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Advancing destination image [Recurso electrónico] : the destination content model / Florian Kock, Alexander Josiassen, A. George Assaf

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

References: p. 42-44

Abstract: Knowledge of the mental representations that individuals hold about tourist destinations are important to understand their intentions. These mental destination representations have often been investigated by applying the concept of destination image. This study argues that the extant literature is often rather atheoretical and lacks operational rigor. These are major shortcomings which undoubtedly hinder the development of academic and managerial insights. In response, this study draws on contemporary psychology to develop the destination content model, comprising three informational components held in individuals' minds about destinations. The present study further outlines preferable methods and measures for each component, thus aiding researchers to investigate mental destination representations.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 28-44

1. Destination content model 2. Destination image 3. Tourist psychology 4. Tourist behavior

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Associations between space-time constraints and spatial patterns of travels [Recurso electrónico] / Sanghoon Kang

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

References: p. 139-141

Abstract: The space-time constraint concept was originally developed by Hägerstrand (1970), the pioneer of time-geography, to explain the constraints associated with human daily travel in space and time. Based on his definitions of space-time constraints (i.e., authority constraints, capability constraints, and coupling constraints), Shoval (2012) modified the constraints concept for tourism research. This study examines the associations between these constraints and spatial patterns of travels. The results indicate that authority constraints (i.e., the purpose of travel) are significantly associated with the macro level (i.e., single destination travel and multi-destination travel), while the capability constraints (i.e., the length of travel) and coupling constraints (i.e., the composition of travel party) are significantly associated with the micro level (i.e., multi-destination travel patterns).

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 127-141

1. Authority constraints 2. Capability constraints 3. Coupling constraints 4. Time-geography 5. Spatial behavior 6. Multi-destination travel

3**Bibliometric studies in tourism [Recurso electrónico] / Mehmet Ali Koseoglu ... [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. 193-198

Abstract: This study evaluates bibliometric studies in tourism, depicts emerging themes, and offers critical discussions for theory development and future research. To achieve this aim, 190 papers with bibliometric analyses from leading hospitality and tourism journals were selected and critically analyzed. The research findings reveal that bibliometric articles published in these journals significantly increased after 2008. However, systematic review studies emerged as the major group, and relatively few studies utilized evaluative bibliometric and relational bibliometric studies. Study results suggest that paucity still exists, particularly in relational bibliometric studies in tourism. This is one of the first studies in this area that offers critical discussions and suggestions related to theory development and future research in this research vein.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 180-198

1. Tourism 2. Bibliometric studies 3. Review 4. Co-citation 5. Co-authorship

4**The business travel experience [Recurso electrónico] / Orit Unger, Natan Urieli, Galia Fuchs**

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

References: p. 154-156

Abstract: The study explores the business travel experience as a framework of time with four phases: trip preparations, passenger experience, destination experience and homecoming. In-depth interviews with frequent business travelers indicate that their experience as passengers includes "moments of relaxation" and is perceived as a sort of "time off", in which they enjoy their familiarity with airports, the comforts provided to privileged passengers and the limited connectivity during flights. The other phases of the trip are devoted mainly to work-obligations and shape the nature of the trip as primarily a vocational experience. These findings add insight to mobility research of tourism, conceptualizations of the nexus between work and tourism, and the literature on business travelers.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 142-156

1. Business travel 2. Tourist experience

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Does tourism lead to peace? [Recurso electrónico] / Susanne Becken, Fabrizio Carmignani

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

References: p. 78-79

Abstract: Tourism is often heralded as a force for peace, however, empirical research to confirm this suggestion is scant. To address this gap, this research integrates several datasets on conflict and tourism to examine whether a larger inflow of tourists makes civil conflict less likely. Several theoretical arguments of the role of tourism alongside other peace determining factors are presented. These inform the development of a probit model, and several specifications, that tests the hypothesis based on data from 126 countries and for the years from 1995 to 2010. The findings provide strong evidence that increasing tourism arrivals have a stabilising effect and increase the chance of peace. Implications for tourism and its role in the process of development are discussed.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 63-79

1. Peace 2. Conflict 3. Development 4. Governance 5. International tourist arrivals

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Factors affecting bilateral chinese and japanese travel [Recurso electrónico] / Seongseop (Sam) Kim, Bruce Prideaux, Dallen Timothy

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

References: p. 92-95

Abstract: Apart from economic factors, issues that may influence, bilateral tourist flows include shared histories, geopolitical factors, diplomatic relations, nationalism and domestic political issues. China and Japan provide an example of a bilateral tourism relationship that has been influenced by a range of factors beyond the usual economic factors of GDP, price and exchange rates. A recent history of invasion, occupation and attempts at reconciliation underlie contemporary diplomatic relations between these nations producing both fascination and mistrust. A detailed understanding of the full range of factors that may affect bilateral relations is necessary to understand bilateral tourism flows. This study identifies the effects of history, nationalism, occupation, socio-cultural factors and geopolitical factors on the flow of tourists between China and Japan.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 80-95

1. China 2. Japan 3. Bilateral relations 4. Nationalism 5. Occupation geopolitics

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Forecasting city arrivals with Google Analytics [Recurso electrónico] / Ulrich Gunter, Irem Önder

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

References: p. 210-212

Abstract: The ability of 10 Google Analytics website traffic indicators from the Viennese DMO website to predict actual tourist arrivals to Vienna is investigated within the VAR model class. To prevent overparameterization, big data shrinkage methods are applied: Bayesian estimation of the VAR, reduction to a factor-augmented VAR, and application of Bayesian estimation to the FAVAR, the novel Bayesian FAVAR. Forecast accuracy results show that for shorter horizons ($h = 1, 2$ months ahead) a univariate benchmark performs best, while for longer horizons ($h = 3, 6, 12$) forecast combination methods that include the predictive information of Google Analytics perform best, notably combined forecasts based on Bates–Granger weights, on forecast encompassing tests, and on a novel fusion of these two.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 199-212

1. Bayesian analysis 2. Big data 3. City tourism 4. Factor analysis 5. Forecast combination 6. Vector autoregression

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The impact of tourism on income inequality in developing economies [Recurso electrónico] : does Kuznets curve hypothesis exist? / Md. Samsul Alam, Sudharshan Reddy Paramati

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

References: p. 125-126

Abstract: This paper investigates the impact of tourism on income inequality in developing economies. The analysis utilizes a balanced panel data set from 1991 to 2012 on 49 developing economies around the world. The empirical findings confirm the long-run equilibrium relationship among the variables. Results from long-run elasticities indicate that tourism increases income inequality significantly. Further, the long-run elasticities on squared tourism revenue confirm the existence of Kuznets curve hypothesis between tourism revenue and income inequalities, meaning that if the current level of tourism becomes double then it will significantly reduce the income inequality in developing economies. Given these findings, our study offers significant value to the body of knowledge on the issue of tourism and income inequality in developing economies and also provides important policy implications.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 111-126

1. Income inequality 2. Tourism revenue 3. Economic growth 4. Kuznets curve hypothesis 5. Developing economies

9

Impacts of festivals and events on residents' well-being [Recurso electrónico] / Medet Yolal ... [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. 16-18

Abstract: This study investigated how residents' participation in local festivals may influence their subjective well-being and their quality of life. Using data collected from local attendees of a film festival, this study examined the relationship between socio-cultural impacts of a festival and subjective well-being of local residents. Findings revealed that while community benefits and cultural/educational benefits are positive predictors of subjective well-being of residents, quality life concerns were found to have negative impact on the well-being of residents. Findings also revealed no significant relationship between community resource concerns and subjective well-being of residents.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 1-18

1. Subjective well-being 2. Community benefits 3. Cultural benefits 4. Quality of life 5. Community resources 6. Festival

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Impacts of Thailand's tourism tax cut [Recurso electrónico] : a CGE analysis / Pathomdanai Ponjan, Nipawan Thirawat

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

References: p. 61-62

Abstract: This study examines Thailand's tourism tax cut policy aimed to alleviate negative impacts arising from the 2011 flood on the tourism industry and economy. The proposed TRAVELTHAI model, a medium-scale dynamic computable general equilibrium model, serves as a powerful analytical tool for effective policy decision making. Direct-tourism industries benefit the most from the industry specific tax policy, deemed a suitable short-run policy in response to the flood. Tax cuts on inbound tourism improves the terms of trade and marginally stimulates Thailand's GDP. It is recommended that the development of fiscal policies should be more inclusive, in order to achieve better national impacts in the long run.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 45-62

1. CGE model 2. Tax 3. Thailand 4. Flood 5. Fiscal policy

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Smartphone (dis)connectedness and vacation recovery [Recurso electrónico] / Ksenia Kirillova, Dan Wang

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

References: p. 167-169

Abstract: Given ubiquitous connectivity provided by modern smartphones and tablets, this research aims to determine whether the use of smartphones for social purposes (work and non-work related) during a vacation enhances or hinders the potential of tourism environment to promote a sense of recovery. In other words, which role does omnipresent connectivity play in facilitating tourists' recovery? Drawing on Attention-Restoration Theory, Social Presence Theory, and survey data of working Chinese population, we show that frequency of work-related social presence acts as a negative moderator while quality of work and non-work social presence are positive moderators in the relationship between destination restorative qualities and vacation recovery. We discuss how these results problematize the current understanding of tourist experience as liminal and "encapsulating."

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 157-169

1. Vacation recovery 2. Social presence 3. Smartphone 4. Destination restorative qualities 5. Tourist experience

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Tourism as practice of making meaning [Recurso electrónico] / Simona Soica

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

References: p. 109-110

Abstract: In this paper we attempt to investigate how the semiotic construction of touristed landscapes "works" in tour owners' ideologizing of the representation of Romania as an ecotourist destination. A semiotic framework of tourism as meaning-making practice is proposed on account of the theory of meaning as well as on cultural geography theories approaching landscape. The paper also addresses the ecotourism ideology as background to our study. The semiotic analysis frames the study of signs on levels of significance, along with the theory of intertextuality. The research corpus shows how the embodied experiences, practices and performances shape the significances we attach to objects and how tourism is meaning made by multiple actors, both tourism promoters and tourists.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 96-110

1. Semiotics 2. Meaning 3. Intertextuality 4. Landscape 5. Ecotourism 6. Embodied experience

13**Tourism as practice [Recurso electrónico] / Marcelo de Souza Bispo**

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

References: p. 177-179

Abstract: The goal of this article is to (re)theorize tourism from a practice-based perspective by introducing the notion of "tourism as practice". It aims to familiarize newcomers with different theories of practice and their current connections and future perspectives for tourism research. The paper is a theoretical endeavor supported by an epistemology of practice and empirical works that use practice theories to understand the nature of tourism. I advocate that tourism is a set of organizing practices wherein concepts such as "home" and "away", "tourist" and "non-tourist", may not be seen as dualisms but as part of a plenum. Tourism as practice also holds that mobility and performativity are not two distinct "paradigms" but rather core elements of tourism's practices.

Annals of tourism research. – 2016, v. 61, november, p. 170-179

1. Tourism as practice 2. Performativity 3. Social practice 4. Mobility 5. Organizing 6. Tourism