

**1****Beyond the production of tourism imaginaries [Texto impreso]: student-travellers in Australia and their reception of media representations of their host nation / Martin Forsey, Mitch Low**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 168-170

Abstract: As with many nations seeking significant tourism income, Australian tourism marketing encourages imaginaries steeped in nostalgic romanticism. Australia is presented to international audiences as a place of grand landscape, filled with unique bounding animals and peopled by simple, happy-go-lucky, pre-modern folk. Defying the realities of a highly urbanized, post-industrial society, this paradisiacal imagery has proven to be highly successful. Reporting the first stage of research evaluating responses of study abroad students to a course in Australian Studies, the findings demonstrate strong correspondence between the imagery of Australia circulated by tourism marketers and the imaginaries inscribed into these student tourists. Travel can disrupt such circles of representation; indeed, the rationale behind student-tourism presents a productive moral imperative to do so.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 156-170

1. Circles of representation 2. Reception theory 3. Cultural reproduction 4. Educational tourism 5. Study abroad 6. Generation Y

**2****Can terrorism make us feel safer? [Texto impreso] Risk perceptions and worries before and after the July 22nd attacks / Katharina Wolff, Svein Larsen**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 208-209

Abstract: The present investigation examines the effect of the July 22nd, 2011 Oslo/Utøya massacres on short- and long-term risk perceptions and worries among tourists. Convenience samples of tourists to Norway rated the perceived risk regarding Norway as a destination and regarding terrorism occurring in Norway, as well as their worries about terrorism during their current trip to Norway. Data were collected in 2004, 2010, 2011 (before and after July 22nd), and in 2012. Results show that risk perceptions and worries are relatively low. Perceived risk remained unchanged from 2004 until 2011, and did not change immediately after the attacks. However in 2012 perceived risk for Norway as a destination and worries about terrorism declined. Possible explanations for these unexpected findings are being discussed.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 200-209

1. July 22nd 2. Utoya 3. Risk perception 4. Worry 5. Gamblers fallacy

**3****Co-performing tourism places [Texto impreso] : the "pink night" festival / Massimo Giovanardi, Andrea Lucarelli, Patrick L'Espoir Decosta**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 114-115

Abstract: This paper adopts an ecological perspective to analyze the practices and processes inherent in encounters between residents and tourists. The study contributes to the literature on performance and performativity, seen as a novel theoretical approach in tourism studies, by proposing the concept of performative field, which enables a holistic and ecological consideration of the performances and relationships in tourism. This is in contrast with the binary logic emerging from the available studies, where confrontation between "hosts" and "guests" as two well-distinguished performative forces appears to be the norm. The study draws on non-representational theories and illustrates its arguments through an investigation of the "Pink Night" (La Notte Rosa), an annual festival staged along the Romagna coastal region – a most renowned Italian mass-tourism destination.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 102-115

1. Performativity 2. Performance 3. Embodiment 4. Inclusive ecology 5. Non-representational 6. Festival

**4****Cultural literacy, cosmopolitanism and tourism research [Texto impreso] / Patricia Claudette Johnson**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 267-269

Abstract: Cosmopolitanism has been approached from a multitude of perspectives yet it continues to pose theoretical challenges in application. This paper assumes a post-disciplinary approach to critique these writings and analyse the intersections of tourism/cosmopolitanism/worldmaking. Through these means a philosophical platform is built that advances cultural literacy as the defining principle of cosmopolitanism. Cosmopolitanism encompasses the both-and, and has much to do with cosmopolitics, worldview, cultural orientations and compossibilities of tourism populations. Tourism is at the coalface of inter- and intra-cultural exchange and cultural literacy provides an innovative tool to operationalize worldmaking and address the complexities of an increasingly cosmopolitanized world. These ideas constitute an ontological shift in thinking about tourism and its many contexts.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 255-269

1. Cosmopolitanism 2. Cultural literacy 3. Compossibility 4. Worldmaking 5. Cosmopolitics 6. Post-disciplinary

**5****Developments and key issues in tourism mobilities [Texto impreso] / Kevin Hannam, Gareth Butler, Cody Morris Paris**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 183-185

Abstract: This paper examines key developments in recent tourism mobilities research. It begins by outlining the recent conceptualisation of tourism mobilities, arguing that it is not just that tourism is a form of mobility like other forms of mobility but that different mobilities inform and are informed by tourism. It then examines work which has been developed in terms of materialities, autmobilities and new technologies. It concludes by discussing mobile methodologies and some thoughts on future research directions.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 171-185

1. Tourism mobilities 2. Materialities 3. Cars 4. New technologies 5. Methodologies

**6****Economic crisis and tourism expenditure cutback decision [Texto impreso] / Juan L. Eugenio-Martin, Juan A. Campos-Soria**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 71-73

Abstract: Tourists from different European regions have reacted heterogeneously during the Global Economic Crisis. Such variability is due to different preferences and willingness to pay for tourism. This paper explores the underpinnings behind such heterogeneity. Regional variables and household socioeconomic variables are gathered to understand tourists' expenditure cutback decision. Since the cutback decision is not independent of the destination choice, a Simultaneous Semi-Ordered Bivariate Probit model is specified, which deals with the simultaneous estimation of both decisions and endogeneity. Post-estimation results are based on GIS, contours and non-parametric analysis. They prove that during an economic crisis, tourists' cutback decisions on tourism expenditure depend on climate conditions of the place of origin, GDP and GDP growth.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 53-73

1. Tourism expenditure 2. Cutback decision 3. Global economic crisis 4. Destination choice 5. Climate 6. Regional studies

**7****Ecotourism, gender and development in northern Vietnam [Texto impreso] / Linh Tran, Pierre Walter**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 129-130

Abstract: Community-based Ecotourism is increasingly recognized as a form of sustainable development designed to promote local livelihood, environmental conservation and culture. However, like all development projects, participation and benefits accrued are complicated by contextual factors and social structures, including gender. Using gender analysis tools commonly employed in Gender and Development research, this study investigates women's participation in a community-based ecotourism project in northern Vietnam. Applying Longwe's empowerment framework reveals a more equitable division of labor, increased income, self-confidence and community involvement, and new leadership roles for women. However, inequities of social class, childcare, and violence against women remained outstanding. The study concludes with recommendations for research and practice in community-based ecotourism from a gender perspective.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 116-130

1. Ecotourism 2. Gender analysis 3. Community development 4. Gender and development

**8****Estimating demand elasticities in non-stationary panels [Texto impreso] : the case of Hawaii tourism / Peter Fuleky, Qianxue Zhao, Carl S. Bonham**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 141-142

Abstract: It is natural to turn to the richness of panel data to improve the precision of estimated tourism demand elasticities. However, the likely presence of common shocks shared across the underlying macroeconomic variables and across regions in the panel has so far been neglected in the tourism literature. We deal with the effects of cross-sectional dependence by applying Pesaran's (2006) common correlated effects estimator, which is consistent under a wide range of conditions and is relatively simple to implement. We study the extent to which tourist arrivals from the US Mainland to Hawaii are driven by fundamentals such as real personal income and travel costs, and we demonstrate that ignoring cross-sectional dependence leads to spurious results.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 131-142

1. Panel cointegration 2. Cross-sectional dependence 3. Tourism demand 4. Hawaii

**9****Interactive elephants [Texto impreso] : nature, tourism and neoliberalism / Rosaleen Duffy**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 99-101

**Abstract:** This paper traces the relationships between neoliberalism, tourism and nature. It argues that the dynamics of global tourism reveal an underlying (neoliberal) world order that draws specific places and animals into the world economy. In order to explore these debates further, this paper uses the recent development of interactive tourist experiences with trained elephants in Botswana, Southern Africa. This paper focuses on how those experiences are produced. In so doing, it tackles how nature is entrained, reconfigured and recreated to produce tourist experiences; it highlights how nature, tourism and neoliberalism are linked and with what effects, especially for the elephants themselves. This is an important but underresearched area in tourism studies.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 88-101

1. Neoliberalism 2. Elephant riding 3. Safari tourism 4. Nature

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**10****Local and public heritage at a world heritage site [Texto impreso] / Frederick J. Conway**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 155

**Abstract:** The World Heritage Rock Art of the Sierra de San Francisco site in Mexico maintains some of the oldest and largest prehistoric murals in North America. The local ranching community is the custodian of a double heritage, the UNESCO-sanctioned rock art and their own ranching heritage. The rock art heritage is both tangible and public, known to and authenticated by professional archaeologists, while the ranching heritage is largely intangible and private, a lived and remembered experience known within families. As economic conditions deteriorate, the ranchers seek to expand their tourism activities to include their ranching heritage. Understanding their double heritage along tangible/intangible and public/private axes clarifies the challenges they face.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 143-155

1. Heritage management 2. Sustainable tourism 3. World Heritage site 4. Mexico

**11****Muslim world and its tourism [Texto impreso] / Jafar Jafari, Noel Scott**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 15-19

Abstract: The study of tourism in the Muslim world can be about religious topics such as hajj and pilgrimage, but it actually means and involves much more. Because religious life and secular life in Islam are closely intertwined, study of its tourism is also partly about its worldview and culture as well as a means of reflecting on Western concepts of travel and hedonistic tourism. This review article introduces selected aspects of Islam to non-Muslims and reviews the tourism literature to identify themes and areas for further research. In addition to scholarly goals, an understanding of the patterns and requirements of the growing numbers of Muslim travellers is of practical importance for the tourism industry. Significantly, the Muslim world provides opportunities for studying differences in policy and development decisions that can offer new insights and inform tourism by providing alternative perspectives.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, January, p. 1-19

1. Islam 2. Muslim tourism 3. Culture 4. Religion 5. Pilgrimage 6. Appropriate development

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**12****Prosuming creative urban areas [Texto impreso] : evidence from East London / Ilaria Pappalepore, Robert Maitland, Andrew Smith**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 238-240

Abstract: This research explores the role creative clusters play in the development of tourism. It involves an in-depth study of characteristics, motivations and experiences of visitors to creative urban areas using qualitative analysis of 142 interviews in creative, non-central locations in East London. The data show that the concentration of creative industries affords opportunities for consumption and for the accumulation of cultural capital, leveraging the presence of creative producers and other creative visitors, who are themselves perceived as an attraction. These factors, combined with a particular urban morphology and the presence of everyday activities, contribute to the areas' perceived authenticity, bohemian atmosphere and cool image. The paper develops typologies of visitors to creative areas and concludes with a discussion of Bourdieu's notion of cultural capital applied to a contemporary urban context.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, January, p. 227-240

1. City tourism 2. Creative industries 3. Cultural quarters 4. Tourist experiences 5. Cultural capital 6. Coolness

**13****Retail tours in China for overseas chinese [Texto impreso] : soft power or hard sell? / Anna Kwek, Ying Wang, David B. Weaver**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 50-52

Abstract: We used analytical auto-ethnography to explore the package tour experience of overseas Chinese in China. Soft power and hard sell both emerge as integral aspects of this sellscape. Soft power capitalizes on participant motivations of cost, culture, curiosity and consumerism and is manifest in high quality and low cost facilities and services. Hard sell occurs in shopping venues and is characterized by aggressive sales tactics and captive settings. Dissatisfaction with hard sell, however, is 'negotiated' and does not outweigh overall satisfaction, suggesting that tours contribute positively to the geopolitical sustainability of the Chinese state. Optimal mobilization, however, is more likely through more explicit government involvement.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 36-52

1. Geopolitical sustainability 2. Soft power 3. Overseas chinese 4. Retail tourism 5. China 6. Package tours

**14****The role of hedonism in ethical tourism [Texto impreso] / Sheila Malone, Scott McCabe, Andrew P. Smith**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 253-254

Abstract: This paper investigates the role of emotion in the ethical choice processes of tourists. Specifically, it explores how hedonism is experienced and the links between hedonic experiences and intentions for future ethical behaviour. It adopts an interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) approach to examine the experience of emotion in self-defined ethical tourists' consumption of places. The findings highlight that emotionally charged experiences are powerful motivators of consumers' ethical choice. It identifies the role hedonism plays in rationalizing and reinforcing current and intended ethical behaviour. Finally, the paper discusses the importance of emotional experiences as a source of hedonic value in engaging individuals in consumption encounters.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 241-254

1. Ethical tourism 2. Emotions 3. Ethical consumption 4. Interpretative phenomenological analysis 5. Pleasure 6. Enjoyment

**15****Self-representations of the matriarchal other [Texto impreso]/ Yasong (Alex) Wang, Duarte B. Morais**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 85-87

Abstract: Research examining how local people construct meanings about tourism destinations in their self-representation discourse is rare. This study aims at exposing local people's understanding about their community and touristic practices by analyzing the self-ethnographic texts written by a Mosuo man in a weblog and autobiographic texts written by a Mosuo woman in two non-fiction books. In particular, the heterogeneous gender characteristics in local people's self-representation discourse are considered. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is utilized to examine the complexity of self-representations among members of an allegedly matriarchal Chinese destination community. Most significantly, this study reinforces post-colonial feminist interpretations of the gendered meanings inherent to self-representation discourses.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 74-87

1. Self-representation 2. Critical discourse analysis 3. Subaltern people 4. Gender 5. China

**16****Somewhat empty meeting grounds [Texto impreso] : travelers in South India / Petri Hottola**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 281-282

Abstract: Making 'genuine' contacts with local people has been defined as one of the 'pillars' of the ideology of independent travel. In a groundbreaking time-space budgeting survey among travelers in Kerala, India, a contradictory reality was discovered. Western travelers interacted mainly with local service providers, in an instrumental manner. Spontaneous contacts occurred mostly during their travel days when situations such as sharing a train compartment 'forced' the interaction. Interestingly, the 'genuine' contacts with locals were least common on leisure days when there was maximum freedom to look for them. The interest for difference was apparently satisfied in less demanding engagements. An analysis of the spatiotemporalities of the traveler everyday challenged and gave measure to several assumed features of travel culture.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 270-282

1. Independent travel 2. Spatiotemporal 3. Interaction 4. Intercultural 5. Hosts 6. India 7. Culture confusion



**17****Theorizing the concept of alienation in tourism studies [Texto impreso] / Lan xue, David Manuel-Navarrete, Christine N. Buzinde**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 198-199

**Abstract:** The concept of alienation has been extensively analyzed outside tourism studies to understand human existence within society. Unlike the notion of authenticity—a complementary yet distinct term—alienation has been scarcely researched within tourism studies. Yet, as is argued in this paper, alienation adds theoretical depth to the sociological study of tourism and it also resituates discussions on authenticity within the context of capitalist relations of production, consumerism, and existentialism. The goal of this conceptual paper is two-fold. First, it discusses the evolution of the concept of alienation within sociology and cognate disciplines. Second, it addresses the applicability of the concept to tourism studies and proposes a working model to guide future examinations of the nexus between alienation and tourism.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 186-199

1. Alienation 2. Authenticity 3. Political economy 4. Consumerism 5. Existentialism

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**18****Tourism and community well-being [Texto impreso] : the case of the Maasai in Tanzania / Christine N. Buzinde, Jyotsna M. Kalavar, Kokel Melubo**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 34-35

**Abstract:** The World Tourism Organization (WTO) proposes tourism as a tool through which the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) can be accomplished yet the goals have been criticized for their top-down conceptualization of well-being. Critics further argue that long-term improvements in the livability of indigenous communities require the MDGs to account for indigenous interpretations of well-being and development. This inquiry adopts a bottom-up approach to examine indigenous conceptions of well-being and to understand how tourism influences indigenous experiences of well-being. Informed by the body of work on community well-being, this study focuses on two Maasai communities, Esilalei and Oltukai, in Tanzania. The findings highlight the need for dialogue between the externally defined universal measures (i.e., MDGs) and localized conceptions of well-being.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 20-35

1. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2. Maasai communities 3. Community well-being 4. Tanzania

**19****Tourism and the economic crisis in Kavala, Greece [Texto impreso] / Dimitrios Stylidis, Matina Terzidou**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 224-226

Abstract: Although studies suggest that under times of economic uncertainty, perceptions and attitudes are subject to various types of economic and psychological influences, research examining this phenomenon within the context of tourism is limited. This study has developed a model exploring how the economic crisis influences residents' attitudes toward tourism. The model was tested using a sample of 317 citizens of Kavala, Greece. Expressed concern about the state of the economy and personal benefit from tourism were found to direct residents' perceptions of tourism impacts and their support for development. The study advances theoretical understanding of residents' support for tourism during a period of economic uncertainty. The practical implications to tourism planning and development are also discussed.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 44, january, p. 210-226

1. Economic crisis 2. Resident's support for tourism 3. Perceived tourism impacts 4. Personal economic benefit 5. Tourism development