

Evolutionary Economic Geography and Tourism

Conceptual issues

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Ciclo de Palestras

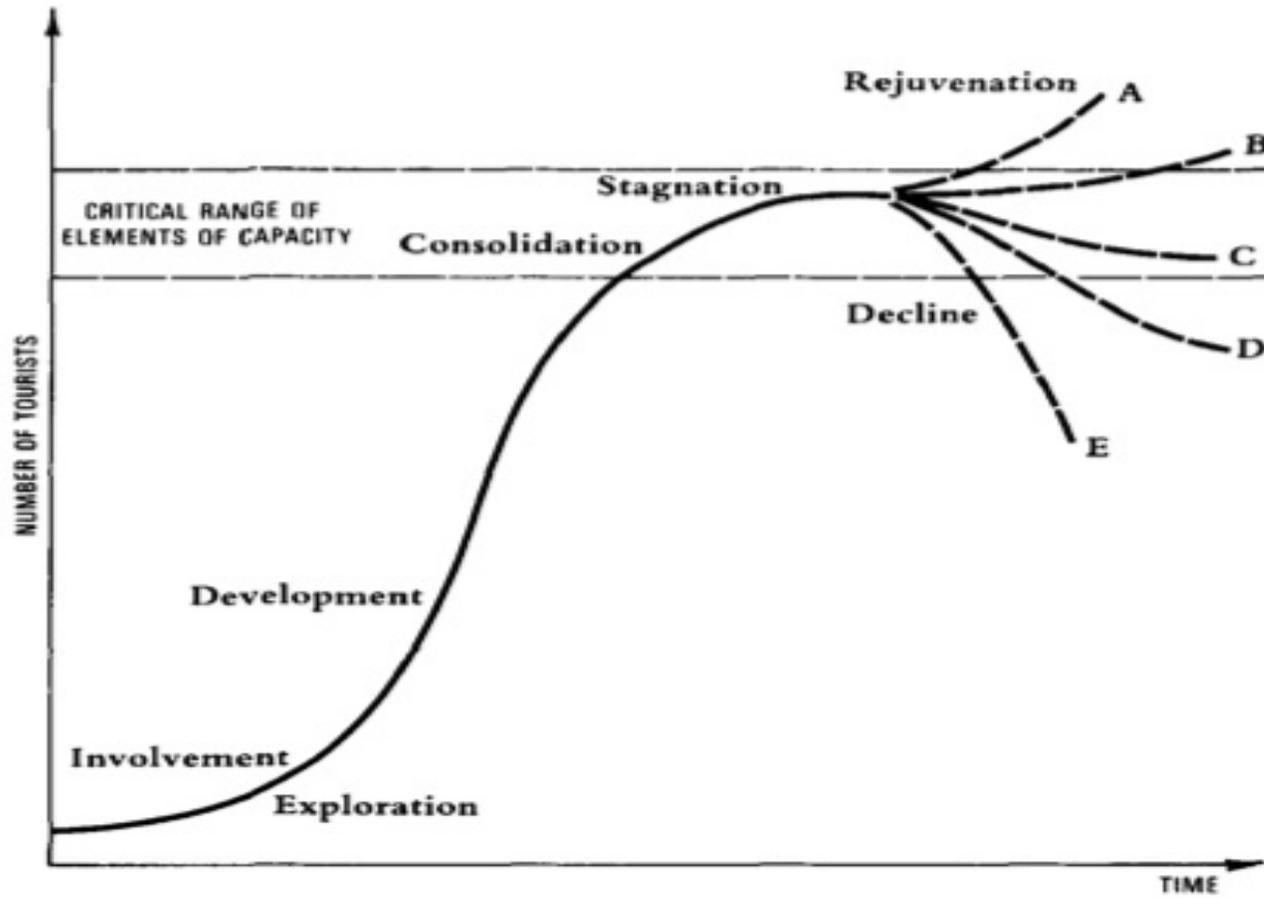
A Geografia Econômica Evolutiva e o Turismo

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The TALC model

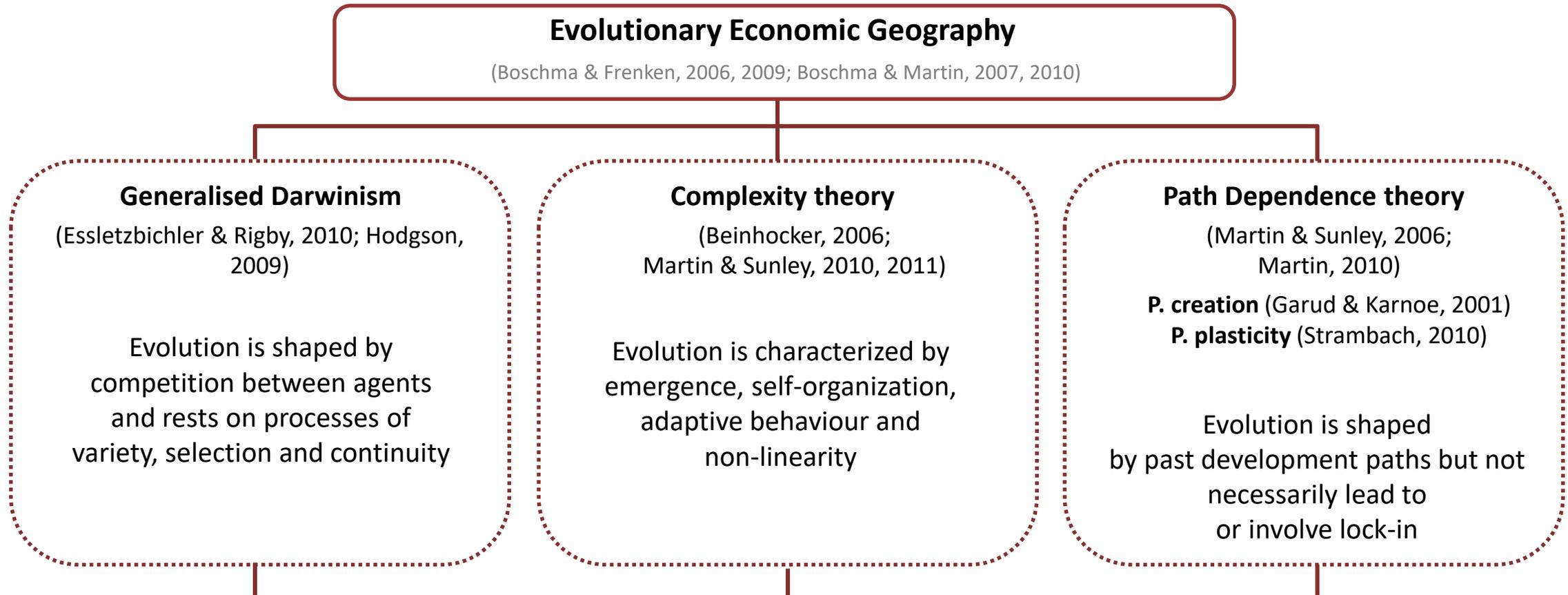


Butler (1980)

Criticisms

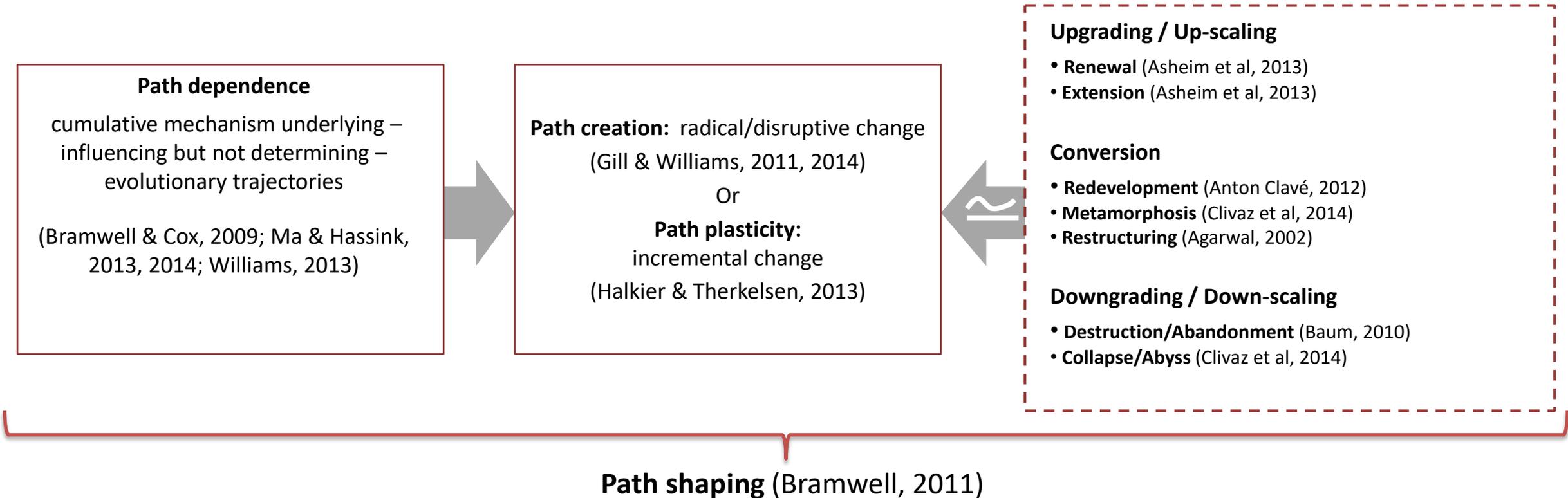
- Scale of analysis (Haywood, 1986)
- Lack of contextuality (Butler, 2004; Haywood, 2006)
- Lack of contingency (Choy, 1992, Agarwall, 1994; Bianchi, 1994)
- Role of human agency (Butler & Russell, 2010)
- Evolution of activity

EEG as an emergent paradigm in EG



Receiving increasingly attention by tourism geographers (Brouder, 2013)

The *path metaphor* in tourism destination research (1)



(Source: Sanz-Ibáñez & Anton-Clavé, 2014)

The *path metaphor* in tourism destination research (2)



Destinations are **constantly in-the-making**



Distinctive powerful forms of interpreting **the nuanced, local-specific dynamics** of tourist places over time



Agency and selective/spontaneous incidents can unlock tourism places from stagnation to avoid decline



Non-deterministic perspective

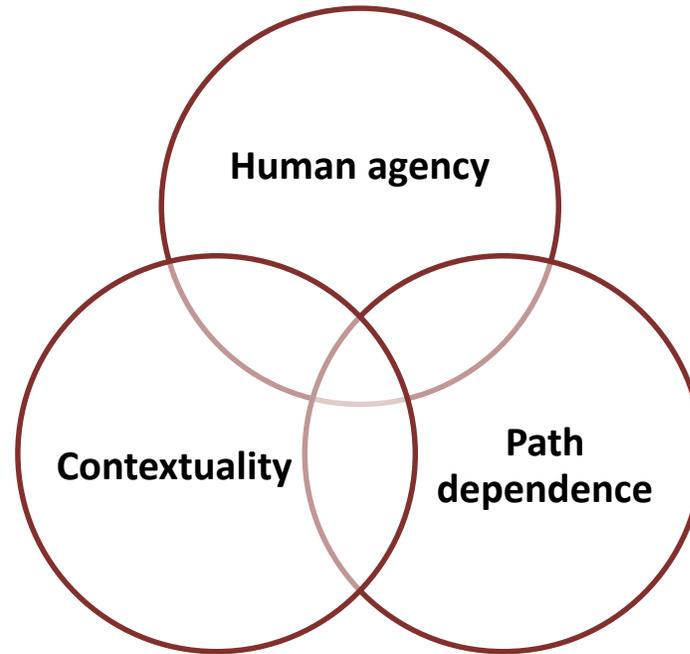


Focus on analysing the evolving **qualities of tourist places** (Équipe MIT, 2002) instead of the analysis of **tourism in places** (e.g. Butler, 1980; Plog, 1973; Prideaux, 2004)

(Source: Sanz-Ibáñez & Anton-Clavé, 2014)

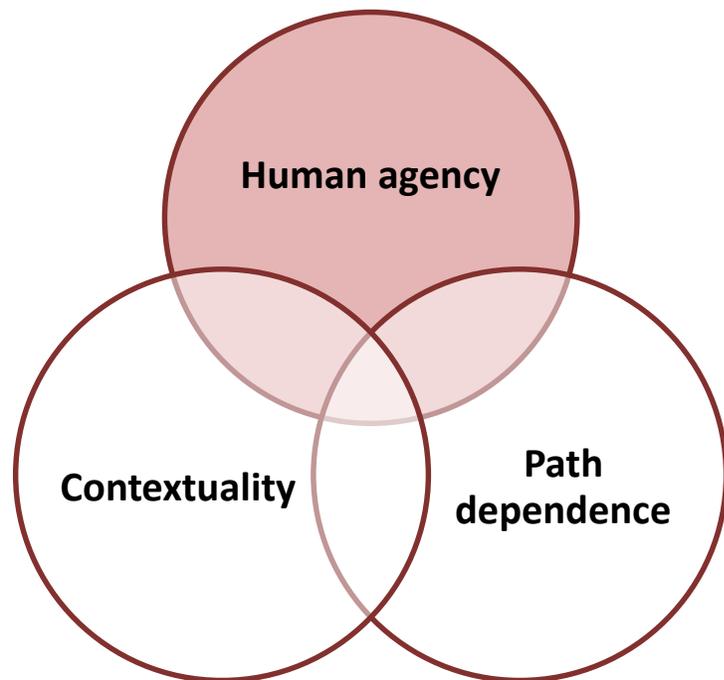
Drivers of destinations path and place shaping

“Evolution as a **complex, path- and place-dependent** process that is determined by the **action and interaction** of stakeholders and their ability to adapt or create new paths, and, thus, to survive in response to **local and global changes.**”



Agency can deliberately and mindfully shift away evolutionary paths from their inertia

(Jones & Murphy, 2011)



Interaction

- Formal & informal networks (Scott, Cooper & Baggio, 2008)
- Dynamics of cooperation/competition (Jackson & Murphy, 2006)

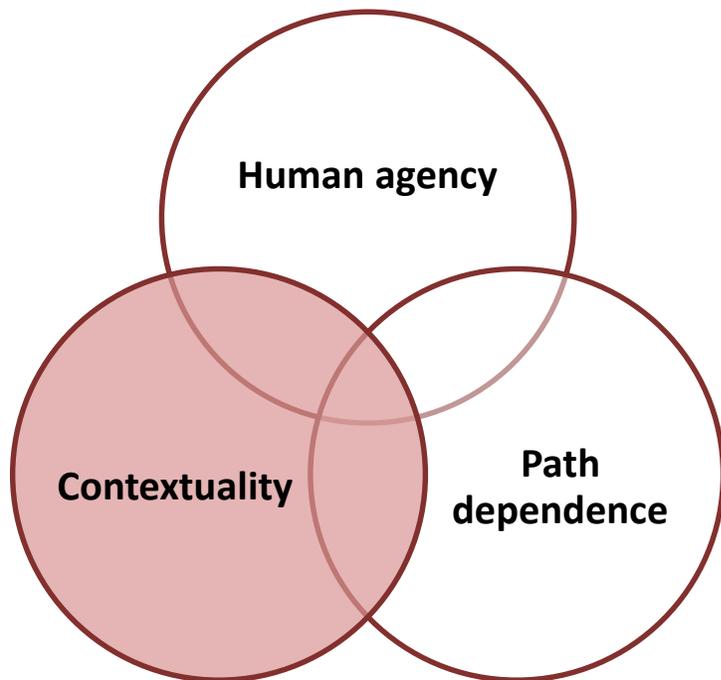
Action

- Public policies (Anton-Clavé, 2012)
- Private practices/initiatives

Knowledge

- Public & private organisations (Halkier et al., 2012)
- Local forms of production and expertise (Novelli, Schmitz & Spencer, 2006)

Context creates or constrains -not determine- opportunities for economic action and interaction (Li & Bathelt, 2011)



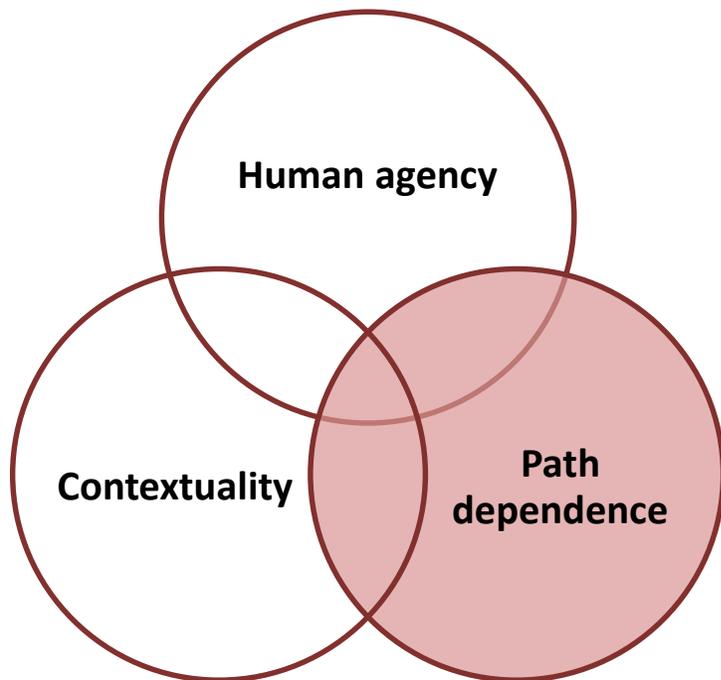
Local level

- Systemic consciousness and sense of belonging (Anton-Clavé & Wilson, 2013)
- Local productive culture (Brouder & Eriksson, 2013b)
- Variety of resources (Ma, 2013)
- Political regulations (Halkier, 2013)

Global level

- Markets
 - Consumers & co-producers (Debbage & Ioannides, 2011)
 - Demand-driven survival strategies

Past events and decisions -even the most random and unintended- can have long-term consequences
(Martin & Sunley, 2006)



Enabling factors

- Pre-existing conditions (Ma & Hassink, 2013)
- Entrepreneurship (Brouder & Eriksson, 2013b)
- Strategies of local governments (Gill & Williams, 2011; Halkier & Therkelsen, 2012)

Constraining factors

- External environment (Ma & Hassink, 2013)
- Stakeholders and institutional rigidity (Halkier, 2013)

Final reflections

Connect the discussion about **evolution of destinations as places and regions** with the mobilities paradigm

Modelise the multidimensional nature of the **complex evolutionary (place path shaping) processes**

Consolidate connections among evolutionary approaches with notions such as **emergence, resilience** or **adaptive cycle** and complementary frameworks such as **cultural/geographical political economy** or **global production networks**.

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