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**ANT [Recurso electrónico] : a decade of interfering with tourism / René van der Duim, Carina Ren, Gunnar Thór Jóhannesson**

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

References: p. 147-149

Abstract: Ten years ago actor-network theory (ANT) entered this journal. To illustrate how the relational ontology and sensibilities of ANT lend themselves to particular kinds of research, we first interrogate the main controversies as a way to open up and discuss the main premises of ANT. These debates concern the status and agency of objects and non-humans, ANT's denial of the explanatory power of social structures, and the political implications of ANT. Second we present ANT's relevance for tourism studies and discuss what ANT 'does' in practice. After summarizing a decade of relations between ANT and tourism, we conclude by tracing three future trajectories of how we have 'moved away with' ANT into new areas of discovery.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 139-149

1. Actor-network theory 2. Ontology 3. Relational materialism

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**Becoming a backpacker in China [Recurso electrónico] : a grounded theory approach to identity construction of backpackers / Jingru Zhang ... [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. 124-125

Abstract: Backpacking tourism has gained in popularity among Chinese young people since the 1990s. While learning from their western counterparts, Chinese backpackers have also developed their own unique group identification strategies. By focusing on how backpacker identity is socially constructed in the Chinese context, this research explores the meaning and process of becoming a backpacker in China. Grounded theory was adopted, and the structure "image-identity-strategy" emerged to organise the process of becoming a backpacker into three phases. The findings show that Chinese backpackers employ various strategies to continuously negotiate and reconstruct their backpacker identity. It is thereby shown how the process itself of becoming a backpacker is always ongoing.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 114-125

1. Backpackers 2. Backpacking 3. Identity 4. Social construction 5. Becoming 6. Grounded theory

**3****Destination eWOM [Recurso electrónico] : a macro and meso network approach? / Nigel L. Williams ... [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. 99-101

**Abstract:** The purpose of this paper is to develop a framework that describes the characteristics and the underlying drivers of publically shared electronic word-of-mouth (eWOM) for destinations. Tweets about a destination were collected while the destination hosted a hallmark event over a 5-year period (2011–2015). In each year, interactions on Twitter were analysed using macro and meso-level social network analysis to identify the network structure and hubs of eWOM activity. A K means clustering algorithm was then applied to create clusters of nodes with similar characteristics and eWOM content within each cluster was analysed using automated content analysis. The resulting model indicates that destination and event eWOM maintains a macro network structure in which a small number of accounts or hubs influence information sharing. Hub characteristics evolve over time, whereas eWOM content can fluctuate in response to emergent destination activities.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 87-101

1. Destination eWOM 2. eWOM 3. Social media 4. Twitter 5. Social network analysis 6. Text analysis 7. Digital marketing

**4****From translocal to transnational [Recurso electrónico] : WHS articulations / Sanghun Park, Carla Almeida Santos**

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

References: p. 111-113

**Abstract:** This study examines South Korean print media coverage of two traditional Korean clan villages, Hahoe and Yangdong, both designated World Heritage Site (WHS) in 2010 after nomination to the tentative list in 2001. The study explores the representation of these villages by Korean mass media leading up, and after the process of WHS designation. Findings suggest that the evolution of articulations of heritage and tourism require an event or concern that disrupts the existing interests and needs, and calls upon social agents to consider future implications and opportunities. Some articulations remain for longer periods of time if they continue to serve the needs of the present. The sociocultural significance and implications of the findings are discussed.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 102-113

1. World Heritage Sites 2. Nomination and designation 3. Mass media 4. Discourse

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**Gender, flexibility and the 'ideal tourism worker' [Recurso electrónico] / Carlos Costa ... [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. 74-75

Abstract: Tourism employment is growing globally at a rate of 2.4% per annum, accounting for 9.4% of 277 million jobs worldwide in 2014 (World Travel, 2015). Despite rapid growth rates in tourism employment and the tourism industry's large labour market share, tourism is characterised by very high employee turnover rates (Kim, 2014). This is partly because work in the tourism industry is a low-paid occupation with challenging working conditions and limited opportunities for growth, especially for women (Baum, 2007; Carvalho, Costa, Lykke, & Torres, 2014; Costa, Carvalho, Caçador, & Breda, 2012). The number of women participating in the tourism industry has increased, for example through tourism development programs that encourage women to become female entrepreneurs (Singh, 2007). Despite this, women in particular continue to encounter a host of barriers which are manifested in gendered vertical and horizontal segregation (Ramos, Rey-Maqueira, & Tugores, 2002).

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 64-75

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**Gendered practices in urban ethnic tourism in Thailand [Recurso electrónico] / Alexander Trupp, Sirijit Sunanta**

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

References: p. 84-86

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to investigate the gendered economy of ethnic minority souvenir vending in Thailand's urban and coastal tourist areas. Increasing numbers of the Akha minority group have migrated towards tourist hotspots to engage in urban souvenir vending. Ethnographic research shows that according to the Akha gender division of labour, souvenir production and distribution are considered women's work. Peddling on foot, female Akha souvenir vendors are at the bottom of the informal tourism economy. It is shown that urban ethnic tourism primarily reproduces gender asymmetry in the division of work and that contestations of gender roles prove to be difficult. Mobile street vending enables ethnic minority women to become breadwinners of households but simultaneously reinforces gender inequality.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 76-86

1. Ethnic tourism 2. Ethnic minority 3. Gender 4. Thailand 5. Street vending 6. Akha

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**Humanising migrant women's work [Recurso electrónico] / Agnieszka Rydzik ... [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. 21-23

Abstract: Female migrants make an important contribution to the global tourism industry yet their employment experiences and histories are poorly understood. This paper draws on a phenomenological position to explore the life-world and ten-year employment trajectory of one highly skilled Polish immigrant to the UK as told through her own voice and artwork. It challenges prevailing de-personalised and gender-blind accounts of tourism migrant workers, and demonstrates the methodological potential of one-voice research to humanise the female migrant experience, document long-term employment trajectories and foreground complex working lives. The paper provides nuanced understanding of intersectional gendered and ethnic marginalisation in the labour market and explores the ways in which employment creates spaces for both oppression and self-determination for precarious workers.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 13-23

1. Women 2. Migration 3. Gender 4. Precarious work 5. One-voice research 6. Tourism labour

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**Mindful tourist experiences [Recurso electrónico] : a buddhist perspective / Lynn I-Ling Chen, Noel Scott, Pierre Benckendorff**

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

References: p. 11-12

Abstract: This paper distinguishes between the concepts of socio-cognitive mindfulness applied in a number of tourism studies and meditative mindfulness derived from a Buddhist philosophy. An operational definition of meditative mindful tourist experiences is proposed based on forty-three semi-structured interviews involving 77 episodes of meditative mindful experiences. The paper also proposes a framework of meditative mindfulness in tourism. The framework identifies a number of antecedents to meditative mindful experience episodes and reveals several psychological and physical benefits including mental ease and response flexibility. This is the first paper to examine meditative mindful tourist experiences in tourism contexts and to explore their antecedents and consequences.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 1-12

1. Awareness 2. Meditative mindfulness 3. Memory 4. Mental ease 5. Tourist experience

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**Obstacles to achieving cross-border tourism governance [Recurso electrónico] : a multi-scalar approach focusing on the german-czech borderlands / Arie Stoffelen, Dimitri Ioannides, Dominique Vanneste**

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

References: p. 137-138

Abstract: This paper aims to identify distinctive obstacles to the establishment of tourism destination governance in both transnational and within-country borderlands. Analysis of the German-Czech borderlands, a region also incorporating within-country borders between three German federal states, indicates the multi-scalar and political contestations of cross-border tourism collaboration. Local tourism projects are generally successful, both on a transnational German-Czech level and between the German states of Bavaria, Saxony and Thuringia. However, structural cross-border destination management does not exist because of (transnational) multi-scalar institutional alignment problems and (internal) tourism-specific destination-level power contestations. Understanding destination management processes in borderlands, therefore, requires: (i) explicit multi-scalar analysis; (ii) recognition of both transnational and within-country contexts; (iii) more cross-pollination between tourism planning and cross-border governance research.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 126-138

1. Tourism planning 2. Destination management 3. Multi-level governance 4. Cross-border tourism 5. Cross-border cooperation 6. Border regions

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**A peircean semiotic interpretation of a social sign [Recurso electrónico] / Xiaoming Zhang, Jiuling Sheng**

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

References: p. 172-173

Abstract: A Peircean semiotics emphasizes the role of a sign's interpretant, which connects the sign's observable representamen and its signified object; this triadic approach offers a better interpretation than the signifier/signified dyad. The case of Xu Xiuzhen, also known as Mama Moon—a local celebrity seen by many as a symbol of Yangshuo County, China—reveals two opposing interpretations behind the seeming consensus on the sign, which indicates the structure of interrelated meanings attached to this social sign. The study of signs in tourism would benefit from focusing more on individuals by using Peirce's concept of interpretant, which has been proved to be able to reveal both the social background and the social mechanism constructing a sign's multiple meanings.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 163-173

1. Peirce 2. Semiotic 3. Social sign 4. Interpretant 5. Individual

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**Residents' support for red tourism in China [Recurso electrónico] : the moderating effect of central government / Bing Zuo, Dogan Gursoy, Geoffrey Wall**

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: This study proposes and tests a model that incorporates two competing theories of political trust, institutional trust and cultural trust, to examine community support for "red tourism" development. Using data gathered from residents living in close proximity to Jinggangshan Scenic Area in China, this study examines the influence of authoritarian values, particularly as they relate to level of residents' power, their level of trust in government, and their effects on support for "red tourism." Findings suggest that trust in central government moderates the relationship between trust in local government and support. Future studies should utilize the institutional trust framework to assess residents' trust in the local government and the cultural trust framework to assess trust in the central government.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 51-63

1. Institutional trust 2. Cultural trust 3. Community support 4. Red tourism 5. Social Exchange Theory

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**Urban-rural imbalance and tourism-led growth in China [Recurso electrónico] / Jingjing Liu, Peter Nijkamp, Derong Lin**

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

References: p. 34-36

Abstract: This study investigates the structural effect of tourism on alleviating the urban-rural dichotomy and the moderating effect of a dual urban-rural economic structure on Tourism-Led Growth (TLG). A theoretical framework followed by an empirical analysis based on relevant data from 31 Chinese provinces for the years 1998–2013 is presented. The main conclusions of the econometric analysis are that tourism growth can help reduce the urban-rural gap in China, but that the larger the gap between urban and rural economies, the less substantial is the influence of tourism on economic growth in China. Tourism may play an important role in Central-Western and Inland China, but their relatively greater urban-rural economic gap may threaten the positive effect of tourism.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 24-36

1. Urban-rural imbalance 2. Dual economy 3. Tourism-Led Growth 4. Moderating effects 5. Threshold effects 6. China

**13****When wells run dry [Recurso electrónico] : water and tourism in Nicaragua / G. Thomas LaVanchy**

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

References: p. 49-50

Abstract: This article uses a political ecology approach to examine the relationship between tourism and groundwater in southwest Nicaragua. Tourism remains a growing industry; however, adequate provisions of freshwater are necessary to sustain the production and reproduction of tourism and it remains uncertain if groundwater supplies can keep pace with demand. Integrating the findings of groundwater monitoring, geological mapping, and ethnographic and survey research from a representative stretch of Pacific coastline, this paper shows that diminishing recharge and increased groundwater consumption is creating a conflict between stakeholders with various levels of knowledge, power, and access. It concludes that marginalization is attributable to the nexus of a political promotion of tourism, poorly enforced state water policies, insufficient water research, and climatic variability.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 37-50

1. Water security 2. Tourism 3. Political ecology 4. Nicaragua

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**14****Work values in tourism [Recurso electrónico] : past, present and future / Emmanouil Papavasileiou ... [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. 161-162

Abstract: Although work values are important psychological variables in organisations, little research has been done to clarify the way in which work values are conceptualised. We address the need within the field to understand and engage with wider debates within social science literature by presenting an up-to-date review of work values in tourism research and a synthesis of paradigms pertaining to established value models and theories. We reconceptualise work values as a second-order projection of intrinsic, extrinsic, prestige and social types of values in the work settings of tourism. We then test the conceptual validity of this model through exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis using data from Japanese tourism workers.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 64, may, p. 150-162

1. Work values 2. Japan 3. Second-order 4. Confirmatory factor analysis 5. Reconceptualisation 6. Validation