

1**Does destination perception differ based on traveler type? [Recurso electrónico] : a case of the world gambling capital, Macau/ Jun (Justin) Li, Woo Gon Kim and Ipkim Anthony Wong**

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

References: p. 27-30

Abstract: China's anti-corruption campaign has become a "new normal" and long-term policy that is affecting the gaming industry in Macau. Mainland Chinese travelers, especially the highly coveted and bigspending VIP ones, are a major contributor to gaming revenues in Macau, but they have sharply reduced their gaming expenditures since China's anti-corruption campaign began. Based on this information, ascertaining Mainland Chinese tourists' perceived image of Macau is vital work for developing and facilitating better adaption to the policy change. This exploratory study first investigates the destination image of Macau as perceived by travelers from Mainland China. The results showed that Mainland Chinese travelers had a positive perception of gambling opportunities, environmental hygiene, quality of tourism infrastructure, nightlife, and diversity of products for shopping and a negative perception of the convenience of transportation. This study further subdivided Mainland Chinese travelers into three groups based on their travel arrangement [Liu, X., Li, J. J., & Yang, Y. (2015). Travel arrangement as a moderator in image– satisfaction–behavior relations: An investigation of Chinese outbound travelers. *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, 21(3), 225–236; Morrison, A. M., Hsieh, S., & O'Leary, J. T. (1993). Travel arrangement classifications for European international travellers. In R. V. Gasser & K. Weiermair (Eds.), *Spoilt for choice: Decision making processes and preference changes of tourists: Proceedings of the institute of tourism and service economics international conference*. November. University of Innsbruck (pp. 221–235). Thaur, Germany: Kulturvel]. The results indicated that all-inclusive packaged (AP) travelers gave lower evaluations to local food, unique European culture, gambling opportunities, and diversified products for shopping much lower than independent (IP) travelers and partial packaged travelers. On the other hand, IP travelers and partial packaged travelers gave lower evaluations to transportation convenience, access to tourism destinations, and communicating with locals than AP travelers. These results should help concerned parties determine the most appropriate strategies for improving Macau's image under the current circumstances.

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1. Chinese outbound travelers 2. Traveler type 3. Destination image 4. Macau

2**The emergence of Tuscany as a wedding destination [Recurso electrónico] : the role of local wedding planners / Giovanna Bertella**

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

References: p. 11-14

Abstract: This study concerns the development of Tuscany as a destination for wedding tourism. The focus is on local entrepreneurs—specifically local wedding planners—and the aim is to describe and discuss their role as coordinators and innovators. The findings suggest that local wedding planners act as coordinators of teams of local practitioners. Beyond the local level, wedding planners experience difficulties in finding collaborative partners; in relation to this, a recently developed regional project could prove supportive. The wedding planners' role as potential innovators seems to be limited due to the lack of market orientation by some local authorities, the newness of wedding planning as a form of employment in the Italian context and the related lack of recognized legitimacy, the presence of some improvising wedding service companies and the absence of certified professional associations.

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1. Wedding tourism 2. Destination life cycle 3. Networking 4. Innovation 5. Entrepreneurship

3**Exploring the role of website attractiveness in travel and tourism [Recurso electrónico] : empirical evidence from the tourism industry in India / Santanu Mandal, Souvik Roy and Amar G. Raju**

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

References: p. 129-134

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to comprehend the causes and outcome of website attractiveness in the travel and tourism context. To address this, we proposed three constructs, namely website analytics, website agility and website resilience, and tried to explore the contribution of each of these constructs to website attractiveness. This study conceptualizes website attractiveness as a very significant component of a travel/tourism website especially from the customer point of view because a customer will continue using the services of particular travel site depending on how responsive the website services are to the needs of the customers. Based on insights from resource-based view theory, supply chain and marketing perspectives, antecedents and consequence of website attractiveness are identified. The partial least squares method was used for exploring the relationship of website attractiveness with proposed antecedents and consequence. Website analytics and website agility positively impacts website attractiveness. Further positive association was also found between website analytics and website agility along with website resilience. Lastly, website attractiveness was found to positively influence website revisit intention of visitors.

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1. Website 2. Analytics 3. Agility 4. Resilience 5. Revisit intention

4**From rhetoric to reality? [Recurso electrónico] : the ASEAN intergovernmental alliance and tourism / Joan C. Henderson**

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

References: p. 62-64

Abstract: There is an established global trend of country governments forming alliances with neighbours in pursuit of trade and other advantages arising from closer economic integration. The tourism industry is frequently said to be a beneficiary, but the claim can be challenged and merits debate. This paper discusses the case of the Association of South East Asian Nations and its policies, assessing progress towards realisation of ambitious tourism plans which are a component of a wider strategy. Although tourism is officially acknowledged as an important sector and the organisation is active in devising initiatives and planning for the future, achievements have been disappointing. Limitations are identified of institutional shortcomings, resource constraints and insufficient political will alongside the diversity of general circumstances in the ten-member states. Until these problems are addressed and overcome, it seems that proposals will remain rhetoric rather than reality.

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1. Cooperation in tourism development and marketing 2. Government policy and national tourism administrations 3. Southeast Asia 4. Alliance

5**Pull attributes of the Algarve [Recurso electrónico] : the tourists' view / Ana Paula Barreira, Marisa Cesário and Maria Teresa de Noronha**

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

References: p. 105-109

Abstract: The Algarve is an internationally recognized tourist destination. The identification by tourists of the most valued attributes of this destination helps to explain the touristic demand for the Algarve. As such, the aim of this paper is twofold: to understand how tourists' socio-demographic profile influences their assessment of the main pull attributes of the Algarve, and to understand how such assessment affects the length of stay. Data were collected using a face-to-face questionnaire survey of 554 recently arrived tourists. Our results generally support previous findings. However, two results are unexpected: (1) despite "sun and beach" being the most valued attribute of the Algarve, more educated tourists value the attribute in a complementary manner with other attributes; and (2) first-time tourists from northern European countries are less impressed with the attributes of the Algarve, and, consequently, stay for shorter periods of time compared with other tourists.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 1, january, p. 87-109

1. Travel motivations 2. Tourists' socio-demographic profiles 3. Pull attributes 4. Length of stay 5. Algarve

6**Residents' perceived impacts of all-inclusive resorts in Antalya [Recurso electrónico] / Kyle M. Woosnam and Emrullah Erul**

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

References: p. 82-86

Abstract: This study examined Antalya residents' perceptions of the impacts of all-inclusive resorts (AIRs) in the Turkish coastal destination. Perceptions were examined to determine if they significantly differed across residential demographics. All told, 660 residents completed the on-site, self-administered survey instrument. Exploratory factor analysis of the Perceptions of All-Inclusive Resorts (PAIR) Scale revealed four unique factors (e.g. three focused on negative impacts and one on positive impacts). In four of the five multiple analysis of variance models, significant differences in PAIR factors were found among residents. Results revealed that residents who were male, older, employed in the tourism industry and less educated perceived AIR impacts more negatively. Results are explained through the social exchange theory and practical implications, along with future research opportunities, are offered.

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1. All-inclusive resorts (AIRs) 2. Antalya 3. Turkey 4. Resident attitudes 5. Impacts 6. Social exchange theory

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Tourism enterprises beyond the margins [Recurso electrónico]: the relational practices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander SMEs in remote Australia / Damien Jacobsen

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

References: p. 47-49

Abstract: This exploratory article commences by noting views from the literature that in areas like remote Australia, small to medium-sized tourism enterprises operated by Indigenous people struggle with geographical distance, lack of business capabilities and other factors. These perspectives provide basis to explore remote tourism enterprise use of relational practices that “configure” external resources to improve competitiveness. The article investigates relational practices carried out by small to medium-sized tourism enterprises operated by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to achieve stability in the challenging contexts of remote Australia. Findings identify that relational practices implemented by these enterprises provide multiple ways of creating shared value to boost competitiveness. These include: referrals, industry value chains, cooperation, marketing and meetings. Through a liberal and diversified approach to relational practices, these enterprises create value chain opportunities from within remote Australia, while they also establish and maintain connections with broader tourism systems. Implications from these findings are raised and directions for future inquiry are identified.

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1. Aboriginal tourism 2. Remote tourism 3. Remote Australia 4. Relational practices 5. Enterprise cooperation