

Glamping: Luxury in the lap of nature

JUHÁSZ-DÓRA Katalin¹

DOI: [10.29180/978-615-6886-21-7_12](https://doi.org/10.29180/978-615-6886-21-7_12)

Abstract

Nature-based tourism products have become popular over the last decades, resulting in the emergence of a new segment of consumers committed to sustainability principles with preference of spending leisure time in a natural setting alongside unique activities. As a result of the growing demand for unique and memorable experiences at unusual locations, the variety and the number of alternative accommodation types worldwide is constantly increasing. Despite the rising popularity of the different glamping accommodation types worldwide, there is lack of scientific literature investigating this topic, neither is consensus on the definition of glamping. Present study aims to provide an explorative overview of the concept of glamping based on the systematic review of the literature. The research findings highlight the most relevant components of the investigated glamping definitions: nature and nature-based tourism product, luxury and high level of services, comfort, innovative accommodation type at unique location and the provision of indoor and outdoor experience combination.

Keywords: glamping, alternative accommodation, nature, nature-based tourism product, luxury services

JEL Classification: L83, M31, Q56, Z32

Introduction

Despite the rising popularity of the different glamping accommodation types recently, there is a lack of scientific literature focusing on glamping accommodation types and neither is consensus on the definition of glamping (Juhász-Dóra – Gazdag, 2024). The expression ‘glamping’ is a combination of the terms ‘glamorous’ and ‘camping’ having different meanings from different perspectives: firstly, it is used to describe a luxury camping facility, secondly, it refers to the leisure activities a guest undertakes during a stay in a glamping accommodation. The primary purpose of glamping accommodation is to provide a traditional camping experience close to nature, meanwhile offering comfort and a variety of luxury services. The focus of the traditional camping has generally been a close-to-nature experience, with some uncomfortable aspects of camping: pitching of the tent, too hot sleeping bags and the constraint of consuming unhealthy preserved food. The advent of campervans and caravans has taken overnight stay in nature to a higher level, as these comfortable solutions offer new segment of guests the opportunity to enjoy nature. For citizens and urban dwellers, the experience of exploring nature in a glamping can provide authentic and unique local experience as a solution to the problems of everyday life and urban living.

Definition of glamping

The term ‘glamping’ has been created as the combination of the terms ‘glamorous’ and ‘camping’. According to the Cambridge Dictionary (2013), glamping is a type of camping that is more comfortable and luxurious than traditional camping (McIntosh, 2013). Based on the Oxford Dictionary (2018), glamping is a special form of camping offering accommodation and services that are of a higher standard than traditional camping (John – Edmund, 2016).

¹ Budapest University of Business and Economics, College Associate Professor, Department of Hospitality, juhasz-dora.katalin@uni-bge.hu, ORCID 0000-0001-7564-858X

The concept ‘glamping’ has two main meanings: firstly, it is the name given to luxury campsites and alternative luxury accommodation types, secondly, it refers to the leisure activity that involves staying in alternative luxury accommodation types. The aim of glamping accommodation is to provide the close-to-nature experience of traditional camping with the added comfort of a luxury holiday. The term encompasses a range of unique accommodations from fully equipped luxury tents to traditional yurts of the indigenous peoples, to sky-high treehouses offering digital services (Juhász-Dóra – Gazdag, 2024).

From academic viewpoint, there is no consensus on the definition of glamping, neither exist national or international standards for its operation in the field of business (Brooker – Joppe 2013; Lee et al., 2019; Xiang et al., 2023). According to the Glamping Hub (2023) website, all glamping accommodation types offer a close-to-nature experience while providing a complex package of services through its unique design and the activities available on site. Glamping is a new type of amenity-focused facility, providing a safe, secure, comfortable, intimate and private space in rarely visited, exceptional and often breath-taking locations. In case of glamping, the focus of experience design is on immersion in nature and high-quality accommodation services (Lee et al., 2019). Glamping facilities allow guests to leave the inconvenience of carrying and setting up camping equipment while providing the travellers with the immediate enjoyment of the holiday. Glamping guests aim to enjoy the beauty of nature without the inconveniences of camping (Brochado – Pereira, 2017), replaced by comfortable and innovative accommodation (yurts, canopies, mobile homes, bubble hotels). Aesthetically designed accommodation can be a significant decision factor in travel planning, especially for travellers who show an interest in unique architectural solutions. Stylish furniture, chic fabrics, modern bathrooms, smart kitchens, entertainment electronics and multimedia equipment are essential elements of glamping accommodation furnishings, as well as internet access and integration of the latest technology. As a result of the increase in the range and quality of service offer in glamping facilities, the price of spending a guest night in a glamping accommodation and related services has reached, furthermore, in some cases has exceeded the price level of five-star hotel services. However, glamping facilities does not offer the traditional luxury services, spending a guest-night in a glamping accommodation is a memorable and unique experience. Luxury products and services satisfy specific desires and needs, providing consumers an unparalleled experience of purchase and use (Juhász-Dóra, 2022). Luxury services provide sensory gratification for the consumers exceeding expectations (Wirtz et al., 2020), reaching beyond technical necessities fulfilling a specific task (Featherstone, 2014). Tourism products are complete experiences that fulfil multiple needs and provide corresponding benefits (Xu, 2010). The uniqueness of glamping accommodation lies in the fact, that luxury and exclusivity are provided by the tranquillity and the undisturbed natural environment, the distance from other guests or even from the local population. While resorts and hotels are typically surrounded by an artificial environment, glamping is designed to emphasise harmony with nature and the landscape. Natural resources are essential for the delivery of tourist experiences in natural environments, when people travel away from home for recreation in nature, experiences deriving from participation in outdoor activities typically depend on the presence of certain natural environments and resources (Fossgard – Fredman, 2019). A further unique attribute of glamping is that guests can discover completely different characteristics at different times of the year, with the ever-changing nature of the environment making the environment around the accommodation a completely different landscape at different times of the year. The majority of glamping accommodation types at international level are usually managed by resort and hotel companies with standardised management systems and staff (receptionist, butler, cook, etc.). It should be emphasized, that glamping accommodation has not yet been classified according to comfort level, so the level of luxury provided may vary considerably. The ambience of glamping differs significantly from camping, for example, the distance between glamping sites allows for a private atmosphere

(Lyu et al., 2020). The nature surrounding glamping sites allows a variety of outdoor recreational activities such as hiking, mountain climbing or even rafting (Filipe et al., 2018).

Systematic literature review

The literature review in general is an essential starting point of the research, as it supports the researchers to identify what specific research has been already done in the past on a given topic, furthermore, provides a detailed exploration of the current situation and guidance on the specific research gaps that can be identified in the future. The systematic literature review proposes advances in a subject field and theory building (Paul et al., 2023) as presented by Figure 1.

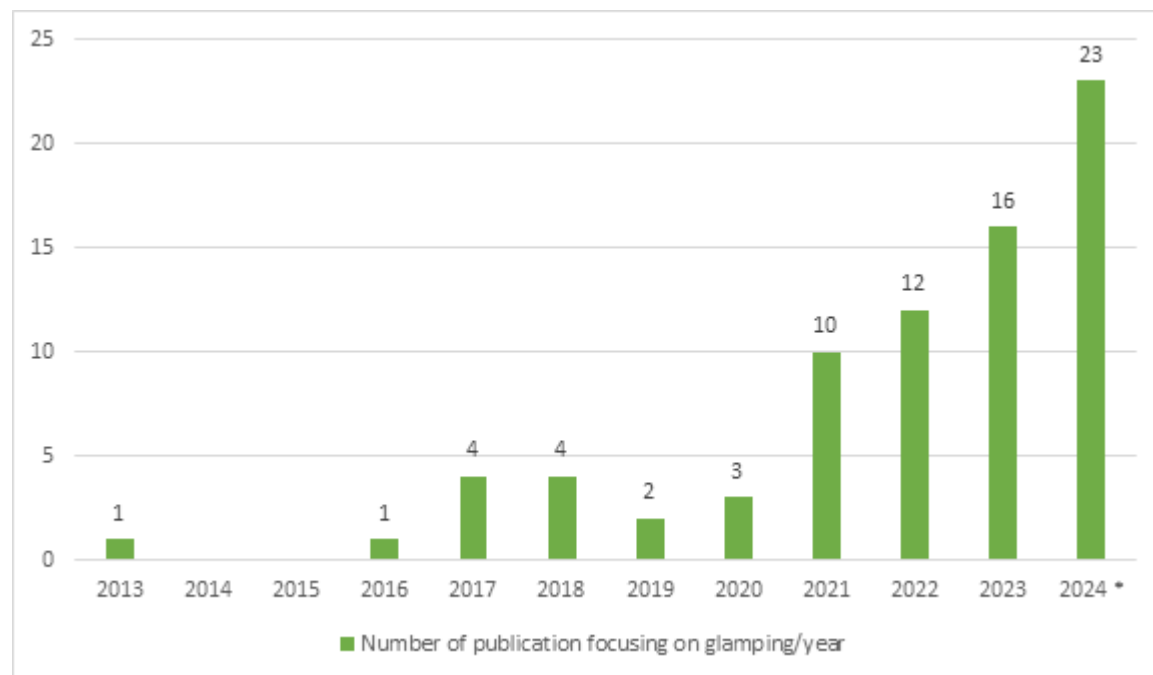


Figure 1: *Number of publications focusing on glamping in the past years*

Source: author's own editing based on ScienceDirect listing (2024)¹

Figure 1 demonstrates the results of a search on ScienceDirect for the term 'glamping'. ScienceDirect is Elsevier's premier platform of scholarly literature providing the world's leading database of peer-reviewed, full-text scientific, technical and health literature (ScienceDirect.com, 2024). Despite the growing popularity of glamping, the fact is remarkable, that the first scientific paper mentioning the term 'glamping' was only published in 2013. Since then, altogether 76 scientific publication was listed on ScienceDirect platform mentioning the expression 'glamping'. Year 2021 can be marked as a breakthrough from the perspective of the growing number of articles, presumably, due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the increasing demand for nature-based tourism products. The relevance and actuality of the topic examined above is demonstrated by the fact that 51 publications have been published on the subject in the last 3 years out of 76 (#sum). Out of 76 publications, 11 were selected that specifically focus on the definition of glamping (Table 1).

Table 1: Systematic literature review of articles focusing on glamping
Source: author's editing (Juhász-Dóra, 2024) based on (Gross et al., 2023)

Author(s) and year of publication ²	Title	Keywords	Findings related to glamping
Brooker –Joppe, 2013	Trends in camping and outdoor hospitality: An international review	Outdoor hospitality Camping Outdoor park Glamping	Result have shown how the continuous influx of opulence levels drives consumption of further extravagance, as noted in the emergence of glamping, an area in need of academic research, the sector's willingness to meet these changes in demand that allow it to outperform the more traditional accommodation sector.
Ahn – Lee, 2015	Adventure campers, fairy tale glampers, and authenticity	Campers Glampers Luxury Authenticity	The authors in their presumptions distinguished the groups of campers and groups of glampers, finally based on the research results they confirmed, that they are not two distinct groups, rather, outdoors holiday makers occupying a continuum from extreme bush craft enthusiasts to extravagant glampers.
Brochado – Pereira, 2017	What makes a glamping experience great?	Glamping Content analysis Experience, Sustainable tourism	The research results identified 11 themes: experience, hotel, learn, host, camping, nature, food, ingredients, different, eco and yoga. The results reveal that, when quality of experience is evaluated through user-generated content, two attributes appear to be involved: functional elements offered by service providers and consumers' emotional elements.
Salmela et al., 2017	An uncanny night in a nature bubble: designing embodied sleeping experiences	Glamping Sleeping Guest experience Nature-based tourism Multidisciplinary approach	The research provides insight into an autoethnographic exploration of glamping and describes a night full of adventure to investigate a see-through plastic Bubble located in a nature park in France. The results unfold a specific form of glamping, namely sleep-centric glamping, as part of a wider sleep tourism market in which experiences are sought for by way of sleeping in extraordinary places or spaces.
Filipe et al., 2018	Tourists' motivations and obstacles for choosing glamping	Glamping Camping Nature-based tourism Consumer behaviour	The main contribution of the study is the evidence provided that despite the common aspects with camping, glamping is positioned very differently and was understood by all participants in the research (both campers and glampers) as a totally distinct offer for clearly different consumer groups.
Budiasa et al., 2019	Implementation of green tourism concept on glamping tourism in Bali	Glamping Green tourism concept	The implementation of the green tourism concept or principles on glamping sites in Bali includes the component of Environment responsibility, Local economic vitality, Cultural diversity and Experiential richness.

Author(s) and year of publication²	Title	Keywords	Findings related to glamping
Lyu et al., 2020	Family vacationers' willingness to pay for glamping travel sites: A family functioning segmentation	Family Vacationers Segmentation Glamping facilities	Using a sample of South Korean family glampers, results of discrete choice experiments suggest that family glampers place the greatest importance on the site separation. A segmentation scheme using family functioning also provides evidence that glampers from an unbalanced family are willing to pay more for diverse recreation experiences and short-stay programs. Different management strategies are presented for developing satisfactory family glamping travel sites.
Adamovich et al., 2021	Camping vs. glamping tourism: Providers' perspective	Glamping Camping Tourism Provider's Perspective	The research results intend to offer contribution by exploring difference between camping and glamping. Respondents have expressed a shared understanding of the main difference: camping involving a stage of bringing and setting up own accommodation, whereas glamping suggests that the accommodation is pre-set prior to the guests' arrival. Research results indicated a lack of consensus in defining glamping accommodation types.
Gross et al., 2023	Deep nature glamping in Germany – Potentials and configuration of a nature tourism offer	Camping Nature-based tourism Nature tourism offer Personality traits	The empirical study shows that there is an interest in a niche product such as deep-nature glamping in Germany. It is recommended that deep-nature glamping providers orient themselves towards sustainability, since their offers are associated with the natural environment. The most important amenities to be provided in a deep-nature glamping offering are a toilet, refuse disposal, a shower, and cooking facilities.
Xiang et al., 2023	Glamping: An exploration of emotional energy and flow experiences in interaction rituals	Glamping Glamper Interaction ritual chains Emotion energy Flow experience	The research study explored the process mechanisms and outcomes of interaction rituals in glamping. Interaction ritual movement as influenced by emotional energy and flow experience was established. An inner dynamic mechanism of interaction rituals in glamping was identified based on the perspectives of people, places, and things.
Pop et al., 2024	Glamping tourism as a sustainable response to the need to reinvigorate domestic tourism	Glamping Nature-based tourism Sustainable tourism Service quality assessment	The purpose of this research is to analyse glamping-type services as a way of adapting to the Covid-19 pandemic by the Romanian tourist sector. The attributes associated with the sustainability of the accommodation units are the most important in the decision-making of tourists (closeness to nature, peace and relaxation, organic environment, eco-friendly behaviour, ecological practices, ecological activities, social distancing).

Table 1 lists the corresponding articles based on their authors, year of publication, keywords and main findings. After the analysis of the keywords, it is clearly shown, that the topic of glamping has been mostly explored in relation to camping, nature, nature-based tourism product, luxury and consumer behaviour. The vast majority of empirical research has focused exclusively on the expectations and consumer behaviour of the guests and visitors regarding glamping (Ahn – Lee, 2015; Brooker – Joppe, 2013; Budiasa et al., 2019; Filipe et al., 2018; Lyu et al., 2020; Pop et al., 2024; Salmela et al., 2017; Xiang et al., 2023). Lyu et al. (2020), Gross et al. (2023) and Pop et al. (2024) in their empirical research studies focused on the consumer behaviour and attitude towards glamping only in a specific country, in Germany, South Korea and Romania.

Moreover, several studies have investigated whether glampers and campers belong to the same or different consumer groups (Adamovich et al., 2021; Ahn – Lee, 2015; Filipe et al., 2018). Researchers could not reach a consensus on, whether glampers and campers belong to the same group. According to Ahn and Lee (2015) glampers and campers are not two distinct groups, rather, they are outdoors holiday makers occupying a continuum from extreme enthusiasts to extravagant glampers. On the contrary, Filipe et al. (2018) stated that glamping is positioned different way than camping, and in the research both glampers and campers were interpreted as totally distinct consumer groups. All authors based on the publications assessed and involved in the research came to the agreement, that glamping is a nature-based tourism-product, most of the authors mentioned luxury and high level of services, comfort, innovative accommodation type at unique location as elements of the definition. Furthermore, the provision of indoor and outdoor experience combination and sustainability are also relevant components of the various glamping definitions. Table 2 lists the main components of the concept of glamping based on the selected 11 articles.

Table 2: Main components of the concept of glamping
Source: author's editing (Juhász-Dóra, 2024)

Keywords/ Authors	Brooker – Joppe, 2013	Ahn – Lee, 2015	Brochado– Pereira, 2017	Salmela et al., 2017	Filipe et al., 2018	Budiasa et al., 2019	Lyu et al., 2020	Adamovich et al., 2021	Gross et al., 2023	Xiang et al., 2023	Pop et al., 2024
nature, nature-based tourism product	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
luxury, high-level services	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
comfort	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
innovative accommodation at unique location					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
combination of indoor and outdoor experience	X		X			X			X	X	
wide range of services, leisure activities						X		X	X	X	X
privacy					X		X	X		X	X
dilution of traditional camping concept	X	X					X	X			
escape from everyday life, freedom						X		X		X	X
sustainability						X			X		X
self-discovery, self- transformation				X						X	X
authenticity, rural cultural					X			X			X
adventure tourism, out of comfort zone, flow experience						X				X	
curiosity, discovery of hidden places					X	X					
rites, discovery of new routines											X

Results and conclusion

Present research demonstrates the results of an explorative systematic literature review focusing on the concept of glamping definitions. The literature review highlighted the growing demand for personalised (Yeoman et al., 2007) and local luxury services in natural settings (Lee et al., 2019) and unique locations (Brochado – Brochado, 2019). The exploratory nature of the research provides an insight into the main dimensions and components of different glamping definitions. The research findings underlined that nature and nature-based tourism product, luxury and high level of services, comfort, innovative accommodation type at unique location and the provision of indoor and outdoor experience combination are the most significant components of the various glamping definitions.

Presumably, one significant reason for the popularity of glamping accommodations is the major change in consumer behaviour and leisure habits as guests use accommodation services to escape from the daily routine and monotony. Despite the decreasing amount of leisure time (von Wallpach et al., 2020), the need and desire for authentic experience has become more relevant with a perspective focusing on sustainability. The tourism and

hospitality industry, notably hotel companies, are increasingly aware of the need to address sustainability issues (Guerra – Lombardi, 2024). Several studies (Ásványi et al., 2017; Bani-Melhem et al., 2022; Filimonau et al., 2023; Kuo et al., 2012; Lee et al., 2010; Prud'homme – Raymond, 2016) focus on the sustainability practices and policies of hotels, however, investigation of different accommodation types can be identified as a research gap. The present research aims to raise awareness in the potential of glamping accommodation types, from tourism development perspective, the research findings are also remarkable for practitioners.

Limitation of the research is the fact, that the research lacks empirical results, data have been collected and conclusion were drawn based on the literature review. The research outcomes clearly demonstrate the relevance of the subject, further empirical research, conduction of in-depth interviews with experts would contribute to establish a definition as a future research direction.

To conclude, it can be clearly stated based on the literature review that investigation of standard operation in case of different glamping facilities at international level can be identified as a research gap and further exploration of the research topic is required.

References

- Adamovich, V. – Nadda, V. – Kot, M. – Haque, A. U. (2021): Camping vs. Glamping tourism: Providers' perspective. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, XII 6(54), 1431–1441. [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v12.6\(54\).01](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v12.6(54).01)
- Ahn, C. S. – Lee, M. S. W. (2015): Adventure campers, fairy tale glampers, and authenticity. In J. Pesonen, & R. Komppula (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 6th advances in tourism marketing conference Tourism engagement: Co-creating well-being*, Joensuu: Finland, pp. 12–17.
- Ásványi, K. – Juhász-Dóra, K. – Jászberényi, M. – Michalkó, G. (2017): Literature review of renewable energy in the tourism industry. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, Volume VIII, Spring, 2(18): 476 - 491. [https://10.14505/jemt.v8.2\(18\).21](https://10.14505/jemt.v8.2(18).21)
- Bani-Melhem, S. – Al-Hawari M.A. – Mohd. Shamsudin, F. (2022): Green innovation performance: a multi-level analysis in the hotel sector. *J. Sustain. Tour.* 30 (8), 1878–1896. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1991935>
- Brochado, A. – Brochado, F. (2019): What makes a glamping experience great? *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology*, 10(1):15-27. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JHTT-06-2017-0039>
- Brochado, A. – Pereira, C. (2017): Comfortable experiences in nature accommodation: Perceived service quality in Glamping. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, 17, 77–83. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jort.2017.01.005>
- Brooker, E. – Joppe, M. (2013): Trends in camping and outdoor hospitality: An international review. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, (3-4):1-6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jort.2013.04.005>
- Budiasa, M. – Suparta, K. – Nurjaya, W. (2019): Implementation of green tourism concept on glamping tourism in Bali. In *Proceedings of the international conference on applied science and technology – social sciences track (iCASTSS 2019)* pp. 210–214. <https://doi.org/10.2991/icastss-19.2019.44>
- Featherstone, M. (2014): *Luxury, consumer culture and sumptuary dynamics*. *Luxury*, Vol. 1 No. 1, pp. 47-69.

- Filimonau, V. – Bai, L. – Romanenko, A. – Tarakanova, V. – Ermolaev, V.A. (2023): How employees perceive and (dis)engage with 'green' practices in luxury hotels. *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.* 114, 103567 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2023.103567>
- Filipe, S. – Santos, C. A. – Barbosa, B. (2018): Tourists' Motivations And Obstacles For Choosing Glamping, *CBU International Conference Proceedings 2018*, Economics and Business, (6):113-119.
- Fossgard, K. – Fredman, P. (2019): Dimensions in the nature-based tourism experiencescape: An explorative analysis, *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, (28) 100219 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jort.2019.04.001>
- Glamping Hub (2023): What is Glamping? A History of One of the Top Travel Trends 2023, <https://glampinghub.com/blog/travel-trends-glamping-history/> (letöltve: 2024. 01. 30.)
- Gross, S. – Culemann, J. – Rebbe, J. – Berger, T. (2023): Deep nature glamping in Germany – Potentials and configuration of a nature tourism offer, *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, 43, 100663. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jort.2023.100663>
- [Guerra-Lombardi, V. – Hernández-Martín, R. – Padrón-Fumero, N. \(2024\): Drivers, barriers and key practices of corporate sustainability strategy implementation in hotels. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, \(120\) 103791 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2024.103791>](#)
- John, S. – Edmund, W. (2016): *Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Juhász-Dóra, K. (2022): A luxustermékek és luxusszolgáltatások elméleti áttekintése. In Szegedi, K. (szerk.): *Szemelvények a BGE kutatásaiból*. Budapesti Gazdasági Egyetem, Budapest, pp. 129-136. https://doi.org/10.29180/978-615-6342-49-2_14
- Juhász-Dóra, K. – Gazdag, V. (2024): Glamping: a természet és a kényelem találkozása, In: Michalkó, G. – Rázt, T. – Donka, A. szerk.: *A helyek arcvonásai*, Kodolányi János Egyetem Turizmus Akadémia sorozat, 13. kötet. Kodolányi János Egyetem, Budapest, pp. 65-77. <https://doi.org/10.15201/TA13-6>
- Kuo, F. I. – Fang, W. T. – LePage, B. A. (2021): Proactive environmental strategies in the hotel industry: Eco-innovation, green competitive advantage, and green core competence. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1931254>
- Lee, J. S. – Hsu, L. T. – Han, H. – Kim, Y. (2010): Understanding how consumers view green hotels: How a hotel's green image can influence behavioral intentions. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 18(7), 901–914. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669581003777747>
- Lee, W.S. – Lee, J.-K. – Moon, J. (2019): Influential attributes for the selection of luxury camping: A mixed-logit method, in: *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, (40):88-93. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2019.05.004>
- Lyu, S. O. – Kim, J. W. – Bae, S. W. (2020): Family vacationers' willingness to pay for glamping travel sites: A family functioning segmentation. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 22(2), 155–167. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.2325>
- McIntosh, M. (2013): *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Paul, J. – Khatri, P. – Kaur Duggal, H. (2023): Frameworks for developing impactful systematic literature reviews and theory building: What, Why and How? *Journal of Decision Systems*, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/12460125.2023.2197700>

Pop, A. – Marian-Potra, A. – Hognogi, G. – Puiu, V. (2024): Glamping tourism as a sustainable response to the need to reinvigorate domestic tourism, *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, (31) 100803 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2023.100803>

Prud'homme, B. – Raymond, L. (2016): Implementation of sustainable development practices in the hospitality industry: A case study of five Canadian hotels. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 28, 609–639. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-12-2014-0629>

Salmela, T. – Valtonen, A. – Miettinen, S. (2017): An uncanny night in a nature bubble: designing embodied sleeping experiences. *Design Science in Tourism: Foundations of Destination Management*, pp. 69-93.

ScienceDirect (2024): ScienceDirect, [online] Elérhető: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/> [Hozzáférés dátuma: 2024.08.31.].

Sommer, K. (2020): Holidays at home - Camping and glamping as a part of domestic tourism. *IUBH Discussion Papers - Tourismus & Hospitality*, No. 6., IUBH Internationale Hochschule, Bad Honnef.

von Wallpach, S. – Hemetsberger, A. – Thomsen, T. U. – Belk, R. W. (2020): Moments of Luxury: A Qualitative Account of the Experiential Essence of Luxury. *Journal of Business Research*, 116, 491-502. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.10.060>

Wirtz, J., Holmquist, J., Fritze, M., P. (2020). Luxury Services, *Journal of Service Management*, 31 (4), pp. 665-691., <https://doi.org/10.1108/JOSM-11-2019-0342>

Xiang, K. – Cao, Y. – Qiao, G. – Li, W. (2023): Glamping: An exploration of emotional energy and flow experiences in interaction rituals, *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 48, 101149. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2023.101149>

Xu, J. B. (2010). Perceptions of tourism products. *Tourism Management*, 31(5), 607–610. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2009.06.011>

Yeoman, I. – Brass, D. – McMahon-Beattie, U. (2007): Current issue in tourism: The authentic tourist, *Tourism Management*, 28 (4): 1128-1138. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2006.09.012>