

IT'S A NEWSLETTER

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The President's Message

October 2017

ITSA: Inclusive and collaborative

It is my pleasure and responsibility to remind old friends and new members of the rationale for having ITSA. In the many organisations which support and advance the cause of tourism research, ITSA seeks to meet and has been providing a special role. The aim of ITSA is to connect tourism scholars from developed countries with those from countries where tourism research is developing. We seek to do this through friendship, engaging interactions and the open sharing of research ideas and agendas in diverse locations.

The location of the ITSA conferences has jumped from country to country to serve this role of connecting researchers and giving access to individuals from different communities. Previous conferences in China and Indonesia have facilitated new contacts for scholars who are sometimes isolated. Other conferences in London and Perth, Australia, have spread the communication of ITSA's message to local communities in these attractive destinations. These venues have also usefully drawn in many international scholars. It is clear that at ITSA, the aim is to be global in our venues, international in our membership and regionally valuable in carrying out research. Of course through the ITSA journal there has been a focus on cities but diversity is encouraged in the content for the conferences.

Tourism organisations have been criticised in the last decade for bolstering the power and influence of an established set of eminent researchers, many of whom are male and who work in affluent regions of the world. ITSA is quietly and powerfully asserting the role of other voices in the evolving world of tourism researchers. In previous conferences we have purposefully and effectively invited women at different career levels to be our keynote speakers. Further we have not neglected the ethnicity or regional distribution of the both men and women presenting in the prime conference slots. And, quite uniquely, we have allocated major keynote conference time to a Youth Forum where emerging young scholars stated some of their tourism research views and thoughts in a lively exchange with the conference audience.

We believe that ITSA conference goers want to hear multiple voices from diverse countries. As a part of our mission to engage scholars, we continue to strive to showcase the work of those from around the world-wide research culture of tourism, featuring individuals of varying age, and both genders.

This newsletter and the next will provide conference updates and details but the driving spirit of being inclusive and collaborative will prevail as guiding principles for ITSA as the organisation flourishes.

Philip L. Pearce
ITSA President



ITSA'S NEW LONDON OFFICE

ITSA now has a new base for its work outside of Greater China. From September 2017, ITSA's new London office has begun to operate from the Tourism Research Centre in the Department of Marketing, Events and Tourism at the University of Greenwich in London, UK.

Following the successful 6th Biennial ITSA Conference, which was held at the University of Greenwich, London was chosen as a fantastic location for ITSA's international work. The role of the new London office will include promoting ITSA and the benefits of its membership to new members, helping members outside of Greater China to develop stronger links with researchers in China for research, projects and information sharing, and developing a new set of events and activities for ITSA, for the benefits of its worldwide membership.

The work of the new London office will be led by James Kennell, who chaired the 6th Biennial Conference and who has previously served as ITSA's Regional Vice President for the UK and Ireland. There is a strong team of tourism researchers in the Tourism Research Centre who will support ITSA's work, many of whom have already made a contribution to ITSA through their role in ITSA 2016, and in reviewing and guest-editing for the International Journal of Tourism Cities.

Work has started already in the new London office on updating ITSA's English-language website and creating new social media channels to communicate with members, and the outside world! Please do follow the HQ on twitter @ITSA_HQ and on Facebook via www.facebook.com/ITSAHQ/. One of the key roles of the new London office is to promote the work of ITSA members, so if you have anything you would like us to put on our social media, please just let us know. Wenjie Cai will be managing these new social media accounts and you can contact him at w.cai@greenwich.ac.uk.

ITSA CONDUCTS SITE INSPECTION IN SOUTH AFRICA



The site inspection was conducted by Prof. Alastair Morrison (Nov. 4-9) and Prof. Wu Bihu (Nov. 4-7). The visit was planned, organized, and implemented by Dr. Nellie Swart, funded by the city and provincial tourism bodies, and under the overall coordination of Prof. Ciné van Zyl. The site inspection was supported and sponsored by the South African National Convention Bureau (SANCB), Gauteng Tourism Authority (GTA), City of Tshwane (CoT) and the University of South Africa (UNISA). Meetings were held with the Local Organizing Committee (LOC) and with colleagues at UNISA's on two campuses (Florida and Muckleneuk).



The CSIR International Convention Centre

The site inspection was well planned and organized, and the hospitality was excellent. All local hosts are excited about ITSA coming to Tshwane. UNISA has secured significant sponsorship funding from local convention bureaus. However, conference costs are high, and significant registration revenues will be needed.



Meetings with colleagues from University of South Africa and Gauteng Tourism Authority

The conference venue was toured and is an excellent facility that will satisfy ITSA's needs. Although, a shuttle bus service will be required to conference hotels, the CSIR IIC is the ideal place to hold ITSA 2018. The four main hotels are a reasonable distance from CSIR IIC and are all good quality. They have been well chosen and are convenient for shopping and dining.

The conference destination in Pretoria/Tshwane is outstanding for tourism educators and researchers. Apart from the program, the wildlife resources in the surrounding area may be the key draw in attracting delegates. However, there is also rich cultural heritage to be experienced in sites like the Voortrekker Monument (<http://www.vtm.org.za/>) and Freedom Park (<https://www.freedompark.co.za/>), Cullinan Diamond Mine (<http://www.cullinan-tours.co.za/>), and Soweto (<https://www.gauteng.net/neighbourhoods/soweto>). The shopping and food and beverage offers are diverse and of a high quality.

The opportunity to co-host with Tourism Educators South Africa (TESA) and to interact with many tourism scholars from Africa is in tune with ITSA's basic mission and may be one of the most important outcomes of the 7th ITSA Biennial Conference in South Africa.



Voortrekker Monument (© Shutterstock)

Edited by Drs. Samantha Chaperon and Nicola MacLeod of the University of Greenwich, the Proceedings of the 6th ITSA Biennial Conference have been published in a 388-page document.

The conference papers represent a wide range of international contributions from both established academics and emerging scholars whom we were particularly delighted to welcome to Greenwich. The papers included in this collection have been peer-reviewed but as for many contributors this was their first conference, and not in their native language, some of the papers included are work in progress. A wide range of topics are presented reflecting all four conference sub-themes, and papers are a mix of case studies, literature reviews, opinion pieces and research findings. This collection also includes all the abstracts for presentations given at the ITSA 6th Biennial Conference. As can be seen, delegates presented on a wide range of topics from diverse international perspectives.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 6TH ITSA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE ARE PUBLISHED

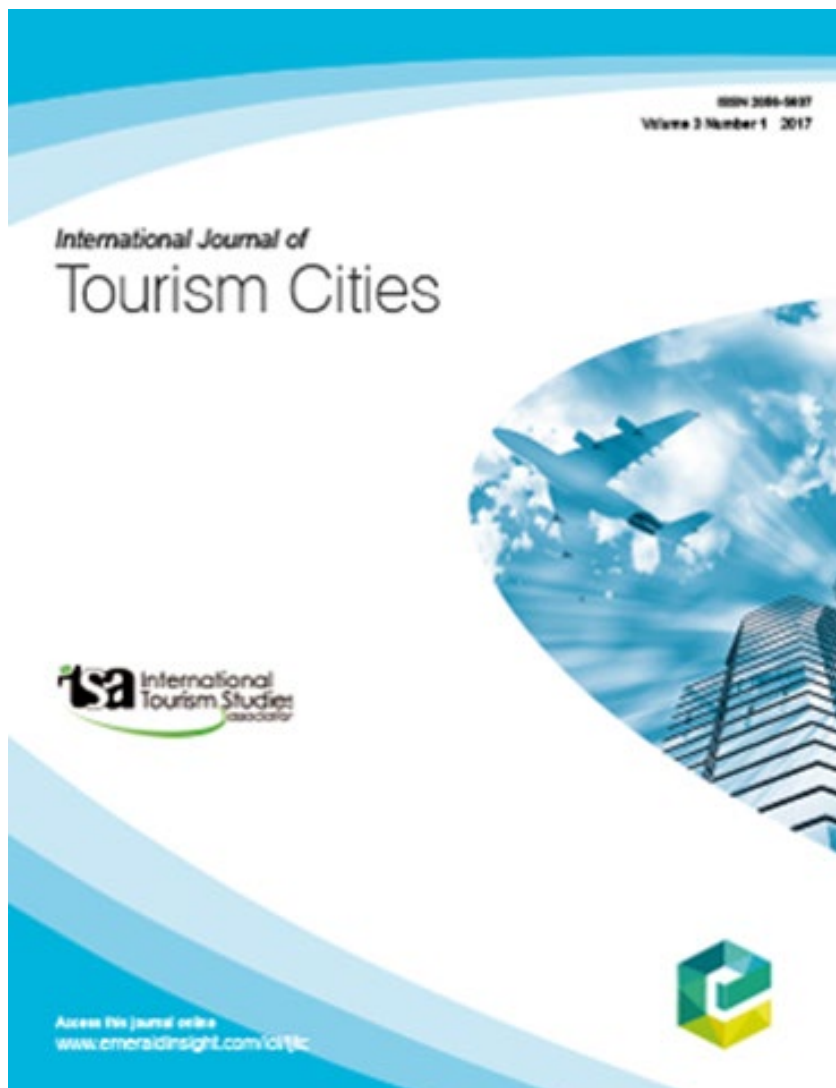


Tourism in Contemporary Cities. Proceedings of the International Tourism Studies Association Conference

University of Greenwich, London, UK 17–19 August 2016
Conference Proceedings
Editors: Dr. Samantha Chaperon & Dr. Nicola Macleod



Scopus®



SCOPUS LISTING FOR the International Journal of Tourism Cities

We are pleased to announce that IJTC is now listed on Scopus, an Elsevier database. Other listings include the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), the Australian Business Dean Council (ABDC), and ReadCube Discover. Look out for a new Special Issue on Dark Tourism in Cities in January 2017. Publishing by Emerald, IJTC is the official journal of ITSA, International Tourism Studies Association

According to Elsevier, “Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. Delivering a comprehensive overview of the world’s research output in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities, Scopus features smart tools to track, analyze and visualize research” (Source: <https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus>).

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Keywords: Segmentation, Latin America, Gastronomy, International tourism, WHS

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Keywords: New technologies, Repertory grid, Cognitive mapping, Just noticeable differences, Thematic apperception test

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Keywords: Singapore, Content analysis, User-generated content, Cycling tourism, Tourists review

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Keywords: Toronto, Place branding, City branding, Creative city, ICON model

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Keywords: Tourist experience, City, Essay method, Batu Caves, The four realm of experience

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Keywords: Triple bottom line, Attitude, Domestic tourism, Cox's Bazar, Domestic tourist, responsible tourism management

Global cities, Tokyo, urban tourism

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Keywords: Urban tourism, Tokyo, Global cities

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Keywords: Sustainable competitive advantage, Strategic alliance, Higher tourism education

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Keywords: Governance, Tourism, Cultural heritage, Cultural tourism, Gozo

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Keywords: Quality, Destination, Brazil, Attributes, Jericoacoara

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Editor: Dr. Katia Iankova, University of Greenwich



**RESEARCH
PAPERS**

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Keywords: Representation, Communist heritage tourism, Destination promotion, Red tourism, Revolution heritage tourism, User generated contents

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Tanja Mihalic (pp. 227 - 242)

Keywords: Communist and socialist heritage, Europeanization in tourism image, Tourism development, Policy, Business, Tourism image, Tourism marketization, Tourism rejuvenation

The dynamics of guiding and interpreting in red tourism

Shengnan Zhao, Dallen Timothy (pp. 243 - 259)

Keywords: China, Interpretation, Red tourism, Tour guide, Communist heritage, Site interpreter

International tourism in North Korea: how, where and when does political ideology enter?

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Keywords: Communism, International tourism, North Korea, Political ideology

Attitudes towards communist heritage tourism in Bulgaria

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Keywords: Communist heritage tourism, Communist heritage, Bulgaria, Communism

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Keywords: Finland, Spain, UK, Communist heritage, Heritage tourism, Socialist heritage

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Keywords: Nationalism, Government, Identity, Policy, Ideology



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Communism in plural: legacies for cities in the era of postmodernism

Katia Iankova (pp. 205 - 209)



TOURISM IN CONTEMPORARY CITIES

Dr Samantha Chaperon
University of Greenwich,
London, UK

Special issue of the International Journal of Tourism Cities (IJTC)

The special issue of the International Journal of Tourism Cities (IJTC) has been compiled following the 6th Biennial Conference of the International Tourism Studies Association (ITSA), held at the University of Greenwich, London, England from 17-19th August 2016. This was the first time that the conference had been held in Europe and it provided an opportunity to meet, hear from and network with tourism scholars and professionals from across Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia, and North and South America. ITSA has a mission to encourage interaction and cooperation between scholars from developing and developed countries and the conference was successful in attracting around 200 delegates from 29 countries.

The theme of the conference was 'Tourism in Contemporary Cities'. Within this broad theme, four sub-themes were included: 'Tourism Cities and Urban Tourism', 'The Chinese Market for European Tourism', 'River, Cruise and Maritime Tourism', and 'Heritage Tourism in Cities'. The sub-themes were chosen to reflect the unique location of the conference on the UNESCO Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site, and London which is Europe's most visited tourist destination (Euromonitor, 2017). During the conference, two special sessions on 'Dark Tourism and Cities' and 'Tourism and Communist Heritage' were also presented, which have led to additional Special Issues of the IJTC.

Five invited keynote speakers presented during the conference, on topics related to the theme of **Tourism and Contemporary Cities**:

- 1 Professor Cara Aitchison, Vice Chancellor of Cardiff Metropolitan University: 'From Events Management to Cultural Diplomacy: Creating a Virtuous Cycle of Economic Growth, Social Cohesion and International Cooperation through Hosting Major Events'
 - 2 Dr. Perunjodi Naidoo, University of Technology, Mauritius: 'Resort Tourism and the Chinese Market'
 - 3 Allan Brodie, Senior Investigator Historic England: 'Steamers, Rivers and the Origins of Popular Tourism in England'
 - 4 Professor Alexis Papathanassis, Bremerhaven University of Applied Sciences Germany: 'High Hopes & High Seas: The Role and Impact of Cruise Tourism in Destination Management'
 - 5 Professor Jon Wilson, Halal Tourism Officer for Indonesian Ministry for Tourism: 'Insights into Halal Tourism and Global Urban Millennials'
-

One of the key aims of the ITSA is to encourage collaboration and exchange between researchers from developed and emerging economies. The papers included in this Special Issue represent the wide geographical and subject range of papers presented at the conference, by both established academics and emerging scholars. This Special Issue is themed around 'Tourism and Contemporary Cities'.

City destinations are central to contemporary tourism. In 2016, according to the United Nations, more than 54% of the world's population lived in urban environments and this is projected to grow to 60% by 2030 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2016). The rapid growth of global cities has been mirrored by the growth in tourism to these destinations and understanding this phenomenon is vital in ensuring the developments associated with urban tourism are sustainable and local urban populations both benefit

from the industry and support it (see Novy and Colomb, 2017). Many cities are gateways for tourists visiting a country, whilst the world's most important tourism cities are destinations in their own right. Secondary cities – or intermediate cities (Marais et al., 2016) - in a country are also beginning to develop their offer and promote themselves as tourist destinations, seeking to capitalise on the new economic opportunities linked with lucrative global tourism flows. This is often part of government strategy to move tourist flows away from the primary cities in an attempt to reduce problems associated with overtourism, and to redistribute the benefits that tourism brings - see for instance the UK Government's Tourism Policy in 2011 which aimed to use the hosting of the Olympic Games 2012 as a way of creating and promoting alternative destinations to match London (DCMS 2011, Kennell & Chaperon 2013).

The collection of papers in this special issue reflects the diversity of contemporary city tourism destinations, with studies measuring and analysing tourist motivations, levels of tourist satisfaction, and perceptions of tourist destination image. The case studies are based on cities as distinct as Ljubljana, the small European capital of Slovenia with a population of around 280,000, to Lagos the capital of Nigeria and a global megacity with a population of more than 20 million. In addition, case studies are presented on the major beach resort cities of Nha Trang in Vietnam and Balneario Camboriu in Brazil, as well as the Nigerian regional cities of Ijebu-Ode and Ile-Ife.

THE FIRST PAPER

Starting with tourist motivations, Bozic et al. analyse the major pull factors for tourists visiting the capital of Slovenia, Ljubljana. Their results show that the most significant pull factor for visits to Ljubljana is the cultural characteristics of the destination, followed by the attractiveness of the entertainment and night-life offer. The authors use the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), a method that is gaining popularity in tourism studies which combines quantitative data from the more common choice ranking systems with qualitative data in the form of verbal responses to the same criteria, producing richer data for a more exploratory approach (Saaty, 1980; Wang et al.,

2016). This combined method is particularly valuable for exploring tourist motivations to city destinations where the product offer, and associated range of pull factors, can be extremely broad and where ranking preferences is complex.

THE SECOND PAPER

Tourist motivations are also investigated by Aqbabiaka, Omisore and Odunsi in their paper on medical tourism in Lagos, Nigeria, though in this context a combination of both push and pull factors are considered. Traveling away from one's usual place of residence in search of medical treatment is a growing trend that merges holidaymaker and patient, and is especially common in urban areas. Most research has been carried out about international medical tourism, with people travelling across borders (usually from developed to developing countries) seeking shorter waiting times and more affordable healthcare (Connell, 2011), but despite being a \$100 billion industry, little is known about the key drivers for it (Fetscherin and Stephano, 2016). Unusually, Aqbabiaka et al.'s paper focuses on domestic medical tourism, examining the motivations and experiences of patients at both public and private hospitals in Lagos. The findings from patients at the public hospitals provide useful recommendations for the Lagos Ministry for Health in terms of identifying shortcomings and potential push factors for medical tourism, whilst the responses from patients in the private hospitals contributes to our understanding of the motivations for their visit as well as their levels of satisfaction with the medical tourism product on offer.

THE THIRD PAPER

The paper authored by Aqbabiaka in this collection also looks at motivations but this time in relation to traditional cultural festivals in two smaller cities, Ijebu-Ode and Ile-Ife, about



150km outside of Lagos. Previous research into motivations for event attendance has drawn strongly on the tourism literature (Hawkes et al., 2016). In this paper, various practical factors are deemed influential, such as the event facilities, infrastructure, and accommodation, but the overriding motivation for attending the events is found to be for leisure purposes, and mainly for the opportunity to socialise with friends. Using Social Exchange Theory (see Nunkoo, 2016), the author also examines how local residents perceive the impacts of the events and recommends that the relevant local authorities oversee and coordinate the festival activities in order to improve their sustainable development.

FOURTH AND FIFTH PAPERS

The fourth and fifth papers in this collection are about coastal cities, providing us with a different city tourism context. The first of these two papers by Le is about the factors affecting satisfaction levels amongst European tourists to Nha Trang. This coastal city in Vietnam is most popular for its beaches and its scuba diving offer, attracting more than one million international tourists per year, but the destination has recently experienced a decline in the number of European tourists. Using quantitative surveys and structural equation modelling, this paper aims to explain this downturn by examining the most significant factors affecting tourists' satisfaction. It is often assumed that destination attributes such as accommodation, food, retail and both natural and man-made attractions are the most significant factors affecting visitor satisfaction, but lessons can be learnt from the findings of this study in that they reveal the most important factor to be the friendliness and hospitality of the local people (see also Chartaya et al., 2016). Based on this finding, practical recommendations are made to the city's government to build on this strength by increasing awareness amongst local residents of the benefits of tourism development in their neighbourhoods and

to develop activities which help local residents to maintain this positive perception for a sustainable tourism industry in the future.

THE FIFTH PAPER

The final paper in this collection is by Anjos, Pereira and Tennenberg and it presents a quantitative analysis of destination image formation, examining the cognitive, affective and conative image components – that is, perceptions people have of the destination based on the information available, their more deeply encoded attitudes towards the destination and the relationship they have with it, and their actions taken (Yuksel et al., 2010). The urban coastal resort of Balneario Camboriu in Brazil is used as a case study and the results demonstrate the direct link between cognitive and affective components with the conative outcomes.



Taken together, these papers reflect the diversity in the membership of ITSA and in the attendance at the 6th Biennial Conference. As ITSA continues to develop its international reach, these papers present an excellent introduction to the work of this growing association for tourism scholars.

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COMMUNIST LEGACIES AND CITIES

Special issue of the International Journal of Tourism Cities (IJTC)

Volume 3, issue 3 of IJTC published in October 2017, was a special issue on the relationship between communist legacies, tourism and cities, guest edited by Dr Katia Iankova from the University of Greenwich. The issue took its inspiration from a successful special stream of papers in ITSA's 6th Biennial Conference.

Some socialist cities were built ex nihilo. Their anatomy followed the communist ideas of comfort, aesthetics and social dynamics. The rest of the vast majority under communist or socialist regimes, even those that appeared in earlier historical periods, were transformed under communist rule by different degrees, incorporating in their morphology the ideas of social and gender equality, social accessibility to culture, health and leisure. But the communist era should not be viewed only in the built environment. The people of the communist countries are the bearers of a particular mentality, and an approach to life and things like money and time, competition and camaraderie, work ethic. These specific urban forms and communities have helped to shape contemporary city tourism through their legacies, which this special issue investigates.

The issue presents a wide range of articles, from established and emerging researchers, and draws on fields including geography, heritage, curatorship and tourism management for its approaches and frameworks. The geographical variety of the studied cases here is another asset that the reader will benefit from in this special issue. On the two extremities stands case studies from countries with current communist regimes such as North Korea and China, whilst at the other end we find discussion about capitalist countries which never experienced a communist modus operandi in their governance, but in which the communist and antifascist movement throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were very strong. In between, the majority of the articles shed light on the legacies left by communism in countries where this ideology is no longer governing however has deeply impacted the social dynamic, the economic structure and the infrastructure of these countries, as well as their tourism industries.

IJTC THREE YEARS

COMPLETED AND GAINING MOMENTUM

With Volume 3 Issue 4, the International Journal of Tourism Cities (IJTC) completes its third successful year of publication. Twelve issues are published in 2015, 2016, and 2017, including three Special Issues on the Application of Smart Tourism to Cities; Communist Legacies and Cities; and Tourism in Contemporary Cities (ITSA 6th Biennial Conference). Altogether IJTC's 12 issues comprise 70 articles, four editorials, and one book review.

IJTC is filling an important slot in tourism research with respect to urban tourism and tourism cities. Also, it is helping to fulfil ITSA's mission to bridge the gap in scholarship between scholars from advanced and emerging economies. Several articles have been published from researchers in emerging nations including Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Poland, Russia, and others. Co-Editor-in-Chief, Alastair Morrison says, "We know the pressure is increasing on academics outside of the advanced nations to get articles into top international journals. It's pleasing for IJTC and ITSA that we are able to attract top-quality research from these scholars." IJTC will continue its focus on diversity and youth among authors, two ITSA priorities as expressed by the ITSA President, Philip Pearce.

IJTC entered a crowded marketplace of tourism and hospitality journals; however, this ITSA publication has quickly prospered in a strong partnership with Emerald Publishing of the UK. IJTC has garnered prestigious listing with Scopus (Elsevier), Emerging Sources Citation Index (Clarivate Analytics), Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC) Journal Quality List, and ReadCube Discover.

The success of IJTC is based on its unique scope and timeliness of topics, as well as upon an exceptional editorial and reviewing team. Co-Editor-in-Chief, Andres Coca-Stefaniak states, "We have assembled the strongest possible editorial group of the world's top scholars in urban tourism. Included, our Theme Editors represent the most important topics areas in this specific field of tourism research."

IJTC is rapidly gaining even more momentum, and 2018 and 2019 are already shaping up for many exciting issues. A Special Issue on Dark Tourism in Cities will be published early in the year. Other specific themes to be covered will be Walking in Tourism Cities; CSR and Ethics in Tourism; and Terrorism in Tourism Cities. Submissions to IJTC's regular and special issues are steadily growing and will accelerate further with the recently acquired Scopus listing.

The two Co-Editors-in-Chief recently made a visit to Emerald Publishing's headquarters in Yorkshire, England. Meetings were held with the IJTC support team and top executives of the company. They were delighted with the reception at Emerald and with the plans to grow IJTC. At these meetings and as noted in regular IJTC reports, the joint strengths of Emerald and IJTC in the Asia-Pacific region were recognized.

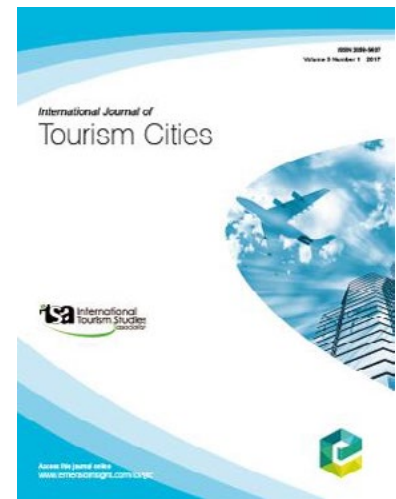
In three short years IJTC has enjoyed great success, while helping to fulfil the mission of ITSA around the globe. Almost 200 people have completed reviews of manuscripts across the 12 issues so far, and above all we applaud their efforts and hard work.

Further information on IJTC:

website: <http://www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/ijtc.htm>

Manuscript submission: <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/ijtc>

Twitter, Emerald Publishing: @EmeraldGlobal



Call for Papers
 International Journal of Tourism Cities

Themed Issue

TERRORISM IN TOURISM CITIES

Guest Editors:

Prof. Alastair Morrison, Purdue University, USA

Dr. Andres Coca-Stefaniak, University of Greenwich, UK

Terrorism attacks in major cities (e.g. New York, Paris, Brussels, London, Barcelona) and their impact on the image of these global tourism destinations is a topic of growing interest to academics, industry practitioners and policy makers worldwide. The impact of recent terrorist attacks may extend beyond immediate image issues and to wider longer-term aspects such as the resilience of the destination's brand, its overall competitiveness in global tourism markets and its attractiveness to major investors.

Although a number of studies have analysed the impact of security concerns linked to terrorism on the events industry (e.g., Hu and Goldblatt, 2005; Gordon et al., 2008) and tourism (see Sonmez and Graeffe, 1998; Goodrich, 2002), their scope to date remains somewhat limited with some considering economic impact (e.g., Pizam and Smith, 2000), visitor risk perceptions (e.g., Fuchs and Reichell, 2011; Korstanje, 2015), dark tourism (e.g., Seraphin and Seraphin, 2017), social theory (e.g., Mansfeld and Pizam, 2006) or tourism demand (e.g., Arana and Leon, 2008), with very few adopting a more strategic outlook as regards tourism destinations (Beirman, 2003; Paraskevas and Arendell, 2007). This themed issue seeks to redress this balance by addressing a major knowledge gap in our understanding of the longer term impacts of terrorism on the resilience of tourism destination brands (see Avraham, 2015), their overall competitiveness in the global tourism market and their attractiveness to major international investors.

- Interested authors should email their abstract (200-300 words) or proposal to Andres Coca-Stefaniak (a.coca-stefaniak@gre.ac.uk) before November 15th, 2017.
- Authors will be notified no later than December 1st, 2017 on the decision over their abstracts.
- Full articles (6,000-8,000 words) should be submitted by March 31st, 2018. The format of guidelines is provided on the journal webpage. http://www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/products/journals/author_guidelines.htm?id=ijtc
- All manuscripts will undergo anonymous peer review.

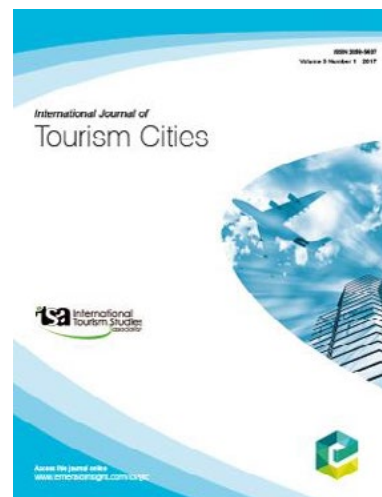
AIMS OF THIS ISSUE

1. To determine how acts of terrorism in affected cities influence these cities' destination images and brands.
2. To explore how consumers adapt their behaviours in the short- and long-term with respect to affected cities and their surrounding regions.
3. To examine the strength of destination brand resilience in cities affected by terrorist acts.
4. To analyze successful recovery strategies in tourism cities affected by terrorism.
5. To review the overall impacts of terrorism aimed at visitors on global tourism.
6. To analyze risk-taking profiles of consumers in the context of terrorism acts and their probability of occurrence.

TOPICS OF THIS ISSUE

(indicative but not exhaustive themes):

1. Terrorism and destination brand resilience
2. Terrorism management frameworks for tourism cities
3. Destination image recovery after terrorism attacks
4. Visitor behaviour during and after terrorism attacks
5. Crisis management in tourism cities
6. Consumer perceptions of risk in visiting affected cities
7. Changes in activity behaviours of tourists in affected cities
8. Impacts of terrorist attacks on tourism regions



Call for Papers
International Journal of Tourism Cities

Themed Issue
OVERTOURISM IN CITIES

Guest Editors:

Prof. Alastair Morrison, Purdue University, USA
Dr. Andres Coca-Stefaniak, University of Greenwich, UK

Overtourism is a term coined by the popular media rather than academics. It is based on the recognition that too many visitors can overload city tourism destinations and attractions. Examples cited in the media of cities affected by overtourism are Amsterdam, Barcelona, Palma (Majorca), Reykjavik, and Venice. Although the terminology is new, the concepts of overcrowding and resource capacity have been around for decades in tourism and recreation. IJTC perceives overtourism to be a major issue for cities, but sees there is an absence of credible and robust research on the topic.

The Responsible Tourism Partnership (2017) explains an issue with there being too many visitors within a destination as follows: "Overtourism describes destinations where hosts or guests, locals or visitors, feel that there are too many visitors and that the quality of life in the area or the quality of the experience has deteriorated unacceptably."

- Interested authors should email their abstract (200-300 words) or proposal to Prof. Alastair Morrison (alastair@belletourism.com) before November 30th, 2017.
- Authors will be notified no later than December 31st, 2017 on the decision over their abstracts.
- Full articles (6,000-8,000 words) should be submitted by April 30th, 2018 using the journal's online submission system at: <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/ijtc>
- Further author guidelines for submission of manuscripts is provided on the journal webpage:
- http://www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/products/journals/author_guidelines.htm?id=ijtc All manuscripts will undergo anonymous peer review.

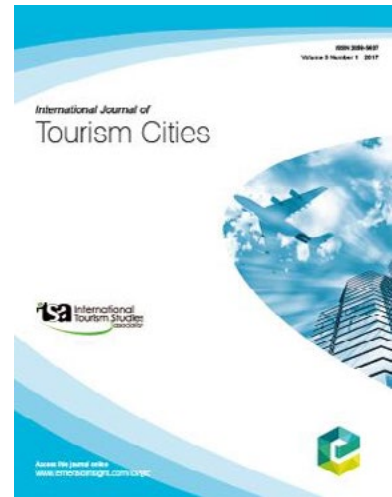
AIMS OF THIS ISSUE

1. Define and operationalize the concept of overtourism in academic terms.
2. Determine the antecedents of overtourism.
3. Document the negative impacts of overtourism on communities.
4. Explore the physical and psychological dimensions of overcrowding in urban tourism and recreation.
5. Review approaches to measuring resident attitudes and opinions on tourism in their communities.
6. Investigate the impacts of sharing economy providers on tourism within cities and their contributions to overtourism.
7. Elaborate on planning and other processes to mitigate the negative aspects of overtourism on cities.
8. Analyze visitor attitudes toward overtourism in urban environments.

TOPICS OF THIS ISSUE

(indicative but not exhaustive themes):

1. Capacity measurement for urban tourism
2. City gentrification
3. Impacts of sharing-economy providers on urban tourism
4. Measurement of urban resident attitudes toward tourism
5. Overcrowding in city tourism and recreation
6. Overtourism and destination image
7. Resident expression of dissatisfaction with tourism
8. Social media contributions to overtourism
9. Tourism destination planning processes
10. Tourism impacts of city residents' quality of life
11. Tourist attitudes and opinions on overcrowding



Call for Papers International Journal of Tourism Cities

Themed Issue **BUSINESS EVENTS IN TOURISM CITIES**

Guest Editors:

Dr. Rob Davidson, University of Greenwich, UK
Dr. J. Andres Coca-Stefaniak, University of Greenwich, UK

Business events comprise planned, time-limited gatherings with business-related objectives. They most commonly take the form of conferences and meetings, trade shows, incentive trips, and corporate hospitality events. Their principal objectives include the sharing of new information and ideas, the launching of new products, the buying and selling of products and services, and the enhancing of participants' performance in the workplace.

Largely focused on cities, business events bring a wide range of benefits to the tourism and hospitality industries operating in the destinations in which they take place. Business events participants are generally all-year-round, high-spend, high-yield visitors whose trips follow a pattern of seasonality and periodicity that contrasts greatly with that of leisure visitors. But the benefits extend beyond the positive impacts on tourism, to encompass - particularly in the case of conferences - the dissemination of new knowledge, ideas and techniques and the creation of new business and collaborations, which can generate innovation and research projects that continue for many years after the actual event.

- Interested authors should email their abstract (200-300 words) or proposal to Dr. J. Andres Coca-Stefaniak (a.coca-stefaniak@gre.ac.uk) before January 20th, 2018.
- Authors will be notified no later than February 7th, 2018 on the decision over their abstracts.
- Full articles (6,000-8,000 words) should be submitted by April 30th, 2018 using the journal's online submission system at: <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/ijtc>
- Further author guidelines for submission of manuscripts is provided on the journal webpage: http://www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/products/journals/author_guidelines.htm?id=ijtc
- All manuscripts will undergo anonymous peer review.

AIMS OF THIS ISSUE

1. Define business events and identify the characteristics that distinguish them from cultural, sports and community events, as well as from leisure tourism.
2. Document the positive and negative impacts of business events on cities, including their impacts upon local communities.
3. Review approaches to measuring residents' attitudes and opinions on business events in their communities.
4. Explore the methods used by cities to attract business events.
5. Investigate the impact on business events of forces operating in the wider market environment, including geopolitical changes, advances in information technology and demographic developments.
6. Consider how business events can generate additional leisure tourism in the cities where they are held.

TOPICS OF THIS ISSUE

(indicative but not exhaustive themes):

1. Definition and categorization of business events
2. Impacts of business events on urban environments and host populations
3. Measurement of urban resident attitudes to business events
4. 'Bleisure'
5. City branding
6. Destination marketing for business events
7. The role of destination image in the process of marketing cities for business events
8. The impacts of technology, geopolitical changes and demographics on the business events market
9. The sharing economy and business events
10. Safety and security at business events
11. The supply and design of venues for business events
12. Participants' perception of their own experience of attending business events
13. Education and training for business events professionals
14. Ethical issues in business events.