1

Cruise passengers' spatial behaviour and expenditure levels at destination [Recurso electrónico] / Antoni Domènech , Aaron Gutiérrez and Salvador Anton Clavé

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 article uses the spatial-temporal behaviour of cruise passengers at a given destination as an explanatory factor of their expenditure. First, it shows that different expenditure levels imply different mobility patterns. Second, it identifies the spatial-temporal variables that better explain the cruise passengers' expenditure at destination. GPS tracking technologies are employed to monitor the mobility of cruise passengers in the city of Tarragona (Catalonia) along with traditional surveys about their expenditure in the city. The combination of both sources allowed for the observation that those tourists with a higher per-capita expenditure are those who spend more time onshore, visit a lower number of tourist sites and spend more time in places with a tourist-oriented, mixed commercial and recreational function. This more thorough knowledge of the relationship between spatial-temporal behaviour and expenditure of cruise passengers onshore is essential for planning the commercial supply and the management of tourists' mobility.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 1, january, p. 17-36

1. Cruise tourism 2. Expenditures 3. Tourist mobility 4. GPS tracking data 5. Spatial analysis 6. Survey

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2

Do tourist attractions of an itinerary pull cruise ship lines? [Recurso electrónico] : a logit model estimation for Southern Hemisphere destinations / Fernando Seabra ... [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. 45

Abstract: Cruise ship tourism is a growing industry and the major destinations are the Caribbean, Europe and North America. The study analyses the reallocation of ships from the Northern to the Southern Hemisphere during the off-season period and the variables that influence the itinerary choice. The two main destinations in the Southern Hemisphere are South America and Oceania. Based on descriptive analysis and a Logit model, we evaluate our main hypothesis that the itinerary along with its tourist attractiveness matter to the ship owner's decision. Our results based on a 2017– 2018 data base indicate that a variable for tourist attractiveness, given by a TripAdvisor score, is found to be highly significant even controlling the results for port calls and for cruise ship capacity. We further found out that South American itineraries are more responsive to positive changes in ship capacity measures and Oceania destinations are preferred based on superior port infrastructure.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 1, january, p. 37-45

1. Cruise ships 2. Cruise tourism 3. Itineraries 4. South America 5. Oceania

3

Examining stakeholder perceptions towards sustainable tourism in an Island destination [Recurso electrónico] : the case of Savusavu, Fiji / Sonya Gracia and Logan Van Vliet

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

References: p. 78-81

Abstract: Island destinations attract a significant number of tourists each year. Sustainability is imperative as islands are especially vulnerable to the negative impacts of tourism. The purpose of this study was to explore stakeholder perceptions towards the potential for sustainable tourism development in the island destination of Savusavu, Fiji. Using a stakeholder analysis approach, a qualitative study was conducted in 2014 and 2016 and consisted of 51 indepth interviews. This study determined that the issues facing Savusavu, Fiji are the lack of infrastructure and support for the development of systems in relation to access, waste and wastewater management and the protection of the marine environment. This study recommends an increase in stakeholder education and participation in tourism-related decisions in Savusavu, Fiji. Implementing initiatives such as a voluntary fund, increased community capacity and appointing an environmental coordinator are suggested as methods to increase sustainable tourism.

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1. Sustainable tourism 2. Small island developing states 3. Fiji 4. Stakeholder analysis

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4

Indigenous knowledge in marine ecotourism development [Recurso electrónico] : the case of Sasi Laut, Misool, Indonesia / Nurdina Prasetyo, Anna Carr and Sebastian Filep

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

References: p. 58-61

Abstract: This study explores the complexities of integrating indigenous knowledge and practices into a sustainable marine ecotourism development. The integration of indigenous knowledge is a means of enabling active participation from the local communities in marine ecotourism development whilst conserving the biodiversity and safeguarding cultural landscapes and traditions. Alongside observations, forty-seven semi structured in-depth interviews were conducted with community members on an Indonesian island. Narrative analysis utilising a thematic approach explored the participants' viewpoints on how "sasi laut" (a traditional form of marine resource management) can be integrated into marine ecotourism development on Misool, which is located in the Raja Ampat islands of West Papua, Indonesia. The findings revealed that the arrangement of a concession agreement between marine ecotourism operators and the local indigenous community enabled the integration of sasi laut in marine ecotourism sites. The end result is that the marine life can be protected for its biodiversity values, which the tourists can appreciate whilst the local community members could continue traditional fishing or resource use in a manner that was sustainable to them.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 1, january, p. 46-61

1. Indigenous knowledge 2. Traditional resource management 3. Marine ecotourism 4. Misool 5. Raja Ampat 6. Indonesia

5

Indigenous knowledge sharing in Northern Australia [Recurso electrónico] : engaging digital technology for cultural interpretation / Gabrielle McGinnis, Mark Harvey and Tamara Young

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

References: p. 121-125

Abstract: This paper examines the opportunities for Indigenous communities to share cultural knowledge in tourism by increasing the use of digital knowledge-sharing with various technological platforms. The research was conducted with residents of Pine Creek in the Northern Territory (Australia). In-depth semi-structured interviews were held with representatives from both the Wagiman Aboriginal community and non-Aboriginal residents. The findings reveal that by combining both traditional and modern means of sharing knowledges, digital tourism products can empower local Indigenous communities involved in tourism and educate locals and tourists to conserve such knowledges for the long term. However, digital products of local culture can only be sustainable if all stakeholders involved in the tourism product development have an understanding of how to use the platform and have access to knowledge. This paper examines the skill-sets for technological application of knowledge among the Wagiman and non-Aboriginal residents of Pine Creek.

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1. Indigenous tourism 2. Technology 3. knowledge-sharing 4. Skill-sharing 5. Community empowerment

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6

Unlocking the potential of tracking technology for co-created tourism planning and development [Recurso electrónico] : insights from the tourism tracer Tasmania project / Richard E. Eccleston, Anne L. Hardy and Sarah Hyslop

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

References: p. 93-95

Abstract: Tourism industries and governments have typically been slow to embrace technology and data analytics as planning and development tools. The Tourism Tracer team in Tasmania, Australia, used technology to find out where tourists go in Tasmania and collect other information about them. The team collaborated with stakeholders on project design, including survey questions, recruitment design, Dashboard features and functionalities, and reporting. An app collected locational and survey data from approximately 1000 tourists. This data was disseminated back to the community on the Tourism Tracer Tasmania Dashboard. Further specific data analytics were sought for infrastructure planning, road safety planning, and a better understanding of conversion and dispersal. With clear benefits flowing to many stakeholders, platforms such as Tourism Tracer should be regarded as key infrastructure which deliver "public goods" to the tourism industry and wider community. While the values of such technologies are widely recognised, governance and funding issues remain.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 1, january, p. 82-95

1. Tourist tracking 2. Travel behaviour 3. Tourism planning 4. Smartphone application

7
Using a participatory integrated watershed management approach for tourism [Recurso electrónico] / Rachel Dodds

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

References: p. 13-16

Abstract: Often the approach to protect a watershed is about addressing threats to the ecosystem or limiting development, mainly focusing on agriculture or large-scale development. This paper uses a participatory integrated watershed management approach (PIWM) for both tourism managers as well as environmental organizations and governing agencies to move toward more sustainable recreation and tourism. Examining the Lake Simcoe Watershed in Canada, this mixed method approach of surveys, interviews and a workshop found that adopting a PIWM approach for tourism managers can ensure environmental considerations are put in the forefront of tourism development and that reviewing tourism impacts may be also beneficial to environmental governance.

1. Stakeholders 2. Sustainable tourism 3. Tourism development 4. Participatory integrated watershed management