Destination Management & Marketing Systems: a reality check in the Greek tourism industry

net-working or not-working ?

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ebusiness forum

Aims of the e-business forum team

- Investigate the development and use of DMS in Greece
- Examine the factors inhibiting and facilitating the adoption of DMS in Greece
- Identify and learn from best practices
- Develop and propose policies and measures for facilitating and fostering the creation and evolvement of DMS in Greece

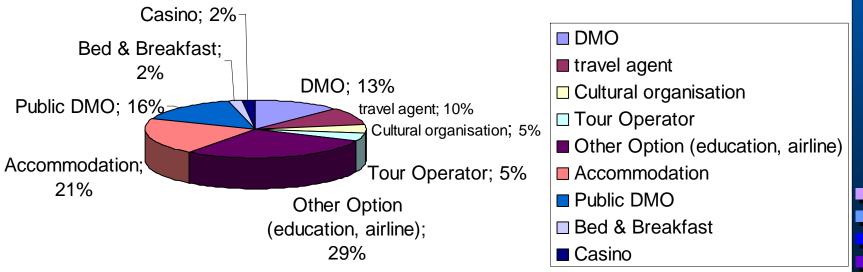
Research Methodology

4 forums

- Kefalonia
- Rhodes
- Thessaloniki Philoxenia
- Amintaio, Florina
- About 120 participants in each forum
 - Industry
 - Public sector
 - Academia

- National web based survey distributed through:
 - the e-business forum network
 - www.traveldailynews.gr
 - ITA Institute of Local Public Administration
- 72 responses so far ...

Profile of survey respondents



Is there any DMS for your tourism destination?

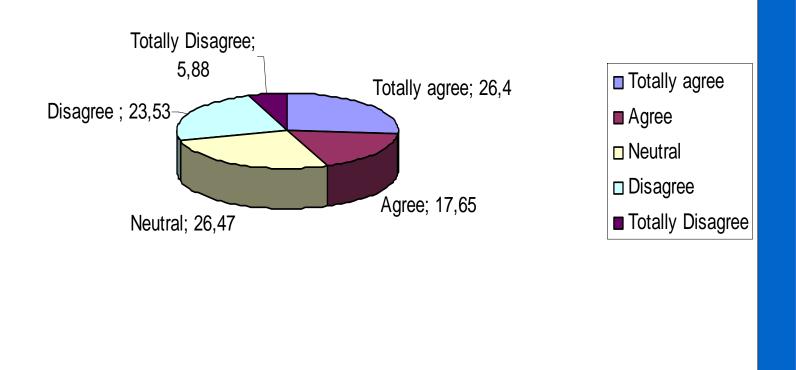
NO	44 (64%)
YES	25 (36%)

DMS developer 20% **Public Organization** 16% **Association of tourism enterprises** 16% **Public Private Partnership Private Business** 44%

4%

Other (consortia of tourism firms)

Satisfaction with DMS operations: dependent on the developer of the DMS

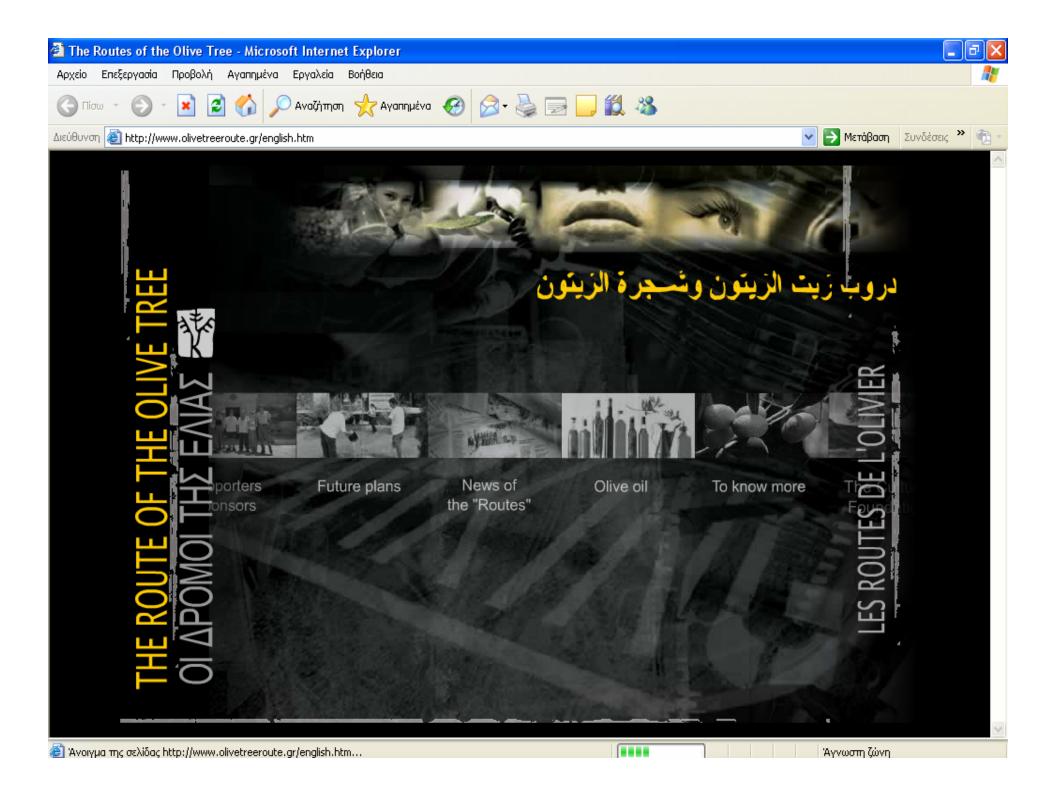


Types of Destination and Management Systems

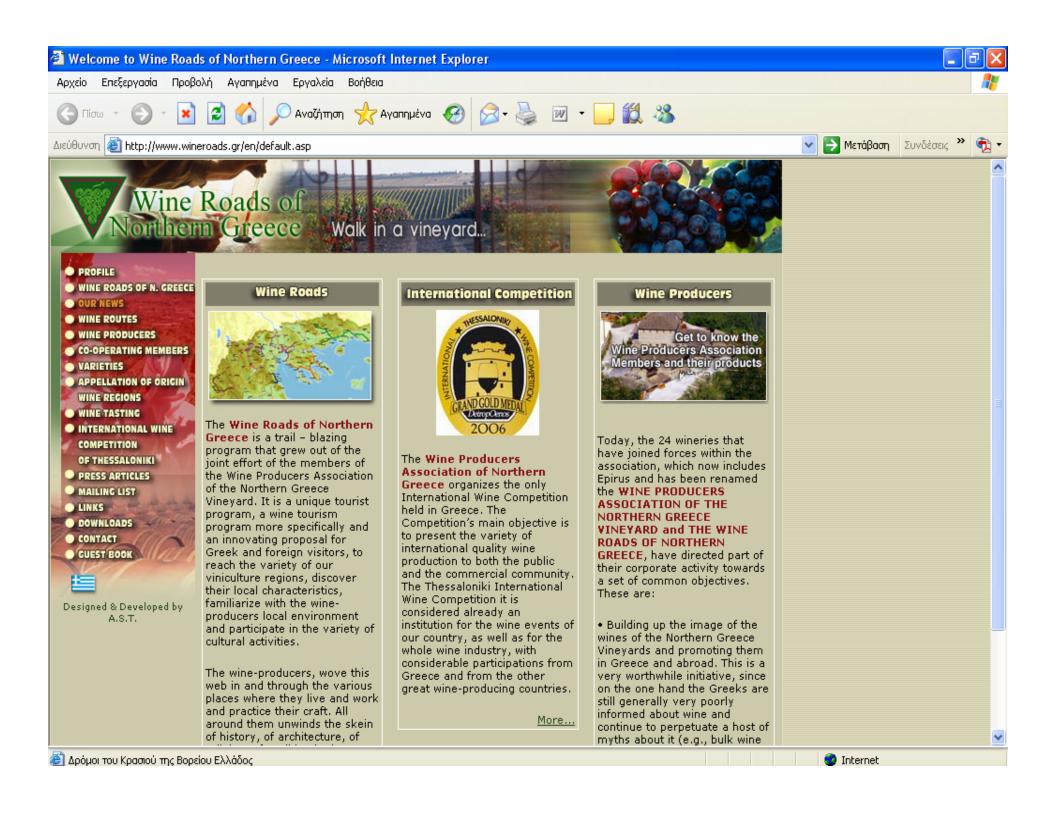
Geographical and political categorisation –Continental www.visiteurope.com –National

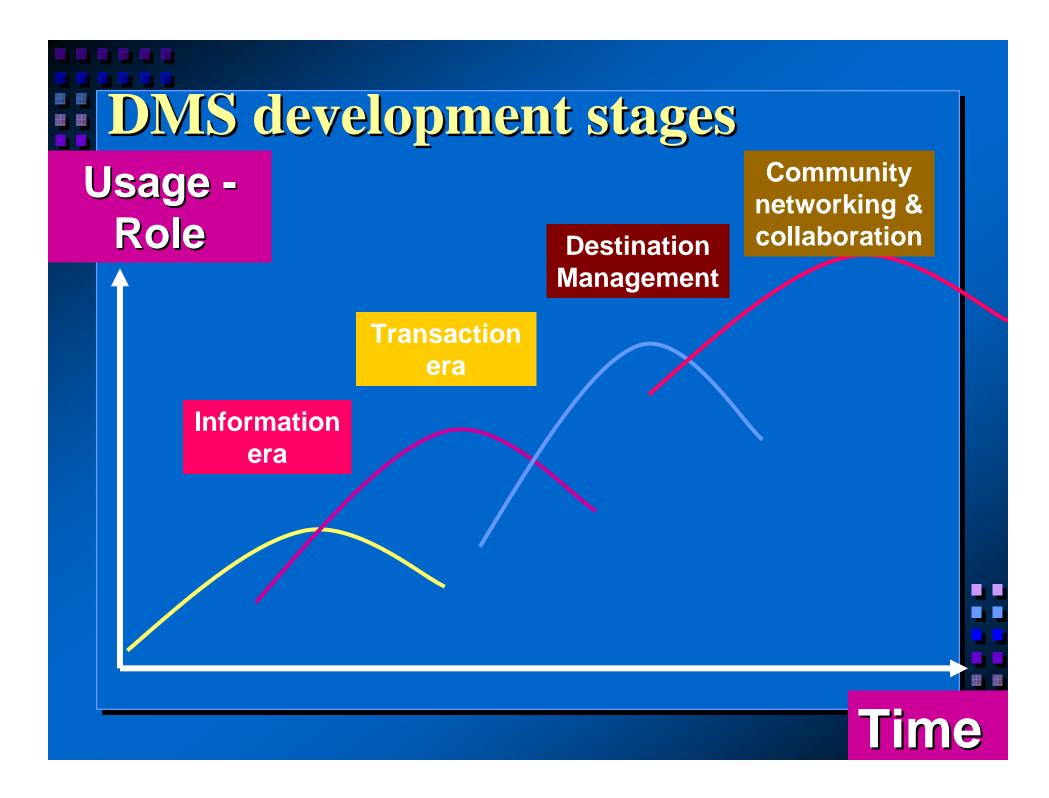
- -Regional
- -Local

Themed or experienced based categorisation –Agro-tourism –Wedding tourism –Winter tourism



🕙 Δ. Θήρας / Η ιστορία της Σαντορίνης - Microsoft Internet Explorer File Edit View Favorites Tools Help) Search 👷 Favorites 🚱 🔗 + 🎍 🛚 🛛 🛛 🔛 🔧 2 Back 🗸 🄁 Go Address Ather://www.agrotravel.gr/agro/site/AgroTravel/t_docpage?doc=/Documents/Agrotravel/learnabout/kyklades/santorini/istoria Links ασιοτιανεί. Οι Η επίσημη ελληνική πύλη για τον τουρισμό υπαίθρου - αγροτουρισμό Ποιοι είμαστε | Εκδόσεις | Αγροτουρισμός Ελληνικά / English Περιοχές Ενδιαφέροντα Κατάλονοι Όρος αναζήτησης Αρχική σελίδα > Ελλάδα > Νομός Κυκλάδων > Δ. Θήρας > Η ιστορία της Σαντορίνης Προϊόντα Η ιστορία της Σαντορίνης ۲ Κρασί από τη Σαντορίνη Στο νησί των ηφαιστείων Η Σαντορίνη αρχικά κατοικήθηκε από τους Κάρες, μετά παράγονται μερικά από τα πιο από τους Κρήτες και στη συνέχεια από τους Φοίνικες. εκλεκτά κρασιά. Η Σαντορίνη Παλαιότερα το νησί είχε ονομαστεί Στρογγυλή λόγω τους αποτελεί μια από τις πιο φημισμένες ονομασίες σχήματός του. Στη συνέχεια όταν η Σαντορίνη αποτέλεσε προέλευσης. τμήμα του μινωικού πολιτισμού γνώρισε ιδιαίτερη ανάπτυξη και παράλληλα της δόθηκε το όνομα Καλλίστη Παραδοσιακά προϊόντα και λόγω της ιδιαίτερης ομορφιάς της. Το 1520 π.Χ. όμως με φαγητά της Σαντορίνης Αφθονία γευστικών την έκρηξη του ηφαιστείου καταστράφηκε η Σαντορίνη απολαύσεων σας περιμένει στη και ολόκληρος ο Μινωικός Πολιτισμός. Τον 8ο αιώνα π. Χ Σαντορίνη ο Θηβαίος ήρωας Θήρας εγκατέλειψε τη Σπάρτη όπου ζούσε και εγκαταστάθηκε στο νησί, το οποίο πήρε έτσι το (ຈ) Εκδηλώσεις Γρήγορη πρόσβαση όνομά του. Το όνομα Σαντορίνη το πήρε από το 01/08/2005 - 31/08/2005 Νομός εκκλησάκι της Αγίας Ειρήνης που δέσποζε στο γησί και το Καμαριανό θαλασσινό οποίο οι Βενετοί κατακτητές το αποκαλούσαν Santa Irini. Περιοχή ενδιαφέροντος 🛛 💙 πανηγύρι Το Καμαριανό θαλασσινό Κατά την εισβολή των Περσών, η Θήρα προσέφερε «γη και Σχετικά / Ελλάδα πανηγύρι διοργανώνεται στο ύδωρ» αλλά το 425 π. Χ υπετάγη στους Αθηναίους και Καμάρι τον Αύγουστο και Η ιστορία της Μήλου περιλαμβάνει συναυλίες... στη συνέχεια στους Μακεδόνες, τους Πτολεμαίους και Μια ματιά στην ιστορία της Μήλου, από τη νεολιθική τους Ρωμαίους. Κατά την Φραγκοκρατία υπήρξε τμήμα 01/08/2005 - 31/08/2005 Internet





Factors affecting DMS development and usage

Factors related to the management, organisation and the manager/owner of tourism firms

Factors related to the public local and national administration

Factors related to the DMS technologies themselves

Macro-economic factors

- Lack of DMO with effective organisational structures and functions
 - Bureaucracy, unflexible political mechanism, multiple and conflicting political interests and lobbying powers
- Lack of a holistic institution organisation responsible for the comprehensive e-marketing and e-promotion of a destination
 - Multiple division of budgets leading to waste of lack of resources
 - Fragmented information
 - Lack of co-ordination and common aims
- Lack of a MIS and KM system for collecting, analysing and distributing tourism related information at a destination and national level
- Lack of a strategic master plan for tourism development and marketing
- The "philosophy of subsidies" without any plans for sustainable longterm survival and competitiveness of DMS efforts
- DMS by private businesses lack the resources and lobbying power to get involved and influence sustainable destination management

Public DMO factors

				1	1	_
	Not applica ble	Totally agree 5	4	3	2	Totally disagree 1
Ineffective public administration		•	-		_	-
mechanism	8.7%	55.07%	24.64%	7.25%	1.45%	2.9%
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Lack of a knowledgeable and skilled						
staff in public organisations	7.81%	62.5%	25%	0%	4.69%	0%
Lack of a strategic master plan by the						
public DMO	6.06%	66.67%	22.73%	4.55%	0%	0%
Bureaucracy in the Public DM O	4.55%	62.12%	18.18%	10.61%	4.55%	0%
Lack of a DM O	9.23%	60%	18.46%	7.69%	1.54%	3.08%
Conflicting interests at destination	7.69%	52.31%	23.08%	6.15%	9.23%	1.54%
Unreliable DMO	10.77%	40%	23.08%	10.77%	10.77%	4.62%
Lack of communication and						
coordination with the DMO	12.5%	40.63%	26.56%	12.5%	6.25%	1.56%
Lack of an MIS and mechanism at						
destination and national level	7.94%	57.14%	22.22%	11.11%	1.59%	0%
Ineffective management of the public						
DMO	10.94%	48.44%	21.88%	10.94%	6.25%	1.56%
Lack of a national and local tourism	10.0170	10.1170	21.0070	10.0170	0.2070	1.0070
master plan	11.29%	45.16%	29.03%	11.29%	1.61%	1.61%
Lack of financial resources of the				0,0		1.0170
public DMO	10.94%	35.94%	29.69%	10.94%	7.81%	4.69%
Subsidy philosophy without						
sustainable plans	10.94%	360.94%	20.31%	3.13%	1.56%	3.13%
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Micro-economic factors of tourism firms

Managerial issues

- Organisational skills
- The business model of DMS, sales commission, registration fee etc
- Technological competencies, skills and knowledge
- ICT issues
 - ICT infrastructure
 - ICT investment and costs relative to its perceived benefits
 - DMS integration with existing ICT applications of the firm
 - Easy-of-use and easy-of-learning of the DMS platform and system
- The reliability, trust and co-operation developed with the organisation supporting the DMS

Micro-factors							
	Not applica ble	Totally agree 5	4	3	2	Totally disagree 1	
Lack of ICT skills and competencies	12.7%	46.03%	22.22%	12.7%	4.76%	1.59%	
Lack of ICT infrastructure by tourism firms	6.06%	37.88%	27.27%	21.21%	6.06%	1.52%	
Cost of DMSparticipation	14.06%	14.06%	20.31%	17.19%	20.31%	14.06%	
Difficult use of DMS	14.29%	9.52%	19.05%	22.22%	25.4%	9.52%	
Difficulty in learning the DMS platform	14.06%	125%	21.88%	26.56%	15.63%	9.38%	
Lack of organisational system to support the use of a DMS	9.68%	38.71%	32.26%	16.13%	3.23%	0%	
Lack of DMSintegration with other electronic channels and systems	26.98%	20.63%	19.05%	19.05%	7.94%	6.35%	
Competing firms do not participate in DMS	30.16%	23.81%	12.7%	22.22%	1.59%	9.52%	
Lack of education regarding the DMS functions and benefits to the tourism firms	12.31%	56.92%	16.92%	9.23%	3.08%	1.54%	

DMS ICT factors

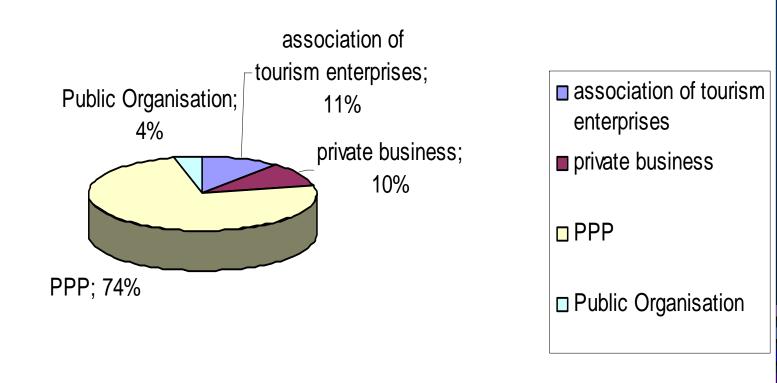
	Not appli cable	Totally agree 5	4	3	2	Totally disag ree 1
Information sources of DMS are limited and outdated	20%	9.23%	16.92%	30.77%	13.85%	9.23%
There are more effective online distributions channels	15.38 %	12.31%	21.54%	23.08%	16.92%	10.77 %
Lack of a holistic tourism organisation at the destination	8.06%	62.9%	17.74%	6.45%	0%	4.84%
DMS relative to its benefits	15.63 %	20.31%	21.88%	15.63%	9.38%	17.19 %
The DMS provided limited customer value	12.5%	10.94%	12.5%	18.75%	20.31%	25%
Lack of leadership for promoting DMS creation	11.11 %	55.56%	19.05%	7.94%	4.76%	1.59%

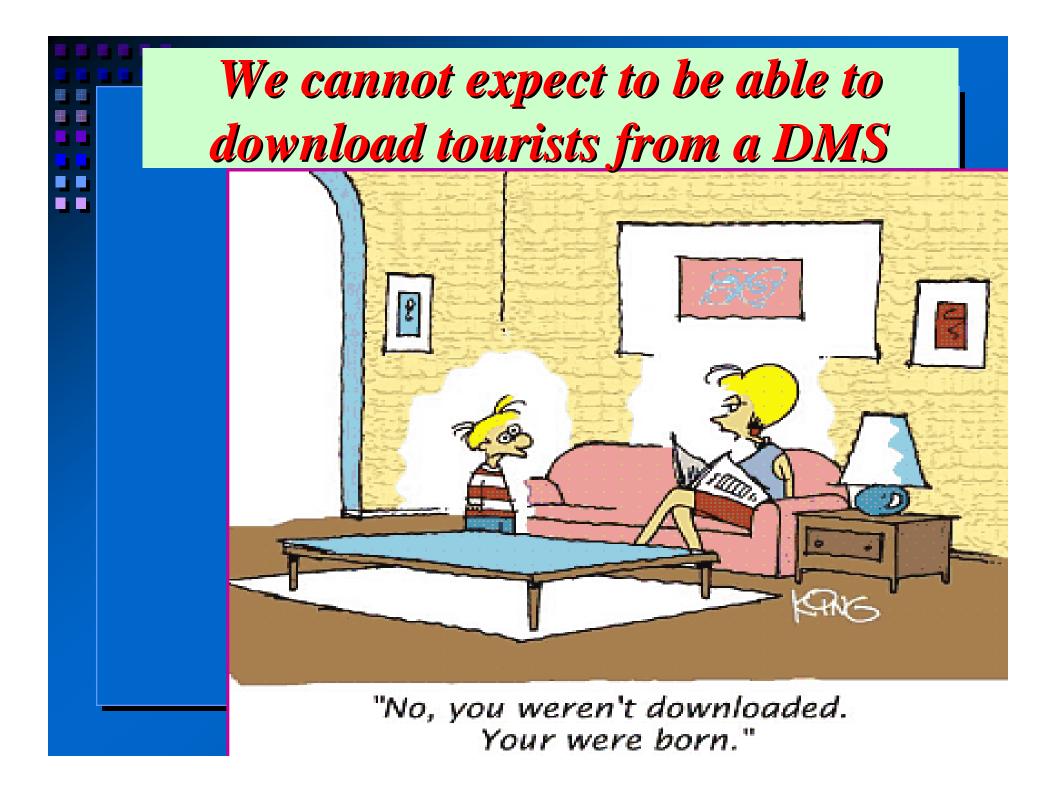
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Public Private Partnerships (PPP) a successful or cursed marriage ?



The most effective organisational type of a DMS





DMS are not a panacea

We need to know how to set, implement and evaluate the achievement of DMS aims

Suggested policies and measures for fostering DMS development in Greece

Measures and policies directed to tourism firms

- The adoption of a more long-term strategy for the evaluation of DMS. Tourism businesses should take into account not only the quantitative benefits (e.g. the number of bookings from the DMS), but also the qualitative results and benefits from it.
- The adoption, by the tourism businesses, of electronic booking systems and other applications, in order to facilitate the integration of their operations with the DMS.
- The search for and utilization of human resources with the best possible training, and the adoption of life-long training schemes for businessmen and managers.
- The development and establishment of partnerships and collaborations with public agencies, for the improved operation of the DMS at the local level.
- The active participation of businessmen in the tourism sector, as well as of their collective representative associations, in public life and in the operation of public agencies managing tourism destinations.

Measures and policies directed to the Greek State

- The creation and operation of a more effective and coordinated State infrastructure, responsible for matters of destination management on every level: national, regional, and local. Reduction of bureaucracy and the inflexible operational system of public agencies.
- Staffing of this infrastructure and its agencies with specialized and trained personnel, which will not be controlled or affected by partisan interests and decisions.
- Drawing up of a strategic action plan with specific goals and actions (aimed at the management and marketing of their tourism destinations) for the destination management agencies.
- Additional training and life-long education of the existing human resources in public agencies responsible for tourism issues, on the subjects of new technologies and the capabilities of DMS.

Measures and policies directed to the Greek State

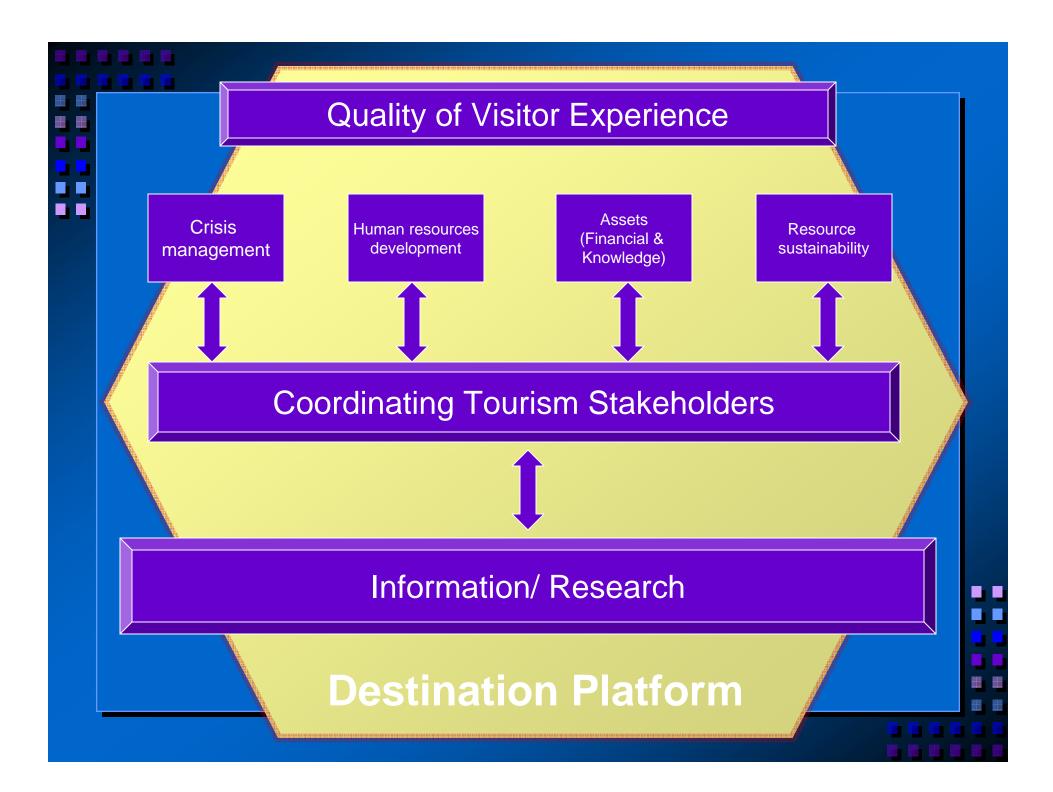
- Creation and enhancement of a department that will deal exclusively with the development and operation of the DMS.
- Collaboration with private entities and establishment of partnerships.
- Hence, the informing, sensitization, and training of Greek tourist business and agencies is deemed crucial for the usability, application, and utilization of technological e-tourism applications, both in their everyday operations, and in the mapping out of strategy.
- Setting in motion the creation and operation of technological infrastructures, systems, and organizational frameworks, which will enable and support the collection and dissemination of crucial information, experience, as well as new knowledge in the tourism industry.

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In order to achieve those goals and targets, we need to develop an electronic platform, based on the principles of web 2.0, able to letting stakeholders and end users to share, trade and collaborate.

The Destination Management System toolkit for:

- Controlling the destinations assets,
- Deploying the sustainability of resources,
- Coordinating the stakeholders,
- Promoting destination within the net,
- Forecasting methods,
- E- learning techniques,
- Development of a knowledge management system





The Destination Management Platform...

- Is already deployed in the laboratories of the Aegean University
- Is based:
 - On the principles of web 2.0,
 - (partially) on the p2p networks,
 - Statistical process of the data,
 - On the principles of Knowledge Management
 - On the principles of e- democracy (between the stakeholders)

Thank you !

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