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An International Multidisciplinary Journal of Tourism

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This study focuses on quantification of economic impacts of tourism by measuring tourism expenditure at the national level via input-output tables which are transmitted to The European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) and current Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) based on 2013-14 financial year data. The key findings are as follows: In the year 2013 it accounted for the sum of EUR 4.624.912 thousand. A basic parameter for its calculation is a multiplier of value added with induced effect in the amount of 1.1938. It was the production of selected foods and tobacco, production of accommodation services and catering services that contributed to the total economic value of tourism in the highest volume. Practical utilisations of results consist in creating a database performing more effective decision making process.

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empowerment, stakeholder's motivation, quality of service, stakeholder's development, training and development, vision of the firm, strategic rewards, internal communication and senior leadership. These definitions can be helpful for planners and managers of DMOs in weaving a strategy to obtain a better performance from all stakeholders. Government departments, agencies, consultancies, and NTOs can also use these definitions for policy planning and implementation.

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CAN PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING BE A PREDICTOR OF CHANGE THROUGH TRAVEL? AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON YOUNG DUTCH TRAVELLERS

Alessandra Fermani, Elena Cavagnaro, Simona Staffieri, Angelo Carrieri & Flavia Stara

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This paper focuses on the impact of psychological wellbeing on the change perceived after a travel experience by young students. Wellbeing is investigated as a consequence and not as an antecedent of travel, though literature assumes the subjectivity of the travel experience. Expanding on existing literature, it is hypothesized that 'change through travel' is a three-dimensional concept: travellers may feel changed in their relationship with themselves, the other and the natural environment. In 2015 a survey was designed to explore the impact of wellbeing on change as a benefit from travel and a questionnaire administered in a Dutch university. PCA confirmed the hypothesis and showed three-dimensionality of change. Logistic regression models assessed the impact of wellbeing on change. Results suggest that four

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This study analyses perceived risks in international tourism and looks at how several key indicators contribute to the individuals' perception of risk in international travel. The purpose of this article is twofold: firstly, to explore the primary risk dimensions associated with international travel; and secondly, to investigate whether sociodemographic variables and past travel experience influence perceived risks. To achieve these purposes, a scale of perceived risks was previously tested using a sample of 530 respondents. An exploratory factor analysis was conducted and a scale of five factors of perceived risks towards travelling internationally was obtained, namely: physical risk, destination risk, value-time risk, personal concerns and inconveniences. This study also revealed that perceptions of risk involved while travelling internationally vary according to personal characteristics, such as gender, age and level of education, as well as past travel experience. Theoretical and practical implications are also discussed.

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TOURISM IN TIME OF CRISIS: SPECIALIZATION, SPATIAL DIVERSIFICATION AND POTENTIAL TO GROWTH ACROSS EUROPEAN REGIONS

Kostas Rontos, Maria-Eleni Syrmali, Ioannis Vavouras, Efstratia Karagkouni & Luca Salvati 176

Tourism is a pivotal economic sector with major social impact on local communities and a development pillar for both advanced and emerging countries. Tourism development has a valuable impact on employment and output, contributing to post-crisis economic recovery. Under the hypothesis that tourism development is a complex phenomenon shaped by economic growth and negatively influenced by the most recent financial crisis, this study proposes a comprehensive analysis of the spatial distribution of tourism activities across European countries and regions during recession time (2008-2014). Changes in the location quotient of tourism jobs were computed to evaluate the importance of this sector across European regions, providing an informative base for policies enhancing tourism competitiveness. The 2007 recession resulted a spatially-heterogeneous impact on tourism specialization across European regions, maintaining a strong (and sometimes declining) base in southern Europe, promoting tourism diversification with sparse employment growth in western and central Europe and strengthening cultural and natural attraction poles in northern Europe.

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EDITORIAL

The issue comprises eight (8) papers on various aspects of tourism. In the first paper, **Viera Kubičková, Anna Micháľková** and **Iveta Fodranová** aim to reveal tourism economic impacts on the Slovak economy by measuring expenditure at national level. For the purpose of the study input-output tables which are transmitted to The European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) and current Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) based on 2013-14 financial year data are used. In the second paper, **Rahul Pratap Singh Kaurav, Monika Prakash** and **Ruturaj Baber** review Internal Marketing literature and then transfigure the concept to cater the needs of tourism industry and especially DMOs (Destination Marketing Organizations). They conclude in 13 variables of Internal Marketing (inter-functional coordination and integration, customer orientation, marketing-like approach, job satisfaction, empowerment, stakeholder's motivation, quality of service, stakeholder's development, training and development, vision of the firm, strategic rewards, internal communication and senior leadership) that can help planners and managers of DMOs in setting a strategy that will enhance tourism stakeholders' performance. Then, **Nataša Slavić** explores the applicability of the theoretical concept of the tourism logistics system to the bicycle tourism market. The aim of the paper is to build a model of a bicycle tourism destination logistics system based on the conceptual framework and compare it with the actual modus operandi of bicycle destinations. Field research was conducted in Croatia and observational and interview techniques were implemented.

In the fourth paper, **Alessandra Fermani, Elena Cavagnaro, Simona Staffieri, Angelo Carrieri** and **Flavia Stara** aim to explore the impact of psychological wellbeing on the change (in the relationship with themselves, the others and the natural environment) perceived after a travel experience by young students. To meet research purposes a survey

took place in 2015 and young Dutch travellers were invited to fill in a questionnaire. Concluding, four wellbeing components (positive relations to others, autonomy, purpose in life, self-acceptance) were outlined to influence the dimensions of change. In what follows, **Laura Perpiña, Lluís Prats** and **Raquel Camprubí** deal with perceived risks in international tourism and examine how several key indicators contribute to the individuals' perception of risk in international travel. At the first hand research highlights the primary risk dimensions associated with international travel and then aims to explore whether sociodemographic variables and past travel experience influence perceived risks. Then, **Korede Ajogbeje, Oludele Folarin, Emmanuel Oladipupo** and **Oluwatosin Adeniyi** focus on the relationship that exists among tourism, terrorism and the macroeconomic environment. Data of the Nigerian economy from 1995Q1 to 2012Q4 were used and impulse response and variance decomposition of the Vector Autoregression (VAR) were applied. Study results highlight terrorism's negative effects on tourism.

Subsequently, **Nikolaos Rodousakis, George Soklis** and **Gerasimos Zacharatos** examine the application of the n -firm concentration ratio and the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index to Greek hotel industry. Research results indicate that the concentration of the industry is quite low not only for the total market but also for the separate markets of the different stars categories and that there is a significant difference between the outcomes obtained for the highest categories and those for the lowest categories. Finally, in the eighth paper, **Kostas Rontos, Maria-Eleni Syrmali, Ioannis Vavouras, Efstratia Karagkouni** and **Luca Salvati** analyse the spatial distribution of tourism activities across European countries and regions during recession time. The study perceives tourism as a pivotal economic sector that boosts both advanced and emerging countries economic and societal development and have valuable impact on employment and output, contributing to post-crisis economic

recovery. For the research purposes changes in the location quotient of tourism jobs were computed to evaluate the importance of this sector across European regions and the outcomes pose a spatially-heterogeneous impact on tourism specialization across European regions that occur due to the 2007 recession.