

**1****A longitudinal study of the impacts of an annual event on local residents [Texto impreso] / Liz Fredline, Margaret Deery and Leo Jago**

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

References: p. 430-432

Abstract: Understanding the impact of an event on residents' quality of life (QOL) is becoming increasingly important because local residents are the key source of attendees for most events and help ensure the event's survival. This study compares the host community perceptions of the impacts of the Australian Formula 1 Grand Prix over time to determine whether there were changes in resident perceptions of the event's influence on residents' QOL. The same methods were used in each of two separate data collection phases spaced three years apart. Using postal surveys, 279 responses were received each year, although these represented different response rates. Cluster analysis was used to identify residents with varying perceptions. The findings suggest that, over time, the number of respondents in the "unconcerned" category had grown and those with extreme positive and negative perceptions had decreased. The respondents to Phase 2 of the study had an increased appreciation of the economic contribution of the event and the impact on residents' QOL appeared to be less damaging, with fewer concerns about noise and the operational components of the event in the latter cohort. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications for event organisers and local tourism authorities in managing events for improved residents' QOL.

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**2****Analysing the relationship between urban infrastructure and attracting urban tourists by using Topsis and AHP models [Texto impreso] / Jafar Moosivand and Banafsheh M. Farahani**

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

References: p. 478-479 : 20 refs.

Abstract: Identification of top tourism spots (often referred to as "honeypots") has been always considered important in tourism planning issues, but the approach has been somewhat passive (i.e. simply "counting" visitors). Strengthening these areas as main tourist destinations can help provide more and better services for tourists visiting these destinations. Accordingly, it can be linked to tourism infrastructure, which can play an important role in tourism development. The main aim of this paper is to determine and rank the factors attracting tourist in Isfahan province by combining analytic hierarchy process (AHP) and technique for order preference by similarity to ideal solution (TOPSIS) models. To achieve the objectives of this paper and to emphasize the importance of tourism in the Isfahan province, different cities in the province were selected as samples. In this exploratory research, the systematic view of AHP and TOPSIS as well as Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used for data analysis. The preliminary result obtaining from TOPSIS model shows that the city of Isfahan, Shahin Shahr, and Kashan were the first three cities ranking in terms of having proper tourism infrastructure. In the second stage, two models were combined and the results show that the cities of Isfahan and Kashan are the top two tourism destinations in the province. Such work can be used by planners and policy-makers to allocate resources.

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**3****Cultural institutes as social anchors [Texto impreso] : implications for tourism and hospitality planning and development / Alessandro Bressan and Abel Duarte Alonso**

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

References: p. 449-450

Abstract: In referring to social anchor theory, this study investigates the role an Italian cultural institute plays among its members, including in representing Italy's cultural, tourism, and culinary image. A total of 285 members of Sydney's Italian Institute of Culture, including 113 not of Italian background, were studied concerning their travel and culinary images of Italy, as well as their involvement with Italian culture in different forms. The findings demonstrate that by maintaining a physical presence, cultural institutes can fulfill the role of social anchors, serving as a vehicle for members to share common cultural interests. Indeed, the importance of these institutions is emphasized through their contribution in raising cultural awareness that extends to members' involvement in some of the pillars of Italian culture, including its culinary traditions. Thus, in nurturing interest and enthusiasm among members, cultural institutes can significantly contribute towards travel and food and culinary tourism development.

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**4****Homestays as an alternative tourism product for sustainable community development [Texto impreso] : a case study of women-managed tourism product in rural Nepal / Baikuntha Prasad Acharya and Elizabeth A. Halpenny**

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

References: p. 382-387

Abstract: Homestay tourism is popular in many destinations; it adds authentic sociocultural richness to the tourist's experience. For a nation that cannot make extensive infrastructural investment a priority but which possesses an abundance of tourism richness in remote communities, homestays are an attractive alternative tourism product. This paper discusses a case study of Barpak, located in the Gorkha District of Western Nepal. The study suggests homestays are congruent with Nepal's destination image. The essence of Nepalese tourism lies in naturally beautiful rural hills and mountains and its indigenous communities with their mystical lifestyle and culture. These natural and cultural attributes can be showcased best through homestays. This paper proposes homestays as a pro-women tourism opportunity that promotes sustainable community development by fostering gender equality. Female ownership of homestay businesses secures women's avenues for income generation and involves them in mainstream development. The study's indicators of development are based on the well-being achieved by the Barpaki community, with a focus on three essential aspects of sustainable development, namely economic, environmental and social. The author's (BPA) own experience of collaboration, on behalf of the nation's tourism authority the Nepal Tourism Board, with the community of Barpak in setting-up the homestay management, was a primary source of information for this case along with related literature reviews. The data was derived through community-based action research and evaluation methodologies. Information was based on first-hand experiences generated through ethnographic observations and semi-structured interviews.

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**5****Indicators of the criteria for good participation in ecotourism planning at local level [Texto impreso] : a nordic case study / Leena Kärkkäinen, Tuula Packalen and Heikki Hamunen**

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

References: p. 464-466

**Abstract:** In this study the indicators of the criteria for good participation in ecotourism planning at local level were identified throughout by studying the strengths and weaknesses of participation in two different strategic planning processes in Finland. For each criterion for good participation (representativeness, openness and transparency, understanding, equity, commitment, flexibility, practical arrangements) 1-6 indicators were identified based on interviews of the people participating in the planning processes and other residents of the area covered by both planning processes. In the analysis of responses, the purpose of participation could be identified to have impacts on some indicators. When the purpose of participation is to inform and ask comments, methods of participation, target groups for dissemination of information, point in time for participation, treatment of participants, schedule of planning and point in time for dissemination of material for the meetings should be paid special attention. When the purpose of participation is to produce the contents of the plan, comprehensiveness of participants' views, issues for informing in the events and simplicity of methods and language are emphasised. The results support the design of similar planning processes at local level.

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**6****Multiple levels of ethics management [Texto impreso] : a case of airline and hotel firms / Soyon Paek and Prakash K. Chathoth**

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

References: p. 413-415

**Abstract:** This paper purports a multi-level ethics management model by integrating and examining past theories in the literature. The model has five distinct levels, with progression occurring among the levels. The study verifies the existence of the five levels of the ethics management model within the hospitality and tourism context by performing a structured content analysis of corporate ethics disclosure of large global airline and hotel companies. The results support the thesis that practices related to the levels of ethics management exist. The airline cases demonstrate more similarity and are concentrated primarily in Level 4 (the progressive ethical organization), whereas the hotel cases illustrate a larger variance, ranging from Level 3 (the emergent ethical organization) to Level 5 (the ethical organization). The study extends research in the business ethics domain while providing a conceptual framework for capturing ethics practices in hospitality and tourism organizations.

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**7****The sensitivity of austrian ski areas to climate change [Texto impreso] / Robert Steiger and Bruno Abegg**

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

References: p. 491-493

**Abstract:** Climate change is expected to have severe impacts on Austrian ski areas. This paper aims to address the limitations of existing studies by incorporating snowmaking in a sensitivity assessment with warming scenarios of up to 4°C conducted for 228 ski areas. A set of three indicators is used: the 100-day rule, a Christmas indicator and a season opening indicator. In the reference period 1961–90 the 100-day rule is fulfilled in 96% of the ski areas. A warming of 1°C, 2°C and 4°C would reduce this share to 81%, 57% and 18%, respectively. Ski operations over Christmas and New Year holidays, however, can be guaranteed only in 77% (reference period), 57% (+1°C), 33% (+2°C) and 9% (+4°C) of the ski areas. The most affected ski areas are located in Upper and Lower Austria and Styria. In a +2°C scenario, more than half of the ski areas would need to at least double the amount of technically produced snow. The model results demonstrate the importance of snowmaking as an adaptive tool to deal with climate variability and change, but also show the physical limits of current snowmaking technology.

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**8****Towards a public participation framework in tourism planning [Texto impreso] / Azizan Marzuki and Iain Hay**

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

References: p. 510-512

**Abstract:** Public participation in planning is regarded as a good and progressive exercise because it offers the opportunity for the diverse interests of stakeholders to be incorporated, and it accords with people's right to participate in decisions that affect their lives. Various models and typologies, such as those developed by Arnstein, Brager and Specht, and Pretty reflect similar basic characteristics. It is commonly agreed that a complete public participation process will not exist without the elements of information availability, consultation and empowerment. However, additional elements such as knowledge of the planning process, representativeness of participants, and a high degree of political sophistication also contribute to effective public participation. This paper reviews existing typologies of public participation and evaluates the public participation process for tourism planning in the Langkawi Islands, Malaysia, against them. The paper concludes by proposing an alternative public participation framework for tourism planning for Langkawi Islands.

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