

1

An exploratory study [Recurso electrónico] : the impact of terrorism on risk perceptions. An analysis of the German market behaviours and attitudes towards Egypt / Rami K. Isaac.

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

References: p. 41-44.

Abstract: The aim of this research is to get a better understanding of the influence of terrorism on risk perceptions and attitudes of the German travel behaviour towards Egypt. The research process involved an online self-administered method created with one of the leading research and web based survey tools called Qualtrics. The questionnaire filled in by 171 respondents. Findings indicate that Egypt is generally perceived as an unsafe destination to travel to, however, those respondents with Past Travel Experience (PTE) rate the country's attractiveness higher and are therefore, more likely to revisit as well. Spillover effect was found to be significant, as well as the influence of several socio- demographic factors. Risk reduction strategies were generally rated to be effective and could therefore have implications for Destination Management Organisations (DMOs) to create a more appealing image for Egypt as a holiday destination.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2021, v. 18, n. 1, January, p. 25-44

1. Terrorism 2. Risk perception 3. Safety 4. Travel behaviour 5. MENA region 6. Egypt

2

The global economic crisis and international tourism [Recurso electrónico]: a sub-continental analysis / José Felipe Jiménez-Guerrero ... [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. 21-24.

Abstract: This work conducts a comparative analysis of the main international tourism indicators on a sub-continental level from 2000 to 2016. The aim is to analyze the recent evolution of tourism growth in different areas and determine to what extent it has been affected by the economic crisis. The study simultaneously identifies which large regions and sub-continental areas have experienced greater positive and negative variation in their global positioning as tourist destinations. For these sub-continental areas, a panel data model is estimated to determine which tourist sector variables have the greatest influence on arrivals and revenues and whether they do so differently during the years of economic crisis.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2021, v. 18, n. 1, January, p. 1-24

1. Economic crisis 2. Tourism revenues 3. Tourist arrivals 4. Destination competitiveness

3

Of Guinea pigs and tourists [Recurso electrónico] : sustainable development, sustainable tourism, and 'Local Food' in Cusco, Peru / V. Camille Westmont.

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

References: p. 61-67.

Abstract: Dramatic growth in the tourism industry in the Andean region of Peru has created an influx of new economic opportunities in the tourism industry. However, unplanned expansion has led to unequal access to those opportunities, especially for indigenous communities. Southern Andean communities continue to suffer from high rates of poverty and diseases. Work by the Cusco-based non-governmental organization Sierra Productiva has demonstrated that grassroots, people-focused sustainable development program can rectify many of these social ills by building capacity at the individual and community level while also promoting sustainable tourism. This article explores Sierra Productiva's cuy (guinea pig) farming operations in the Peruvian Andes outside Cusco to demonstrate how small-scale agricultural enterprises can create mutually beneficial relationships that promote cultural and ecological sustainability within the tourism sector without creating relationships of dependency. This example provides a model for sustainable tourism development that can provide a framework for other areas of tourism.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2021, v. 18, n. 1, january, p. 45-67

1. Sustainable tourism 2. Sustainable development 3. Mass tourism 4. Economic sustainability 5. Cultural tourism

4

Heritage redemption and the curse of tourism [Recurso electrónico]: the case of world's last inhabited troglodyte Village / Habib Alipour, Hamed Rezapouraghdam and Arash Akhshik.

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

References: p. 82-85.

Abstract: Kandovan, an inhabited troglodyte village, is a historical heritage site that attracts one million visitors per year on average. The collision between authenticity, commodification, conservation and sustainable indigenous livelihood warrants an immediate intervention to preserve this heritage site. Recognizing the fresh dilemmas created by the unsustainable tourism growth, this study provides valuable implications for the preservation of unique heritage sites and indigenous people. For this study, the qualitative method based on an interview with indigenous dwellers utilized. The study draws upon complexity theory and socio-ecological systems framework to enhance our understandings of indigenous whose livelihood is at stake. The research revealed that indigenous dwellers as the main stakeholders have not been considered as equal partners in the management of the site. Furthermore, the lack of collective action towards a sustainable framework is threatening the viability of the site as a heritage asset. Theoretical and managerial implications are discussed.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2021, v. 18, n. 1, january, p. 65-85

1. Sustainable indigenous livelihood 2. Commodification 3. Conservation 4. Heritage resources 5. Socio-ecological systems 6. Kandovan/Iran

5

Phi Phi revisited [Recurso electrónico] : a continuation of disaster vulnerability? / Faye Taylor. Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 118-119.

Abstract: This study develops previous research conducted into disaster vulnerability on Phi Phi Island, which resulted in the development of a detailed framework of vulnerability factors intertwined with factors of political economy presenting a post-disaster situation that was highly vulnerable and non-conducive to sustainability. The paper proposes future research directions for identifying and mitigating destination vulnerability. Whilst there has been limited research undertaken from a tourism development perspective in the intervening years, that which exists points again to overtourism and a lack of sustainability. There is growing evidence to suggest that tourist satisfaction has been diminishing for a long time now and that vulnerability has been recreated, creating the conditions for a future disaster.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2021, v. 18, n. 1, january, p. 111-119

1. Koh Phi Phi 2. Thailand 3. Tsunami 4. Disaster 5. Vulnerability 6. Redevelopment

6

Tolerance, talent, and attraction of creative workers in tourism destinations (insights from the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina) [Recurso electrónico] / Lorena Soledad Beier, Salvador Anton Clavé and Hernán Pedro Vigier.

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

References: p. 106-108.

Abstract: This article seeks to analyze the municipal distribution of creative workers in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and specifically to explore how tourism destinations behave in relation to their ability to attract them. Thereby, it provides empirical evidence to demonstrate where the different subgroups of creative workers (professional, super-creative, and bohemian) are attracted to, and what factors of attraction (tolerance, talent, technology, and territory) influence their location in 110 municipalities of the province. The results highlight that human factors (talent and tolerance) are the fundamental ones and that the location of bohemians and super-creative has the greatest significant correlations with the conditions of place.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2021, v. 18, n. 1, january, p. 86-110

1. Creative workers 2. Tourism destinations residential attractiveness 3. Urban development 4. Buenos Aires