argentina	280,504	51.9
Yugoslavia	27,637	-5.3	Bolivia	21,192	15.1
Other West Europe	8,826	2.4	Brazil	459,384	15.2
			Chile	88,673	29.1
Eastern Europe	208,719	5.0	Colombia	160,755	3.7
Czechoslovakia	17,651	11.2	Ecuador	79,989	11.7
Hungary	20,311	3.0	Guyana	9,426	7.8
Poland	51,650	-15.0	Paraguay	9,840	14.9
Romania	12,664	-8.9	Peru	115,156	0.4
USSR	100,233	23.5	Surinam	13,855	0.3
Other East Europe	6,210	-14.8	Uruguay	25,417	24.0
			Venezuela	310,735	17.5
Asia	4,578,752	5.0	Other South America	228	53.0
China*	344,263	12.8			
Hong Kong	178,381	9.1	Central America	443,712	7.6
India	109,557	-0.4	Costa Rica	84,937	6.0
Indonesia	44,441	2.5	El Salvador	58,783	5.4
Japan	3,319,934	2.7	Guatemala	121,807	10.0
Korea, South	278,182	31.6	Honduras	60,635	-11.5
Malaysia	42,752	0.4	Nicaragua	37,384	70.9
Pakistan	33,151	-13.4	Panama	63,444	7.5
Philippines	103,463	5.2	Other Central America	16,722	2.1
Singapore	57,309	6.9			
Thailand	47,089	11.2	Caribbean	1,061,082	-6.6
Other Asia	20,230	2.1	Antigua	25,081	1.7
			Bahamas	302,324	-6.7
Middle East	356,612	-2.3	Barbados	44,787	-6.8
Bahrain	3,906	-7.2	Bermuda	7,697	8.8
Cyprus	6,170	1.0	British Virgin Islands	16,503	2.9
Egypt	22,210	0.8	Cuba	42,379	14.9
Iran	12,883	-26.0	Dominican Republic	162,322	-7.1
Iraq	309	-93.4	Haiti	54,822	-19.5
Israel	169,912	5.0	Jamaica	164,076	-12.3
Jordan	13,265	-21.1	Netherlands Antilles	48,055	0.0
Kuwait	10,455	-34.2	Trinidad/Tobago	85,814	-9.2
Lebanon	9,178	-20.7	Other Caribbean	107,222	0.0
Oman	2,329	6.5			
Saudi Arabia	51,148	5.9	Total Overseas	16,154,520	7.2
Syria	5,175	-28.6	Mexico	7,641,000	6.0
Turkey	32,064	3.2	Canada	19,036,000	10.0
Other Middle East	17,608	10.8	Total All Countries	42,299,520	7.0

*Mostly from Taiwan.

Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration.

World's Top Tourism Earners—1991
International Tourism Receipts (Excluding International Transport)

1991 Rank	Country	Millions of Current U.S. Dollars 1991	Share of World Total (%) 1991
1	USA	\$45,551	17.47%
2	France	21,300	8.17
3	Italy	19,668	7.54
4	Spain	19,004	7.29
5	Austria	13,956	5.35
6	UK	12,588	4.83
7	Germany	10,947	4.20
8	Switzerland	7,030	2.70
9	Mexico	5,934	2.28
10	Canada	5,537	2.12
11	Hong Kong	5,078	1.95
12	Singapore	4,386	1.68
13	Netherlands	4,300	1.65
14	Thailand	4,295	1.65
15	Australia	4,164	1.60
World Total		\$260,763	100.00%

Source: World Tourism Organization.

The Big Earners from Foreign Visitors

The top tourism earners from foreign visitors in 1991 are seen above (income from international air fares is not included). By far the largest winner was the U.S., followed by France, Italy, Spain, Austria, and the U.K.

Top Tourism Destinations—1991

Not counting excursionists (temporary visitors staying less than 24 hours), the top tourism destinations in 1991 were France, the U.S., Spain, Italy, and Hungary. Others among the top 15 destinations are seen on page 11.

The ranking changes frequently, depending on such factors as cost of travel to a destination, advertising and promotion expenditures, and economic conditions in nearby countries.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL DETERMINANTS

As seen from the listings presented earlier, travel abroad varies widely among countries. The primary reasons are the availability of time and money

World's Top Tourism Destinations—1991
International Tourism Arrivals (Excluding Excursionists)

1991 Rank	Country	Thousands of Arrivals 1991	1986 Rank	Average Annual Growth Rate % 1986/91	Share of World Total (%) 1991
1	France	\$ 55,731	1	9.09%	12.42%
2	USA	42,114	3	9.9	9.39
3	Spain	35,347	2	3.40	7.88
4	Italy	26,840	4	1.70	5.98
5	Hungary	21,860	11	15.55	4.87
6	Austria	19,092	5	4.81	4.26
7	UK	16,805	7	3.87	3.75
8	Mexico	15,962	9	4.75	3.56
9	Germany	15,635	8	3.04	3.49
10	Canada	14,989	6	-0.82	3.34
11	Switzerland	12,600	10	2.02	2.81
12	China	12,464	12	6.73	2.78
13	Portugal	8,814	14	10.26	1.97
14	Czechoslov.	8,200	15	9.00	1.83
15	Greece	8,036	13	2.73	1.79
World Total		\$448,545		5.64%	100.00%

Source: World Tourism Organization.

for leisure travelers, the proximity of national borders, and the need for travel among businesspeople. Some travel propensity is affected by a country's history. In the years of the empire, Britain's imperial possessions were responsible for hundreds of thousands of British being sent around the world to govern, police, and engage in business enterprise. The "grand tour" established a habit of foreign travel among upper-income people. Germany and the Netherlands, once imperial powers, have retained popularity as destinations for international travel. Freedom to travel, as found in the countries of Western Europe and North America, has been a factor in tourists' choices. Several European governments have mandated long holidays with pay, which are a factor in fostering vacation travel.

Foreign travel is still something of a status symbol. Until World War II, most travelers abroad were people of wealth or position, an elite group who helped to determine what was considered prestigious. Travel, especially to distant destinations, has remained glamorous (to a point), and represents challenge, change, and excitement.

An obvious travel determinant is the massive promotion and advertising done by the airlines and cruise lines. Travel agencies, travel reception services, tour companies and national tourist offices, the travel sections in major newspapers, books about travel, movies, and videos are all travel determinants. New services such as Elderhostel add an educational filip to travel abroad by arranging