

**1****Coopetitive behaviours in an informal tourism economy [Recurso electrónico] / Maya Damayanti, Noel Scott, Lisa Ruhanen**

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

References: p. 34-35

Abstract: In the business literature, coopetition is defined as simultaneous cooperative and competitive activities among actors. In the informal economy, norms and trust take the place of formal contracts among actors and may allow these actors to move from engaging in competition to cooperation easily suggesting that patterns of coopetition in this context might be different to that in the formal economy. This research explores coopetition among informal tourism economy actors using the Institutional Analysis and Development Framework and the concept of shared resources. The results of qualitative case studies of pedicab drivers and street vendors in Yogyakarta indicate that simultaneous coopetition occurs when the actors share multiple resources while sequential coopetition occurs in the context of a single shared resource.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 65, july, p. 25-35

1. Coopetition 2. Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) Framework 3. Informal economy

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**2****Elaborating on grounded theory in tourism research [Recurso electrónico] / Xavier Matteucci, Juergen Gnoth**

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

References: p. 57-59

Abstract: Grounded theory method has been gaining momentum within qualitative tourism research. However, different versions of grounded theory exist, and tourism researchers rarely address this variety in their work. This article addresses this issue and engages with grounded theory's core tenets, its epistemological and ontological underpinnings, and its contribution to theory building. We present an overview of grounded theory studies in tourism. In light of the trends in qualitative research towards a blurring of genres and creativity, we also suggest that Gilles Deleuze's philosophy may take grounded theory researchers to new research territories. In our view, the constructivist orientation to grounded theory, impregnated with Deleuzian thinking, is seen as a methodological tool most capable of facilitating positive change.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 65, july, p. 49-59

1. Qualitative research 2. Grounded theory 3. Constructivism 4. Ontology 5. Epistemology 6. Ethical approximation

**3****Finding oneself while discovering others [Recurso electrónico] : an existential perspective on volunteer tourism in Thailand / Nick Kontogeorgopoulos**

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: The purpose of this study is to explore the importance of existential authenticity in the motivations and activities of volunteer tourists in Thailand. Although studies of volunteer tourism have hinted at the importance of existential themes, few have explicitly utilized an existential framework to assess the authenticity of volunteer tourist experiences. The findings of this study illustrate that the volunteer tourism experience is driven by a desire for existential authenticity in both its intrapersonal and interpersonal varieties, and that working with children facilitates existentially authentic outcomes for volunteers. At the same time, while the perceived material authenticity of hosts enhances opportunities for existential authenticity, it simultaneously undermines it because cultural differences hinder prospects for deep levels of bonding and understanding.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 65, july, p. 1-12

1. Existential authenticity 2. Inter-personal 3. Intra-personal 4. Volunteer tourism 5. Thailand

**4****The influence of social media in creating expectations [Recurso electrónico] : an empirical study for a tourist destination / Yeamduan Narangajavana ... [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. 69-70

Abstract: Social media are transforming the tourism industry from its traditional pattern into an intense informational pattern. Our study aims to investigate the causes underlying the use of user-generated contents (UGC) to receive tourist information and its effect on tourists' expectations. Our empirical work was analysed by means of a multiple indicators multiple causes model (MIMIC) and a structural equation model (SEM). The main finding showed that when users receive UGC related to tourist destinations, they will create expectations about the destination by placing their trust in the contents received. It is recommended that tourism organizations should maintain the quality level in order to allow more UGC, and then further trust in the contents of social media and expectations will occur.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 65, july, p. 60-70

1. User-generated content 2. Trust 3. Expectations 4. MIMIC model 5. SEM model 6. Social media

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**The nature of ethical entrepreneurship in tourism [Recurso electrónico] / Susann Power, Maria Laura Di Domenico, Graham Miller**

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

References: p. 47-48

Abstract: This article examines ethical entrepreneurship in tourism by developing a Weberian Ideal-Type Construct for an ethical tourism entrepreneur, and thereby deeper understanding of ethical tourism entrepreneurship. This research contributes to the extremely scarce literature at the academic juncture of ethics, tourism and entrepreneurship, which is significant as tourism is characterised by entrepreneurial idiosyncrasies with ethical challenges. The study is methodologically rooted in Personal Construct Theory. The qualitative findings from 15 semi-structured interviews with entrepreneurs, who have been commended for their ethical business conduct, show that ethical entrepreneurship in tourism is based on intuitionism, care and relationships, future-orientation, humility and benevolence as key virtues. These findings challenge the more traditional views of entrepreneurial attributes, such as egoism, risk-taking and opportunism.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 65, july, p. 36-48

1. Entrepreneurial ethic 2. Tourism entrepreneur 3. Weber's Ideal-Type 4. Personal Construct Theory

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**PARTicipative inquiry for tourist experience [Recurso electrónico] / Claire Ingram, Robert Caruana, Scott McCabe**

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

References: p. 23-24

Abstract: Despite a wealth of research on the tourist experience, empirical evidence remains weak due to difficulties in data collection during people's holidays. Tourist experience has thus primarily been analysed from a fixed point, such as prior motivations to travel or retrospective accounts. However, this obscures important information on tourists as they transition through the total experience. This paper presents participative inquiry as a novel methodology for the acquisition of data before, during and after the holiday; facilitating 'prospective', 'active' and 'reflective' triangulation (PART). We provide an empirical example of PARTicipative inquiry in practice, highlighting the benefits and challenges of this approach alongside the (otherwise) hidden insights it reveals into the responsible tourist experience.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 65, july, p. 13-24

1. Tourist experience 2. Participative inquiry 3. Triangulation 4. Responsible tourism

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**Service-oriented, sustainable, local food value chain [Recurso electrónico] : a case study / Kimberly Thomas-Francois, Michael von Massow, Marion Joppe**

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

References: p. 94-96

Abstract: Many developing countries depend on tourism as their main engine for economic development, but sustainability is often a concern. In the absence of inter-sectorial linkages between tourism and other industrial sectors, opportunities for trickledown benefits to host communities are stymied. For decades, researchers have been contending with issues related to strengthening agriculture and tourism linkages as a strategy to maximize economic linkages. This service-oriented approach to the local food supply chain is posited as a new model in which agriculture and hotel linkages can be advanced. We collected data about local food hotel supply through interviews with key stakeholders. The findings from our exemplary case study confirm that strengthening inter-sectorial linkages have benefits for stakeholders. This case study suggests that there are opportunities for tourism policies that foster local food linkages with high-end accommodation properties as a strategy to spread the economic spin off from tourism and also to encourage youth involvement in sustainable tourism development.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 65, july, p. 83-96

1. Service-dominant logic 2. Sustainable supply chain 3. Sustainable development 4. Agriculture and tourism linkages 5. Case study

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**Social tourism and self-efficacy [Recurso electrónico] : exploring links between tourism participation, job-seeking and unemployment / Konstantinos I. Kakoudakis, Scott McCabe, Vicky Story**

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

References: p. 120-121

Abstract: Social tourism is assumed to provide important psychological benefits for economically and socially disadvantaged populations. This study examines empirically whether these individual benefits are associated with socioeconomic benefits to society by focusing on unemployed individuals. Psychological benefits are addressed in terms of self-efficacy, and socioeconomic benefits, in terms of job-search behaviour. Findings from mixed-methods data reveal that holidays create enabling environments, which bring about positive changes in participants' self-efficacy, contributing to positive effects on their job-search behaviour. Positive effects are also identified with regard to behaviours towards alternative paths to employment, such as volunteering. Given that these behavioural changes comprise major determinants of reemployment, it is suggested that social tourism may hold potential for incorporation into existing unemployment policies.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 65, july, p. 108-121

1. Self-efficacy 2. Job-seeking 3. Social tourism 4. Unemployment policy 5. Mixed methods

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**Tourism and high speed rail in Spain [Recurso electrónico] : does the AVE increase local visitors? / Daniel Albalade, Javier Campos, Juan Luis Jiménez**

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

References: p. 81-82

Abstract: This paper analyses from an empirical point of view the relationship between the provision of high-speed rail services (HSR) and the evolution of tourism at the local level in Spain. We have built a database of 124 municipalities during the 2005–2012 period to study the effects of the introduction of new HSR corridors on the number of visitors and their total and average stay at several end-line and intermediate cities as compared to similar counterparts not having such an infrastructure. We combine both difference-in-difference and panel data techniques to find that these effects are, in general, extremely weak or just restricted to larger cities, once other determining factors are controlled for.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 65, july, p. 71-82

1. High speed rail 2. Local tourism 3. Difference in difference 4. Panel data

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**Understanding the tourist experience of cities [Recurso electrónico] / Stephen L. Wearing, Carmel Foley**

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

References: p. 104-107

Abstract: Economic, environmental and social forces have changed the way we are developing our cities. A range of theoretical constructs have been explored to provide direction for contemporary analyses of urban tourism experience. This paper engages with a feminist perspective in our understanding of the way tourists explore and experience cities. It achieves this by expanding current sociological frameworks that assume the tourist is simply a wanderer in the urban environment. Drawing on interactionist and post-structural critique and Wearing and Wearing's (1996) theoretical framework of the flâneur and choraster, this paper demonstrates how a more feminized conceptualisation of the tourist experience as a creative and interactive process could have a transformative effect on our understanding of tourists' experiences of cities.

Annals of tourism research. – 2017, v. 65, july, p. 97-107

1. Tourist experience 2. Cities 3. Choraster 4. Flâneur 5. Flâneuse