NATURAL DISASTERS, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND TOURISM:

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THE PROBLEM

TOURISM TRIFECTA

Sydnor, 2009
Climate change is expected to affect the “frequency, intensity, spatial extent, duration, and timing of extreme weather and climate events, and [could] result in unprecedented extreme weather and climate events”

– IPCC 2012
WHY IT MATTERS

Weather as destination assets
Weather impacts destination image
Tourism destinations’ predisposition to hazard-prone locations

Cook, Yale, and Marqua, 2010; Thapa, 2012; Coghlan and Prideaux, 2009
TRENDS IN EXTREME WEATHER

For Great Lakes Tourism Destinations

- CIRCLE–GFDL CM3.1
- DIAMOND–IPSL-MC5A-MR.1
- STAR–MIROC-ESM-CHEM.1
- SQUARE–MRI-CGCM3.1

Colors:
- BLUE–RCP2.6
- GREEN–RCP6.0
- RED–RCP8.5

- Cool Days
- Frost Days
- Very Heavy Precipitation Days
- Summer Days

Map of Great Lakes region with markers for Door County, Sleeping Bear Dunes, Holland State Park, Indiana Dunes, Mackinac Island, Milwaukee, and Chicago.
FACTORS OF RESILIENCE

EMPIRICAL RESULTS FROM HOSPITALITY STUDIES

- Disaster itself (frequency, damage)
- Physical capital (built infrastructure)
- Human capital (age, education)
- Social capital (religious associations, networks)
- Community Resilience

Cioccio & Michael (2007)
Sydnor (2009)
Sydnor, Stafford, Tews, & Alder (2011)

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