1

The Banff Indian Days tourism festivals [Texto impreso] / Courtney W. Mason

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. 94-95

Abstract: The Banff Indian Days tourism festivals, which occurred annually from 1910 to 1972, reinforced temporalized and exoticized images of local Indigenous peoples and informed the production of "Indigeneity." While attention is directed to prevailing discourse, this research is also concerned with how Nakoda participants responded to this discourse through their participation in local tourism economies. As well as facilitating a process where Nakoda peoples returned to important locations within Banff National Park, the Indian Days offered unique socio-economic, political and cultural opportunities. Through interpreting the discursive production of Indigenous identities, it is revealed how some community members refused colonial structures and defied limiting definitions of their cultural practices. The festivals are established as key spaces of exchange that fostered identity-making possibilities.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 53, july, p. 77-95

1. Indigenous peoples 2. Festivals 3. Sport 4. Identity-making 5. Colonialism 6. Alberta

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2

Crisis resistant tourists [Texto impreso] / Homa Hajibaba ... [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. 58-60

Abstract: Despite the negative impact of unexpected events—such as 9/11 and the Global Financial Crisis—on the tourism industry, and despite substantial research into managing crises in tourism, little is known about tourists who are most needed in such situations: crisis-resistant tourists. In this study, crisis-resistant tourists are defined and theoretically conceptualized. Empirical results indicate that segments of tourists resistant to external or internal crisis events indeed exist and—as theoretically postulated—demonstrate higher levels of risk propensity and resistance to change. In contrast, risk shifting is not associated with being a crisis-resistant tourist. An initial profile of crisis-resistant tourists is provided, offering guidance to the tourism industry on how to identify and communicate with this highly attractive market segment.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 53, july, p. 46-60

1. Crisis resistant tourists 2. Market segmentation 3. Risk propensity 4. Resistance to change 5. Travel cancellation

3

Emotional entaglements in tourism research [Texto impreso] / Naomi Pocock

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. 44-45

Abstract: A scarcity of emotional reflexive research accounts exists within the field of tourism studies, whereby the embodied and emotional researcher is epistemologically accepted as intersecting with the entire research process. This paper seeks to address this gap by exploring one researcher's emotional entanglements with her research project, within the context of return from long term travel. These entanglements are discussed in terms of their effect on the researcher personally (including her 'unravelling' of the entanglements through poetry) and their effect on the research process itself, particularly regarding issues of representation, authority, power and balance of voice. A call for putting emotion at the centre of reflexivity follows, with suggestions of potentially relevant emotionally reflexive research questions.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 53, july, p. 31-45

1. Emotion 2. Reflexivity 3. Entanglement 4. Poetry 5. Representation 6. Hermeneutic

4

A multisensory phenomenology of interrail mobilities [Texto impreso] / Martin Trandberg Jensen, Caroline Scarles, Scott A. Cohen

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. 74-76

Abstract: This paper suggests that phenomenological studies of tourism mobilities can be informed by non-representational approaches. We extend recent developments in sensory tourism research and non-representational works to argue that methods upon which tourism researchers have long relied require 'pushing' or merging in previously underutilised ways that support these emerging areas of study. As a result, this paper embraces embodied methodologies. It integrates audio-visual impressionistic tales and netnographic snippets to shape its multisensory exploration of an under-researched European tourism and train travel phenomenon, interrailing. Our analysis exemplifies how the rhythmscapes and soundscapes of everyday rail travel inform the experience of interrail. Finally, we introduce the concept of thermalscapes, giving attention to the relatively neglected role of temperatures in tourism experiences.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 53, july, p. 61-76

1. Non representational 2. Rhythms 3. Sounds 4. Temperatures 5. Audio visual methods 6. Interrail

5

A quantitative valuation of tourist experience in Lisbon [Texto impreso] / Annalina Sarra, Simone Di Zio, Marianna Cappucci

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. 15-16

Abstract: The increasing value of tourist satisfaction for tourism promotion has led to a substantial increase in research into the process of measuring the satisfaction of tourists, and various approaches and theories have been developed. This paper proposes an Item Response Theory (IRT) approach to ensure the measurements of perceptions and satisfaction of tourists. Data were collected by means of a questionnaire administered to tourists who had visited Lisbon. The formulation of the IRT models allowed us to determine the influence of some demographic and travel behaviour characteristics on a number of given destination attributes. We also specified georeferenced IRT models to attain geographically differentiated measures of tourist satisfaction. The main findings from the models are compared and discussed.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 53, july, p. 1-16

1. Tourist satisfaction 2. Lisbon 3. Item response theory 4. Mixed model 5. Spatial questionnaire

6

The stigmatized tourist [Texto impreso] / Omar Moufakkir

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. 29-30

Abstract: This paper explores the tourism experience of the Arab and Muslim Tourist (AMT) visiting a (Western) developed country for tourism, from a critical socio-cultural perspective. Encapsulated in Goffman's theoretical underpinning of the study of stigma, and informed by Said's Orientalism, I used in-depth interviews to understand the tourism experience of the AMT in an immigration context, situated in what Goffman refers to as the 'normal-deviant drama'. In a contemporary climate of xeno/ethno-racism, The AMT is stigmatized by association with his/her nationals (or par default by semblance to those nationals), who constitute a visible ethnic immigrant group in the visited country. His/her actual social identity becomes confounded with an ascribed virtual identity. As a moral issue, stigmatization spoils the tourist identity of the AMT, resulting in feelings of shame, confusion, and anger. The rise of anti-immigrants discourse and sentiments, and the rise of religious extremism practices and sentiments in the world, begs for more attention in contemporary tourist studies.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 53, july, p. 17-30

1. Sigma 2. Islamophobia 3. Goffman 4. Orientalism 5. Immigrants 6. Ethno-racism