

1**Community and cosmopolitanism in the new Ubud [Recurso electrónico] / Graeme MacRae**

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

References: p. 28-29

Abstract: Ubud has, since the 1930s, represented a distinctive model of tourism in Bali—based on “traditional culture” but also engagement of foreigners with the local community in which the line between “tourists who stay longer” and an expatriate community has been blurred. From the 1970s tourist and expatriate numbers increased steadily and since 2010 numbers have exploded and new kinds of tourists and expatriates and new relationships with local culture and community have developed. Ubud is no longer a village-with-tourists but a diversifying international town. This article documents this “new Ubud” and argues that the categories of tourism studies are inadequate for making sense of it, suggesting instead cosmopolitanism as a potentially more useful tool for understanding this transformation.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 59, july, p. 16-29

1. Expatriates 2. Lifestyle migration 3. Retirement 4. Digital nomads 5. Spiritual tourism 6. Bali

2**Demand fluctuations, labour flexibility and productivity [Recurso electrónico] / Sangwon Park ... [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. 110-112

Abstract: There is a dearth of studies analysing the relationship between demand variations, productivity and flexible working in the face of variable demand challenges confronting the tourism industry. This investigation seeks to inform important firm and industry specific labour management strategies for improving productivity. Using data for 43 medium sized hotels owned by two chains in the UK, this paper analyses productivity in relation to external (demand variations) and internal (labour management) conditions over an 8 year period from 2005 to 2013. The paper’s findings show that demand variation is the principal determinant of productivity. Numerical, functional and zero-contract hour flexible labour management also contributes to labour productivity. Significant differences in findings between establishments and departments indicate the importance of disaggregated analyses.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 59, july, p. 93-112

1. Labour productivity 2. Demand variations 3. Work flexibility 4. Economic recession 5. Seasonality

3

Journeys to the Guggenheim Museum Bilbao [Recurso electrónico] : towards a revised Bilbao effect / Adrian Franklin

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

References: p. 91-92

Abstract: Many of the world's post-industrial cities have sought to emulate the Guggenheim Museum Bilbao's (GMB) transformation of Bilbao into a city of culture. Yet the Bilbao Effect is a paradox: why is it that despite much replication of its defining features there is still only one Bilbao Effect? This paper steps back from the quick fix policy narrative of the Bilbao Effect to reflect critically on the complex coordinates of the GMB's success as a singular tourism magnet; notably how Bilbao and the Basque Country region played a far bigger role in it than is commonly perceived. It identifies a variety of significant and commensurate cultural tourism developments already in place before the GMB was built, not least the Camino de Santiago de Compostela and San Sebastian, that both augmented and enriched tourism to Bilbao subsequently. It argues that these must now be recognised as a key part of the Bilbao Effect and are of an order and quality not easily transferred to other cities.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 59, july, p. 79-92

1. Bilbao Effect 2. Guggenheim Museum Bilbao 3. Camino de Santiago de Compostela

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Lithuanian genocide heritage as discursive formation [Recurso electrónico] / A. Craig Wight

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

References: p. 76-78

Abstract: This paper presents a synthesis of Foucault's Archaeology of Knowledge and the concept of discursive formation to critique museums and sites of memory as spaces in which competing discourses of cultural identity emerge. The research context is the troublesome place of genocide and victimhood in discourses of occupation in Lithuanian museums and sites of memory. Analysis suggests that these exhibitions produce a rarefied field of knowledge around the ideas and concepts that they reveal, and, as discursive tourism texts, they play a role in maintaining the cultural identity of Lithuania. The contribution offers a novel, post-structuralist framework for understanding exhibitions as sites of discourse production, since it is the first study to deploy the ideas from Archaeology of Knowledge into an analysis of specific heritage sites.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 59, july, p. 60-78

1. Foucault 2. Archaeology of knowledge 3. Discursive formation 4. Heritage tourism 5. Lithuanian museums and sites of memory 6. Genocide and holocaust

5

Measuring environmentally sustainable tourist behaviour [Recurso electrónico] / Emil Juvan, Sara Dolnicar

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

References: p. 43-44

Abstract: This study reveals substantial variation in estimates of the proportion of tourists behaving in an environmentally sustainable manner. Results indicate that the variation is explained by (1) definitions of environmentally sustainable tourist behaviour including—or not including—intent to protect the environment and (2) the use of either unprompted open-ended or prompted closed questions. The latter are associated with respondent's tendencies to respond in a socially desirable way, thus artificially inflating the occurrence of environmentally sustainable tourist behaviour by as much as 74 per cent. Unprompted open-ended questions are not susceptible to social desirability bias. Future studies into environmentally sustainable tourist behaviour should measure actual observed behaviour. If this is not possible, unprompted open-ended approaches are recommended.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 59, july, p. 30-44

1. Environmentally sustainable tourist behaviour 2. Survey research questionnaire design 3. Social desirability bias

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Nonlinear and time-varying growth-tourism causality [Recurso electrónico] / Po-Chin Wu ... [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. 58-59

Abstract: This paper develops a panel smooth transition vector error correction model to investigate the economic growth-tourism causality. This model simultaneously resolves the estimation problems of nonlinearity, heterogeneity and endogeneity. Empirical results support that the causality is bi-directional, nonlinear, time- and country-varying in both the long run and short run. The real interest rate causes threshold effects on the link between growth and tourism. High levels of real interest rates lead to a longer time for the growth and tourism to return back to their long run equilibrium values; however, they strengthen the positive contribution from one of the variables to the other variable in the short run. Macroeconomic environment and policy are key factors that influence the threshold effects.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 59, july, p. 45-59

1. Threshold effect 2. Time- and country-varying causality 3. Panel smooth transition vector error correction model (PST-VECM) 4. Real interest rate

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Travelers' use of social media [Recurso electrónico] : a clustering approach / Suzanne Amaro, Paulo Duarte, Carla Henriques

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

References: p. 13-15

Abstract: Research regarding the use of social media among travelers has mainly focused on its impact on travelers' travel planning process and there is consensus that travel decisions are highly influenced by social media. Yet, little attention has been paid to the differences among travelers regarding their use of social media for travel purposes. Based on the use of travel social media, cluster analysis was employed to identify different segments among travelers. Furthermore, the study profiles the clusters based on demographic and other travel related characteristics. The findings of this study are important to online marketers to better understand traveler's use of social media and their characteristics, in order to adapt online marketing strategies according to the profile of each segment.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 59, july, p. 1-15

1. Cluster analysis 2. Market segmentation 3. Online content creators 4. Online content users 5. Travel social media