



54ème colloque
ASRDLF

5-7 juillet 2017, Athènes, Grèce



15th conference
ERSA-GR



Les défis de développement pour les villes et les régions dans une Europe en mutation

Typologies in tourism planning: A comparative case study for Aegean Islands.

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Référence à la session / reference to the session

D7 - Tourism, Sustainable Regional Development

Résumé / Summary

Tourism is mainly a geographic activity and one of the world's largest economic sector. In 2015, there were more than 1.2 billion international arrivals worldwide without counting an even bigger number of domestic visits. For Greece, a country that is facing a continues crisis, tourism is one of the most important economic sectors. According to the data produced by Greek Tourism Confederation (SETE) and the Hellenic Statistical Authority for 2015 tourism had a direct contribution to the country's GDP of 9.8%. The indirect contribution of tourism to GDP for 2015 was 21%. This paper's aim is To show the current situation of tourism development in Aegean Islands

To make a comparison of tourism dynamics in the case study area in a period starting at 2000 until nowadays.

To compare two typologies for tourism planning purposes created for 2000 and 2015.

A typology can contribute to policy formulation and implementation towards sustainability in a destination. The methodology used in this paper is based on the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) as a tool of visualizing and communicating a big amount of information stored in data bases in the analysis of tourism development at varying spatial scales of reference

Keywords: Tourism Planning, Geographical Information Systems, Fuzzy Logic, Tourism Typologies, Integrated Coastal Zone Management

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