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**The application of the tourist carrying capacity technique and its critical analysis for tourism planning [Recurso electrónico] / G. González-Guerrero ... [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. 86-87

Abstract: The carrying capacity technique has been proposed as a way to estimate the number of visitors that a destination can have with minimum impacts on ecosystems while enhancing visitors' experience. It will be argued in this manuscript that this technique faces various challenges and even though it has received criticisms, it is argued that it can be used as a starting point to monitor visitors' arrivals and identify and prevent impacts. The technique is applied in the Apatlaco Ecotourism Park, located in the area of influence of the Iztaccíhuatl-Popocatepetl National Park in Mexico. Based on the results of the study, the document discusses the implications of the use of this methodology for visitor control in the area and the further implications of the tourist carrying capacity concept. It shows that beyond a "magic number" the methodology derives useful data for decision-making in tourism planning.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2016, v. 13, n. 1, january, p. 72-87

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**A conceptual model of residents' support for tourism development in developing countries [Recurso electrónico] / Gaunette Sinclair-Maragh, Dogan Gursoy**

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

References: p. 16-22

Abstract: This conceptual study proposes a comprehensive tourism development support model for developing countries. It focuses on residents' perceptions of imperialism as a new contribution to the tourism literature, as well as their trust and identity; and how these constructs can influence their perceptions of tourism and subsequently their support for its development. The residents' perceptions of tourism development are examined with respect to the perceived positive and negative impacts. The residents' support for tourism is assessed by their attitudes toward its development. The model also proposes the relationship among imperialism, trust and identity. Respectively, the institutional, social exchange and identity theories are used to provide theoretical support for the nine research propositions. The model provides the foundation for future empirical analysis of the constructs to ascertain meaningful results for governments and tourism planners. This will enable better policies and decisions regarding the residents and tourism development in developing countries.

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**3****Destination management [Recurso electrónico] : plans and practitioners' perspectives in New Zealand / Douglas G. Pearce**

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

References: p. 69-71

Abstract: As an earlier emphasis on tourism development has been complemented by a more recent concern with managing the growth of tourism and ensuring destinations are sustainable and remain competitive it has become increasingly important to address how the concept of destination management is being operationalized. This paper addresses this issue by synthesizing then comparing the rapidly growing but still rather fragmented literature with an analysis of how the concept of destination management is articulated in tourism strategies and plans in New Zealand and how it is perceived by practitioners there. Commonalities and differences are identified in the literature and the empirical results. This comparison of literature and practice leads to the development of an open generalized conceptual framework which fosters systematic discussion of appropriate destination management alternatives and encourages destination-specific decision-making and management. The framework is based around four dimensions: approach, goals, functions and organizational structure.

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**4****Determinant of tourists' spending during tours [Recurso electrónico] : the case of repeat vs. first-time visitors to state Minas Gerais, Brazil / Jean Max Tavares, Stanislav Ivanov and Otaviano F. Neves**

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

References: p. 34-36

Abstract: The paper evaluates the determinants of tourist expenditures and the relationship between the tourists' repeat visit to a destination and their spending. The sample includes 9,318 respondents from 29 tours in the State of Minas Gerais (Brazil). Cross-section multiple regression analysis using the ordinary least squares method is used to estimate the influence of six determinants of tourist expenditure, namely: income, length of stay, type of accommodation, number of companions, the destination image and the repeat visit to the destination. The results indicate that repeat visitation has a positive impact on tourists' expenditures.

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**An investigation on the recreational value of Masouleh Village, Iran [Recurso electrónico] / F. Kiami, M. Allahyari, M. Kavooosi-Kalashami**

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: The village of Masouleh is located at Fouman region in Guilan province, northern part of Iran. It is famous as an important tourism destination and recreational zone in Iran because of its numerous natural tourism attractions. Accordingly, the outdoor recreational value of Masouleh was estimated by the contingent valuation method (CVM). The logit model was estimated by the maximum likelihood approach to identify the effective variables on individuals' willingness to spend money for recreational programs. Questionnaire was the main tool for data collection, and structured interviews were conducted with 150 visitors in the spring of 2013. It was revealed that 80.1% of respondents were ready to spend money to use the studied region. In addition, it was found that variables including education, income, interest in nature, membership in environment-advocating associations and organizations, travelling time from departure to the region, non-nativeness and bid had significant effects on probability of respondents' willingness to pay (WTP), but variables such as age and family size were not statistically significant but had some expected signs. Maximum WTP for recreational use was estimated to be 26,049 IRR per person per visit.

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**Long-distance attachments and implications for tourism development [Recurso electrónico] : the case of the Western Ukrainian diaspora/ Andrea Corsale, Olha Vuitysyk**

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

References: p. 107-110

Abstract: This study analyzes the perspectives of roots tourism through the experiences of Western Ukrainian diaspora members. Their sense of attachment to the ancestral homeland and their visits to the places of origin are investigated, together with the views by tour operators specialized in roots tourism and public authorities dealing with tourism in the region, evaluating the actual or potential impact in terms of tourism development opportunities. The peculiar history of this territory makes it a distinct research target, with dynamics that are different from the rest of the country. The desire to turn Western Ukraine into a solid tourist destination and the aim of stimulating economic development in a region that is still struggling to re-emerge from its marginality are widespread and form a fertile basis for the growth of diaspora tourism as a solid asset. Lights and shadows emerge from the diaspora tourists' experiences and perceptions. Specialized tour operators clearly see the enhancement of this form of tourism as an important business opportunity, while public authorities are not currently focusing on this segment, preferring general tourism promotion.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2016, v. 13, n. 1, January, p. 88-110

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**Willingness to pay for a novel visitor experience [Recurso electrónico] : ecotourism planning at Kawdulla National Park in Sri Lanka / Rathnayake Mudiyanseelage Wasantha Rathnayake**

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

References: p. 48-51

**Abstract:** The objectives of the present study are to determine the existing visitor satisfaction at Kawdulla National Park (KNP) and estimate the visitors' demand for the ecotourism schemes to be established at KNP which will enhance the visitor satisfaction. A total of 336 respondents were interviewed face-to-face to collect the data and information on visitor satisfaction, visitor characteristics and perceptions. The existing visitor satisfaction level at KNP is 57.5% and in a visitor survey, visitor characteristics and perceptions were identified for a novel visitor experience. Based on the results, ecotourism schemes including visitor services and facilities were identified for a novel visitor experience while enhancing the visitor satisfaction at KNP. These ecotourism schemes were presented as two scenarios and a "contingent valuation" study was conducted. A total of 616 respondents were interviewed face-to-face to estimate their demand for the proposed ecotourism scenarios. The estimated willingness to pay values (WTP) as the park entrance fees per person for KNP were Sri Lanka Rupees (SLR) 95.68 (SLR 130 = USD 1) and SLR 173.88 under the proposed two scenarios 1 and 2, respectively. The park revenue also could be increased by 59.17% and 189.44% annually under these scenarios respectively. Therefore, the cost to be incurred for establishing these ecotourism schemes could be covered through the increased park entrance fees. This study suggests how visitors' WTP is useful for ecotourism planning at KNP ensuring the visitor satisfaction.

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