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Always best or good enough? [Recurso electrónico] : the effect of 'mind-set' on preference consistency over time in tourist decision making / Qiuyun Li ... [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. 200-201

Abstract: Where a lengthy period is available for the choice of tourist destination, people's tendency to change their minds can be pronounced. This makes the investigation of preference (in)consistency of great interest. Here, we integrate construal level theory (CLT) with mind-set theory, for the first time, to explore the moderating effect of an internal factor (i.e. mind-set) on preference shifts from desirable to feasible attributes over time. The results of four choice experiments suggest that, compared with people with a satisficing mind-set, people with a maximizing mind-set are reluctant to sacrifice desirability for feasibility, which counters the inclination to alter preferences as the decision time approaches. Furthermore, we found that different preference patterns between maximizers and satisficers are not connected to desirability but result from maximizers' consistency in placing less importance on feasibility. Implications for future studies and destination marketers are outlined.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 186-201

1. Destination choice 2. Temporal distance 3. Construal level theory 4. Satisfying and maximizing mind-set

2

Anthropological contributions to tourism studies [Recurso electrónico] / Antonio Miguel Nogués Pedregal

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

References: p. 236-237

Abstract: What have we learned since anthropologists first realized that tourists alter the societies they study? Intended for non-anthropologists, this paper explores this question and critiques the hegemony of business perspectives in tourism studies. It discusses tourism as a complex and fluid set of phenomena that cannot be reduced to one dimension, highlighting five points: (1) Tourism is one of the names of power. (2) The complex nature of tourism cannot be understood without studying socio-cultural processes. (3) The socio-ecological processes that construct territory determine and are determined by social space. (4) The industries of seduction create a corpus of desires through which socio-cultural groups forge their own identity. (5) Anthropological studies allow researchers to propose alternative forms of tourism development.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 227-237

1. Anthropology 2. Meaning production 3. Social space 4. Cultural identity 5. Development

3**Beyond the glass ceiling [Recurso electrónico] : gendering tourism management / Inês Carvalho ... [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. 90-91

Abstract: This article considers how Acker's (1990, 2012) framework of gendering processes can be a tool for the analysis of women managers' careers in tourism organisations. Twenty-four women top-level managers in hotels and travel businesses were interviewed. The analysis of gendering processes in the organisations where these women work revealed that hidden discrimination is more pervasive than overt discrimination. Three main gender subtexts underlie these gendering processes: the notion of the 'ideal' unencumbered worker and assumptions of women's greater family-orientation; the expectation that women are less competent than men; and male homosocial ties and exclusionary practices. It is concluded that Acker's framework can be a good tool for de-legitimising subtle and normalised forms of discrimination in tourism organisations.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 79-91

1. Women managers 2. Gender equality 3. Gendering processes 4. Portugal 5. Hotels 6. Travel businesses

4**The combination of interval forecasts in tourism [Recurso electrónico] / Gang Li ... [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. 377-378

Abstract: Combination is an effective way to improve tourism forecasting accuracy. However, empirical evidence is limited to point forecasts. Given that interval forecasts can provide more comprehensive information, it is important to consider both point and interval forecasts for decision-making. Using Hong Kong tourism demand as an empirical case, this study is the first to examine if and how the combination can improve interval forecasting accuracy for tourism demand. Winkler scores are employed to measure interval forecasting performance. Empirical results show that combination improves the accuracy of tourism interval forecasting for different forecasting horizons. The findings provide government and industry practitioners with guidelines for producing accurate interval forecasts that benefit their policy-making for a wide array of applications in practice.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 363-378

1. Interval forecast 2. Combination forecasting 3. Econometric model 4. Winkler score 5. Tourism demand

5**The construction of home feeling by Airbnb guests in the sharing economy [Recurso electrónico] : a semantics perspective / Yunxia Zhu ... [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. 320-321

Abstract: Although the literature of peer-to-peer accommodation is increasingly recognizing the importance of home feeling, little has been done to theorize the construction of home feeling and its impacts on Airbnb guests' future intention. To fill in this gap, this study systematically unpacked how Airbnb guests construct the feeling of home. A total of 42,085 review comments containing the feeling of home from three major cities in the USA were analyzed from a semantics perspective. Based on our findings we conceptualize home feeling as a PASS_h process, which contains multiple dimensions: physical and spatial, social, and affective, coupled with hospitality. Essentially, the home feeling with the interaction of these dimensions fulfills the daily hybrid needs of the guests.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 308-321

1. Home feeling 2. Airbnb 3. Peer-to-peer accommodation 4. Online reviews 5. Semantics perspective 6. Sharing economy

6**Cross-temporal coherent forecasts for australian tourism [Recurso electrónico] / Nikolaos Kourentzes, George Athanasopoulos**

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

References: p. 408-409

Abstract: Key to ensuring a successful tourism sector is timely policy making and detailed planning. National policy formulation and strategic planning requires long-term forecasts at an aggregate level, while regional operational decisions require short-term forecasts, relevant to local tourism operators. For aligned decisions at all levels, supporting forecasts must be 'coherent', that is they should add up appropriately, across relevant demarcations (e.g., geographical divisions or market segments) and also across time. We propose an approach for generating coherent forecasts across both cross-sections and planning horizons for Australia. This results in significant improvements in forecast accuracy with substantial decision making benefits. Coherent forecasts help break intra- and inter-organisational information and planning silos, in a data driven fashion, blending information from different sources.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 393-409

1. Cross-sectional aggregation 2. Temporal aggregation 3. Forecast combinations 4. Spatial correlations

7

Density tourism demand forecasting revisited [Recurso electrónico] / Haiyan Song, Long Wen, Chang Liu

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

References: p. 391-392

Abstract: This study used scoring rules to evaluate density forecasts generated by different time-series models. Based on quarterly tourist arrivals to Hong Kong from ten source markets, the empirical results suggest that density forecasts perform better than point forecasts. The seasonal autoregressive integrated moving average (SARIMA) model was found to perform best among the competing models. The innovation state space models for exponential smoothing and the structural time-series models were significantly outperformed by the SARIMA model. Bootstrapping improved the density forecasts, but only over short time horizons.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 379-392

1. Tourism demand 2. Density forecasts 3. Scoring rules 4. Bootstrap

8

The evolution of 'Airbnb-tourism' [Recurso electrónico] : demand-side dynamics around international use of peer-to-peer accommodation in Australia / Michael Volgger, Ross Taplin, Christof Pforr

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

References: p. 335-337

Abstract: This paper investigates the evolution of Airbnb and other peer-to-peer accommodation use by international visitors in Australia over 12 quarters, from 2015 to 2017. It applies a dynamic logistic regression to investigate how user characteristics associated with peer-to-peer accommodations evolve over time. This study contributes to understanding the development of consumption patterns around the Airbnb phenomenon. It is also the first paper to investigate the consumer dynamism in the peer-to-peer accommodation sector beyond Airbnb. Findings indicate that Airbnb consumption has evolved, showing patterns of convergence and 'normalisation', supported by a growing Asian participation and increasing regional stays. This dynamism is not shared by other platforms, which suggests peer-to-peer accommodation is becoming a single-platform story rather than a thriving broader accommodation-category.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 322-337

1. Airbnb 2. Peer-to-peer accommodation 3. Dynamics 4. Evolution 5. Winner-take-all 6. Australia

9

The evolution of trust in Airbnb [Recurso electrónico] : a case of home rental / Eyal Ert, Aliza Fleischer

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

References: p. 287

Abstract: Airbnb, a leader of P2P accommodation markets, has acknowledged that “trust is what makes Airbnb work” and has implemented several trust indicators over the years: reputation system, impression formation, and certification. We evaluate the changes in these indicators over time: 1. the modification of the reputation system, 2. the removal of hosts’ photos from the main search screen, and 3. the introduction of the Superhost program. We find that the change of the rating system was associated with a small, yet significant, reduction in ratings, that the removal of the hosts’ photos might have eliminated the price premium of trustworthy images, and that Superhost certification involves a price premium, but does not seem to compensate for established reputation.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 279-287

1. Peer-to-peer accommodation 2. Trust 3. Reputation 4. Certification 5. Sharing economy

10

Forecasting campground demand in US national parks [Recurso electrónico] / William L. Rice ... [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. 437-438

Abstract: Camping has grown from a recreational activity to an emerging tourism sector. In America's national parks, this growth is amplified by increasing visitation and an occupancy limited by a mission to preserve the nation's natural wonders. Forecasting future demand for campsites can not only aid administrators' resource allocation, efficient management, and effective communication, but also provide valuable information to campers as they plan their vacations. This manuscript explores the unique nature of campground administration and tests a variety of forecasting methods to identify which best lends itself to the distinctive behavior of camping tourists and the unique nature of campsites. An in-depth study of five popular campgrounds finds an ensemble model most accurate prediction model.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 424-438

1. National park 2. Campground 3. Camping 4. Demand forecasting 5. k-nearest neighbors 6. Neural network autoregression 7. Machine learning

11

Forecasting occupancy rate with Bayesian compression methods [Recurso electrónico] / A. George Assaf, Mike G. Tsionas

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

References: p. 448-449

Abstract: The curse of dimensionality is a challenge that researchers often face when dealing with large Vector Autoregressions (VARs). Different approaches have been proposed in the literature to address this issue. In this paper, we propose a new method based on the idea of compressed regression. In particular, we introduce two novel nonlinear compressed VARs to forecast the occupancy rate of hotels that compete within a narrow geographical area. We make the models more flexible through the introduction of neural networks, and compare their performance against several competing models. The empirical results show that the new compressed VARs outperform all other models, and their accuracy is preserved across nearly all forecast horizons from 1 to 36 months.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 439-449

1. Large Vector Autoregressions (VARs) 2. Compression Methods 3. Bayesian 4. Neural networks 5. Hotel occupancy rate

12

Geopolitical encounters of tourism [Recurso electrónico] : a conceptual approach / Jamie Gillen, Mary Mostafanezhad

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

References: p. 76-78

Abstract: This article presents a conceptual framework for examining the tourism encounter as a geopolitical encounter. In establishing this framework, we identify the theoretical intersection of tourism, geopolitics, and encounter in order to conceptualize how experience reflects and shapes power relations at national, regional, and global scales. We examine three dimensions—long central to tourism analysis—of the geopolitical tourism encounter: temporal encounters, bodily encounters and identity encounters. In doing so, we demonstrate the significance of tourism in the everyday dimensions of geopolitical discourse and practice. This article offers a critical lens through which scholars can theorize the geopolitical drivers and implications of the tourism encounter.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 70-78

1. Tourism 2. Geopolitics 3. Encounter 4. Embodiment 5. Temporality 6. Identity

13

“Give and take” [Recurso electrónico] : a social exchange perspective on festival stakeholder relations / Raymond Adongo, Seongseop (Sam) Kim, Statia Elliot

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

References: p. 55-57

Abstract: Based on social exchange theory, this research seeks to establish the differences between festival stakeholder relations in terms of trust, control, dependence, and altruism. A total of 1105 participant surveys were collected at six festivals in Ghana across eight stakeholder groups including organizers, government authorities, visitors, volunteers, sponsors, and media. The results indicate that organizers have the highest level of trust for other stakeholders whereas media have the lowest. For other stakeholders trust levels are similar, suggesting that festival organizers capitalize on mutual stakeholder trust to broaden collaboration. Regarding dependence, volunteers showed the least level of dependence on other stakeholders, suggesting that organizers work to more deeply engage their volunteers to improve relationships. This multi-dimensional assessment of social exchange theory in the festival field contributes to our understanding of dynamics among festival stakeholders.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 42-57

1. Festival 2. Stakeholders 3. Social exchange 4. Trust 5. Control 6. Dependence 7. Altruism

14

Harmony rules in chinese backpacker groups [Recurso electrónico]/ Wenjie Cai, Scott A. Cohen, John Tribe

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

References: p. 129-130

Abstract: Despite recognition that Chinese backpackers travel in small, self-organised groups, studies have yet to examine how group dynamics affect the travel experience. Multi-sited ethnography and netnography were deployed to follow Chinese backpackers in Europe to explore their group dynamics. The findings reveal that Chinese backpackers sustain hierarchical group relations by applying cultural attributes of 'respect for authority' and 'keqi'. A conflict-free status is achieved by following the codes of 'guanxi' and 'conformity'. Harmony is practiced to either develop harmonious relationships or resolve potential discord. This study contributes to the literature on harmony by synthesising relevant cultural attributes to understand their applications in group dynamic. It furthermore contributes to the literature on backpacker tourism and self-organised travel group dynamics.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 120-130

1. Harmony 2. Group dynamics 3. Chinese outbound backpackers 4. Discord 5. Mobile ethnography 6. Travel experience

15

Hosts and guests' social representations of nudism [Recurso electrónico] : a mutual gaze approach / Carlos Monterrubio

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

References: p. 27-28

Abstract: Based on the mutual gaze concept and social representations theory, this study explored locals and nudists' perceptions of social nudity and each other. Interviews with locals and nudists at a beach destination in Mexico revealed that both groups' representations of naturism's ideals, practices and benefits differ considerably. While nudists conceive nudism as a way of life, locals see it as a practice that outside the nudist space is morally unacceptable. Locals' acceptance of nudists is largely conditioned by their economic significance, and residents have been active subjects in decisions about nudists' use of local spaces. Nudists have positive perceptions of locals but are dissatisfied with spatial sanctions of nudism. Practical implications are presented.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 18-28

1. Mutual gaze 2. Tourism perceptions 3. Nudism 4. Naturism 5. Host-guest interactions 6. Social representations

16

The impact of terrorism on European tourism [Recurso electrónico] / Shaen Corbet ... [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. 15-16

Abstract: This paper estimates the influence of terrorist attacks on European tourism through the short-term post hoc response of the airline industry and passengers. We use a seasonally-adjusted ARMA-GARCH methodology on unique datasets that examine changes in tourism as measured by ASKs, seats filled and changes in both fares and revenues. Traffic flows are found to fall despite significant fare reductions; however, this response varies substantially based on the flight origin and ticket-type purchased. We found that business travel slows substantially due to duty of care legislation for corporate transport. While we found evidence indicating substantial airline fare reductions, in the majority of investigated cases this response was unable to mitigate substantial reductions in passenger demand and flows across varying ticket types.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 1-17

1. Terrorism 2. European aviation industry 3. Tourism flows 4. ARMA-GARCH

17

Mediating urban transition through rural tourism [Recurso electrónico] / Yiping Li ... [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. 162-164

Abstract: This study examines China's urban-rural transition in the process of development and change. Regarding tourism as a discourse of difference, it focuses on a rural ethnic community, Jiabang, in Southwest China. It aims to highlight the role of tourism in providing a stimulus for the creation of a local group identity that subverts wider discourses of rural areas. With the goal of understanding how toured places are imagined, presented and consumed, this study utilises mixed data sources collected from tourism promotional materials and ethnographic fieldwork. The findings suggest that the forces behind the touristic place creation and consumption are both integral to and the result of the changing attitudes and perceptions of people and places in contemporary China.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 152-164

1. China 2. Discourse 3. Distance 4. Jiabang 5. Power 6. Rural tourism

18

Modelling bimodality of length of tourist stay [Recurso electrónico] / E. Gómez Déniz, J.V. Pérez Rodríguez

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

References: p. 149-151

Abstract: Empirically, the length of stay by tourists at their destination usually presents bimodality, overdispersion and non-zero observations, and classical distributions do not seem to fit this type of data very appropriately. In this paper, we introduce two distributions which accommodate bimodality. One is a flexible discrete distribution which can be applied to both bimodal and unimodal data sets. The second distribution is an infinite mixture model that accounts for unobserved heterogeneity in the mean parameter, thus reflecting the heterogeneous preferences of tourists. Both models are suitable for the inclusion of covariates. Our empirical results show that each of these models is suitable and provides a reasonably good fit. Of the two, the infinite mixture model is preferred.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 131-151

1. Bimodality 2. Covariate 3. Overdispersion 4. Poisson distribution 5. Length of tourist stay 6. Weighted distribution

19

Occupying whateverland [Recurso electrónico] : journeys to museums in the Baltic / Elizabeth Carnegie, Jerzy Kociatkiewicz

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

References: p. 246-247

Abstract: Recent history of Central and Eastern Europe charts multiple occupations, liberations and re-occupations by a variety of states and regimes. Museums of recent history, located across the region, strive to both constitute a memorial shaping narratives of national identity, and to represent the past in a way both recognizable and persuasive for their predominantly international tourist visitors. These visitors come with their own preconceptions and aims towards building both a historical narrative of the past and a personal identity narrative of a cultured, engaged tourist. In this paper, we chart how the historical past is used in contemporary sensemaking processes in the museums, and how tourist interpretations cross organizational and national barriers that the museum-curated historical narratives attempt to create.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 238-247

1. Museums 2. Tourists as community of practice 3. Baltic history 4. Memorylands 5. Whateverland

20

Performance measurement in the networked context of convention and visitors bureaus (CVBs) [Recurso electrónico] / Selena Aureli, Mara Del Baldo

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

References: p. 103-105

Abstract: The management of Convention Bureau offices (CBs) requires coordination of several tourism-related operators and that the CB private/public members' demand for accountability be met. Building on the argument that CB managers could employ a multi-dimensional performance measurement system (PMS) to face the challenge of managing different stakeholders' expectations, this study aimed to understand which performance metrics CBs monitor, the group of stakeholders the metrics refer to, and if they are integrated into a formalized PMS. The research is based on multiple case study analyses. The findings indicate that the management function and number of CB partners affect the presence of a multi-dimensional analysis. Managers dedicate their attention to salient stakeholders, whose legitimacy is strongly related to their contribution to the CB (i.e. shareholders and partners providing financial support). The salience perceived by CB managers is resource-dependent and affects the dimensions on which the process of performance measurement focuses. Thus, a single performance measurement model for all CBs that would be useful for dialogue with stakeholders is not feasible.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 92-105

1. Performance measurement 2. Accountability 3. Networks 4. Convention Bureau 5. Stakeholders

21**Place stewardship among last chance tourists [Recurso electrónico] / Mark Groulx ... [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. 211-212

Abstract: With reference to virtue ethics and ethics of care, this paper discusses ethical challenges of tourism consumption and the last chance tourism marketplace. Survey results and a visitor segmentation of travellers to two climate threatened destinations show that most visitors are not willing to engage in carbon offsetting, and that willingness is related to their sense of connection to a destination. Findings extend current discourses on last chance tourism by situating visitors' lack of care for climate threatened destinations as a response to a tourism market that normalizes the consumption of socio-ecological decline. This paper also enhances understandings of stewardship promotion within the last chance marketplace by advancing a visitor segmentation approach and six distinct last chance tourist profiles.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 202-212

1. Last chance tourism 2. Virtue ethics 3. Stewardship 4. Carbon offsetting 5. Sense of place

22**A review of research into paid online peer-to-peer accommodation [Recurso electrónico] : launching the Annals of Tourism Research curated collection on peer-to-peer accommodation / 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. 261-264

Abstract: This review article (1) creates a knowledge map reflecting key areas of academic insight into the phenomenon of paid online peer-to-peer accommodation, (2) synthesizes these insights, and (3) points to regions on the knowledge map which require our attention in the future. This article also launches the Annals of Tourism Research Curated Collection on peer-to-peer accommodation networks, which contains past and hot off the press work on the topic and will continue to grow as new articles on the topic appear in Annals.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 248-264

1. Peer-to-peer accommodation networks 2. Peer-to-peer trading 3. Airbnb 4. Sharing economy 5. Collaborative consumption

23

A review of research on tourism demand forecasting [Recurso electrónico] / Haiyan Song, Richard T.R. Qiu, Jinah Park

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

References: p. 358-362

Abstract: This study reviews 211 key papers published between 1968 and 2018, for a better understanding of how the methods of tourism demand forecasting have evolved over time. The key findings, drawn from comparisons of method-performance profiles over time, are that forecasting models have grown more diversified, that these models have been combined, and that the accuracy of forecasting has been improved. Given the complexity of determining tourism demand, there is no single method that performs well for all situations, and the evolution of forecasting methods is still ongoing.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 338-362

1. Tourism demand 2. Time series 3. Econometric model 4. Forecast combination 5. Artificial intelligence model 6. Judgment forecasts

24

Segmenting global tourism markets [Recurso electrónico] : a panel club convergence approach / Zhibin Lin ... [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. 184-185

Abstract: This study adopts an advanced panel club convergence approach to analyzing global tourism market segmentation. We empirically examine the convergence process of Turkish global tourism source markets over the period of 2001–2015, covering 81 markets. We further employ a recently developed procedure to test for structural breaks in our data. Three groups of breakpoint-homogenous countries are identified. We then examine within-group club formation and reveal a number of convergence clubs (or segments). The results show the importance of Asian source markets in the post-break periods. This study illustrates the application of structural break and club convergence analysis for segmenting global tourism markets, and generates important implications for tourism organizations to develop global marketing strategies.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 165-185

1. Market segmentation 2. Panel club convergence 3. Structural break 4. Tourism market 5. Turkey

25

Spatial-temporal forecasting of tourism demand [Recurso electrónico] / Yang Yang, Honglei Zhang

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

References: p. 118-119

Abstract: This study conducts spatial-temporal forecasting to predict inbound tourism demand in 29 Chinese provincial regions. Eight models are estimated among a-spatial models (autoregressive integrated moving average [ARIMA] model and unobserved component model [UCM]) and spatial-temporal models (dynamic spatial panel models and space-time autoregressive moving average [STARMA] models with different specifications of spatial weighting matrices). An ex-ante forecasting exercise is conducted with these models to compare their one-/two-step-ahead predictions. The results indicate that spatial-temporal forecasting outperforms the a-spatial counterpart in terms of average forecasting error. Auxiliary regression finds the relative error of spatial-temporal forecasting to be lower in regions characterized by a stronger level of local spatial association. Lastly, theoretical and practical implications are provided. This article also launches the Annals of Tourism Research Curated Collection on Tourism Demand Forecasting, a special selection of research in this field.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 106-119

1. Spatial-temporal forecasting 2. Tourism forecasting 3. Dynamic spatial panel model 4. Space-time autoregressive moving average model 5. Local indicators of spatial association

26

Tourism and the geopolitics of buddhist heritage in Nepal [Recurso electrónico] / Kalyan Bhandari

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

References: p. 67-69

Abstract: This study explores the intricacies of geopolitical imagination at a heritage attraction in Nepal, when a Chinese NGO proposed an investment project to develop it as tourism hub. It seeks to investigate the discourses and reasons deployed by Nepali tourism stakeholders in explaining the Chinese plan. The study applies qualitative methodology and the primary data which were collected through 20 semi-structured interviews. The study shows that in articulating the project aim, the agency of national actors is shaped by the regional power struggle and a 'nationalist' sentiment originated from perceived threat to the heritage in question. The finding is useful in understanding the complexities of geopolitical constraints that can influence tourism development projects.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 58-69

1. Tourism 2. Buddhism 3. Nepal 4. Geopolitics 5. Heritage

27**Tourism demand forecasting [Recurso electrónico] : a deep learning approach / Rob Law ... [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. 422-423

Abstract: Traditional tourism demand forecasting models may face challenges when massive amounts of search intensity indices are adopted as tourism demand indicators. Using a deep learning approach, this research studied the framework in forecasting monthly Macau tourist arrival volumes. The empirical results demonstrated that the deep learning approach significantly outperforms support vector regression and artificial neural network models. Moreover, the construction and identification of highly relevant features from the proposed deep network architecture provide practitioners with a means of understanding the relationships between various tourist demand forecasting factors and tourist arrival volumes.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 410-423

1. Tourism demand forecasting 2. Deep learning 3. Long-short-term-memory 4. Attention mechanism 5. Feature engineering 6. Lag order

28**Tourism impacts, emotions and stress [Recurso electrónico] / Evan J. Jordan, Daniel M. Spencer, Girish Prayag**

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

References: p. 224-226

Abstract: Emotions and stress play an important role in individuals' quality of life and lived experience. Tourism can have a significant impact on the emotions and stress experienced by host community residents. In this study, the interrelationships between perceived tourism impacts, emotions from tourism, and tourism related stress were examined. Two mediated models were tested to examine the interdependence of stress and emotions. Several perceived tourism impacts predicted the experience of emotions from tourism and tourism related stress, while emotions and stress partially mediated relationships in both models. Host communities need to consider psychological outcomes such as emotions and stress when planning for the development of tourism.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 213-226

1. Residents 2. Impacts 3. Emotions 4. Stress 5. Quality of life 6. Hawaii

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Tourism-enhancing effect of World Heritage Sites [Recurso electrónico] : panacea or placebo? A meta-analysis / Yang Yang, Lan Xue, Thomas E. Jones

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

References: p. 40-41

Abstract: UNESCO's World Heritage inscription is considered to positively influence tourism demand. However, relevant econometric research has yielded inconsistent results. In this study, we used a meta-analysis to synthesize the effects of World Heritage Site (WHS) status across 344 econometric estimates from 43 studies. Meta-regression results reveal several factors explaining the effect size of WHS status on tourism demand, such as the research period, level of development in the destination country, heritage type, dyadic data type, WHS endowment measure, and use of robust standard error. A sub-group analysis identifies different factors in developing vs. developed countries and cultural vs. natural WHS types. Lastly, implications are provided for destination/heritage management and tourism researchers based on meta-regression results.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 29-41

1. World Heritage Site 2. Tourism demand 3. Meta-regression

30

When empathy prevents negative reviewing behavior [Recurso electrónico] / Rebecca Pera ... [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. 276-278

Abstract: Previous research has found that peer-to-peer platforms have overly positive reviews. Guided by Construal Level Theory, this research investigates the relationship between social distance, empathy, and tourists' intention to leave negative online reviews. The first study is a qualitative analysis which compares peer-to-peer settings (i.e., Airbnb) to institutional ones (i.e., Booking.com), and explores whether social closeness hinders tourists' willingness to provide negative online reviews to express their poor experiences. The second and third study are laboratory studies which show that the mechanism behind reviewing biases is the activation of empathy. This research offers practical implications for both traditional hospitality players, on how to activate empathy, and online platforms operators, on how to increase the reliability of their reputation systems.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 265-278

1. Online reviews 2. Social distance 3. Empathy 4. Reviewing behavior 5. Sharing economy

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When Western hosts meet Eastern guests [Recurso electrónico]: Airbnb hosts' experience with chinese outbound tourists / Mingming Cheng, Guojie Zhang

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

References: p. 302-303

Abstract: As the number of Chinese tourists using Airbnb for their holiday accommodation is steadily increasing, this study investigates western Airbnb hosts' experiences with Chinese outbound tourists. In an analysis of hosts' self-reported posts on the Airbnb community forum, the main issues that emerged relate to Chinese guests' daily habits and lifestyles, cultural differences, and language barriers. This research highlights the role that cultural differences and tradition play in guest–host encounters, and offers a theoretical framework on inter-cultural host–guest relationship that provides an initial understanding of this phenomenon. This study extends the knowledge on the host–guest paradigm in the peer-to-peer accommodation literature from an inter-cultural perspective.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2019, v. 75, march, p. 288-303

1. Chinese tourists 2. Airbnb 3. Host 4. Peer-to-peer accommodation 5. Chinese tradition