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**Altruism in tourism [Recurso electrónico] : social exchange theory vs altruistic surplus phenomenon in host volunteering / Pavlos Paraskevaidis, Konstantinos Andriotis**

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

References: p. 35-37

Abstract: Taking into consideration the scarcity of research on volunteering and altruistic behavior of host communities, this exploratory study examines altruism in tourism from the viewpoint of members of voluntary tourism associations. A literature review reveals two general types of altruism, i.e. reciprocal and true, as well as two theoretical constructs, namely Social Exchange Theory (SET) and Altruistic Surplus Phenomenon (ASP). By taking a sample of 21 members from two voluntary tourism associations located in the municipality of Veria, Northern Greece, this study confirms that reciprocal altruism is one of several motives for participating in voluntary tourism associations. Additionally, it is shown that ASP is more adequate than SET to interpret the study groups' social behavior.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 62, January, p. 26-37

1. Altruism 2. Social Exchange Theory 3. Altruistic Surplus Phenomenon 4. Motivation 5. Host volunteering 6. Voluntary tourism associations

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**Antecedents and consequences of destination image gap [Recurso electrónico] / Josefa D. Martín-Santana, Asunción Beerli-Palacio, Patrizio A. Nazzareno**

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

References: p. 24-25

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to examine the antecedents that explain changes to the image that first-time tourists have (pre- and post-visit image gap) of a destination and its impact on satisfaction and loyalty through the design and validation of a model. The research has been carried out using a sample of 411 tourists in Tenerife (Spain). The involvement with the trip, the time dedicated to the search for information, and the number of attractions visited influence the change in cognitive image. The factors that explain the time spent searching for information are uncertainty, involvement, and duration and intensity of the visit. The positive gap in the image generates greater satisfaction, which has a positive impact in the loyalty.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 62, January, p. 13-25

1. Tourism marketing 2. Destination image 3. Destination image gap 4. Image gap formation 5. Tourist satisfaction 6. Tourist loyalty

**3****Barbarians in India [Recurso electrónico] : tourism as moral contamination / Natalia Bloch**

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

References: p. 76-77

Abstract: This anthropological study demonstrates how the interplay between international tourism and religious nationalism may be used by postcolonial elites against host communities. An anti-colonial, Occidentalist discourse of tourism as moral contamination has been employed by Hindu religious leaders to encourage and legitimise "spatial cleansing" of the Indian village of Hampi, which is both a UNESCO site and a Hindu holy land. Discursive condemnation of tourism as an invasion of barbarians destroying local culture has not actually targeted the tourists – as outsiders who are beyond the local Hindu frame of reference – but rather tourism service providers. A sedentarist perspective, associating displacement with cultural loss and commercial activity with capitalist immorality, has been employed in this process of Othering.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 62, january, p. 64-77

1. Hampi 2. UNESCO World Heritage Site 3. Tourism in India 4. Religious nationalism 5. Postcolonial theory 6. Occidentalism

**4****May I sleep in your bed? [Recurso electrónico] Getting permission to book / Logi Karlsson, Astrid Kemperman, 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. 12

Abstract: Demand for tourist accommodation offered on peer-to-peer networks is skyrocketing. In such networks tourists can only book if the accommodation provider (host) gives their permission. Needing permission to book accommodation is radically new in tourism. No hotel, motel or B&B assesses a booking inquiry in detail before accepting their booking. But do peer-to-peer network hosts actually refuse permission to book and, if so, why? A choice experiment with Airbnb hosts shows that refusing permission to book is common and that specific attributes of the booking inquiry—such as the purpose of their trip—affect the likelihood of getting permission to book.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 62, january, p. 1-12

1. Sharing economy 2. Collaborative consumption 3. Peer-to-peer networks 4. Airbnb

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**The "Pink Night" festival revisited [Recurso electrónico] : meta-events and the role of destination partnerships in staging event tourism / Marcello M. Mariani, Luisa Giorgio**

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

References: p. 106-109

Abstract: This paper adopts a managerial perspective to revisit an original case study of the "Pink Night" festival presented by Giovanardi et al. (2014) in an earlier issue of this journal. Our in-depth qualitative study contributes to the event tourism planning and management literature in three ways. First, we shed light on how and why competing Destination Management Organisations (DMOs) cooperate to plan, develop and manage event tourism. Second, we introduce and describe the brand new concept of the meta-event, which is the main theoretical contribution of this work. Third, we elucidate the role of meta-events as brand architecture tools to rebrand and reposition wide tourism areas. We illustrate the theoretical and managerial implications of the meta-event concept for event tourism studies and destination managers.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 62, january, p. 89-109

1. "Pink Night" festival 2. Meta-event 3. Event tourism 4. Destination Management Organisations 5. Destination partnerships 6. Event portfolio

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**The relevance of practice theories for tourism research [Recurso electrónico] / Machiel Lamers, René van der Duim, Gert Spaargaren**

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

References: p. 62-63

Abstract: Practice theories offer a new perspective on tourism, by not focussing on individual agents or social structures, but on social practices as the starting point for theorising and conducting research. Illustrated by the practice of Arctic expedition cruising, we discuss the basic premises of practice theories and their potential applications to tourism studies, including various ways of conceptualising social practices, the principle idea of a flat ontology, the methodological implications and the relevance for tourism policies. Practice theories could contribute to the agenda of tourism studies in three ways, i.e. by enabling in-depth analysis of performed tourism consumption or production practices, by facilitating analysis of change in tourism over time and by unravelling the embeddedness of tourism practices.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 62, january, p. 54-63

1. Practice theory 2. Social practice 3. Materiality 4. Flat ontology 5. Practice-arrangement bundles 6. Expedition cruising

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**A theoretical framework for sustaining culture [Recurso electrónico] : culturally sustainable entrepreneurship / Kristen K. Swanson, Constance DeVereaux**

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

References: p. 87-88

Abstract: While the three phenomena—culture, sustainability, and entrepreneurship—have been discussed separately, or paired in the tourism literature, they have rarely been studied together. This paper proposes culturally sustainable entrepreneurship as a new, theoretical framework for insight and advocacy in indigenous and non-indigenous tourism contexts. Culturally sustainable entrepreneurship encourages adapting entrepreneurial models that sustain and enhance the values and traditions of a community for its self-defined benefits, rather than imposing economic entrepreneurial models that may change conditions within a community. Entrepreneurial strategies in the mainstream proceed upon values that may diverge sharply from those of non-mainstream cultures. Culturally sustainable entrepreneurship promotes sustainable empowerment through owned-decision making for marginalized populations. Living cultures are presented as particular application for culturally sustainable entrepreneurship.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 62, january, p. 78-88

1. Culture 2. Sustainability 3. Entrepreneurship 4. Indigenous

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**Too many destinations to visit [Recurso electrónico] : tourists' dilemma? / Nguyen T. Thai, Ulku Yuksel**

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

References: p. 51-53

Abstract: Despite the common belief that more is better, travelers do not prefer having many choices when considering vacation destinations. We investigate why choice overload effects occur and how they can be attenuated through five studies. First, as a solution for mitigating choice overload effects, we introduce “self-confidence” as a boundary condition. Unlike travelers with low self-confidence, travelers with high self-confidence do not experience choice overload effects. Second, we demonstrate that perceived uncertainty mediates the relation between choice-set size and destination evaluations. Finally, we prove that choice overload exists not only in the late stages of the travel decision-making process but also in its early stages. We contribute to the existing literature on tourist behavior, travel decision-making, and choice overload.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 62, january, p. 38-53

1. Tourist behavior 2. Choice overload 3. Destination choice 4. Destination evaluation 5. Self-confidence 6. Uncertainty