



Safe Destinations: a Survey of UK tourists' perceptions

Rob Mawby
Mine Ozascilar



Structure



- Introduction;
- Literature Review;
- Methodology;
- Findings.
- Summary, Conclusions, Moving Forward...

Introduction

- We live in a 'risk society.'
- Yet generally criminologists' perceptions of risk and perceptions of security are limited:
 - By space, i.e. centred around our everyday lives, or 'lived reality'
 - By concept, i.e. despite the recommendations of the Morgan Report (1991) the focus is almost exclusively on crime
 - This contrasts with the agenda of tourism researchers



Literature Review



- *Criminologists:*

Addressing anxiety, concern, worry, feelings of a lack of safety (e.g. when out alone after dark), perceptions of risk, views on the frequency of crime and disorder problems in their neighbourhood, what might loosely be termed fear of crime

Explanations

—

- *Tourism Researchers:*

Safety is defined more broadly to include food hygiene, natural disasters, man-made disasters, environmental concerns (e.g. air pollution and pandemics; and sometimes distinguished from security, i.e. crime; terrorism; public disorder/unrest/protest...

Explanations

.

Methodology

- Crowdsourcing Platform (*MTurk*).
- Samples (*UK and USA*).
- Questionnaire
- Respondents



Findings



The Sample

Risky Destinations

Correlates of Risk

In Conclusion



- Research focused on tourists, but based on criminological as well as tourism theories.
- Variations in risk by:
 - *Nature of risk*
 - *Country*
 - *Characteristics of sample*
- Further analysis
- Further research



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License. It makes use of the works of Mateus Machado Luna.

