



**Smart Tourism
Real Time Marketing
and Nowness**

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TUJ Travel & Tourism Management Programme presentation

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Clarivate Analytics
Social Sciences
Citation Index
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TOURISM REVIEW

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Professor Dimitrios Buhalis
(since 2017)**

The Editors encourage articles that explore knowledge and their future perspective that adds value to all tourism stakeholders globally

TOURISM REVIEW PUBLISHES THREE TYPES OF

- Research Papers (both empirical and conceptual)
- State of the Art papers (synthesis of literature)
- Cutting edge papers (short contemporary topic/ PhD res)

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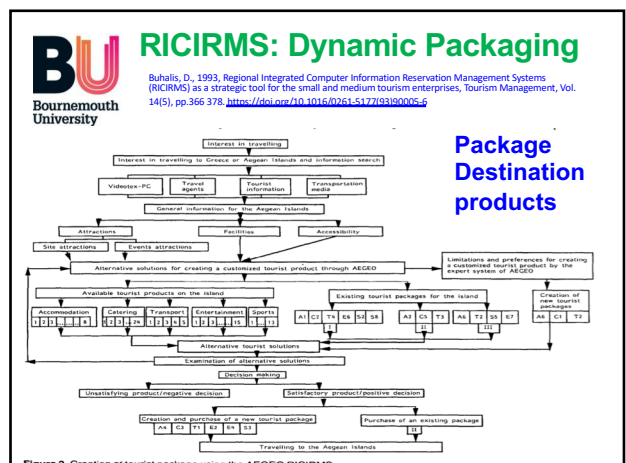
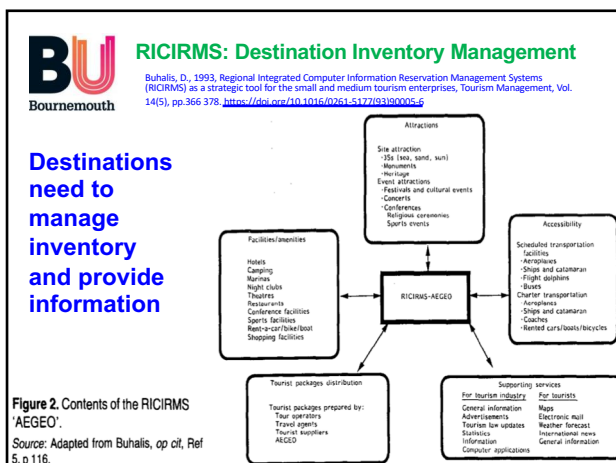
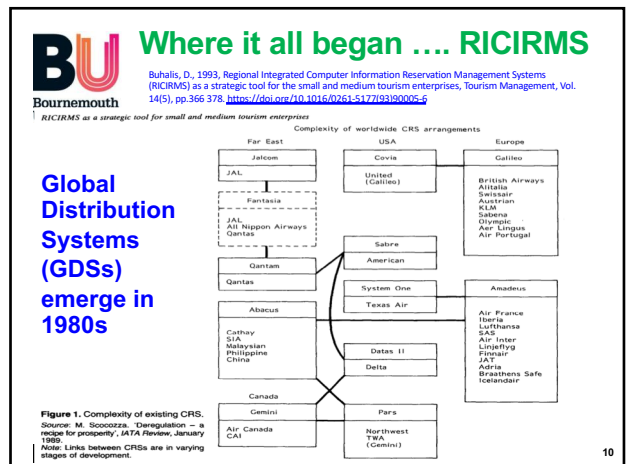
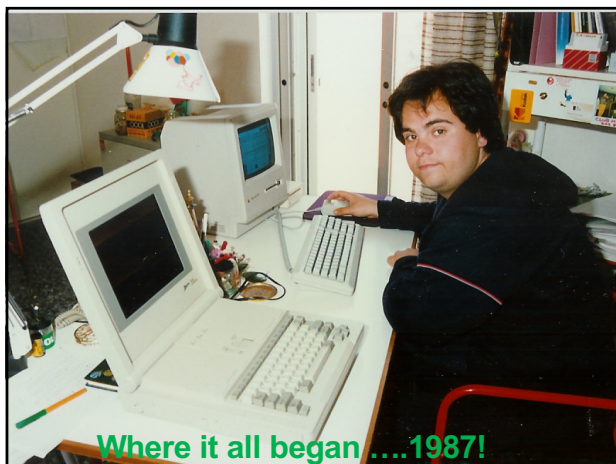
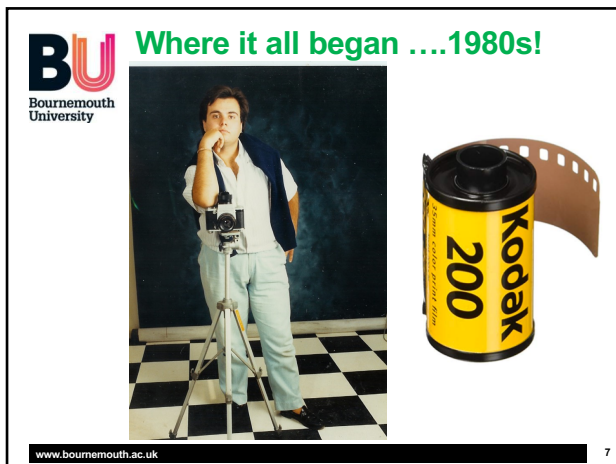
Where it all began

30 years

of eTourism innovation

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RICIRMS: Benefits of Destination Management Systems

Buhalis, D., 1993, Regional Integrated Computer Information Reservation Management Systems (RICIRMS) as a strategic tool for the small and medium tourism enterprises, Tourism Management, Vol. 14(5), pp.366-378. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177\(93\)90005-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177(93)90005-5)

RICIRMS as a strategic tool for small and medium tourism enterprises

Table 2. Summary of the arguments for and against the development of an RICIRMS.

Demand side	Supply side
For: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More and shorter holidays Need for specialised tourism/independence New products, like city breaks, weekends Need for instant supply of information Need for flexibility/last minute arrangements Convenience in paying arrangements Sophistication in decision making Access from home via personal computer or Videotex Time saving for experienced user Looking for best available deal Value for money Increase of total satisfaction High tech-high touch Against: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally limited understanding of technology Against the current consumption patterns May increase prices Consumer increases own involvement with travel arrangements Consumer relies on the reliability of the CRS and individual tourism suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for regional tourism cooperation Need to improve total tourist service Need for diagonal integration Use of yield management technique Extend market coverage for SMTEs Connection with global CRSs for better coverage of the market Improve marketing activities Decrease tour operators' monopoly power Increase the economic contribution to the destination Increase rates/fares of the tourism products Stimulate alternative/off-season tourism Facilitate transportation deregulation Control rapid growth of the industry Incentive for SMTE registration at the NTO Create competitive advantage for long-term SMTE survival Against the status quo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceived as threat against tour operators and travel agents Potential bias Potential dependency on system Perceived not necessary for SMTEs SMTE cannot afford investments SMTE personnel/owner have limited understanding of ITT Fear of SMTE to release business information Mistrust of reservation and development agencies

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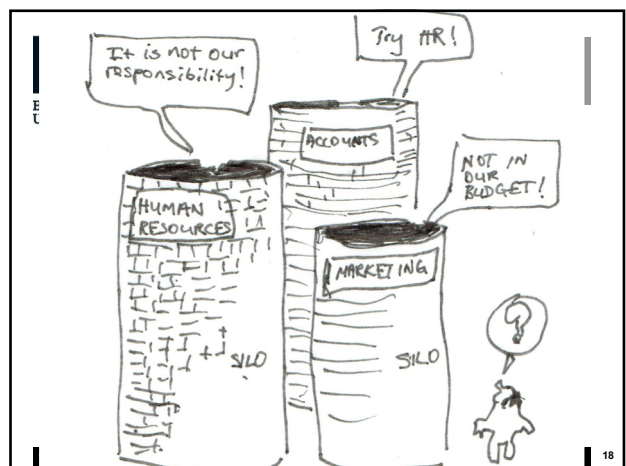
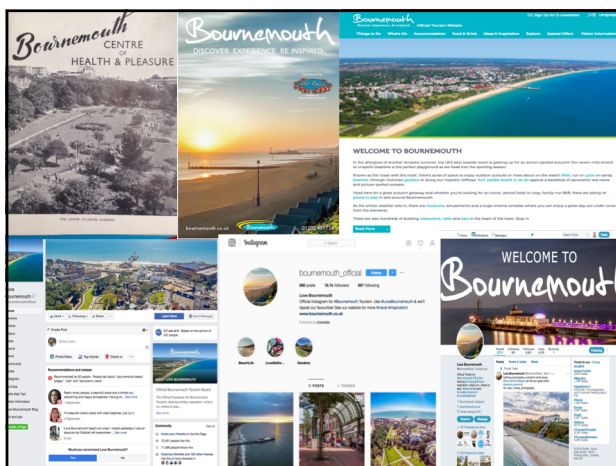
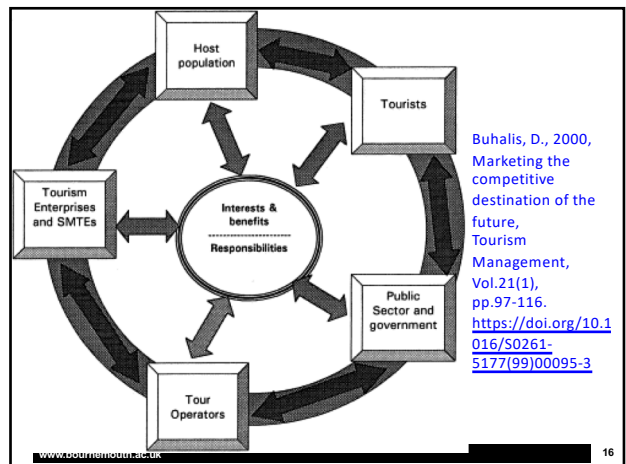
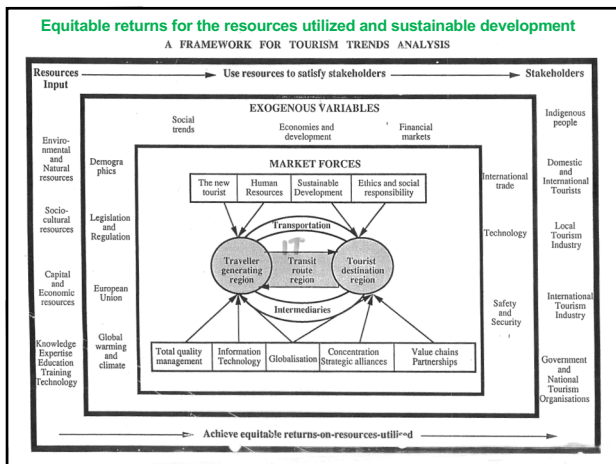
Destinations

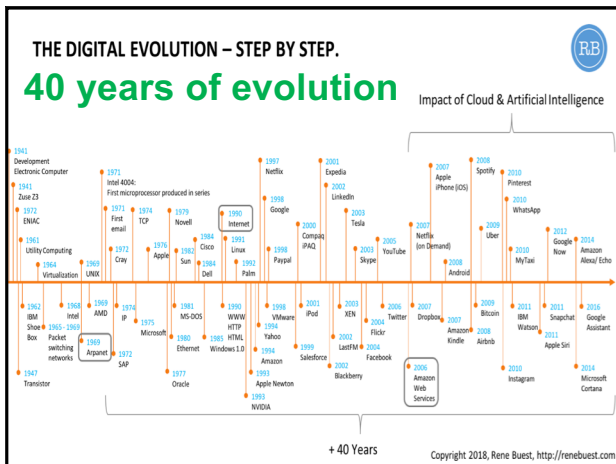
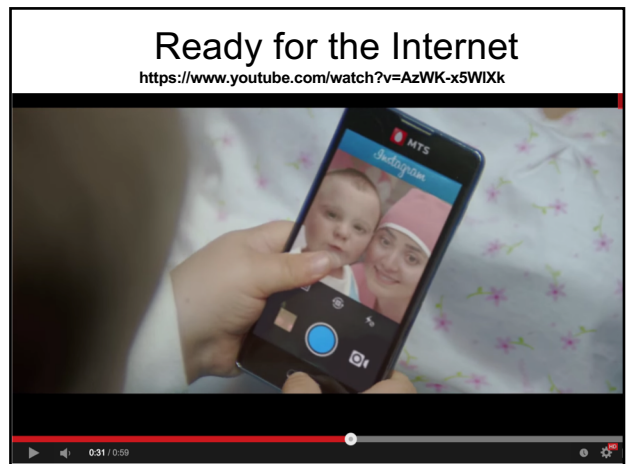


Source: Kieran White

1. Competitive advantage
2. Destination differentiation
3. Enhanced reputation & maintaining destination image
4. Nurturing new business models –Innovation & investment
5. Resource optimisation especially urban assets
6. Reimagining DMOs

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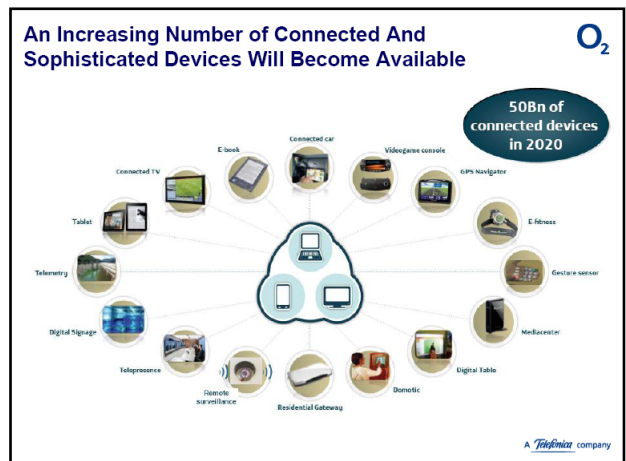
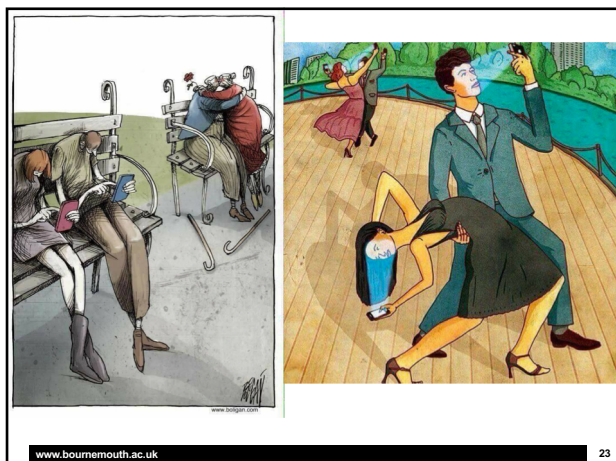
BU Technology driven tourism

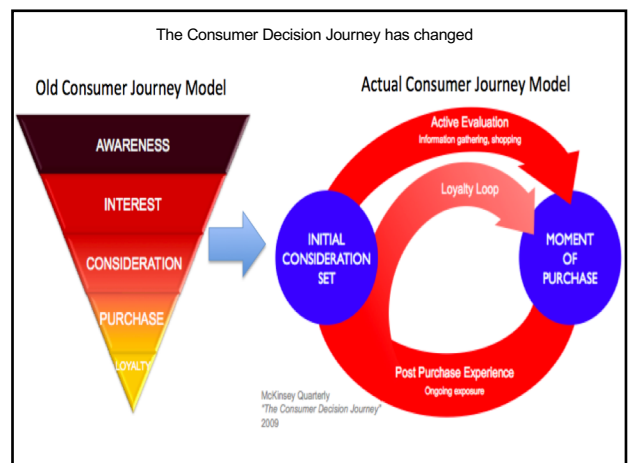
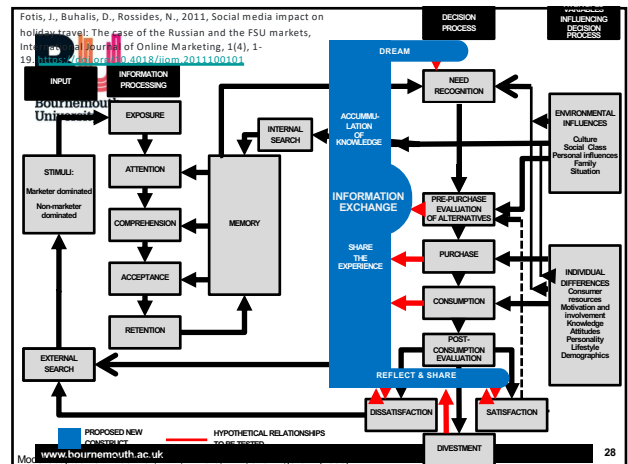
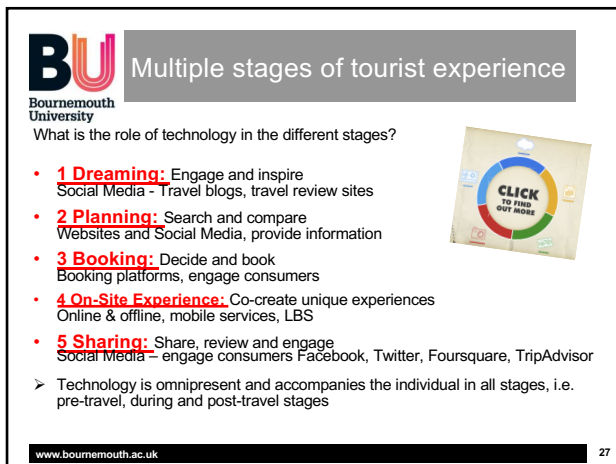
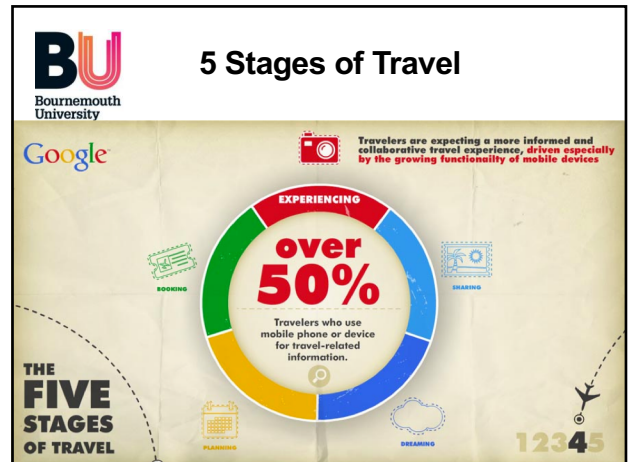
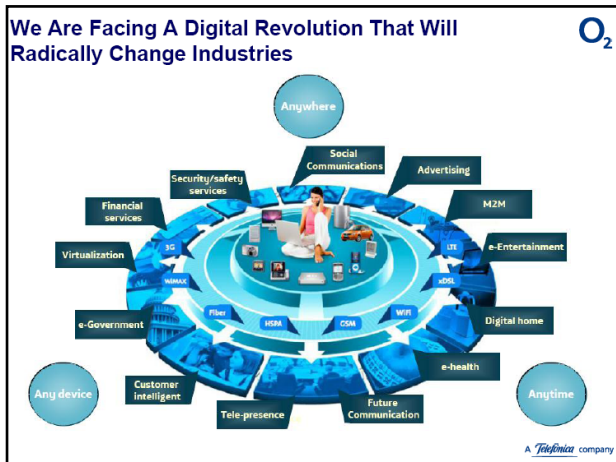
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by smart Travellers looking for VALUE

- Personalisation of services
- Contextualisation and engaging
- Co-creation of experiences
- Instant gratification
- Shares experiences
- Engage with new technologies
- Control of own experience
- Personalisation across all stages of travel
 - Pre-travel: Make informed decisions
 - During: Convenience, real-time engagement, feedback
 - Post-travel: sharing travel experience & reviews

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SMART NESS

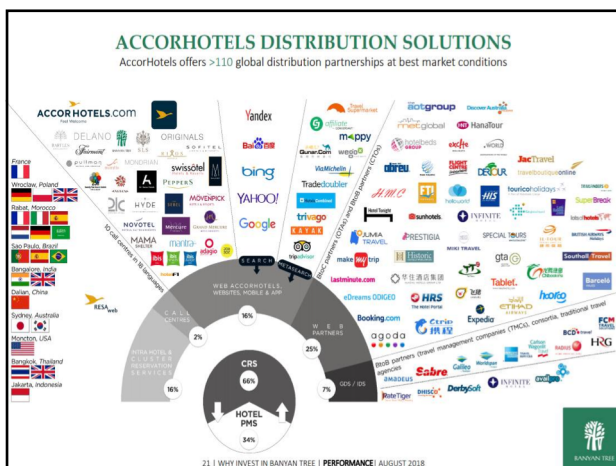
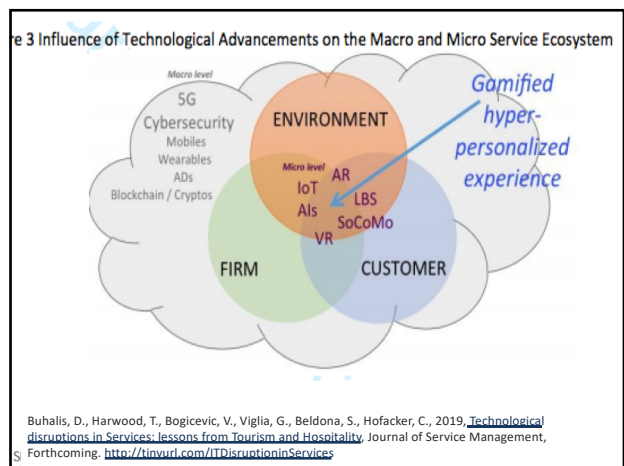
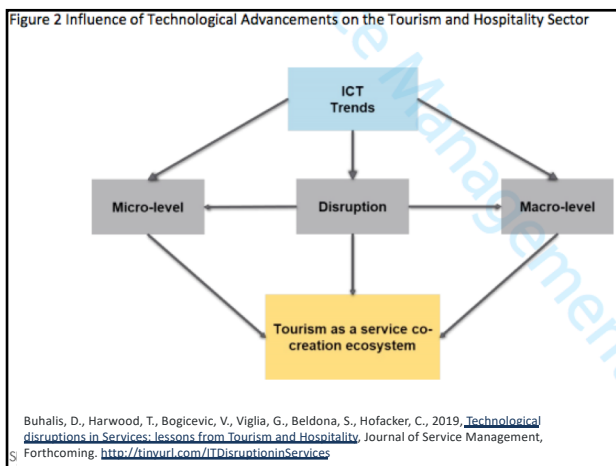
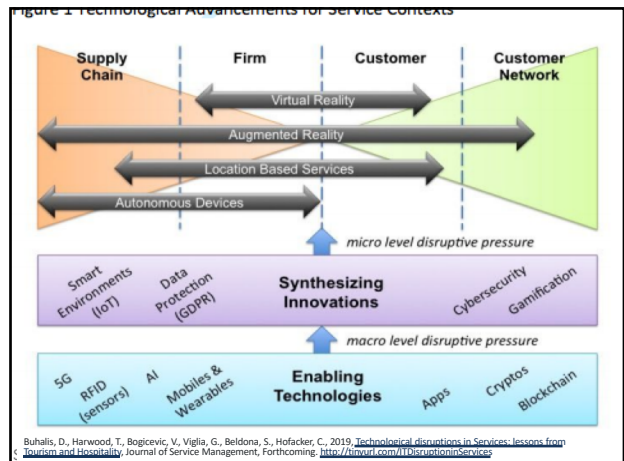
Smartness takes advantage of interconnectivity and interoperability of integrated technologies to reengineer processes and data in order to produce innovative services, products and procedures towards maximising value for all stakeholders.

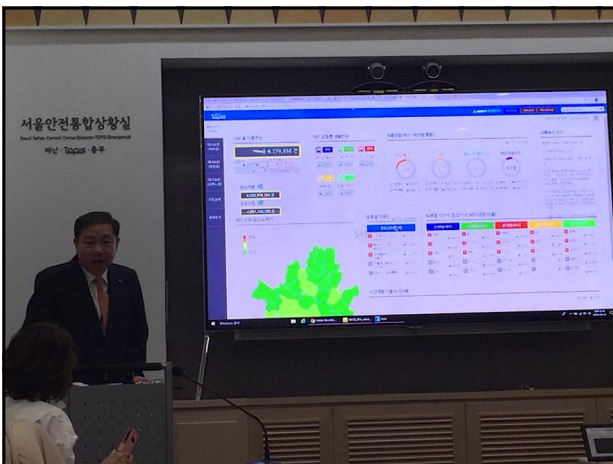
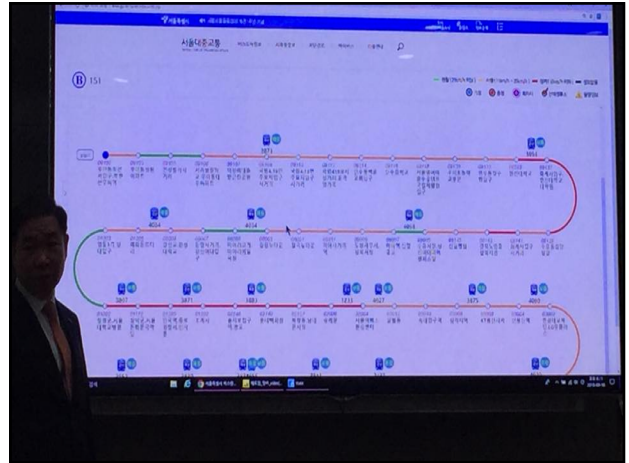
This reengineering enables shaping products, actions, processes and services in real-time, by engaging different stakeholders simultaneously to optimise the collective performance and competitiveness and generate agile solutions and value for all involved in the value system.

Smartness is the glue of interoperable, interconnected and mutually beneficial systems and stakeholders and provides the infrastructure for the value creation for all.



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Tele
porting



Dreaming



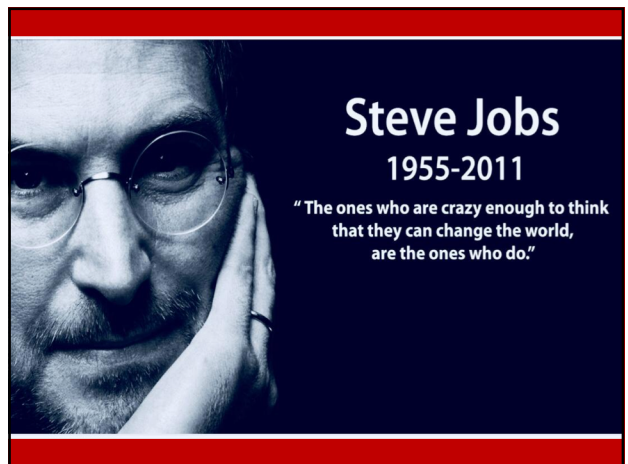
Dreaming




REALITY AT MCO :(



SMART
Tourism





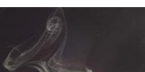
SMART NESS

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.

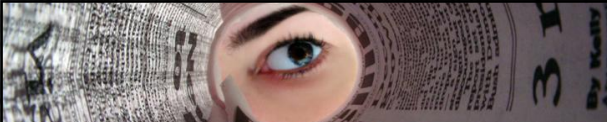
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Smartness is the glue of interoperable, interconnected and mutually beneficial systems and stakeholders and provides the infrastructure for the value creation for all.

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smartness and agility towards value co-creation and competitiveness building at the destination level as a network


- Networks: Interoperability and interconnectivity
- Internet of Things and Internet of Everything
- Sensors and Beacons
- Big Data and Data Analytics
- Social Media, Web 2.0 and User Generated Content
- Technological enablers for the hospitality industry
- Service Dominant Logic -Value co-creation of experience
- The concepts of co-creation and cooperation

SEC

Dimensions	Phases	During	After
	Before		
Transportation	1. Planning: navigation and information (duration, types of transportation, schedule and fare) 2. Recommender system: trail package and offerings 3. Time savings: booking, check-in	1. Real-time schedule 2. Personalized greetings 3. Personalised meals 4. Suggest alternative 5. Universal card	1. Feedback loop 2. Promotional update 3. Luggage finder
Accommodation	1. Planning: navigation and information (location, reviews, room type, price and surrounding events) 2. Time savings: booking and check-in 3. Personalised welcome message	1. Personalised welcome message 2. Awareness on customer preference 3. Personalised customer service 4. Room control over customer services	1. Feedback 2. Promotional offers 3. Maintaining engagement 4. Post customer service
Gastronomical	Information (special dietary, variety of meals, navigation, food ingredients and restaurant information)	1. Integration service 2. Real-time information: customer awareness and social content	1. Promotion 2. Prolong engagement
Attraction	1. Recommender system 2. Information provider	1. Co-creation through digital maps 2. Real-time information 3. Information on surrounding events	1. Sharing platform 2. Prolong experience 3. News update 4. Recommender system
Ancillaries		1. Navigation 2. General information 3. Instantly exchanging information	

Buhalis, D.,
Amaranggana, A.,
2015,
Smart Tourism
Destinations
Enhancing Tourism
Experience through
Personalisation of
Services,
in Tussyadiah, I., and
Inversini, A., (eds),
ENTER 2015
Proceedings,
Lugano, Springer-
Verlag, Wien,
ISBN:978321914342
2, pp.377-390

<http://goo.gl/C6pHvw>



SMART NESS


Automation and Information Technology

- Digitization
- Evolution
- Social media
- Reservations

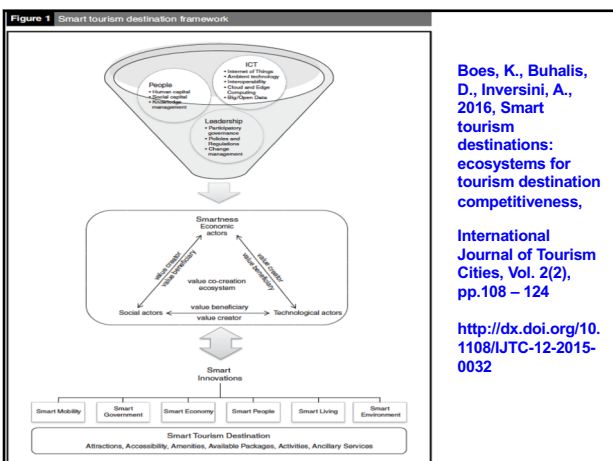
GLUE of

- Interoperable and interconnected networks
- mutually beneficial systems
- Real time, dynamic and adaptive
- Customised, individualised, contextualised
- Collective competitiveness and coordination
- value creation for all stakeholders

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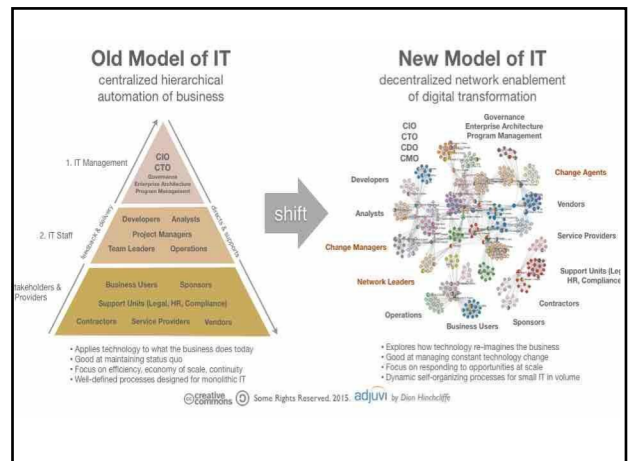


From eTourism to Smart Tourism

- **Mono organisation 1-2-1**
- **Linear actions**
- Many to Many / Non Linear
- Networked and interoperable
- Real time - Cocreated
- Personalised & contextualised services
- Ad-hock networks



- **Bid Data**
- **Evolution of travel**



Data and Technology: the backbone

Internet of Things

Inter-networking & communication

Sensing information intelligently

Dynamic & heterogeneous

Open Data

Freely used, re-used and re-distributed

Accessible in convenient forms

Inter-operable with other datasets

Big Data

Useful in predictive & user-behaviour analytics

High volume & variety
Real-time

Relies on Machine Learning & cloud computing
Internet of Things

NON Smart Traveller

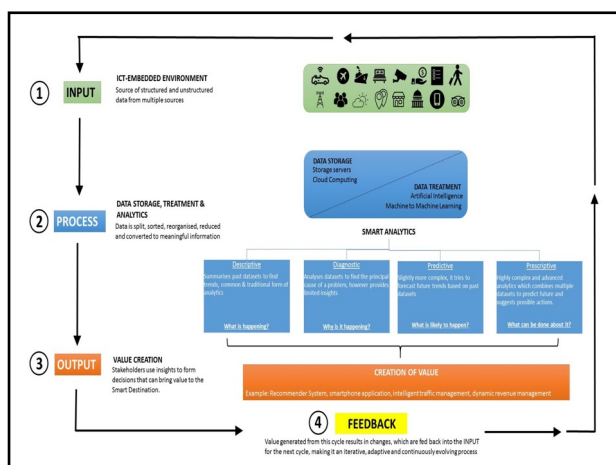
- **Confused**
- **Unfamiliar environment**
- **Barriers such as language or mobility needs**

Smart Traveller

- **Personalised & contextualised services**
- **Engage & explore**
- **Authentic & immersive experience**
- **All stages of travel**



- **User Generated Content**
- **Influence brand reputation**
- **Impacts destination**
- **World of Mouth**



Key players in Smartness

TOURISM

Borders
Accommodation
Restaurants
Entertainment
Sports
Retail
Transport

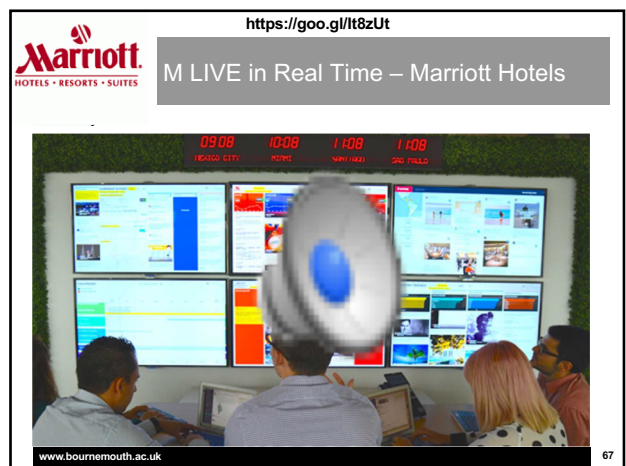
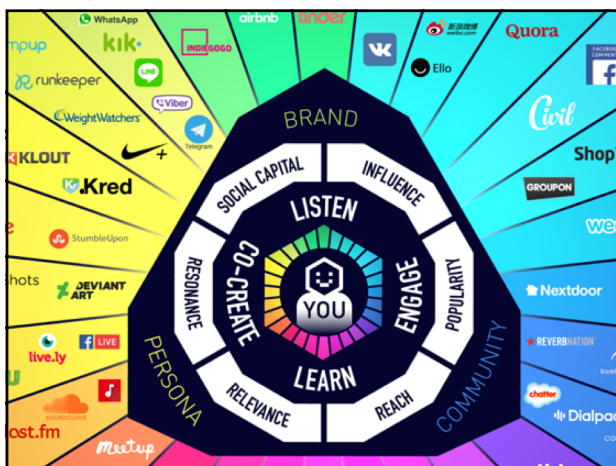
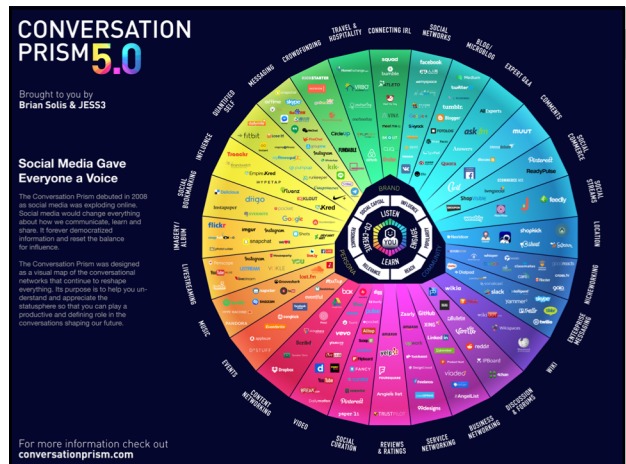
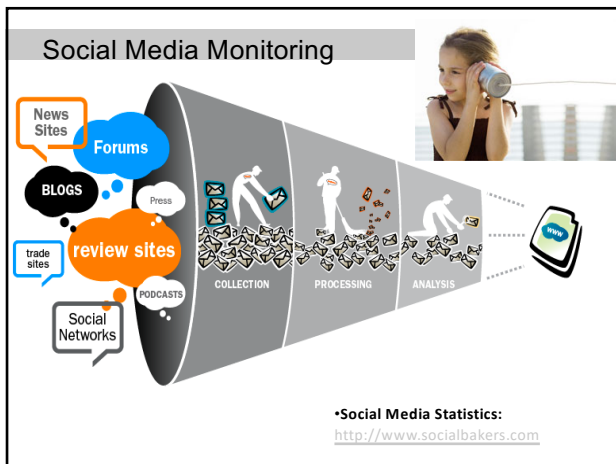
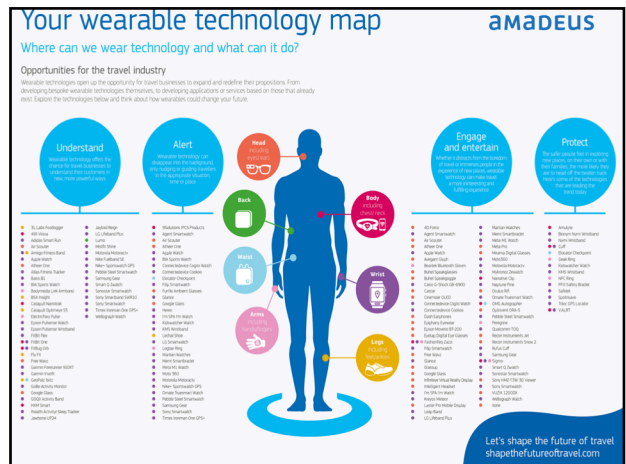
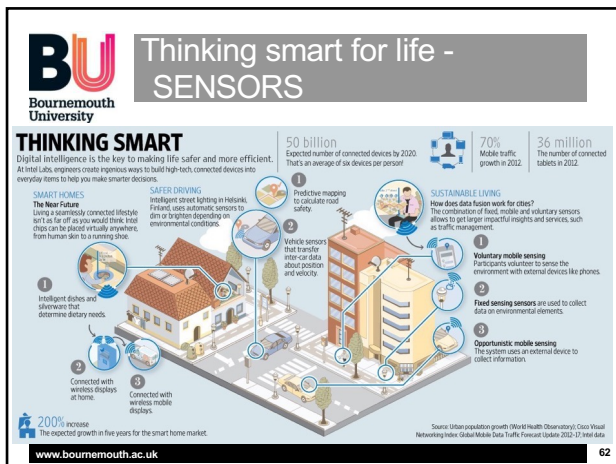
TECHNOLOGY

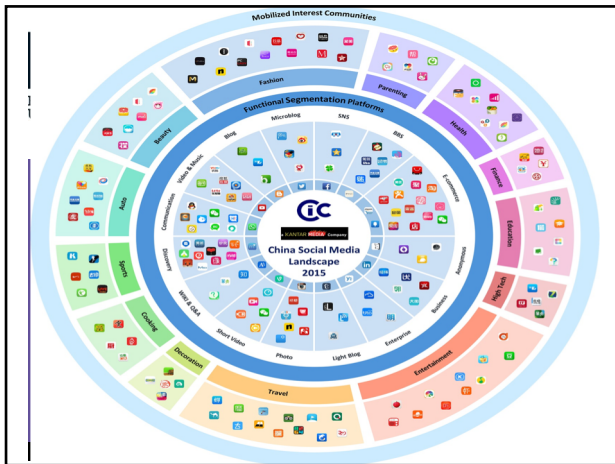
Telecommunications
Gatekeepers such as Facebook, Google and Amazon
Mobile app developers
Digital platform developers
CCTV providers

OTHER

Local Governments/Council
Police
Destination Management Organisation
Business Improvement District
Utility service providers (for example energy, water)
Transport providers
Banking & finance institutions
Universities & Research Organisations

LOCAL RESIDENTS & TOURISTS





Tourism Needs Planning And Management

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Sustainability of Tourism and Transport

- Congestion in motorways
- Access congestion in small historic towns and WHS
- Parking congestion in small historic towns and WHS
- Congestion at airports

Planning Tourism and Transport together:

- Seasonality
- Incentives
- Railway Travel
- Awareness
- Ecolabels
- Indicators

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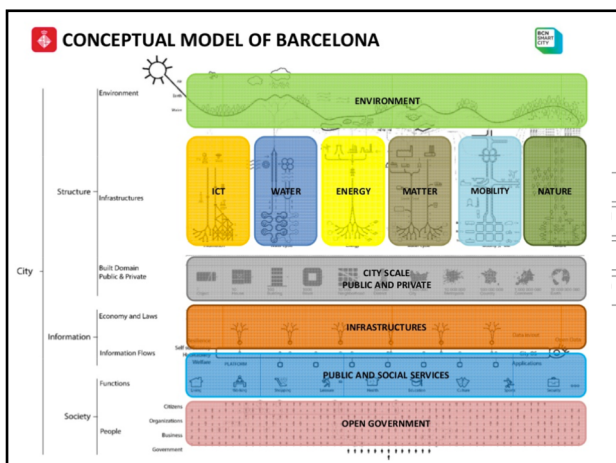
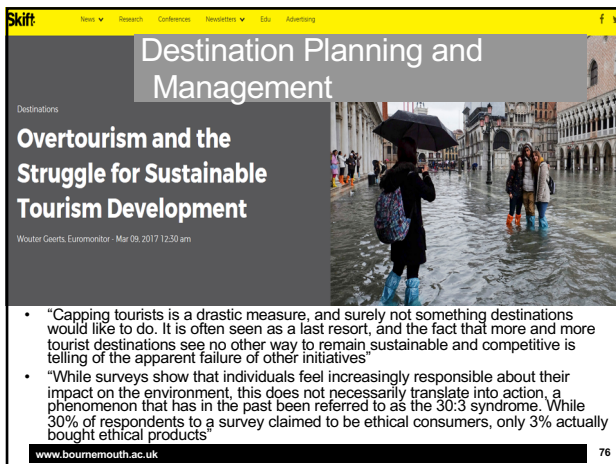


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Tourist & Mobility Congestion

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Smart Tourism Destination

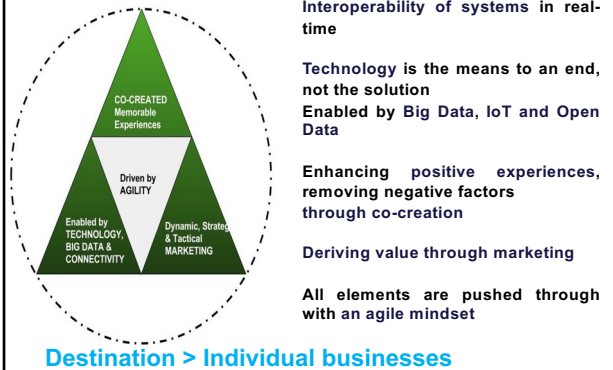
- Interconnect multiple stakeholders
- Dynamic ICT platform
- Real-time information exchange
- Enhanced decision-making
(Buhalis & Amaranggana 2015)

Buhalis, D., Amaranggana, A., 2015, Smart Tourism Destinations Enhancing Tourism Experience through Personalisation of Services, in Tussyadiah, I., and Inversini, A., (eds), ENTER 2015 Proceedings, Lugano, Springer-Verlag, Wien, ISBN:9783319143422, pp.377-390

"The future of tourism development"
(UNWTO Secretary General Taleb Rifai 2017)

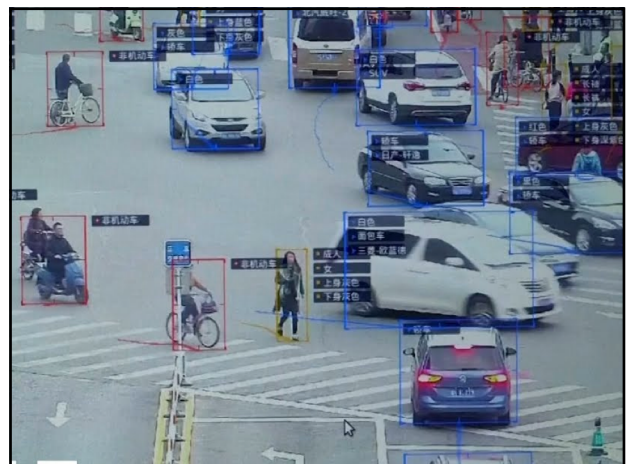


Smart Tourism Ecosystem

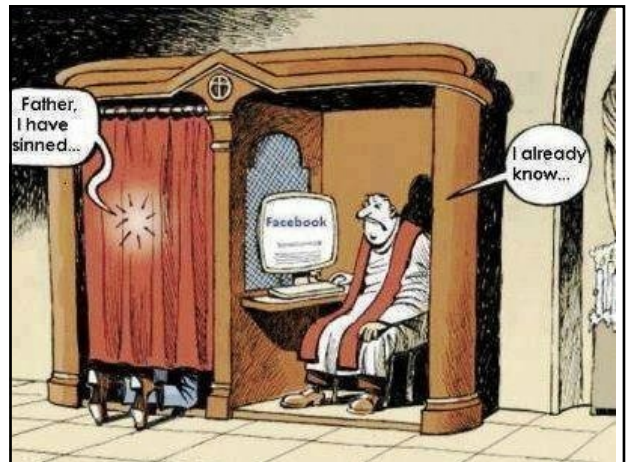


Smart Bournemouth

- UK's fastest growing digital economy
- Testbed for 5G mapping trials
- Strong links with University as a knowledge partner
- Testing the Open Bournemouth IoT network
- Active engagement
- Agility towards benefits
- Encourage innovation through partners such as Barclays Eagle Lab



Thinking smart for life -BEACONS



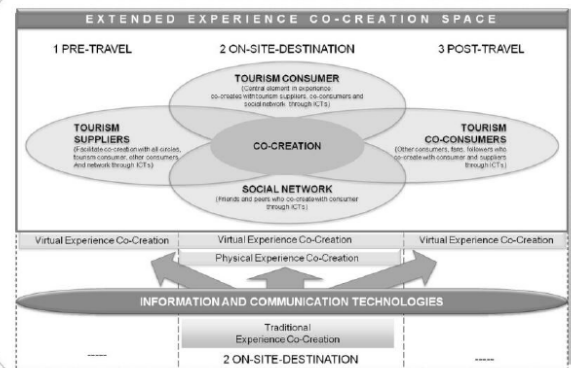
Towards network competitiveness and max value for ecosystem



Figure 4. Institutional innovation network of Aveiro

Brandão, F., Costa, C., and Buhalis, D., 2018, Tourism innovation networks: a regional approach, *European Journal of Tourism Research*, Vol.18, pp. 33-56.
<http://ejtr.vumk.eu/index.php/volume18/issue4/v18n33>

TECHNOLOGY ENHANCED DESTINATION EXPERIENCES



Neuhofer, B., Buhalis, D., Ladkin, A., 2012, Conceptualising technology enhanced destination experiences, *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management* Vol. 1 pp.36-46
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2012.08.001>

Smart personalised experiences

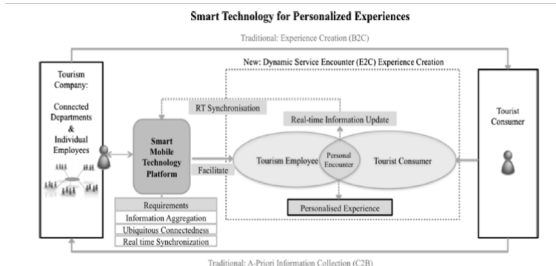


Fig. 3 Process model personalized experience creation

Neuhofer, B., Buhalis, D., Ladkin, A., 2015, Smart technologies for personalised experiences. *A case from the Hospitality Industry, Electronic Markets*, Volume 25(3), pp. 243-254
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12525-015-0182-2>

SEGITTUR

Experience Typology Matrix: Linking technology and co-creation

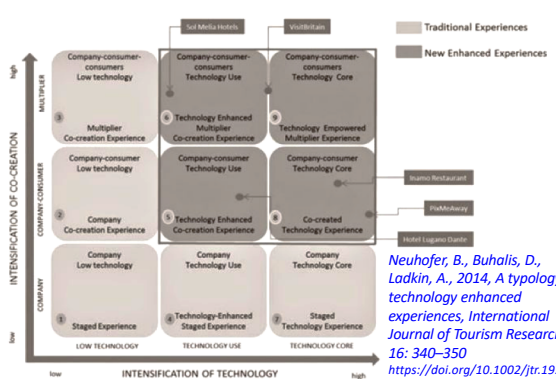
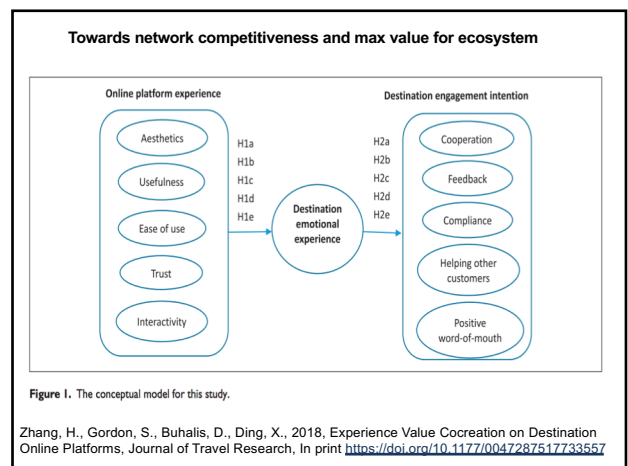
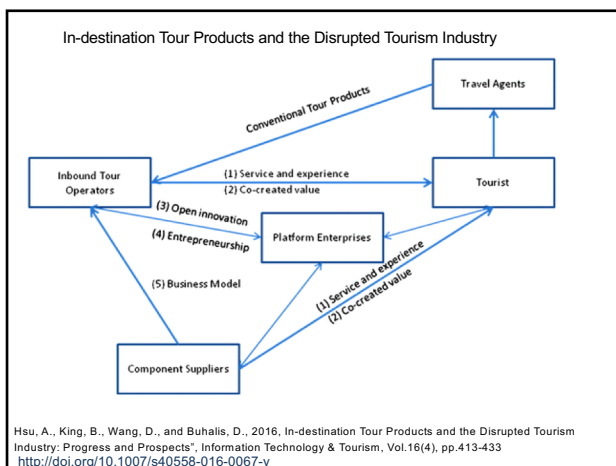
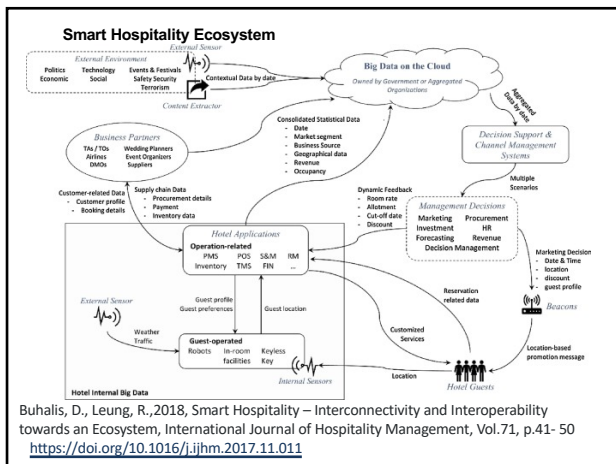
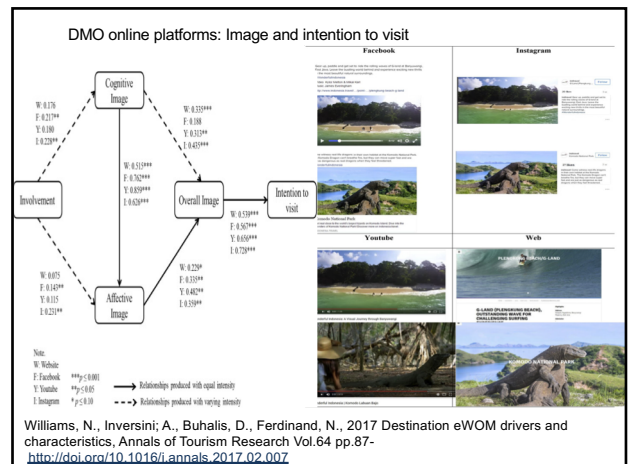
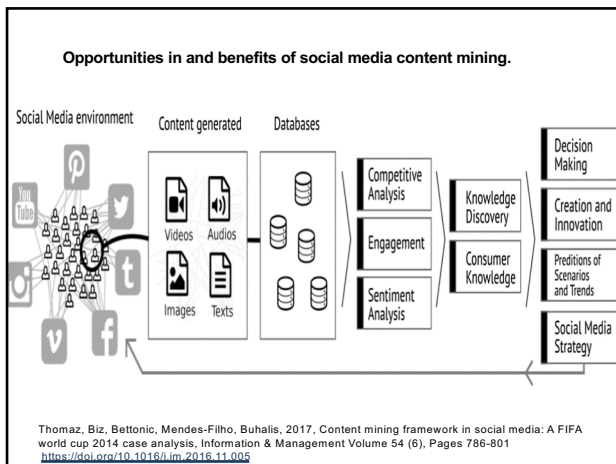


Figure 2. Experience typology matrix: linking technology and co-creation.

Neuhofer, B., Buhalis, D., Ladkin, A., 2014, A typology of technology enhanced experiences, *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 16: 340-350
<https://doi.org/10.1002/itr.1958>



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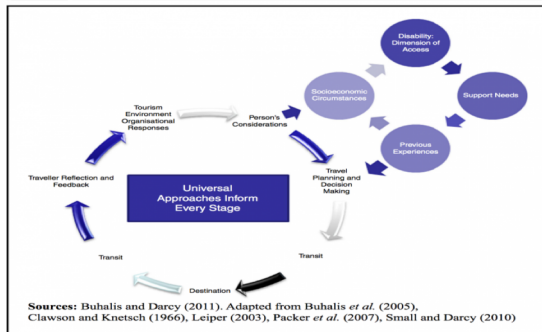
<http://www.Buhalis.com>

<http://buhalis.blogspot.com> Google Scholar

<https://scholar.google.co.uk/citations?user=KW2ZrvUAAAAAJ&hl>

The accessible / disabled traveler ecosystem

Figure 1 Universal approaches



Sources: Buhalis and Darcy (2011). Adapted from Buhalis et al. (2005), Clawson and Knetsch (1966), Leiper (2003), Packer et al. (2007), Small and Darcy (2010)

Michopoulou, E., Darcy, S., Ambrose, I., Buhalis, D., 2016, Accessible tourism futures: the world we dream to live in and the opportunities we hope to have, *Journal of Tourism Futures*, Vol.1(3), pp. 179 – 188. <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/JTF-08-2015-0043w>

Customer-to-customer co-creation practices in tourism: Customer-Dominant logic

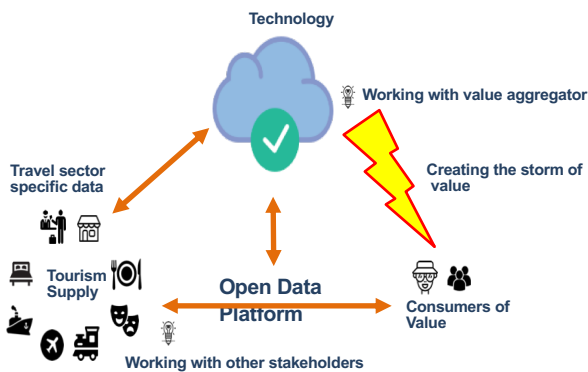
I. Rihova et al. / *Tourism Management* 67 (2018) 362–375

	Autotelic	Instrumental
Private	Communicating – Affective, Social Sharing – Affective, Social Confiding – Affective	Insulating – Affective, Social Territoriality – Affective, Social Non-conforming – Affective, Social, Functional Collaborating – Affective, Social, Functional
Public	Conforming – Social, Network Acknowledging – Network Conversing – Network Relating – Affective, Network Initiating – Affective, Network Fun-making – Affective, Network Rekindling – Network	Advising – Functional, Network Helping – Affective, Functional, Network Trading – Functional, Network

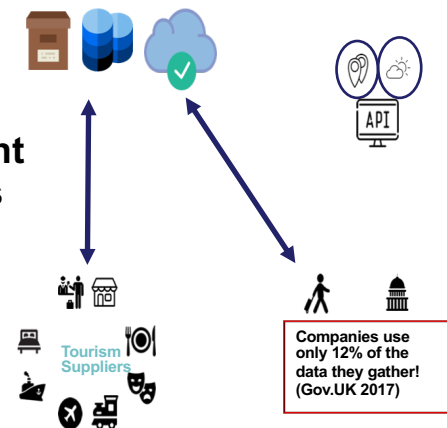
Fig. 1. C2C co-creation value outcomes.

Rihova, I., Buhalis, D., Gouthro, M., Moital, M., 2018, *Customer-to-customer co-creation practices in tourism: Lessons from Customer-Dominant logic*, *Tourism Management* Vol.67, p. 362-375. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2018.02.010>

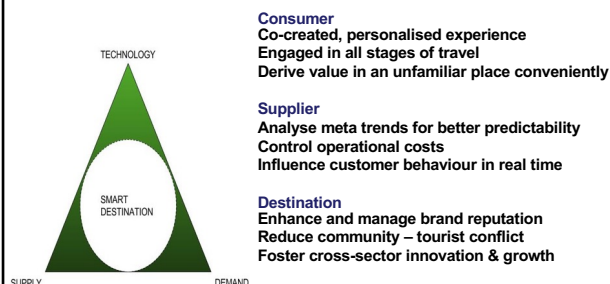
Smart Tourism Framework



The Current Status



The Benefits



Nowness Service

Real Time Tourism

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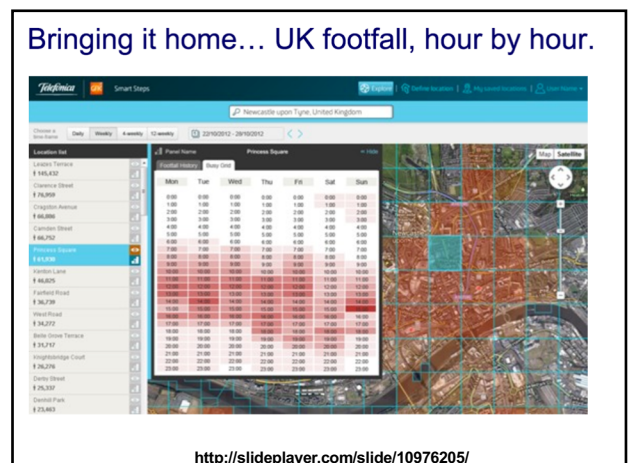
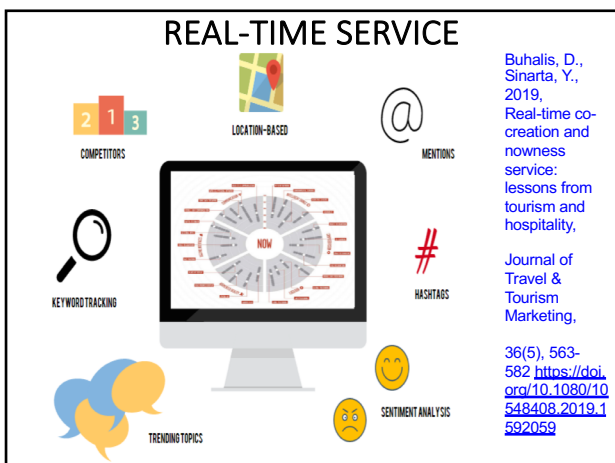
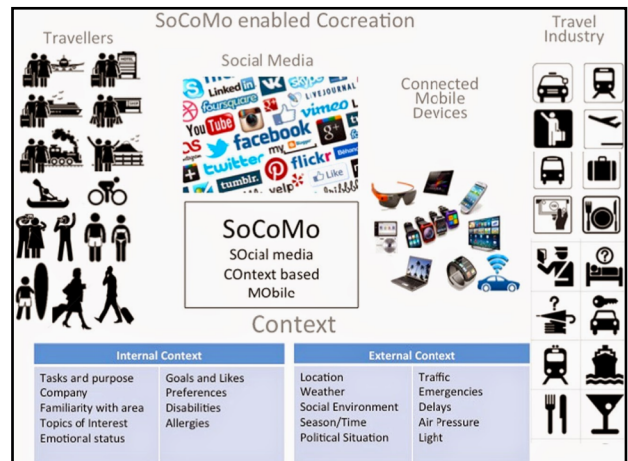
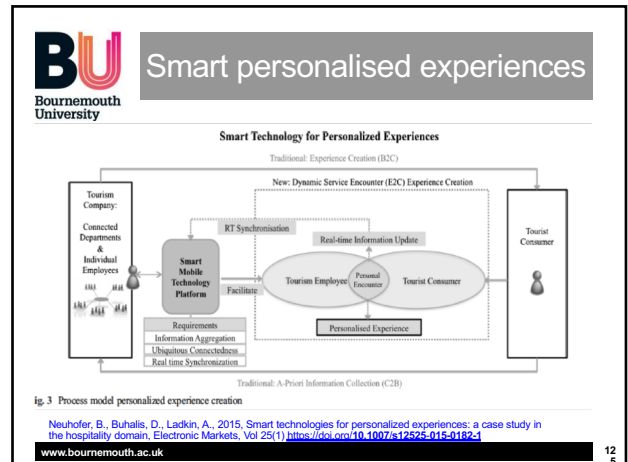
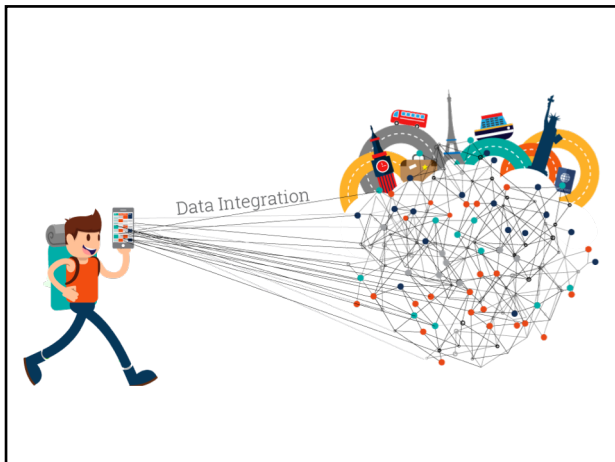
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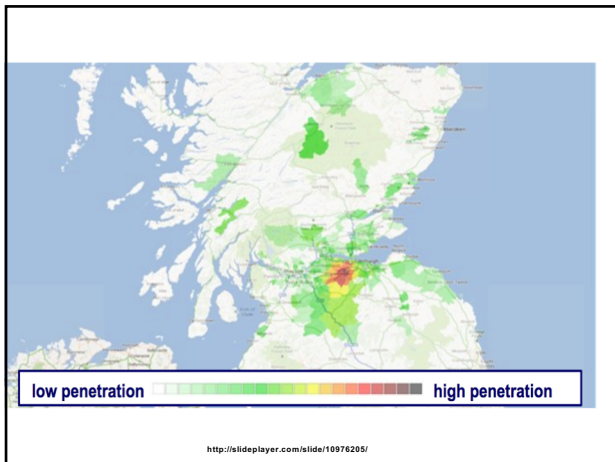
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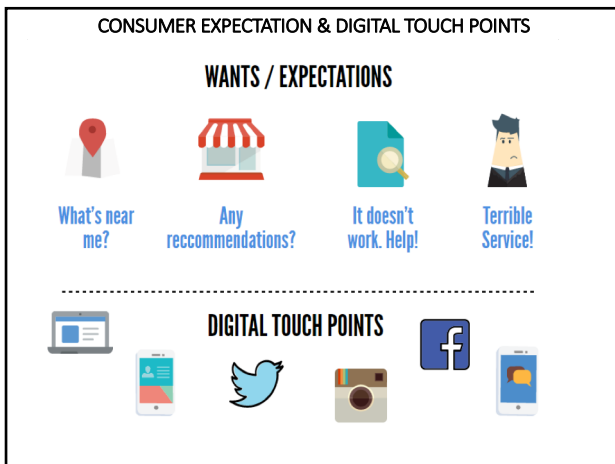
The Service of Now

Leveraging Social Media and Context Technology to Enhance Consumer Experience in Real-Time

Buhalis, D., and Sinarta, Y., 2019, Real-time co-creation and nowness service: lessons from tourism and hospitality, *Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing*, 36(5), pp.563-582 <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2019.1592059>

Table 7. Real-time service enablers.

Essential	
External enablers	Social media, technology and online presence: Interconnected social channels (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Google+, Snapchat, etc.), interactive and responsive websites, and/or brand's mobile apps. Listening, monitoring and analysing tools: Developing monitoring and search tools in social media through Twitter's Advanced Search, Facebook for Developers, and other third-party tools such as Hootsuite, Google Alerts, Sprout Social, Mention, Keyhole, Netbase, etc. Data-driven strategy and data relevancy: A strategy for data mining in Real-time where all relevant data for the context of brands and consumers are examined dynamically. A combination of internal content including consumer's individual preferences, abilities, likes and external contextual context such as location or weather can be used to optimise suggestions.
Brand's internal enablers	Real-time creative content curation and decision-making: Real-time content curation can include an intuitive, quick capture of trends Support both virtual/digital and physical/natural interactions These interactions can be either private or public according to the value co-creation Employees' empowerment: Well-trained, predictive-scenario management (Ability to solve problems instantly and empowering decision-making for individuals Detailed product and service knowledge Human empathy and personable and approachable manner Operational flexibility Highly adaptive to emerging trends (e.g. flexible tactics based on real-time data) Highly responsive to consumer changes in consumer behaviour.



Definitions of Real Time Marketing

Table 1. Definitions of real-time marketing.

Author/Institution	Definition
SmartFocus (Ca.2017)	"the ability to engage with your customers or fans instantly based on real-time information – like their actions and behaviour, changes to your own data or external news or events. It is instant, (mostly) automated, and targeted."
Econsultancy (2015)	"real-time marketing involves taking in real-time input from a customer and delivering a highly personalised, relevant and timely message back to them."
TranslateMedia (2015)	"Real-time marketing is a timely, agile style of promotion focused around current events and immediate feedback from customers."
Deutsch (2014)	"simply getting the message to the right person at the right instant. It is a way to interact with followers by focusing on something ongoing."
Lieb (2014)	"The strategy and practice of responding with immediacy to external events and triggers. It's arguably the most relevant form of marketing, achieved by listening to and/or anticipating consumer interests and needs."
Firebely (2014)	"...what happens when a company uses real-time data to pivot their content, conversation, community and conversion approaches across social (owned, earned and paid) and other marketing channels to take advantage of time sensitive opportunities. It could be an effort towards being relevant or it could have a number of different objectives."
Smart Insights (2014)	"marketing that links into current events that are relevant to an audience in order to engage them with a brand."
Garner (2013, p. 3)	"a way of thinking and philosophy that requires businesses to meet the demands of an always-on digital world, and includes production, communication, organisation and infrastructure". "is about time, existence in time, and using search and social technologies to interact and strike with lightning speed and laser-like efficiency."
Scott (2012)	"Real-time means news breaks over minutes, not days. It's when companies develop (or refine) products or services instantly, based on feedback from customers or events in the marketplace. And it's when businesses see an opportunity and are the first to act on it."
Rust and Oliver (2000, p. 55)	"Individually customised service product that tracks changing customer needs continuously and update itself to meet customer's personal needs through interaction with the customer and environment."
Oliver et al. (1998, p. 31-32)	"The marketing approach in which personally customised goods or services and continuously update themselves to continuously track changing customer needs, without intervention by corporate personnel, often without conscious or overt input from the customer."
McKenna (1995)	"replacing broadcast mentality that has long dominated marketing with a willingness to give consumers access to the company and to view their actions and feedback as integral to developing or improving products." "focusing on real-time customer satisfaction, providing support, help, guidance and information necessary to win customer's loyalty."

Buhalis, D., and Sinarta, Y., 2019, Real-time co-creation and nowness service: lessons from tourism and hospitality, *Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing*, 36(5), pp.563-582 <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2019.1592059>

Nowness and Real Time Marketing

real-time marketing can be defined as marketing that provides personalised, individualised and contextualised products and services, based on real-time dynamic engagement with customers and co-creation of experiences, to optimise value for all stakeholders involved. Real-time marketing is propelling "nowness" or present moment service and experience.

Buhalis, D., and Sinarta, Y., 2019, Real-time co-creation and nowness service: lessons from tourism and hospitality, *Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing*, 36(5), pp.563-582 <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2019.1592059>

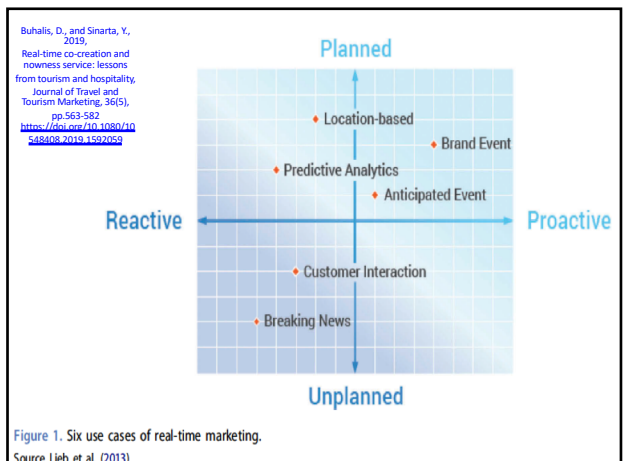


Figure 1. Six use cases of real-time marketing. Source Lieb et al. (2013)

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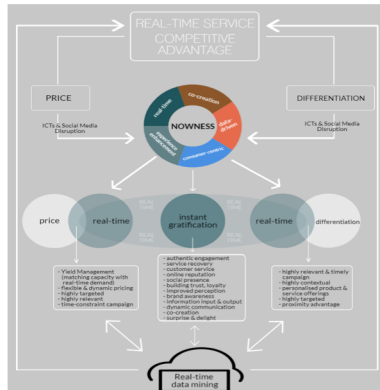
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Conceptual Framework of Real-time Service Competitive Advantage



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<https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2019.1592059>

Characteristics of Real Time Cocreation

Table 5. Interconnected characteristics of real-time co-creation and nowness service.

Real-time	Immediate and relevant Instant engagement Dynamic environments and delivery types Virtual or physical environments Public or private engagement Online or offline interactions
Co-creation	Value co-creation, active engagement with consumers Brands empower consumers to engage dynamically Resources to co-create own experience through collaboration Brands as a facilitator of service re-engineering Instant gratification
Data-driven	Tailored products and services Uniquely based on consumer's needs External context aware Personalisation and contextualisation Differentiation of service offerings in real-time
Consumer-centric	Dynamic pricing and revenue management in real-time Identification of different consumer's persona based on particular context Customer intelligence based on historical data (- purchase history or previous relevant interactions current data - consumer's social profile or real-time updates predictive data - patent recognition and forecasting of choice Focus on real-time experience enhancement
Experience enhancement	Creating utilitarian or functional gratification for consumers Deliver hedonic gratification Exceed expectation and co-create memorable experience

Buhalis, D., and Sinarta, Y., 2019, Real-time co-creation and nowness service: lessons from tourism and hospitality, Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing, 36(5), pp.563-582
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Table 4. Real-time co-creation triggers for nowness service.

Real-time triggers	Implications
User-Generated Content	Consumers regularly share user generated content about brands, often as things happen. Conversation on line with peers then often emerge about particular experiences with brands. Marriott Hotels implemented alerts to identify influencers in social media and explore the conversation about their brand in real time. Depending on the conversation they often engage proactively with consumers, especially with ones that have many followers, have engaging and favourable content.
Location/geolocation & geo-fencing	Smart devices allow brands to provide geographically relevant content, posted at specific locations at the time that consumers visit. Geo-fencing is critical to understand contextual factors in real-time and trigger real-time response. It can also be used for push notifications of special geo and time-based offers and promotions.
Sentiment	Consumers share positive or negative opinions, emotions and feelings in social media. Analysing message sentiment based on the tone or particular words used can help brands develop their engagement. Praise is often acknowledged and encouraged towards creating advocates. Criticism and complaints are addressed instantly, often off line or in private conversations, to improve experience and regain confidence in real-time. This can prevent the escalation of complaints and service recovery. Protecting the brand integrity and reputation online is of paramount importance as this is a major asset for tourism and hospitality organisations.
Keywords	Leveraging keywords by tracking brand names, locations or key attributes can also assist brands to engage with consumers and to capture opportunities to cocreate value. Events or related news are good engagement opportunities when people discuss a theme, location, activity or a topic.
Mentions Tags	When consumers mention or tag brands, they want to engage with brands intentionally. This is to share experiences or feelings, ask assistance or information, complain, or simply engage the brands. Acknowledging, responding and supporting are critical to support consumers, maintain engagement and improve experience.
Hashtags	Hashtags track particular topics for specific conversations. Hashtag tracking is used to track particular event, topic or campaign. Examples include #Marrriott #Bournemouth #Balland #royalwedding #epidemic #theoret #theoret #christmas #olympics. It allows tourism companies to theme activities and target special interest tourism or relate to an event.
Breaking news or events, Political or regular social events	Break news incidents may change the context dramatically and therefore they must be served through real-time interaction. Real-time monitoring of news assist brands to update stakeholders by providing reliable information. This may include severe weather, natural disasters, earthquakes, storms, strikes, political unrests, violence outbreaks, accidents, terrorism attacks and other crises and unpredicted eventualities. Real-time knowledge about a particular crisis or negative situation may be critical for customer safety and also for the decision whether to travel to a destination or not. Brands have a duty of care to their customers and also need to protect employees and assets. Engaging with real time, accurate and reliable information is critical in a crisis situation. It can also avoid embarrassment when brands have pre-programmed content that may be inappropriate given the current situation. For example promoting holidays at a destination when there is a natural disaster and there is a need for humanitarian aid is inappropriate and embarrassing. Viral stories can also be effective to support brands to achieve authentic engagement and advocacy. For example, utilising positive events, such as the royal wedding for promotion and themed campaigns can gain exposure and bookings for the company. Real-time decision-making is required in seizing the opportunity to do so.
Occasions	Consumer occasions include special memorable moments that consumers share in the public domain that are related to a tourism organisation. When brands proactively acknowledge consumers' important occasions (e.g. birthday or special celebrations), they can offer a surprise and delight real-time experience that leads to positive advocates and conversations.

Source: Adapted from Sinarta and Buhalis (2018)

Real-time Marketing Definition

Criteria	Mass customization	Relationship marketing	Real-time marketing
Focus	Transaction	Relationship	Customer space, time
Core product	Customized	Not customized	Adapted in real time
Service product*	Not customized	Customized	Adapted in real time
Product flexibility	No	No	Yes
Technology employed	Flexible manufacturing	Information technology (e.g., computerized databases, desktop technology, etc.)	Information technology, new material sensors, flexible manufacturing

* Service product refers to those services which are part of the product offering, and which need to be fulfilled over the period of the relationship (e.g., warranty). This is also referred to as product segmentation.

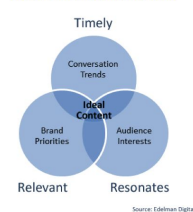
Oliver et al., 1998

"the strategy and practice of responding with immediacy to external events and triggers. It's arguably the most relevant form of marketing, achieved by listening to and/or anticipating consumer interests and needs" (Lieb, 2014).

Real-time Co-Creation

- The rising expectations of consumers who increasingly participate in the experience co-creation process rather than the consumption of service
- Process of value creation has evolved from product-centric to a consumer-centric
- Provide a more personalised experience where "informed, networked, empowered consumers increasingly co-create value" with brands (Prahala & Ramaswamy 2004)

Real-Time Content Mix



Source: Eideben Digital

MARKETER-CENTRIC MARKETING

Allocating resources based on what has worked historically, or what is controllable, measurable, and/or cheaper



CONSUMER-CENTRIC MARKETING

Providing the right information to the consumer at the right time and place to develop relationships and drive a purchase



Milward Brown Digital, 2015

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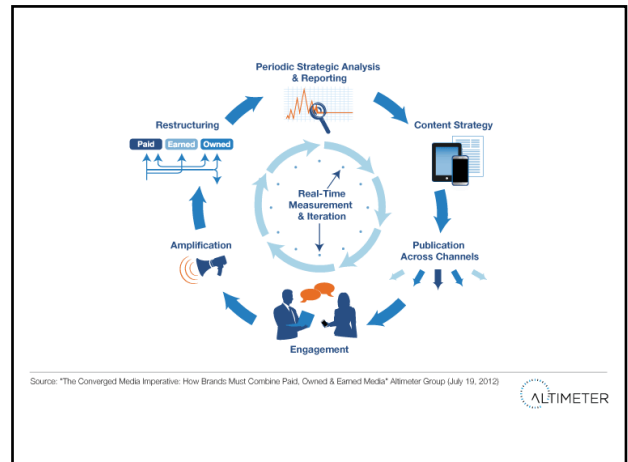
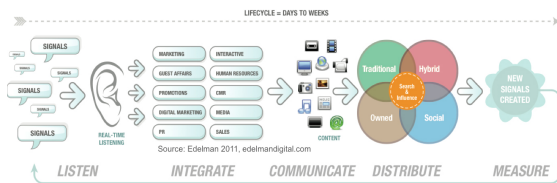
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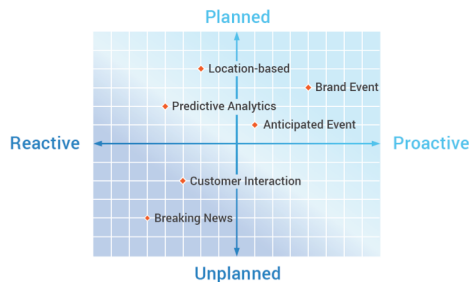
Real-time Competitive Advantage

- Develop brand's competitiveness by better understanding consumer expectation and engage with them in real-time
- Utilising real-time data monitoring to ensure brand relevancy from producing and co-creating content or service that are meaningful to consumers when they are most interested, via medium or platforms which suits their behaviour best
- Brands ability to co-create distinctive value with consumers based on real-time needs
- Rising demand of highly personalised and contextualised products or services



Real-time Service Best-practice

Buhalis, D., and Sinarta, V., 2019, Real-time co-creation and newness service: lessons from tourism and hospitality, Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing, 36(5), pp.563-582 <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2019.1551059>



- In-depth case study of Marriott M Live
- Multiple case study of KLM Dutch Airlines, Visit Philadelphia, Red Roof Inn and Pretzel Crisps

Marriott M Live Case Study

Why Marriott?

- 1) Marriott is one of the leading innovators of real-time service implementation
- 2) Has a dedicated real-time command centre (M Live) in four countries (and counting) to actively interact with its global consumers 24/7 in various languages
- 3) Utilising real-time data with a main focus of 'Return of Engagement' and experience enhancement (co-creation) – which highly relevant with the scope and objectives of this study
- 4) Has won Gold and Silver Creative Data Lions at the Cannes International Festival of Creativity 2017 in the categories of Social Data and Use of Real-time Data, respectively.



M Live monitoring in action

World times: Different time zones are displayed. And when the clock hits 5pm in London, the Washington DC team takes over to monitor Europe throughout the night.

Social media: This screen tracks any mentions of Marriott's Rewards across social media. It will also take into account any misspellings.

Real-time posts: A high-level view of live posts and their reach.

Latest news: This 'current event' screen can be set up to monitor ad hoc keywords. In this case, it monitors any references of "Marriott and Starwood" as the acquisition gathers pace.

Revenue streaming: Backlog software from Adobe allows M Live to stream properties' revenue. Another configuration could see the screen show number of Rewards sign-ups based on location.

Trend tracking: Industry trends are displayed, allowing the M Live analyst and graphic designer the chance to spot trends to tap into.

Using geo-fencing technology, M Live has shifted the common content distribution strategy, which was 'creating a general content and share it to the wide audiences', to 'listening and benefitting a single moment that is pertinent and shareable between targeted consumers'.

Multiple Case Study

1) KLM

In July 2011, KLM became one of the world's first brands to provide 24/7 service in social media.

KLM also pioneered in using Facebook Messenger as their service channel in 2016. This platform options have expanded to Twitter and WeChat in June 2017, with an addition of Emoji Service to cater even more social-savvy target market. The service via Messenger which was piloted last year was proven success, with more than 1.4 million customers received their flight updates and documents through Messenger.

Multiple Case Study 2) Visit Philadelphia



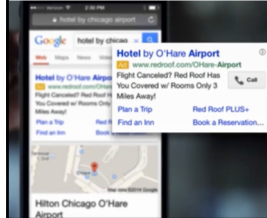
Visit Philadelphia (Visit Philly) establishes personal connections with fans by sharing related content and tailoring recommendations unique to each visitor's interest and to connect visitors and locals through real-time interactions both virtually and physically (co-creation).

They also identify meaningful user-generated content through #visitphilly hashtag, geotags and keywords analysis, which has been effectively utilised to perform 'surprise and delight' for visitors.

Multiple Case Study 3) Red Roof Inn

Red Roof Inn used a moments-based approach to leverage a highly relevant and real-time offers after realising that there are high numbers of flight cancellations each day, especially during winter season.

They developed a flight-tracking technology to monitor flight delays in real-time and send targeted paid search campaigns for their hotel chains near airports. The live cancellation data are filtered through a conditional algorithm which could automatically boost the bids to win ad space on Google search system.



The real-time personalised ads which say 'Flight cancelled? Red Roof Has You Covered' seized consumers at the right moment, which has resulted in additional 650% share of voice, 375% rise in conversion rate and 60% increase in direct bookings (MMA 2014, Gupta 2015, Koch 2016, Keyser 2017).



Multiple Case Study 3) Pretzel Crisps

Pretzel Crisps monitored Twitter conversations to discover consumers who are 'in need of a snack', by employing keyword search terms and social profile analysis.

The strategy, which referred as 'social sampling', engage with consumers via dialogue and just-in-time product sampling delivery. This campaign has resulted in more than 4.2 million earned media impressions since its launch in 2010 and 87% increase in sales compared with the prior year (Pretzel Crisps 2017).

Multiple Case Study Cross-case analysis

All four brands (KLM, Visit Philly, Red Roof Inn and Pretzel Crisps) identify consumer needs proactively and co-create value dynamically. They establish online engagement with their consumers and are in a position to respond in near real-time.

The main commonalities between the four cases are the aim to enhance consumer experience by actively engaging, as well as by personalising and contextualising service offerings. Brands are actively reaching out to targeted or relevantly influential consumers, often in an unexpected manner, to enhance their experience.

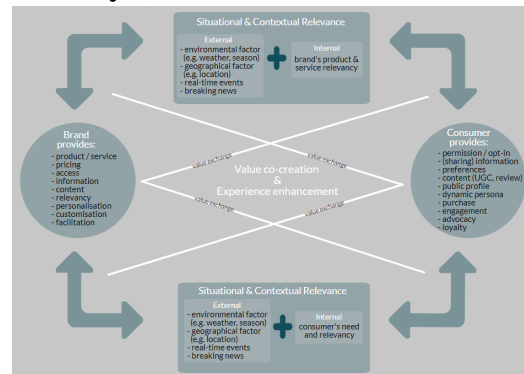
Data Driven Real-time Value Co-creation



- Time is a critical element of the contextual information, both internal and external, for all stakeholders
- Instant gratification value of social media benefit consumers with timely reaction from brands which support co-creation
- Actively engaging as well as personalising and contextualising to enhance consumer experience
- Integrating critical knowledge of consumer's real time need, geo-data, contextual factor and mobile search behaviour to capture real-time needs
- Flexibility and adaptive behavior towards consumer demand and online empathy are crucial to maintain engagement

Buhalis, D., and Sinarta, Y., 2019,
Real-time co-creation and nowness service: lessons from tourism and hospitality,
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Value Exchange between Consumers and Brands



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<http://buhalis.blogspot.com> Google Scholar

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Value for Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Value
Brands / Marketers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - positive advocacy / e-WOM / Referrals - product and service improvement - increase sales / sales growth - organic engagement - authentic User-Generated Content - real-time complaint management / service recovery - proximity / location-based offerings - real-time customer service - yield management or dynamic pricing based on real-time data
Consumers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - instant gratification - consumer satisfaction & loyalty - enhanced experience - real-time information & recommendation - dynamic & interactive communications - brand awareness - surprise & delight
Potential consumers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trustful information source / recommendation - improved brand perception

Conceptualisation of Real-time cocreation and nowness service ecosystem

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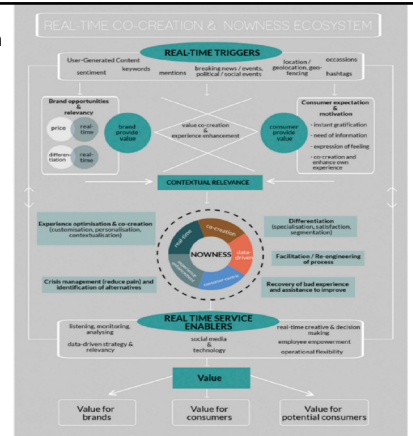
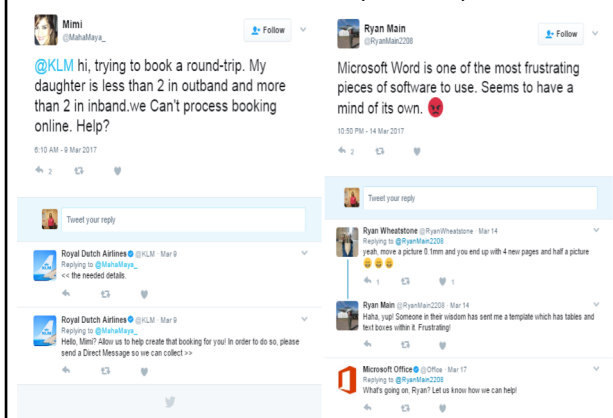
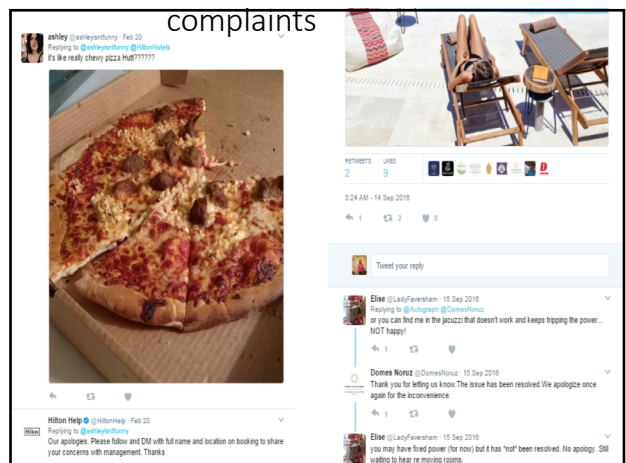


Figure 3. Conceptualisation of real-time co-creation and nowness service ecosystem.

Answer when they need you



complaints



Delivering the Wow Factor in Real-time



SMART SOLUTIONS

Sharing Economy
Autonomous Vehicles and Drones
Artificial Intelligence
Big Data Management
Real Time Management
Autonomous Vehicles

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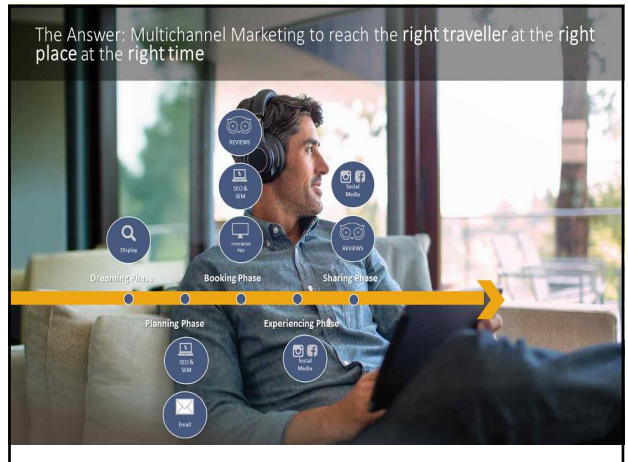
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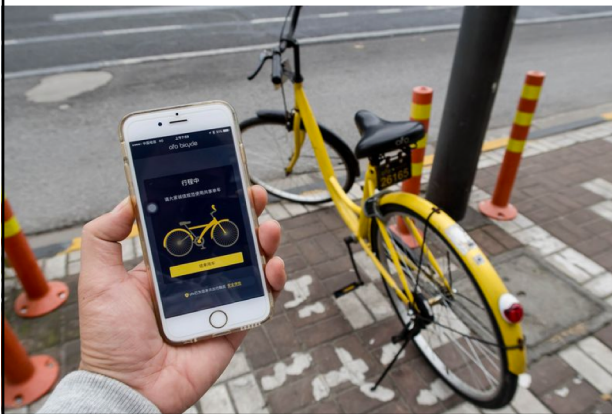
Dock-less bicycle-sharing system



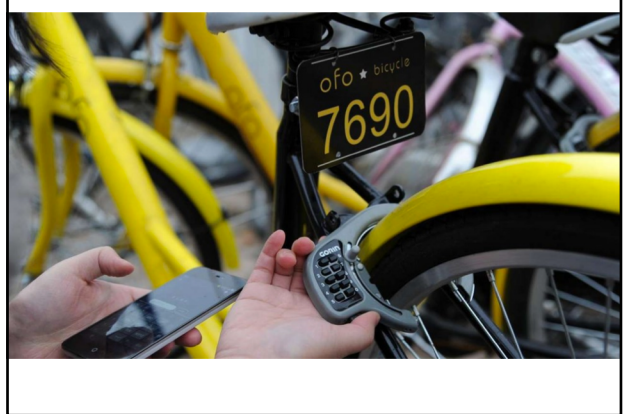
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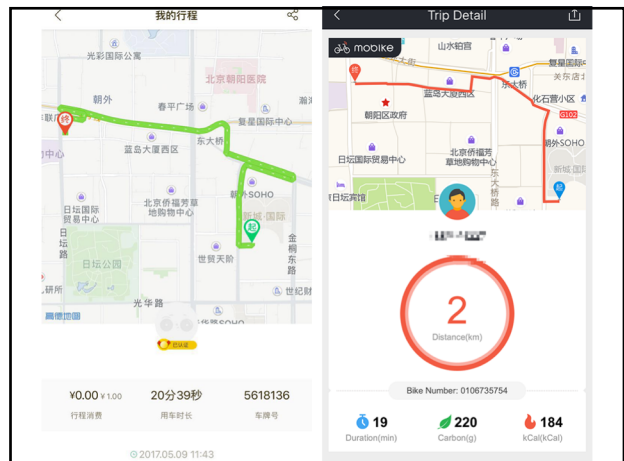
Dock-less bicycle-sharing system



Dock-less bicycle-sharing system



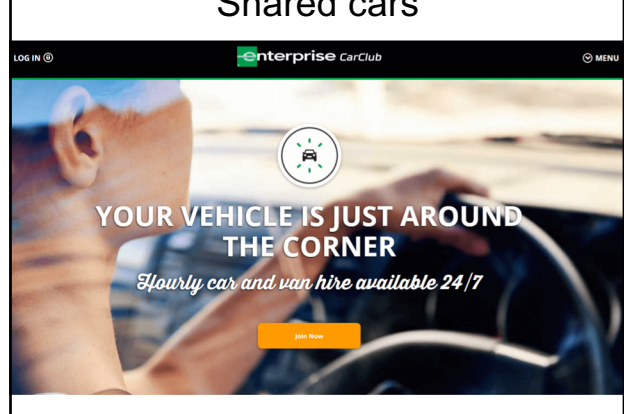
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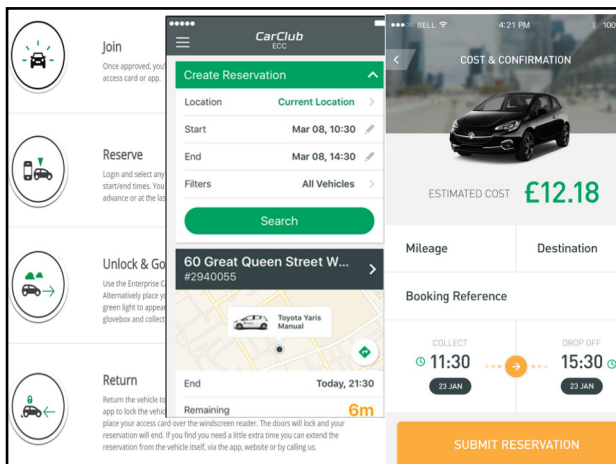


Dock-less bicycle-sharing system



Shared cars





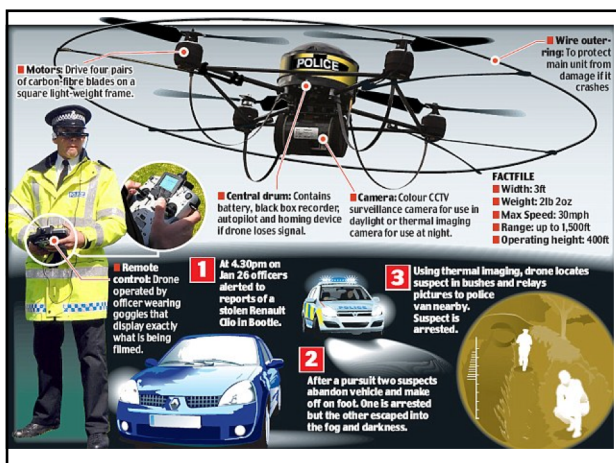
Shared cars



Shared cars

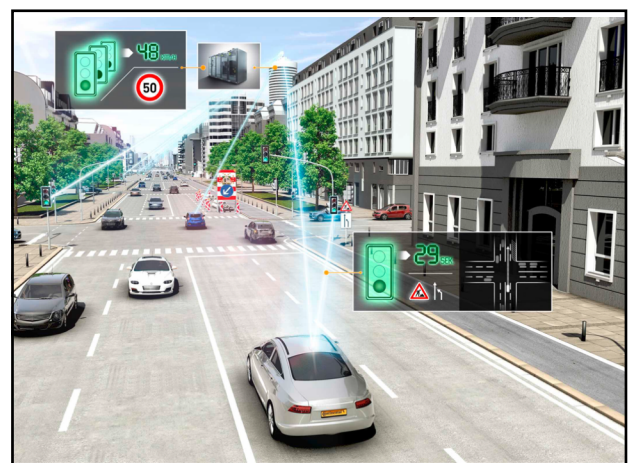
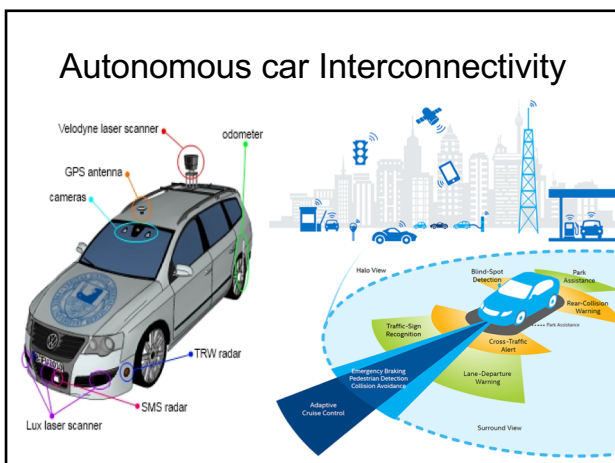
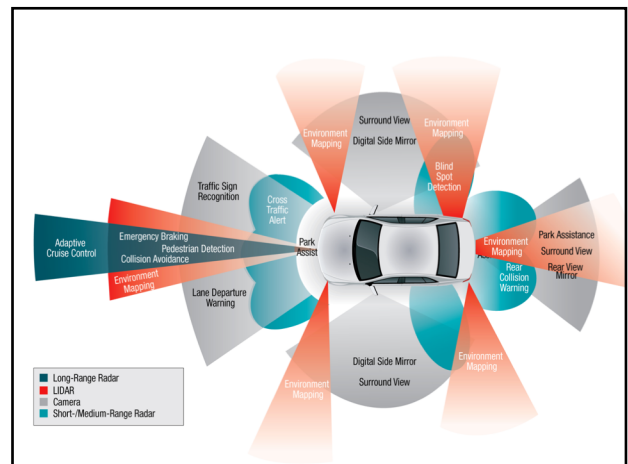
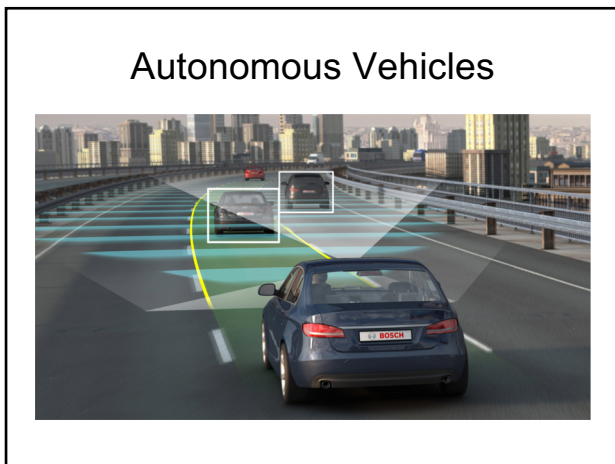


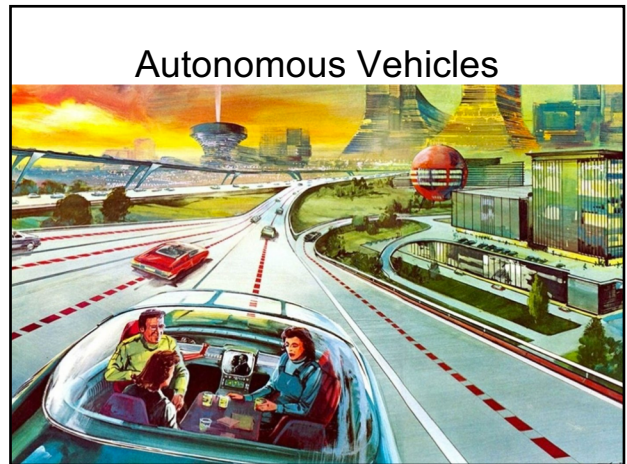
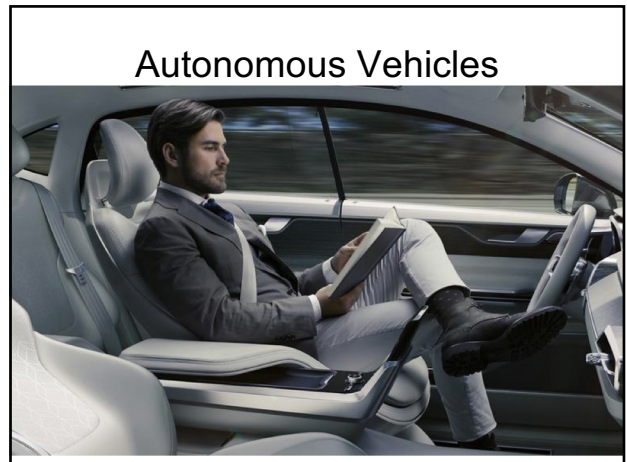
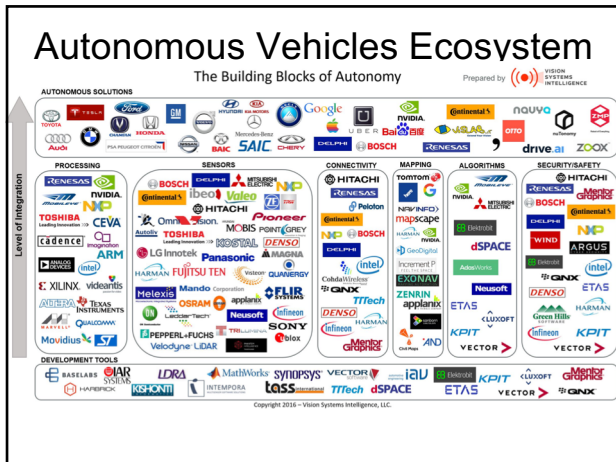
Car becomes the guide and concierge ?

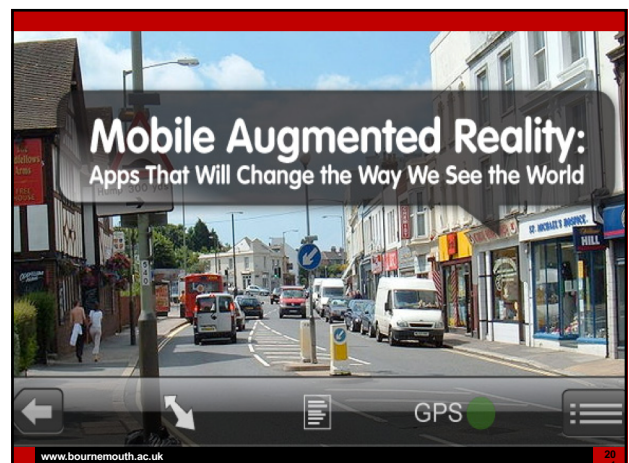
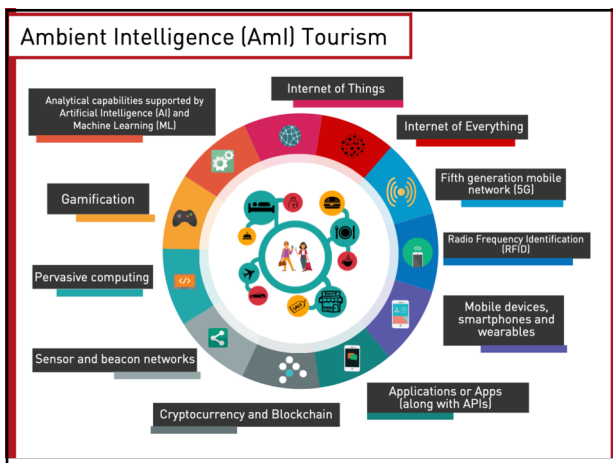


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