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Examining community resilience to assist in sustainable tourism development planning in Dong Van Karst Plateau Geopark, Vietnam [Recurso electrónico] / R. B. Powell ... [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. 454-457

Abstract: Generally, it is assumed that the well-being of rural communities is linked to their level of resilience. However, despite the importance of community resilience, and its potential to underpin long-term economic development, assessing community perspectives regarding local conditions necessary to support resilience are often ignored during the planning phases of tourism development projects in many areas of the world, especially in countries such as Vietnam, which generally employ top-down planning processes. The purpose of this study is to address this oversight by using household survey techniques to investigate residents' attitudes toward three components of community resilience, environmental, social, and economic resilience, in the context of a tourism development planning process in Dong Van Karst Plateau Geopark in northern Vietnam. The results of the study highlight how understanding community resilience can be used to inform future tourism development efforts including infrastructure development, capacity building, and environment resource management.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 4, july, p. 436-457

1. Economic development 2. Tourism planning 3. Resilience 4. Sustainable tourism development 5. Poverty alleviation

2

Exploring the differences in a community's perception of tourists and tourism development [Recurso electrónico] / Alexia Franzidis, Michael Yau

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

References: p. 394-397

Abstract: Community residents in tourism destinations are key in the realization of tourism products and services, yet a constant influx of visitors can have both positive and negative implications on the residents, the results of which can impact the delivery of services and popularity of the destinations. This study examines residents' perceptions of tourists in an increasingly popular tourist destination. Using focus groups the study explores the relationship between hosts and visitors, to what extent residents are willing to accept modifications to their livelihood based on their perceived or direct benefits from tourism, and whether their perceptions of tourists changes according to these benefits. Findings revealed that the majority of residents supported tourism in the community, and acknowledged their reliance upon the industry for greater income. They also identified desirable characteristics of visitors who would be more pleasant to serve. Such findings provide guidance to tourism planners for future development initiatives.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 4, july, p. 382-397

1. Community perceptions 2. Tourism stakeholders 3. Tourism impacts 4. Tourism development

3**Improving linkages through a service-oriented local farmers–hotel supply chain—an explanatory case in Grenada [Recurso electrónico] / Kimberly Thomas-Francois, Marion Joppe and Michael von Massow**

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

References: p. 417-418

Abstract: Ensuring strong sectorial linkages exist with tourism and other sectors in the economy to retain and distribute tourism benefits to communities is often the goal of destination planners. While agriculture and tourism food linkage is considered, the literature suggests that farmer–hotel supply chain relationships are often weak, resulting in economic leakages due to high food importation to support the tourism sector, particularly in developing tourism destinations. The traditional transactional management of hotel supply chains fails to facilitate consistent and strong trade between the two sectors. Therefore, a service-oriented farmers–hotel supply chain is proposed, which places greater value on local food by making the local food part of the service experience. Research findings indicated that service-oriented approach through value co-creation, valued relationships and leveraging intangible resources embedded in local food although not fully exploited in this case study presents opportunities to improve and strengthen of local food supply chains.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 4, july, p. 398-418

1. Local food 2. Supply chain 3. Fair trade 4. Sustainable development 5. Service dominant logic 6. Agriculture and tourism linkages

4**The relationship between international tourism activities and economic growth [Recurso electrónico] : evidence from China's economy / Tsung-Pao Wu ... [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. 379-381

Abstract: This study explores the causal relationship between international tourism receipts and economic growth in China's 11 eastern provinces, accounting for both dependency and heterogeneity across provinces. The empirical results support evidence for the growth hypothesis in the province such as Hebei. A reverse relationship supports evidence on the conservation hypothesis for the provinces, such as Liaoning, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong and Guangdong. A neutrality hypothesis supported 5 of these 11 major provinces (i.e. Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Hainan).

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 4, july, p. 365-381

1. China's eastern provinces 2. Dependency and heterogeneity 3. Economic growth 4. International tourism receipts 5. Panel causality test

5

Vamos a la Playa vs. standing at the gates [Recurso electrónico]: beaches in Bulgaria / Henrik Egbert and Aleksandar B. Todorov

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

References: p. 433-435

Abstract: Beaches at the Bulgarian Black Sea coast were public and club goods until the mid-1990s. By that time the Bulgarian government had granted private investors temporary property rights by providing concessions. Consequently, more beaches show characteristics of club goods nowadays. On a national level, the process can be considered as a reallocation of public resources, thus affecting the well-being of many. This paper focuses on three aspects of this process and contributes to the ongoing discussion of how to handle public resources by addressing the case of beaches in Bulgaria. We first describe the process as observed for beaches in order to provide an analytical basis for further research. Stakeholders and their interests are then identified. The paper proceeds by pointing at conflicts between the different types of shareholders.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 4, July, p. 419-435

1. Common pool resource 2. Club good 3. Beach 4. Beach management 5. Licensing 6. Bulgaria

6

Why do tourists spend extravagantly in Portugal? [Recurso electrónico] : a binary logistic regression by quartiles / Antonia Correia, Metin Kozak and Fernando F. Gonçalves

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

References: p. 469-472

Abstract: Understanding the spending patterns of tourists and their major determinants is crucial to give practitioners the right directions to develop effective marketing strategies and also for researchers to define how to structure an expenditure model. This study attempts to search for the determinants of spending by European tourists travelling to Portugal. Unlike previous studies, this study benefits from the employment of the binary logistic regression to test a range of hypotheses. The study findings confirm that the amount spent by tourists is influenced by multiple factors both on the demand and supply sides. The paper also provides insights with theoretical and practical implications.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 4, July, p. 458-472

1. Tourist spending 2. Tourist expenditure 3. Logistic regression 4. Nordic market 5. European tourists 6. Portugal