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Sustainable Economic Development and Advancing Education Excellence
in the Era of Global Pandemic

Editor

Khalid S. Soliman

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The Relevance of the Local Touristic Actors for the Destination Communication: The Case of Terras de Trás-os-Montes

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Abstract

The destination communication is carried out by a diversity of actors, from the local community, to the tourists, the public and the private sector. The local community has taken on an increasingly active role with regard to the communication of a destination, since it is in direct contact with the tourist, assuming an informal role of the destination promoters. This communication is progressively generated through information and communication technologies (ICT), namely social networks. In this article the communication contribution of the tourist entities of the Trás-os-Montes lands (a region in the northeast part of Portugal) is analyzed. For that an evaluation was carried out on their online presence and its way of communicating the region. The findings offer relevant insights for the destination managers and policy makers.

Keywords: Local community, tourist entities, communication, destination, information and communication technologies (ICT).

Introduction

The local community of a territory is one of the most important elements in the construction of the territorial offer, since it is at the same time producer and consumer of such offer (Hankison, 2007, Correia & Brito 2020). From this community the touristic actors connected to the hospitality industry have the capacity to promote the destination individually by their actions and promotional tools. If they are aware, involved, and identified with their region desired image, these local actors tend to act as true promoters of the region by conveying, in contact with other audiences, messages consistent and appropriate to the characteristics of the offer (García et al., 2012). However when they are not aligned with the destination vision or simply are not aware of it, their communication may generate an unclear image for the tourist.

Although the relevance and potential of these local tourist actors in promoting a destination are undeniable, Aitken and Campelo (2011) mention that residents and the local community are often left out of the brand creation process, and therefore do not participate in the implementation of the territorial marketing strategy (Kavaratzis & Ashworth, 2008), nor, in turn, are aligned with the communication of the brand / destination.

Depending on the characteristics of the territory, local community can vary in size, diversity, dispersion, as well as interests. This heterogeneity makes the alignment of the local community with the values and territorial vision a complex driving force.

The relevance of the local tourist actors was amplified with the technological promotional tools that are now available both for companies and individuals. In fact if, since the 1980s, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) began to transform tourism (Buhalis & Law, 2008), they are currently essential in tourist organizations (Drosos, Chalikias, Skordoulis, Kalantonis, & Papagrorgoriou, 2017). ICTs are crucial not only as internal sales tools (Martins et al 2017) but also for interaction, dialogue and connectivity with customers. These

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technologies have made available to tourist actors, even if small, instruments to communicate directly and interactively with their audiences, influencing not only their image but also that of the region where they are located.

The main objective of this article is to understand the online presence of tourist entities and how they communicate the destination where they are inserted. The destination chosen for this analysis comprises the 9 municipalities ascribed to the Lands of Trás-os-Montes (a region in the northeast part of Portugal). In a first stage, it was important to understand the presence of various local tourist entities, on social networks and how they make use of their website. Then, we analyze whether they communicate the destination and whether they do so effectively.

The article is structured as follows. Section 2 offers a comprehensive overview of the theoretical background where the role of the local community in the communication of a destination and the importance of online communication is highlighted. Section 3 presents the methodology used, and after in section 4 the results are discussed. Finally section 5 summarizes the main contributions of the paper and concludes with limitations and suggestions for further research.

Conceptual Background

The role of the local community in promoting a destination

Everything that happens territorially (e.g. local production, local brands, security, economic performance and climate change), or carried out by entities related to the territory (such as politicians and public figures) daily communicates the characteristics of the territorial offer, thus having the potential to influence its image and attractiveness (Correia, 2014, Correia & Brito 2020). At the same time, some of these entities themselves actively communicate messages about the territory. Hotels communicate characteristics of the territory to which they are related, just as food and landscape. The restaurants are also attached to the local characteristics and may communicate them while promoting their services, the same happens with other actors related to the touristic industry.

The way, in which the locals interact with tourists, even the menus in the restaurants or the shops windows are important sources of communications that should be as much as possible influenced by the vision and territorial brand. Considering the number of the local actors (that can vary from less than one hundred to many thousands) it will be difficult to align them all in a unified territorial vision and to control (or at least influence) their promotional messages.

Given the diversity of the offer elements, one of the most common problems of territorial marketing is the transmission of messages with many appeals, becoming easily confusing and/or inconsistent. Territories should not pretend to be everything, but turn out to be experts in some particular features. Thus, the message/promise associated with the territorial brand should be clear and differentiating. The associated positioning of the territorial brand should serve as a unifying framework by which the territory intends to be recognized while acting as a territorial promise – that is, the brand is an element that fosters the identity of the place (Sousa, Casais & Pina, 2017). As mentioned above, it is essential that this positioning will be identified with the local community, as its realization depends greatly on its behaviour.

As Sousa and Rocha (2019, p. 189) state, “territorial marketing is a fundamental tool in the promotion of places, one that must be present in the strategies of local government representatives, helping and promoting a sustainable economic and social development of the regions”. Only by being aware of how the territory intends to communicate externally and the image that it intends to build, can local territorial agents behave in a manner that coincides with that intended image (García et al., 2012). Thus, one of the most important measures of territorial image construction involves communication with territorial agents in order to influence their behavior.

The importance of online communication

The evolution of the ICT has been notable and the effects of this evolution applied to tourism are clearly visible. ICT allows tourists to access accurate and reliable information about the place they want to visit. They also allow reservations to be made more quickly, with easy comparison of costs and in a much more convenient physical and temporal way. In general, ICTs contribute to a higher quality of service and to a higher overall satisfaction of guests (Buhalis, 1998).

ICTs enable local people to become more involved in the dissemination of the destination brand, and they do so, in a more accessible way (Kavaratzis, Braun & Zenker, 2013). They facilitate the creation of contacts that help in the development of companies, in the acquisition of more capable and cheaper suppliers and even in the dissemination and delivery of products (Buhalis, 2000; Manente & Minghetti, 2006).

The technologies now available allow the development of solutions to enhance the consumer experience and increase their involvement with the touristic players and the destination. Social networks with the extremely easy way how they allow the access and share of information are now one of the main sources of promotional messages. Social networks have been an increasingly regular practice for the dissemination of the image that entities want to create around a destination brand. In addition, these networks are one of the most pivotal points in the online aspect of marketing management, helping to reach and interact with the target audience (Xiang & Gretzel, 2010; Kotler et al. 2011). The use of various digital platforms by stakeholders is extremely used and efficient, making "(...) network communication one of the main communication strategies" (Navío-Marco, Ruiz-Gómez & Sevilla-Sevilla, 2018, p.463).

All of this highlights the importance of the ICTs in the ability to arouse the interest and desire of tourists in the face of a destination brand. In the same order, this offers a greater notoriety to the territory. Finally, ICTs are a breaking point in the financial and notoriety gap between tourism agents, facilitating contact with the market and providing higher quality of service to smaller companies. Through this greater competitiveness, the region ends up gaining more financial and social capacity (Buhalis, 2000).

Adapting this information to the Portuguese territory, the northern region of Portugal has the lowest internet penetration (69%), and the most purchased services online are accommodation (57%), transport tickets (44%) and entertainment tickets (37%) (ACEPI, 2019). Taking these tourist services into account, it is important that the different tourist entities are present online and communicate the destination in order to attract tourists.

Methodology

To analyze the online presence of tourist entities and their communication of the destination, quantitative and qualitative approaches were used. In a first stage, the presence of tourism agents on social networks was verified and they had a website. Regarding the quantitative analysis, it was ascertained how many followers and publications they had in each network. The social networks analyzed were Facebook, Instagram and Youtube, as they are the most used by Internet users (Marktest, 2019).

In a second phase, which corresponds to the qualitative approach, the objective was to understand if the entities communicated their destiny. In the case of communicating, an analysis was made that consisted in finding out on which platform they communicate, how they communicate, and which are the target themes of communication. The analysis comprises the periodic interval from January 1, 2020 to May 31, 2020.

Sample Selection Criteria

For the selection of the sample was considered the territorial unit NUT III, which corresponds to the Lands of Trás-os-Montes. This region in the north of Portugal is composed of nine municipalities: Alfândega da Fé, Bragança, Macedo de Cavaleiros, Miranda do Douro, Mirandela, Mogadouro, Vila Flor, Vimioso and Vinhais. The tourist entities of these counties were selected based on three categories: accommodation, catering, and activities. The accommodation and restaurants were taken from the book *Boa Cama, Boa Mesa 2020* (Expresso, 2020). This book contemplates several criteria for the selection of the spaces awarded with the reference, such as: considered ambassadors of the region's gastronomy; users and promoters of local products; recognized in the region for their active role. This book is also known to contain the best accommodation and restaurants in each region of Portugal. As far as tourist activities are concerned, these were chosen based on the website of each City Hall under analysis and the Tripadvisor platform

Sample

In total, 29 entities from the 9 municipalities were analyzed: 10 accommodations; 9 restaurants and 10 entities with tourist activities.

Table 1 shows the nine municipalities that correspond to the Lands of Trás-os-Montes, the data on the arrival of guests in 2018 (INE, 2018), the tourist entities analyzed and the due designation of abbreviations in legend for better interpretation of the data. It is possible to observe that the municipality of Bragança presents a larger number

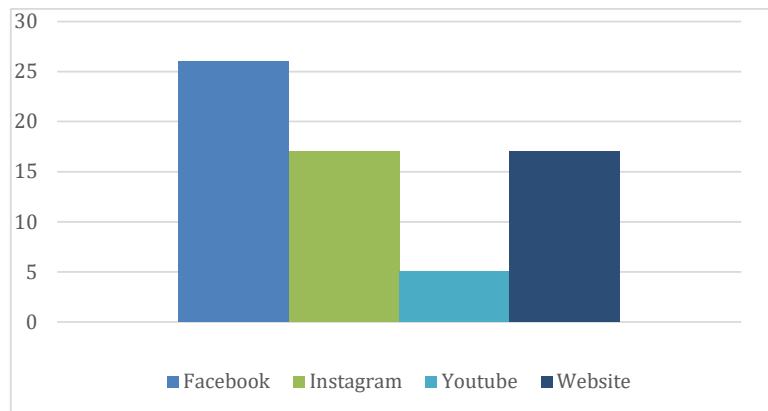
of entities for analysis. This is justified because it is the capital of the district and the target of the demand for more tourists.

Table 1: Sample of tourist entities analyzed.

Counties	Guest arrivals (2018)	Tourist entities	Denomination
Alfândega da Fé	7822	Bela Vista Silo Housing	A1
Bragança	65243	Pousada de Bragança	A2
		Bétula Studios	A3
		Quinta da Rica Fé	A4
		Restaurante G	R1
		D. Roberto	R2
		O Abel	R3
		O Geadas	R4
		Tasca Zé Tuga	R5
		Anda D'I	ATV1
		Nordeste Park	ATV2
		Montesinho Aventura	ATV3
		Macedo de Cavaleiros	6411
Brasa	R6		
Miranda do Douro	25587	Casa dos Edras	A6
		Casa Belharino	A7
		Douro Pula Canhada	ATV4
Mirandela	22936	Dona Fina Guest House	A8
		Flor de Sal	R7
		Maria Rita	R8
		Naturthoughts	ATV5
		Anitudes	ATV6
Mogadouro	1975	Casa das Quintas	A9
		A Lareira	R9
Vila Flor	3136	Quinta Barracão da Vilarça	A10
Vimioso	1366	P.I.N.T.A	ATV8
		Coordenadas de aventura	ATV9
Vinhais	6712	Parque Biológico de Vinhais	ATV10

Results

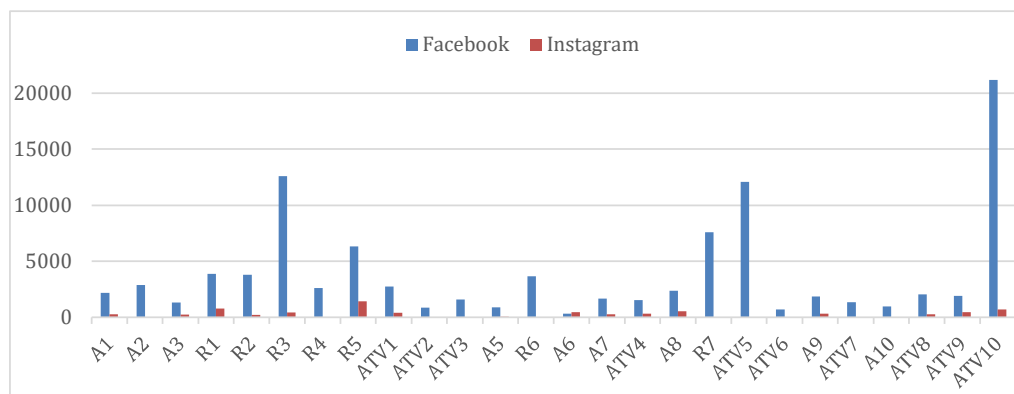
In a first phase, the analysis consisted in knowing the online presence of the selected tourist entities, and out of 29, only 2 do not have any online presence (2 restaurants). Regarding the most used platform, Facebook stands out (26 entities), 17 entities are present in Instagram and have a website (graph 1).



Graph 1: Online presence of tourist entities.

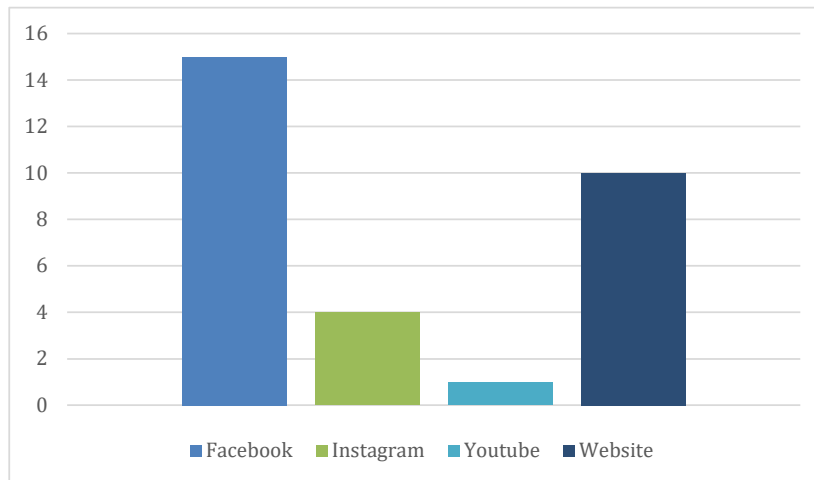
Although most of the entities are present on the platforms presented, many of them, during the analysis period, did not interact with their followers. We can also withdraw that 8 entities placed between 0 and 5 posts (in five months) on the Facebook social network, this being an extremely low number compared to other entities.

The followers of the two most used social networks (Facebook and Instagram) were also studied to know their impact on these same networks (graph 2). The entities with more followers on Facebook correspond to restaurants (6 have more than 3000 followers) and activities (2 have more than 3000 followers).



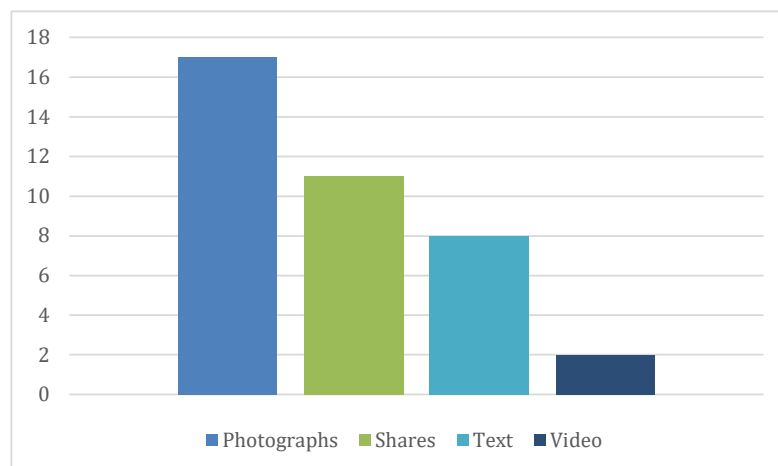
Graph 2: Followers of social networks of tourism entities.

The analysis proceeded with the objective to find which of the 29 entities communicate the destination. In a first stage, the existence or not of some type of content on the platforms that portrayed the destination was verified. Of the 29 entities analyzed only 18 communicate the destination. The results obtained show that the most used platform to communicate is Facebook, and of the 18 that communicate, 15 use this social network (graph 3). It can also be seen that 10 entities have information about the destination on the website, information that corresponds to static pages.



Graph 3: Platforms where tourist entities communicate the destination.

Should also be mentioned what form of sharing was chosen by the entities to communicate the destination. Four categories were considered: photos, sharing, text and videos. As for sharing, it is important to inform for consideration that these consist of shared content from other people, blogs, or news. Graph 4 shows that the most used way to communicate the destination are the photos. This represents the identity of a destination and can trigger emotions and desires to visit a destination (Pérez-García, 2020). Many of the photographs used are accompanied by explanatory text about the content that is the target of the communication.



Graph 4: Ways used by tourist entities to communicate the destination.

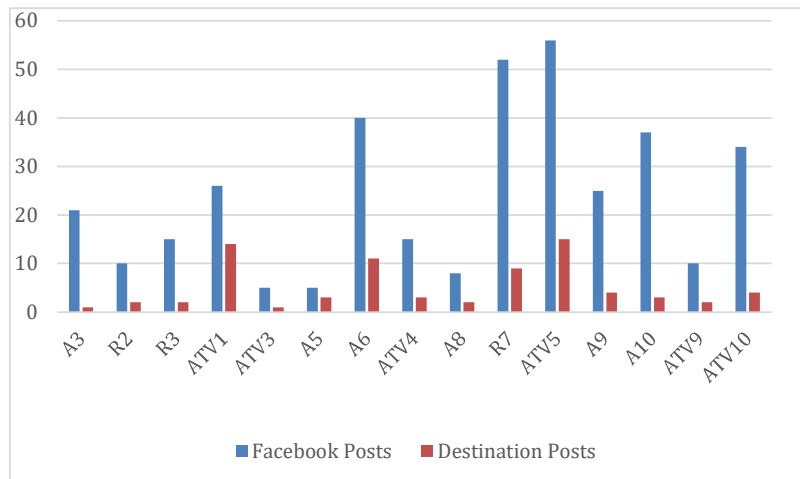
Regarding the themes addressed by the entities, these were categorized based on the nine dimensions/attributes of image perception of destiny, proposed by Beerli and Martín (2004). The categories are the following: natural resources; general infrastructure; tourist infrastructure; leisure and recreational tourism; culture, history, and heritage; natural environment; social environment; atmosphere of the place; political and economic factors. Despite the existence of 9 dimensions, for the following analysis only 4 categories were considered, since they are those related to the data under study.

- Natural resources: time, beaches, flora and fauna, parks, and natural reserves.
- Tourist infrastructures: hotels, restaurants, bars, discotheques, tourist office, etc.
- Leisure and recreational tourism: entertainment and sports activities.
- Culture, history, and art: museums, monuments, gastronomy, religion, customs, etc.

Therefore, of the communicated themes, the majority comprises the category natural resources, namely the theme Natural Park of Douro International. Soon after, the category corresponding to culture, history and art stands out, being the events of the region and local gastronomy the most communicated

The Facebook platform was chosen for a more detailed analysis, as it is the most used by entities. The purpose of this analysis is to know the activity of the entities in this social network and the frequency of their communication of destination. The quantification of this frequency was made based on the total of publications in the period stipulated for analysis. From this we conclude that only 15 tourist entities communicate through this social network (graph 5).

Although many entities communicate the destination, it is important to understand the number of posts registered during a period of five months and how many of these correspond to the communication of the destination.



Graph 5: Comparison between the total of facebook posts and the posts that communicate the destination

This importance is related to the idea that an entity that makes several posts but only communicates the destination once, is in a situation substantially different from another that communicates the territory weekly, which is here the intended objective to improve the capacity and notoriety of the destination brand. For graph 5, only tourist entities that communicate the destination were considered.

The most active entities on the Facebook platform are respectively a restaurant and a tourist entertainment company in the municipality of Mirandela. It is also these two entities that most communicate the destination, followed by ATV1 and A6.

The analysis made shows that about 62% (18) of the tourist entities analyzed communicate the destination, but although this number represents more than half of the total sample we must take into account that 16.6% (3) of these entities communicate through a website, where the information is on a static page, not contributing so effectively. The remaining entities communicate through the Facebook and Instagram platform, but during the five months analyzed only 4 entities communicated more than five times the destination.

Final Considerations

We must stress that, based on some studies (Correia & Brito, 2017; Kavartzis, Braun, & Zenker, 2013), we can conclude that uncontrolled sources, where tourist entities are included, are more significant and effective in communicating a destination. This is because the less controlled the information, the more credibility and influence it will have on the creation of the image of the destination, with consumers (tourists). As Correia and Brito (2017,

p.819) states "(...) the territorial offer is co-produced by a multiplicity of entities, each one of them will be able to function through their behaviors and activities as a communication element of the territory".

The use of technologies has allowed the various entities a lower dependence on intermediary companies for the distribution and communication of their products (Buhalis, 2000), allowing a better interaction between the various tourism agents and an integral marketing communication.

The study made it possible to verify the complexity that involves the communication of a destination by local entities. We concluded then that it is not enough to sporadically communicate a destination to attract tourists' attention; the message communicated must be constant, clear, and attractive. However, most tourist entities in Trás-os-Montes do not communicate the destination regularly.

Most tourist entities are small and micro enterprises, a number that is even more intensified in the region under study. This type of entity suffers from a greater difficulty in accessing social capital and technological investments. However, according to Lee and Hallak (2020) small and micro enterprises have the capacity to become competitive through the appropriate use of online platforms and the support of destination governments and tourism associations in connecting all these enterprises.

This article presents some limitations, particularly regarding the selected sample. Not all the entities chosen matched the top demand in terms of tourism.

Another limitation in this study relates to the method of analysis - observation. This method when applied by different researchers may eventually generate different collected data, since different points of view may lead to the consideration of different types of posts as a form of communication. However, it should be made clear that there has been an effort for the analysis to be totally impartial and built from the position of the tourist. For example, some posts were not considered "communication" because the photographs were not visually perceptible.

For a future line of research, it would be interesting to consider a larger sample of tourist entities in order to draw more assertive conclusions. It would also be interesting to cover other types of tourist entities such as: museums, regional product shops, bars, tourist services etc as well to analyze the alignment between the messages conveyed by the touristic actors and the position and vision of the destination brand.

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