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| Greater earner of foreign exchange | New opportunities from the great increase in number and variety of service occupations; tourism is labour intensive. | Specific local issues, e.g. divers damaging coral reefs in the tropics, pressure on frequently visited landscapes (e.g, footpath erosion) disturbance of wildlife in natural environments. |
| Greater awareness of the need for an interest in conservation of landscape features, vegetation and wildlife and the preservation of monuments. | Pollution problems from litter and untreated waste going into rivers and seas. | Low income jobs can be converted to provide a better living (e.g. fishing boat used for coastal tours, tourist fishing or snorkelling and diving trips). |
| Complete destruction of environments, and resulting habitat losses, in order to build hotels, roads and airports. | Visitor numbers go up and down and the area’s popularity may wane. | Holiday companies are often run by multinational businesses therefore profits don’t stay in the country. |
| Some local people, notably farmers and fishermen, may lose their livelihoods. | The country/tourist region might gain only a small percentage of total tourist spend. | Increased understanding of a countries culture and environment. |
| Loss of rural peace and quiet which is replaced by urban activity and noise. | New infrastructure (airports, roads, water and electricity supplies) can benefit other industries. | Tourists don’t want local cuisine, expect western cuisine therefore produce is flown in. |
| Income from tourism/entrance fees may pay for management, conservation and repairs. | Many jobs in tourism are seasonal, poorly paid, low status and unskilled; high earning jobs, such as those of guides with language skills, often go to outsiders. | Rent/cost of housing goes up forcing some local people to move away. |

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