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**Alienation and anxiety in tourism motivation [Recurso electrónico] / Elizabeth S. Vidon, Jillian M. Rickly**

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: Although underexplored in tourism studies, recent work suggests theories of alienation, as the dialectic of authenticity, have much to contribute to our understanding of tourism motivation. This paper uses three major theoretical tropes (Marxism, existentialism, and Lacanian psychoanalysis) to examine the role of alienation in the motivations of hiking and rock climbing tourists. In particular, these tourists describe only temporary and retrospective relief from anxiety, articulating authenticity as an elusive experience that lies at the horizon, in the next adventure, or in the past as a memory. Alienation is an ever-present component of the human condition, and as such, anxiety is omnipresent in our lives, contributing significantly to touristic desires for escape, rejuvenation, and existential experiences.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 69, march, p. 65-75

1. Alienation 2. Anxiety 3. Authenticity 4. Hiking 5. Motivation 6. Rock climbing 7. Nature

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**Carbon tax, tourism CO2 emissions and economic welfare [Recurso electrónico] / Jiekuan Zhang, Yan Zhang**

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

References: p. 29-30

Abstract: This paper, using a computable general equilibrium model, presents a simulation study of the changes in carbon emissions and economic welfare which could be brought about through a carbon tax policy in China's tourism industry. Our results clearly indicate that a carbon tax policy could have a remarkable impact on tourism-related carbon emissions and economic welfare. In addition, we find those impacts would be significantly different at different times. Also, the impacts of different carbon taxes on the different sectors of the tourism industry are also quite different. Furthermore, our analysis highlights three key managerial recommendations that are relevant for Chinese tourism policy-makers. Our results also have a certain reference value for the management of other low-carbon tourism destinations.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 69, march, p. 18-30

1. Carbon dioxide emissions 2. Economic welfare 3. Low-carbon tourism 4. Carbon tax 5. Computable general equilibrium modelling

**3****Demonstration of exponential random graph models in tourism studies [Recurso electrónico] : is tourism a means of global peace or the bottom line? / Jalayer Khalilzadeh**

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

References: p. 39-40

Abstract: Most social network analyses conducted in hospitality and tourism studies are merely descriptive. Despite the recent popularity of exponential-family of random graph models (ERGMs) in various scientific investigations, no studies have utilized these inferential methods of network analysis in hospitality and tourism studies. In some contexts, the power of these methods is undeniably superior to those of conventional statistical tests. Accordingly, in the current study, by using the controversial subject of tourism-peace, I demonstrated how ERGMs can be used in hypotheses testing and statistical modeling in hospitality and tourism context. The results of this study suggest that a change of perspective in tourism-peace discourse from tourism as a peacemaker to tourism as a peacekeeper can be a valid approach concerning the long-lasting debates on the relationship between tourism and peace.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 69, march, p. 31-41

1. Exponential-family random graph models (ERGMs) 2. Social network analysis 3. Prejudice 4. Racism 5. Tourism 6. Peace

**4****Evolutionary analysis of sustainable tourism [Recurso electrónico] / Peng He, Yong He, Feifei Xu**

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

References: p. 88-89

Abstract: This paper aims to explore an effective green incentive mechanism for government to develop traditional tourism into green tourism by establishing a dynamic evolutionary game model among governments, tourism enterprises, and tourists. We first discuss the evolutionary stable strategy (ESS) regarding green innovation and its corresponding conditions for each stakeholder, and then analyze the ESS between tourism enterprises and tourists, with and without consideration of government green supervision. The optimal green incentive condition for driving all stakeholders to conduct green behavior is identified. More importantly, we advise the government to first implement green incentive mechanism in the areas where the tourism market scale is relatively small. Additionally, we utilize numerical examples to illustrate the findings and provide some managerial insights.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 69, march, p. 76-89

1. Sustainable tourism 2. Green preference 3. Green innovation 4. Government incentive mechanism 5. Evolutionary game theory

5

**From sad to happy to happier [Recurso electrónico] : emotion regulation strategies used during a vacation / Jie Gao, Deborah L. Kerstetter**

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

References: p. 13-14

Abstract: Emotion regulation is a psychological intervention tourists use to maximize the positive outcomes of their travel experiences. Tourists either down-regulate negative emotions (e.g., from sad to happy) or up-regulate positive emotions (e.g., from happy to happier). The construct of emotion regulation was used as a guiding framework to uncover which emotion regulation strategies tourists used during their vacations. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews. Study findings revealed tourists used three phases of emotion regulation strategies—interpersonal, situational, and intrapersonal—during their vacations. These findings not only contribute to tourism research by documenting the transient, dynamic and variable nature of emotions, but also provide a glimpse into how tourism and hospitality professionals should modify programs/experiences in response to tourists' emotions.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 69, march, p. 1-14

1. Emotions 2. Well-being 3. Happiness 4. Tourist behavior 5. Tourism experience

6

**Lifestyling entrepreneurs' sociological expressionism [Recurso electrónico] / Majella Sweeney, John Docherty-Hughes, Paul Lynch**

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

References: p. 98-99

Abstract: This study explores the tourism host-home relationship investigated through documentary analysis of photographs choreographed through mutual negotiation between hosts and researcher (collaborative auto-driving) and participants' spoken narratives (photo-elicitation interviews); we identify the significance for tourism product construction. Major findings concern the sociological expressionism of the tourism lifestyle entrepreneur who creates a certain personal brand identity or 'lifestyling' through their commercial home presentation; 'private', 'inclusive' and 'temporal' classification categories of hosts' favourite spaces in the home are identified, based upon the individual spatial management strategies employed. Depictions of favourite spaces emphasised emotional and sensorial dimensions rather than material things present, and were described as spaces of contentment and tranquillity essential for energising hosts in the ongoing production of the commercial home.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 69, march, p. 90-100

1. Host-home relationship 2. Commercial home 3. Collaborative auto-driving 4. Photo-elicitation 5. Tourism lifestyle entrepreneur 6. Material/immaterial

**7****Rethinking post-tourism in the age of social media [Recurso electrónico] / André Jansson**

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: The article explores how the culture of spreadable social media affects post-tourism, and, by extension, the boundaries of tourism. Post-tourism is understood as a generalized social condition that entails de-differentiation between tourism and other social realms as well as a complex set of reactions against this predominant trend. Through a case study of urban explorers the article demonstrates how spreadable media impose new layers of reflexivity and hesitation as to whether and how to share tourist representations. While spreadable media provide resources for personalized communication they also make it more difficult to uphold cultural boundaries and distinctions. Differences in handling spreadability testify to the extended role of post-tourism as a site of symbolic struggle among the aspirational middle classes.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 69, march, p. 101-110

1. Post-tourism 2. Distinction 3. Social media 4. Urban exploration 5. Reflexivity 6. Identity

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**8****The sociogenesis of leisure travel [Recurso electrónico] / Ksenia Kirillova, Dan Wang, Xinran Lehto**

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

References: p. 63-64

Abstract: Tourism literature explored tourist-related phenomena from a micro- or individual-level perspective, investigating behavior in the context of one's preferences and without considering the larger societal forces that shape these tendencies at a macro level. Drawing on Elias' figurational sociology, Russia's contemporary history (1955–2016) and biographical-grid interviews with 27 Russian citizens, this research provides a figurational analysis of the meaning and practices of leisure travel. Based on nine identified themes arranged chronologically across three periods (Soviet Russia, transitional period, modern Russia), the sociogenesis of leisure travel is explained. Results provides insights into factors that underlie the reality for tourists, based on which they form their motivations, preferences, and behaviors. Tourism research needs to move beyond sedentarist theories and the West/East dichotomy.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 69, march, p. 53-64

1. Figurational sociology 2. Russia 3. USSR 4. Elias 5. Sociogenesis 6. West/East dichotomy

**9****The temporal evolution of tourism institutions [Recurso electrónico] / Vicky Mellon, Bill Bramwell**

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

References: p. 51-52

**Abstract:** A fuller understanding of tourism processes should include analysis of historical influences, legacies and the sequencing of change. The paper examines the temporal evolution of tourism institutions by employing historical institutionalist and cultural political economy approaches and a process tracing methodology. They are used to study two institutions involved in tourism and environmental management in a protected area. The assessment carefully explores the timing and sequencing of events and interconnections between processes over time. It demonstrates the value of the approaches and methodology, such as by suggesting that path dependence and path creation are not binary categories, but instead are reciprocally intertwined and co-constituting. Both material/social and ideational/discursive processes are also shown as significant for institutional temporal paths.

*Annals of tourism research.* -- 2018, v. 69, march, p. 42-52

1. Temporal analysis 2. Institutional change 3. Path dependence 4. Path creation 5. Historical institutionalism 6. Cultural political economy