

Smart destinations, challenges for a new management paradigm

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Smart Destinations: new horizons in tourism research and management (#STDRM2017)

University Alicante, 25-27 October 2017



Agenda

- The (e)context of tourism
- Smart destinations – definitions and visions
- Management challenges of the smart destination concept (reality check)
- Approaches to overcome barriers towards smart destination (some modest projects from Switzerland)
- Conclusions

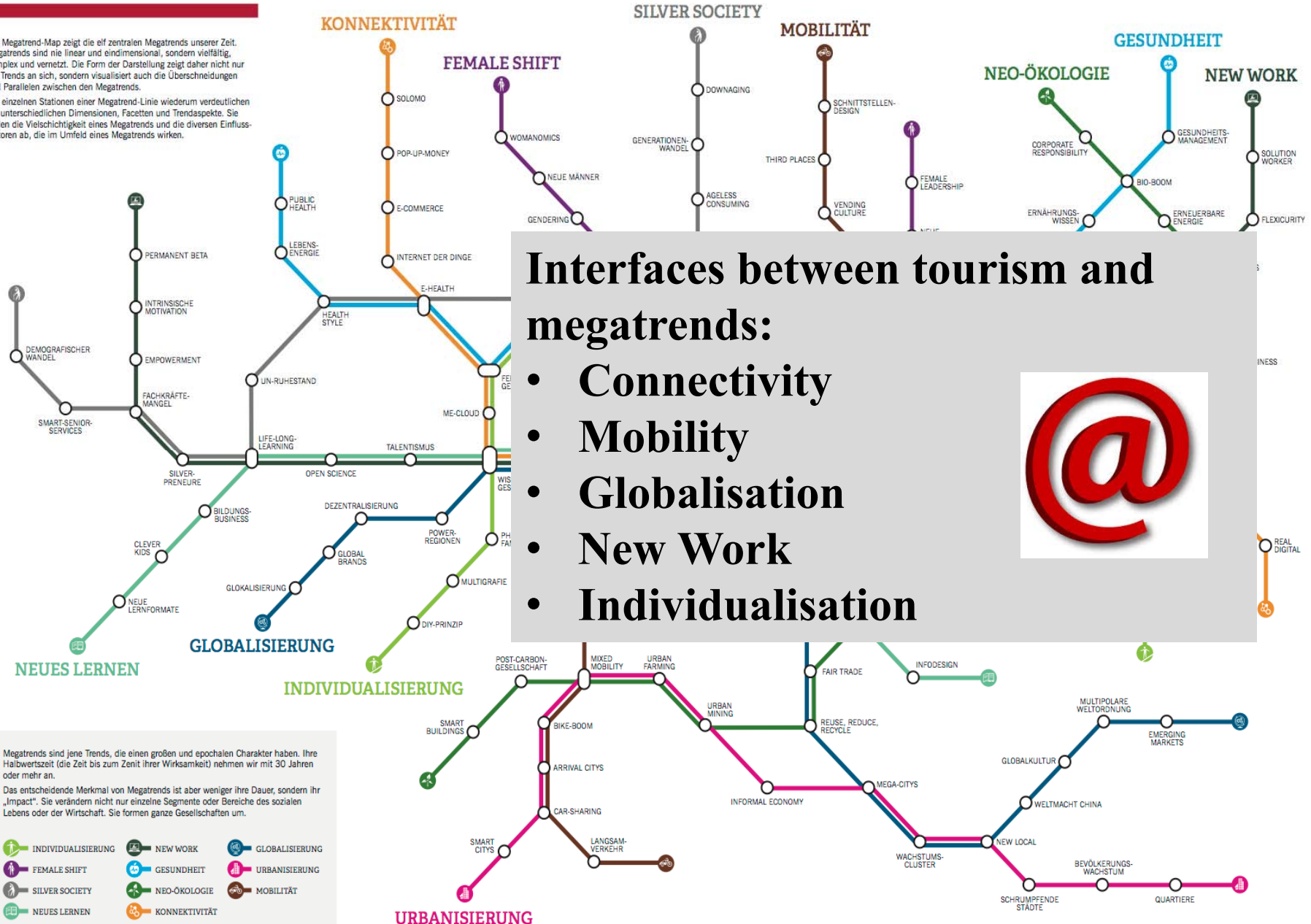
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MEGATREND-MAP 2.0

Die Megatrend-Map zeigt die elf zentralen Megatrends unserer Zeit. Megatrends sind nie linear und eindimensional, sondern vielfältig, komplex und vernetzt. Die Form der Darstellung zeigt daher nicht nur die Trends an sich, sondern visualisiert auch die Überschneidungen und Parallelen zwischen den Megatrends.

Die einzelnen Stationen einer Megatrend-Linie wiederum verdeutlichen die unterschiedlichen Dimensionen, Facetten und Trendspekte. Sie bilden die Vielschichtigkeit eines Megatrends und die diversen Einflussfaktoren ab, die im Umfeld eines Megatrends wirken.



Interfaces between tourism and megatrends:

- Connectivity
- Mobility
- Globalisation
- New Work
- Individualisation



Megatrends sind jene Trends, die einen großen und epochalen Charakter haben. Ihre Halbwertszeit (die Zeit bis zum Zenit ihrer Wirksamkeit) nehmen wir mit 30 Jahren oder mehr an.

Das entscheidende Merkmal von Megatrends ist aber weniger ihre Dauer, sondern ihr „Impact“. Sie verändern nicht nur einzelne Segmente oder Bereiche des sozialen Lebens oder der Wirtschaft. Sie formen ganze Gesellschaften um.

● INDIVIDUALISIERUNG ● NEW WORK ● GLOBALISIERUNG
● FEMALE SHIFT ● GESUNDHEIT ● URBANISIERUNG
● SILVER SOCIETY ● NEO-ÖKOLOGIE ● MOBILITÄT
● NEUES LERNEN ● KONNEKTIVITÄT

Tourism @ Megatrends -> smart initiatives

Open Innovation

Konnektivität

SOLOMO

E-COMMERCE

INTERNET DER DINGE

FEEDBACKGESELLSCHAFT

BIG DATA

OPEN INNOVATION →

COLLABORATION

FLEXIBILISIERUNG

SOCIAL NETWORKS

SMART DEVICES

DIGITAL LIFESTYLE

CROWD SOURCING



We look forward to learning about new, unusual and unconventional approaches through your ideas and to working with you to make [#Vienna2020](https://2020.wien.info) an even more attractive city for visitors

eTourism @ Megatrends

Big Data

Konnektivität

SOLOMO

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CROWD SOURCING



Priceline: “I certainly think ‘big data’ is playing an important role in enabling us to not only **understand** who our **audience** is, but when and **how to interact with them**”

Skift Forum Video: How TripAdvisor Uses Big Data to Personalize an Experience

Four Seasons Hotels Taps Big Data to Upsell Food and Beverage

eTourism @ Megatrends

Co-Working

Mobilität

THIRD PLACES
M-COMMERCE
CO-WORKING
E-MOBILITÄT
FLEXIBILISIERUNG
UNTERWEGSMÄRKTE
24/7-GESELLSCHAFT
CAR-SHARING



COWORKING SPACES

Coworking holiday: Coworking Spaces on Small Islands



Cocovico Coworking in Bocas del Toro, Panama

Accelerated Innovation Cycles



Implications

- Digital media transforming the economy (jobs), society and people
- ICT as the basis of the Customer Experience 3.0 (commodities -> services -> experiences / co-creation)
- ICT as an essential service tool for tourism stakeholders
 - Simplified processes
 - Measurability of success, ROI
 - Innovation (new products and services)

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Smart Destination Definition (I)

Lopez de Avila (2015) defines the smart tourism destination in the following way:

- An **innovative** tourist destination, **built on an infrastructure of state-of-the-art technology** guaranteeing the **sustainable development** of tourist areas, **accessible** to everyone, which facilitates the **visitor's interaction** with and integration into his or her surroundings, **increases the quality of the experience** at the destination, and improves residents' quality of life.

Source: Lopez de Avila, A. (2015). Smart Destinations: XXI Century Tourism. Presented at the ENTER2015 Conference, Lugano



Smart Destination Definition (II)

Gretzel et al. (2015):

Smart tourism is defined as tourism supported by integrated efforts at a destination to **collect** and **aggregate/harness data** derived from **physical infrastructure, social connections, government /organizational sources and human bodies/minds** in combination with the use of advanced technologies to **transform that data** into **on-site experiences** and **business value-propositions** with a clear focus on **efficiency, sustainability and experience**



Source: Gretzel et al. (2015). Smart tourism: foundations and developments. Electron Markets (2015) 25:179–188

Smart Destination Definition (III)

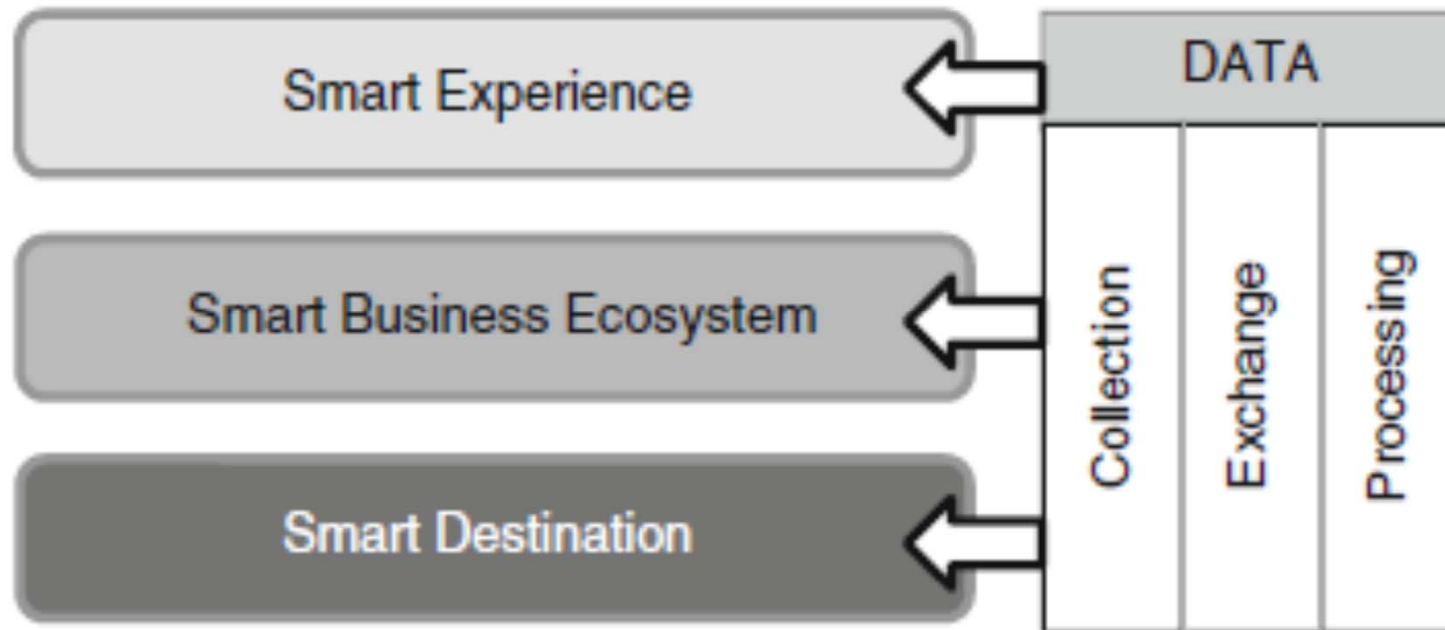
Buhalis (2015):

[...] smartness takes advantage of interconnectivity and interoperability of **integrated technologies to reengineer processes and data in order to produce innovative services, products and procedures towards maximising value for all stakeholders**. This reengineering enables shaping products, actions, **processes and services in real-time, by engaging different stakeholders simultaneously to optimise the collective performance and competitiveness** and generate agile solutions and value for all involved in the value system.



Source: Buhalis, D. (2015), “Working definitions of smartness and smart tourism destination”

Component and Layers of Smart Destination



Source: Gretzel et al. (2015). Smart tourism: foundations and developments. *Electron Markets* (2015) 25:179–188

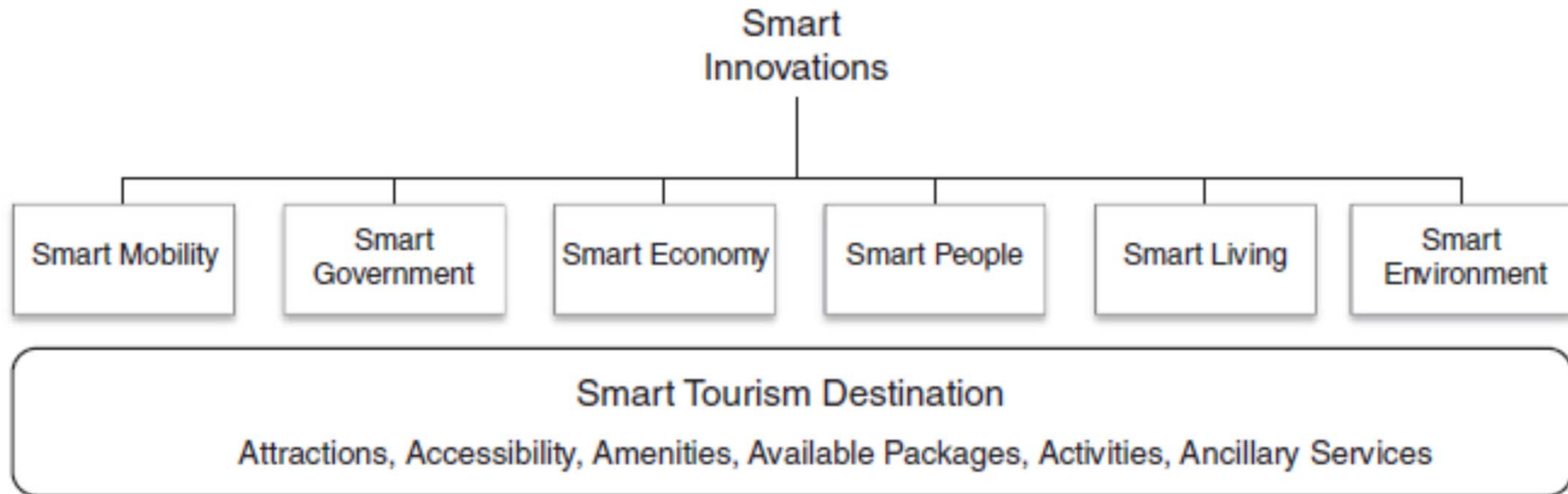
Specificities of Smart Tourism/Destination

	e-Tourism	Smart Tourism
<i>Sphere</i>	digital	bridging digital & physical
<i>Core technology</i>	websites	sensors & smartphones
<i>Travel phase</i>	pre- & post-travel	during trip
<i>Lifeblood</i>	information	big data
<i>Paradigm</i>	interactivity	technology-mediated co-creation
<i>Structure</i>	value chain/intermediaries	ecosystem
<i>Exchange</i>	B2B, B2C, C2C	public-private-consumer collaboration

Source: Gretzel et al. (2015). Smart tourism: foundations and developments. Electron Markets (2015) 25:179–188

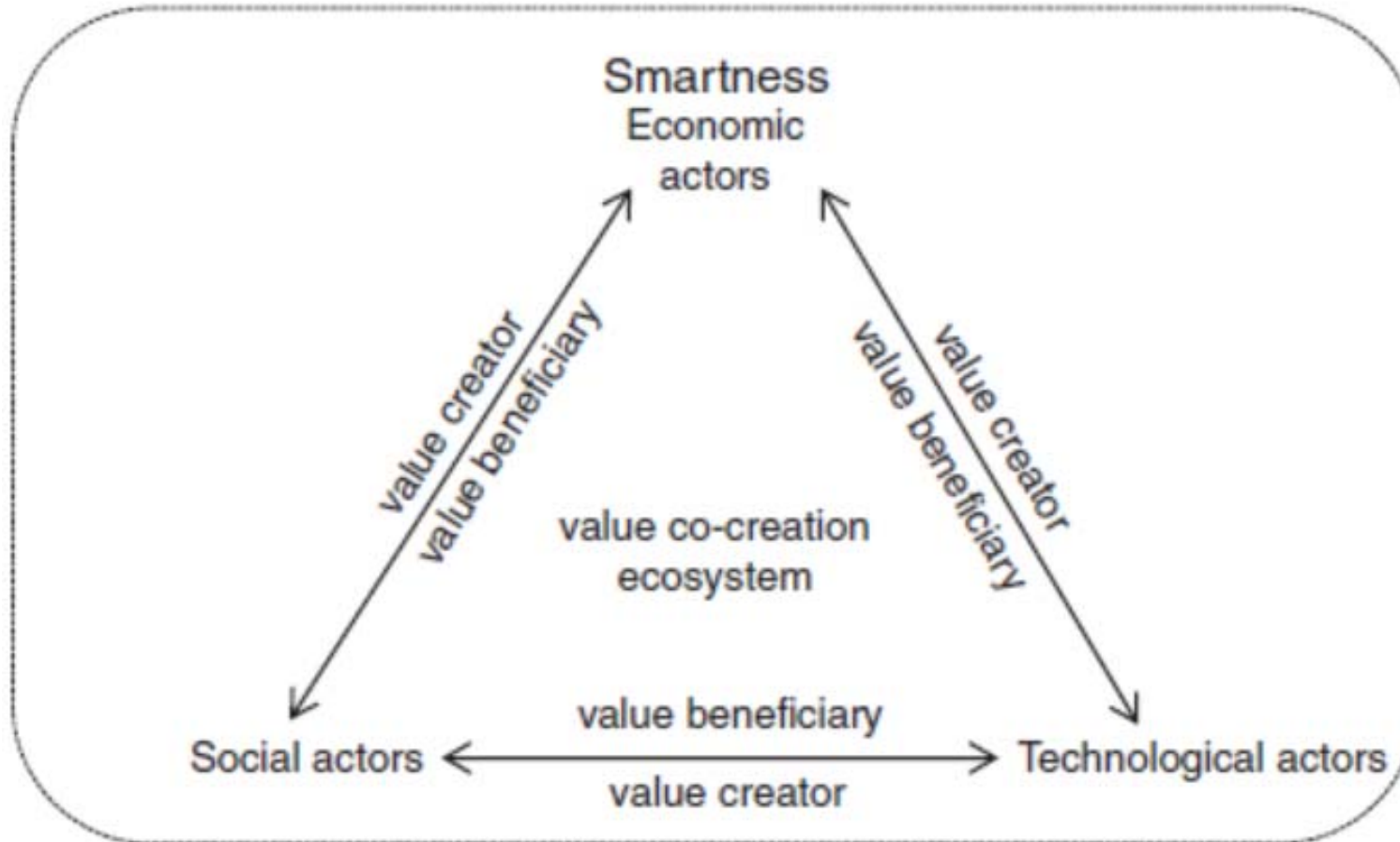


Smart Tourism Destinations need a lot of Smart Innovations



Source: Kim Boes, Dimitrios Buhalis, Alessandro Inversini, (2016) "Smart tourism destinations: ecosystems for tourism destination competitiveness"

Smart Tourism Destinations need Cooperation of all Actors to create Values

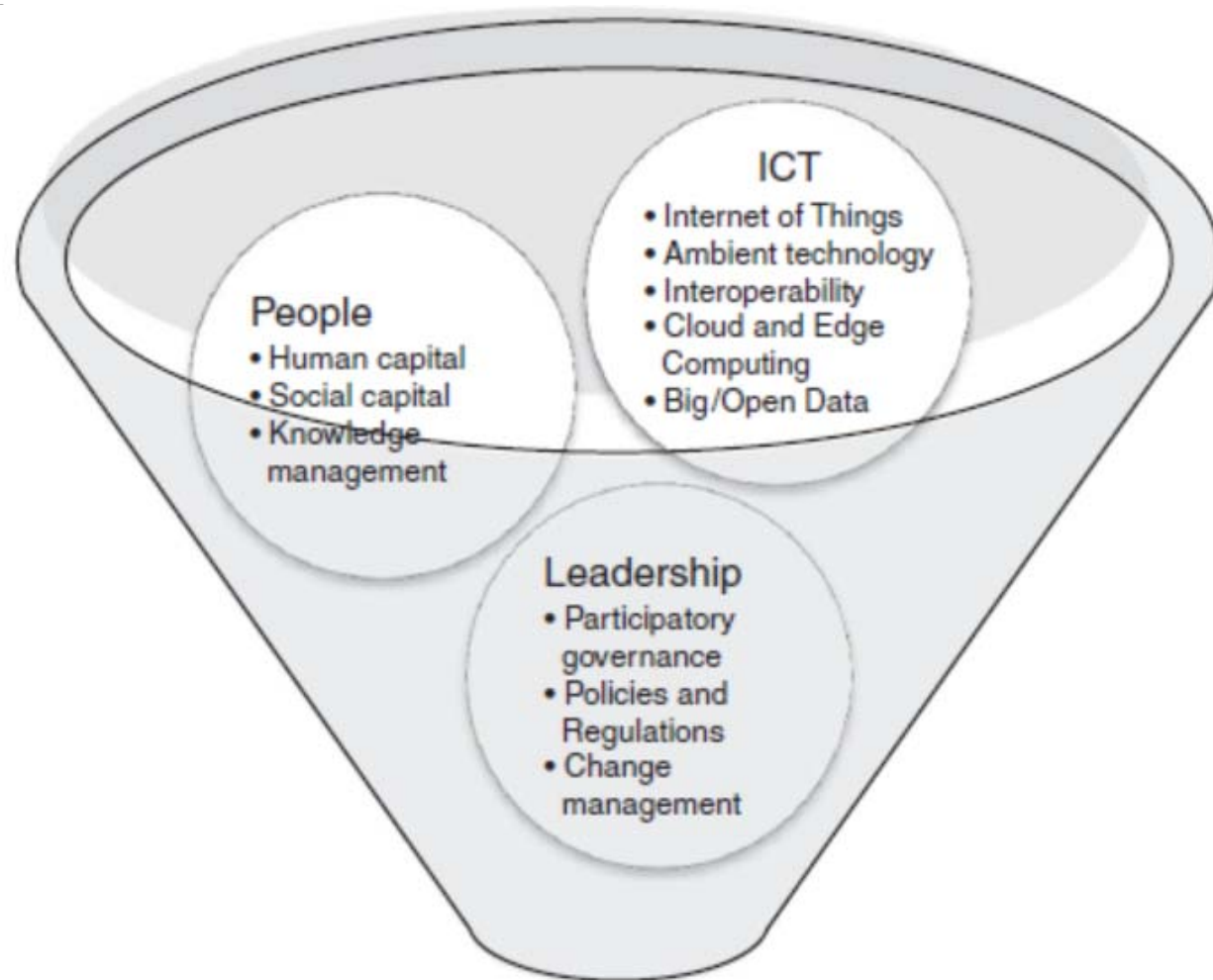


Source: Kim Boes, Dimitrios Buhalis, Alessandro Inversini, (2016) "Smart tourism destinations: ecosystems for tourism destination competitiveness"

Smart Tourism Destinations need Social and Human Capital and Leadership

Human capital: knowledge and Skills -> education; attracting knowledgeable and creative people

Social Capital: “networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate co-operation within or among groups”



Source: Kim Boes, Dimitrios Buhalis, Alessandro Inversini, (2016) "Smart tourism destinations: ecosystems for tourism destination competitiveness"

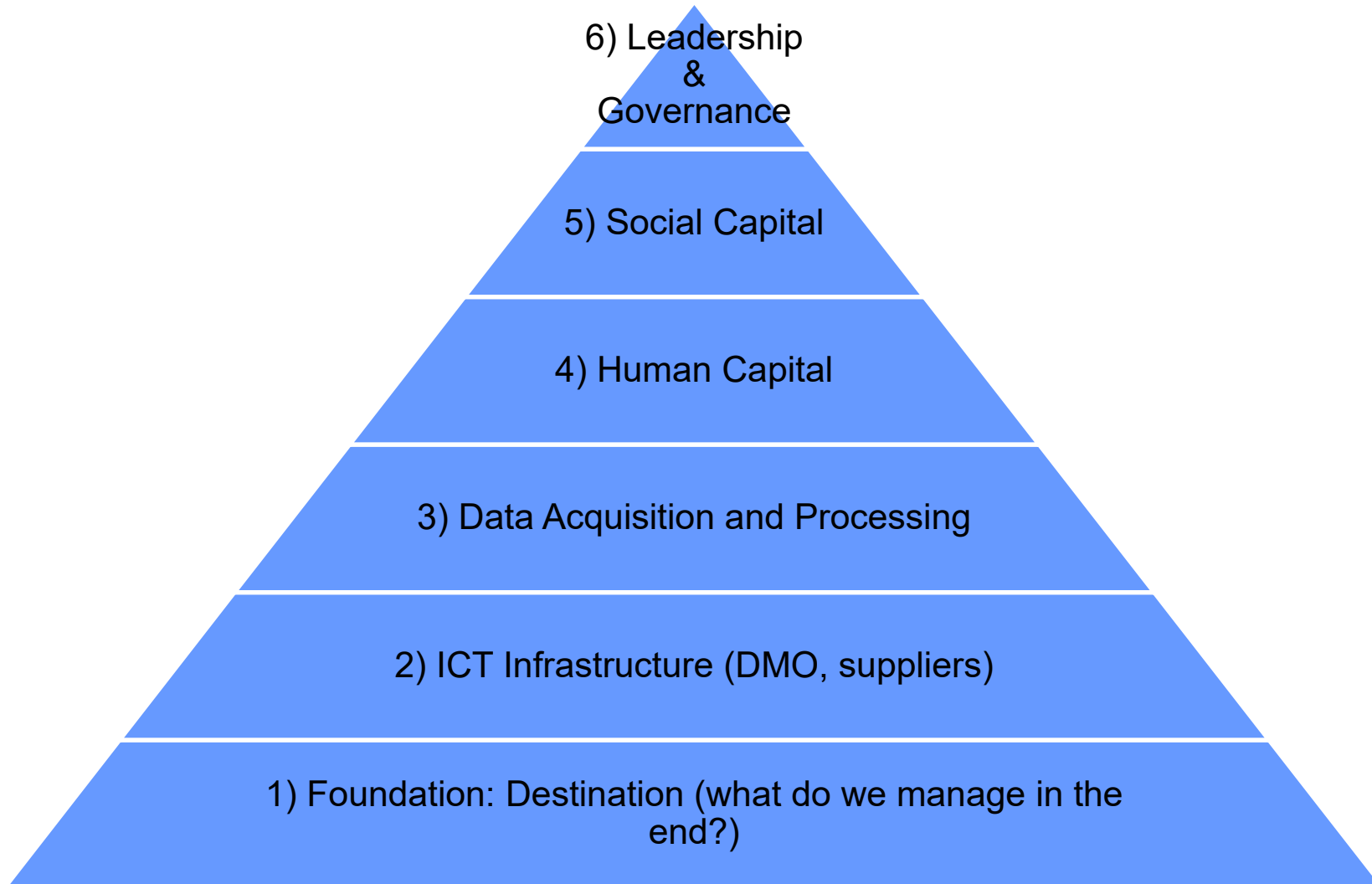
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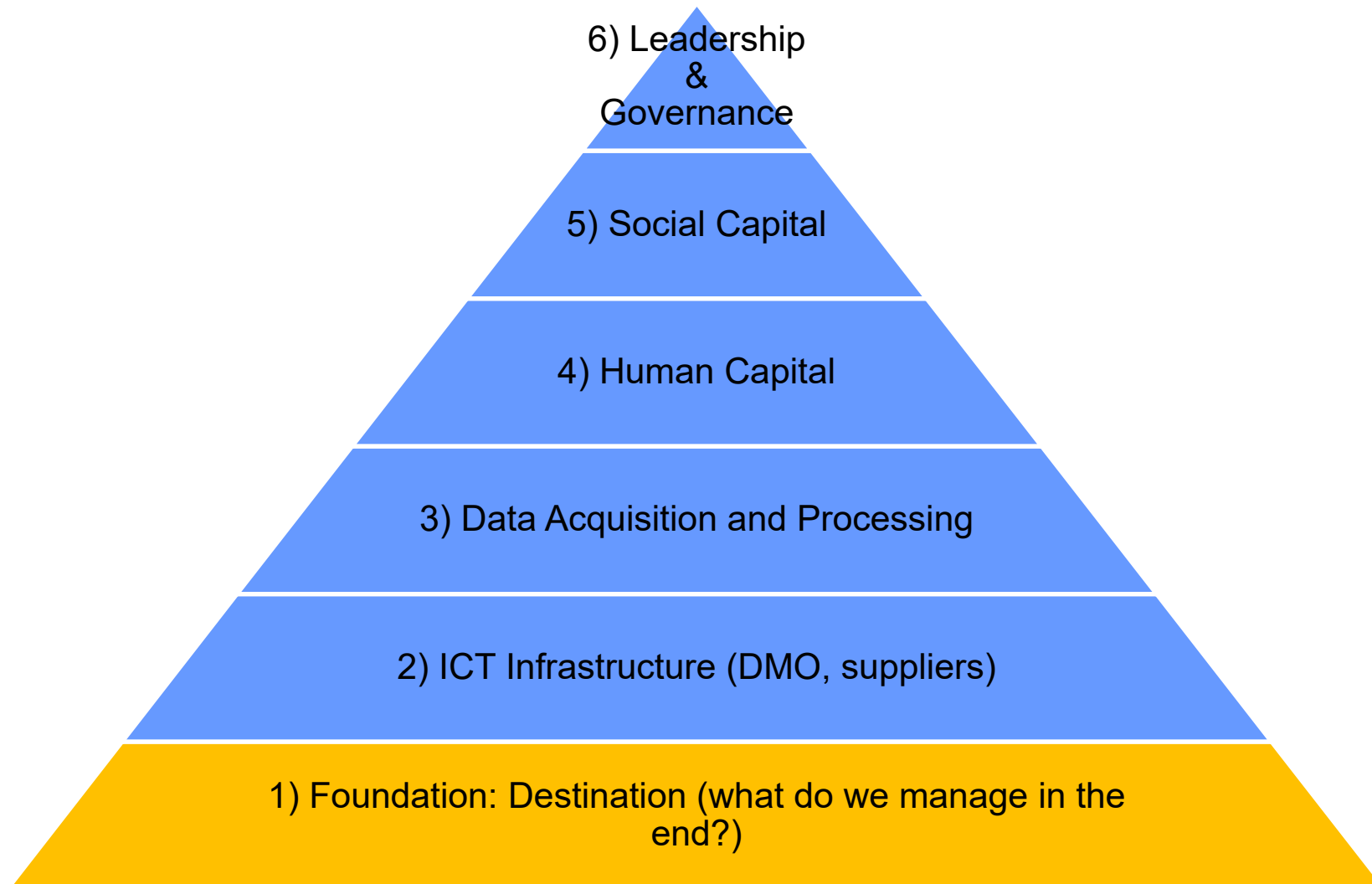
Smart Destination: challenges for management

- integrated technologies / **state-of-the-art technology**
- collect and aggregate/harness **data** from physical infrastructure, social connections, government /organizational sources and human bodies/minds
- reengineer processes and data / **transform that data** into on-site experiences and business value-propositions
- engaging different **stakeholders simultaneously**
- maximising value for **all stakeholders**
- innovative services, products and procedures / actions, processes and **services in real-time**
- user perspective / visitor's interaction

Smart Destination Challenges for Management



1) Challenges for Management: What do we manage?



What is a destination?



Orientation depends on requirement



- **Geographic area (place, region, village)**
 - travel goal of guest / guest segments

- **includes all for the visit necessary infrastructure**
 - Accommodation
 - Food & Beverages
 - Amusements / things to do

- **is the actual product / the competitive unity in tourism**

- **needs to be lead as a strategic business unit**

Source: C. Laesser (2015): Destination Management and Marketing (Course Handouts). University of St. Gallen) based on Bieger (2008).



Destination management from a supply perspective

Destination Management is aimed at

- Providing an **integrated service chain**, based on points of attraction (extending gravitation)
- Put in place **coordinating mechanisms**
- Managing a **virtual company** (at the end of the day)

The supply sided foundation of destination management is provided by

- Industrial districts, Clusters or Networks and systems

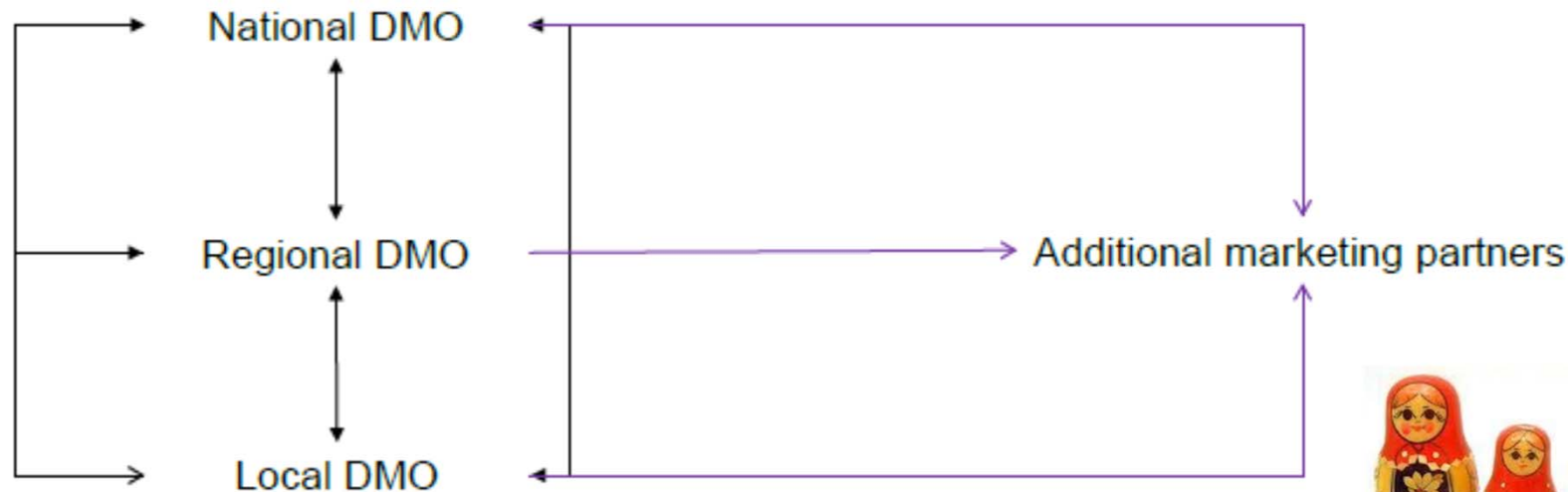
They can be co-ordinatively managed by a DMO, taking over **tasks** such as

- **Planning, Service coordination, Marketing, Lobbying**

Source: C. Laesser (2015): Destination Management and Marketing (Course Handouts). University of St. Gallen)

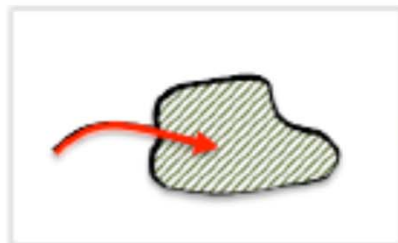
Complex DMO landscape

Different (levels of) organisations/ DMOs take over different responsibilities and tasks for differently aggregated geographic entities. However, there are many redundancies with that approach.



Source: C. Laesser (2015): Destination Management and Marketing (Course Handouts). University of St. Gallen)

BUT - Key of any destination formation at the end of the day is the behavioural structure of the traveller



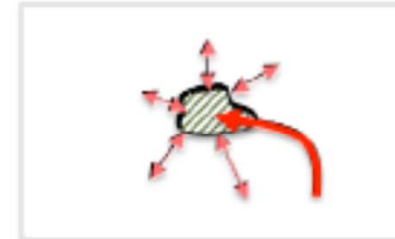
stay-put



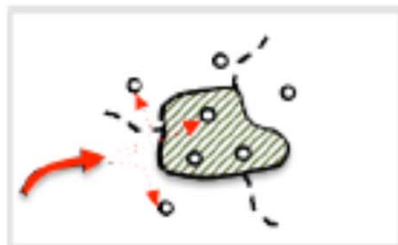
arranged touring



gateway



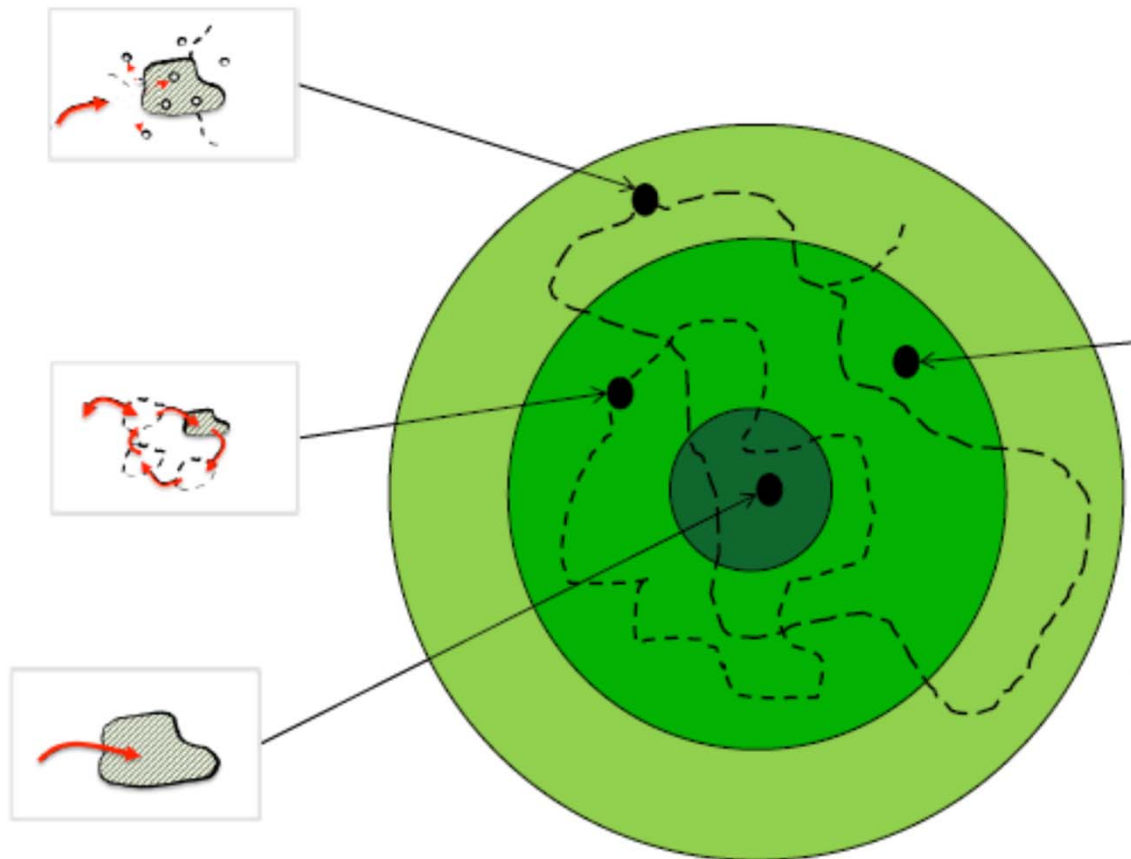
hub-and-spoke



freewheeling

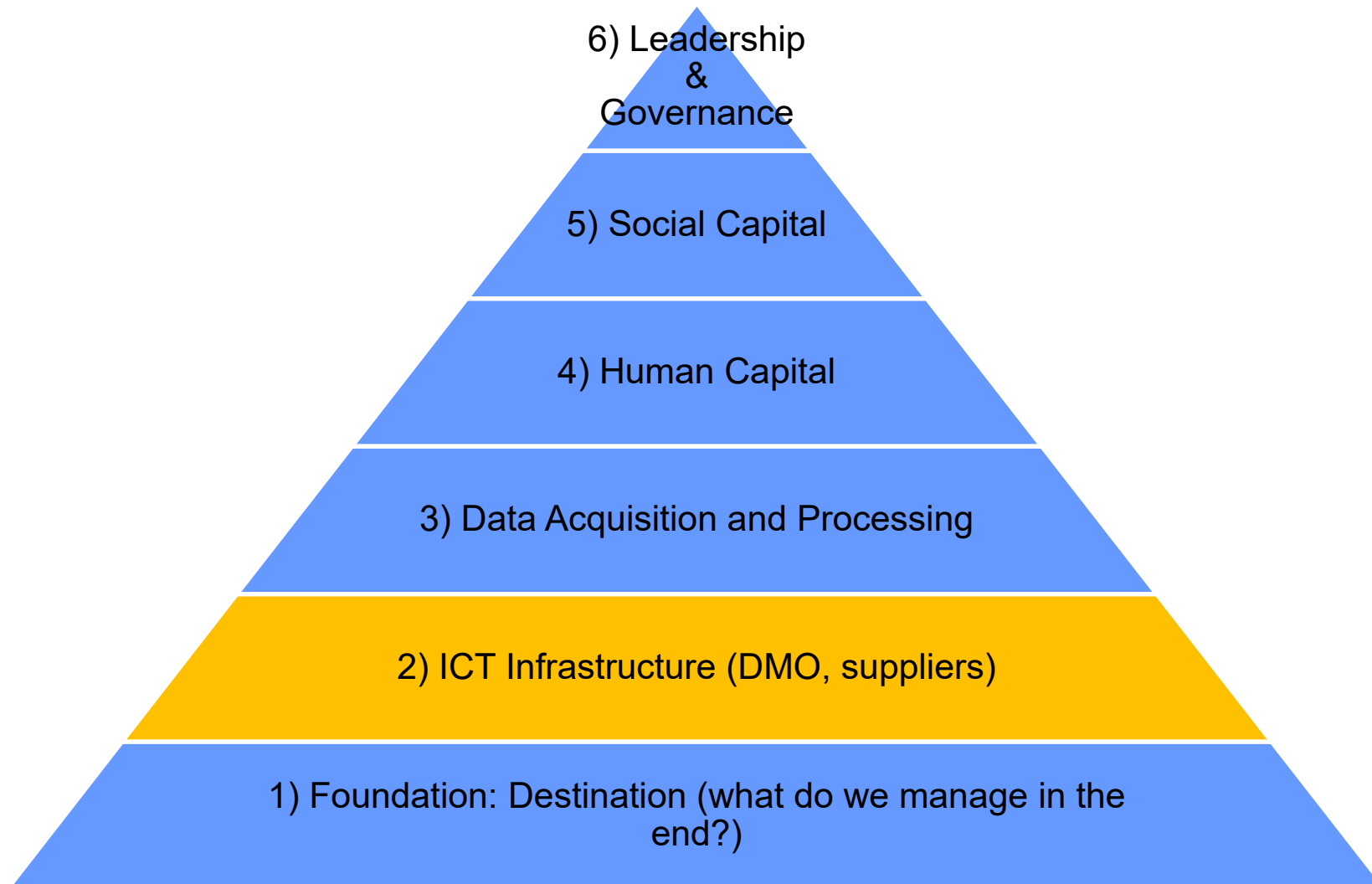
Source: C. Laesser (2015): Destination Management and Marketing (Course Handouts). University of St. Gallen) based on Hyde & Laesser (2008).

DMOs are managed (i.e. marketing) in a structural and territorial way (instead of in a process way). BUT as tourists move across boundaries...



Challenge: How do smart destinations take care of guests going beyond their boundaries?

2) Challenges for Management: State-of-the-art ICT Infrastructure



Smart Destinations: Technology Challenge

Bringing Smartness into Tourism Destinations **requires dynamically interconnecting stakeholders through a technological platform** on which information relating to tourism activities could be **exchange** instantly.

This integrated platform is having **multiple touch points** that could be access through a variety of end-user devices which will support the creation and facilitation of **real-time tourism experiences...**

Source: Buhalis, D., & Amaranggana, A. (2014). Smart Tourism Destinations.

Requirements for DMOs in Marketing and Distribution increase

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade	Trade	Trade	Trade	Trade	Trade
Media	Media	Media	Media	Media	Media
Hôtel	Hôtel	Hôtel	Hôtel	Hôtel	Hôtel
Website	New Website	Website	Website	Website	New Website
Com offline	Com offline	Com offline	Com offline	Com offline	Com offline
	CRM	CRM	CRM	CRM	CRM
	Product Mgmt	Product Mgmt	Product Mgmt	Product Mgmt	Product Mgmt
		Social Media	Social Media	Social Media	Social Media
		Extranet hoteller	Extranet hoteller	Extranet hoteller	Extranet hoteller
		Booking system	Booking system	Booking system	Booking system
				Measurement	Measurement
				Campaign mgmt	Campaign mgmt
				Bloggers	Bloggers
				Content mgmt	Content mgmt
					Direct marketing
					Native program.

Source: Vincent Dubi, Geneva Tourism and Convetion



Technology Challenge: Use of Digital Marketing in Swiss DMOs (2016)

DMO Survey (n=124) in Switzerland:

- 14% of the marketing budget of the DMOs goes into **digital marketing**
- 2% of the marketing budget of the DMOs goes into **social media marketing**
- 1 person takes care of the average DMOs online marketing

Source: Walliser Tourismus Observatorium (2017), www.tourobs.ch:
https://www.tourobs.ch/media/246919/dmo_survey2017_some_fr.pdf

Technology Challenge: Use of Smart Technologies in Swiss DMOs (2015)

DMO Survey (n=42) in Switzerland:

- As far as smart destination as such is concerned, **barely one in two DMOs collects data** to define and segment its visitors
- **Big data and open data, which are essential for any intelligent management, also seem anecdotal**, since 82% of respondents do not make their tourism data available for valorisation by private providers.
- Many DMOs work with **outdated DMS** (destination management systems)

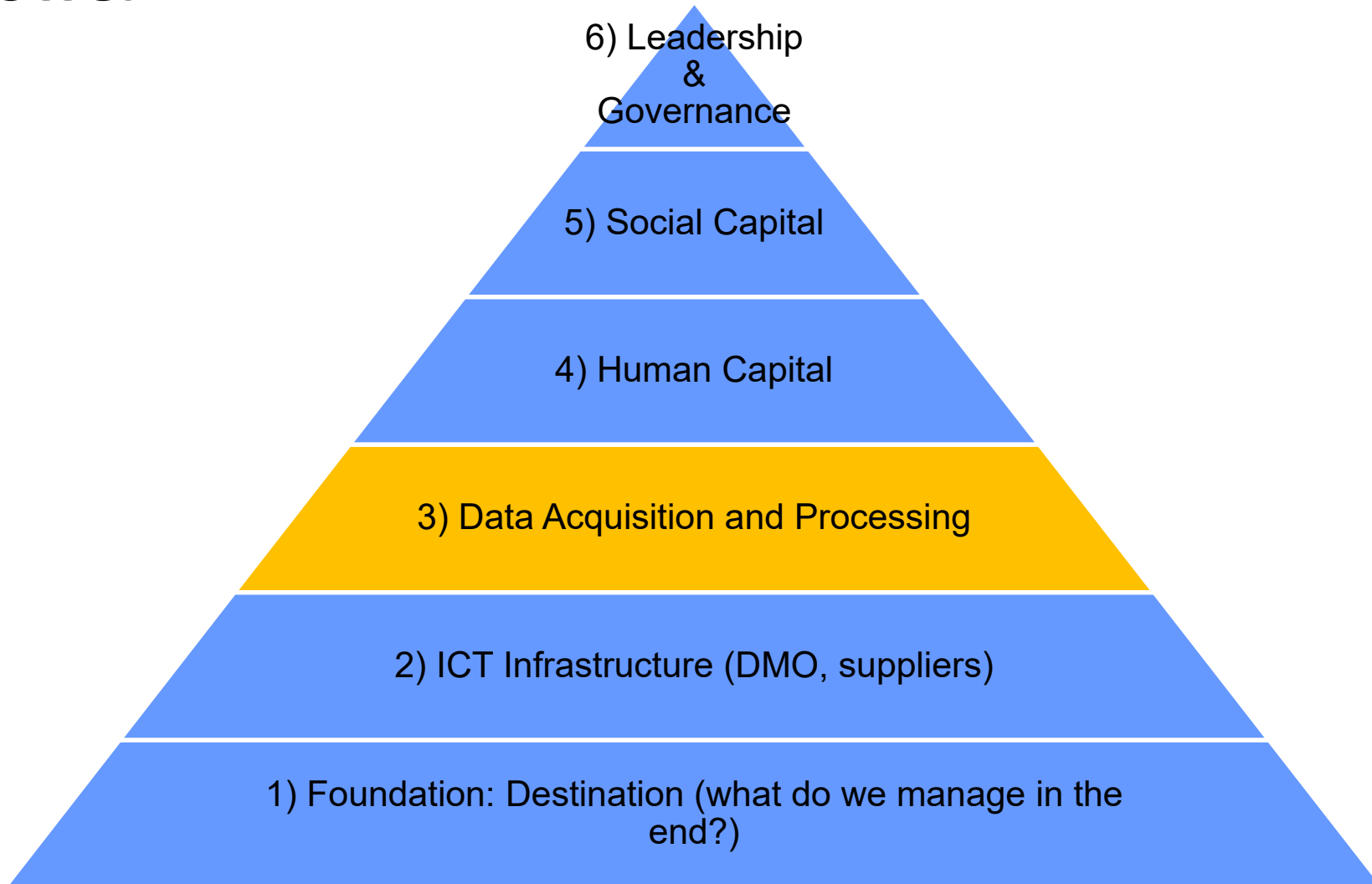
Source: Walliser Tourismus Observatorium (2016), www.tourobs.ch:

<https://www.tourobs.ch/fr/actualites-et-articles/articles/id-4175-integration-des-technologies-smart-utilisation-et-pratiques-dans-les-organisations-touristiques-suissees/>

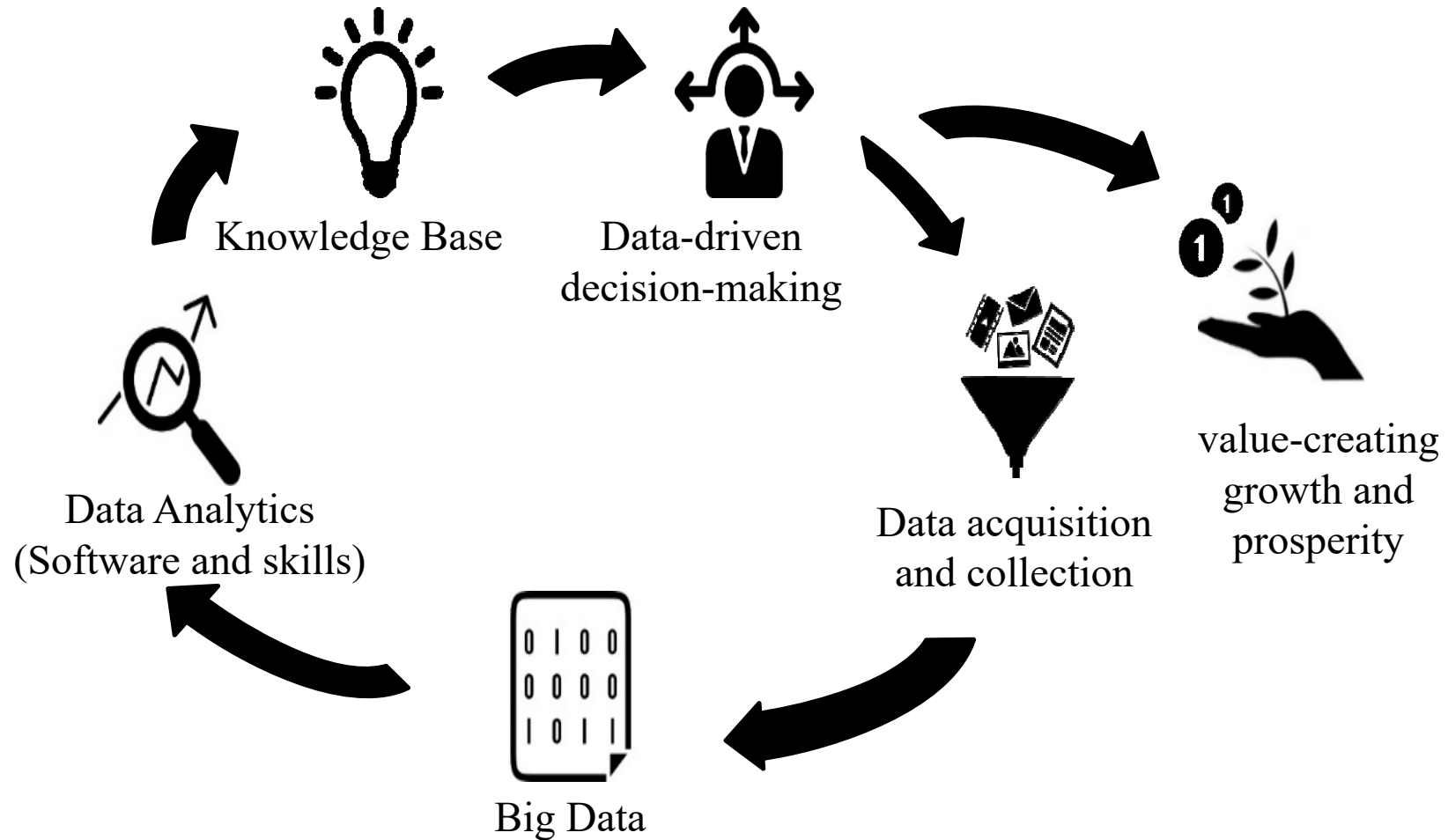
Technology Challenge: Reality Check (Switzerland)

- Except some single cases of advanced DMOs in cities (e.g. Zürich, Basel, Geneva) or mountain resorts (e.g. Zermatt, Davos, Laax), most tourism organisations are **far from the required dynamic technological platforms** for smart destinations.
- Most **suppliers** are generally **even less advanced** in the technology infrastructure and digital skills which makes the cooperation even more difficult.
 - Digital maturity of systems and organisations is very unevenly distributed in a given destination.
 - The quality of the smart experience provided is thus not homogenous.

3) Challenges for Management: Access to Data & Processing Power



Smart Destinations: Data Vision



Smart Destinations: Data Challenge -> Access

Indeed the very concept of smart tourism is very much based on the assumption that **data is willingly shared by these consumers..**

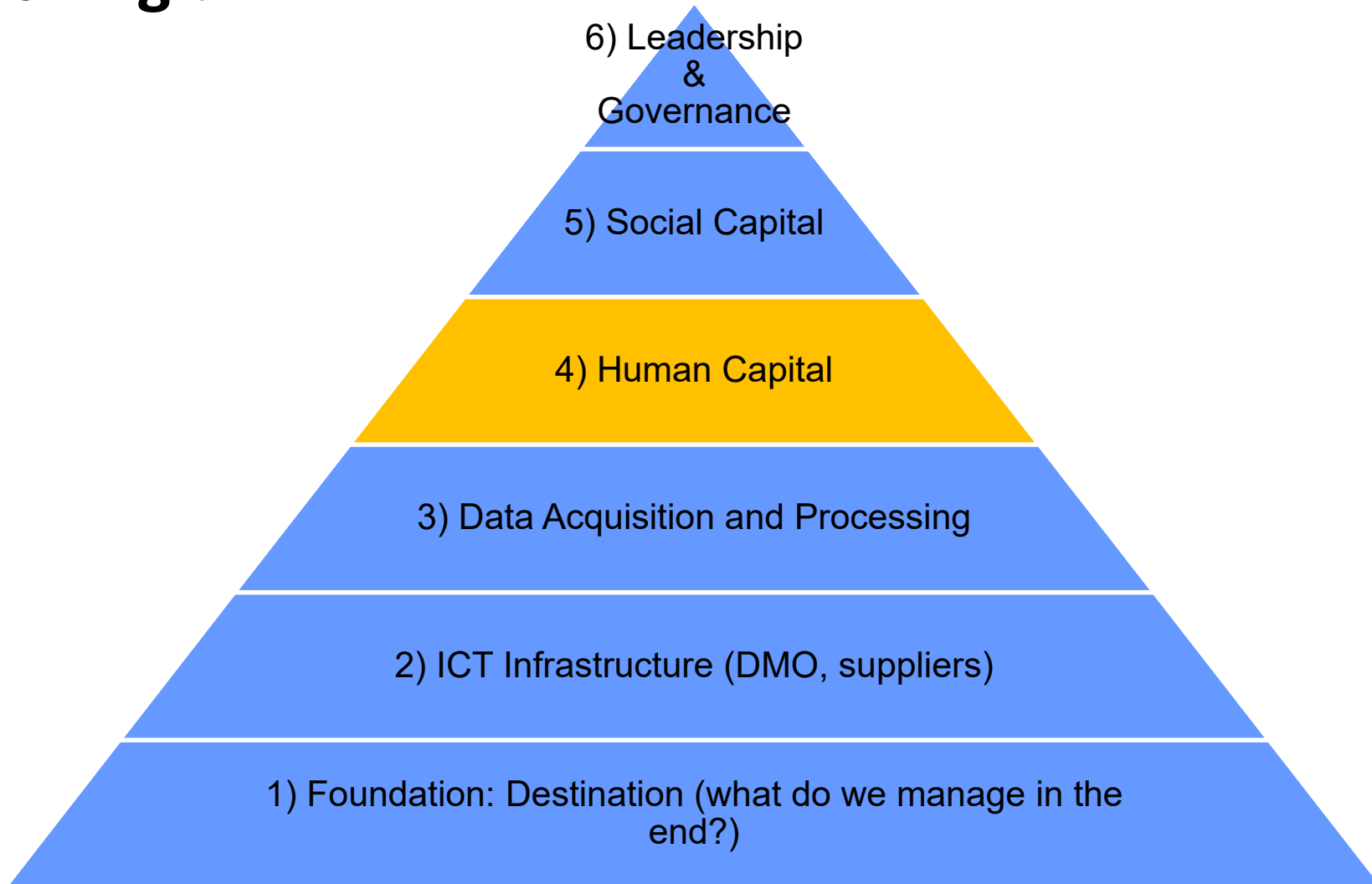
Source: Gretzel et al. (2015). Smart tourism: foundations and developments. Electron Markets (2015) 25:179–188

- **Regulatory Challenges:** General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) for the European Union
- Most **data in silos** of **legacy systems** (difficult access)
- In most destinations, no access to **real-time data** on a destination level

Data Challenge: Reality Check (Switzerland)

- **Willingness of tourism suppliers to provide and share data** (especially real-time data) is **low** as the competitor is still the neighbor ...
- Majority of tourism organizations work with **historic tourism statistics** (in Switzerland we get the overnight stats for the hotel sector 40 days after the end of the month).
- **No real-time data available in DMOs** with the exception of digital dashboards from social media (Facebook, etc.) or the website (Google analytics)
 - Real-time data still limited to global players or national players (such as telecommunication companies)

4) Challenges for Management: Skills for Data-driven Decision- making ?



Human capital -> skills

Despite great importance of new technologies, smart is not measured in relation to the investment in technology, but **considering the capacity to interpret data facilitated when applying the information obtained and implementing solutions within the destination, for being more efficient, sustainable and competitive.**

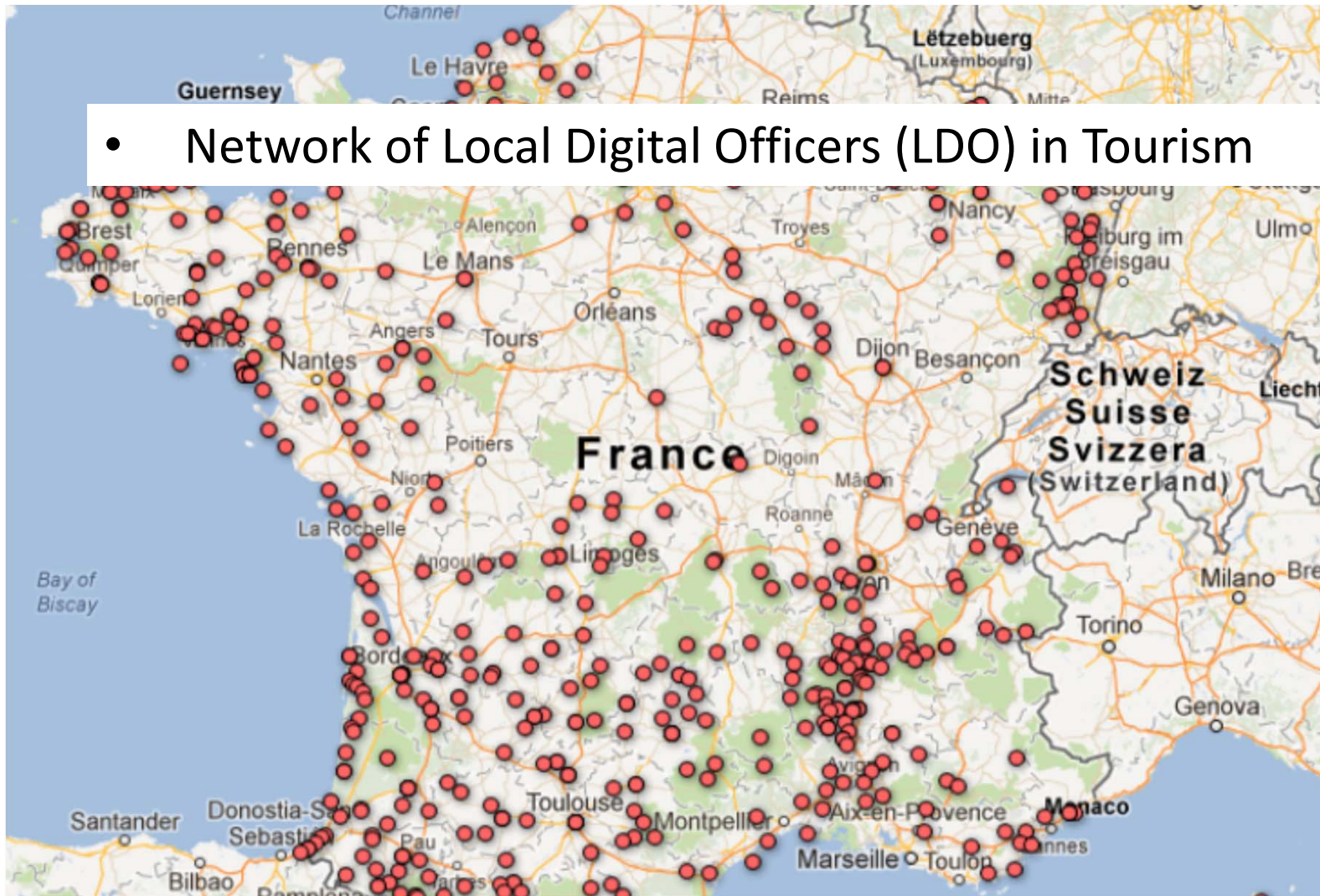
Source: Gahr et al. (2013): Smart Destinations. The Optimisation of Tourism Destination Management.

Human Capital Challenge: Reality Check (Switzerland)

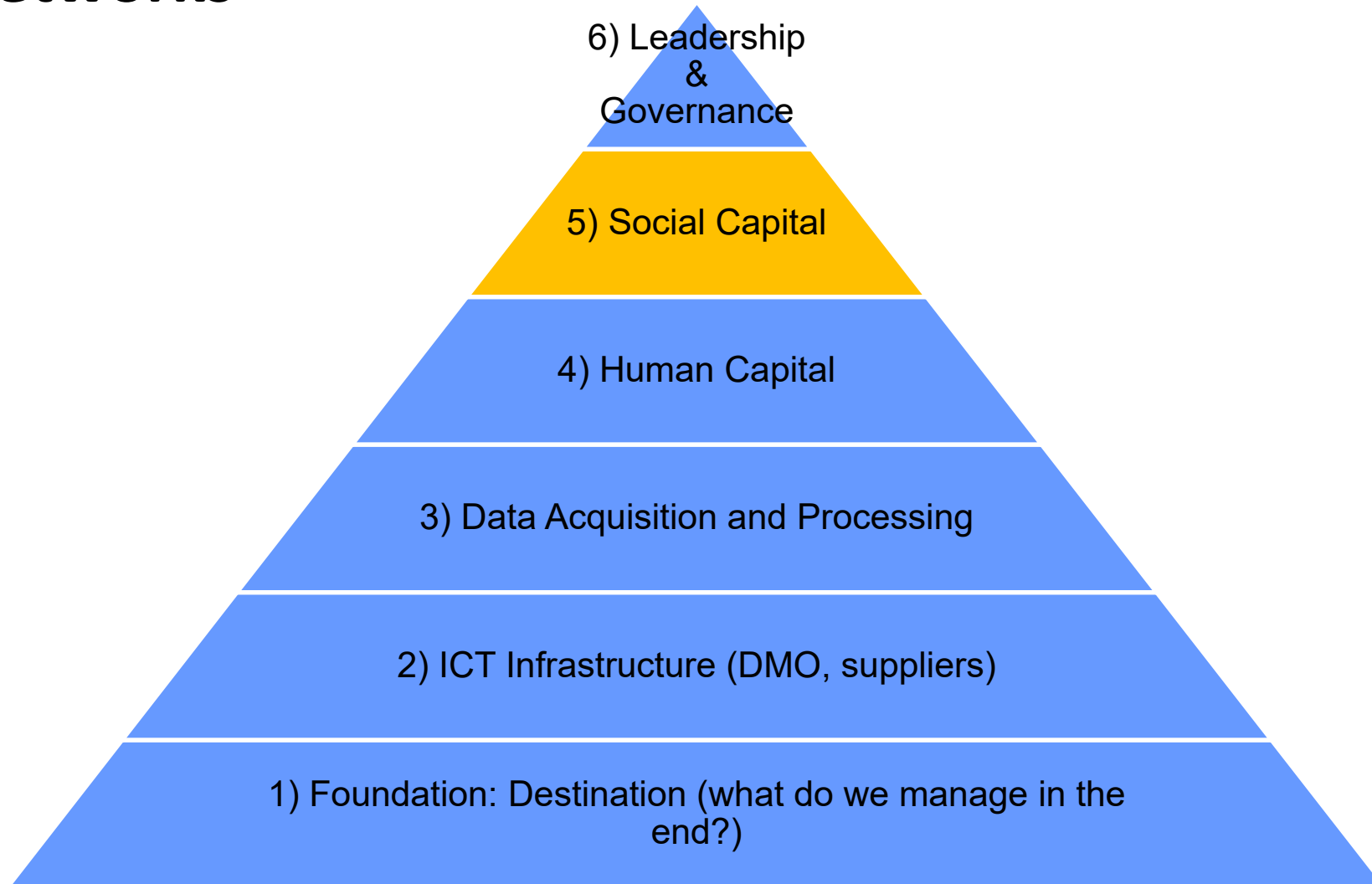
- Dealing with large data sets requires the **know-how of data specialists**, so that the data can be integrated and analyzed across several systems.
- Many **tourism SMEs and tourism organization lack the specialists** for this.
 - Missing vision, missing resources, educational level
- If tourism SMEs do not try to learn from their guest data, there is a **risk that global online players** such as Google, Facebook or booking. com will for the time being know more about guests than local companies.

Best Practice France: Digital Tourism Transformation

- Network of Local Digital Officers (LDO) in Tourism



5) Challenges for Management: Willingness to work in Networks



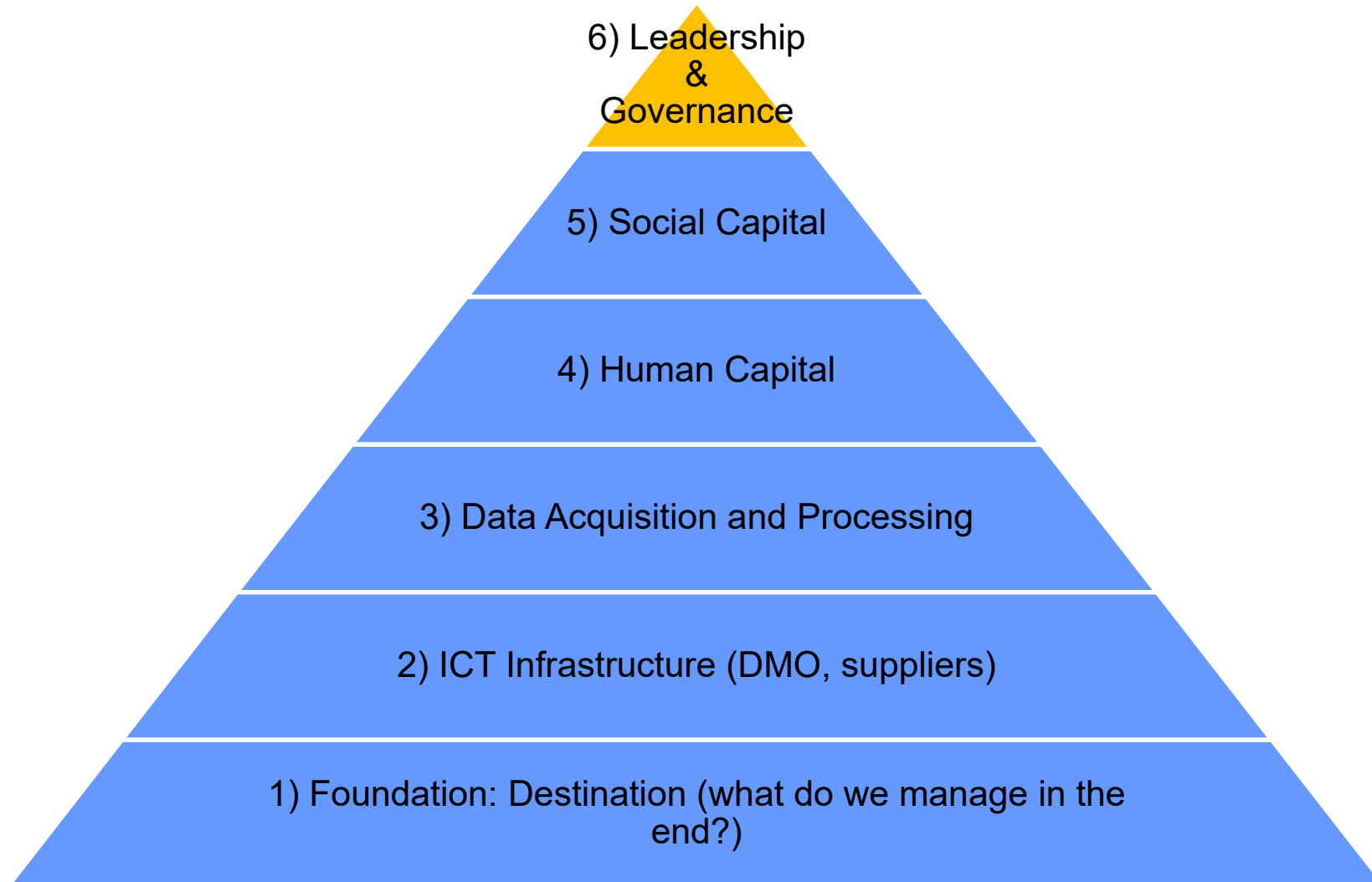
Social Capital Challenge: Reality Check (Switzerland)

- Collaboration and cooperation are at the forefront in smart cities/destinations, BUT
 - Yet the core problems are the small-scale structure of the actors (SME) and offers in the sector, the **lack of cooperation within tourism and with other sectors** of regional economic importance, as well as the lack of clear market positioning not only of the tourism service providers but also of the entire region.

Social Capital Challenge: Reality Check (Switzerland)

- Barriers for cooperation in Swiss Tourism
 - **Lack of time:** Managers often lack the necessary time to enter into cooperations because they are strongly involved in day-to-day business.
 - The idea of competition: Cooperation partners at the same value-added stage are also **competitors**.
 - **Lack of trust:** Trust is considered very important by respondents and is one of the most important prerequisites for cooperation.
 - Rejection of **changes**
 - Lack of **opening of organisational borders**
 - Fear of **losing entrepreneurial independence**

6) Challenges for Management: Smart Governance?



Smart Destinations: PPP key for success

Public–Private Partnership (PPP) is essential when running a Smart Tourism Destinations initiative. The operational advantages are that PPP fosters efficiency, support creativity and induce innovation to flourish

Source: Buhalis, D., & Amaranggana, A. (2014). Smart Tourism Destinations.

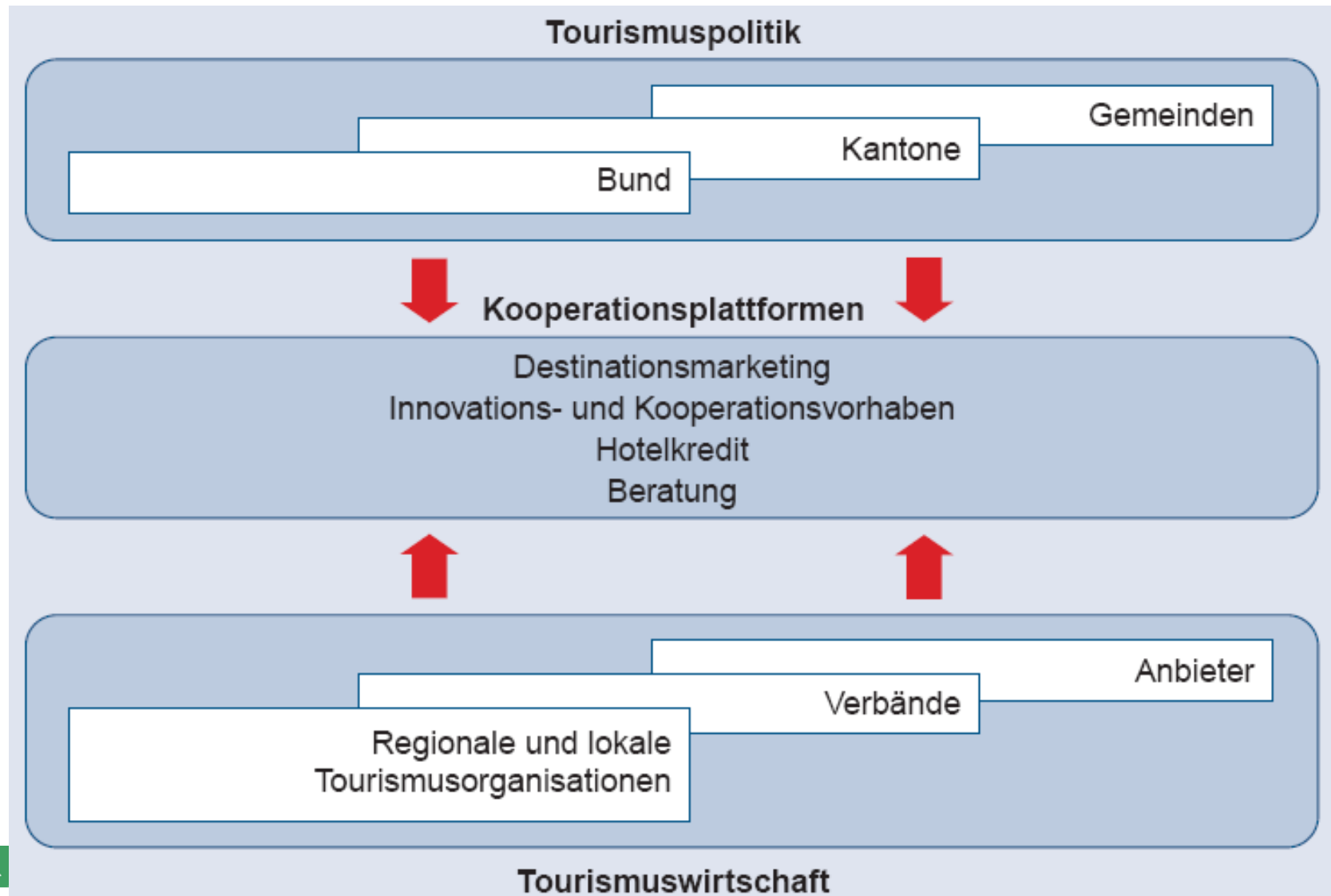
The analysis indicates Barcelona, Amsterdam and Helsinki implement a combination of **top-down and bottom-up leadership** in which participatory governance is promoted. The **central smart city offices guide and monitor smart city projects** to empower the community to co-create and co-develop innovations to real-life problems and issues.

Source: Kim Boes, Dimitrios Buhalis, Alessandro Inversini, (2016) "Smart tourism destinations: ecosystems for tourism destination competitiveness"

Leadership and governance

Challenge: Reality Check

- Switzerland is the land of PPP and bottom-up / top-down policies



Leadership and governance

Challenge: Reality Check

- Despite a **smart policy framework** , we do not have a lot of real advanced smart destination cases...
- Possible reasons:
 - Lack of a smart leader (DMOs still in the traditional role)
 - Missing human and social capital (discussion above)
 - PPP projects not always sustainable (after initial state financing)

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Smart projects for smart DMOs and suppliers

1) Public projects with private participation

- Valais Tourism Observatory (from regional data to knowledge and business intelligence for the suppliers)

2) PPP projects (public-private partnerships)

- Digital Fitness (human capacity building in ICT and smart skills)
- Valais Booking (regional booking and channel management platform from the hotel association)
- Open Booking (local-regional meta-search solution)
- Strategic visitor flow in Fribourg (telecommunication data and guest card data)

3) DMO-Industry Partnership: Zurich Tourism as enabler for partners

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Valais Tourism Observatory - a tool towards smartness

www.tourobs.ch



- 2010-2011: working group with stakeholders, regional gov and university to set-up concept of observatory; industry survey and public events
- Creation of observatory in 2012 (financed by canton of Valais)
- Co-financing through projects with industry associations and also suppliers

VISION

MISSION

5 STRATEGIC AXES



The actions of the observatory are directly involved in **identifying new trends**, with the aim of **stimulating stakeholders and strengthening the competitiveness** of mountain tourism in the Valais.

Through the **systematic acquisition of data**, the Observatory provides tourism stakeholders with **decision-support tools**. The OVT is thus actively contributing to the **professionalization** of the sector.

Collect

Valorise

Identify

Inform

Support

Know Offer

Know demand

Know client

Anticipate the futur

Mesure the performance

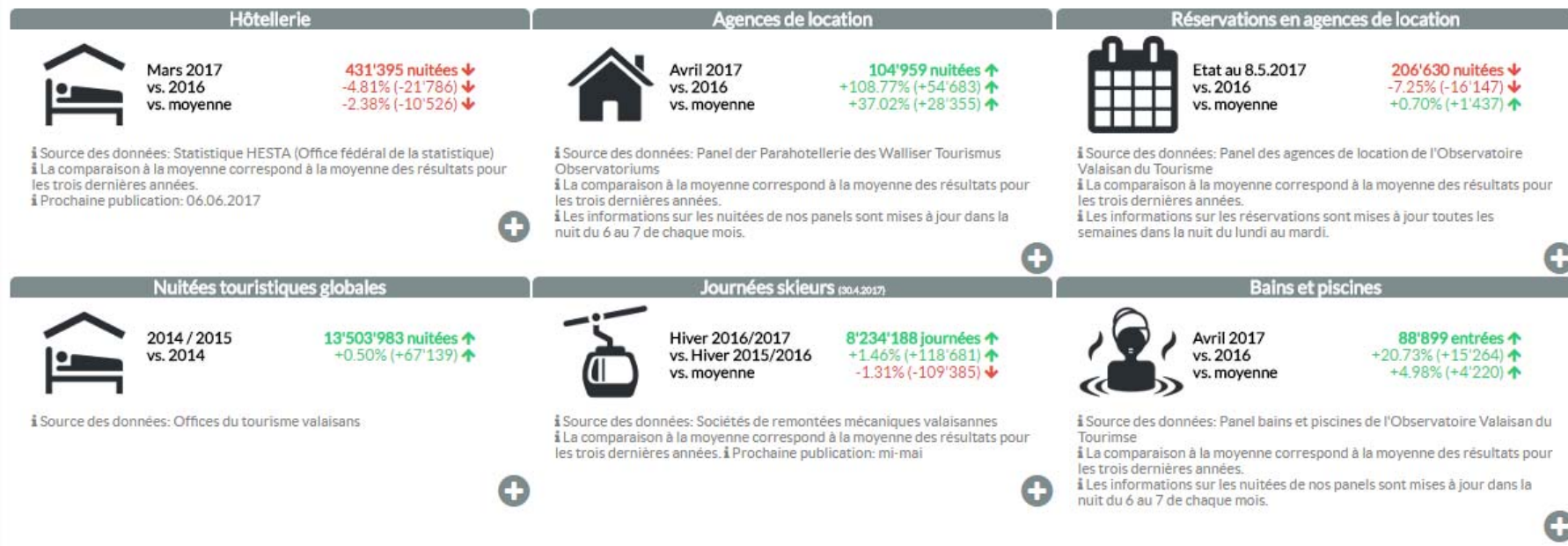
Observatory – regional benchmarks and dashboards

Provenance des hôtes en Valais, Oberland bernois et Grisons

	Valais			Oberland Bernois			Grisons		
	9.2014	9.2014 vs. 9.2013	Part de 9.2014 marché	9.2014 vs. 9.2013	Part de 9.2014 marché	9.2014 vs. 9.2013	9.2014 vs. 9.2013		
Suisse	195122	6.15% ↑	60.31%	156674	4.72% ↗	42.77%	248346	-1.06% ↘	
Allemagne	36692	0.94% ↗	11.34%	34723	-7.76% ↓	9.48%	86023	-11.76% ↓	
Royaume-Uni	13693	-4.30% ↘	4.23%	28082	-2.68% ↘	7.67%	9284	-4.52% ↘	
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	12032	5.27% ↑	3.72%	25386	-1.76% ↘	6.93%	8994	10.64% ↑	
Chine (sans Hongkong)	2631	10.41% ↑	0.81%	21290	5.31% ↑	5.81%	975	-20.08% ↓	
Japon	7461	-15.63% ↓	2.31%	11933	-7.85% ↓	3.26%	3752	-9.31% ↓	
Pays-Bas	4454	-10.15% ↓	1.38%	5722	-9.89% ↓	1.56%	6610	12.63% ↑	
France	11355	-4.51% ↘	3.51%	5125	-5.27% ↓	1.40%	3185	-2.15% ↘	
Inde	599	27.99% ↑	0.19%	3998	9.41% ↑	1.09%	205	-26.79% ↓	

Observatory – dashboards for all stakeholder segments on regional level

Tableau de bord du tourisme en valais



Observatory – personalized dashboards for single DMO

Dashboard - Demo

Imprimer

Ouvrir l'ensemble du tableau de bord

1. Hôtellerie

Mars 2017

Nuitées	164 567	-4.56%	↓
Taux d'occupation	68.82%	-6.16%	↓

Source des données: Office Fédéral de la Statistique - Statistique HESTA

2. Agences de locations

Avril 2017

Nuitées	8 150	49.51%	↑
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Source des données: Panel non-exhaustif mis en place par l'Observatoire Valaisan du Tourisme.

3. Etat des réservations à 6 mois

Avril 2017

Etat des réservations à 6 mois	20 801	21.08%	↑
Etat des réservations à 6 mois en Valais	230 036	-3.92%	↓

Source des données: Panel non-exhaustif mis en place par l'Observatoire Valaisan du Tourisme.

4. Nuitées touristiques

2015 / 2016

Nuitées Hôtelières	1 307 673	-2.21%	↓
Parahôtellerie	141 128	3.34%	↑
Forfaits propriétaires	45 000	0.00%	↑
Total de nuitées	1 493 801	-1.64%	↓

Source des données: Observatoire Valaisan du Tourisme
 Chiffres saisis une fois par année par l'Observatoire Valaisan du Tourisme durant les mois de février et de mars.

5. Remontées mécaniques

Installations ouvertes (10.05.2017)	5 / 52
Km de pistes ouvertes (10.05.2017)	11 / 360
Journées skieurs	

Source: Snow Report de Suisse Tourisme
 Source: Skidata

6. Mobilité

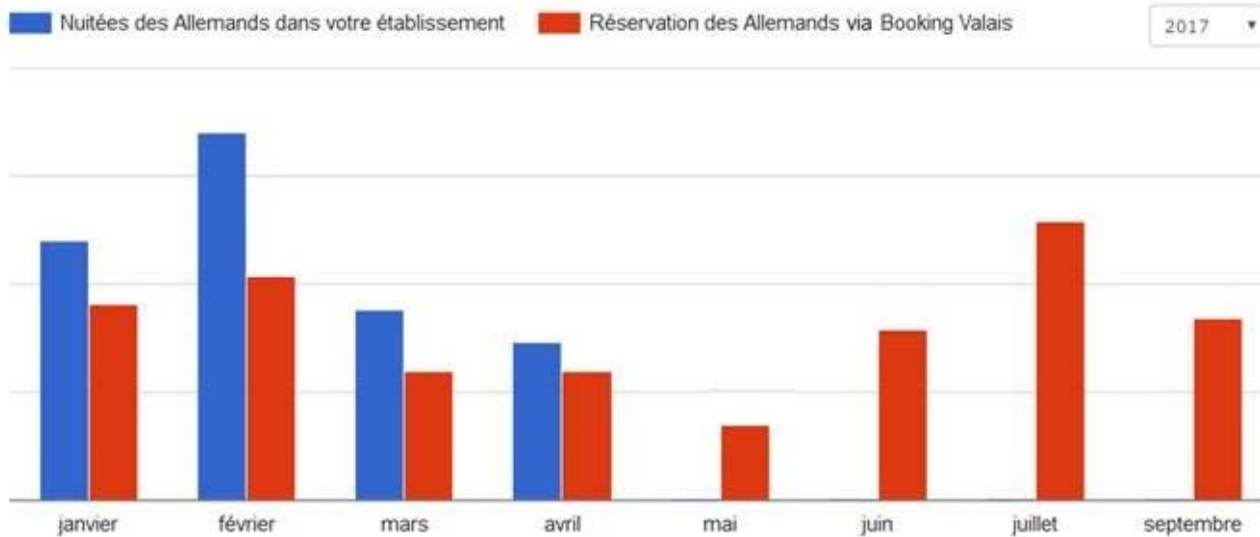
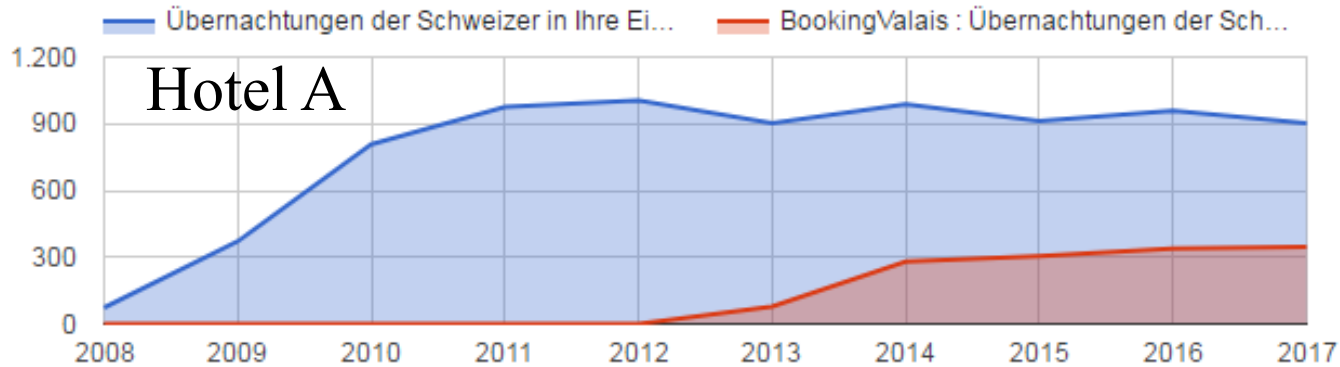
Février 2017

Feroutage Furka	12.00%	↑
Arrivées MGB à Zermatt	7.84%	↑
Passagers GGB	7.84%	↑

Source: Matterhorn Gotthard Bahn



Observatory – dashboards on supplier level

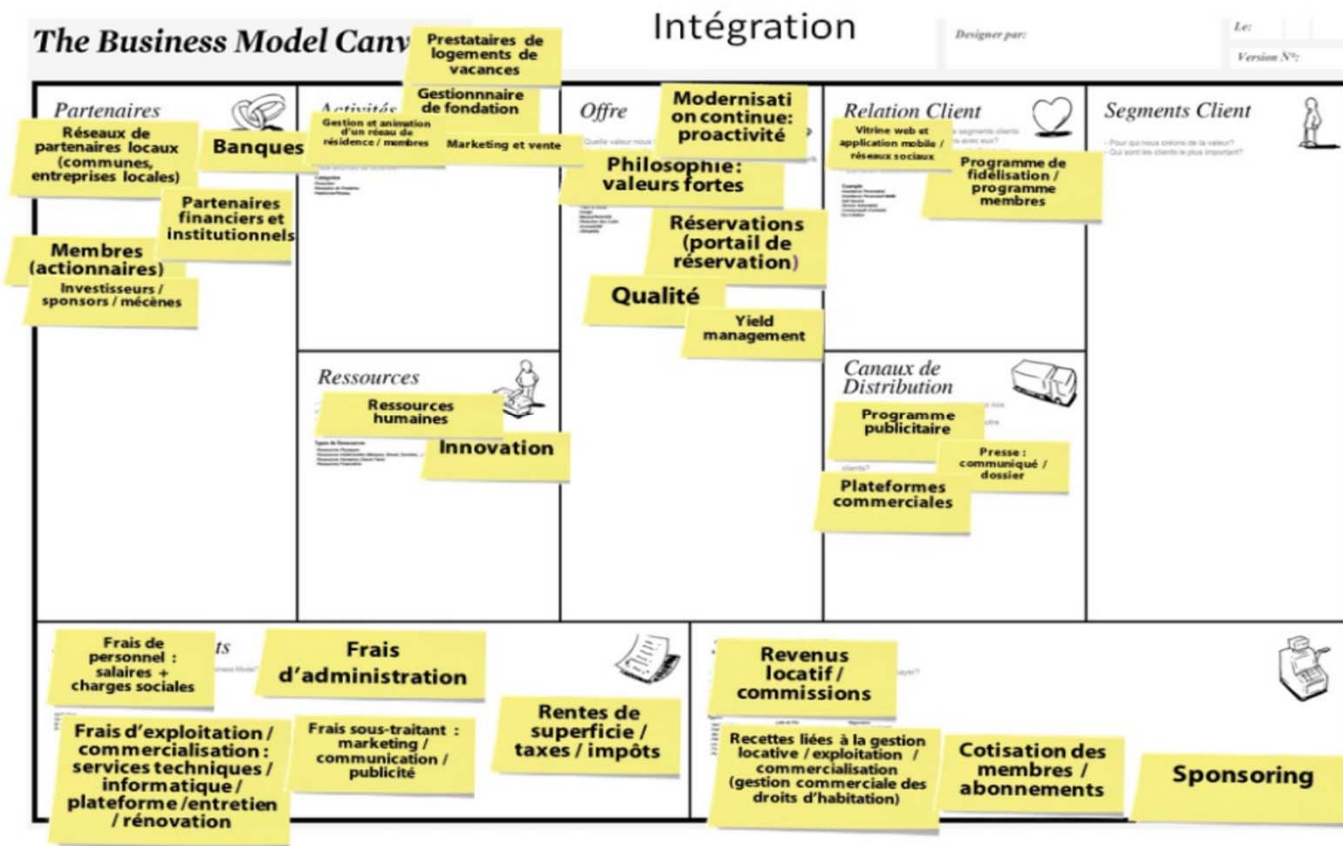


Observatory – working on Human Capital

The screenshot shows the 'ritzy*' website interface. On the left is a navigation menu with options like 'SE CONNECTER', 'Nos formations', 'Informations générales sur les cours', 'Qui sommes-nous?', 'Médias', 'Témoignages', 'FAQ's & Liens', and 'Contact'. The main content area features a green sidebar with icons for location, navigation, and search. The course title is 'LES TECHNIQUES DU REVENUE MANAGEMENT POUR PLUS DE RENDEMENT' with code 'MARK42'. Below the title is a green progress bar and the text 'Augmentez votre chiffre d'affaires à moindre coût!'. The 'SESSIONS PLANIFIÉES' section indicates 'Aucune session de cours n'est planifiée pour le moment!'. The 'DESCRIPTION' section includes the course code and title, and a detailed description of the two-day seminar.

- Not sufficient to provide tools and data
- A need to educate suppliers and stakeholders on how to use data for management
- Continuous education programs

Valais Tourism Observatory – Business Model Innovation Support



Constantly knowing and optimizing your business model = a form of permanent innovation



Smart projects for smart DMOs and suppliers

Public projects with private participation

- Valais Tourism Observatory (from regional data to knowledge and business intelligence for the suppliers)

PPP projects (public-private partnerships)

- Digital Fitness (human capacity building in ICT and smart skills)
- Valais Booking (regional booking and channel management platform from the hotel association)
- Open Booking (local-regional meta-search solution)
- Strategic visitor flow in Fribourg (telecommunication data and guest card data)

DMO-Industry Partnership: Zurich Tourism as enabler for partners

Digital Fitness – Working on the Human Capital



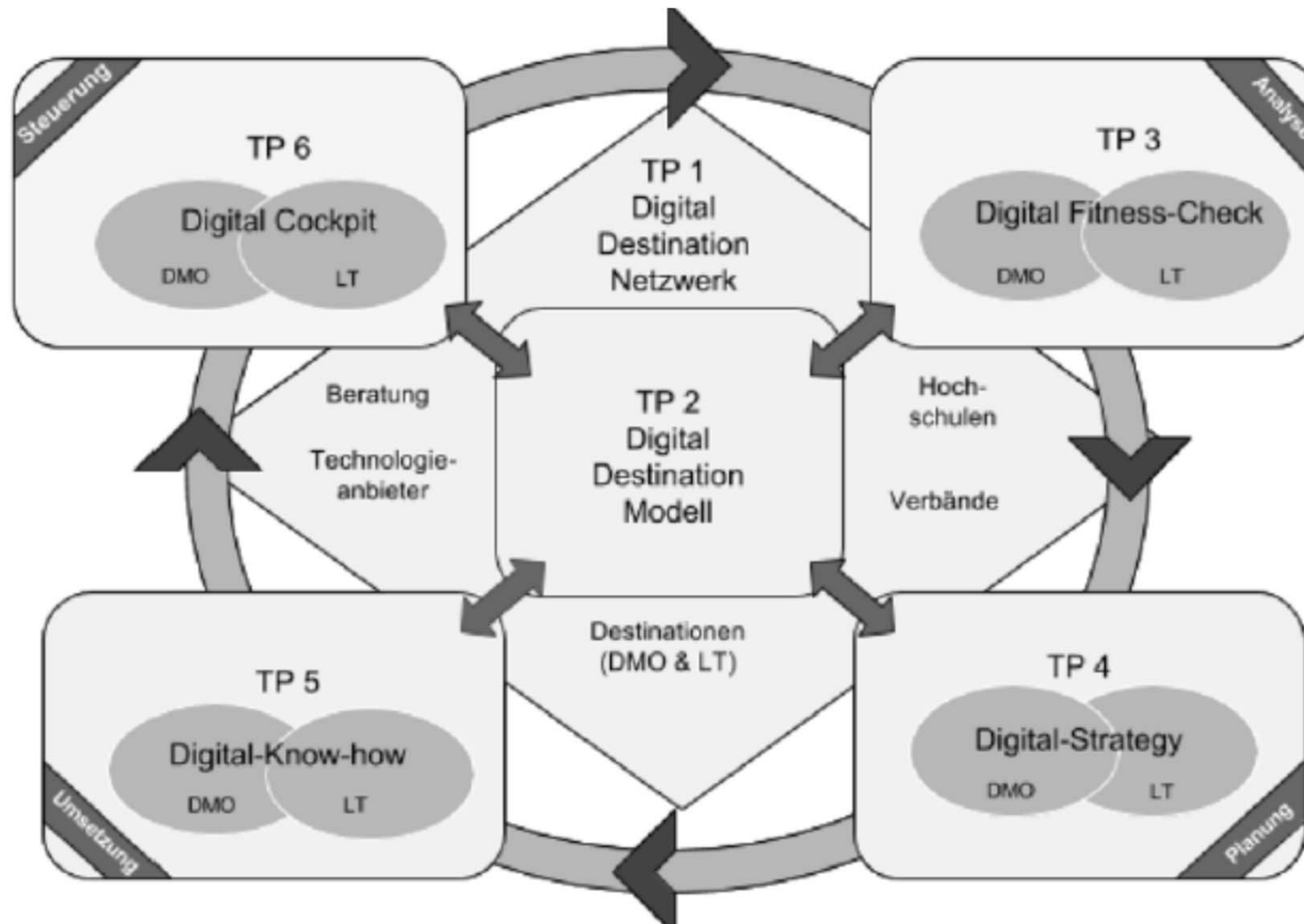
- Project supported 50% by Swiss Government (Innotour) and 50% by private stakeholders (10 DMOs from Switzerland) -> PPP
- Concept developed by university together with stakeholders

- **1. Situation Analysis (eFitness Check)**
- **2. Identify Weaknesses and strengths and implement measures**



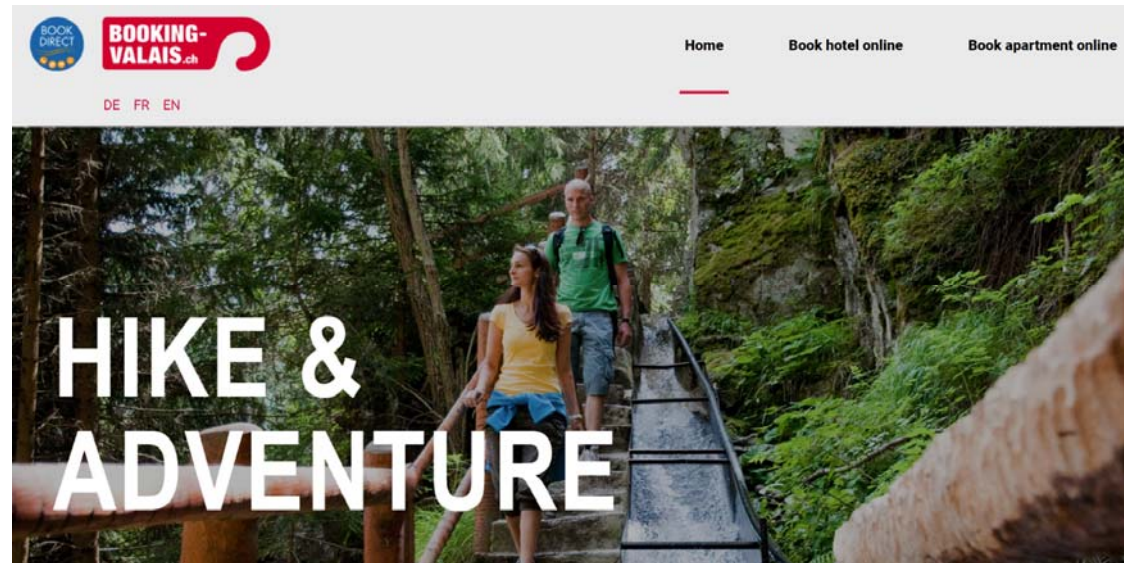
- **4. Indep. and individual Coaching**
- **3. Strengthen digital know-how (courses)**

Digital Fitness – Working on the Human Capital



All tourism stakeholder involved (DMOs & suppliers)

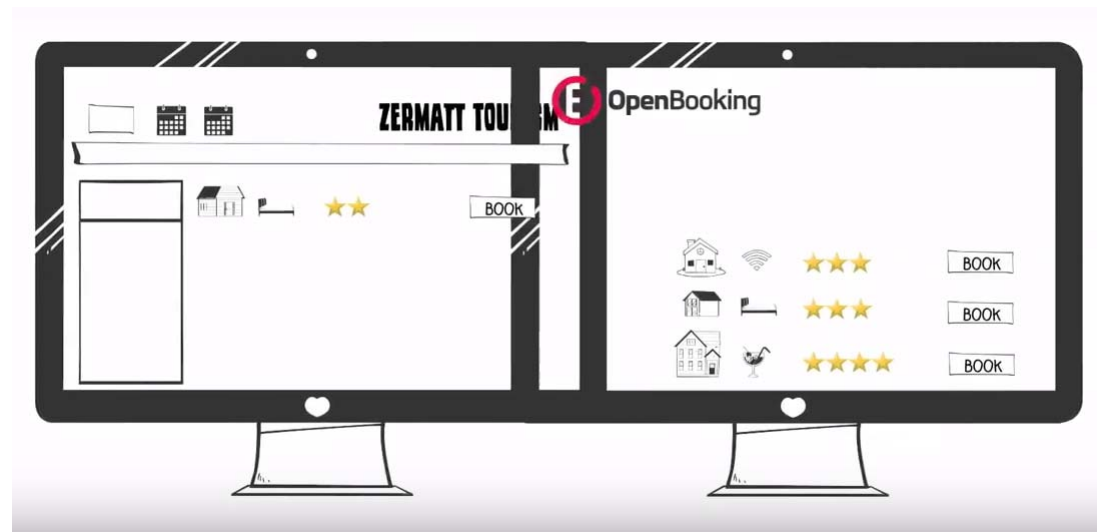
Booking Valais – a regional «OTA» created by a hotel association



<http://www.booking-valais.ch>

- Created by **regional hotel association** and financed through **hotel taxes** and initial **money from regional government**.
- **Free system** for member hotels
- System includes also a **channel manager** (Seekda) for suppliers
- In 2016 the system generated nearly 30 million CHF of online booking revenue (20% direct)

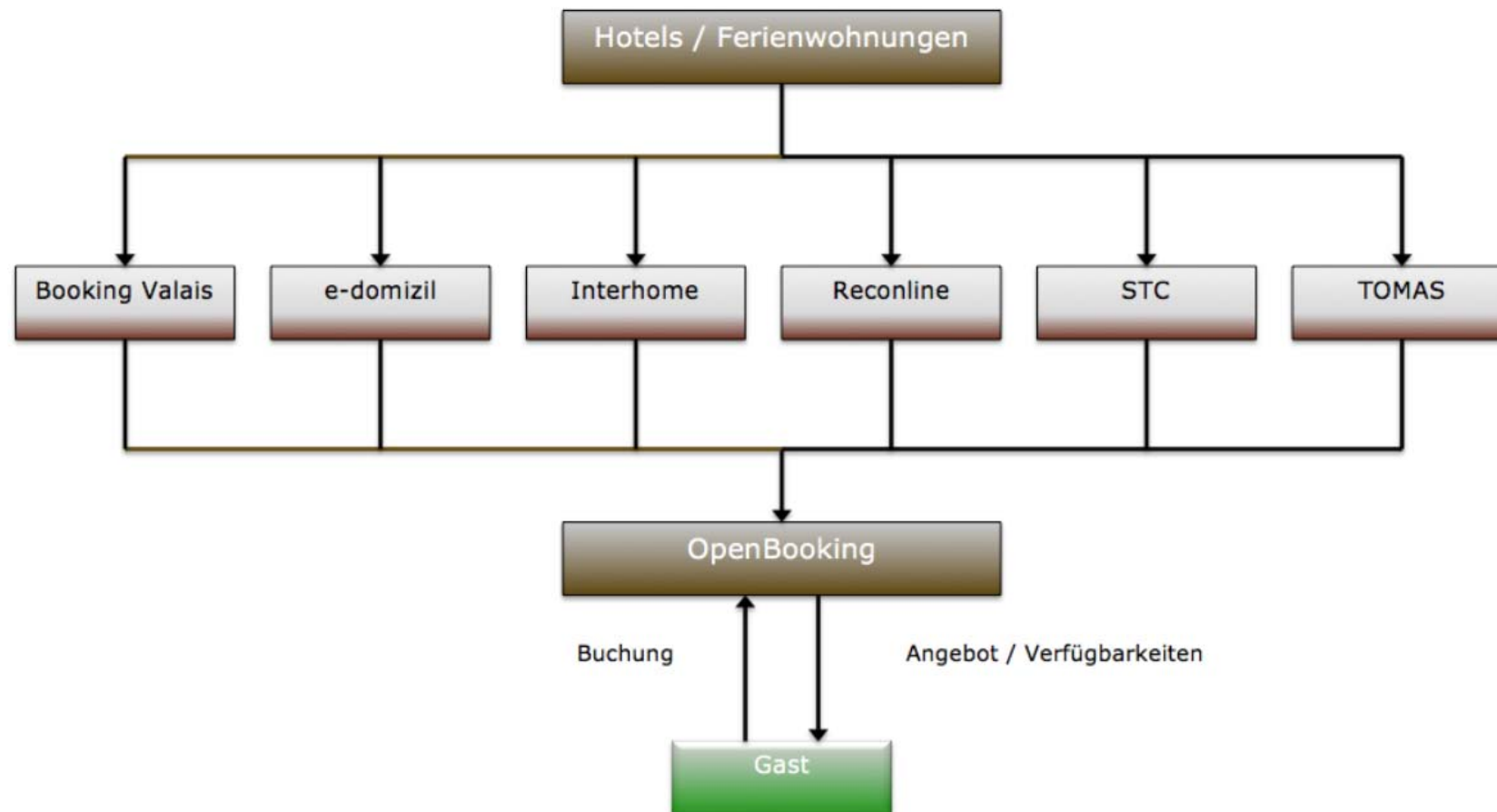
Open-Booking Zermatt Tourism – the Destination Meta-search Platform



<http://www.openbooking.ch/en/>

- Open Booking is a **meta-search for Hotel and Apartment** availabilities in the Destination Zermatt-Matterhorn. The Destination Zermatt-Matterhorn has currently the providers TOMAS, Reconline, STC and e-domizil implemented. The customer will find on this booking-system the **greatest number of availabilities at the best price** and transparent shown on www.zermatt.ch.

Open-Booking Zermatt Tourism: Integration of all local and regional Players



Open-Booking Zermatt Tourism – the project

- Project between Zermatt Tourism and a private web agency from 2013
- Project financed **50% by national government** through the innovation support program **Innotour**. **50%** covered by the private partners.
- Today 13 tourism organisation in Switzerland with this approach (fully private initiative, no direct support from government)



Open-Booking Zermatt Tourism – value-added

- The availability of **multiple online reservation systems increase the chances that customers book** on homepage of DMO. Which in turn affects an increase in overnight stays.
- The returned **customer data** from the system allows us to make **marketing-specific evaluations** and to improve services in DMO.
- In addition, Zermatt Tourism advise / supervise with these data his customers before and after their stay electronically (**Customer Relation Management**).

Open-Booking Zermatt Tourism: Real-Time Dashboards / Business Intelligence



Strategic visitor flow in Fribourg

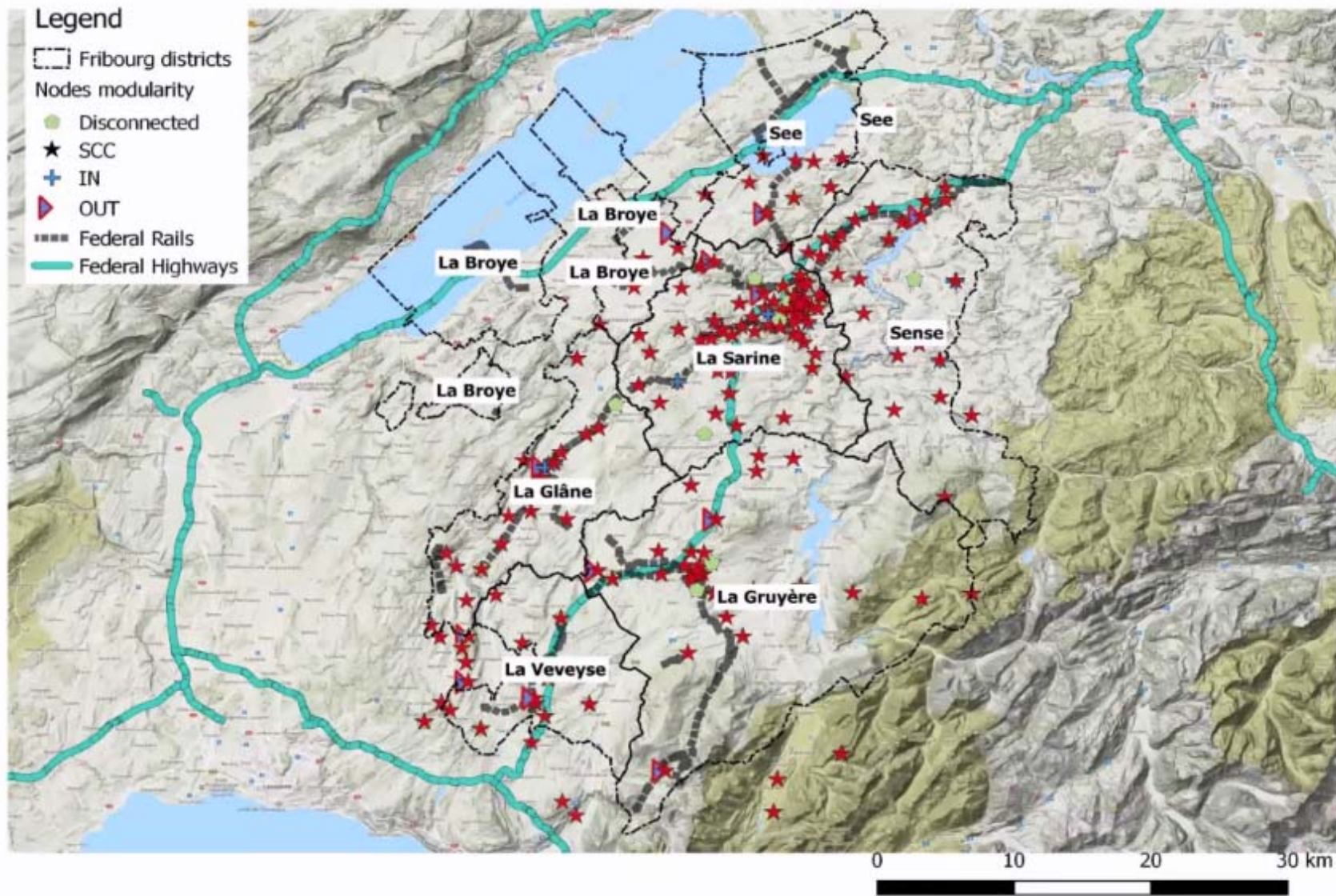
- Aim of project was to **analyze the movement of visitors** as recorded by **guest cards** obtained from DMO offices (“be my guest” system) and by a **mobile phone data set**.
 - Prove the utility of mobile data in grasping generalized patterns of tourist movements in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland.
 - Show how appropriate approach to Big Data environment helps solving problems based on network metrics.



Hosts get a free wristband from the first overnight stay in FRIBOURG REGION. With this unique sightseeing pass, they get discounts in most attractions of the region -> **info on socio-demographic profile, movement patterns**

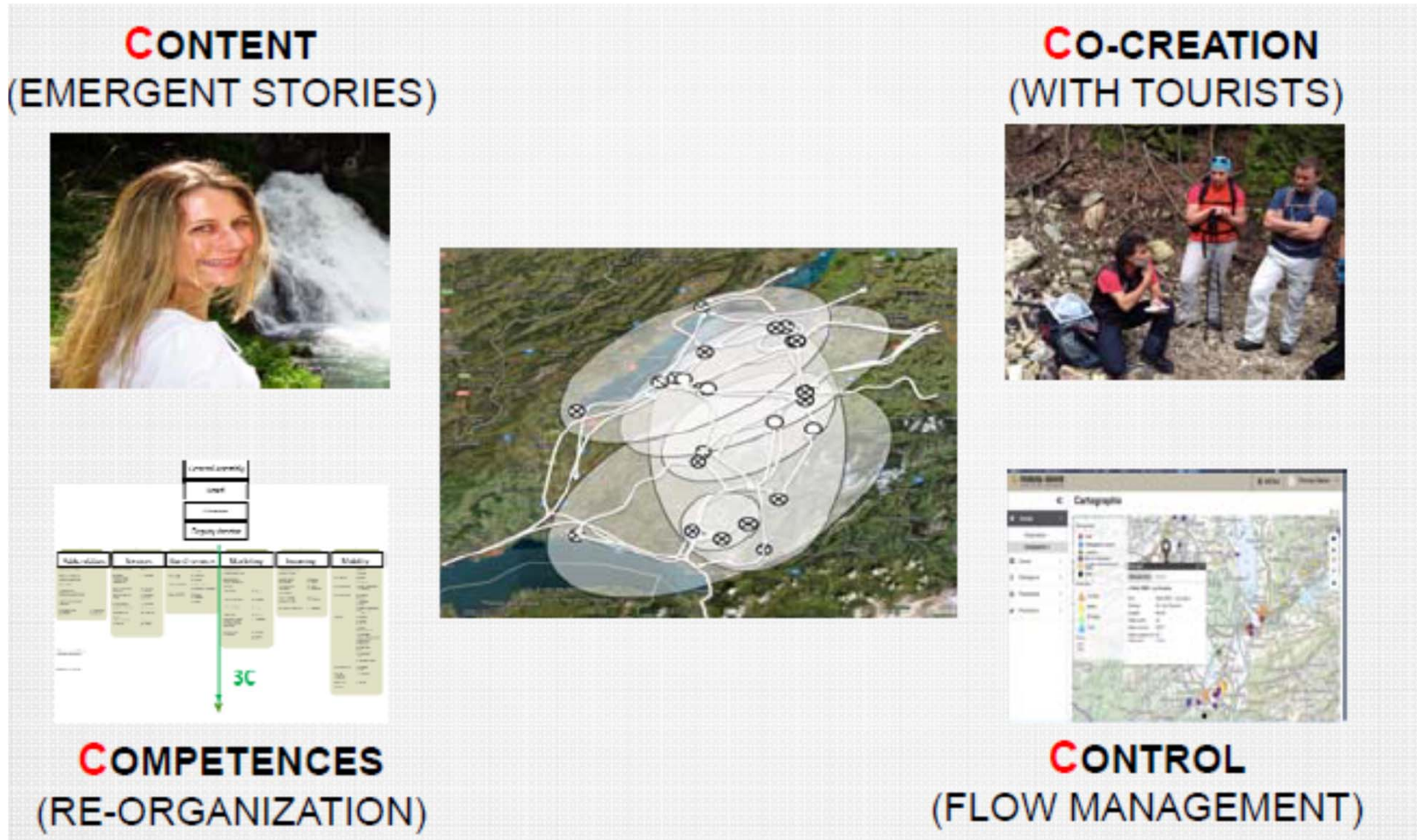


Strategic visitor flow in Fribourg



Baggio, R., & Scaglione, M. (2017). Strategic Visitor Flows (SVF) analysis using mobile data *Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism 2017- Proceedings of the International Conference in Rome, Italy*,

Smart Management of Strategic Visitor Flows



Baggio, R., & Scaglione, M. (2017). Strategic Visitor Flows (SVF) analysis using mobile data *Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism 2017- Proceedings of the International Conference in Rome, Italy*,

Smart projects for smart DMOs and suppliers

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3) DMO-Industry Partnership: Zurich Tourism as enabler for partners

Cooperation within the Industry: Zürich Tourism as Enabler for Hotels



Zurich Tourism has strived to expand the tourism bureau's role from marketing to what he calls **“enabling.”** A big part of that consists of developing **new digital tools like the hotel tablets to enable hotels and other destination partners to become smarter, more digital savvy businesses.**

Another example, Zurich Tourism **provides an online platform that hotels can use to create their own search marketing campaigns,** which the bureau will track and then deliver data back to the hotels on metrics like audience reach and booking conversions.

Agenda

- The (e)context of tourism
- Smart destinations – definitions and visions
- Management challenges of the smart destination concept (reality check)
- Approaches to overcome barriers towards smart destination (some modest projects from Switzerland)
- **Conclusions**

Theses: Smart Management

- 1. Digital:** In a networked tourism world with digitally native and global digital players (e. g. OTAs), in the long term, only destinations that **transform themselves digitally** will be competitive and smart.
- 1. Open / cooperative:** Smart destinations **use the collective intelligence and competencies of all stakeholders** (service-providers, population, guests, partners) for their portfolio of tasks via open and agile networks.

Theses: Smart Management

3. **New skills:** In a digital and smart (tourism) world, new skills and organisational forms are needed.



MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION!

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