



# **ICTDM 2009**

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE

# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT (ICTDM 2009)

Tourism in a Changing World: Prospects and Challenges

Kos Island, Greece

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# **EDITORS**

Konstantinos Andriotis
Cyprus University of Technology, Cyprus
k.andriotis@cut.ac.cy

Antonis Theocharous Cyprus University of Technology, Cyprus antonis.theocharous@cut.ac.cy

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Conference Aim8	
Conference Topics	
Committees 8	
Keynote Speakers	
Reviewers	
Session Moderators	
Schedule At A Glance	
Welcome Speech	
Tourism Crises - A Comparative Perspective	
Perceptions Of The Influences On The Performance Of Tourism Businesses In Selected Rural Areas Of 4 Western European Countries	
Tourism And The Balance Of Power	
Wine Tourism In Spain: The Case Of Three Wine Regions	
Evaluation Of Tourism Destination Websites: The Case Of The Greek Prefectures46	
las/lfrs In Hotels: A New Business Language For Tourism Industry	
Clustering Visitors To A Religious Island: The Case Of Tinos	
Media Strategies For Restoring Images Of Tourist Destinations After Terror Attacks 60	
Current Issues Of Sustainable Tourism Development: Czech And Spanish Tourism  Market In Terms Of Human Capital Development In Hospitality Sector	
Benchmarking The Destination Marketing Effort For Attracting Cruises	
The Influence Of The Customer Relationship Management Strategy On Brazilian Travel And Tourism Agencies' Internet Initiatives	
The National Thematic Network For Environmental Education "Tourism And The Environment"	
Sustainable Tourism As A Tool For Reversing Rural Abandonment: The Case Of Kefalonia	

Risks And Their Impact On Tourism86
Information Technologies And Power Shifts In The Tourism Distribution Channels89
Minoan Culture And Tourism93
Quality Attributes Of The Spanish Tourist Destinations: Differences According To The Tourist Product97
Wine Tourism Development In Slovenia101
New Segments In Cultural Heritage Destinations: Young Visitors In The Archaeological Site Of Delphi, Greece105
Industry Cluster Development And Economic Performance In Taiwan's Tourism Industry109
New World And Mediterranean Wine Tourism: A Comparative Analysis113
Dark Tourism: Evaluating The Interpretive System Of A Dark Site117
Becoming A World Heritage Site: The Case Of Haifa's Baha'i Gardens, Israel122
Beppu: A Japanese Domestic Hot Spring Destination In Search Of A 21st Century Global Role127
Does Human Resource Management (Hrm) Really Matter In Tourism Organizations?  Strength Of Hrm Systems From A Managerial Perspective130
The World Heritage Program And Its Marketing Implications
Brand And Image: The Strategic Factors In Destination Marketing137
The Issue Of Safety And Security In Tourism And The Power Of Search Marketing141
Olive Oil Tourism And Rural Development The Case Of "Priego De Cordoba", A Protected Designation Of Origin145
Investigation Of Tourism Climate Index (Tci) In Turkey
Creating A Strong Brand - Example Of An Action - "Best Of Serbia"
Trust And Loyalty Relations Among Small Tourism Enterprises In The Seaside Villages156
Volcano Tourism: How Great Is The Risk Factor?160
Quantifying The Triple Bottom Line: Embracing Community Values For Sustainable Tourism Development164
New Approach Of The Ann Methodology For Forecasting Time Series: Use Of Time Index
Public Policies, Sustainability And Tourism: Challenges For The Town Of Vargem - São

Tourism Common-Pool Resources: The Need For Eliciting Peoples Preferences To Make Nature And Cultural Tourism Sustainable
Geo-Referencing Summer Destination Experiences A Case Study From Sweden179
Comparing Residents' Perception Of Tourism Impacts In Two Major Traditional Resort Destinations. Tenerife Vs Majorca
Reconceptualizing Active Sport Tourism Participation: Contextualizing Tourism  Behavior Within Active Lifestyles
Ergonomics For Tourism Display And Interaction
Defining A Fair And Transparent Overbooking Approach In An Uncertain Context: The Case Of Hospitality Industry
Destination Personality As A Strategic Construct For The Development Of Districts'
Decomposition Of Seasonal Demand For Tourism In Norway
Web-Based Platform For Promoting Eco-Tourism
Strategy, Climate Change And The Tourism Industry: A Review And Research Agenda 213
Internet As A Tool For Enhancing Bsuiness In A Tourism Context – A Content Analysis Of The Lodging Service Providers' Web-Pages In Itä-Uusimaa216
Tourism As An Economic Lever For Conservation, Rehabilitation And Relieving Locals' Distress: The Case Of The Old City Of Nazareth
Visitor Perceptions Of Service Quality At Kamphaengphet Historical Park In Thailand 224
Appraising Customer Satisfaction: A Method And An Application In The Hospitality Industry
Creating Specialist Destination Marketing Organisations For The Promotion Of Special- Interest Tourism
The Socio-Economic Impact And Value Of World Heritage Sites: A Non-Market Overview 238
Is There Potential In Developing Cyprus Into A Sports Tourism Destination?241
The World Heritage Brand: Does It Influence Visitors In Queensland, Australia?245
Global Coffee Tourism: Attractions And Opportunities
Tourism And Water Resources: Sustainable And Non-Sustainable Use In Islands And Island States
A Data Mining Analysis Of Healthcare Tourism In Singapore
Burden Or Joy? Experiences Of Tourism Entrepreneurship From The Viewpoint Of Psychological Ownership In Finnish Family Firms

26	2
The Role Of Innovation And Tourism Activities In E.U	2
Predicting Behavioral Intentions From Motivation: A Case Study Among Visitors Of A Theme Park In Greece	7
The Impact Of Political Instability And Riots On Tourism In Estonia – The Case Of The Bronze Night In April 2007.	'1 
Climate Change Challenge And Chance For Tourism In Austria2	6
An Investigation Into The Interrelationship Between Tourism And Cultural Policy In The Discourse Of Urban Regeneration: Case Studies In Birmingham And Liverpool2	9 80
Wine Routes In Spain	04
Current Prospects Of Cultural Tourism Development In Greece: Connection Possibilition Of Museums And Archeological Sites With Conferences	
Tourist Satisfaction From Nauplio As A Tourist Destination2	92
Travel Warnings And Travel Advisories: Biased Travel Deterrents Or Proper Risk- Management Tools?	7
A Conceptual And Empirical Research	
	)5
Touch Songices: The Use Of It Tools	
The Case Of Corru And Paxi Islands	-
An Investigation Into The Uptake And Benefit Of Virtual Learning Network Opportunits	13
the start Image On Rusiness Tourist's Loyalty	17
Aspects And Determinants In The Demand For Schools' Educational Tourism The	321
Price-Quality Competition And Incentive For Unbundling Of Hotel Accommodation And	
Automatic Knowledge Extraction From Tourism Textual Descriptions Applied To	330
A (IIA A) On The Meyican Louisin Huggs	
Landscape, Identity And Tourism Planning	
Emotional Attitudes Towards Change And Readiness To Change: A Case of Greek	.342
Current Stage And Challenges Of Rural Tourism in Japan	. 346
International Internship Programs For Hospitality Students: Advantages And	

Imagine The Countryside, Imagines Countrysides, Evidences And Contradictions From Recreation. A Geographical Perspective
The Interactive Relationship Between Human And Its Environment Within Sustainable Tourism Environmental Education358
Segmenting The Cruise Market: An Application Of Multiple Correspondence Analysis 362
Backpacker Culture: An Application Of The Cultural Consensus Theory365
Bacpackers' Virtual Moorings
A Study On The Tour Package Choice Attribute By The Life Style: Based On Jeju Bound Japanese Tourists373
The Spatial Dimension In Cultural Tourism: Empirical Findings On The Spatial Behaviour Of Event Visitors377
Indicators Of Sustainable Tourism In Established Coastal Destinations381
Attractiveness Of The Sports Tourism Product To Traditional Sea And Beach Holiday Tourists (Based On Findings Of Field Research In Rhodes Island)385
Tour Operator Catalogue Analysis As A Marketing Planning Tool For City Breaks Destinations: The Case Of Athens389
Health And Wellness Tourism – The Impact Of Quality Service On Clients' Satisfaction
Shaping The Tourist Offer: The Role Of Fairs And Street Markets In Disseminating Cultural Heritage
Putting The Wadden Sea On The List: Effects On Tourism Of The World Heritage Nomination403
Wine Tourism In Italy: New Profiles, Styles Of Consumption, Ways Of Touring407
Transport, Accessibility And Visitor Management: The Orta Lake Case Study In Italy411
Tourism Education And Service Quality In Higher Education Institutions415
Sustainability And Student-Centered Service Learning In Tourism Education418
Tourism In Conservation Areas: A Case Study In Vargem - São Paulo - Brazil422
Wine Producers' Perceptions Of Wine Tourism425
What Makes Religious Souvenirs Authentic?429
The Moderator Effect Of Risk On Travel Decision-Making433
Tourism Opportunities For Women In The Vredefort Dome Area437
Improving Government Knowledge In Tourism Development: A Case Study Of Tanzanian Policy Makers41
Tourism Education For Tourism Development In Third World Countries445

World Heritage Site Listing And Tourism Whose Values?449
The Implementation Of Motivation Practices In Human Resources In Hotels - The Case Of Sani Resort S.A452
Perceptions Of Course Quality Among Tourism Management Students In Greek Distance Education457
Educating About Sustainable Travel In Primary Schools461
Wine And Sun And Sea Tourism Product – Fruitful Relationship Or Impossible Dream?
Distribution And Promotion Techniques Of Hotels In Developing Tourism Destinations: The Case Of Chios Island469
Tracing Customer Orientation Through Hotels' Websites473
Managing Traffic Peaks In Touristic Areas During High Season The Delta Project477
The Evolution From Relationship Marketing (Rm), To Customer Relationship  Management (Crm): A Uk Hospitality Industry Approach481
Vineyards And Visitors In England And Wales: An Exploratory Study486
Local Perception Of Sun And Beach Tourism: The Case Of The Costa Brava489
This Research Was Carried Out Within The Framework Of The Defcon-Eep, Under Contract Ren2003-09029-C03/Mar Funded By The Spanish Ministry Of Education And Science
How Critical Is Tourism Slump For Thai Economic Growth?493
Ntos And State Policy: The Paradigms Of Political Economy And Institutional Response To Tourism In Times Of Economic Crisis
Connecting Industry And Tourism As A Chance For Regional Development501
Benefit From Chinese Outbound Tourist: Learning Form Experiences Of Hong Kong, Macau And Taiwan
Ecoprofit® A Step By Step Strategy Towards Sustainable Tourism509
Sustainable Gastronomic Tourism In Gokceada: Local And Authentic Perspectives 513
Local Food In Local Menus: The Case Of Gokceada517
The Impacts Of Tourism Oriented Redevelopment Of Urban Historic District: Case Study Of Yangzhou, China
Collecting Experiences As Vacationers' Philosophy

## **CONFERENCE AIM**

Tourism has always been a major social and economic phenomenon of any society. However, the changes and challenges that international tourism faces today have resulted in many negative social, political and environmental repercussions that affect destinations and their populations, virtually in every corner of the contemporary world. In dealing with these challenges, it is imperative to identify future trends and examine various responses with respect to appropriate policies and management techniques. Bearing these in mind, the aim of ICTDM 2009 is to add a perspective to this debate by stimulating discussion and exchange of ideas between tourism professionals, academics, researchers, policy-makers, consultants, practitioners, government officials and postgraduate students of various tourism fields.

# **CONFERENCE TOPICS**

The topics of the conference include but are not limited to the following:

- Tourism Development and Planning
- Responses to Tourism Development
- Economic/Social/Environmental/Cultural Impact of Tourism
- Tourism, Terrorism, Safety and Security
- Authenticity and Commodification
- Tourism Education and its Role in Managing Tourism Development
- Sustainable Tourism
- Alternative and Special Forms of Tourism
- Industry's Role in Managing Growth in Transportation and Tourism
- Tourism Research and Methodology
- Information Technology in Tourism
- Negotiation in Tourism
- Climate Change, Globalisation and Tourism
- The Future of Tourism

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10

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# ASPECTS AND DETERMINANTS IN THE DEMAND FOR SCHOOLS' EDUCATIONAL TOURISM: THE CASE OF A MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND

## GIUSEPPE MELIS PATRIZIA MODICA

Department of Economics and Business Studies, Faculty of Economics, Viale S. Ignazio, 74 09123 Cagliari Italy

#### ANGELA M. FARA

Centre for Tourism Research, Faculty of Economics, Viale S. Ignazio, 74 09123 Cagliari Italy

Schools' educational trips are relevant to the tourism market and play a key role in students' informal learning experiences. This study focuses on this developing form of tourism, with an empirical analysis on the demand side. We looked at tourism with respect to Sardinian schools - actors, values, felt needs, motivations, etc. - based on data collected from school questionnaires and a student focus group discussion. The analysis can provide useful indications for educational tourism products that can be

## 1. Background

Educational tourism is a promising segment of tourism demand, within which a niche market - schools' educational tourism - deserves consideration. This involves significant movement annually of a relevant number of students and can produce positive pedagogic effects in the process of students' personal development (Gmelch, 1997). In Italy, this phenomenon, according to research by the Italian Touring Club (2008), concerns approximately 4 million domestic students on the move each year, and a 2007 economic turnover of €375 million generated by secondary schools only.

The economic and social effects of this (van 't Klooster et al., 2008) have stimulated research based on the Sardinian context, looking in particular at schools, students, and teachers. The connection between education and tourism (Ritchie et al., 2003) required an empirical analysis of the needs of the demand side of educational tourism. The study highlights the actors involved, motivations driving the choice process and the avenues followed to realise the different emergent needs. The objective of the analysis is focused on the understanding of the determinants that create value for the variegated customers, who are active components in the purchasing process of the educational product. In an attempt to re-enforce this, we consider the wide literature available on tourism demand determinants. combined with the theory of perceived value, and links with the research results.

The research questions, tested through the empirical study, are listed below:

1. Who recognises the need for educational travel? Who formalises the need? Who makes the project live?

Who are the actors involved in the purchasing process? In what way do they participate in the decision-making process?

What are the motivations and values inspiring the educational travel

purchase?

The study context is the 630 primary and secondary schools (Table 1) across Sardinia, and the methodology applied is based on school questionnaires and a student focus group discussion. The derived information and data refer to the period May-December 2008.

#### 2. Literary Review and Empirical Evidence

Literature on demand for tourism, human needs and motivation theories has been examined. with the objective of considering theories useful to analyse the demand for educational tourism. Tourism research has stressed the importance of motivation in the decision to take a holiday, prefer a destination and live the complex experience of travelling (Mayo and Jarvis, 1981; Pearce, 1993; Witt and Write, 1992). Other variables also play a determinant role in the decision-making process, including personal, psychographic and socio-demographic. In addition, attributes of the destination, like price, distance to destination, and transportation, also influence the decision-making process. The single actors involved in the demand side of educational tourism respond to these demand determinants and related variables, but the complexities of the educational travel actors represent a composite entity with particular characteristics to be examined. A composite entity plans, organises, realises and controls the educational travel product, with different personal and socio-demographic characteristics, values and related needs.

To gain a better understanding of an appropriate model, the study identifies some dimensions of travel for education in this context: the actors in the different phases of the decision-making process, starting from the moment the need arises, to the acquisition of information useful for defining the destination, transportation, accommodation, and, subsequently, the intermediary for reservations, tickets, etc. The composite nature of the decision-making entity suggested the adoption of the organisational buying model by Webster and Wind, properly adapted to the study context. Consequently, the consideration of the school as a buying centre seems appropriate, as "organisational buying is a decision-making process carried out by individuals, in interaction with other people, in the context of a formal organisation. The organisation, in turn, is influenced by a variety of forces in the environment" (Webster and Wind 1972, p. 13, a). Therefore, a buying centre is a group of people making a purchasing decision together, where each person involved has a specific role in the purchasing decision-making process. The existence of a communications system, values and rules represents a guide orientating each member's behaviour (Webster and Wind 1972, b). With educational travel as our product, the purchasing decision centre actors are:

- students
- teachers
- head or substitute
- students' parents, guardians or family.

The empirical research has been targeted to acquire information about diverse needs, motivations and values, in order to put together a profile of every actor in the school buying centre. When analysing the empirical results we considered the theory of consumption values

- Functional perceived utility of an alternative able to play a functional, practical or physical role (head or delegate, teachers).
- Social perceived utility is connected to positive or negative association to social groups, for example, socio-demographic groups, ethnic-cultural groups (head or delegate, teachers, students).
- Emotional utility of alternative choice depends on capacity to create feelings or affective reactions (students).
- Epistemic perceived utility is based on capacity to generate curiosity, to satisfy knowledge needs (teachers, students).
- Situational utility is influenced by a situation or a specific decisional context (head or delegate, teachers).

# 3. Research Instruments: Questionnaire and Student Focus Group Discussion

A questionnaire was sent to Sardinian schools by e-mail, with an identification code. The questionnaire consisted of four sections. In the first section, respondents were asked to provide general data about the school: typology, name, address, head's name, number of classes and students, with the specification of classes and students who attended a school trip. The second section dealt with the forecasting of educational travel: who identifies the need and proposes the trip, in which way students participate in the process, the subjects involved and the forecasting period. The third section focused on travel data: tools used in the acquisition of information, motivations in the choice process, length of stay, destinations, students' participation and confirmation problems. Finally, the last section of the questionnaire was directed to verify the existence of feedback methods after the educational travel conclusion.

The questionnaire was managed with software – lime-survey – adopted for online compilation and administration. All sections and questions were to be completed. A questionnaire database was generated and analysis conducted.

The data analysis revealed the necessity of an additional step – so students' opinions were collected using a selected focus group discussion. Twelve students from different Sardinian high schools made up the group. They were asked about the roles they play in the different phases of the decision- making process.

#### 4. Results and Conclusions

196 questionnaires were collected, corresponding to approximately 31% of the total sent. 47 of these were rejected due to being incomplete. Completed and accepted questionnaires totalled 149 (Table 1), about 24% of those initially sent.

As part of the data collection and analysis, we needed to show the roles and values of schools' different actors and the consequent effects on their purchasing decisions. Considering the teacher, for example, he or she can assume diverse roles: accompanying teacher, head's delegate, or class council component. The role determines values he or she considers more important in the decision-making process.

Table 1. Schools and percentage of completed questionnaires

Tune of achool	Total sent	Completed	Response rate
Type of school	Total Sent	questionnaires	
Kindergarten	136	10	7.5%
Primary school	193	54	27.8%
Middle school	171	31	35.3%
High school	130	24	18.5%
TOTAL	630	149	23.7%

The study analysis highlights the complexities of the decision-making process in the purchase of schools' educational trips. Determinants of this intricate process include the number and the nature of people involved and the value systems they support. Actors and values can interact in different ways as, over time, situations change: the school can prefer a new destination, or repeat visitation but with different accommodation and places to visit. In Italy, there are regulations regarding the procedures to be adopted in the decision-making process. Nonetheless, every school can determine their own organisational aspects of the programme.

The complexities of this form of tourism provide indications for tourism products to be offered and destinations marketing and management strategies. The existence of a buying centre - the school - requires identification of all the components involved in the purchasing process and the values inspiring the choice process, to direct the specific educational product to the appropriate actors and markets. Schools' educational products need to be consistent with values, motivations and felt needs emerging from the schools' systems.

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# Conference Proceedings - ICTDM 2009

# Aims and Scope

Tourism is becoming increasingly important to the world economy. However, the many changes and challenges international tourism faces today have resulted in many negative social, political and environmental repercussions that affect destinations and their populations in virtually every corner of the contemporary world.

In dealing with these challenges, it is imperative to identify future trends and examine various responses with respect to the appropriate policies and management techniques. Bearing all these in mind, the conference aims to add to this debate by stimulating discussion and exchange of ideas between tourism professionals, academics, researchers, policy-makers, consultants, practitioners, government officials and postgraduate students from all tourism-related fields.

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