IT'S A NEWSLETTER

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

International Tourism Studies Association

The President's Note

A warm welcome to the seventeenth year of the **International Tourism Studies Association (ITSA)**.

ITSA is a unique and devoted group of scholars, researchers and practitioners focusing on the knowledge exchange and development of travel and tourism in a worldwide context. Founded in 2006 in Hangzhou China, ITSA is currently managed at the Tourism & Marketing Research Centre (TMRC) at the University of Greenwich (London, UK).

ITSA's mission is to encourage interaction and cooperation between members in developing and developed countries.

The ITSA community will be led by a transition executive team consisting of the President and three Vice Presidents, being Profs. Vanessa Gowreesunkar and Alastair Morrison, and Hera Oktadiana. A word of thanks to our past president, Prof Xinran Lehto and my previous co-pres- ident Prof Ksenia Kirillova for their dedication and devoted time to ITSA.

We look forward to reworking our branding and align it to the to the Sustainable Develop – ment Goals (SDGs). One of our initiatives is the new joint ITSA-IJTC (International Journal of Tourism Cities) co-branding and social media strategy. Furthermore, our mandate is to explore options to establish ITSA as a social enterprise or an NGO, with a people centred focus – our scholars being the change makers and offering their intellectual capital to the wider tourism network.

The establishment of the ITSA Founders' Center is Beijing is another priority we are pursuing with Prof. Bihu Wu. We envisage this Center will be a repository for all important documents and contributions, while also periodically issuing a white paper on important tourism issues.

On ITSA governance, a transition advisory committee is to be announced in due course as well as the names of the Regional Vice Presidents (RVPs) that will drive the agenda in the various world regions. A conference venue search committee for ITSA 2024 and 2026 will be appointed as well.

Looking forward to a positive and yet another exciting year! Gre

C van Zyl
Professor (Dept of Applied Management), University of South Af
ITSA president
E-mail: vzylc@unisa.ac.za

Executive Assistant
Lesedi Tomana Nduna

Lesedi Tomana Nduna is a lecturer at the University of South Africa (UNISA) based in Tshwane. She holds a Masters in Tourism Management and is finalising her doctoral for examination. She is specialising in the ag- ritourism field and developed an agri-environmental lit- eracy and PsyCap agritourism model for South Africa for her Ph.D. She has published some papers in accred- ited journals, conference papers, a book chapter and two distance-learning manuals on sustainable tourism. Her research interests include tourism destination and marketing management as well as sustainable tourism. She is selected to attend the 2023 Young Academics Programme at UNISA. The key objective of the program is to prepare a cohort of young, promising and talented academics for the future world of work, both academically and professionally.

Lesedi is serving as the Executive Secretary for assisting President Ciné van Zyl.
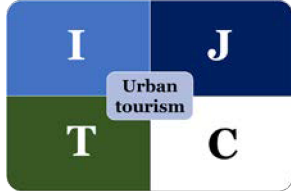
MEET WITH
IJTC EDITORIAL TEAM

ASSOCIATE EDITORS AND THEIR BIOS

Dr Cristina Maxim

Dr Cristina Maxim. She is a Senior Lecturer in Tourism at the London Geller College of Hospitality and Tourism, University of West London. She has over fifteen years of teaching experience in various higher education institutions in the UK. With a BA in Economics and an MA in Public Administration, she was awarded a VC scholarship to conduct PhD research at the Cities Institute, London Metropolitan University. She is currently working on several research projects on world tourism cities, sustainable tourism, destination management, and local government.

Dr Vanessa Gowreesunkar

Dr. Vanessa (Gaitree) Gowreesunkar, a citizen of Mauritius Island, is an Associ– ate Professor at Anant National University (India). She serves as Vice President of the ITSA and is an Observer at the Tourism International Network. With 15+ years of experience in teaching, training, and research, she has contributed to numerous international universities and institutions and has been recognized for her contributions to women's empowerment in Mauritius, India, and Africa. Vanessa is also involved in ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Commit– tee and IUCN's Tourism and Protected Areas. Vanessa's researches specialize in Tourism Management, Marketing, Sustainable Tourism, and more.

Dr Hera Oktadiana

Hera Oktadiana, Ph.D., earned her degree from Hong Kong Polytechnic Univer– sity, and holds a CHE from the American Hotel & Lodging Educational Institute. She has been the Head of Hotel Management/ Hospitality and Tourism Depart– ments at Bina Nusantara (BINUS) University and Bunda Mulia University. Her research, published in esteemed journals and an edited book, focuses on emerg– ing tourist behavior, particularly in Muslim markets, and tourism education philosophy. As an Editorial Board member for prominent journals like APJTR, IJTC JHTI and JTTM, she continues to contribute to the field's advancement.

Blanca Alejandra Camargo, a full profes – sor in the Business School at Universidad de Monterrey. She holds a PhD in Tour– ism Management from Texas A&M Uni– versity and teaches tourism, ethics, sus– tainability and CSR. Her line of research is justice, ethics and dignity in tourism management.

Prof Blanca Camargo

Dr. Shem Wambugu Maingi, is a lecturer and researcher at Kenyatta University's Depart – ment of Hospitality and Tour – ism Management in Kenya. With a PhD in Tourism Man– agement from the same uni– versity and 13 years of teaching experience, his expertise spans various areas including Cul– tural and Heritage Tourism, Urban Tourism Sustainability, and Responsible Management in Tourism. He has served with the Kenya Wildlife Service and

Dr Shem Wambugu Maingi

contributed to Ecotourism Kenya Eco-rating Standards Committee. Dr. Maingi is af– f liated with esteemed organi– zations like ICOMOS, African Union ECOSOCC, and IUCN WCPA. A prolif c author, he has co-edited books and published extensively in Scopus-indexed journals, earning recognition including a joint award for Ar– ticle of the Year in 2011.

Dr Connie is the Vice President (Aca– demic Affairs) of the Macao Institute for Tourism Studies (IFTM). She is the f rst IFTM graduate to reach such a high –pro– file position at the Institute. She holds PhD in Tourism from James Cook Uni– versity, Australia.

Dr Connie Loi

Ye (Sandy) Shen, Ph.D. is an Assistant Professor in the De– partment of Experience Industry Management at California Polytechnic State University–San Luis Obispo. She completed her PhD in Management at the University of Guelph in Can– ada and received her master's in urban and regional planning at Peking University. Her research focuses on tourism experi– ence design, experiential marketing, and technology applica– tions in tourism and hospitality.

Dr Ye (Sandy) Shen

THE SOCIAL MEDIA TEAM

Dr Pinaz Tiwari is an independent re– searcher who holds a PhD from Jamia Millia Islamia, India. With over 30 publi– cations, she has received the 50 under 50 Aspiring Authors and Researchers award by Fox Story India award for her contribu– tion to tourism academics. Her research areas are destination management, tourist behaviour and tourism marketing.

Dr. Pinaz Tiwari

Tingyu Xue received the B.S. degree in Tourism Manage– ment from Beijing Forestry Uni– versity. She is currently working toward the M.S. degree in Land– scape Architecture in the same University. Her research interests include Tourism Big Data and Smart Tourism.

Ms. Tingyu Xue

CHINA

ITSA Founder Center, Beijing

The association is working toward the est... Founder Center at Pe- king University, Beijin... Professor Bihu "Tiger" Wu. ITSA was Ti- ger's... is being creat- ed to honour all of his m... Association. The Center will be located in... Environmental Sci- ences at Peking Univers... International Center for Tourism Research... directs and which recently celebrated its 25th...

The Center will be responsible for developing... - ments including conference proceedings, ... other significant materials. It will also periodically produce white papers and view- points on current issues in tourism, and collaborate with other partners in ar- ranging events.

Tourism & Marketing Research Centre

The International Tourism Studies Association (ITSA) is affiliated with the Tourism & Marketing Research Centre at the University of Greenwich in London.

The Tourism & Marketing Research Centre was launched in 2023 following the merg- er of the Marketing Research Group and Tourism Research Centre. Through a variety of its activities, and in particular through this web page, seminars and workshop se- ries, the Tourism & Marketing Research Centre aims to:

- Stimulate debate
- Foster research excellence in the fields of marketing and tourism and to showcase the very high quality of research that's being produced here in Greenwich.
- Inspire new collaborative and individual research, consultancy and knowledge transfer projects, publications and funding bids among its members
- Attract PhD study level students.

The multi-faceted nature of tourism as an academic field of study is matched by the members' own varied backgrounds and research interests.

Our members are involved in individual, collaborative and funded research as well as consultancy, working with such bodies as the Data and Marketing Association (DMA) (funded research), DM Trust and Academy of Marketing. We are at the forefront of technology and innovation in consumer research.

The centre members have produced multiple textbooks, research articles in the lead- ing journals, and developed a new rese marketing. Mem- bers also support and supervis have an active policy of recruiting Ph.D. studen

TMRC is directed by Dr. Nicola "Nikki" MacLeod.

Caribbean Group Signs MOU with the Region's Leading Tourism Organization

On May 23, 2023, the Caribbean group of the International Tourism Studies Association entered a Mem- orand Tourism Organization (CTO). The agr on Decem- ber 31, 2025. It will see of ITSA collaborating with the CTO on CTO is the Region's tourism development agency. The organizatio Dutch, French, English, and Spanish-

Tenisha Brown-Williams

RVP for Caribbean

Adjunct lecturer and researcher,
The University of the West Indies, St Augustine
campus Trinidad and Tobago

Tenisha Brown-Williams currently serves as an adjunct lecturer and researcher at The University of the West Indies, St Augustine campus in Trinidad and Tobago, where she is pursuing her PhD in Governance with a focus on tourism governance in Small Multi-island Destinations (SMIDs) in the Caribbean. In addition to her academic pursuits, Tenisha is also actively involved in the tourism industry, spearheading eco-certification for the accommodation, restaurants and attractions sector in Trinidad and Tobago and the wider English-speaking Caribbean through the international Green Key programme. She is also the Airbnb Host Community Leader Volunteer for Trinidad and Tobago, having been an active host for eight (8) years. Her research experience includes tourism

education, the tourism sharing economy, sustainable tourism, and resilience. Tenisha is a native of Trinidad and Tobago and is the International Tourism Studies Association's Regional Vice-President for the Caribbean Region.

Dr. Shem Wambugu Maingi

Lecturer and researcher,
Department of Hospitality and Tourism
Management Kenyatta University, Kenya

Shem Wambugu Maingi, PhD is a lecturer and researcher in Tourism Management in the Department of Hospitality and Tourism Management at Kenyatta University in Kenya. He has been a Tourism lecturer and researcher there for the last thirteen (13) years. He teaches various subjects in Tourism Management at both undergraduate and Postgraduate levels for the Department of Hospitality and Tourism Management, Kenyatta University. He completed his PhD in Tourism Management at Kenyatta University, Kenya in 2014. His research interests include: Cultural and Heritage Tourism, Tourism Sustainability and Resilience, Children rights in Tourism, Polycentric Tourism Governance, Destination Management and Marketing, Responsible Management in Tourism, and Overtourism.

Dr. Shem Maingi previously worked with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and a board member of Ecotourism Kenya Eco-rating Standards Committee. He has also been a member of the editorial board and referee for professional periodicals on sustainable tourism such as the Green Destination Guidelines and Certification. Dr. Shem Maingi has served as a Pre-Qualified Curriculum Reviewer and Resource Person with the Commission for University Education in Kenya for the last 6 years. He has international networking experience working with the International Scientific Committee on Cultural Tourism of ICOMOS (ICTC), African Union Economic, Social, Cultural Council (AU- ECOSOCC), the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) as well as the IUCN WCPA Tourism and Protected Areas Specialist Group TAPAS.

He has co-edited books and authored journal articles and book chapters on the future and resilience of tourism in Kenyan context. In terms of research experience, he has widely published in Scopus indexed journals and books internationally, one of which received a joint award as article of the year 2011.

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maingi.shem@ku.ac.ke

Dr Pamela Zigomo

Lecturer,
University of Greenwich,
UK

Dr Pamela Zigomo joined the University of Greenwich in 2015 as a lecturer in Events Management with a focus on international festivals, event finance, event policy and regulation, live event production and cultural and third sector events.

Prior to joining the University of Greenwich she taught Events Management at the University of Northampton and also worked as an arts and events manager for a number of Cultural and Third Sector organisations in London and the Midlands for over ten years.

Pam is a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy and in the course of her teaching activities has taken on the role of BAME Attainment Champion in the Marketing Events and Tourism Department.

Pam's research interests are in critical event studies, cultural and third sector events, social entrepreneurship in the events industry, social innovation in events, events for social change, events for development, events in Africa, post-colonial theory and participatory action research.

Pam completed her PhD with the Institute of Creative and Cultural Entrepreneurship (ICCE) at Goldsmiths University of London and her thesis, which applied a participatory action research approach was titled – 'Unlocking Doors: Decolonising the Event Design Process'. Pam was awarded the Best Policy Paper prize at the Leisure Studies Association Conference in 2017 for her paper titled 'Decolonising Event Design: Co-creating an arts event with Zimbabwean visual artists for poverty alleviation.'

ITSA
CALL FOR REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS

ITSA is seeking applications for Regional Vice Presidents (see list of regions below). Please send your CV (or nominations) to a.morrison@greenwich.ac.uk if you are enthusiastic about enhancing collabo- ration between tourism researchers and practitioners from developing and developed countries.

RVP selection criteria

To be eligible to apply, you or your nominee must be:

- A member of ITSA
- An active researcher and/or a tourism practitioner
    - Researcher: Has a publication record
    - Practitioner: Has several years of experience in tourism
- Have good communication and leadership skills
- Be actively involved in ITSA activities, particularly at regional level (known for your work in your region, and familiar with ITSA's goals and values)
- Be nominated by active members of the region or other relevant parties.

ITSA regions
Existing regions:

Africa	China	Northeast Asia	Australasia-Oceania
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	Western Europe	Central Asia	USA and Canada
UK and Ireland	Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)	Southeast Asia	South America
Southern Mediterranean	Russia	South Asia	Mexico and Central America

Other regional breakdowns will be considered, e.g., Sub-Saharan Africa, West Africa, East Africa, Hong Kong/Macao, Scandinavia, etc.

10th
International Tourism Studies Association (ITSA)
Biennial Conference

17–20 SEPT 2024 RIGA, LATVIA
WWW.ITSA2024.LV

It is with pleasure and enthusiasm that we extend a warm invitation to the forthcoming 10th International Tourism Studies Association (ITSA) Biennial Conference, a distinguished gathering that will convene in the charming capital of Latvia, Riga. As the third-largest city in Northern Europe, Riga provides an enchanting backdrop for the exchange of knowledge, ideas, and insights in the dynamic field of tourism.

Hosted by the Vidzeme University of Applied Sciences, Latvia, this milestone event is sched- uled to take place from the **17th to the 20th of September 2024**. The conference will serve   as a nexus for academia, industry professionals, and researchers to explore and deliberate upon pivotal themes shaping the contemporary tourism landscape. The overarching theme   of the conference is intricately woven around three key dimensions:

· safety and security
· changes in traveler behavior
· the imperative of circularity in tourism

These critical facets demand concerted attention from educators, researchers, and industry practitioners alike. Through collaborative efforts, we aim to bridge the existing gaps in tour- ism knowledge and practice, propelling us toward a future marked by Sustainable, Smart,   and Secure tourism and hospitality. In alignment with this vision, the conference is aptly titled "Bridging the Gaps in Tourism Knowledge and Practice: The Future of Sustainable, Smart, and Secure Tourism and Hospitality (Future 3Ss for Tourism)."

IMPORTANT DATES

Abstract submission: 31st March, 2024

Acceptance of abstracts: 1st May, 2024

Early bird registrations till 31st May, 2024

Regular registrations till end of August, 2024

PROGRAMME AT GLANCE

|	
17 September, Tue	13:00 Open Registration Desk 14:00–15:00 ITSA Board meeting 15:30–16:30 Young Scholars & Philip Pearce TRINERGY Program 18:00–19:30 Welcome Reception & Networking
18 September, Wed	08:30 Open Registration Desk 09:00–09:30 Opening Ceremony 09:30–10:50 Keynotes #1 & #2 10:50–11:20 Coffee Break 11:20–13:00 Parallel sessions I 13:00–14:00 Lunch 14:20–15:30 Parallel sessions II 15:30–15:50 Coffee break 15:50–16:50 ITSA General Meeting 19:30–23:00 Gala Dinner
19 September, Thur	Field trips, including lunch, 1 snack break: 09:00–15:00 Tour A : Baltic Coastline Tour 09:00–15:00 Tour B: Gauja Natioal Park Exploration 09:00–17:00 Tour C : Valmiera 09:00–13:00 Tour D : Riga by Bike
20 September, Fri	09:00–09:40 Keynote #3 09:40–11:10 Parallel sessions III 11:10–11:30 Coffee break 11:30–13:00 Parallel sessions IV 13:00–13:15 Voting for the best presentation and paper 13:15–14:15 Lunch break 14:15–15:15 IJTC Information Meeting 15:15–15:55 Keynote #4 15:55–16:30 Closing part & the Best Presentation Award 16:30 Coffee break & Goodbye

ABOUT RIGA

Riga is the capital city of Latvia – the biggest Latvi[...]
world. With a metropolitan pop- ulation of about 1[...]
biggest city in the Baltic countries and the geogr[...]
Baltic region.

Riga is one of the oldest cities on the Baltic Sea. T[...]
location on the Baltic Sea, Riga has been an impor[...]
finance and culture for centuries. In its 800 years of e[...]
rowed much from Germany, Poland, Sweden, the Net[...]
countries in terms of crafts, social life, education an[...]
Riga has unique medieval architecture of later period[...]
richness and quality of Art Nou- veau architectu[...]
wooden architec- ture. The historical heart of Rig[...]
central parts of the city are on the UNESCO World[...]

The rich history of Riga, its architecture, spacious parks[...]
art galleries, opera and cozy cafes,
restaurants and pubs makes it attractive to tens of th[...]
monthly.
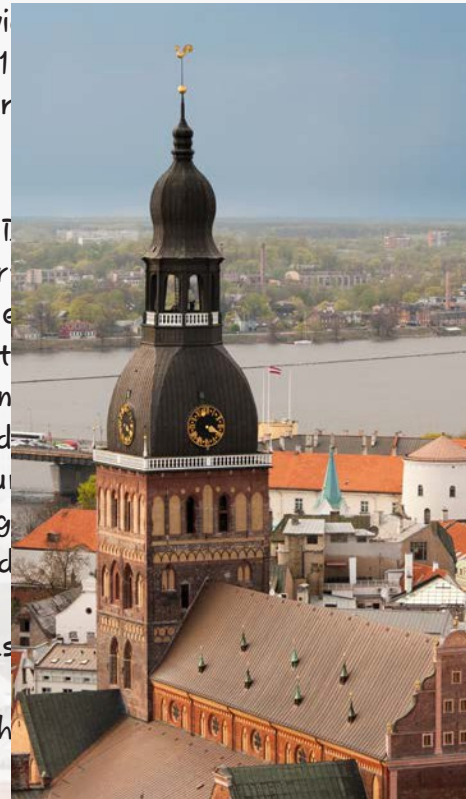
CONFERENCE VENUE

Radisson BLU Daugava Hotel
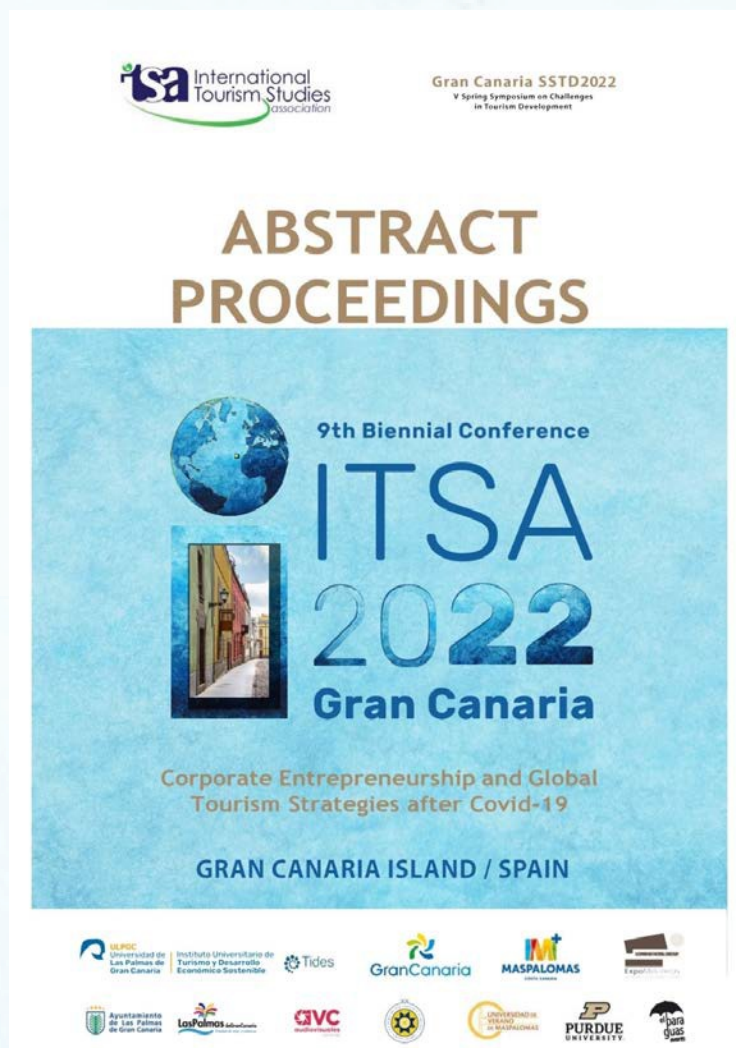### 4-star accommodation on the scenic Daugava river

This picturesque riverside setting lies just 15 minutes from the airport and within
walking distance of embassies and key business destinations. The hotel is adjacent to
Riga's Old Town, where guests can visit key historical sites such as the Blackheads House,
Riga Dome Cathedral, Art Museum "Riga Bourse", and Presidential Castle. You will also
find plenty of leisure activi- ties with the National Library, various gardens, Livu
Aquapark, and the Riga Zoo less than 30 minutes away.

9th Biennial Conference
ITSA 2022 Gran Canaria Proceedings online NOW

ITSA 2022
Gran Canaria

ITSA's 9th Biennial Conference on Gran Canaria brought together academics from around the world to share cutting-edge research. With the theme Corpo- rate Entrepreneurship and Global Tourism Strategies after Covid-19, research streams included smart tourism, technology, innovation, experience design, and sustainability, to name a few.

Proceedings of the conference is available both as a printable PDF and online by https://intltourismstudies.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/FINAL-libro-pro- ceedings-impreso-ITSA-2022.pdf
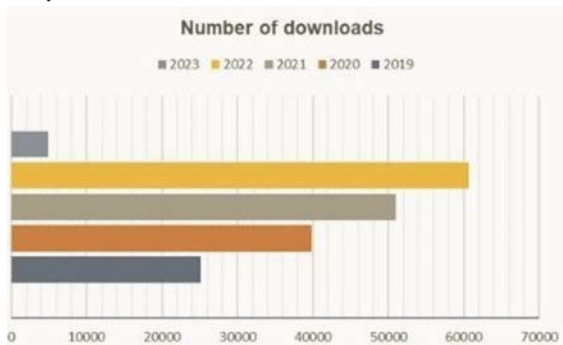
International Journal of Tourism Cities

## JOURNAL INSIGHTS

DOWNLOADS

The number of downloads have increased more than twice from 25k in 2019 to 61k in 2022.

CITATION FACTOR

A citation factor is based on the number of citations received in a year for content published in 2 preceding years divided by the article counts for content published i the two preceding years.

The citation factor based on the number of citations has increased from 1.8 in 2019 to 3.21 in 2022 with an average increase of 1.5% in the number of citations.
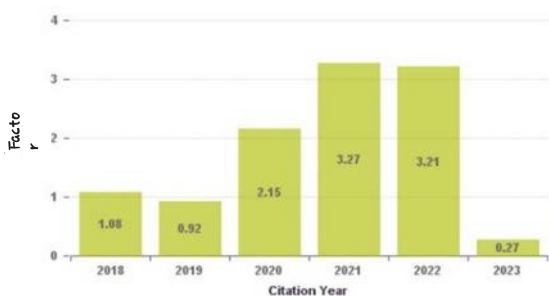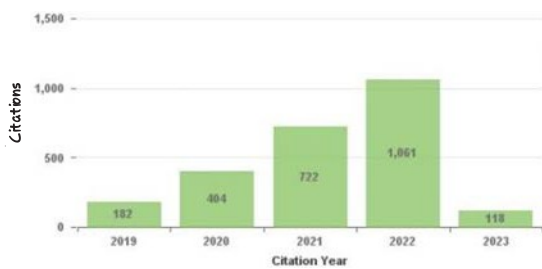
Most downloaded special issue

Overtourism and the Marketing of Smart Tourism Destinations

Most cited article (272 citations)

Inversini, A., Boes, K., & Buhalis, D. (2016), "Smart tourism destinations: ecosystems for tourism destination competitiveness"

Top 3 authors by articles published (2019-till now)

Fang Wang (4)
Vikas Gupta (4)
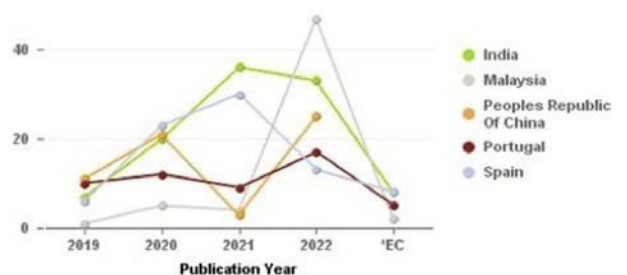Aurelie C. Schwitzguebel (3)
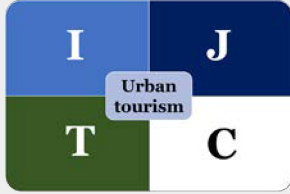
Top 3 countries by number of downloads

United Kingdom Indonesia China

Top 3 organisations by accepted articles

Amity University University of Aveiro
CETT-UB University of Hotel and Tourism Management

Top 5 countries for authorship

IJTC STATUS REPORT

The IJTC editorial team consists of nine people. Here are quotes from each about IJTC and its strategic role in urban tourism research:

> "The top 100 urban destinations compose 43% of international tourism. Urban tourism generates employment, socio-economic development, cultural preservation & cultural exchanges. The International Journal of Tourism Cities provides a platform to share the positive impacts of urban tourism in Latin America."

Prof Blanca A. Camargo
Associate Editor
International Journal of Tourism Cities (IJTC)

> "Tourism cities lead the way in climate change and entrepreneurial innovation through multidisciplinary solutions. The International Journal of Tourism Cities provides a platform for this leadership to have a global impact."

Prof J. Andres Coca-Stefaniak
Co-Editor-in-Chief
International Journal of Tourism Cities (IJTC)

As the new Associate Editor, my vision is to delight readers and followers by making IJTC the most accessible, informative and engaging platform. Our goal is to create a setting where academics, practitioners, researchers, and readers with an interest in urban tourism may interact, learn, explore and collaborate on research projects. With IJTC, we are all progressing in tourism!

Dr Vanessa Gowreesunkar
Associate Editor
International Journal of Tourism Cities (IJTC)

The role of tourism cities is pivotal to the tourism industry. The International Journal of Tourism Cities aims to provide a platform for all tourism stakeholders to exchange ideas and, more importantly, advance knowledge inquiries in this unique area.

Dr. Connie Loi
Associate Editor
International Journal of Tourism Cities (IJTC)

"Cities are important destinations that face many challenges as well as opportunities in today's dynamic world. The International Journal of Tourism Cities provides a space to discuss innovative topics and advance our understanding of the relationship between tourism and cities."

❝

No matter in which direction the sustainable tourism research in urban destinations goes, the International Journal of Tourism Cities is committed to disseminating it broadly to researchers, policy-makers and industry practitioners.

Prof Alastair Morrison
Co-Editor-in-Chief
International Journal of Tourism Cities (IJTC)

❝

Tourism cities provide spaces for cultural exchange and offer unique urban tourism experiences. The International Journal of Tourism Cities aims to advance tourism-related scholarship in urban settings, stimulate interdisciplinary research, and create best practices for tourism stakeholders.

Ye (Sandy) Shen, PhD
Book Review Editor
International Journal of Tourism Cities (IJTC)

❝

"I envision promoting the contribution of Urban Tourism towards the sustainable cities conversion i.e., making tourism cities more inclusive, integrated, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11) through IJTC. It provides the ideal spaces for research on destination management, best practices and tourism policy review towards greater resilience and sustainable tourism cities in the global north and south."
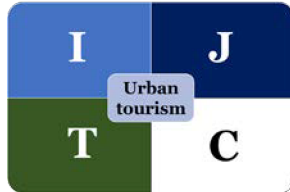
Dr. Shem Wambugu Maingi, PhD
Associate Editor
International Journal of Tourism Cities (IJTC)

IJTC social media performance
WHAT IS BEHIND THE SCENES IS NOT SEEN!

In a mere span of five months, the IJTC has made remarkable progress in terms of its online visibility. Behind the scene, a dedicated team led by Dr. Vanessa GB Gowreesunkar, Dr. Pinaz Tiwari, and Ms. Ting Yu Xue has been working tirelessly to maximize the journal's presence and engage with a global audience through LinkedIn, Facebook, and WeChat. With 35 posts published since March 2023, and a growing LinkedIn followers of 500 within this short period of time, the IJTC has established itself as a trusted source of information. The team implemented a range of engaging campaigns and interactive content to capture audience interest and encourage participation. Every Monday, the team shared the #MondayMo- tivation posts, featuring vision statements from Editors-in-Chief, Associate Editors, and other team members. Additionally, the team designed informative posts on the aim and scope of the IJTC, guidelines for submissions, and engaged in the promotion of IJTC popular research papers and authors. By fostering discussions and sparking curiosity, these campaigns have contributed to the IJTC's increasing visibility and engagement on social media.

Positioning IJTC as a trusted source of information and promoting thought leadership continues to be a priority for the team behind the scenes. With the team's expertise and strategic approach, IJTC has man- aged to captivate readers and establish a strong online presence. By curating and sharing captivating con- tent, the social media team has successfully attracted a diverse audience of tourism enthusiasts, researchers, industry professionals, and students. The team has also been prompt in responding to comments, sharing relevant articles, and initiating discussions, the team has successfully cultivated an engaged and loyal on- line community. This active engagement has contributed significantly to the IJTC's visibility and has helped establish it as a reputable platform in the field of tourism research. By consistently providing high-quality content, the team has established IJTC as a go-to platform for those seeking the latest developments in tourism cities research. This is evidenced through the progressive metrics as shown below:

- Engagement rate: The engagement rate is a crucial indicator of social media success, measured by the formula (Clicks + Likes + Comments + Reposts). IJTC achieved an average engagement rate of 10.4%, which increases with frequent posts and the inclusion of pictures. Notably, the post with the highest engagement was the "Call for Regional VPs for ITSA," highlighting the team's ability to connect with the audience.
- Followers and page visitors: IJTC has garnered a significant following on LinkedIn, with approximately 12% of followers from India, 3% from the United Kingdom, and 2% from Portugal. In terms of page visitors, 14.3% are from London, UK, 6% from Beijing, China, and 3% each from Spain, Australia, and India. These statistics indicate IJTC's global appeal and influence.
- Likes/reactions: The average number of likes per post was 23, with the highest engagement reaching 148.

As the team continues to innovate and connect with its audience through captivating campaigns, thought leadership, multimedia integration, and active community engagement, IJTC's online visibility and influence are set to reach even greater heights.

International Journal of Tourism Cities

Vol9 Issue1 (2023)

International Journal of Tourism Cities

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VIRTUAL SPECIAL ISSUE ON ISLAMIC TOURISM

EDITOR NOTE

This year, Muslims around the world celebrated Eid-ul Fitr on Friday and Saturday (April 21-22) to mark the end of the holy month of Ramadan. A month of fasting, praying, showing humility, charitable giving, and spiritual rejuvenation.

We would like to commemorate the history, culture, and achievements of the Muslim world through a special virtual issue that brings visibility to Halal tourism destinations and the Muslim tourists' travel motivations and satisfaction.

Halal tourism has been gaining popularity and becoming a significant trend in the global travel industry. After the pandemic, the Muslim travel arrivals are expected to reach 160 million in 2024 and 230 million in 2028. Women travellers represent one of the fastest growing segments in the Muslim travel market (Global Muslim Travel Index, 2023). We would like to encourage tourism researchers to continue expanding the knowledge base on the Halal tourism landscape, the Muslim tourist behaviour, and the challenges and opportunities in the development, management and marketing of Islamic tourism.

Salam and enjoy the reading!

Professor Blanca Alejandra Camargo and Dr Hera Oktadiana   Associate Editors, The International Journal of Tourism Cities

World Tourism Cities:
A Systematic Approach to Urban Tourism
Edited by *Alastair M. Morrison and Cristina Maxim Routledge*

reviewed by Dr. Ye Shen *Department of Experience Industry Management, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California, USA.*

About the author
Dr Ye (Sandy) Shen is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Experience Industry Management at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo. She completed her PhD in Management at the University of Guelph and received her masters degree in Urban and Regional Planning at Peking University. She specializes in tourism experience design, destination marketing and technology applications in tourism and hospitality. She has substantial experience in conducting research using cutting-edge technology in a research lab setting, and her research has been published in top-tier academic journals.

World Tourism Cities: A Systematic Approach to Urban Tourism is written by two leading academics. Prof Alastair M. Morrison of the University of Greenwich and Dr Cristina Maxim of the University of West London have authored the first book that systematically introduces tourism cities on a global scale, especially focusing on urban and metropolitan tourism destinations in the 2020s. It makes a meaningful and timely contribution to the topic by collating a wide range of literature and tourism city examples. This book combines academic research, industry insights and up-to-date data. It is of excellent value to three types of audiences: students and instructors in the tourism area; professionals interested in developing and managing tourism cities; researchers in the field.

The authors' vision was to provide a systematic approach to urban tourism management.

They take readers on a journey from the definition of world tourism cities to various aspects illustrated with examples through twelve chapters.

This book begins with an explanation of urban tourism, a definition of world tourism cities and an introduction to the city rating systems. The first chapter does a commendable job of setting the context and defining the scope of world tourism cities. Chapter 2 talks about globalisation and summarises the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation for tourism and world tourism cities. This chapter especially introduces the PESTEL-RV model, which includes the perspectives of city residents and visitors, holistically evaluating the impacts of globalisation on world tourism cities. Chapter 3 focuses on the phenomenon of urbanisation and how it has contributed to the development of urban tourism. Chapter 4 explains the city destination management concept and emphasizes the multifunctional, multidimensional and multipurpose nature of urban tourism. Chapter 5 describes the tourism planning process for world tourism cities and discusses the impacts of tourism development. Chapter 6 introduces the marketing and branding of

chapter also offers insights into the prominent role of city destination management organisa- tions by providing diverse cases as examples. Chapter 7 defines the quality of life and demonstrates the importance of resident well-being for city tourism destination management. Chapter 8 discusses the impacts of tourism and presents sustainability measures and policies adopted by tourism cities. The authors also explain the contribution of world tourism cities to achiev- ing the 17 UNWTO Sustainable Development Goals. Chapter 9 elaborates on the concepts of smart tourism and smart cities. Additionally, this chapter reviews the challenges associated with the rapid progress of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) and the ben- efits that ICTs bring to tourism destinations. Chapter 10 reviews the crises and disasters that influence world tourism cities and introduces crisis management approaches, such as the cri- sis signal detection framework and social-me- diated crisis communication model. Chapter 11 is about the rise of the Asian world tourism cities, the issues and challenges for those cities and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Chapter 12 provides a comprehensive summary of this book and future opportunities for world tourism cities.

The 12 chapters are arranged in a funnel-type structure with more encompassing explana- tions of concepts and theories, followed by dis- parate sub-topics of more focused themes. It is remarkable that the authors wrote this book with a student-friendly tone. The complicated frameworks or research findings are present- ed in an easy-to-follow manner. Each chapter includes an abstract, keywords, learning objec- tives, case study, sweet tweet, summary com- ments and thought questions. This structure highlights the critical information, seamlessly integrates examples and cases with each topic, and inspires readers to think. Therefore, this book is highly recommended for students in the tourism management major. Furthermore,

each chapter makes effective use of tables and figures to demonstrate differences in related concepts, such as the seven steps of the tourism planning process, seventeen potential tourism developments and themes for city destinations, and the 10 As model for city tourism develop- ment factors.

The case studies in each chapter are a further strength of the book, providing an internation- al perspective by incorporating tourism cities from distinct parts of the world, such as Or- lando, Cape Town, Dubai, Copenhagen, Cal- gary, Vienna, Valencia, Bangkok, Singapore and Shanghai. The best practices can serve as a guide for professionals to develop and man- age tourism cities successfully and strategically. The cases are up-to-date and related to the topic of each chapter, which helps readers to under- stand the concepts and practical applications.

The merit of the cases is that this book gives more prominence to smaller world tourism cit- ies, like Malaga, which reminds readers of the diversity of world tourism cities. The topics, ex- amples, and data offer an excellent resource for university instructors to prepare background information on tourism cities. Furthermore, this book contains both a city index and a sub - ject index, which are seldom found in other textbooks. The indexes help readers easily lo- cate content on specific cities or certain topics. The attraction names (e.g. CN Tower, Macao Heritage Trail and Taj Mahal) are also includ- ed in the subject index. Readers do not need to read through the whole book to learn from the examples but can use those indexes as useful guides to quickly read the book. Additionally, these comprehensive indexes enable instructors to integrate the cities and attractions as cases into classes efficiently.

Another highlight of this book is the compre - hensive literature that serves as a synthesis of previous theories and research on tourism cit-

ies. For instance, the authors provide a timeline of the evolution of urban tourism research in Chapter 3, which demonstrates the five stag- es, including initiation, development, growth, recognition and consolidation. The academic research on the quality of life for both city resi- dents and visitors is reviewed and summarized in Chapter 7. These literature reviews not only give insights into the academic perspectives but also provide a theoretical foundation for good practical examples.

In addition to the textbook, the extensive set of PowerPoint slides that accompany the book is another valuable contribution. The slides were designed very professionally, including concise texts, infographics, photos, diagrams, Smar- tArt graphs and tables. It is unusual for authors to put much effort into resources to enhance teaching and student learning, but this book does a fantastic job in offering high-quality slides, reflecting the vividness and creativity of the book's illustration program.

One suggestion that could be made for this book would be to incorporate more of the on- ward thinking on world tourism cities and its research agenda. A research agenda would pro- vide implications for researchers on the direc- tion of future research and extend the knowl- edge of world tourism cities. The authors have done an excellent job in providing cases and ex- amples from different cities around the world. This book only contains materials on a limited number of cities in Oceania, such as Auckland in New Zealand and Perth in Western Austra- lia. As Australia plays a critical role in providing unique tourism experiences, it would be even better if more Australian cities could be includ- ed as cases.

If the authors have the opportunity to prepare a second edition, they are suggested to add more chapters, making it more of a textbook. It would enable the authors to include more de-

tailed regional coverage such as for Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. What is more, it would be better if the publisher could produce the book in colour as this would increase the effectiveness of the images. It is difficult to fully tell the story of tourism in only black and white. The beautiful and colourful collection of photos in the PowerPoint slides could also be present- ed inside the textbook.

Overall, World Tourism Cities: A Systematic Approach to Urban Tourism is an important contribution to tourism scholarship and a great textbook for students who want to learn about the world tourism cities, as well as the manage- ment, planning, development, marketing and branding of those cities. It offers an inclusive range of theoretical and practical perspectives through the different cases. The goal of the book is to "address the particular situation of urban and metropolitan tourism destinations in the 2020s" (p. xii). The authors have succeed- ed in achieving this goal. The recent examples of tourism city management and the impacts of the Covid -19 pandemic have also been pro- vided, which is a timely and excellent learning resource for students. Instructors of classes on such topics could use this book to prepare background information or as a recommended reading. It is also a must- read for researchers whose research interests include tourism cities, destination management, smart cities and sus- tainability. Additionally, the diverse models and cases have implications for practitioners and policymakers on how to develop and manage tourism cities. This book is essential reading for tourism students, instructors, researchers and practitioners.

Tourism in the City:
Towards an Integrative Agenda on Urban Tourism

Edited by *Nicola Bellini* and *Cecilia Pasquinelli*

reviewed by Dr Cristina Maxim

London Geller College of Hospitality and Tourism,
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About the author Cristina is a Senior Lecturer in Tour– ism with over ten years of teaching ex– perience in various higher education institutions in the UK. With a BA in Economics and an MA in Public Ad– ministration, she was awarded a VC scholarship to conduct doctoral re– search at the Cities Institute, London Metropolitan University, examining the planning and management of tourism in London.

Cristina is the co–author of World Tour– ism Cities: A systematic approach to ur– ban tourism, published by Routledge. She is an Associate Editor for the Inter – national Journal of Tourism Cities, and regularly reviews papers for a number of international academic journals. She regularly publishes articles in peer–re – viewed academic journals and presents at recognised international conferences. Cristina is currently working on sever– al research projects that look at world tourism cities, sustainable tourism, tourism planning and management, and local government.

This edited book by Prof Nicola Bellini and Prof Cecilia Pasquinelli, two scholars who have published extensively in urban tourism studies, responds to previous calls for more research on urban tourism (e.g. Ashworth & Page, 2011; Maxim, 2016), in particular on the interrelationships between tour– ism development and urban transformation.

The book, which attracted contributions and case studies from different parts of Europe, aims to add to the existing debates on tourism and the city. As the Co–Editors rightly state, tourism tends to be mar– ginalised in urban studies, despite the crucial role this phenomenon plays in the development of cities. Therefore, this edited book adds to the existing body of knowledge on tourism development in urban envi– ronments, shedding some light on several challenges faced by city destinations in their efforts to develop and integrate tourism activities.

The book brings together 24 chapters on city destina– tions that are organised in three separate parts. Part I introduces several key themes and issues in urban tourism and reviews some of the current debates in this field of study. Part II focuses on culture, heri– tage and creative industries, and their role in devel– oping city tourism destinations. Part III looks at the relationship between visitors and locals, discussing potential tensions and risks associated with tourism development in cities.

The work begins with an introductory chapter au – thored by the two Co–Editors that presents the aims of the book and highlights the multiple connections between tourism and the city. In the second part of

the first chapter the focus shifts towards tour- ism policy in the European Union, with the authors noting the great importance of city tourism to the region.

Part I of the book, titled "Urban Tourism: De - fining the Research Scene and Dimensions", consists of nine chapters and is opened by Ce- cilia Pasquinelli's work on tourism connectivi- ty and spatial complexity in an urban context. Among other aspects discussed in this chap- ter, the author calls for scholars to develop in- tegrated analytical frameworks to help policy makers in their efforts to plan and manage city tourism. Along the same lines, the following chapter, authored by Lauren Uğur, highlights the urban planning and tourism develop- ment "disconnect" and proposes a conceptual framework for integrated access for inclusive tourism development. The focus then shifts onto cultural urban tourism and emerging technologies, where Chiara Garau discusses how the latest smart tourism and smart city technologies can help policy makers in their efforts to better plan and manage cultural tour- ism in European cities. Next, Werner Gronau looks at the interrelation of tourism and trans- port studies, identifying some future research avenues on transport related topics in the con- text of urban tourism studies. The following chapter moves the discussion into the mar- keting field of study, where Mihalis Kavaratzis focuses on city brand formation and the role that residents should play in this process, the author advocating for a participatory place branding formation. Subsequently, Efe Sevin presents a new communicative space concept that helps both residents and visitors to con- tribute to the establishment of a city brand or

reputation. Assya Khiat and Nathalie Montar- got next discuss human resources in tourism and look at the key role played by the human capital in the performance and competitive- ness of the tourist sector in emerging desti- nations. Robert Lanquar brings the attention to tourism development in coastal cities, em- phasising the usefulness of having indicators to help measure the impacts of tourism devel- opment in these destinations. Concentrating on the Mediterranean countries, the author proposes the Blue Plan Method for designing indicators. In the last chapter of Part I, Göran Andersson continues the discussion about measuring urban tourism and introduces the visitor stream concept in city destinations.

Part II of the book, "The Construction of Multiple City 'Products' Through Culture, Creativity and Heritage: Principles, Policies and Practices", comprises seven chapters that bring to light different stories from Europe- an cities. The section begins with the work of Nebojša Čamprag, who looks at museumifi- cation of urban centres, with the author em- phasising why the reconstruction of the his- toric city in Frankfurt can be considered a typical example of "manipulation of the past through museumification of urban heritage" (p. 176). The next chapter continues the dis- cussion along the lines of heritage and urban regeneration, with the authors (Maria Della Lucia, Mariapina Trunfio, and Frank M. Go) presenting a conceptual framework for cul- ture-led urban regeneration (cultural legacy hybridisation) that is based on public-private participation. The framework is then tested on three small and medium-sized cities in Italy. Kamila Borseková, Anna Vaňová, and Katarí- na Vitálišová then concentrate on identifying factors that contributed to the development of

Košice as a competitive creative city. Next, the attention is shifted to fashion and its implica– tions for city destinations, where the authors (Luciana Lazzeretti, Francesco Capone, and Patrizia Casadei) discuss the re-emergence of Florence as a major fashion city destination. Then Matteo Caroli and Alfredo Valentino take us onto recurrent music festivals and their impact on tourist flows. Continuing on the topic of urban events, Luca Ferrucci, Silvia Sarti, Simone Splendiani, and María Cordente Rodríguez highlight the use of photo exhibi– tions as innovative tools to enhance the image and promote a tourism destination. Lastly, Chiara Rabbiosi and Massimo Giovanardi fo– cus on coastal cities and the use of the "cultur– al city" concept as a way towards innovation and change, with emphasis on the role of tour– ism on urban regeneration.

Part III of the book, titled "City Tourism Per– formance and Urban Wellbeing: Tensions, Risks and Potential Trade–Offs", brings togeth– er seven chapters that discuss several chal– lenges faced by urban tourism destinations. Paola Minoia opens this section by looking at a popular tourism destination, Venice, and exploring the role that tourism plays in re– shaping this well–known historical city. Ve– ronika Dumbrovská chose to focus her work on Prague, another popular European city that suffered changes in the socio–spatial pat– terns of tourism development in the historic city centre, with considerable impacts for the local community. Barcelona, another classic example often used when discussing the im– pacts of tourism development in cities, is cho– sen by the authors Nadia Fava and Saida Palou Rubio to emphasize the conflicts, coexistence and symbiosis brought by tourism activities in popular cities. The attention turns next to green tourism, with Barbara Maćkiewicz and Barbara Konecka–Szydłowska examining the

potential of Polish cities that are part of the Cittaslow Network to develop green tourism initiatives. Nicholas Wise and Marko Perić bring a new topic into discussion, sports–led tourism regeneration, choosing as a case study Medulin in Croatia. The following chapter, au– thored by Silvia Mugnano and Fabio Carnelli, looks at how disaster tourism can be used by policy makers in cities to help affected desti– nations recover from natural disasters. The concluding chapter, written by Nicola Bellini, Frank M. Go, and Cecilia Pasquinelli, reviews the issues discussed in the book and presents some suggestions for policymakers in city des– tinations.

With its easy–to–read style and practical exam– ples, this book is likely to appeal to a variety of audiences, including undergraduate and post– graduate students, as well as researchers and policy makers. The book presents several in– teresting case studies, most of them from Eu– ropean cities. Adding other perspectives from different parts of the world, as well as tackling several other important topics in urban tour– ism studies (e.g., overtourism, sustainability), would have enriched the work. All in all, an enjoyable read with a practical focus.

Routledge Handbook of Tourism Cities

Edited by *Alastair M. Morrison and J. Andres Coca-Stefaniak*

This edited book by Alastair M. Morrison and J. Andres Coca-Stefaniak offers a comprive overview on a wide array of topics relat- ing to urban destinations and city tourism. It is uniquely positioned and creates a distinct niche in tourism research. It raises awareness on the marketing and development of tourism cities.

The first chapter sheds light on the economic, social and political factors that are shaping the development of tourism cities. Maxim (2021) identifies different challenges including sustain- ability, traffic congestion and pollution, among other issues. Chapter two is focused on the effects of terrorism on tourism cities and on UNESCO's World Heritage Sites. Seabra and Paiva (2021) imply that terrorism can have a negative impact on the perceived images of tourist destinations and on their local residents. The third chapter elaborates on sustainable tourism in cities. Day (2021) recommends that prospective authors ought to utilize systems-thinking approaches to better understand how sustainability can become standard practice in urban tourism.

Chapter four describes the effects of the sharing economy on the development of city tourism, in terms of peer-to-peer accommodation and ridesharing. Belarmino (2021) identifies specific segments of the sharing economy and proposes future research avenues on this topic. The fifth chapter investigates the effects of the urban de- velopment in the Chinese context. Luo and Lam (2021) suggest that policy makers should adopt an integrated long-term outlook on urban plan- ning. They discuss about the positive and nega- tive effects of urbanization on the tourism indus – tries of cities.

Chapter six deliberates on the gentrification issues that are conspicuous with urban environments. Gravari-Barbas and Guinand (2021) contend that an increased tourism demand can further exacer- bate the detrimental impacts of gentrification on the socio-economic fabric of communities and on their local economies. The seventh chapter explores the relationship between urbanization and overtourism. Gowreesunkar and Gavinolla (2021) investigate urbanism and over-tourism in the context of Hyderabad, India. Chapter eight suggests that various socio-political forces can have an impact on the flows of tourists to desti- nations. Webster and Hji-Avgoustis (2021) imply that political authorities as well as tourism man- agers can work in tandem to decrease the nega- tive impacts of micro-shocks and public outage on city tourism inflows.

The ninth chapter provides a critical review of relevant academic literature on tourism market- ing, branding as well as on product development of urban areas. Morrison (2021) identifies differ- ent markets for tourism cities and elaborates on the key success factors for destination manage- ment. The tenth chapter is focused on the corpo- rate tourism segment. Davidson (2021) discuss- es about demand and supply elements that are required to foster business tourism as a catalyst for urban development in cities. Chapter eleven explains how a portfolio of major cultural exhibi- tions could contribute to the development of city tourism, in an Australian setting. Gorchakova and Antchak (2021) emphasize the importance of using storytelling and creative marketing ap- proaches to promote events in Melbourne's urban environments.

Chapter twelve features a case study on the brand- ing of a Canadian destination. Isaac and Wich- newski (2021) investigate the effectiveness of Van- couver's newly established brand among tourists. The thirteenth chapter presents a literature review on family tourism. Lehto, Chen and Le (2021) in- dicate that family tourism is a well -defined field of study; however, they maintain that there is scope for further research on this topic. Chapter four- teen presents the findings from a literature review and from selected case studies that clarify how millennial audiences are contributing to the devel- opment of city tourism in different settings. Kim and Lee (2021) describe the millennial traveler market and identify their travel behaviors before and after they visit destinations. The fifteen chapter raises awareness on the visit- ing friends and relatives (VFR) segment. Backer (Zentveld) (2021) reviews the academic literature to discuss about VFR's latest trends. She implies that there are opportunities for tourism market- ers to attract senior travelers to their destinations. Chapter sixteen demystifies the dark tourism con- cept. Lennon (2021) discusses about dark tourism attractions in Phnom Penh, Cambodia and in Lety, Czech Republic. The author implies that locals as well as tourism marketers ought to preserve them, as they form part of their heritage. The seven- teenth chapter promotes sustainable projects in urban destinations. Newsome and Simpson (2021) suggest that tourism cities can offer natural envi- ronments including urban parks and gardens for tourists who are interested in birdwatching. They argue that healthy urban spaces may result in ben- efits for residents and visitors alike. Chapter eighteen provides a narrative about cul- tural and heritage attractions in tourism cities. Boyd (2021) maintains that urban environments ought to dedicate facilities; spaces and places and

people to safeguard their traditions. The author argues that there is scope for urban destinations to regenerate their inner-city cores. He points out that they can promote trails and routes to raise awareness about their attractions. The nineteenth chapter describes outdoor and indoor markets in tourism cities. Henderson (2021) sheds light on the attributes and characteristics of shopping cen- ters, urban markets, specialty markets, food mar- kets, cooked food markets within city destinations. The twentieth chapter discusses about challenges and opportunities to better utilize urban spaces in tourism cities like Sydney in Australia. Kaya and Edwards (2021) argue that there is scope for tourism planners to develop the infrastructures and mobility around waterfront environments to attract residents and tourists to their destinations. Chapter twenty-one outlines Nthebe and Swart's (2021) perspectives about tourist attractions in ur- ban environments. The authors identify different types of city attractions. They describe the features of city attractions and elaborate on their impact on destination development. Chapter twenty-two posits that an ambidextrous model could contribute to improve the perfor- mance of French tourism cities. Séraphin (2021) contends that cities ought to promote their histor- ical parts (e.g., le vieux) as well as their modern areas (e.g., le nouveau). The twenty-third chapter explains how a coastal, industrial city can be re- generated as a world class tourism and maritime destination. Van Zyl (2021) uses a pragmatic ap- proach as she carries out a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis about the tourism strategy of Port Elizabeth in South Af- rica. The twenty-fourth chapter provides a critical and discursive contribution on the key elements of smart cities. Coca- Stefaniak and Seisdedos (2021) elaborate on the governance; technology; environ-

mental; human capital; innovation and learning; as well as on multi-disciplinary aspects pertaining to smart tourism destinations. The authors iden- tify new trends relating to the smart concept and provide good examples of best practices that are drawn from different contexts around the world.

Chapter twenty-five clarifies that advances in tech- nology are affecting urban tourism destinations. Molinillo, Anaya-Sánchez and Guevara-Plaza (2021) identify a number of challenges faced by tourism cities, in terms of how they can utilize technologies (e.g., mobile applications, sharing economy innovations, social media, big data min- ing, artificial intelligence, among others) to im- prove their visitors' experiences, and to encourage outcomes like the cocreation of online content, including positive reviews. Chapter twenty-six is focused on the utility of social media for the pro- motion of city tourism. Gretzel (2021) explains that social media can be used to shape city tourism experiences. She indicates that social media may also result in negative impacts on the city and its residents (e.g., overtourism).

The twenty-seventh chapter suggests that there is a close relationship between the provision of trans- portation options and tourism growth. Papaix and Coca-Stefaniak (2021) discuss on balancing the interests of residents and tourists by providing them with utilitarian and experiential transport solutions. The authors make reference to key el- ements of environmental and societal wellbeing perspectives relating to the sustainable mobility in the city destinations. Chapter twenty-eight raises awareness on walking tourism. Morris (2021) ar- gues that walking offers a reflexive mode to ex- perience tourism cities. The author elaborates on audio-walks, psycho-geographic drifts and mass participation walks. He clarifies that such artistic walks differ from traditional walking activities.

Chapter twenty-nine explores the socio- economic challenges that are brought by urban tourism de- velopment, in the European context. Önder and Zekan (2021) introduce the readers to various concepts including carrying capacity, limits of ac- ceptable change and overtourism, among others. Afterwards, they provide case examples and rec- ommendations for destination marketers of tour- ism cities. The thirtieth chapter sheds light on the development of tourism cities in the United States of America. Spirou (2021) maintains that pri- vate-public partnerships are required to develop amenities (e.g., stadiums and convention centers among other infrastructures) that are intended to support the tourism industry.

The thirty-first chapter is focused on tourism in Latin America. Camargo, Chávez and del Carmen Ginocchio feature three case studies on city tour- ism in Central and South America. The authors elaborate the social transformation and urban innovation in Medellín, Colombia; gastronomic tourism in Lima, Peru; and on the tourist attrac- tions of Tijuana, in Mexico. Chapter thirty-two describes various attractions of four Asian cities of Bangkok (Thailand), Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) and Jakarta (Indonesia). Oktadiana and Pearce (2021) consider key elements of their tourism products including their landmarks, dis- tricts and paths, among others. Afterwards, they evaluate contextual factors and outline their rec- ommendations for policy makers and tourism marketers.

Chapter thirty-three provides a reflective contri- bution on the communist heritage of Bulgaria and sheds light on its effects on tourism. Iankova and Mileva (2021) elaborate on the Bulgarian commu- nist legacy and on the concept of social attitudes and feelings toward heritage attractions. In con- clusion, they outline their practical recommenda-

tions to destination management organizations. The thirty-fourth chapter illustrates the latest de- velopments of several tourism cities that are locat- ed in post-communist countries. Smith and Klicek (2021) discuss about their image and branding issues. They also examine their economic and so- cial challenges, before presenting their conclusions and recommendations.

The thirty-fifth chapter sheds light on Chinese urban destinations. Wu, Li, Ma and Wang (2021) identify a number of tourism cities in China and elaborate on their tourism planning and develop- ment. Afterwards, they focus on the recreational belt around cities and on the urban heritage revi- talization theory. Chapter thirty-six raises aware- ness on the geological aspects of urban environ- ments. Richards, Simpson and Newsome (2022) rely on four case studies to shed light on geolog- ically distinctive tourism cities located in China, England, Poland and Scotland. In conclusion, the authors feature their recommendations for policy makers.

Chapter thirty-seven is focused on a case study about wildlife tourism in the Western Australian context. Simpson, Patroni, Kerr, Verduin and New- some (2021) suggest that tourists are compelled to visit a dolphin discovery center. The authors dis- cuss about the socio-economic implications of wildlife tourism on the destinations' growth and competitiveness. Chapter thirty-eight describes the features and attributes of China's Grand Ca- nal. Wang, Lin and Liu provide a historical mor- phogenic analysis of tourism cities along one of China's greatest engineering marvels. The authors discuss about the influence of the Grand Canal development on the Chinese economy.

Chapter thirty-nine presents a case study on Ma-

cao's potential as a gastronomic destination. Loi, Kong and Bandeira (2021) argue that the Maca- nese cuisine differentiates itself from other desti- nations' culinary experiences. Lastly, the fortieth chapter features a case study about tourism devel- opment in the Chinese city of Wuhan. Mao (2021) elaborates on the city's attractions and branding exercises that are intended to raise awareness of this bustling city. The author makes reference to the destination's smart tourism initiatives.

In the main, this handbook provides an insight- ful overview of key theoretical underpinnings and case studies that are focused on urban tourism destinations. Its forty chapters provide a useful guide for practitioners, academics and students, who are aspiring to work in the tourism industry

The authors of this title have acquired different backgrounds, qualifications and experiences in ac- ademic writing. As a result, this publication pres- ents distinct writing styles and approaches. Some contributing authors distinguish themselves, among others, particularly those who are capable of captivating their audiences' attention through articulated arguments, that are presented in a clear and understandable manner.

"I invite prospective readers to check out this au- thoritative textbook. I am very pleased to recom- mend Alastair M. Morrison's and J. Andres Co- ca-Stefaniak's Routledge Handbook of Tourism Cities. This edited book is a rich source of thought for everyone who wants to enhance knowledge and understanding on tourism cities".

Smart Cities and Tourism: Co-creating Experiences, Challenges and Opportunities

Edited by *Dimitrios Buhalis, Babak Taheri, Roya Rahimi*

The development and commercialisation of the Internet and thereafter the information communications technology (ICT) have enabled not only new business models but also augmented the tourism sector. In particular, the advancement in technology has dramatically changed the habitat of tourism, the way people travel and their behaviour in a tourism destina- tion. As such, the concept of "smart city" and "smart tourism" has become an ideal "marriage" affording both challenges and co-creation op- portunities (the "what") to be faced by various stakeholders (the "who") and the tourism destination ("where"). This book is a timely and comprehensive collage of key issues related to the impact of this urban evolution in tourism, with a special focus on the smart implications. There- fore, it is a valuable reference resource for peo- ple with all backgrounds interested in the topics, from tourism sector practitioners to destination management organisations (DMOs); from stu- dents, scholars to researchers. In fact, since this book adopts a multi-disciplinary approach and takes angles from different cities worldwide, it is indeed accurate to say that it can be an interesting and useful read for anyone.

The authors take the audience through a journey from a broader understanding of this familiar yet complicated topic to contextual implications and experience- sharing via carefully selected case studies. The book is organised around the three Ws (What, Who, Where) in 12 distinct chapters, each with an important role to play.

What: Part 1 Concepts and Issues

The notion of "smart" has been around for more than a decade and has attracted much attention ever since. Everyone has heard about "smart"; most of them want to be "smart", while many think they are being "smart"; but probably not all (if any) know exactly what "smart" in this era re- fers to, especially in the multi-disciplinary tour- ism city context. To this end, Chapter 1 provides the theoretical basis for setting the soft bound- ary of the concept of a smart city and explains what makes modern cities "smart". This answers the question that many people ask or clarifies the misunderstanding that many may have and proposes a conceptual framework to explain the implementation process.

Chapter 2 lays out several major technological trends prevailing in tourism and hospitality, in- cluding the Internet of Things (IoTs), biometric recognition technology, virtual and augmented reality, robotics, blockchain, among others, each illustrated with examples for easy understanding. All these contribute to the big data that is instru- mental to the effectiveness of policies and regu- lations in tourism nowadays. This chapter also provides a handy table with the advantages and challenges of these innovative trends in tourism and hospitality, which is a big plus for readers.

Chapter 3 walks the readers through the time tunnel with the evolution of smart cities, which the authors name it "from smart city 1.0 to smart city 3.0". The in-road of the evolution starts from the pure use of ICTs to collect data by the policy- makers and service providers (1.0) to involving

more people to apply ICT in their daily lives (2.0) to eventually promoting general citizens' engage- ment with continuous interaction to co-create benef its via ICTs (3.0). The chapter presents from a fresh angle by using Scopus search results on vari- ation concepts of smart cities and makes compari- sons across different aspects over the three stages. Chapter 4 takes a 180-degree turn to look at a niche yet highly relevant context – smart sports – with a focus on three main actor categories; namely sport environment user, team player/athlete and sports fan/spectator/follower. Sport is truly inter -disci- plinary in nature. For some it is an entertainment or leisure; for some it is a career/profession; for others it is for health and wellness. Regardless of its nature, people often cross boundaries because of sports (hence tourism). Nevertheless, not much attention has been devoted to the roles of urban sports in smart cities and the development of strat- egies connecting them. This chapter thus f lls this void.

Who: Part 2 Smart Tourism and Smart Tourists

No development or planning can be deemed suc- cessful and sustainable without the consideration of the people, in particular the users (i.e., tourists in this regard). Part 2 looks at smart tourism and its inter- connectivity with the public sector (public governance) and tourists (co-creation).

Chapter 5 discusses the approaches that city gov- ernments use to capitalise on the evolving technol- ogies, their effective deployment and smart desti- nation projects. Best practices and instruments in digital transformation (as well as the value co-cre- ated alongside the process) are identified as a re- sult.

The notion of tourists as "temporary citizens", and how their behaviours have been re- shaped by the

widespread adoption of ICT, are the highlights of Chapter 6. The three experience phases of pre-, during and post- trip and the associated tourist be- haviours are discussed in great detail. How smart cities make use of information infrastructure ap- pealing to the smart tourist, who is increasingly demanding with high expectations, is an import- ant lesson to learn for scholars and practitioners. There are positive (co-created) or negative (co-de- structed) outcomes from the (in)appropriate ap- plication of smart infrastructure to personalise tourist experiences. Personalisation is a complex strategy and does not always yield the expected results as it requires the right resources with ap- propriate implementation. Chapter 7 proposes a framework that describes the conditions and pro- cesses which may lead to these two ends.

Where: Part 3 Smart Cities and Smart Tourism Destinations

After taking in the important theoretical frame- works and ideas of smart cities and smart tourism from the previous two parts, this f inal part of the book provides real case studies of smart cities and smart tourism destinations to link theories with practice, thereby creating bridges between aca- demia and industry.

Chapter 8 uses collaboration and interoperability between and among stakeholders as the centre of discussion and explains it through the lens of Eu- rope's Capital of Smart Tourism – Ljubljana, Slo- venia. It investigates the social, political and tech- nological processes as the main driving factors of smartness at the destination level.

Smart city governance often receives less academ- ic attention than it deserves, albeit the fact that it is central to the success of any smart city pro- cesses. Chapter 9 is dedicated to discussing smart

city governance, its definition, role, features, and relevance. In particular, the chapter uses the case of Milan, Italy with its longitudinal perspectives on smart tourism metagovernance. The evidence spans across 15 years and the insights are invalu– able to destination management organisations (DMOs) who are interested in enhancing the com– petitiveness and smartness of their destinations. Chapter 12 selects four mostly visited European smart cities (Amsterdam, Barcelona, London and Vienna) to understand the differences and similar– ities in terms of degree of smartness and compet– itiveness among them. The results are illustrated following the 6As Model (attractions, accessibility, amenities, available packages, activities and ancil– lary) proposed by Buhalis and Amaranggana in 2013.

The book is thoughtful in the selection of cases by ensuring variety for comprehensiveness' sake. The previously mentioned chapters showcase six landlocked European cities while Chapter 10 takes the perspective of an insular geographical island, Madeira, Portugal and Chapter 11 uses Barranco, a coastal district in Lima, Peru, as the contextual background. The former explains the challenges in building infrastructure and the degree of im– plementation, while the latter demonstrates how smartness can be used as a means to enhance resi– dents' quality of life.

Reflection and Suggestions?

As rightly pointed out in the Introduction of the book, it attempts to provide "a comprehensive in– sight into the current issues and opportunities on smart cities and smart tourism in the next gen– eration of urban evolution". As such, the Editors have undoubtedly done an excellent job in curat– ing chapters which can deliver this promise. Be– sides Part 3 which is dedicated to specifిc cases, some other chapters in the book also include use–

ful cases to assist discussion. For instance, the au– thors demonstrate how ICT-based e-government has been implemented in Dubai and the lessons learned from this. Chapter 5 uses a government project in Spain as case study to demonstrate the relevance of knowledge and innovation agents in tourism systems to support destinations and help overcome their challenges. On the theory side, the reviewer appreciates the effort of many authors who try to use visual summaries to highlight the main ideas of their propositions or conceptual frameworks. The entire book is punctuated with tables, timelines, charts, fిgures, diagrams and the like, all with the objective of illustrating complicat– ed concepts in a more digestible manner. There– fore, this book carries a delicate balance between theories and linkages to actual implementation, which suits the preferences and needs of parties with diverse backgrounds.

If one suggestion can be made, all major cases pre– sented and minor examples used in the book are mostly set in the "Western" context. Nevertheless, Asia is a key player in tourism cities and many are keen to incorporate smart initiatives. We look for– ward to the version 2.0 of this book to include a larger Asian representation, along with cases from Africa, Australasia and MENA.

The Cultural Sector and Sustainable Economic Development: Innovation and the Creative Economy in European Cities

Written by *Biljana Mickov*

reviewed by Dr Cláudia Seabra Department of Geography and Tourism, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, University of Coimbra, Portugal.

About the author Cláudia Seabra is an Associate Profes- sor in the Department of Geography and Tourism of the University of Co- imbra where she coordinates the Ph.D. in Tourism, Heritage, and Territory. She has completed her post-Ph.D. at the Nova School of Business and Econom- ics (NOVASBE) having developed the project "Influence of Terrorism on citi- zens and organizations in Europe of the 28". She holds a Ph.D. in Tourism from the University of Aveiro and a Master's Degree in Social Sciences from the Uni- versity Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE). Her work has been published in the Journal of Business Research, Tourism Man- agement, Annals of Tourism Research, International Journal of Tourism Cities, European Journal of Marketing, Journal of Marketing Management, ANATO- LIA, and in the Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology, among oth- ers. She has also edited two books for Emerald Publishing about risks and safety in tourism. She is aff liated with the CEGOT – Geography and Spatial Planning Research Centre; and collab- orates with CISeD – Research Centre in Digital Services. Her research interests involve risk and safety in tourism.

The book "Cultural sector and sustainable economic development" was written by Professor Biljana Mick- ov from the University of Reims – Sorbonne based on her Ph.D. Thesis. This book offers a theoretical and practical analysis of the current approach to culture and innovation. It focuses on the relationships be- tween culture, innovation and the economy by high- lighting the impact of the cultural sector on city at- tractiveness and on the sustainable development of urban tourism in Europe.

This book presents the structure of a Ph.D. thesis and includes, in its introduction, the study the hypotheses, as well as the methodology of choice, its objectives, re- search questions and background. The following sec- tions are dedicated to important dimensions related to innovation, culture, development and sustainability within the city context. Case studies from several Eu- ropean cities are used to describe the way culture and the creative economy are redesigning urban develop- ment in the Old Continent. It maps the European per- spective, highlights the successes and challenges faced by the European cities portrayed and provides guid- ance on the practices that will have greater impact on urban development in other geographic contexts. The book is of great value to four different types of audi- ences: students and instructors; cultural professionals; private and public entities interested in developing and managing urban and cultural development; and researchers working in the f eld.

The author starts with an interesting overview and reflection on Cities Today and on the centrality of culture, technology and innovation in the urban de-

velopment taking place in modern society. Agenda 21 for Culture is portrayed as an im- portant tool and guide for the development of city networks to be used in the pursuit of more sustainable development of culture in urban environments.

Then, and in line with the collaborative di – mension of cities, the author considers three main dimensions: Culture, Innovation and Development. By presenting different de- velopment models based on a sustainability model, the author advocates that governments should include the different actors involved, such as local government, public and private cultural entities and agents, and residents, among others, right from the outset. Network- ing and horizontal cultural management are proposed as cornerstones for innovation and for the production of new cultural spaces in cities. This way, the democratic participation of all the parties involved in the development of culture will be reinforced and will be able to contribute to a more creative and open city. In these circumstances, the relationship between technology, culture and art is discussed in the context of innovation and of the role it plays in the cultural development of cities.

The Environment and Sustainable Develop – ment is the last section in the introductory part of the book. The ambiguous, and some- times paradoxical, relationships between cul- ture, innovation and environment are dis- cussed through a reflection on how culture and cities influence climate change and how this, in turn, will affect cities and people.

Part I of the book is dedicated to Local Gov- ernment and Innovation. Cultural policies are discussed and revisited in light of the innova- tion concept, and then an analysis of several different elements that might contribute to in- novation in European cities and territories is carried out. The role of the creative industries is highlighted as they are regarded, not only as key instruments for the cultural development of cities, but also as crucial elements for the economy and for social sustainability in urban environments. The New European Agenda for Culture supports the fact that cohesive and inclusive societies and a more attractive and fairer Europe are enhanced when culture is perceived not only as a common heritage, but also as a support for a more sustainable econo- my where tourism plays a central role. In fact, culture provides new business opportunities and bolsters job creation. Technological inno- vations are revisited to analyze the present and the future of industries and the creative econ- omy in a smart context.

Part II, Culture and the Creative Economy, presents a collection of case studies conduct- ed on European cities as the field of study for culture, innovation and urban development. After having laid down a framework of the European culture and of its main pillars, the author introduces a case study methodology based on a mixed-method approach that in- cludes both qualitative and quantitative meth- ods. The cities under study were divided into three groups:

Cities whose IT or creative industries show a

high level of development in terms of innova – tion: Stockholm, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Turku, London, and Eindhoven (Northern Europe).

· Cities well developed in terms of social and technological innovation and cre- ative industries: Rome, Bologna, Barcelo- na, Brussels, Reims, Grenoble, Marseille, Mannheim, and Dortmund (Western Eu- rope)

· Cities with lower and different levels of social innovation and creative industries: Ljubljana, Zagreb, Bratislava, Novi Sad, Belgrade, Skopje, Gabrovo, Krakow, Kiev, Moscow, Eindhoven, and Budapest (Cen- tral and Eastern Europe)

· The main goal is to clarify the relationships between culture and innovation based on the use of new technology, the importance of creative industries and institutional re- search. The European cities presented are analyzed taking into account the effective- ness of their local policies for the devel- opment of culture and creative industries, and focus is placed on social innovation, project innovation, cross-innovation, and environmental sustainability.

The final section of the book, Part III Analysis of Case Studies in Europe, presents the main conclusions of this study and offers an anal- ysis of the contemporary cultural ecosystem, proving that culture plays a pivotal role in ur- ban sustainable development. The case studies show that there are strong relationships be- tween culture, social development, the econ- omy, and environmental sustainability, that should be managed and balanced.

In conclusion, this book is an important tool to understand the connections between cul – ture, innovation, the economy and urban sus- tainable development. By presenting the case studies of several European cities, this book gives us an interesting portrait of the urban and cultural levels of development in the Old Continent. In such a turbulent era, marked by a global pandemic and by uncertainty regard- ing peace and diplomatic relations, the book "Cultural sector and sustainable economic de- velopment: Innovation and the creative econ – omy in European Cities" is an important con- tribution to decision makers and managers that should consider culture as an important contributor to achieve progress, sustainability and stability for citizens and the development of cities.

Tourism and Everyday Life in the Contemporary City

Edited by *Michael W. Lever*

The line between tourists and locals continues to blur as those visiting a place seek meaningful and authentic experiences, and those who live there want new opportunities to explore their home from a unique lens. *Tourism and Everyday Life in the Contemporary City* examines this entangling by adapting Roche's (1992) new urban tourism as its analytical framework within the unique context of urban tourism and city life. Edited by Thomas Frisch, Christoph Sommer, Luise Stoltenberg, and Natalie Stors, this book provides answers to many important questions regarding key dimensions of urban tourism re- search, including observations on the mundane yet extraordinary urban everyday situations, en - counters and contact zones that connect locals and tourists, and the role of urban co- production that witnesses the evolution of tourists from passive consumers to active producers. Exploring everyday urban life from a tourism perspective allows academics interested in this field to see how it has been empirically and theo- retically conceptualized. This book is particularly suitable for tourism researchers seeking a founda- tional knowledge of contemporary city life, giv- en its inclusion of seminal works by highly cited tourism authors, including Urry, Ashworth, Co- hen, Edensor, Larsen, and many others. Further, this book would be a valuable resource for in- structors at the undergraduate and graduate level in a tourism management program who want to bring a timely discussion to their classrooms on the fundamental changes regarding key concepts regarding a changing tourism landscape.

The reviewer found the book's organization high- ly effective and easy to follow throughout. The book opens with a solid introduction to the topic, including its overall aim, objectives, conceptual development, limitations, and assumptions. For instance, the authors discuss four interrelated as- pects that connect urban tourism to city life, in- cluding the subtle yet pervasive way urban tour- ism affects cities, the interchangeability between everyday urban life and tourist interest, the tour- istic components of living in a city as a resident, and the influence of technology on these interre- lationships. In this introductory chapter, the au- thors also provide an excellent summary of the contents of each chapter which they curated from various authors to include in this book. Beyond the Introduction, the remaining ten chap- ters of the book provide multiple interdisciplin- ary approaches across various methods, findings, and implications as supplied by each chapter's author. Chapter 2 is titled Ordinary tourism and extraordinary everyday life: Rethinking tourism and cities by Jonas Larsen, who provides three vignettes to highlight the amusing contradiction that often, tourism can be strikingly ordinary, while daily life can often feel extraordinary. In Chapter 3, written by Mathis Stock and titled In- habiting the city as tourists, the author considers the relationship between touristic and urbanized places by exploring the conflicting ways tourists inhabit cities. For instance, the author points to the paradox of tourists escaping densely populat- ed cities but only ending up in densely populated coastal resorts instead. His conclusions support

the development of a framework that integrates urban and tourism theory, allowing for new con- cepts such as touristic urbanity and urban values of tourism.

The fourth chapter, titled Tourist valorization and urban development and written by Fabian Frenzel, discusses the gentrification of urban spaces as a di- rect result of increased leisure activities and how that has impacted residents. Examples include the increase in real estate costs caused by the in- creasing popularity of short-term rental services, as well as an increase in noise levels. Each of these issues can be connected to a city's attractiveness to potential visitors, with the author reaffirming that tourists are not passively consuming a place but actively co-creating and co-producing it. As tour- ists seek more authentic and culturally significant travel experiences, they become intertwined with that community's urban commons. This view of tourists impacting previously uninhabited spaces continues into Chapter 5, Escaping the global city? by Jessica Parish. Drawing from one of the book's central themes of de-differentiation, the author coins the term 'new wellness tourism,' a process of gentrification focusing on new and re-emergent forms of health and self-care like Pilates or acu- puncture. The reviewer was intrigued by the au- thor's approach to examining how these increasing alternative medicine trends have impacted a hip and primarily white neighbourhood in Toronto, Canada. Specifically, a combination of interviews, archival research, and discourse analysis was used to explore these establishments' impact on the Roncesvalles neighbourhood. The writing in this chapter was so descriptive that one could imagine walking down Queen Street and recognizing the stark juxtaposition of a typical grocery store next to a neo-Oriental wellness spa, creating a sense of pseudo-escape from the city despite still being physically there.

In Chapter 6 by Natalie Stors, titled Living with guests: Understanding the reasons for hosting via Airbnb in a mobile society, the reviewer felt that the thread woven throughout the book's first few chapters was not quite as salient. Although the chapter's content was compelling, which provided the host's perspective regarding their motivations for offering short-term accommodation rentals, one could not help but feel that this chapter was not well placed, as there seemed to be a steady build from the first few chapters related to the entanglement of residents and visitors as co-pro- ducers of urban spaces. However, with this minor criticism aside, other common threads carried for- ward, particularly off-the-beaten-track tourism. Chapter 7, Living like a local: Amsterdam Airb- nb users and the blurring of boundaries between 'tourists' and 'residents' in residential neighbour- hoods by Bianca Wildish and Bas Spierings builds directly from the preceding chapter, but from the perspectives of both tourists and residents within residential neighbourhoods in Amsterdam, with the core idea being that as tourists (i.e., outsid- ers) seek to become more integrated with the local culture, residents (i.e., insiders) seek ways to feel more like tourists in their cities, thus blurring the line between the two roles.

Chapter 8, Commensality and 'local' food: Ex- ploring a city with the help of digital meal-sharing platforms by Luise Stoltenberg and Thomas Frisch, brings a refreshing perspective to the new urban tourism topic as it relates to the book's theme of de-differentiation. Here, the authors identify the- oretical concepts from the sociology field regard- ing meal-sharing platforms, particularly Eatwith, which allows tourists to dine with a local in their home while on vacation. It is argued in this chap- ter that the concept of commensality, or the act of sharing a meal in a social context, drives the popu- larity of these meal-sharing platforms, given their

ability to define and maintain one's social identi- ty. The reviewer was particularly impressed with these authors' interpretations of the results from their interviews, such as the host from San Francisco, who provided a vivid description of the culi- nary tour that guests could expect by selecting him as their host. Here, the authors point to the trans- lation of expressive adjectives into multi-sensuous experiences. Finally, this chapter further extends the broad theme throughout the book regarding the extraordinary mundane. In this case, eating a meal becomes an outstanding event worth experiencing.

Chapter 9, Places of Muße as part of new urban tourism in Paris, by Clara Sofie Kramer, Nora Win- sky, and Tim Freytag, capture the growing need for tourism at a different pace, slower and providing a reprieve from the hurriedness of everyday life. Through their qualitative content analysis, which examined various destinations featured in travel guidebooks, the authors identified four types of places of Muße in Paris: cultural, extensive, green, and culinary sites, which are then characterized and linked to the authenticity and fragility of plac- es. Building from the introduction of communing in Chapter 4, Chapter 10 is titled Commoning in new tourism areas and is written by Christoph Sommer and Markus Kip. Here, the authors ex- tend our understanding of communing through a case study of an evening social event in Germany called the Admiralbrücke, which has been a source of tension between residents and visitors, but, as the authors have identified in this chapter, also acts as an intersection of objects and mobilities and as a place to co-perform socio- material gatherings.

It, by this point in the book, the reader has any remaining stereotypes of tourists as camera-carry- ing, map-holding, luggage-toting fools, Nils Grube

does well to dispel them in Chapter 11, titled You are a tourist! Exploring tourism conflicts by means of performative interventions. The study used a field experimental design in which participants portrayed tourists in various stereotypical settings (e.g., blocking a bike path, leaving their rolling suitcases inconveniently placed on a sidewalk, talking loudly in front of local establishments). Although many of the conflicts they had hoped for did not occur, the participants gained a deeper appreciation of the role of tourism and social in- teractions within a city environment.

One of the most exciting themes within the book was the role of digital communications and tech- nology as it relates to the topic of new urban tour- ism. As a researcher excited by contemporary tech- nologies, from eye-tracking glasses to emerging social media platforms, the reviewer was keen to learn more about how technology has influenced this changing urban tourism landscape. Examples of these changes are frequent throughout the book, such as the discussion around the 'end of tourism' in the Introduction, where the authors discuss the evolution from tourists needing to be physically at a place to a more fluid definition which may in- clude virtual or simulated mobility based on elec- tronic imagery. In addition, in almost every chap- ter, the spirit of digital advances is present, such as the chapters exploring the latest developments in sharing economy platforms like Airbnb and Eatwith, the growing presence of Wi-Fi-enabled destinations, and user-generated content as shared through tourists' social networks to help co-create their travel experiences with others.

Overall, this book is rigorous and comprehen- sive regarding contemporary urban tourism and everyday life. The editors have curated the works of 15 original authors to emphasize the growing

importance of understanding how travellers are becoming increasingly interested in the 'extraor- dinary mundane' and experiencing destinations like a local by going off the beaten path. Of course, there will always be a demand for a destination's main attractions, whether the Eiffel Tower in Paris or the Colosseum in Rome. Still, the de-differen- tiated experiences of dining with a local in their home, staying at an Airbnb in a densely populat- ed urban community, or visiting a Muße-inspired green space, tourism and leisure activities are un- dergoing a signif cant change that this book has done well to capture. Despite these strengths, the reviewer did feel that the book could be further improved by f nding a way to unify the chapters more meaningfully, which did not always seem to flow from one to the next and required some effort to link it back to the chapter before it. This could have been improved by dividing the chapters into sub- themes, such as one that focuses on tourism's negative consequences and its impact on locals (Chapters 4 and 11, for instance) and another that examines Airbnb and Eatwith sharing platforms (Chapters 6, 7, and 8). At a minimum, the book would have benef ted from creating a unif ed para- graph to be included at the end of each chapter, requiring the authors to connect their chapters to the book's central themes explicitly. Although those connections are present in each chapter, the reader must search to find them.

The book is currently available in paperback, hardback, and Vitalsource eBook formats. The pa- perback and eBook cost USD 54.95, whereas the hardback sells for USD 170.00. There is also an op- tion to rent the eBook for six and 12 months at a reduced price. Although the hardback format price point is steep given the book's length (272 pages), there is incredible value for both the paperback and eBook. Researchers hoping to understand

new urban tourism's influence on contemporary travel will receive tremendous value from purchas- ing this book. As such, the reviewer recommends this book for purchase by those interested in the blurred line between tourists and their hosts.

Dr. Mimi Li

Dr. Mimi Li was promoted to Full Professor at
University.

Prof Andres Stefaniak

Professor Andres Coca-Stefaniak was promoted to Associate Head (Research
& Knowledge Exchange), School of Business, Operations and Strategy,
Greenwich Business School, University of Greenwich

Dr. Wenjie Cai

Associate Professor Wenjie Cai was promoted to Associate Head of the School
of Management & Marketing – Research & Knowledge Exchange, Greenwich
Business School, University of Greenwich
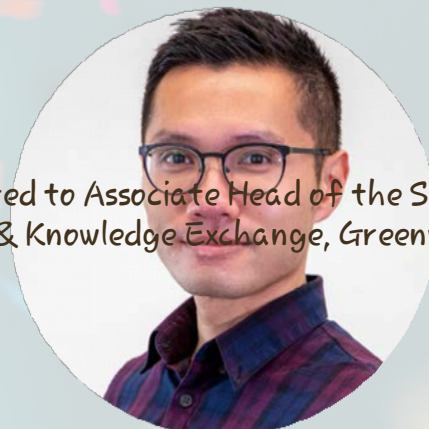
Morrison was placed among the Top 2% of World Scientists by Stanford University in 2022

Alastair M. Morrison, Ph.D. is a Research Professor in the Greenwich Busi- ness School and formerly an Associate Dean and a Distinguished Professor Emeritus at Purdue University, USA specializing in marketing in the School of Hospitality and Tourism Management. Professor Morrison was just placed among the Top 2% of World Scientists by Stanford University in 2022. He says: "This is a great honour for me. I have previously been ranked in the top 5% of most productive scholars in my field; however, this is a greater accolade on a global scale".

Professor Morrison has published approximately 350 academic articles and conference proceedings, as well as more than 50 research monographs related to marketing and tourism. He is the author of seven books on tourism mar- keting and development, Marketing and Managing Tourism Destinations, 3rd edition (Routledge, 2023); Hospitality and Travel Marketing, 5th Edition (Routledge, 2022), Tourism Marketing in the Age of the Consumer (Rout- ledge, 2022), World Tourism Cities (Routledge, 2021); The Tourism System, 8th edition, (Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 2018); Global Marketing of China Tourism (China Architectural & Building Press, 2012); and Tourism: Bridges across Continents (McGraw-Hill Australia, 1998). He is the co-editor of the Routledge Handbook of Tourism Cities (Routledge, 2021).
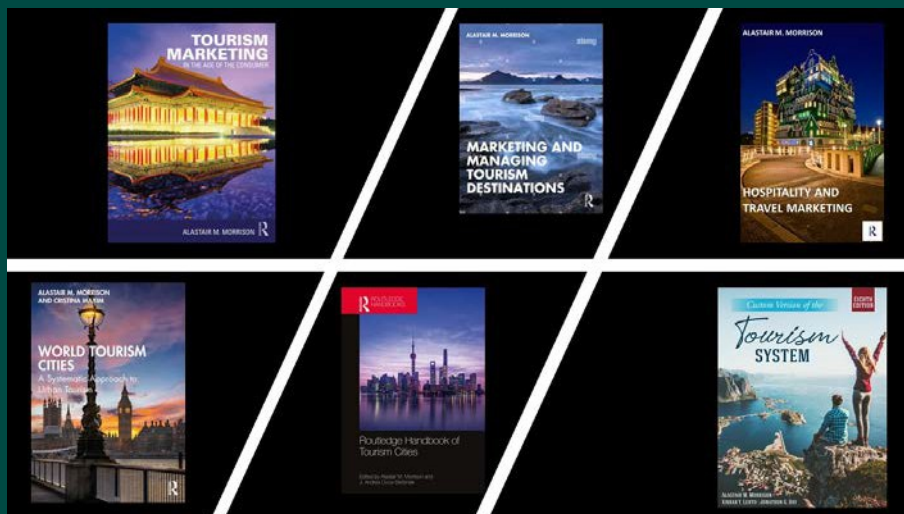
Hera Oktadiana BRAVO Award

Dr. Hera Oktadiana received BRAVO Leadership Award from Indonesian re- search organisation 'Pesantren Riset Kalam', Wahid Writing Workshop, and the Sovereign People's School (Sekolah Rakyat Berdaulat) in April 2023. The award was given to the scholars and activists who make contribution in pro- moting tourism research, strengthening cooperation among civil society, and sustaining the future civilisation.

Hera also delivered speeches at several national and international events in- cluding:

- ASEAN Plus Three Tourism Training and Education Network (APTTTEN) Forum 23 on "Upscaling World Class Research & Social Services for Learning Experiences". The forum aims to strengthen the network among tourism leaders, policymakers, educators, researchers, consultants, industry practitioners, and scholars to address the challenges related to digital transformation. The forum promotes the link and match between the tourism industry and tourism education.
- Ramadan research workshop on "Academic Leadership and International Collaboration", organised by the of Faculty of Geography, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
- 12th Postgraduate Colloquium, Social Science Research on "Synergizing Research for Sustaining Future", Faculty of Business, Economics, and Ac- countancy, Universiti Malaysia Sabah.

Furthermore, she also assisted "SCo[...] in organising Webinar Series vol. 4[...] Indo- nesia: The Synergy of the Pe[...] following the success of the previou[...] Tourism Villag- es: Successful Prac[...] the moderator for the two webinars.

BRAVO
LEADERSHIP AWARD
FOR RESEARCHER, ACTIVIST AND VOLUNTEER

Certificate of appreciation awarded to

Ass. Prof. Hera Oktadiana,
Ph.D., CHE

Blanca Camargo Alimara CETT Award 2023

Dr. Camargo received the prestigious Alimara-CETT 2023 Award for her research on dignity and tourism. With her colleagues Anke Winchenbach,

M... ...approach to tourism development, management and marketing to restore and protect the dignity of vulnerable groups in a destination. To know her work, please visit her Google Scholar profile.

WHY VANILLA ISLAND LOST ITS FLAVOUR!

Dr. Vanessa GB Gowreesunkar

The "Vanilla Island" is a brand name used for marketing tourism to the seven Indian Ocean Island of Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, Maldives, Mayotte, Reunion, and the Comoros. Vanilla Island tourism strategy dates back to 2010, when Western Indian Ocean islands chose to showcase their tourism features in a single package by marketing the region together under a single brand. The goal was to revitalise the economies of tourism-dependent destina- tions by supporting equitable distribution in the tourism industry. The collaboration was formed on the island of Réunion and was intended to provide competitive advantages to both tourists and stakeholders, ranging from different travel experiences to economic growth and sustainability for the region. These are further illustrated in table below:

Advantages for Tourists	Advantages for Stakeholders
• Access to a wide range of tourist attrac- tions across different Vanilla Islands • Opportunity to experience diverse cultures, traditions, and cuisines • Possibility to explore unique flora and fauna that are endemic to the region • Chance to engage in various water sports, such as diving, snorkelling, and surf ing • Access to world-class resorts, hotels, and accommodation options • Convenience of seamless travel and transportation services between differ – ent Vanilla Islands	• Increased tourism revenue and economic growth for the region • Increased visibility and promotion of their respective islands and tourism offerings • Collaboration with other stakeholders to create joint marketing campaigns and cross-selling opportunities • Boost in employment opportunities in various sectors, such as hospitality, transport, and tourism-related businesses • Greater international exposure and marketing opportunities for individual islands and the region as a whole • Possibility for knowledge-sharing and collaboration among different islands to enhance tourism offerings and infrastructure • Improvement in the overall tourism industry standard in the Indian Ocean region, leading to sustainable and responsible tourism practices. • Sharing of best practices and knowledge among stakeholders to enhance the overall sustainability and resilience of the tourism sector in the region.

Initially, the Vanilla Island strategy was seen as successful, as tourism in the re-gion increased significantly. For instance, in 2010, the number of tourists visiting the Seychelles increased by 9% compared to the previous year. Similarly, in Mauri-tius, tourist arrivals increased by 4.5% in the same period. However, the flavour of Vanilla Islands did not last long, as it grad-ually faded from its essence. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), there is an increasing number of islands offering similar tour-ism product. While the tourist is delighted with the steady increase in the number of accessible destinations, the reality is quite different for destination leaders who are not willing to share their market with other islands; some member Islands already had well-established brands and marketing efforts, and that the Vanilla Island concept risked diluting these brands. For instance, with Mauritius enjoying worldwide repu-tation as high-end tourist destinations, the imposition of a new brand identity could affect its niche market if its offer is mixed with other islands' offer. Undoubtedly, if a region has a poor image, Vanilla Island, as a re-branding exercise can be a reason-able marketing strategy. The Vanilla Island initiative was indeed a bold and ambitious idea that aimed to tap into the tourism po-tential of the Indian Ocean Islands. How-ever, the concept was short-lived. One of the main reasons why the Vanilla Islands initiative did not achieve its intended ob-jectives was the lack of political will and commitment from member Islands. Al-though the concept was launched grand-ly, it was not backed by concrete actions that were needed to create a sustainable regional tourism ecosystem. The initiative lacked a strong governance structure, and members failed to align their tourism

icies and strategies. To example, the Co-moros consists of three main islands and several smaller ones, and although they have a lot of potential for tourism, they have struggled to develop a strong tourism industry due to a lack of coordination and collaboration among the different islands. Also, each island has its own government and tourism board, which has led to a lack of alignment in their tourism strategies and policies. For example, some islands have focused on developing luxury resorts while others have prioritized eco-tourism and cultural tourism. This has led to an inconsistent and fragmented tourist prod-uct, making it difficult to attract and retain tourists.

Another concern was the lack of unity among the member Islands. While they had agreed to work together to promote the region, each island had its own prior-ities and agendas, which made it difficult to coordinate marketing efforts effectively. For example, the Seychelles had a strong luxury tourism market, while Madagas-car was more focused on Ecotourism. This made it difficult to create a unifed marketing message that would appeal to all potential tourists. Likewise, while the member islands had agreed to work together, they did not have a significant budget to support their marketing efforts. This meant that they were unable to com-pete effectively with other destinations in the region, such as Bali. Moreover, there were also logistical challenges associated with the Vanilla Islands. For example, the member islands were spread out across a large area, making it difficult for tourists to travel between them. This meant that tourists were more likely to visit just one or two islands rather than exploring the entire region. Finally, there was also some criticism of the Vanilla Islands concept

from within the tourism industry. Some experts argued that the concept was too broad and vague, and that it did not offer a clear value proposition to tourists.

Another critical issue that hindered the success of the Vanilla Islands was the lack of infrastructure and investment in the region. The Indian Ocean islands are rel- atively isolated and have limited connec- tivity, which makes it difficult for tourists to travel between the islands. Regional cooperation and collaboration are critical for the success of tourism initiatives. As such, issues such as unaligned econom- ic interests, product packaging, currency problems, lack of clarity on regional coop- eration, advantages to be gained by islands individually also added to its downfall. In a same line of thought, the Vanilla Islands were unable to overcome the challenges posted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and till today, some of them are still recover- ing.

However, the lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic gradually brought back the lost flavour. According to the International Air Transport Association, the Indian Ocean islands experienced a 69.8% decline in air travel in 2020, which had a severe impact on the tourism industry in the region. More than ever, the Indian Ocean islands joined hands to promote the region joint marketing campaigns. In September 2020, Mauritius, the Maldives, and Seychelles launched a joint tourism campaign called "Rediscover the Indian Ocean Vanilla Is - lands" to attract tourists to the region. Likewise, Madagascar has shared its ex- perience in developing community-based tourism with other Indian Ocean islands, while the Maldives has shared its exper- tise in providing a safe and hygienic envi- ronment for tourists. Vanilla islands were

even cross-promoting for their neighbours to encourage tourists to explore multiple islands. For example, the Maldives has been promoting Madagascar's wildlife and culture, while Madagascar has been pro- moting the Maldives' beaches and water sports. By working together, the Indian Ocean islands have been able to leverage each other's strengths and resources to promote the region as a safe and attractive tourist destination during and after the pandemic (IOTO, 2023)

If tourism, as an activity is conducted for the satisfaction of the tourists and its stakeholders, it is still questionable why the vanilla islands initiative was not fra- grant enough to some destination manag- ers (including political leaders). Tourism resources are mainly derived from the na- ture and culture of a destination, and this is the property of the common. Based on this logic, tourism stakeholders should be taught the lesson of healthy collabo- ration so that each island can have a fair share in the tourism business while at the same time avoiding under-visitation and over-visitation. Putting out a cooperative effort to safeguard the cultural and eco- logical legacy and the biodiversity of these islands is also well explained by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in SDG 11 (sustainable commu- nities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (life on land), SDG 14 (life below water) and SDG 17 (partnership). In this respect, member is- lands should have aligned their tourism strategies and policies, invest collectively in tourism infrastructure, and work to- gether to achieve the SDGs.

To summarise, the Vanilla Islands con- cept was a well-intentioned effort to pro- mote tourism in the Indian Ocean region.

However, it faced a number of challenges that ultimately prevented it from being as successful as envisaged. These chal- lenges included a lack of unity among the member islands, funding and invest- ment issues, lack of political will, logisti – cal challenges, and criticism from within the tourism industry. While the idea of creating a regional identity for tourism purposes is theoretically sound, in prac- tice, it has proven otherwise. Nonetheless, this experience provides valuable lessons for future tourism initiatives, emphasizing the importance of regional cooperation, especially following the post pandemic context. In conclusion, while the Vanilla Islands concept may have faced a number of challenges in the past, there is still po- tential for it to be successful in the future. By working out a clear value proposition with well-articulated clauses on funding, investment, infrastructure development and compatible economic interests, the member islands can create a more com- pelling and competitive destination image and branding.

The COVID-19 lessons have somehow brought back the lost flavour of the Va- nilla Islands, hence adding value to Ein- stein's words: In the midst of every crisis, lies great opportunity.

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SHOWING YOUR AUTHENTIC SELF THROUGH PERSONAL BRANDING FOR JOB SEEKING

Dr. Brad McKenna

Today, social media platforms like LinkedIn offer a great platform to craft your own online personal brand, which is a way to achieve career success. Personal branding has traditionally been used by celebrities, particularly those in politics, movies, and sports, to create very public personas for their advantage. However, there is a growing need for students and young professionals to control their personal brands, transforming personal branding into everyday use, particularly in competitive job markets.

Social media has emerged as a tool for shaping the personal brands of job seekers, and how young professionals attempt to represent themselves authentically online has implications for their career prospects. In our research, we interviewed Generation Z students – the generation of people born between the late 1990s and early 2010s – as well as recruiters and a career advisor about creating personal brands on LinkedIn.

We found that Gen Z favours a more dynamic, interactive, work-in- progress style of authentic personal brands, which may not necessar- ily show them as "perfect" but instead willing to share imperfections and weaknesses. Here are some tips for creating your own personal brand on social media:

Create your complete, visible, unique public profile
When building a public profile on professional social media such as LinkedIn, you should first engage in self-reflection to identify your strengths, weaknesses, and uniqueness by asking questions such as 'Who am I?' and 'What do I stand for?'. It is essential to have a complete profile with suitable keywords that are easily found with- in your personal networks and by potential recruiters. In addition,

you need to make good use of the summa – ry statement section to highlight individual uniqueness as it helps employers to form 'snapshots' to assess their suitability for the job and the company culture.

Show your vulnerabilities and authentic self

You should take risks to showcase your weaknesses and imperfections on profes– sional social media. In addition to sharing successes and achievements, posts related to challenges and struggles in learning or workplaces are like a breath of fresh air and more relatable. Showing vulnerabilities on professional social media posts takes some courage. Still, it could be rewarding, as it shows your authentic self – not only admit– ting you are not perfect but also showing your ability to self-reflect and the urge to improve. Such authentic online brands are more popular, help to generate conversa– tions, and build stronger personal brands.

Don't be afraid to make mistakes

You should be proactive on LinkedIn and not be afraid to make mistakes. Engage– ment in developing your personal brand shows dedication and interest in the profes– sion. Perfectionism causes procrastination in engaging in personal branding activi– ties. You should not obsess about creating a perfect personal brand, as this can lead to concerns of being judged or rejected and may result in disengagement. You must try to make good use of the features on Linke– dIn to share, like, and comment to establish rapport within your networks.

Trust in the co-creation process

Instead of only showcasing achievements and results, you can share stories of 'how it was done'. More narrative-focused posts are very popular and may lead to discus– sions and debates, which help strengthen

your personal brand. You should initiate conversations, collect thoughts, and gath– er feedback. Leading and inviting network contacts to engage in co –creation not only makes you more involved in the process but also helps to shape your personal iden– tity in the field.

Manage your multiple online presences

You should carefully manage your online identities through multiple social me –dia platforms. It is important to set clear boundaries between your professional and private lives and make good use of privacy settings to negotiate your personal brand. Regular self-monitoring is important to manage personal brands to showcase your 'desired self' online. You should carefully tailor the choice of language and writing style on LinkedIn depending on the indus– try and company in which you would like to work.

Constantly maintain your personal brand

Presumably, you will not work for the same organizations throughout your career. Thus, personal brand maintenance and re – freshment is needed. Personal brands built to gain initial employment should not be abandoned; periodic updating is required to keep your personal brand constantly "in the shop window".

Employers highly recommend LinkedIn to young professionals and expect them to build their online profiles uniquely and authentically. For young professionals who focus on portraying their personal brands on platforms such as LinkedIn, the high– er the probability that employers will be better able to evaluate their talents, skills, traits, and fit with company culture.
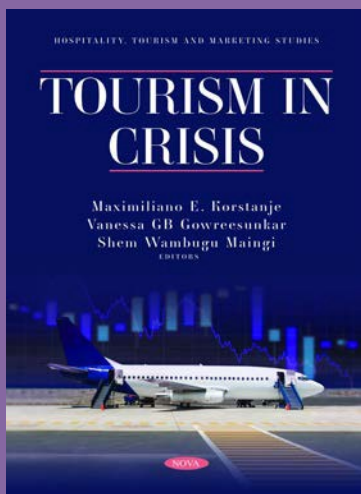
TOURISM IN CRISIS

Edited by
Maximiliano E. Korstanje
Vanessa GB
Gowreesunkar Shem
Wambugu Maingi

Tourism in Crisis explores the crisis principles, paradigms and best practices in tourism management. From its outset, the specialized literature in tourism fields has adamantly focused on the fragility of the industry. As it is best known, service sectors are inevitably sensitive to external or inter-nal threats. Over decades, tourism research explored different academic paradigms in quest of answers to a pungent question: what is the future of the tourism industry? From different angles, scholars have devoted considerable time and effort to implement conceptual models to protect the tourism and hospitality indus-tries. Nevertheless, the turn of the century witnessed a new stage of uncertainty, fear and anxiety for the West. Just after the attacks on the US in 2001, policymakers, practitioners and academicians enthusiastically ad-opted the risk perception theory as a valid guideline for understanding how the organic image of affected destinations can be protected. From that moment on-wards, it was argued that the industry was in jeopardy because of countless global risks. These risks included political violence, terrorism, crime, natural disasters, and the environmental crisis, without mentioning virus outbreaks. It is difficult to resist the impression that these global dangers plausibly altered the forms of defining tourism as well as leisure activities world-wide. With the benefits of hindsight, far from being solved, these problems have certainly aggravated in the threshold of time. The radicalization of political violence, associated with an acceleration of climate change paved the pathways for the rise of new para-digms. Ultimately, experts agreed we live in a context of constant crisis. The concept of prevention or the precautionary doctrine (which illuminated scholars` works in past years) has very well set the pace for ad-aptation (adaptancy) as a main conceptual corpus of applied research today. New (morbid) forms of tour-ism have come to stay. Having said this, the present book, which gathers well-known and global experts specialized in the tourism crisis, explores not only the different crises the sector is facing but also its future in the years to come. The main argument toys with the belief that any crisis opens the doors to new opportu-nities, stages or moments that lead to the mutation of the industry. This book is recommended to post-grad-uate students, policy-makers, practitioners, and schol-ars who are interested in the turbulent times the tour-ism industry is going

The book present perspectives from a range of scholarly voices throughout a diverse array of chapters, offering a multidisciplinary view on tourism's crisis management. Tourism in Crisis is an illuminating read for all scholars of Tour– ism Studies, Hospitality Management, as well as practitioners and managers within the tourism sector. This book journey has been enriching and it has united us as a global academic community at a time when the world needs our expertise and support more than ever. As Editors of the book, we hope that our book will support global tourism communities, educational institutions, research scholars, governments, Destination Management Organizations in their tourism businesses.

Table of Contents

HOSPITALITY AND TRAVEL MARKETING
5th edition

Alastair M. Morrison

Fully revised and updated for its 5th edition, Hospitality and Travel Marketing provides students with an rational and systematic approach to hospitality and travel marketing structured around planning, research, imple- mentation, control, and evaluation.

Written in a user-friendly style and structured in a logical and organized manner to aid learning, students benef it from the ease of communication, practical nature, and excellent use of relevant and up-to-date cases. The authors' global ex- perience in the industry is emphasized through content on hospitality and travel marketing and other parts of tourism, along with a plethora of timely and relevant 'real-life' case examples from around the world.

This new 5th edition is positioned as a post-COVID-19 text reflecting the new realities of marketing after the pandem- ic and has been updated to reflect these current trends in the f ield, including e-marketing, mobile marketing, socie- tal marketing, and destination branding. It specifically has been updated by:

- Including three new technology chapters on e-market- ing, marketing on social medial platforms, electronic customer relationship management (eCRM), and cus- tomer co-creation in marketing

- New chapter on social responsibility, societal and social marketing

- New content on the new realities of the post-COVID era and the increasing competitiveness in hospitality and travel, greater emphasis on branding, disruptive technologies, consumer control, marketing and gener- ations, uses of user-generated content, and globalisation

- New global case studies throughout with reflective questions to use in class or for self-study

- New marketing and e-marketing mini cases throughout the book

- New and updated additional resources to aid under- standing and teaching including PowerPoint slides, In- structor manual and test bank

This international, accessible and comprehensive whole in - dustry textbook written by a world-renowned author and industry expert, is an invaluable study companion for stu- dents of hospitality and travel marketing.
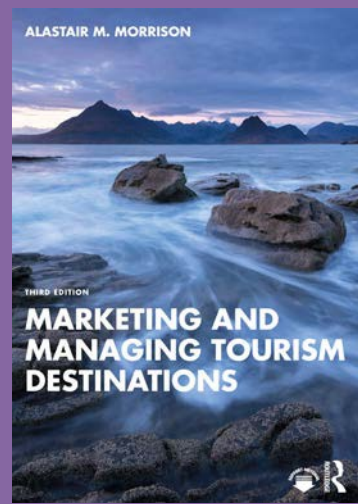
Marketing and Managing Tourism Destinations is a comprehensive and integrated introductory book covering destination management and marketing in one volume. It focuses on how destination management is planned, implemented, and evaluated as well as the man- agement and operations of destination management orga- nizations (DMOs), how they conduct business, major op- portunities, and challenges and issues they face to compete for the global leisure and business travel markets.

Much has changed since the publication of the second edi- tion of this book in 2018. The COVID-19 pandemic was unpredictable at the time and has caused havoc for desti- nations and DMOs. The third edition includes many mate- rials about the COVID-19 impacts and recovery from the pandemic.

This third edition has been updated to include:

- four new chapters (Chapter 2—"Destination Sustain- ability and Social Responsibility"; Chapter 3—"Quality of Life and Well-Being of Destination Residents"; Chap- ter 11—"Destination Crisis Management"; and Chapter 20—"Destination Management Performance Measure- ment and Management");
- new and updated international case examples to show the practical realities and approaches to managing dif- ferent destinations around the world;
- coverage of contemporary topics including, for exam- ple, COVID-19, social responsibility, metaverse, mixed reality, virtual meetings, teleworking, digital nomads, viral marketing, blended travel, regenerative tourism, meaningful travel, and several others;
- a significantly improved illustration program;
- keyword lists.

It is illustrated in full color and packed with features to en- courage reflection on main themes, spur critical thinking, and show theory in practice. Written by an author with many years of industry practice, university teaching, and professional training experience, this book is the essential guide to the subject for tourism, hospitality, and events stu- dents and industry practitioners alike.

MARKETING AND MANAGING TOURISM DESTINATIONS
3rd edition

Alastair M. Morrison

ROUTLEDGE HANDBOOK OF TRENDS AND ISSUES IN GLOBAL TOURISM SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Alastair M. Morrison
Dimitrios Buhalis
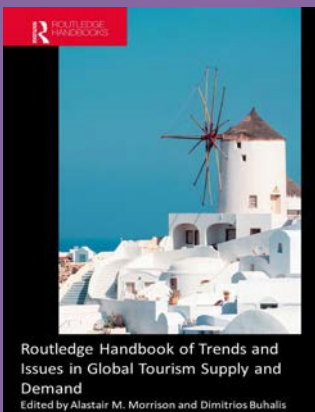
Routledge Handbook of Trends and Issues in Global Tourism Supply and Demand
Edited by Alastair M. Morrison and Dimitrios Buhalis

ROUTLEDGE HANDBOOK OF TRENDS AND ISSUES IN SUSTAINABILITY, PLAN- NING AND DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND TECH- NOLOGY

Alastair M. Morrison
Dimitrios Buhalis

Routledge Handbook of Trends and Issues in Sustainability, Planning and Development, Management, and Technology
Edited by Alastair M. Morrison and Dimitrios Buhalis
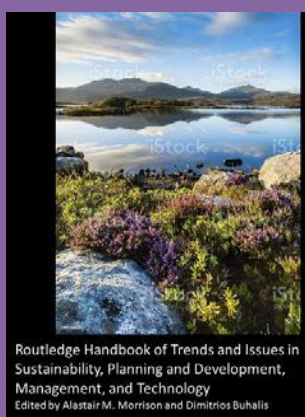
This Handbook provides a comprehensive overview of trends and issues in the global supply and demand on ism. With contributions from 70 authors, this Handbook shows a diverse range of perspectives with insights from around the globe. It reviews the interactions among trends and issues, and it emphasises the importance of tracking and interpreting these on a global scale. The book is organised into three parts, with Part I focusing on supply-side trends, including transport, attractions, culture, heritage tourism, technology, policies, and destination management. Part II critically reviews the external factor trends, including the impact of terrorism, multi-crisis destinations, Generation Z's important contributions to the sector, the regulation of sharing economy platforms and nature tourism in the future. Part III focuses on market-led trends such as bleisure, glamping, VFR travel, transformational tourism and new trends in wellness tourism following the post-COVID era. The book also provides predictions for the upcoming decades.

This Handbook will be a vital tool for researchers, students, practitioners, in the tourism and hospitality sector to further develop their knowledge and expertise in the field. It examines business and policy implications, offering guidance for devel- oping sustainable competitive advantage.

The Handbook offers a comprehensive overview of theoretical and practical perspectives for tracking and interpreting trends and issues in tourism sustainability, planning and development, management, and technology. Tourism is a dynamic and unpredictable industry and understanding its trends and issues is critical for the successful and sustainable development of the private and public sector. As such, this Handbook pro- poses clear definitions and provides a systematic classification scheme for such analysis. It reviews trends and issues in four thematic areas of tourism – sustainability; planning and devel- opment; management; and technology – and includes contribu- tions from 83 leading tourism scholars from across the globe. The Handbook provides insights on the differences between domestic, outbound, and inbound markets and acknowledges that the supply sub-sectors of tourism are diverse, highlighting variations by geographic regions.

The book emphasises the necessity of prioritising sustainabil- ity and the achievement of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Students and professionals interested in tourism, hospi- tality, and sustainability will find a wealth of multidisciplinary knowledge in this Handbook.

HANDBOOK OF SUS-TAINABLE URBAN TOURISM

Edited by

Cristina Maxim Alastair M. Morrison Jonathon Day
J. Andres Coca-Stefaniak

The Handbook of Sustainable Urban Tourism focuses on an important topic, sustainability in urban tourism destinations, which is an under-researched area of study. Cities, in particular large cities, are important des- tinations that attract many types of visitors due to their complex characteristics and the variety of attractions they offer. However, they are also confronted with many chal- lenges, with sustainability being a key challenge that many large cities are currently facing. At the same time, cities are expected to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with one of the goals specifically designed for urban destinations – Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. This Handbook therefore covers topics related to the impor- tance of sustainability debates for tourism cities, as well as challenges and issues associated with the implementa- tion of sustainable development in urban destinations, as reflected in research or seen in practice. Topics discussed include contemporary trends and issues in sustainable ur- ban tourism, aspects related to the planning and manag- ing of sustainable urban destinations, and views on sus- tainable urban tourism development from different parts of the world.

The Handbook brings together over 60 authors from six continents and comprises 40 chapters that offer perspec- tives on sustainable urban tourism challenges and practic- es from both the Global North and South. The Handbook is a great resource for those interested in sustainable tour- ism development in cities, including academics, students, and practitioners.
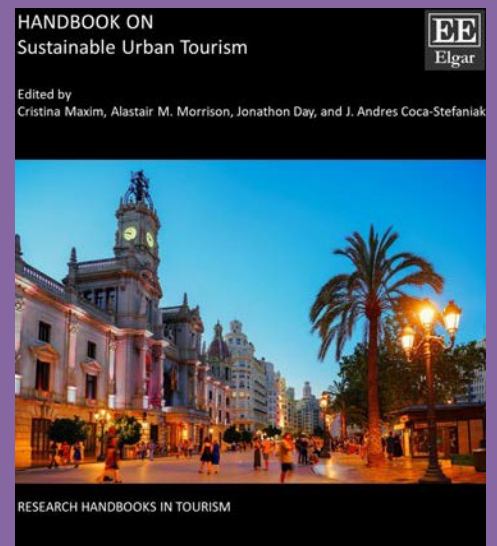
SOCIAL MEDIA

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