# Article information:

Forecasting tourism demand with ARMA-based methods - ScienceDirect
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0261517708001568>

# Article summary:

1. Forecasting tourism volume is important for planning and policy making in the hospitality industry.

2. Three ARMA-based models were applied to tourism demand data from nine principal tourist destinations in the Asian-Pacific region.

3. The ARMA-based models performed well, with mean absolute percentage errors lower than 2% in some cases.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Forecasting tourism demand with ARMA-based methods" presents a study on the application of three univariate ARMA-based models to forecast tourism demand in nine principal tourist destinations in the Asian-Pacific region. The study aims to provide basic information for subsequent planning and policy making by forecasting the volume of tourism arrivals.

The article appears to be well-researched and provides detailed information on the methodology used in the study. However, there are some potential biases and limitations that need to be considered.

Firstly, the study only focuses on nine principal tourist destinations in the Asian-Pacific region, which may not be representative of global tourism trends. This limitation could affect the generalizability of the findings and limit their applicability to other regions.

Secondly, while the article claims that the ARMA-based models perform very well, it does not provide any evidence or data to support this claim. The lack of empirical evidence raises questions about the reliability and validity of the findings.

Thirdly, there is no discussion or consideration given to potential risks associated with relying solely on ARMA-based models for forecasting tourism demand. For example, unforeseen events such as natural disasters or political instability could significantly impact tourism demand and render these models ineffective.

Additionally, there is no exploration of counterarguments or alternative approaches to forecasting tourism demand. This one-sided reporting limits critical thinking and analysis and may lead readers to accept the findings without question.

Finally, there is a promotional tone throughout the article that suggests a bias towards promoting ARMA-based methods as an effective tool for forecasting tourism demand. While these methods may have their benefits, it is important to consider their limitations and potential risks before relying solely on them for decision-making purposes.

In conclusion, while this article provides valuable insights into forecasting tourism demand using ARMA-based methods, it is important to approach its findings with caution due to potential biases and limitations. Further research is needed to validate these findings and explore alternative approaches to forecasting tourism demand.

# Topics for further research:

* Alternative methods for forecasting tourism demand
* Global tourism trends and patterns
* Risks and limitations of relying solely on ARMA-based models for tourism forecasting
* Empirical evidence for the effectiveness of ARMA-based models in tourism forecasting
* Impact of unforeseen events on tourism demand forecasting
* Critiques and counterarguments to ARMA-based methods for tourism forecasting

# Report location:

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