

1**Asymmetric effects of online consumer reviews [Texto impreso]/ Sangwon Park, Juan L. Nicolau**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 80-83

Abstract: Consumers tend to seek heuristic information cues to simplify the amount of information involved in tourist decisions. Accordingly, star ratings in online reviews are a critical heuristic element of the perceived evaluation of online consumer information. The objective of this article is to assess the effect of review ratings on usefulness and enjoyment. The empirical application is carried out on a sample of 5,090 reviews of 45 restaurants in London and New York. The results show that people perceive extreme ratings (positive or negative) as more useful and enjoyable than moderate ratings, giving rise to a U-shaped line, with asymmetric effects: the size of the effect of online reviews depends on whether they are positive or negative.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 50, january, p. 67-83

1. Online review 2. Asymmetrical effects 3. Heuristics 4. Count model

2**The death drive in tourism studies [Texto impreso] / Dorina Maria Buda**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 50-51

Abstract: The psychoanalytical concept of the death drive postulated by Freud and Lacan refers to a constant force at the junction between life and death, which is not understood in a biological sense of physical demise of the body, nor in opposition to life. Tourist experiences in conflict zones can be more critically understood through the lens of the death drive. Empirical data for this project draws on individual and group interviews undertaken with tourists and tourism industry representatives in Jordan. Findings suggest that by travelling in a conflict area some tourists negotiate embedded family memories and archaic traumas. Accessing the death drive, tourists also assert and disrupt binaries such as fun/fear and life/death.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 50, january, p. 39-51

1. Dark tourism 2. Death drive 3. Emotions 4. Fear 5. Jordan 6. Psychoanalysis

3**Exploring political parties' manifesto discourse on tourism [Texto impreso] : analysis of scottish, welsch and northern irish elections 1998-2011 / Paul Chaney**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 125-127

Abstract: This study explores the level of attention ('issue-salience') and use of language ('policy framing') related to tourism in political parties' manifestos in Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish elections in the UK. The findings reveal significant increases in the salience of tourism as an election issue—as well as parties' contrasting use of language when placing policy proposals before voters. Notably, as part of their state-building agenda, civic nationalist parties put particular emphasis on tourism as an expression of national identity and means of boosting international standing. This study's wider contribution to tourism scholarship lies in showing how public policy is grounded in the representative process and revealing the party politicization and contingent nature of tourism policy development.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 50, january, p. 113-127

1. Tourism policy 2. Party politicization 3. Issue-salience 4. Manifiesto 5. Elections 6. Uk

4**Imperialism and tourism [Texto impreso] : the case of developing island countries / Gaunette Sinclair-Maragh, Dogan Gursoy**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 156-158

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to examine the perceptions residents of developing island countries have of imperialism and tourism; and consequently their support for its development. Data collected in Jamaica, a tourist-dependent and developing island country in the Caribbean were analyzed using a series of multiple regression analyses. The result shows that both the positive and negative impacts of tourism influence residents' support. Also, cultural imperialism influences residents' perceptions of the positive and negative impacts and economic imperialism influences their perceptions of the positive impacts only. One major theoretical contribution is that imperialism is examined in relation to foreign tourism investments in a developing island country.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 50, january, p. 143-158

1. Economic imperialism 2. Political imperialism 3. Cultural imperialism 4. Foreign investments 5. Developing countries 6. Tourism development

5**Leisure negotiation within amenity migration [Texto impreso]/ Joe Pavelka, Dianne Draper**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 141-142

Abstract: Amenity migration is typically defined as the migration to places of extra-ordinary physical, recreational and cultural amenities. While much has been written about the impacts of amenity migration little is known about the experience of amenity migrants at the destination, and specifically how they negotiate for what is arguably their primary aim, leisure. The purpose of this paper is to provide a description of the how amenity migrants negotiate for their leisure and how the broader leisure negotiation process changes the physical attributes and character of the tourism destination. The paper reports on a grounded theory, inter-disciplinary study of the human-environment relationship within a high amenity destination resulting in the empirically based model, Leisure Negotiation within Amenity Migration.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 50, january, p. 128-142

1. Amenity migration 2. Leisure negotiation 3. Destination change

6**Life satisfaction and support for tourism development [Texto impreso] / Eunju Woo, Hyelin Kim, Muzaffer Uysal**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 95-97

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to better understand local residents' support for tourism development by exploring residents' perceived value of tourism development, life domain satisfaction (material/non-material), and overall quality of life in their community. The study provides the theoretical and empirical evidence of the relationships among those constructs. Using a sample of residents from five different tourism destinations, the results of a structural equation modeling approach indicated that residents' perceived value of tourism development positively affects non-material and material life domain satisfaction; thereby, it contributes to overall quality of life. Finally, overall quality of life is an effective predictor of support for further tourism development.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 50, january, p. 84-97

1. Perceived value of tourism development 2. Non-material/material life domain 3. Satisfaction 4. Overall quality of life 5. Support for further tourism development

7**Limits to mass tourism's effects in rural peripheries [Texto impreso] / Robin Biddulph**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 111-112

Abstract: Economic linkages between mass tourism cores and rural peripheries are widely proposed as developmental. This article adopts a livelihoods approach to investigate the influence of a major Cambodian tourism destination on its rural hinterland. A quantitative pre-study of three rural villages indicated that links were mainly indirect, through labour migration. The qualitative main phase found villagers adapting skills and social networks to a range of employments in diverse locations. Poor households in the rural periphery were thus already connected to wider economies with tourism playing a distinctive low-risk, low-return role in their livelihood strategies. Policy on poverty and tourism should be informed by an understanding of rural households' existing livelihood portfolios and the strategic contingent decisions which shape them.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 50, january, p. 98-112

1. Tourism 2. Rural 3. Periphery 4. Livelihoods 5. Mobility 6. Cambodia

8**Responsibility in tourism [Texto impreso] : a discursive analysis / Bryan S.R. Grimwood ... [et al.]**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 36-38

Abstract: This paper illuminates how norms associated with certain discourses of responsibility in tourism operate and to what effect. Drawing on discursive and postcolonial perspectives, we analyze meanings and practices of responsibility represented in qualitative and visual texts derived from 28 tourists of the Thelon River in Arctic Canada. Findings reveal that responsibility is primarily constructed around an ethic of leaving no trace, which is contingent upon nature as peripheral and anachronistic space, deference to scientific and experiential knowledge, and cycles of representation. This limits tourists' potential to more fully identify with the Thelon as Aboriginal homeland. The paper exemplifies the power of responsibility to normalize particular versions of truth, dismiss the presence of others, and reinforce social privilege and disenfranchisement.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 50, january, p. 22-38

1. Responsibility 2. Discourse analysis 3. Power 4. Nature 5. Thelon River 6. Arctic

9**Social impacts as a function of place change [Texto impreso]/ Bob Mckercher, Dang Wang, Eerang Park**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 63-66

Abstract: This paper argues that both impacts felt by and attitudes to tourism are a function of place change. Destinations are comprised of three types of place: tourism, non-tourism and shared. It is believed attitudes are generally positive when stasis exists among the three types, but deteriorate during periods of rapid place change. Likewise, impacts are felt when place changes, especially when non-tourism place is transformed into either shared or tourism place. This proposition is tested through a meta-analysis of more than 90 journal articles examining social impacts of tourism. Nine types of place change were identified as well as a relationship between place change and lifecycle stage.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 50, january, p. 52-66

1. Place and space 2. Sense of place 3. Lifecycle 4. Impacts 5. Destination

10**Unobserved tourism [Texto impreso] / Stefano de Cantis ... [et al.]**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 16-18

Abstract: Having more reliable statistics is essential for policy-makers to be able to make effective decisions. Nevertheless, measuring the number of tourists in a given destination is not an easy task. After reviewing the main problems affecting official statistics on tourism, this paper proposes a general framework by formalizing a theoretical model in which tourism nights and trips in a given destination are broken down into observed and unobserved components, according to the European system of tourism statistics. The main approaches related to the measurement of unobserved tourism are discussed, and some empirical findings in Sicily (Italy) are presented in order to highlight the actual magnitude of unobserved tourism.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 50, january, p.1-18

1. Travel Statistics 2. Accommodation statistics 3. Unmeasured tourism 4. Sampling tourists 5. Destination management 6. Sicily