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Africans and protected areas [Recurso electrónico] : North-South perspectives / Lesego S. Stone, Gyan P. Nyaupane

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 153-155

Abstract: The paper critically explores why most black Africans rarely visit protected areas. More specifically, the study examines non-Western tourists' perceptions of nature and nature-based tourism in comparison to Western tourists, using Botswana as a case study. The differences in perceptions are explored by adopting an interpretive paradigm to collect and analyze the data and using the North-South conceptualization of nature and tourism. Results indicate that for Western tourists visiting Botswana, nature symbolizes recreation, rejuvenation, and an opportunity "to get away from it all," whereas for Botswana, it is perceived as a part of everyday life, not an exclusive leisure space. Furthermore, Botswana's conceptualization, relation to nature, and historical, cultural, and political backgrounds help explain their non-participation in nature-based tourism.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 58, may, p. 140-155

1. Non-Western 2. Domestic 3. Protected areas 4. Botswana 5. Non-participation 6. Disengagement

2

An exploration of CSR development in heritage tourism [Recurso electrónico] / Victoria K. Wells ... [et al.]

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 15-17

Abstract: Although research on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in tourism has seen increased attention, few studies have focused on CSR at the micro level. In addition, while stage models of CSR development have been extensively proposed these studies are rarely examined in actual organisations and, hence, lack empirical validity. This article explores the consolidative model of CSR, mainly via employees' but also via visitors' viewpoints in a large heritage tourism organisation. The research locates the organisation within the broad 3 phase-model and notes that differing parts of the organisation may be at different stages. However it is more difficult to locate the organisation within the narrower 7-stage model because of heritage tourism specific characteristics such as intergenerational drivers and cliques.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 58, may, p. 1-17

1. Corporate Social Responsibility 2. Heritage 3. Employees 4. Visitors 5. Consolidative model of CSR development

3**The fantasy of authenticity [Recurso electrónico] : touring with Lacan / Daniel C. Knudsen, Jillian M. Rickly, Elizabeth S. Vidon**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 44-45

Abstract: Despite considerable research regarding the meaning of authenticity, there remains uncertainty as to the work authenticity performs in tourism. Existential authenticity conceptually shifts focus from the objects of touristic practice to a sense of Being, suggesting that authenticity can be achieved, albeit only in the liminal moments of tourism experiences. Psychoanalysis would contend otherwise—authenticity will always be beyond our reach. In a 2006 publication, Tim Oakes broaches the topic when discussing authenticity as “an abyss”. We revisit that idea, developing it further through the lens of Lacanian psychoanalysis to argue that authenticity is a fantasy. It is not an empty concept, rather, like all fantasies authenticity does important work, particularly in tourism marketing and touristic motivation and experience.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 58, may, p. 33-45

1. Authenticity 2. Alienation 3. Lacan 4. Fantasy 5. Existentialism

4**Holiday bodies [Recurso electrónico] : young women and their appearance / Jennie Small**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 30-32

Abstract: A holiday is an embodied experience yet little is known about how one's body image or physical appearance affects the experience. The study employed Memory-work to examine how young, Australian women felt about their physical appearance on holiday. The findings indicated that the women experienced their appearance through surveillance, social comparison and feedback. While most memories reflected reinforcement rather than resistance to the dominant discourse on women's appearance, experiences were contingent on the destination, type of holiday and the other people present. Viewing the body, not as static but, as “becoming” offers hope for transgression. The study contributes to the embodiment literature in examining the lived experiences of appearance in a holiday environment which is often gendered and sexualised.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 58, may, p. 18-32

1. Young women 2. Physical appearance 3. Body image 4. Holiday 5. Embodiment

5

A social cognitive theory of sustainability empathy [Recurso electrónico] / Xavier Font, Lluís Garay, Steve Jones

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 78-80

Abstract: Social-Cognitive Theory is used to test the argument that the motivations behind sustainable tourism, and the types of sustainable actions undertaken, depend on one's empathy towards sustainability. Latin American businesses were surveyed about their motivations for acting sustainably and any sustainability actions undertaken. Based on their responses, TwoStep cluster analysis found four clusters (cost, legitimisation, biospheric, and lifestyle). Acceptance of responsibility to be more sustainable depends on one's level of empathy with, and attachment to, sustainability, explained by a beneficiary focus (personal norms that drive one to act to help oneself or others) and a cultural focus (acting in response to individualistic or collectivistic social norms). Lifestyle businesses are argued to be culturally individualistic but self-transcendent in benefit focus.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 58, may, p. 65-80

1. Collectivism 2. Ethics 3. Individualism 4. Morality 5. Self-serving 6. Self-transcendence

6

Socio-technological authentication [Recurso electrónico] / Peter Lugosi

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 110-113

Abstract: This paper proposes a socio-technological approach to conceptualising the processes of authentication in technology-saturated society. It argues that authentication involves the inscription of value to objects, places, actions and experiences. Consequently, authentication processes in tourism should be understood through a 'market practices' conception of human-technology interactions. Markets are conceived as socio-technical performative arrangements in which goods and services are objectified and brought together in a single space where their values are negotiated. The paper introduces the notion of 'experiential objects' to conceptualise configurations of tourism-related knowledge, which are captured, transformed and retransmitted through human and technological practices. Moreover, it explores how the value of such objects are produced and qualified through the networked interactions of human and non-human actors.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 58, may, p. 100-113

1. Actor-network-theory 2. Authenticity 3. Experience 4. Non-human actors 5. Social-media 6. Technology

7

Tourism and regional income inequality [Recurso electrónico] : evidence from China / Hengyun Li ... [et al.]

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 98-99

Abstract: This study examines the role of tourism development in reducing regional income inequality in China. First, the theoretical foundation for how tourism affects regional income inequality is discussed. Second, based on the conditional convergence framework, this study proposes a spatiotemporal autoregressive model to capture spatial and temporal dependence as well as spatial heterogeneity. Tourism development is introduced as a conditional convergence factor in an attempt to examine whether the convergence speed is accelerated by regional tourism development. Third, the effects of international and domestic tourism in narrowing regional inequality are compared both globally and locally. The empirical results indicate that tourism development contributes significantly to the reduction of regional inequality, with domestic tourism making a greater contribution than international tourism.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 58, may, p. 81-99

1. Tourism development 2. Regional inequality 3. Domestic tourism 4. International tourism 5. Spatial analysis 6. Local spatiotemporal autoregressive model

8

Tourism as reflexive reconstructions of colonial past [Recurso electrónico] / Hyung yu Park

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 126-127

Abstract: This paper examines ways in which tourism can create a safe area where political contestations can be expressed and communicated. Utilising a longer-term ethnographic research, this paper unravels ways in which local tourists reflexively reconstruct colonial past, within the context of two royal palaces in South Korea. Individual narratives highlight the intricate and complex dynamics of heritage and nationhood, by way of either confirming or contradicting official discourses and nationalist sentiments. Individual narratives contribute to challenging the distinction between the official and the unofficial and the ideological and the emotional, thereby highlighting the ambivalent nature of colonial heritage. This paper recognises the liminal and transformative force of tourism as a drive for oppositional and alternative readings of a shameful past.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 58, may, p. 114-127

1. Heritage 2. Colonial past 3. Post-colonial 4. Liminality 5. Individual narratives 6. Reflexive reconstruction

9

Tourist development and host-guest interaction [Recurso electrónico] : an economic exchange theory / Salvatore Bimonte, Lionello F. Punzo

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 137-139

Abstract: Theoretical research on the impacts of tourism has a discernible bias towards residents' perceptions. To understand the evolution and dynamics of tourism, residents' perceptions have to be analyzed as part of an exchange process involving both residents and tourists. A conceptual framework of host-guest relations is required. This paper presents an economic model that builds on evidence that tourism involves the meeting of two populations. Their interactions and experiences influence their attitudes and opinions. This causes structural changes in individual preferences that affect residents' perceptions of tourism and tourists' willingness to pay. To interpret this process we use the Edgeworth Box, representing the "exchange" in terms of "resource-space" against income.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 58, may, p. 128-139

1. Residents' perceptions 2. Tourists' perceptions 3. Edgeworth Box 4. Hosts-guests interaction

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What makes an online consumer review trustworthy? [Recurso electrónico] / Raffaele Filieri

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 62-64

Abstract: Online consumer reviews (OCRs) are increasingly used by consumers to make informed decisions about tourism-related products. However, there is an increase in concern about the level of trustworthiness of OCRs. As yet, little is known about how consumers assess trustworthiness and untrustworthiness of OCRs. This study aims to fill this gap by using a grounded theory approach based on 38 interviews with users of OCRs. Results show that consumers primarily use cues related to the message content and style and review extremity and valence to assess trustworthiness. Findings indicate that moderating variables such as consumer involvement and experience as well as the type of website affects the way consumers assess trustworthiness. Reviews perceived as untrustworthy are discounted by consumers.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 58, may, p. 46-64

1. Electronic word-of-mouth 2. Online consumer reviews 3. Grounded theory 4. Untrustworthy reviews 5. Trustworthy reviews 6. Credibility theory