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Craft beer tourism development “Down Under” [Recurso electrónico] : perspectives of two stakeholder groups / Abel Duarte Alonso and Nevil Alexander

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

References: p. 582-584

Abstract: This exploratory study investigates the perceived potential of craft beer tourism (CBT) in Australia, focusing on two important stakeholder groups, commercial and hobby craft brewers, and adopting stakeholder theory (ST). The importance of these stakeholders is primarily illustrated through several forms of CBT development, and perceived challenges. Fundamentally, beer tours, trails, festivals, and combining CBT with other leisure activities emerged as key forms of CBT. Geographic distance, excise taxes, price, and government regulations are the main identified challenges. Associations between the various ST-related theses and the study's findings are revealed, particularly regarding collaborative efforts to maximise perceived opportunities.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 4, october, p. 567-584

1. Stakeholder theory 2. Stakeholders 3. Craft beer 4. Tourism 5. Australia

2

Growth and impacts of all-inclusive holiday packages [Recurso electrónico] : echoes from the industry / Anna Farmaki, Marios Georgiou and Prokopis Christou

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

References: p. 500-502

Abstract: All-inclusive (AI) holiday packages have become a popular travel choice, particularly in the sun-soaked destinations of the Mediterranean and the Caribbean. Despite the benefits the AI is assumed to offer to key stakeholders, caution has been urged over the increase in AI offerings due to the negative impacts they impair on destinations. This paper aims to investigate supply-side perceptions of the growth and impacts of the AI on Cyprus' tourism development. Drawing from semi-structured interviews with industry stakeholders, findings reveal that the AI is determined by an interplay of demand and supply conditions while its growth is moderated by contextual factors pertaining to coastal destinations' development stage. With a range of negative impacts being identified as detrimental to the tourism development of Mediterranean destinations, the study proposes a conceptual framework outlining the determinants, influencers and outcomes of the AI trend.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 4, october, p. 483-502

1. All-inclusive packages 2. Stakeholder perceptions 3. Tourism impacts 4. Cyprus

3**Management challenges at film-induced tourism heritage attractions [Recurso electrónico] / Justyna Bakiewicz ... [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. 562-566

Abstract: In response to an increasingly competitive environment, a number of heritage visitor attractions (HVAs) have encouraged filming, as well as subsequent film-induced tourism, in order to raise their profile, generate revenue and differentiate themselves from other attractions. However, while film-induced tourism may bring benefits, it can also be problematic, especially at HVAs which have conservation at their core. This article identifies a variety of challenges that film-induced tourism has created at Rosslyn Chapel and Alnwick Castle, both UK-based HVAs popular among film-induced tourists. The findings show that film-induced tourism resulted in a number of challenges at both sites not solely related to an increase in visitor numbers but also changes in visitor profile and behavior. Film-induced tourism at both sites has not only influenced visitors' expectations but also preferences for heritage interpretation resulting in management tensions. This article concludes with a discussion of possible heritage management responses to these challenges.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 4, october, p. 548-566

1. Management challenges 2. Film-induced tourism 3. Heritage visitor attractions 4. Alnwick Castle 5. Rosslyn Chapel

4**Modelling the government/cultural tourism marketing interface [Recurso electrónico] / Kim Lehman, Mark Wickham and Dirk Reiser**

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

References: p. 479-482

Abstract: The arts and cultural sector is recognised as an important driver of urban and regional development, with empirical evidence linking it to economic growth, social inclusion and increased social capital. Despite best efforts, however, government-sponsored cultural tourism policy development has been met with mixed results; researchers and practitioners alike agreeing that there are fundamental issues regarding government policy conceptualisation and implementation in this regard. In order to explore the policy development decisions that underpinned a successful cultural tourism-based economic and social development, this paper examines the relationship between a regional government and the globally renowned Museum of Old and New Art located in Tasmania, Australia. The quasi-longitudinal data revealed four critical interactions underpinning the regional government's cultural tourism policy development: cooperation between the Tasmanian government and (a) the cultural organisation and (b) related industries; the provision of supportive infrastructure, and; the ability of the cultural organisation to provide immersive experiences.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 4, october, p. 467-482

1. Cultural tourism 2. Government planning 3. MONA 4. Australia 5. Marketing

5**Residents' perceptions of stress related to cruise tourism development [Recurso electrónico] / Evan J. Jordan and Christine A. Vogt**

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

References: p. 544-547

Abstract: Stress is one potential impact that can affect tourism host community residents through tourism development activities. Stress is experienced through an increase in daily hassles, which, with long-term exposure, can result in negative health and behavioral outcomes and decreased quality of life. The community of Falmouth, Jamaica recently hosted development of a new cruise port, and is now one of the busiest ports in the Caribbean. A random sample of Falmouth residents were qualified for a study on stress and then asked to complete a survey. Seventy-eight percent (n = 362) of survey respondents perceived stress related to development of the new cruise port, while 22% reported no stress. Thematic analysis revealed unmet expectations, crowding/congestion, increased cost of living, pollution, police harassment, displacement, and overused utilities were causes of stress. Post-hoc chi-square tests revealed significant differences in perceived stressors by those with differing levels of education. This research provides insight into an intangible psychological impact of cruise tourism development, one element of host community resident quality of life.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 4, october, p. 527-547

1. Stress 2. Tourism impacts 3. Residents 4. Cruise tourism 5. Caribbean 6. Jamaica

6**Sustainable surfing tourism development in the Mentawai Islands, Indonesia [Recurso electrónico] : local stakeholder perspectives/ Nick Towner and Simon Milne**

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

References: p. 523-526

Abstract: This paper detects and explores how relevant stakeholder groups perceive surfing tourism development in the Mentawai Islands and examine the processes that shape tourism in the region. The paper draws on semi-structured interviews conducted in the Mentawai Islands, Indonesia between July and September 2010. The paper indicates the overall perception among stakeholders is that the surfing tourism industry in the Mentawai Islands needs to be developed in a more sustainable fashion through more operative governance and active government involvement. Stakeholders identified a range of adverse impacts associated with surfing tourism development ranging from the negative influence of Western culture on local communities to the uncontrolled development of resorts and homestays. A key finding of this paper is that there are differing opinions within groups as to how surfing tourism had developed. Responses from community members at the villages highly exposed to the surfing tourism industry were far more positive than those more removed. One significant theme to emerge from the study is the creation of an effective management strategy is crucial to the development of a sustainable surfing tourism industry in the Mentawai Islands.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 4, october, p. 503-526

1. Sustainable tourism development 2. Tourism stakeholders 3. Surfing tourism 4. Mentawai Islands 5. Indonesia

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Tourism destination competitiveness of Chile [Recurso electrónico] : a stakeholder perspective / Claudio Aqueveque and Constanza Bianchi

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

References: p. 463-466

Abstract: Chile is increasingly becoming an important tourist destination market in South America. However, there has been limited research that considers the perspective of stakeholders involved in developing competitiveness for a tourist destination from an emerging market. The purpose of this research is to explore the main features and requirements of destination competitiveness, as well as the main drivers and inhibitors of the competitiveness of Chile as a tourist destination from a stakeholder perspective. A qualitative case study research involved in-depth, semi-structured personal interviews with key stakeholders of the tourism industry in Chile (both private and public sectors). The research findings identify specific competitiveness factors and the scope of influence of each in the development of a tourist destination in an emerging South American market. The findings of this study are useful for national government tourism boards, public policymakers, local tourism businesses, travel intermediaries and the host community.

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1. Destination competitiveness 2. Stakeholder 3. Chile 4. South America