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**A comparative analysis of participating and non-participating households in pro-poor tourism in Southern Shaanxi, China [Recurso electrónico]/ Kevin Lo ... [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. 330-333

**Abstract:** The ability of the poor to participate gainfully in pro-poor tourism (PPT) projects is an important but understudied factor in determining poverty alleviation impact. This study aims to address this knowledge gap by exploring the relationship between participation, income, and livelihood capital at the household level using China as a case study. We examined eight PPT projects in southern Shaanxi, a poverty-stricken region that has abundant tourism resources. Our comparative approach revealed the differences between participating and non-participating households. We found that the level of participation is 36% and the main form of participation was through family-run businesses. Participating households earned a significantly higher income than non-participating households. The former also had significantly more material, financial, political, social, and human capital. These findings underscore the capability of tourism as a poverty alleviation tool and reveal problems regarding the growing inequality between participating and non-participating households.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2019, v. 16, n. 3, may, p. 318-333

1. Pro-poor tourism 2. Participation 3. Pro-poor outcomes 4. Inequality 5. China

2

**Evolving iconization and destination building [Recurso electrónico] : the example of Cartagena, Colombia / Narcis Bassols**

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

References: p. 349-352

**Abstract:** This paper deals with the city of Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, as a case of urban transformation geared towards tourism development. It intends to research the main processes which took place in different eras and shaped the city as it discovered its tourist potential. After a short introduction to Cartagena's tourist space, the focus will be on the processes which effectively transformed a run-down colonial harbor city into a vibrant destination in less than a century. This is done by looking into the interplay of spatial and sociopolitical questions. This description is framed within theories of icons, iconization processes and semiological spaces. Since the city possesses an outstanding architectural heritage, it is intended to set this paper in the broader context of urban "icons" to see how the main attraction of Cartagena, namely its built heritage, has been managed and has contributed to shaping the city's tourist profile.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2019, v. 16, n. 3, may, p. 334-352

1. Destination development 2. Iconic development 3. Tourism stakeholders 4. Latin American historic city centers 5. Cartagena de Indias

**3****Is there a strategic interdependence between the USA and Canada in the tourism sector? [Recurso electrónico] : an analysis using game theory / Jean Max Tavares and Xuan Tran**

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

References: p. 315-317

Abstract: Although many tourist regions compete among themselves, there is a scenario of strategic interdependence between them that has not usually been considered in the literature. In this way, this present article has used Game Theory in order to analyse the competition / cooperation between two tourist destinations – namely, between Canada and the USA. In methodological terms, the study has used the Vector Autoregressive model; the Vector Error Correction model; and Granger Analyses in order to forecast the short-term and long-term impacts of tourism receipts between the USA and Canada. The article has used databases from 2007 – 2016 concerning their Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The tourism receipts were obtained from Statistics Canada and UNWTO. The findings have indicated that (1) there was no Nash equilibrium of a GDP payoff for the USA and Canada; (2) The USA has a dominant strategy when developing tourism, but Canada does not.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2019, v. 16, n. 3, may, p. 304-317

1. Game theory 2. Canada 3. USA 4. Interdependence

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**4****A Social science index and conceptual framework for assigning weights in surf tourism planning and development [Recurso electrónico]/ Steven Andrew Martin and Raymond Ritchie**

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

References: p. 302-303

Abstract: This paper develops a social science weighting schema for surf tourism planning and sustainable development, eco-tourism, and conservation studies using surf tourism as a representative worked example. Assessment scores from a previously published surf resource sustainability field study of nine beaches in Phuket, Thailand, were weighted against data taken from surveys of expert scholars and surfers from a range of diverse backgrounds. The study measured levels of significance among weighted and unweighted means and bias ratio for 27 social, economic, environmental and governance indicators. Differences between scores and weighted scores were, in general, low, but this was not the case in key areas of concern, notably governance, and areas where poor governance had negative consequences, such as water quality. The findings indicate that analysis of weighted data helps identify key metrics. We show that analysis of weighted data provides insights not apparent from working on unweighted data. The procedures and weighting strategies employed in this research can be used for tourism planning and other related research activities which use interview data, such as research on, ecotourism, national park surveys, amateur fishing, snorkeling and reef tours. This study provides a conceptual framework for comparisons of different studies using similar protocols.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2019, v. 16, n. 3, may, p. 281-303

1. Conservation 2. Surf resource sustainability index 3. Surf tourism 4. Thailand 5. Tourism planning 6. Weights

**5****System dynamics in tourism planning and development [Recurso electrónico] / Pooyan Sedarati, Sérgio Santos and Pedro Pintassilgo**

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

References: p. 273-276

Abstract: System dynamics (SD) is a method that has the ability to capture the dynamic behavior of a complex system over time. The tourism industry, due to the myriad of interactions among its sectors, can be considered as a complex system. Therefore, SD has drawn the attention of tourism researchers over the last two decades. The goal of this study is to assess the application of the SD method in planning and development of the tourism industry. For this purpose, a systematic literature review was performed and a set of 27 papers was selected. The analysis of the papers shows the applicability of the SD method to address a multitude of different problems. Overall, however, it can be concluded that whilst the SD method has shown considerable potential to provide tourism decision-makers and regulators with tools for strategic and operational policy development at many different levels of analysis, the number of applications in this sector is still limited. Therefore, it is recommended that the use of SD modeling in the tourism industry be extended in order to promote a holistic understanding of the complex issues faced by this industry and to assist in the development of more effective policies.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2019, v. 16, n. 3, may, p. 256-280

1. System dynamics 2. Tourism 3. Systematic literature review 4. Planning and development