

**1****Analysis of tourism demand model across european source countries [Texto impreso] / Koichi Yamaura and Alexi Thompson**

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. 153-154 Abstract: We estimate a linear approximation almost ideal demand system model for European tourism. Tourist source countries are Germany and UK. German and UK tourists travel to Euro countries and non-Euro countries. Euro countries are France, Italy, and Austria, and non-Euro countries are Switzerland, Denmark, and Poland. We derive income and price elasticities of tourism demand. British tourists are more sensitive to prices among Euro host countries than German tourists possibly due to transaction costs. Germans substitute between Euro host countries but non-Euro host countries are both substitutes and compliments for German tourists.

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**2****Characteristics and peculiarities of rural tourism in the Balearic Islands [Texto impreso] / Antoni Serra Cantallops, Jose Ramon Cardona and Rosa Estades Muntaner**

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. 143-144

Abstract: Rural tourism is a complement to quality food production efforts in its goal toward restoring vitality among rural areas in Europe, affronting the rest of the world's more productive and less costly food-producing industry. Countries such as France, Italy, Austria and Germany have pioneered rural tourism projects and have proved its revitalizing capacity. Generally, the growth of rural tourism in Spain has resulted in establishments with a wide variety of typologies, prices and levels of comfort. The Balearic Islands have also developed this new sector and the result is a style with characteristics differing from those of other regions. In the Balearic Islands, it is a sector that complements traditional tourism by offering small establishments located in rural areas. Often their services could be ranked as four or five stars and the establishments are commonly managed by people with previous work experience in the sector. The average customer can be described as a foreigner who stays on the island for around a week and a half. The aim of this paper is to summarize rural tourism's legislation, quantitative development and the most common characteristics of its services and customers (including the differences between islands). Important differences when comparing with other forms of rural tourism in mainland Spain are also highlighted and the synergies existing with the predominant "sun and beach" mass tourism.

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**3****Climate change and its impact on tourism in the Manaslu conservation area, Nepal [Texto impreso] / Anup K C and Resham Bahadur Thapa Parajuli**

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References: p. 235-237

Abstract: The Hindukush Himalayan region including Nepal, a country reliant on tourism, is particularly sensitive to climate change. However, there are considerable gaps in research regarding tourism and climate change in Nepal. The present research assesses the impact of climate change on tourism in the Manaslu Conservation Area of Nepal. Seventy-six households were interviewed followed by three focus group discussions and five key informant interviews. The empirical data collected at the site are complemented by secondary information on climate and tourism. Local people perceived that temperature and rainfall have been increasing in the study site as a result of climate change. In response to gradually warming temperature and decreasing snowfall, there seems an urgent need for tourism promotional activities in the study area. This would spread the tourist base and increase foreign tourist expenditure in Nepal.

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**4****The evolution of philippine tourism policy implementation from 1973 to 2009 [Texto impreso] / Edieser dela Santa**

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. 171-175

Abstract: This paper examines tourism policy implementation in the Philippines from the 1970s through to the latter part of the 2000s. It argues that the process of national tourism policy implementation in that period could be explained by policy learning. The paper provides evidence that tourism policy implementation could be analytically divided into three phases of policy learning, with phase one from the 1970s to 1986 characterized by lesson-drawing; phase two, from 1986 to 1999, by technical and conceptual learning; and phase three, from 1999 onwards by the intensification of social learning. Broadly, the paper demonstrates that policy learning is a viable approach to explain tourism policy. It further points out that policy learning must be accorded greater weight than currently conceived in the literature, but cautions that resilient elements of a society such as traditional solidarities and power relations should not be ignored.

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**A GIS-based multi-criteria decision-making approach to identify site attraction for ecotourism development in Ilam Province, Iran [Texto impreso] / Mehdi Ahmadi, Mohammad Faraji Darabkhani and Ezatollah Ghana Vati**

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. 187-189

Abstract: Geographical Information System (GIS)-based multi-criteria decision-making is greatly used in situations of complex, spatial decision-making involving simultaneous consideration of a variety of criteria. In the current survey, the GIS is used to identify and study the vulnerable zones and the ecotourism status in Ilam Province. In order to evaluate the geographical information of the province, the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) model was used as one of the most applicable multi-criteria decision-making methods to make a base for selecting of criteria. Based upon the selected criteria, the maps elevation, slope, land cover, springs, roads, recreational and residential areas were provided. After making the map layers GIS ready, the selected criteria were weighted using Expert Choice Software. In the final step, the weighted criteria maps were overlaid using GIS in which the suitable ecotourism areas were specified. The research procedure indicates that the GIS-based multi-criteria decision-making could be quite a capable approach to handle a variety of criteria affecting site attraction for ecotourism development. In general, this empirical research develops a new methodology that can greatly enhance ecotourism planning with respect to determining site-attraction characteristics.

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**International visitors' perspectives on Geopark sustainability in Langkawi Island, Malaysia [Texto impreso] / Azizan Marzuki, Diana Mohamad and Mastura Jaafar**

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. 200-202

Abstract: Conventional knowledge has that the tourism industry offers four types of benefits to its participants, namely leisure, education, entertainment and social networking. The tourism industry that can be broadly encapsulated into groups of active-based and passive-based tourism activities is a subject with a complex organization structure. More importantly, the tourism industry is more than providing service to its participants. Its successfulness, reliability and validity are influenced by scores of factors including visitors' attitudes. This study aims to seek the visitors' attitudes on four tourism pillars (environment, economic, social and support systems) towards realizing sustainable tourism development movement. The study area is KILIM Geopark which is located in Langkawi Island, Malaysia. Assessment has been done to examine the relationships between income, education background and the studied variables. Overall observation shows that although many have been done, much more are needed to be implemented and achieved in order to improve, enhance and strengthen KILIM's existing development model.

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**An investigation on tourists' length of stay in Guimaras Province, Philippines [Texto impreso] / Maria Katrina Gazon and Alexis Fillone**

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. 246ç

**Abstract:** The number of days spent or length of stay by tourists in a specific destination is seldom the subject of an empirical research. The dearth in said research coverage persists despite the well-established economic impact of revenues from tourist expenditures on local economies on a daily and cumulative basis. Descriptive analysis, cross-classification of variables, regression analysis, and survival analysis were used to explore the subject of tourist duration or length of stay. The results showed that several factors affect the duration of tourists' visit in Guimaras province. Civil status, employment status, frequency of vacation in a year, vacation trip purpose, budget per hour, and travel budget affect the length of stay of Guimaras tourists. It was also revealed that the total travel budget set by tourists is directly related to their length of stay in Guimaras for tourism purposes. The study results suggest that the tourism industry in the province may benefit most from single tourists (i.e. unmarried solo travelers) who are more inclined to stay longer as visitors. It may be advantageous for the tourism promotion offices to target single tourists as a market segment in Guimaras.

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**To travel or not to travel? [Texto impreso] : both have implications for sustainable tourism / B. Bynum Boley**

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. 221-224

**Abstract:** The increasing concern over tourism's greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and its subsequent impact on climate change has led some to recommend strict measures to reduce the volume of travel. While the reduction of tourism's GHG emissions is an essential piece of tourism's sustainability, there has been little discussion of the implications that reducing travel could have on a destination's triple bottom line (ecological, sociocultural, and economic sustainability). Much of the sustainable tourism literature has historically focused on maximizing tourism's benefits to residents' quality of life, the environment, cultural heritage, and the economy, but these traditional metrics have been largely removed from the recent discussion on tourism and climate change. This article proposes a conceptual model that incorporates the traditional metrics of sustainability with the net amount of GHG emitted to help determine whether travel has a net positive or negative impact. While the model is entirely theoretical, it depicts sustainable tourism as not solely a function of GHG emissions, but a function of maximizing tourism's positive impacts (handprint) within destinations while minimizing its GHG emissions (footprint). The article concludes by demonstrating how the framework can be applied to increase tourism's sustainability within destinations as well as globally.

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