

ASERS

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Biannually

Volume VIII

Issue 4(20)

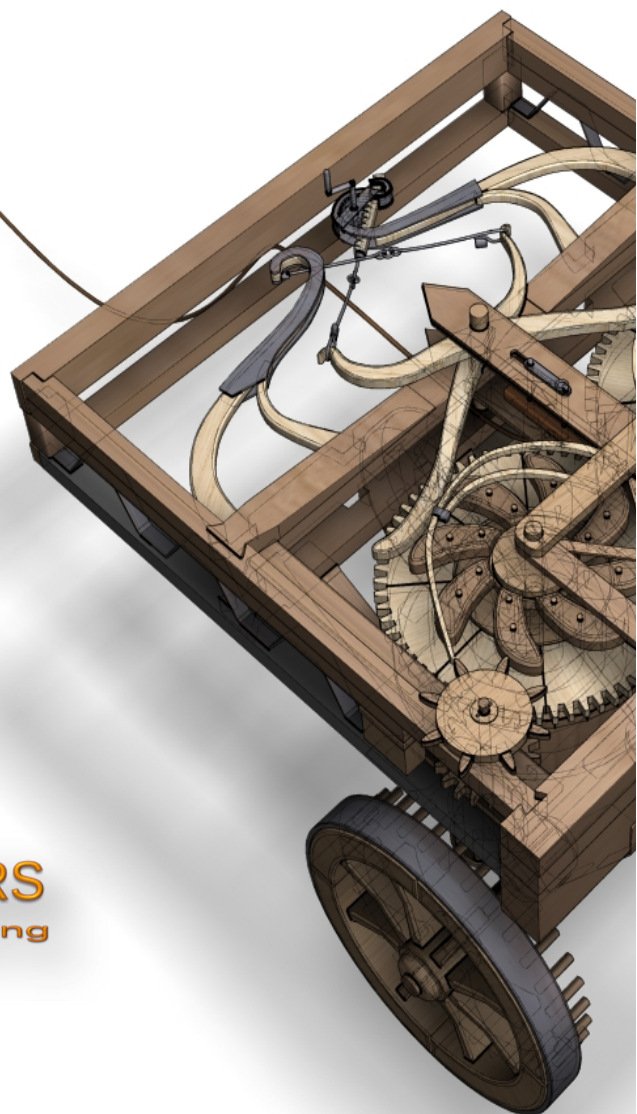
SUMMER 2017

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI

<http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

 **ASERS**
Publishing



Editor in Chief
PhD Ramona PÎRVU
 University of Craiova, Romania

Editorial Advisory Board

Omran Abdelnaser
 University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Huong Ha
 University of Newcastle, Singapore,
 Australia

Harjeet Kaur
 HELP University College, Malaysia

Janusz Grabara
 Czestochowa University of Technology,
 Poland

Vicky Katsoni
 Technological Educational Institute of
 Athens, Greece

Sebastian Kot
 Czestochowa University of Technology,
 Institute of Logistics and International
 Management, Poland

Nodar Lekishvili
 Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Andreea Marin-Pantelescu
 Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest,
 Romania

Piotr Misztal
 Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce,
 Faculty of Management and
 Administration, Poland

Agnieszka Mrozik
 Faculty of Biology and Environmental
 protection, University of Silesia, Katowice,
 Poland

Chuen-Chee Pek
 Nottingham University Business School,
 Malaysia

Roberta De Santis
 LUISS University, Italy

Fabio Gaetano Santeramo
 University of Foggia, Italy

Dan Selişteanu
 University of Craiova, Romania

Laura Ungureanu
 Spiru Haret University, Romania

Contents:

1	Integral Factor Assessment of Formation and Development of Finno-Ugric Tourist Cluster Svetlana E. MAYKOVA, Denis V. OKUNEV, Irina V. GVOZDETSKAYA	...703
2	Applications of the Concept of Territorial Marketing in Forming and Implementing Competitive Advantages for Tourist Areas Toskanay Aitmukanovna KUTTUBAEVA, Lyudmila Viktorovna ISHCHUK, Raisa Taanovna ADARINA, Andrei Vladimirovich GLOTKO, Tatyana Viktorovna FEDOSOVA	...713
3	Method to Evaluate Consumption of Tourist Services in Regional Markets Oksana V. TRETYAKOVA, Natalya I. NIKITINA, Natalia V. SPASSKAYA	...727
4	A Socio-demographic Study of Destination Management for Coastal Tourism in Phuket Chatchawan WONGWATTANAKIT, Manoj LOHATEPANONT, Pongsa PORNCHAIWISESKUL	...737
5	Potential of Health Resort Treatment of Cardiovascular Diseases Angela Sergeevna DAMADAEVA, Saida Alirzaena MAGOMEDOVA, Naida Radjabovna MOLLAIEVA	...751
6	The Idea of Congruence between Image and Society Stereotype on Attitude toward Tourist Destination Sri RAHAYU, Sofjan ASSAURI, Ignatius HERUWASTO	...761
7	The Development of a Business-Processes Model for the Quality Management System in the Hotels Sergey Sergeevich SKOBKIN, Andrey Pavlovich KOVALTCHUK, Yana Andreevna BELAVINA, Gleb Vadimovich KALITA	...775
8	The Importance of Tourism in Regional Economic Development: A Time-Series Analysis Daniel Francois MEYER, Chané de BRUYN, Natanya MEYER	...784
9	The Dynamic Relationship between Economic Growth, Tourism Activity, and Real Exchange Rate in Indonesia Elvina PRIMAYESA, Wahyu WIDODO, F.X. SUGIYANTO, FIRMANSYAH	...798
10	Technology of Branding of the Territory's Recreational Potential based on Altai Territory T.V. PETROVA, T.P. DANKO, O.V. KITOVA, N.V. IVOLGINA, T.V. MURTUZALIEVA, O.I. KLIMENKO, V.D. SEKERIN	...811
11	The Impact of Inflation, Exchange Rate toward Unemployment and Poverty in Indonesia. Case Study of Small and Medium Enterprises at the Tourists' Area of Lombok Edy SUPRIYADI, Devi Roza Krisnandhi KAUSAR	...825
12	The Concept of Neuroagents in Hospitality Industry and Tourism Dmitry Aleksandrovich KOZLOV	...835

Editor in Chief

PhD Ramona PÎRVU

University of Craiova, Romania

Editorial Advisory Board

Omran Abdelnaser

University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Huong Ha

University of Newcastle, Singapore,
Australia

Harjeet Kaur

HELP University College, Malaysia

Janusz Grabara

Czestochowa University of Technology,
Poland

Vicky Katsoni

Technological Educational Institute of
Athens, Greece

Sebastian Kot

Czestochowa University of Technology,
Institute of Logistics and International
Management, Poland

Nodar Lekishvili

Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Andreea Marin-Pantelescu

Academy of Economic Studies
Bucharest, Romania

Piotr Misztal

Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce,
Faculty of Management and
Administration, Poland

Agnieszka Mrozik

Faculty of Biology and Environmental
protection, University of Silesia,
Katowice, Poland

Chuen-Chee Pek

Nottingham University Business School,
Malaysia

Roberta De Santis

LUISS University, Italy

Fabio Gaetano Santeramo

University of Foggia, Italy

Dan Seligșteanu

University of Craiova, Romania

Laura Ungureanu

Spiru Haret University, Romania

13	Analyzing the Effect of Electronic Word of Mouth towards Future Behavioral Intention of Tourists Arciana DAMAYANTI, Lili Adi WIBOWO, Aulian HUMAIRA	...843
14	The Effects of Financial Crises on Tourism in the Greater Mekong Sub-region: Panel ARDL Approach Sakkarin NONTHAPOT, Porowes SRICHAIO	...853
15	Effectiveness of the Methods of Internal Financial Control as a Guarantee of Sustainability of Tourism Companies' Development Tatiana A. YUDINA, Olga G. VANDINA, Aleksei V. BOGOVIZ, Svetlana V. LOBOVA	...861
16	Determinant of Willingness to Pay and Economic Value for Tourism Object using Contingent Valuation Method: The Case of Sangiran Sites, Province of Central Java, Indonesia Sri SUBANTI, Arif Rahman HAKIM, BRM Bambang IRAWAN, Inaki Maulida HAKIM	...867
17	Tourism Development of Russian Territories: Competitiveness, Effectiveness and Sustainability Mikhail A. MOROZOV, Natalya S. MOROZOVA, Vladimir BELYANSKIY, Olga BELYANSKAYA, Tatiana YUDINA	...875
18	A Study of Factors Influencing Online Purchasing Intention within E-tourism Setting Leila MORADI, Yazrina YAHYA, Ibrahim MOHAMED, Komeil RAISIAN	...882
19	Crowdfunding as a Tool for Promotion and Development of Tourism-Related Innovation Projects Elena A. DZHANDZHUGAZOVA, Elena L. ILINA, Aleksander N. LATKIN, Ekaterina A. BLINOVA, Marianna M. ROMANOVA	...896
20	Analysis of the Development of Modern Agritourism Types in West Kazakhstan Oblast Aliya AKTYMBAYEVA, Yeldar NURULY, Bakyt AKTYMBAYEVA, Gulzhan AIZHOLOVA	...902
21	The Role of Social Institutions for Tourist Attractiveness Development in Respect of Russian Cultural and Historical Heritage Olga Vladimirovna ROGACH, Elena Victorovna FROLOVA, Tatyana Mikhailovna RYABOVA, Elena Evgen'evna KABANOVA	...911
22	Tourists' Expectation and Perception regarding Holiday in Jakarta, Indonesia Roozbeh Babolian HENDIJANI, L. Iswi Hapsari SULISTYO	...919
23	Tourism and Peace in Economic Development Perspective of India P. K. MISHRA, J. K. VERMA	...927
24	Features of Formation of Infrastructure of Digital Nomadism on Route of the Great Tea Road through the Western Siberia and Central Urals Natalia A. BALUK, Aleksey D. BALUK, Anatoly S. KUPRIN, Lidia Y. KUPRINA, Svetlana S. SITEVA, Marina L. BELONOZHKO	...935
25	Excursion Tours and the Possibility of using Augmented Reality Technologies for Improving the Local Tourist Attractiveness Irina Victorovna BOGOMAZOVA, Svetlana Gennad'evna STENYUSHKINA	...943

Call for Papers Fall Issues 2017

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is an interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that should contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences.

Journal will publish original research and seeks to cover a wide range of topics regarding environmental management and engineering, environmental management and health, environmental chemistry, environmental protection technologies (water, air, soil), pollution reduction at source and waste minimization, energy and environment, modeling, simulation and optimization for environmental protection; environmental biotechnology, environmental education and sustainable development, environmental strategies and policies, etc. This topic may include the fields indicated above, but are not limited to these.

Authors are encouraged to submit high quality, original works that discuss the latest developments in environmental management research and application with the certain scope to share experiences and research findings and to stimulate more ideas and useful insights regarding current best-practices and future directions in environmental management.

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is indexed in SCOPUS, RePEC, CEEOL, ProQuest, EBSCO and Cabell Directory databases.

All the papers will be first considered by the Editors for general relevance, originality and significance. If accepted for review, papers will then be subject to double blind peer review.

Deadline for submission:	25 th September 2017
Expected publication date:	October - November 2017
Website:	http://www.asers.eu/publishing/index.php/jemt
E-mail:	jemt@aserspublishing.eu

To prepare your paper for submission, please see full author guidelines in the following file:

[JEMT_Full_Paper_Template.doc](#), then send it via email at jemt@aserspublishing.eu.



DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v8.4\(20\).08](http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v8.4(20).08)

The Importance of Tourism in Regional Economic Development: A Time-Series Analysis

Daniel Francois MEYER
North-West University, South Africa
Daniel.meyer@nwu.ac.za

Chané de BRUYN
North-West University, South Africa
chanedb@hotmail.co.za

Natanya MEYER
North-West University, South Africa
Natanya.meyer@nwu.ac.za

Suggested Citation:

Meyer, D.F., de Bruyn, C., and Meyer, N. (2017). The importance of tourism in regional economic development: a time-series analysis. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, Volume VIII, Summer, 4(20): 784-797. DOI:10.14505/jemt.v8.4(20).08

Article's History:

Received March, 2017; Revised April, 2017; Accepted July, 2017.
2017. ASERS Publishing©. All rights reserved.

Abstract

Tourism is more often than not overlooked in its ability to alleviate poverty and the promotion of regional economic development. The aim of this study was to assess the importance of tourism in regional economic development and to gain a deeper understanding of the Vaal Triangle's tourism profile which includes its potential and obstacles in tourism development. The study region included Emfuleni and Metsimaholo Municipal areas which forms the Vaal Triangle region, located in the southern portion of Gauteng, South Africa. Secondary data from 2001 to 2015 was obtained from Global Insight. The data was analysed with the use of a pooled panel cointegration model. The results from the statistical analysis showed that there is indeed a positive relationship between tourism, regional economic development and economic growth. In addition, a qualitative analysis was conducted by means of semi-structured interviews with key regional tourism stakeholders in the study region to gain in-depth knowledge on the opportunities and constraints facing the tourism industry. The results indicated that there are many underutilized resources and that cooperation between the community, local government and tourism organisations need to be improved. In order to achieve sustainable tourism development and economic growth, increased awareness should be created and with the correct policy measures tourism holds many opportunities for the Vaal Triangle region and other developing regions.

Keywords: tourism; regional economic development; time-series analysis; Vaal triangle; South Africa

JEL Classification: F63; Z32

Introduction

Local tourism development holds many opportunities for localised areas, both economically and socially (Milne and Ateljevic 2001, 370). There are however relatively few studies that examine the empirical link between tourism and economic growth and development, especially on a local and regional levels (Croes and Vanegas 2008, 96). Tourism allows for job opportunities for all people regardless of skills, age, gender and race. Tourism needs to be

recognised as an important economic sector because it gives people without high skills and knowledge levels a chance to earn a salary, improve their skill set and their overall standard of living (Lanza and Pigliaru 2000, 60), which at the end of the day will contribute to economic growth and development. This study has the aim to analyse the link between tourism, economic development and economic growth as well as the identification of stumbling blocks for tourism in the Vaal Triangle region. This was achieved through the analysis of key economic indicators in the region with the use of a pooled panel cointegration model. In addition, through interviews with key local stakeholders in the region, potential obstacles faced within the region regarding tourism development and opportunities were identified which could aid in unlocking the Vaal Triangle's tourism potential and boost Local Economic Development (LED) and growth. For the purpose of this study, the Vaal Triangle include Metsimaholo and Emfuleni Local municipal areas, due to their geographical location adjacent and on both sides to the Vaal River.

1. Literature review

While some countries in the world are succeeding with decreasing unemployment and poverty, there are still more than 65 percent of the world population living below \$2 per day, per person (Todaro and Smith 2015, 216). In South Africa, the high levels of poverty, unemployment and inequality are major obstacles in achieving sustainable economic growth. The poor often find themselves restricted and not able to get out of the poverty trap due to reasons such as a lack of skills and knowledge (Ashley *et al.* 2007, 4). According to Meyer and Meyer (2015, 198) tourism, as an alternative to traditional economic sectors such as mining and manufacturing, can act as a tool for alleviating poverty and promoting economic development especially in developing countries. However, more often than not tourism is over looked as one of the most important economic sectors (Richardson 2010, 2). Tourism creates opportunities that are spread across the economy, through sectors such as transport, retail, construction, manufacturing, telecommunications, and directly in travel and tourism companies (WTTC 1999, 1). Thus it highlights the importance it has on the multiplier effect, due to the direct and indirect economic benefits it creates (Meyer and Meyer 2015, 200).

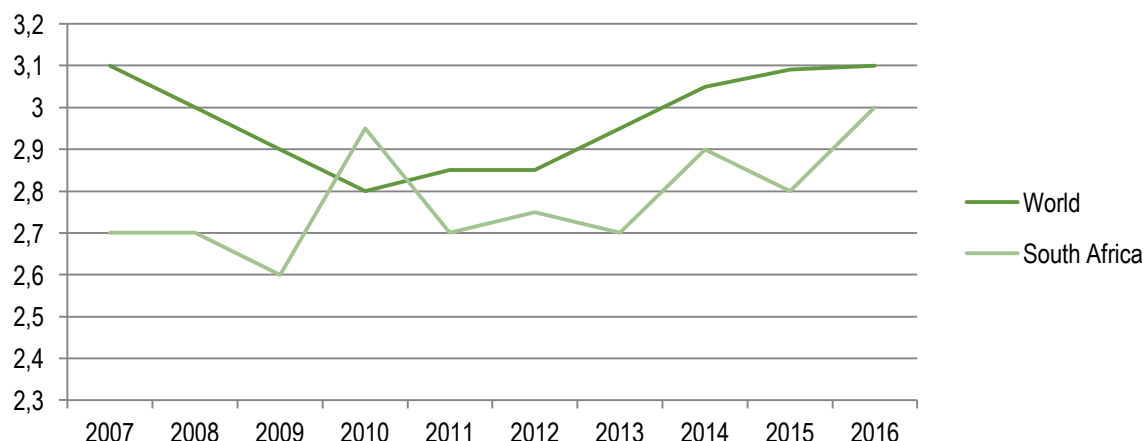
Tourism can be defined as the movement of people from one place to another, for more than one night due to various reasons (Pedrana 2013, 94). In addition, according to the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) tourism can be defined as *"a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes. These people are called visitors (which may be either tourists or excursionists; residents or non-residents) and tourism has to do with their activities, some of which imply tourism expenditure"* (UNWTO 2008). Globally tourism has become one of the main components of international trade (Seghir *et al.* 2014, 1613) as well as being one of the world's largest industries and one of the fastest growing economic sectors (Creaco and Querini 2003, 1). Since this sector's emergence as an official, recognised economic sector in the 1950s, tourism has grown significantly and spread to all regions of the world (Pulido-Fernandez and Sanchez-López 2011, 268). Scott and Gössling (2015, 270) found that tourism's geography have progressed in such a way that it has reached a similar distribution between developing and developed economies. This led to tourism becoming one of the major sectors in international commerce, and at the same time it acts as one of the main income sources for many developing countries, including South Africa (UNWTO 2016a). According to Seghir *et al.* (2014, 1613) the tourism sector was the 4th largest source of export revenue, behind the oil, automotive and chemical industries in 2014 and in 2015 the sector contributed 10% of the world GDP (UNWTO 2016b). The World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) estimated that over the full period of 2016, tourist arrivals (which are classified as international touring visitors that stay overnight) will increase by 3.5 - 4.5%. This estimation is in accordance with their long-run forecast of 3.8 percent annual growth for the period of 2010 to 2020 (UNWTO 2016b).

This emergence of tourism as an important economic sector is no different for South Africa (SALGA 2016). The country has for many years been seen as a regional economic powerhouse and a major tourist destination (BMI 2016, 5), which led the country to benefit from an inflow of business travellers. According to BMI (2016, 5) if all countries in Sub Saharan Africa are compared, South Africa has the most advanced and developed tourism market. South Africa has enormous tourism potential, with a rich diversity, history, biodiversity, attractive climates

and many more tourism activities (SAGNA 2015). But according available statistics, tourism contributed only a mere 3% to South Africa's economy in 2014 (StatsSA 2016). This highlights how underutilised this sector is in the country.

Figure 1 illustrates the direct contribution of tourism to economic growth (GDP) in South Africa, compared with global averages, from the year 2007 to 2016.

Figure 1. Direct contribution of tourism to economic growth (GDP) in South Africa



Source: WTTC, 2017:3

From Figure 1, when global figures are compared, the tourism sector in South Africa experienced much better conditions during the period of 2009 to early 2011, but unfortunately declined from mid-2011. The increase in the sector's contribution to the South African economy during the period of 2009- 2010, is most likely due to the 2010 FIFA World Cup. The 2010 FIFA World Cup magnified the country's budget and helped broadcast South Africa as a tourist destination (Moosa *et al.* 2015, 86). The sudden decline from 2011 highlights how the tourism sector is potentially vulnerable to internal and external factors, with 2011 recording high levels of currency losses (Antonakakis *et al.* 2015, 152; Moosa *et al.* 2015, 54). The number of tourist arrivals in 2015 experienced a dramatic decline, with growth falling due to the tight visa regulations implemented in 2015 (BMI 2016, 10). Fortunately, the South African government realised the impact of the restrictions following a massive drop in tourists and after easing restrictions tourist visits is picking up again (Moosa *et al.* 2015, 6). The new regulations that proved more damaging than anything else, for instance, stated that all children under the age of 18 years, had to have an unabridged birth certificate at entry ports if they were to travel in and out of South Africa (SAinfo 2015).

On a local level, tourism development is just as important and is considered a starting block for LED (Nedbank 2011). LED is a hands-on process in which local people from all sectors work together to stimulate local commercial activity, which results in a sustainable, growing economy (Trousedale 2005, 2; Meyer and Meyer 2015, 198). What sets LED apart from other strategic planning is that the national and provincial government incorporates local communities and important stakeholders, who do not always have all of the necessary skills and information available to them (Cunningham and Meyer-Stamer 2005, 2). Tourism plays an integral part in LED and when promoting tourism as a whole, it is important to start at a local level (Milne and Ateljevic 2001, 373).

The Vaal Triangle region was chosen as the focus area due to its natural resources, amenities and economic size and activity (GDP) and location within the Gauteng region adjacent to the Vaal River. Table 1 provides some information on the study region.

Table 1. Key economic indicators of the Vaal Triangle region (2015 values)

Indicator	Vaal Triangle region
Size (km ²)	2683
Total population	898 244
Main economic sectors	Manufacturing, community services and finances
Unemployment rate	36.5%*
Tourism spending as % GDP	2.1%
GDP growth per annum	- 0.79%
Main natural water resources	Vaal River
HDI	0.67

Note: *the average unemployment rate of Emfuleni and Metsimaholo combined

Sources: Global Insight, 2016; StatsSA, 2016

As shown in Table 1, growth in tourism as a percentage of GDP was only 2.1%. Improved tourism could aid areas that have experienced industrial economic crises, such as in this study region. The steel industry found itself on the brink of a shutdown due to cheap Chinese imports that threaten the local steel industry and companies such as Arcelor Mittal, who had to decrease thousands of jobs over multiple plants in the past few years. This could explain the Vaal Triangle's 35.5% unemployment rate in 2014. Although the average unemployment rate was 35.5%, it should be noted that Emfuleni had a significantly higher unemployment rate of 44.9% and Metsimaholo 27.1% respectively. Tsheole (2015) highlighted how 800 000 jobs could be lost indirectly and directly in South Africa if the steel industry were to crumble. For this reason, tourism can help not only in the economic conversion of such activities, but assist in steering LED (Pedrana 2013, 92). In the Vaal Triangle area there are many potential tourism opportunities that are simply overlooked or not fully utilised. There are strategies, policies and other action plans needed in order to boost the Vaal Triangle's tourism, because without feasible goals and objectives all efforts would be in vain (Conlow 2009, 22).

Rogerson (2010) identified ten key, "good practise principles" for achieving successful tourism in LED, which could be used in searching for the Vaal Triangle's undiscovered potential. These principles are:

- 1) *To be realistic*, one must determine whether or not the area is a viable tourism destination (Is it attractive? Does it have good infrastructure?).
- 2) Economic development should not be separated from social development and the environment, by improving tourism it should be done in a *sustainable manner*, which will not harm the environment and the local community (Costas *et al.* 2003, 20).
- 3) Tourism development should be linked to *pro-poor initiatives*. Tourism should benefit the local community and offer opportunities, such as employment, to the poor, which would increase the level of living for all (Pillay and Rogerson 2013, 51).
- 4) Tourism shouldn't be developed in isolation, it needs to be *integrated within the local community* and linked to other economic activities (Shan and Wilson 2001, 281).
- 5) Tourist ghettos (enclaves) should be avoided as far as possible in the planning process, local government should try to *spread tourism geographical* through the whole region, where tourists can attend local events and meet local people (Ashley *et al.* 2007, 10).
- 6) Tourism opportunities and development should be *led by both small and large businesses*, tourism developments might potentially offer greater opportunities for local, small enterprises (SMMEs) but large tourism investors must be welcomed.
- 7) Strategic planning must not only have included the increase in the number of visitors, but rather *maximise the local impact*. Networking should be encouraged to ensure that the requirements of the local tourism industry are maximised for local producers, in order to reduce leakages from the local economy (Lee and Chang 2008, 181).
- 8) *Research and monitoring systems* should be created, where the tourism processes, activities and performance indicators needs to be monitored by local government or a local body, to ensure that the tourism sector stay on par with the goals and objectives.

- 9) *Community participation is important*, but one should be realistic in the quest thereof, the communities support and contribution to local tourism should be maximised but their limits should be realised.
- 10) *Good governance and cooperation* is vital, because the development of tourism cannot succeed in an environment filled with corruption, over-regulation and incompetence (Rogerson 2010).

The growth of tourism leads to a increase in the diversification and competition among destinations. This is because the tourism sector can incorporate other economic activities such as food and beverage, transportation, recreation activities and accommodation to name but a few (Meyer and Meyer 2015, 199). Tourism allows poorer communities who are rich in history and cultural heritage to cultivate their unique assets for economic development (Honey and Gilpin 2009, 9). It has long been said that tourism acts as a driving engine for economic growth (Samini *et al.* 2011, 31). Tourism creates employment opportunities, increases the area's export which in turn increase GDP and thus economic growth (Samini *et al.* 2011, 28). Tourism companies and the sector itself can enable small communities to work together and form an integrated system that will help promote regional, local development as well as the development of new businesses and NGO's (Western 2008, 50). Another important fact surrounding tourism is that it will not only benefit one section of the community, but could possibly form linkages with all of the other economic sectors (Richardson 2010, 3). These linkages will increase the multiplier effect, which leads to local employment opportunities as well as contributing to the areas revenue retention (Akama and Kieti 2007, 736). It was estimated by OAS that 1.15 jobs are created for every room in the tourism sector and for every one job created directly within the tourism sector, two other jobs are created in other sectors of the local economy (Meyer and Meyer 2015, 202). This increase will help to stimulate the local demand and consumption (Steiner 2006, 162) and the revenue gained from tourism activities can benefit the marginalised communities (Bandyopadhyay and Tembo 2010, 40).

Not only does tourism lead to many economic benefits, but many non-economic benefits. Non-economic benefits include capacity building and the mitigation of natural resources and environmental impacts (Mowforth and Munt 2003, 20). Tourism can thus play an important role in the protection of natural resources, since it allows for people to be educated first hand on their responsibilities and contribution to sustainability (Creaco and Querini 2003, 2). Although tourism has many benefits, one has to consider the negative effects it may have. Tourism can lead to overcrowding in a community, which can then lead to pollution and the disruption of ecosystems (Pedrana 2013, 95). Tourism can come at the expense of the local population when there is an increase in the competition for scarce resources such as water (Ashley *et al.* 2007, 9). However, when managed correctly and the correct policies and measurements are in place, these potentially negative effects can be minimised and even avoided.

2. Methodology

2.1. Study area

The focus area, as mentioned earlier is the Vaal Triangle region, consisting of the Emfuleni local municipal area (Gauteng Province) and the Metsimaholo local municipal area (Free State Province). The region is located approximately 80km from Johannesburg (Local Government Handbook 2016) and both municipalities are situated on the banks of the Vaal River. Due to this the locality of the region allows more opportunities in economic and tourism development. The leading economic sector in the area is the manufacturing sector, especially in the production of chemicals and steel. Major companies include SASOL, Arcelor-Mittal Steel plant, Cape Gate, the Ferromanganese plant of Samancor and DCDDorbyl Heavy Engineering (Local Government Handbook 2016).

2.2. Objectives of the study

The main objective of this research article is to conduct a quantitative analysis of the relationship between tourism, regional economic development and economic growth and secondly, to conduct a qualitative process in the identification of stumbling blocks for tourism development in the study region.

2.3. Research design

The research design consisted of both a qualitative and quantitative approach. The quantitative part of this study was conducted with the use of secondary data from Global Insight. Annual data from 2001 to 2015, for both Emfuleni and Metsimaholo municipal areas were analysed with the use of a pooled panel cointegration model. The variables used were GDP per capita (Gross Domestic Product per Capita), tourism (total tourism spending) and regional economic development. The data was analysed with the use of E-Views software. The methodology includes a descriptive analysis of the variables and an econometric time series panel data model.

The qualitative part of this study was conducted by means of interviews with key regional tourism stakeholders, which included the managers and owners of various tourist businesses such as hotels, travel agencies as well as members of the tourism chamber of commerce in the area. The manager of a local business incubator in the area was also interviewed. The goal of the qualitative interviews was to gain in-depth knowledge on the potential, opportunities and constraints tourism face in the study region.

2.4. Data, variables and sample period

As mentioned in the introduction, the study area, the Vaal Triangle region, consists of two areas, the Emfuleni and Metsimaholo municipal areas, with populations of 733,177 and 165,067 respectively in 2015. Data indicates that 48% of the Metsimaholo population live in poverty while Emfuleni has a poverty rate of 50%. The unemployment rate for 2015 in Metsimaholo and Emfuleni was 29.7% and 48.0% respectively. The time series ranges from 2001 to 2015 and the data was pooled in a panel, resulting in 30 observations. The research article investigates the relationship between tourism, economic growth and regional economic development. Variables include GDP per capita representing economic growth, a composite regional economic development index consisting of three indicators namely HDI, an index of employed people as a percentage of the total economically active population, a poverty index indicating the percentage of people above the poverty line, thus not living in poverty (Global Insight 2016). The variable for tourism is total tourism spending per capita in the region.

2.5. Quantitative model specification

The two areas together known as the Vaal Triangle region display homogeneous socio-economic characteristics; hence, as mentioned, the data for the two areas was pooled together as balanced panel data. According to Baltagi (2008) panel data defines a process where observations over a specific time period on a cross section are pooled. A panel data analysis allows for the use of data possessing both cross-sectional and time series dimensions (Brooks 2014). The data was analysed using descriptive analysis, correlation, unit roots test for stationarity of variables, pairwise Granger causality test, Fisher Johansen panel cointegration test, FMOLS and DOLS tests for long run relationships and diagnostic tests for stability of the model. According to Brooks (2014) the basic equation for panel data can be defined as:

$$y_{it} = \alpha + \beta x_{it} + u_{it} \quad (1)$$

where y_{it} is the dependent variable, α is the intercept term, β is a $k \times 1$ vector of parameters to be estimated on the explanatory variables, and x_{it} is a $1 \times k$ vector of observations on the explanatory variables, $t = 1, \dots, T$; $i = 1, \dots$

The three variables, regional economic development (EconDev), GDP per capita (GDPcap), and total tourism spending per capita (TourismCAP) are stationary at the 1st difference and for this reason the VAR model was used. The VAR model from the function described in equation 1 can be explained as follows:

$$EconDev_t = \alpha_1 + \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_{1j} EconDev_{t-j} + \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_{1j} GDPcap_{t-j} + Tourismcap_{t-j} u_{1t} \quad (2)$$

$$GDPcap_t = \alpha_2 + \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_{2j} GDPcap_{t-j} + \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_{2j} EconDev_{t-j} + tourismcap_{t-j} u_{2t} \quad (3)$$

$$Tourismcap_t = \alpha_3 + \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_{3j} Tourismcap_{t-j} + \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_{3j} GDPcap_{t-j} + EconDev_{t-j} u_{3t} \quad (4)$$

where α_n is the constant, β_n , λ_n are the coefficients, K is the number of lags and u_{1t} and u_{2t} are the stochastic error terms which are also known as shocks in a VAR model. The unit root test is carried out to measure whether the variables are stationary or not, and was conducted using the Levin, Lin and Chu test. If the variables are stationary at $I(0)$ a normal panel VAR analysis is conducted whereas if variables are stationary at $I(1)$, the Fisher Johansen panel cointegration test for long run relationship is conducted.

2.6. Qualitative model analysis

The qualitative part of the study was done through conducting semi-structured interviews. Following the literature assessment, the interviews aimed to determine what key local stakeholders in tourism and LED, perceive as potential ways in unlocking the Vaal Triangle's tourism potential, as well as what they feel are the obstacles faced and what support they need in order to grow tourism in the Vaal Triangle. All of the questions in the interview were open-ended in order to gain a deeper understanding of the topic under discussion. During the interviews all of the conversations were recorded, with the consent of the participants. Thereafter it was transcribed and the different themes were identified. The reporting of the discussions was truthful and done so in a reliable manner, after listening, transcribing, reading and rereading the information gathered from the interviews. In order to determine the different categories that came to light through the discussions, a recursive method was imposed (Oun and Bach 2014, 242).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Quantitative analysis

The following section will explain the results obtained from the quantitative part of the study. The contribution of tourism to economic development and growth over the long run was measured, by utilising the Granger causality and cointegration tests (Ivanov and Webster 2013, 479). Firstly, unit root tests were completed to determine the stationarity of variables and integrated of the same order *i.e.* $I(1)$. In order to minimize the scale of the data and ease the interpretation thereof, the variables were transformed into logarithms. With the variables and thus coefficients in logarithmic form, their results according to Croes and Vanegas (2008, 98) are elastic and are thus a percentage change in a dependent variable given a percentage change in an independent variable. Table 1 shows the correlation analysis between the variables, where the results indicate coefficients above 0.5 signifying a strong, positive relationships between the variables. Thus there is a significant positive relationship between regional economic development, GDP per capita and tourism spending in the short run.

Table 1. Correlation analysis

	Regional Economic Development (index)	GDP per Capita	Total tourism spending per Capita
Regional Economic Development	1.0000	-	-
GDP per Capita	0.5613 [0.0012]	1.0000	-
Total tourism spending per Capita	0.8753 [0.0000]	0.6463 [0.0001]	1.0000

Note: [] represents the p-value.

Table 2 presents the pairwise Granger-Causality test results for the variables (all variables were converted to logs) in the short run. From the results it is evident that causality runs from regional economic development to economic growth per capita in the short run. In other words, between the two variables, there is a uni-directional causality at 5% significance level. In practice, this result indicates that regional economic development causes economic growth and not vice versa. Economic development, as indicated in the literature review, leads to improvement in the quality of life of all residents. If this occurs, it will lead to economic growth, which also means inclusive growth. Therefore, economic development leads to a significant increase in economic growth. Economic policy should therefore focus on economic development rather than on economic growth. This result is in agreement with those reported by Todaro and Smith (2015) and Ezeala-Harrison (1996). In addition, economic growth Granger cause tourism spending per capita, at a 5% significance level.

Table 2. Granger Causality Test

Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.
GDP per Capita does not Granger cause Regional Economic Development	30	0.74863	0.4852
Regional economic development does not Granger Cause GDP per Capita		5.56517	0.0115*
Total tourism spending does not Granger cause Regional Economic Development	30	2.46196	0.1095
Regional Economic Development does not Granger cause Total tourism spending		0.96159	0.3985
Total tourism spending does not Granger cause GDP per capita	30	1.11188	0.3475
GDP per capita does not Granger cause Total tourism spending		5.85066	0.0096*

Note: * indicates 5% significance levels

In this next section, the relationship between the variables on the long-run is tested. The first step in this process is to test for the existence of unit roots in panel data. Table 3 reports the results from the Levin, Lin and Chu test. The results indicate that all variables are non-stationary at levels $I(0)$, but all variables become stationary at 1st difference. This result implies that the process of long run cointegration testing could be estimated. In this case the Fisher Johansen panel cointegration test is utilised.

Table 3. Panel unit root test: Levin, Lin and Chu Test

Variables	1 st difference $I(1)$	
	T-statistic	p-value
Log GDP (per capita)	-1.9612	0.0249*
Log Regional economic development	-3.0164	0.0003*
Log total tourism spending per capita	-1.9475	0.0257*

Notes: Null hypothesis: Unit root. * indicates 5% statistically significant

The next step in the process is the testing for long run relationship between variables. The results from the Johansen Fisher test in Table 4 indicate that there is evidence of a cointegrated long run relationship between the variables, with both the Trace and Max-Eigen tests. In essence this suggests that there is indeed a long run equilibrium relationship between the three variables, namely regional economic development, GDP per capita and total tourism spending. These results are supported by similar studies such as that of Croes and Vanegas (2008,100) who found a significant cointegration between tourism and economic expansion in Nicaragua. For this test, the null hypothesis is rejected, meaning there is a long run relationship between variables. The test results indicate that for both the Trace test and the Max-Eigen test, there is evidence of a cointegrated relationship between the two variables at a 5% significance level. It is therefore concluded, that the results from the panel cointegration test point to a long run equilibrium relationship among the variables.

Table 4. The Johansen Fisher Panel Cointegration Test

Hypothesized	Fisher Stat.*		Fisher Stat.*	
No. of CE(s)	(from trace test)	Prob.	(from max-eigen test)	Prob.
None	18.05	0.0012*	13.21	0.0103*
At most 1	8.625	0.0712	7.458	0.1136
At most 2	7.791	0.0996	7.791	0.0996

Note: * probabilities are significant at a 5% level.

After the analysis confirming the long run equilibrium among the variables in the study, the long run impacts between the variables are estimated. The study uses two types of estimation methods: Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FMOLS) and the Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares (DOLS) models. A consideration of various forms of residual-based panel method results indicates that these models generally outperform single-equation estimation techniques (Pedroni 2000). According to Tintin (2009), there is no consensus in the literature as to which method, FMOLS or DOLS, should be used; hence the results of both tests should be compared. Table 5 depicts the long run coefficients where the dependent variable is regional economic development with independent variables being GDP per capita and total tourism spending. For both the FMOLS and DOLS methods the results

indicate that the coefficients of both tests are positive and statistically significant. This implies that total tourism spending and GDP per capita has a positive impact on regional economic development, which is supported by theory. It should be noted that a 1% increase in tourism spending and GDP per capita will most likely lead to a 0.05% (FMOLS) to 0.07% (DOLS) and a 0.18% (FMOLS) to 0.31% (DOLS) increase in regional economic development respectively. The results from this study highlight that in promoting tourism it may lead to regional economic development and thus the improvement of people's standard of living. The results indicate the significance of economic development because the broader concept leads to overall benefits to all residents regarding their standard of living. The various components of the economic development index as used in this study need to be the focus of future economic development policy. Although economic growth is important, on its own it does not in all instances lead to improvement for all residents. "Jobless growth" is a new phenomenon of modern economic growth. The results from the analysis are similar to the findings by Khodabakhshi (2011), Hull (2009) and Ramirez *et al.* (1998).

Table 5. FMOLS and DOLS tests

Dependent variable: Regional economic development

Independent variables: Total tourism spending; GDP per Capita

Method	Coefficient	S.E.	t-statistic	P-value (prob)	Adjusted R-squared
FMOLS					
Tourism spending	0.0520	0.0256	2.0270	0.0539**	0.8142
GDP per Capita	0.1862	0.0588	3.1646	0.0042*	
DOLS					
Tourism spending	0.0650	0.0328	1.9824	0.0827**	0.8598
GDP per Capita	0.3073	0.1095	2.8063	0.0230*	

Note: ** probabilities are significant at a 10% level. * probabilities are significant at a 5% level.

In addition to the estimation with regional economic development as the dependent variable, estimation were completed with both GDP per capita and tourism spending as the dependent variables. The results of these secondary estimations indicated that regional economic development is a significant predictor of GDP per capita growth with a coefficient of between 2.310 and 1.03, while tourism spending is not a significant predictor of GDP growth. Also with tourism spending as dependent variable, the results indicate that regional economic development is a significant predictor with a coefficient between 5.138 and 6.014. GDP growth proved not to be a significant predictor of tourism spending. Residual diagnostics indicated that the data is normally distributed, and no serial correlation was detected.

Tourism has been noted as a key driver for socio-economic progress (Giampiccoli and Saayman 2016, 1), and this result gained from the aforementioned analysis is indicative thereof. Previous studies done on the relationship between tourism specialisation and economic growth have established that small regions display economic growth when they are highly specialised in tourism (Lanza and Pigliaru 2000, 68). Seghir *et al.* (2014, 1621) found that there is indeed a long run empirical relationship between economic growth and tourism spending, when they used a panel cointegration and causality test using variables from 49 countries. Chiou-Wei and Chen (2009, 816) found that there is a causality relationship from tourism development to economic growth, using data from non-OECD countries. Lee and Chang (2008, 188) found that a bidirectional relationship exist between economic growth and tourism development. In contrast to this, Eugenio-Martin and Morales (2004) found no relationship between economic growth and tourism when testing the data (from the period of 1980-1997) of high income Latin American countries by using the panel GSL model. However, not many in depth studies have been done that investigates the relationship between economic growth and tourism in local areas (Samini *et al.* 2011, 28), and even more so of the perceptions of local stakeholders on tourism development and its importance to local economic development.

3.2. Qualitative analysis

The following section, including Table 6, discusses the findings from the in-depth interviews conducted with various key role players in the Vaal Triangle area, in order to gain a better understanding of the tourism profile in the study

region. Three distinct themes were identified: 1) the Vaal Triangle's tourism potential, 2) perceived obstacles and 3) support needed.

Table 6. Different themes identified from the interviews*

Theme	Operational Definition	Excerpts from interviewees (respondent number)
The Vaal Triangle's potential in tourism development	The aim of this theme was to determine whether or not one is realistic in assuming that there is indeed potential for tourism development in the Vaal Triangle area	▪ "Lots of developments planned for the upcoming years" (1) ▪ "Hartebeespoortdam tends to be overcrowded, we've got a lot more space and a lot more things to do here" (2) ▪ "We have the Vaal river and hotels, which holds many more potential for water activities" (3) ▪ "Just think about the river, heritage sites and lodges" (4) ▪ "We can definitely have more agricultural shows, sporting events, medical conferences and engineering expo's" (5) ▪ "Yes we definitely have potential, especially if we make use of all the underutilised resources"(6)
Perceived Obstacles	This theme aimed to identify possible obstacles in reaching the Vaal Triangle's full tourism potential, as well as those obstacles faced by the different stakeholders and tourism organizations in growing the tourism sector and LED.	▪ "The prices of hotels and lodges next to the river tend to be too high for the locals as well as a shortage of publicity" (1) ▪ "Marketing needs to be improved as well as cooperation between entities and entrepreneurial initiatives" (2) ▪ "High hotel costs and too few river attractions and activities" (3) ▪ "Lack of cooperation and mismanagement of funds and tourism sites" (4) ▪ "Pollution, lacking infrastructure and underestimating the importance of tourism" (5) ▪ "Low economic growth and deficient infrastructure"(6)
Support needed	This theme identified the support that these stakeholders and tourism organizations need in order to grow and overcome certain obstacles that they face.	▪ "Conferences on LED and tourism development, training" (1) ▪ "Need to create more awareness, together with local and provincial government" (2) ▪ "Funds and publicity" (3) ▪ "Cooperation, training and expertise from the DTI and Arts and Culture ministry" (4) ▪ "We need improved infrastructure and to work with LED" (5) ▪ "Improved logistics, cooperation and local organizations need to support each other"(6)

Note: * Numbers in parentheses represent individual stakeholders in the tourism sector who could not be named for the sake of confidentiality.

The outcomes of the interviews emphasised the potential in tourism development and the notion that one is not unrealistic in seeing the Vaal Triangle as a potential top tourism destination. Another theme that seemed to proceed throughout is the importance of cooperation. As Meyer and Meyer (2015, 200) stated, a lack of cooperation between communities, stakeholders and government is more often than not one of the proceeding obstacles in tourism development. Almost all of the respondents felt that tourism organisations in the Vaal Triangle need to support one another and work together in achieving sustainable tourism development. The participants stressed how the support of the community is vital in their success and how this needs to be improved. The need for increased marketing is mentioned throughout and the Department of Economics and Tourism (2006, 42). In addition, they mention how IT tools and the Internet have come to play an ever growing important role for tourism organisations and visitors. Without sufficient awareness of all of the different tourist attractions that are in the Vaal Triangle, tourism will most likely not grow significantly and the development thereof together with LED will stagnate. Infrastructure (telecommunication, transportation, irrigation and energy) and pollution were two resounding obstacles that these experts felt are in the way of growing tourism in the Vaal Triangle. Tourism development, as mentioned earlier, has been seen as a possible solution to alleviate the large unemployment rates by many policy makers, but this is highly dependent on the quality of the infrastructure (Meyer and Meyer 2015, 199). Thus it is an area for concern that needs immediate addressing, since it impacts everyone in the region.

Conclusion and recommendation

The aim of this study was to determine the link between tourism spending, regional economic development and economic. This was done by using secondary data from 2001 to 2015 that was obtained from Global Insight. The data was analysed with the use of a pooled panel cointegration model. The Vaal Triangle region was chosen as the study area, and in order to gain a deeper understanding on the potential and obstacles faced in promoting tourism, experts in the field were interviewed. This research article was able to fill a gap in the literature on the relationship between tourism, regional economic development and economic growth, as well as identifying applicable solutions to obstacles faced by those who make their living out of the tourism sector. The results from this study showed that there is indeed a positive relationship between tourism, economic growth and development. From the qualitative interviews it was evident that everyone shared the same view regarding the Vaal Triangle's potential in tourism development and that one is not unrealistic in seeing the Vaal Triangle as a top tourism destination in South Africa.

Solutions to adverse tourism impacts are to be found in the shared interest of local communities and tourism businesses in order to maintain the natural wealth and social heritage of a tourist destination (ICLEI 1999, 4). What is interesting is that most of the interviewees shared the view that support and cooperation amongst local tourism organisations and authorities needs to be improved in the region. This highlights a need for the creation of a platform where everyone with shared interest in economic development and tourism can get together and share their views, recommendations and lessons learnt regarding various obstacles that they may face. This is particularly important because sustainable tourism development requires a partnership among the stakeholders of the local region and this partnership must use both market and non-market related instruments to implement a shared sustainable development vision (ICLEI 1999, 9). By creating such a platform one can enable small communities to work together and form an integrated system that will help promote regional and local development. The marketing of tourism opportunities in the Vaal Triangle is another factor that has to be greatly improved. The first step could be to upgrade the improvement of the Vaal Triangle's website and to start advertising and launching campaigns aimed at promoting tourism and the Vaal Triangle's image. It will not be possible to attract more visitors if they are unaware of all the tourist attractions in the Vaal Triangle.

The region could benefit from hosting more river activities, sporting events, agricultural shows and arts and culture events which will not only attract more people to the area, but incorporate the whole community and allow an increase in the creation of new jobs and small businesses. The community can benefit from incorporating two of the major manufacturing companies- SASOL and ArcelorMittal, which could host engineering exhibitions and fairs. All of this can pave the way towards access to funds and skills which could be used in improving the current infrastructure backlog of the Vaal Triangle, which will most likely lead to more people travelling to the region.

This study is however not without its limits. For future studies a larger region could be analysed, or other developing regions could be compared. More experts in the field could be contacted which will further strengthen the quality of research. With regards to the quantitative part of the study, more variables such as hospitality could be included.

As can be seen, tourism is more often than not underestimated in its importance in economic growth and development. When, tourism and regional economic development are combined with the shared interests and visions of the community and with the correct policy measures in place, it could lead to the creation of new jobs and economic prosperity for many in a region. With the community in the Vaal Triangle working together as an integrated system towards achieving sustainable growth and tourism, they will most likely reap the rewards. The results of this study could be used to understand the role of tourism in economic development in other developing regions.

References

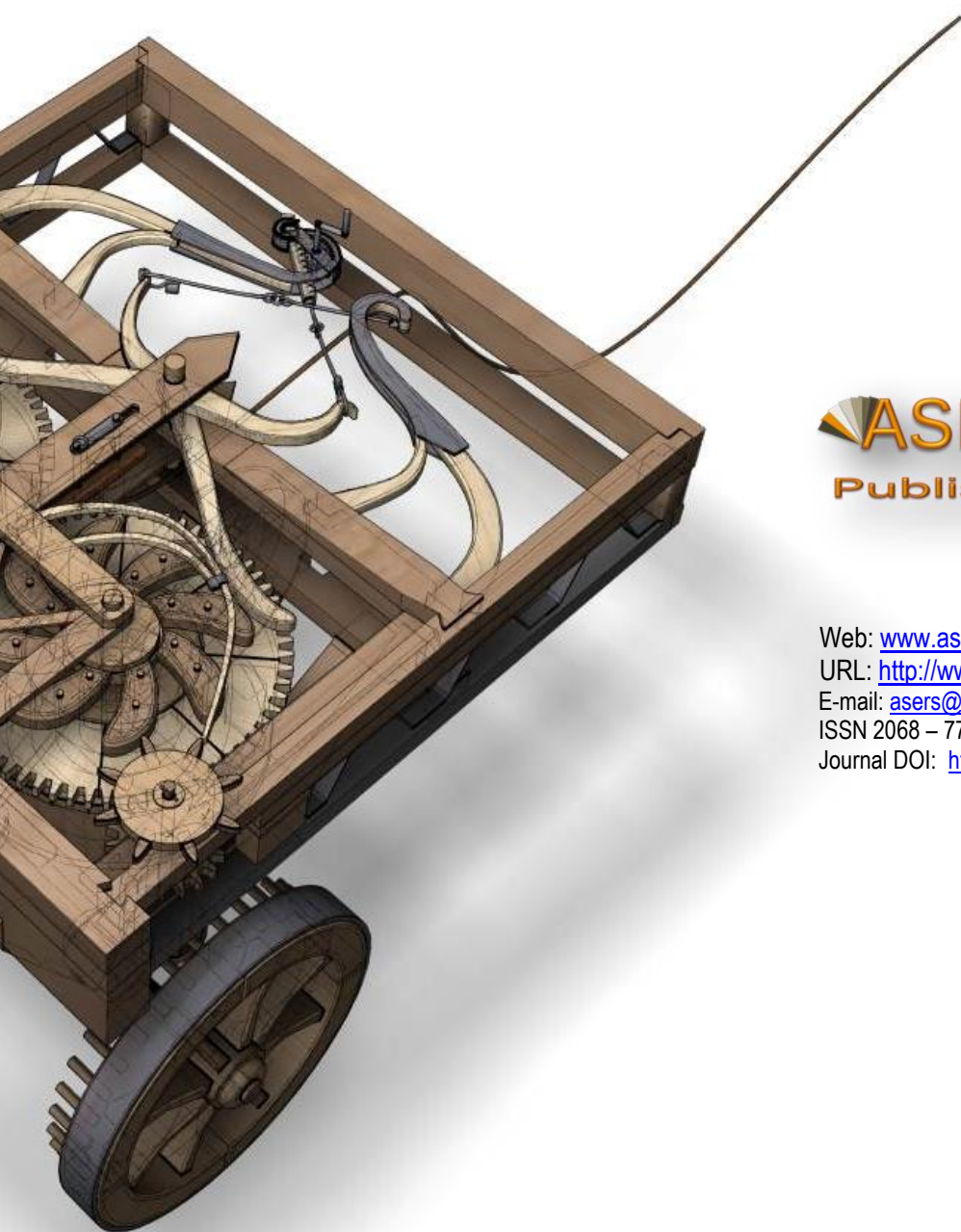
- [1] Akama, J. S., and Kieti, D. 2007. Tourism and socio-economic development in developing countries: a case study of Mombasa Resort in Kenya. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 15(6): 735-748. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2167/jost543.0>

- [2] Antonakakis, N., Dragouni, M., and Filis, G. 2015. How strong is the linkage between tourism and economic growth in Europe? *Economic Modelling*, 44(2015): 142-155. DOI: [10.1016/j.econmod.2014.10.018](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2014.10.018)
- [3] Ashley, C., De Brine, P., and Wilde, H. 2007. The role of the tourism sector in expanding economic opportunity. *Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative Report*. Harvard University. Cambridge, MA.
- [4] Baltagi, B.H. 2008. *Econometric analysis of panel data*. 4th Edition. New York: Wiley.
- [5] Bandyopadhyay, S., and Tembo, G. 2010. Household consumption and natural resource management around national parks in Zambia. *Journal of Natural Resources Policy Research*, 2(1): 39-55. DOI: [10.1080/19390450903350838](https://doi.org/10.1080/19390450903350838)
- [6] Brooks, C. 2014. *Introductory econometrics and finance*. 3rd Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [7] Chiou-Wei, S.Z., and Chen, C.F. 2009. Tourism expansion, tourism uncertainty and economic growth: New evidence from Taiwan and Korea. *Tourism Management*, 30(6): 812-818.
- [8] Conlow, R. 2009. *Principles of supervision*. 2nd ed. Wise Owl Publications.
- [9] Costas, C., Hillel, O., Matus, S., and Sweeting, J. 2003. Tourism and biodiversity: mapping tourism's global footprint. *Conservation International and UNEP*. Washington, DC.
- [10] Creaco, S., and Querini, G. 2003. The role of tourism in sustainable economic development. *European Regional Science Association*, 1(1): 1-13.
- [11] Croes, R., and Vanegas, M. 2008. Co-integration and causality between tourism and poverty reduction. *Journal of Travel Research*, 47(1): 94-103. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287507312429>
- [12] Cuningham, S., and Meyer-Stamer, J. 2005. Planning or doing local economic development? Problems with the orthodox approach to LED. *Africa Insight*, 35(4): 1-23.
- [13] Eugenio-Martin, J.L., Morales, N.M., and Scarpa, R. 2004. Tourism and economic growth in Latin American countries: A panel data approach. *FEEM Working Paper* 26.
- [14] Ezeala-Harrison, F. 1996. *Economic Development: Theory and Policy Applications*. United States of America. Greenwood Publishing Group.
- [15] Giampiccoli, A., and Saayman, M. 2016. Community based tourism: From a local to a global push. *Independent Research Journal in the Management Sciences*, 16(1): 1-10. Available at: <http://hdl.handle.net/10321/2228>
- [16] Honey, M., and Gilpin, R. 2009. *Tourism in the Developing World: Promoting Peace and Reducing Poverty*. Washington: United States Institute for Peace.
- [17] Hull, K. 2009. Understanding the relationship between economic growth, employment and poverty reduction. Promoting pro-poor growth: Employment. OECD. Available at: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/povertyreduction/43280288.pdf>. Date of access: 3 March 2017.
- [18] Ivanov, S.H., and Webster, C. 2013. Tourism's contribution to economic growth: a global analysis for the first decade of the millennium. *Tourism Economics*, 19(3): 477-508. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5367/te.2013.0211>
- [19] Khakhonova, N.N. 2013. Formation mechanisms for sustainable economic development industrial sector, complexes, enterprises. Presented at the International Conference on Sustainable Development, Germany, 10 July. Date of access: 13 September 2016.
- [20] Lanza, A., and Pigliaru, F. 2000. Why are tourism countries small and fast growing? In Fossati, A. & Panella, G., eds. *Tourism and Sustainable Economic Development*. Dordrecht: Kluwer, pp. 57-69.
- [21] Lee, C.C., and Chang, C.P. 2008. Tourism development and economic growth: A closer look at panels. *Tourism Management*, 29(1): 180-192. DOI: [10.1016/j.tourman.2007.02.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2007.02.013)

- [22] Meyer, D.F., and Meyer, N. 2015. The role and impact of tourism on local economic development: A comparative study. *African Journal for Physical, Health Education, Recreation and Dance*, 21(1:1): 197-214.
- [23] Milne, S., and Ateljevic, I. 2001. Tourism, economic development and the global-local nexus: Theory embracing complexity. *Tourism Geographies*, 3(4): 369-393. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/146166800110070478>
- [24] Moosa, V. et al. 2015. Review of South African Tourism. *SA Tourism Review: SA Tourism Review Committee*, June 2015.
- [25] Mowforth, M., and Munt, I. 2003. Sustainable Tourism in Developing Countries: Poverty Alleviation, Participatory Planning, and Ethical Issues. London: Routledge.
- [26] Oun, M. A., and Bach, C. 2014. Qualitative research method summary. *Journal of Multidisciplinary Engineering Science and Technology*, 1(5): 242-258.
- [27] Pedrana, M. 2013. Local economic development policies and tourism: An approach to sustainability and culture. *Regional Science Inquiry Journal*, 5(1): 91-99.
- [28] Pillay, M., and Rogerson, C.M. 2013. Agriculture-tourism linkages and pro-poor impacts: The accommodation sector of urban coastal KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *Applied Geography*, 36(1): 49-58. DOI: [10.1016/j.apgeog.2012.06.005](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2012.06.005)
- [29] Pulido-Fernandez, J.I., and López-Sánchez, Y. 2011. Tourism: Analysis of a global phenomenon from a perspective of sustainability, In Pachura, P., eds. The systemic dimension of globalization, pp. 267-288.
- [30] Ramirez, A., Ranis, G., and Stewart, F. 1998. Economic growth and human development. QEH Working Paper no 18. Available at: www3.qeh.ox.ac.uk/pdf/qehwp/qehwps18.pdf. Date of access: 2 March 2017.
- [31] Richardson, R.B. 2010. *The Contribution of Tourism to Economic Growth and Food Security*. Michigan, East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- [32] Rogerson, C.M. 2010. *Tourism and Local Economic Development: Issues for Local Government*. University of Johannesburg, South Africa.
- [33] Samini, A.J., Sadeghi, S., and Sadeghi, S. 2011. Tourism and economic growth in developing countries: P-VAR Approach. *Middle East Journal of Scientific Research*, 10(1): 28-32.
- [34] Scott, D., and Gössling, S. 2015. What could the next 40 years hold for global tourism? *Tourism Recreation Research*, 40(3): 269-285. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2015.1075739>
- [35] Seghir, G.M. Mostéfa, B., Abbes, S.M., and Zakarya, G.Y. 2014. Tourism spending-economic growth causality in 49 countries: A dynamic panel data approach. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 23(2015): 1613-1623. DOI: 10.1016/S2212-5671(15)00402-5
- [36] Shan, J., and Wilson, K. 2001. Causality between trade and tourism: empirical evidence from China. *Applied Economics Letters*, 8(4): 279-283. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/135048501750104114>
- [37] Steiner, C. 2006. Tourism, poverty reduction and the political economy: Egyptian perspectives on tourism's economic benefits in a semi-rentier state. *Tourism Hospitality Planning and Development*, 3(3): 161-77. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14790530601132286>
- [38] Todaro, M.P., and Smith, S.C. 2015. Economic Development. 12th ed. Edinburgh Gate: Pearson education Ltd.
- [39] Trousdale, W. 2005. Promoting local economic development through strategic planning. *The Local Economic Development Series*, 1(1): 1-24.

- [40] Tsheole, T. 2015. Numsa fights to save steel sector's looming massive job cuts. Available at: <http://www.sabc.co.za/news/a19484490049976360a2b7aaa84320b537/numsa>. Date of access: 14 Oct. 2016.
- [41] Western, D. J. 2008. Ecotourism, conservation and development in East Africa: How the philanthropic traveller can make a difference. Washington, DC: Centre for Responsible Travel.
- *** Nedbank. 2011. Governments role in promoting small businesses in South Africa- Part 2. Available at: <http://www.simplybiz.co.za/interact/blogs/governments-role-in-promoting-small-businesses-in-south-africa-part-2> Date of access: 30 May. 2016.
- *** BMI (Business Monitor International). 2016. South Africa Tourism Report Q3 2016. *South Africa Tourism Report* 3, 1-31.
- *** Department of Economic Development and Tourism. see South Africa.
- *** ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives). 1999. Sustainable Tourism: A local Authority Perspective. *Commission on Sustainable Development*: New York.
- *** Global Insight. 2016. Regional Explorer. Available at: <http://www.ihsglobalinsight.co.za/Products/> Date of access: 29 Sept. 2016.
- *** Local Government Handbook. 2016. Emfuleni and Metsimaholo. Available at: <http://www.localgovernment.co.za>. Date of access: 12 Sept. 2016.
- *** SAGNA (South African Government news Agency). 2015. Tourism has potential to create jobs. Available at: <http://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/tourism-has-potential-to-create-jobs>. Date of access: 29 May. 2016.
- *** SAinfo (South Africa info). 2015. Revisions to South Africa's amended visa regulations. Available at: <http://www.southafrica.info/travel/south-africa-visa-amendments-261015.htm#.WA039fVBusw>. Date of access: 16 Oct. 2016.
- *** SALGA (South African Local Government Association). 2016. Topic: Informal Economy. Available at: <http://led.co.za/topic/informal-economy>. Date of access: 9 Nov. 2016.
- *** South Africa. Department of Economics and Tourism. 2006. An introduction to Economic Development in the Western Cape. Western Cape.
- *** StatsSA (Statistics South Africa). 2016. Tourism: Employment, economy and foreign income. Available at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=6166>. Date of access: 29 May. 2016.
- *** UNWTO (The World Tourism Organization). 2008. Understanding tourism: basic glossary. Available at: <http://media.unwto.org/en/content/understanding-tourism-basic-glossary>. Date of access: 1 June. 2017.
- *** UNWTO (The World Tourism Organization). 2016a. Why Tourism? Available at: <http://www2.unwto.org/content/why-tourism>. Date of access: 2 Apr. 2016.
- *** UNWTO (The World Tourism Organization). 2016b. International tourism continues to grow above average in the first four months of 2016. Available at: <http://media.unwto.org/press-release/2016-07-19/international-tourism-continues-grow-above-average-first-four-months-2016>. Date of access: 18 Sept. 2016.
- *** WTTC (World Travel and Tourism Council). 1999. Tourism and sustainable development: The global importance of tourism. *Commission on Sustainable Development*: p. 1-5.
- *** WTTC. 2017. Travel and tourism economic impact 2017: South Africa. London.

ASERS



 **ASERS**
Publishing

Web: www.asers.eu

URL: <http://www.asers.eu/asers-publishing>

E-mail: asers@asers.eu

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt>