





PROMOTING HERITAGE - AND CULTURE - BASED EXPERIENTIAL TOURISM IN THE BLACK SEA BASIN

Project No. BSB 1145

PROCEEDINGS

From the International Conference on Digital Technologies for Experiential Tourism July 28th, 2022







Introduction

The International Conference "Digital Technologies for Experience-based Tourism" was aimed at highlighting the important role of digital technologies in tourism, and more specifically their importance in creating a high-quality experiential tourism product.

Page | 2

The Conference brought together researchers, practitioners, students and the general public interested to explore together and discuss the role of the digital technologies in all stages of creation and delivery of the tourist experience.

The key topics of the Conference covered

- Experiential Tourism globally and in the Black Sea Basin¹
- Use of digital tools used for enhancing the tourist experience during culture events
- Digital Innovations and their role in research, investigation and presentation of historical artefacts
- ♣ Consumers expectations and attitudes towards the digital technologies used in tourism
- The need of digital skills in tourism.

Varna University of Management organised and hosted the International Conference the Conference Hall, of the campus, located at the address: Oborishte St., No. 13A, Floor 4 in Varna, Bulgaria.

PRO EXTOUR partners (Varna University of Management (Bulgaria), Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece), Georgian Arts and Culture Centre (Georgia) and Culinary Arts and Hospitality Association (Bulgaria)) as well as guest organisations delivered presentations and shared their own experience and good practices.

These proceedings provide a synopsis of the presentations, delivered at the conference.

The working language of the conference was English.

More details are available at https://proextour.eu.

¹ The area of the Black Sea Basin is understood as to the European Neighbourhood Instrument's definition and includes Armenia, Bulgaria (Northeast and Southeast Planning Regions), Georgia, Greece (Central Macedonia, Eastern Macedonia and Thrace), Romania (Southeast Region), Republic of Moldova, Turkey (Regions İstanbul; Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli; Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova; Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartın; Kastamonu, Çankırı, Sinop; Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya; Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin, Gümüşhane) and Ukraine (Odesa, Mykolaiv, Kherson, Zaporosh'ye and Donetsk Oblasts, Crimea Republic, Sevastopol).











Agenda

9:30-10:00	Registration of the participants			
10:00-10:10	Opening and welcome Todor Radev, PhD, Prof., President Rector Varna University of Management			
10:10-10:20	PRO EXTOUR Project - Concept, Objectives, Results, Hubs **Tzvetalina Genova*, Senior Projects and Applied research manager* Varna University of Management			
10:20-11:10	Experiential Activities and the Use of Digital Tools in Culture Events in Northern Greece **Athina Vitopoulou, PhD, Assist. Prof, Konstantina Salata, Apostolos Papagiannakis, PhD, Assoc. Prof. City_Space_Flux Research Unit, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki			
	The Museums in the Digital Era: Designing New Experiences for the Visitors of the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki Angeliki Koukouvou, Evi Papadopoulou, Angeliki Moneda Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki			
11:10-11:40	Innovating through Experiential Tourism: The New Era of Sustainable Tourism			
	Seyran Suvaryan, PhD, Prof., Gor Aleksanyan, PhD, Assoc.Prof. Yerevan State University			
11:40-12:10	Tourism Service and Digital Technologies in Georgia Nana Kartvelishvili, Tourism Manager Georgian Arts and Culture Centre			
12:10-12:40	Digital Approaches in the Underwater Archaeological Investigation in Bulgaria			
	Preslav Peev, PhD, Assoc. Prof., Institute of Oceanology at BAS/CAHA			
	Lunch-break/Reception			
13:30-14:00	Tourists' Preferences Toward the Humans-Robots Mix in the Service Delivery System			
	Stanislav Ivanov, PhD, Prof ., Vice Rector for Research Varna University of Management			
14:00-14:30	Digital Skills in Tourism Maya Ivanova, PhD, Assoc. Prof., Varna University of Management			
	Coffee-break			
45 00 44 30	00-16:30 Round-Table Discussion and Stakeholder Presentations			











Presentations

PRO EXTOUR Project - Concept, Objectives, Results, Hubs



















Common borders. Common solutions.

TRAVELLING AND EXPERIENCE

Modern tourists become increasingly demanding not only in terms of quality of services, but also in terms of innovative ways of enjoying destinations and of spending their leisure time.



The new trend is known as "experiential tourism" and refers to those forms of travelling in which people focus on experiencing a country, city or particular place by connecting to its history, people and culture and participate actively in the experience-creation process.



Technologies and innovations affect experiential travel by far.





Common borders. Common solutions.

Why PRO EXTOUR?

PRO EXTOUR is a project that aims to promote experiential tourism as a sustainable development pathway for tourism business in the BSB by valorising the potential of the indigenous heritage and culture, innovative solutions and cross-border cooperation.

RELEVANCE TO THE JOP BSB PROGRAM

Specific O1 "Promote business and entrepreneurship within the Black Sea Basin"
Priority 1.1 "Jointly promote business and entrepreneurship in the tourism and cultural sectors"





Common borders. Common solutions.

PRO EXTOUR Partnership

- Varna University of Management (BG)
- Aristotle University of Thessaloniki -Special Account for Research Funds (GR)
- Georgian Arts and Culture Centre, Tbilisi (GE)
- Yerevan State University (AR)
- Culinary Arts and Hospitality Association, Dobrich (BG)

















Common borders. Common solutions.

PRO EXTOUR APPROACH

Research and training

- A Regional Needs Assessment Report for the development of experiential tourism,
- A Regional Action Plan for encouraging the heritage and culture-based experiential tourism in the BSB,
- · An Inventory of Business Models for experiential tourism,
- A cross-border network of Black Sea Hubs on Experiential Tourism a space in every partner organization to research and train





Common borders. Common solutions.

PRO EXTOUR APPROACH

Practice

- · Pilot Inventories of heritage and culture activities and events
- An On-line Repository of resources and tools for experiential tourism

Networking

- · An International business conference on experiential tourism
- An International Conference on Digital Technologies for Experiential Tourism
- An International Fair on Heritage and Culture-based Experiential Tourism in the BSB





Common borders. Common solutions.

ADDED VALUE

Cross-border cooperation has a high added value. It mobilizes the capacity of various regional organizations and leads to finding tailor-made solutions = > economic and social sustainability of tourism and hospitality, region-specific innovations.



WHEN: 1.06.2020 -30.11.2022

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Page | 6



















Experiential Activities and the Use of Digital Tools in Culture Events in Northern Greece









Common borders. Common solutions.

As part of the "pilot inventories of heritage and culture activities and events in the BSB" developed within the PRO EXTOUR research program, 10 representative popular authentic cultural activities and events taking place in the two Greek Black Sea Basin Regions (BSB-GR), i.e. the Region of Central Macedonia and the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, were selected as case studies

	Name	Region	Implementation period	Thematic area - event category
1	Anastenaria	Region of Central Macedonia	January 17, 18 & 20, July 27 and May 21, 22 and 23	Traditions and celebrations
2	Silk Festivity	Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace	June, July or September	Traditions and celebrations
3	Custom of Janissaries and Boules	Region of Central Macedonia	February	Historic sites and re- enactments
4	Custom of the Camel and the Wedding of Manio	Region of Central Macedonia	January 5, 6 and 7	Historic sites and re- enactments
5	Olympus Festival	Region of Central Macedonia	July - August	Festivals
6	Philippi Festival	Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace	July - August	Festivals
7	Xanthi's Old Town Festival	Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace	Late August - early September	Cultural events
8	Dramoinognosia (Drama's Wine Celebration)	Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace	May	Cultural events
9	EuroBirdwatch in Lake Kerkini	Region of Central Macedonia	First Sunday of October	Natural heritage
10	World Forestry Day in Dadia-Lefkimi-Soufli Forest National Park	Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace	March 21	Natural heritage

Custom of Anastenaria Lagadas



















Silk Festivity Soufli









Custom of Janissaries and Boules Naoussa







Custom of the Camel and the Wedding of Manio Galatista

















Olympus FestivalPieria, Dion Ancient Theater and other archeological sites at the foot of Mont Olympus







Philippi Festival Philippi Ancient Theater and Kavala







Xanthi's Old Town Festival Old Town of Xanthi





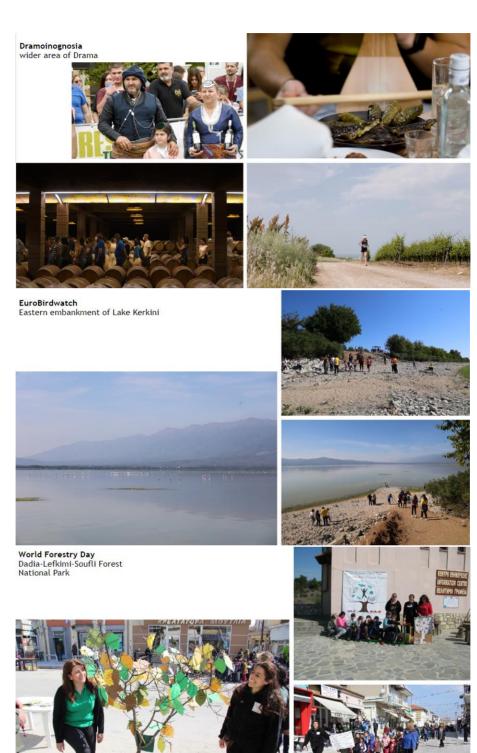




























Common borders. Common solutions.

Almost all the selected events/activities are either experiential themselves as the visitors participate with physical presence and with all their senses or include some type of experiential activities:

- interactive activities and educational workshops for children (e.g. art and crafts, storytelling, theatrical games, creative writing etc.) interactive reenactment of traditional works competitions sport activities wine tasting traditional food and sweets preparation and tasting photography seminars with practical application lost treasure hunt

Many of the interviewees made some additional suggestions for the future









Common borders. Common solutions.

In most of the events the use of digital technology is limited in: _ livestreaming in social media

- digital methods of communication, especially via social media online sale of services
- _ digital broadcasting during the pandemic

In Olympus Festival, methods for measuring spectator impressions, profile and origin are used by the International University of Greece, School of Management and Economics

For the custom Janissaries and Boules an application has been created for mobile devices so that the user can locate in real time the location in which the herds move with the dancers in the city and also read useful information about the custom

In Silk Festivity reenactments of the traditional works related to the breeding of silkworms and silk and representation of the life cycle of the silkworm with the help of technological means have taken place with the use of modern electronic equipment of virtual reality as well as through interaction with image and sound







Common borders. Common solutions.

"Hidden secrets on the tramway" Pilot demonstration project Thessaloniki, 28.5.2022

The aim of the project was to:
highlight the tangible and intangible cultural heritage
of the district in the east part of the city that
flourished at the end of 19 cand the beginning of the
20 cm. can do the tanguard the can be care a multisensory experience in relation to the
villas and the historical, social and cultural context of
the period

The experiential character of the project was attempted through: theatrical and musical performances interactive games and puzzle solving food tasting of recipes coming from the then different ethnoreligious communities of



KBE

























Common borders. Common solutions.

Two digital tools were used:

- QR codes to learn about the history of the villas and the other monuments included in the experiential walking tour and draw clues for solving the puzzles
 livestreaming of the event









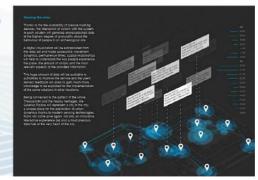
Common borders. Common solutions.

In recent years, there is a growing interest in the use of digital tools and techniques mostly in the field of culture and cultural tourism with the aim of:

_ developing a more interactive relation between the visitor/tourist and the exhibit and/or product _ making the exhibit and/or product more vivid

and interesting especially for the new

generations _ highlighting aspects of exhibit and/or product that would be not so easily perceived by or accessible to the non-experts





















Common borders. Common solutions.

Some of these tools and techniques are:

- _ applications allowing digital interaction with the exhibits through appropriate legend reading equipment
- _ virtual tours inside the museums or in the city
- _ personalized tours on mobile devices (mobile phone, tablet)
- _ robots providing information to visitors or interacting with exhibits and visitors and playing games related to exhibits
- _ interactive digital tools and techniques from the field of computer vision and machine learning for people with disabilities, especially deaf or blind
- _ 3D recording and virtual reality techniques for the diagnosis, maintenance, documentation and highlighting of monuments and objects
- _ projection mapping

The Covid-19 pandemic accelerated the digitalization process and multiplied the cultural events and activities in which digital tools and techniques are adopted





Common borders. Common solutions.

The Information Center for the Galerian Complex Thessaloniki, archaeological site of the Palace's Apsidal Hall Ephorate of Antiquities of Thessaloniki City











Common borders. Common solutions.





Common borders. Common solutions.







Page | 14





























Common borders. Common solutions.

3D-ICONS data collection, Athena Research Centre - Xanthi's Division

Rotunda, Thessaloniki

In addition to the 3D representation, other information are available, such

- history of the heritage assetlocation
- video and images
- method of digitisation









Common borders. Common solutions.

"Project RoGH: Digital Roots in Greek History's Paths"

An under-development research project aiming to create a platform that will contain digital content of multiple type (2D,3D etc) and serve it to virtual and augmented reality enabled devices, regarding important historical periods of the Hellenic History.

The user, with the help of an interactive timeline, will be able to create personal routes through Hellenic History and learn about important events by virtually visiting the Hellenic cities in which they took place, including Byzantine Period and the cities: (a) "Counselor", Thessaloniki, (b) Mystras, (c) Ioannina, (d) Rhodes.

https://www.di.uoa.gr/en/research/2019-04_RoGH
https://cultech.di.uoa.gr/index.php/en/projects/38-rogh-digital-roots-in-greek-history-s-paths
Kargas, A., Loumos, G., Mamakou, I., & Varoutas, D. (2022). Digital Routes in Greek History's Paths. Heritage, 5, 742-755. https://doi.org/10.3390/heritage5020041



















Common borders. Common solutions.

The 3D representations will include representations of buildings with full architectural detail and realistic photorealistic depictions

Example of the tower of Prosforion in Ouranoupolis



















Common borders. Common solutions.

"A tower narrates its story" Projection mapping, 3D audio-visual journey to the history of the monument

N. Fokaia, Halkidiki, 8-9 & 15-16 August 2020 Ministry of Culture, Ephorate of Antiquities of Chalcidice and Mount Athos





























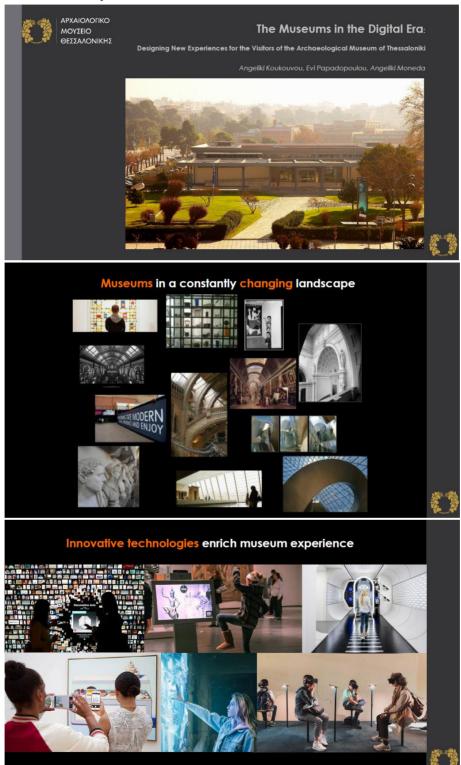








The Museums in the Digital Era: Designing New Experiences for the Visitors of the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki





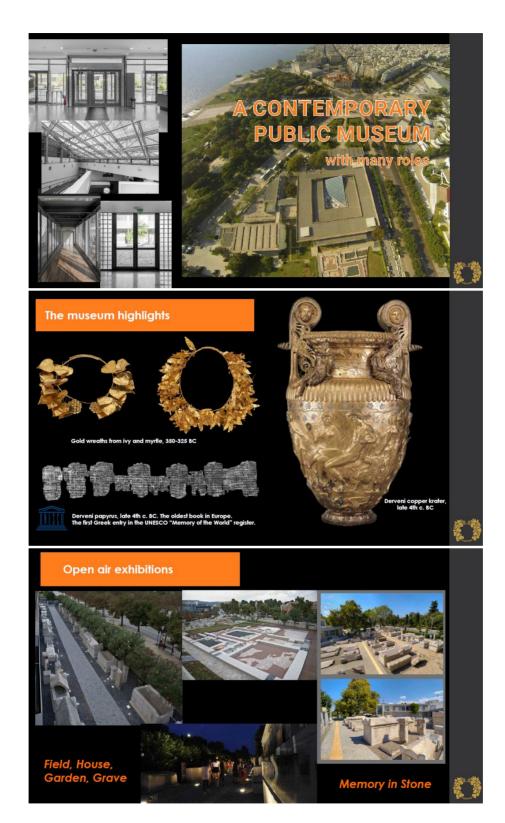




























Data retrieved from the Greek Statistical Service



01-03.2022



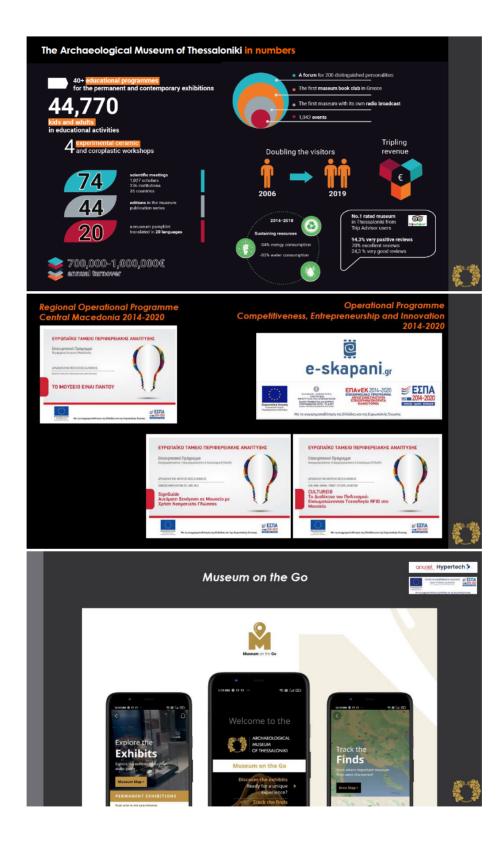
























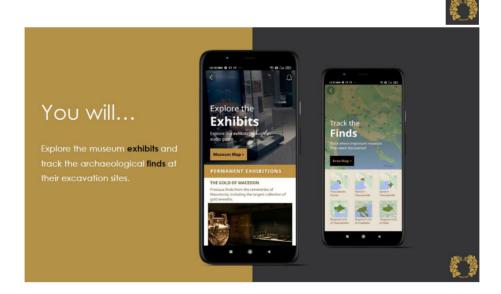


Discover the app

of the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki which travels us back in time and brings us closer to the culture and history of the city of Thessaloniki and Central Macedonia.



What to expect!









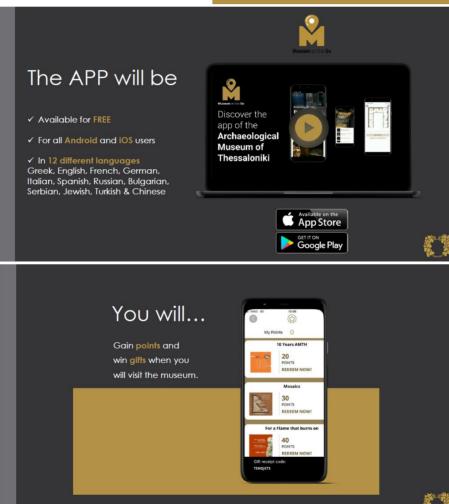














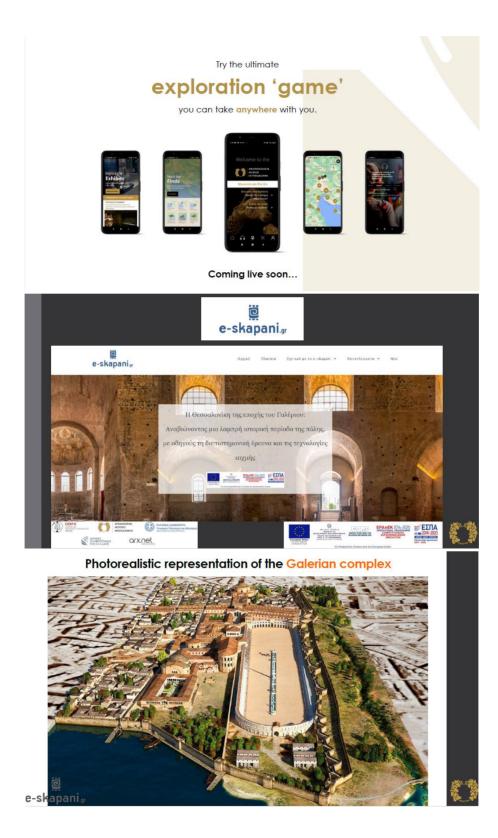














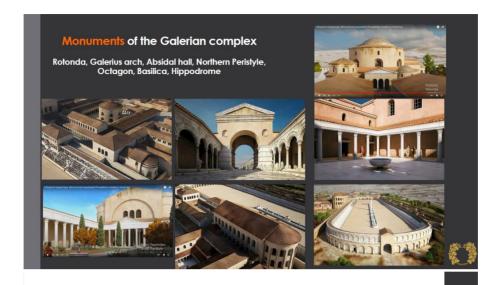












E-HOE Applications

City tour

Museum tour

Virtual museum

Gamefication screen



AR application City tour











AR application

Museum tour



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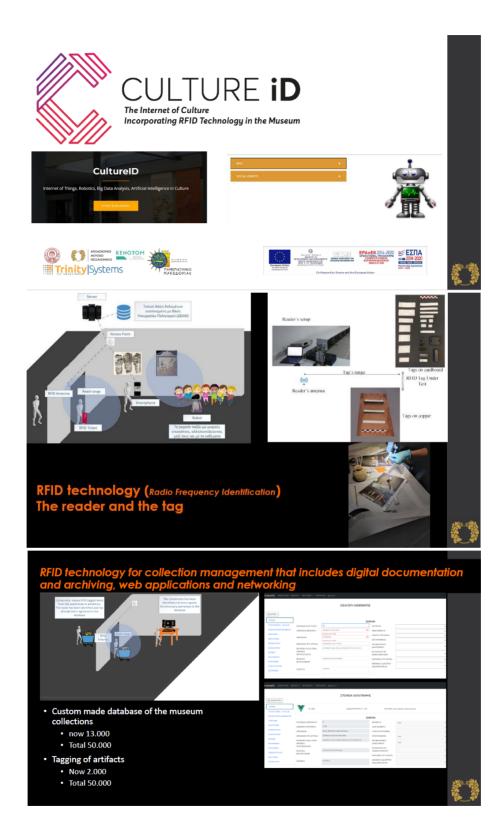














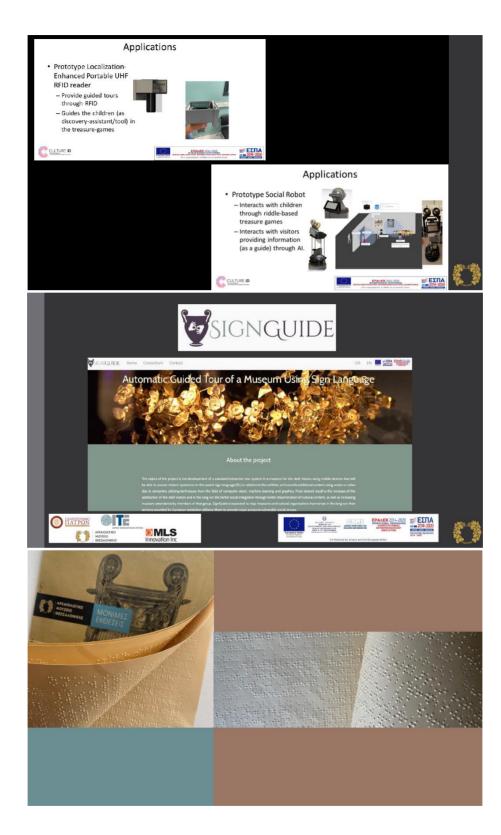




























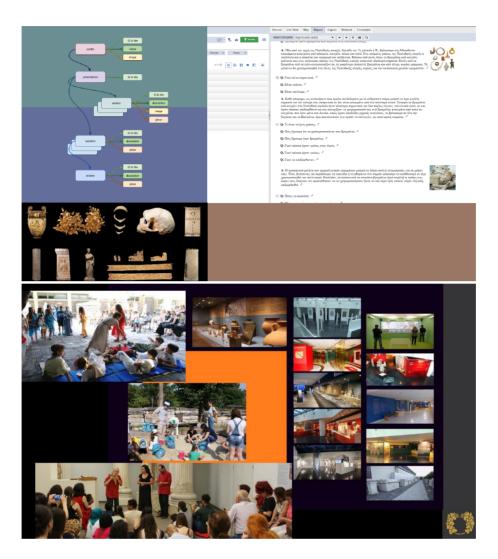






















Innovating through Experiential Tourism: The New Era of Sustainable Tourism



PRO EXTOUR.

Promoting heritage- and Culture-Based Experiential

Tourism in the Black Sea Basin

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR EXPERIENTIAL TOURISM

Innovating Through Experiential Tourism: the New Era of Sustainable Tourism

> PhD in Geography, Associate Professor, Seyran Suvaryan PhD in Geography, Associate Professor, Gor Aleksanyan Yerevan State University

July 27-29, 2022





Why the Experiential Tourism is considered as an Innovation in the Scope of Sustainable Tourism?

Do we really need digitalization in Experiential Tourism?



Innovation



Creativeness + Environment = Novation

Novation x Commercialization = Innovation















Experiential Tourism

Heritage- and Culture-based Experiential tourism (HCBET) promotes an understanding of history, people and culture among travellers, but also generates appreciation among the local people for their cultural values.

HCBET is a concept of co-creation and coorganization of tourism activities



Principles of Sustainable Tourism

1. Minimises negative economic, environmental and social impacts

2. Generates greater economic benefits for local people

3. Involves local people in decisions that affect their lives

4. Makes positive contributions to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage

5. Creates more enjoyable experiences for tourists through more meaningful connections with local people

6. Provides access for people with disabilities and disadvantaged people

7. Engenders respect between tourists and hosts through culturally sensitive travel





... creates more enjoyable experiences for tourists through more

meaningful connections with local people















Positive example



David

Nic

Viv



PRO EXTOUR engenders respect between tourists and through culturally sensitive





We believe in giving our guides a platform and a voice, and empowering them to tell their own story. In this way, we provide them with paid work, confidence, opportunities to up-skill, and social inclusion.





Black Sea



Where is the Digitalization?



























Before-During-After







Before-During-After



Booking.com

https://www.youtu be.com/watch?v=6 QIAFALRYIY

















In general:

Technology is the answer, but what was the question?





Thank you Շևորհակալություն Благодаря ти გმადლობთ ευχαριστώ













Tourism Service and Digital Technologies in Georgia



Imaginary tours of virtual reality

VRex Immersive Inc

Since 2015 Innovative travel bag with all the necessary equipment to demonstrate the best form and quality of travel virtual reality application: stand, helmet, special computer and touch screen

Software

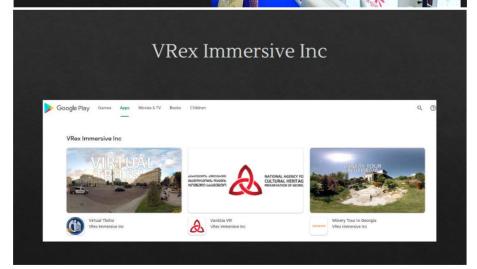
VRex platform

VRex Box

Custom VR stand

VR production

360-degree videos of tourist destinations





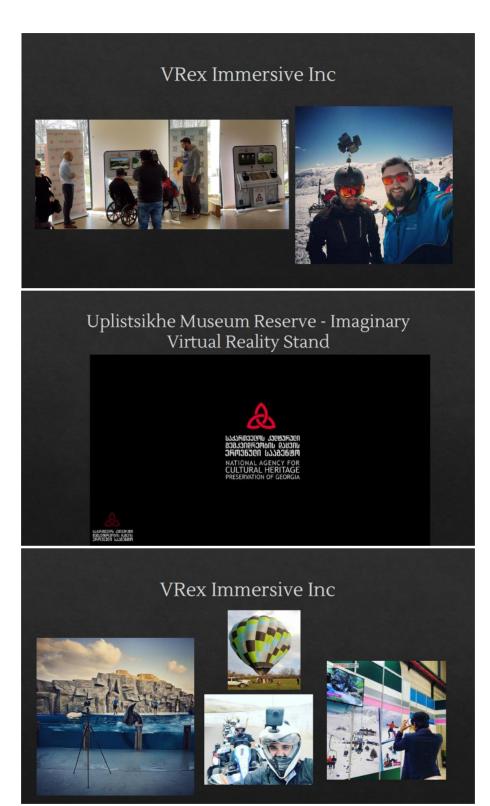






























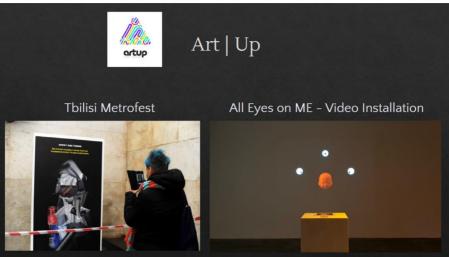


















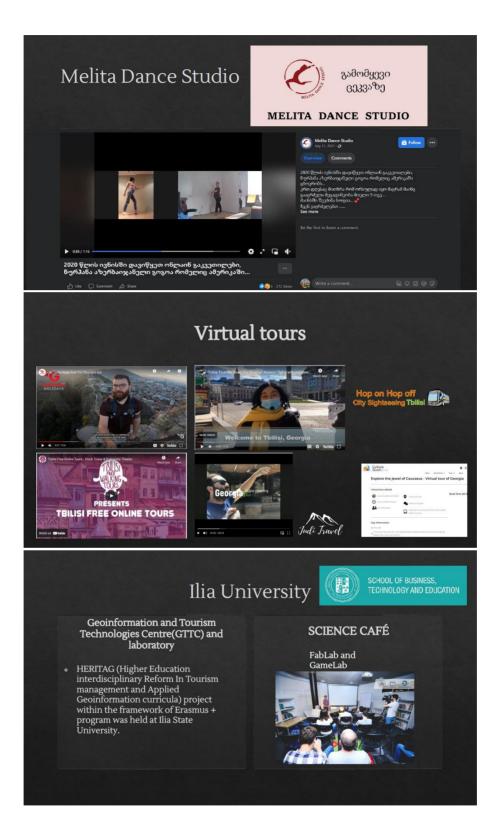














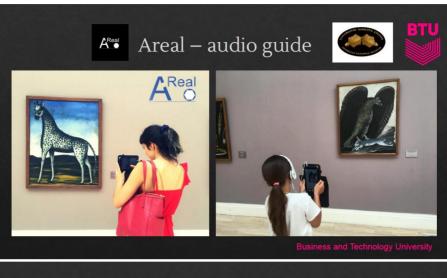
































































Digital Approaches in the Underwater Archaeological Investigation in Bulgaria



BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY



Page | 45

Digital approaches in the underwater archaeological investigation in Bulgaria







Preslav Peev

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR EXPERIENTIAL TOURISM

Varia, 13a Objections Street, Varia, University of Management, Conference, Hall

What is underwater archaeology?

Some archaeological features lie under water, either because they were deposited there by accident (e.g., shipwrecks) or design (e.g., votive offerings), or because the ground in which they were originally preserved subsequently became inundated by rising water levels, subsidence, coastal erosion, seismic events, or human agency.

Maritime archaeology

Maritime archaeology is the interpretation through surviving physical evidence of any activity associated with humankind's past relationship with the sea. Most obviously, it includes the investigation of seagoing ships, boats, and other floating craft, whether as surviving vessels, boat-burials, abandoned hulls, ship components and fittings, or sunken wrecks. More broadly, maritime archaeology is concerned with the wider infrastructures of human activities associated with the maritime environment, many of which may be situated wholly or partially on land. Such aspects might include harbors; shipbuilding and related resource extraction; shore structures associated with seagoing activities; navigational aids; exploration; cargoes and trade; predation (fishing and piracy); the projection of power and status; warfare; ritual; and recreation.













Nautical archaeology

Nautical archaeology is the specialized study of ships, boats, and other past floating craft by examining their surviving remains. It includes freshwater as well as seagoing vessels. Documentary research, iconography, ethnology, and experimental techniques are often combined with archaeology in pursuing such studies.





Submerged-site archaeology

Submerged-site archaeology is the investigation of any archaeological feature or structure once on land but now wholly or partly covered by water. It may include the study of submerged former landscapes and sunken habitation sites such as inundated cities or lake dwellings. Riverine or lacustrine sites such as the foundations of bridges and other structures built underwater may also be included in this category, as may lost items, rubbish, or votive objects deposited in lakes, rivers, wells. Wetland sites may be waterlogged but not wholly submerged, and techniques for investigating them are adapted accordingly.





What is digital archaeology?

Digital archaeology is the application of information technology and digital media to archaeology. It includes the use of digital photography, 3D reconstruction, virtual reality, and geographical information system, among other techniques. Computational archaeology, which covers computer-based analytical methods, can be considered a subfield of digital archaeology, as can virtual archaeology.













Specific features of digital archaeology

Methods

- >Aerial photography
- **⊳**GIS
- >3D
- >Total Station Theodolite

Aerial photography

Aerial Photography is a tool used within the field of archaeological research to discover, place and document archaeological sites. The application of this technology developed from its previous use as a method of military surveillance throughout the First World War, and offers a non-destruction means of archaeological research.

The documentation of archaeological sites through Aerial Photography techniques involve the use of digital cameras, GIS and rectification software to collect numerous black and white photographs of the site for archaeological study. These photographs can be used by archaeologists to enhance the details of the site and plot the composite features. These results are often analysed to create a geographical framework, allowing archaeologists to create a map inclusive of the sites landscape features.





GIS

A Geographical Information System (GIS) is used within digital archaeology to document, survey and analyse the spatial data of archaeological sites. The use of a GIS within the study of archaeology involves in-field analysis and collection of archaeological and environmental data, predominantly through aerial photography, spatial cognition, digital maps and satellite imaging. The application of GIS in the analysis of archaeological data allows archaeologists to process the data collected efficiently, recreate landscapes of archaeological sites through spatial analysis, and supply the archaeological findings to public archives. The use of this digital method has enhanced the ability of archaeologists to analyse the geography and spatial relationships of ancient archaeological sites.













3D modeling

3D modeling is a digital technique used within archaeological research to interpret, analyse, and visualise data. The technique utilises methods of satellite imaging and aerial photography, amongst other digital imaging techniques to construct 3D models of the geography, architecture and archaeological findings of historical sites.

The application of computer technology allows large amounts of image sequencing to be collected and processed by archaeologists, enhancing the photorealistic texture mapping within the construction of these 3D models.





Total Station Theodolite

A Total Station Theodolite (TST) is a surveying instrument that utilises electronic distance measurement technology to analyse archaeological sites. TST technology allows the distance of an archaeological site to be documented and maps to be established. This is conducted through the measurement of distance between the TST instrument and the site selected. The use of reflectorless TST technology as a method of archaeological research utilises an infrared beam to record measurements of archaeological sites, this allows archaeologists to study the spatial landscape of sites despite possible inconsistencies in elevation.

oTST technology is considered a direct surveying technique as it utilises the manual acquisition of points of reference by the operator. TST techniques allow data to be downloaded and analysed after the archaeological survey is complete, limiting the awareness of an archaeologist when conducting in-field analysis.

Data collection

The use of Information Communication Technology and digital techniques in archaeological studies has furthered the development of documenting archaeological data. This incorporation of modern technology throughout the process of conducting archaeological research has allowed commercial, academic and heritage management fields to become increasingly unified. The recording of archaeological data is distinguished through methods of acquisition, analysis, and representation throughout the process of data handling.





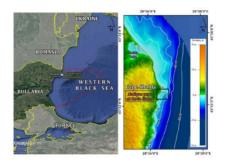








Cape Shabla



Aerial survey, Cape Shabla, Bulgaria





Underwater survey, Cape Shabla









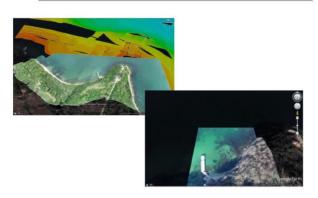








Galata





Acknowledgments

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We thank the funding bodies and the Bulgarian and Austrian Academy of Sciences for their support.





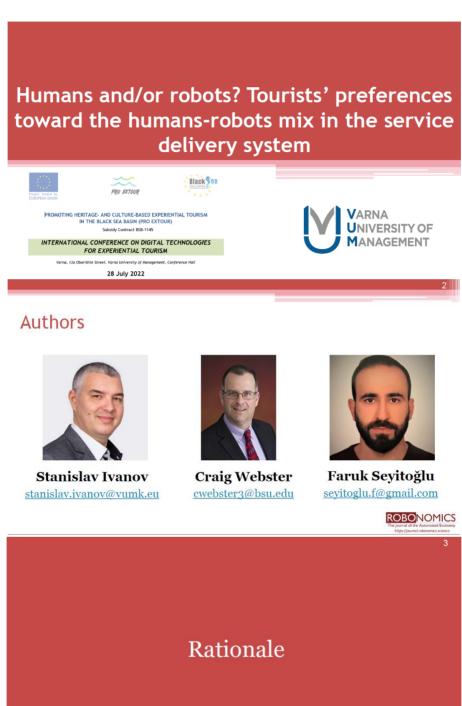








Tourists' Preferences Toward the Humans-Robots Mix in the Service Delivery System







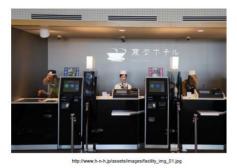








Rationale







tt: Stanislav Ivanov

Photo credit: Stanislav Ivanov

ROBONOMICS

The Journal of the Automated Economy

//journal.rabanomics.science

Rationale





Rationale

- Demographic changes, biosecurity threats, low pay, long and inconvenient shifts decrease the labour supply in tourism and hospitality => companies are forced to automate processes, including to use service robots.
- The limited technological capabilities and relatively high costs of robots for the tasks they can perform hinder their quick adoption by companies.
- Hence, tourism and hospitality companies will rely on human employees only or on a mix of humans and robots in their service delivery systems rather implement complete robotisation of front-of-house operations.
- This raises the question: What is the optimal mix of humans and robots in the service delivery system according to tourists?





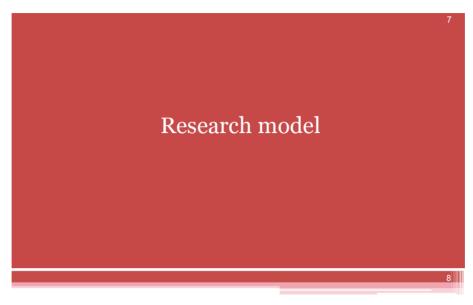




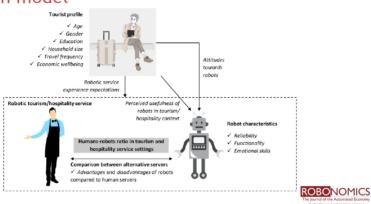








Research model

















10

Methodology

- A global online survey on tourists' perceptions towards robots in travel, tourism and hospitality
- Data collected between Mach 2018 and October 2019
- · Ethics clearance provided by Ball State University, USA
- 1537 respondents included in the sample
- Analytical methods include parametric tests, cluster analysis, factor analysis and regression analysis



11

Methodology

- Preferred humans-robots ratio measured on a 7-point scale (1= "I prefer to be served only by robots", 4="I prefer to be served by approximately an equal number of human employees and robots.", 7="I prefer to be served only by human employees.") for 17 different travel / tourism/ hospitality settings (Hotel, Room service, Restaurant, Bar, Travel agency, Tourist information centre, Rent-a-car, Airplane, Bus, Train, Ship, Airport, Bus station, Train station, Port, During an event such as a concert, congress, exhibition, and Museum/gallery)
- 7-point level of agreement scale used for other questions



12

Key results













Key results

- Respondents preferred to be served by slightly more human servers than robotic servers: all means were above the midpoint 4
- The mean humans-robots ratio was lowest (i.e. the share of robots is highest) for services with the shortest interaction between the service providers and the tourists, such as at train stations (m=4.25), bus stations (m=4.26), and room service (m=4.34), or for services related to the provision of information which is mainly repetitive such as at tourist information centres (m=4.33).
- For services with a strong social element, such as restaurants (m=5.06) and bars (m=5.12), respondents preferred a much higher share of humans than robots.

ROBO NOMICS

Key results

- 3 clusters identified:
 - Cluster 1 (n=260) included respondents that overwhelmingly preferred to be served by more robots than humans – means ranged from m=2.14 (train stations) and m=3.51 (bars). They also had very positive attitudes towards robots (m=6.10).
 - Cluster 2 respondents (n=494) preferred mostly humans to robots in the service delivery - the mean responses ranged from m=5.84 (tourist information centre) to m=6.38 (restaurant). They had neutral attitudes towards robots (m=4.56).
 - Cluster 3 was the largest one (n=753), and respondents in it preferred an approximately equal number of humans and robots in the service delivery: min m=3.93 (bus/train stations), max m=4.93 (bar).



Key results

 The t-test and ANOVA revealed that respondents' preferences towards the humans-robots ratio were largely shaped by respondents' gender, attitude towards robots and cluster belongingness. Males and people with more positive attitudes towards robots accepted more robots in the service delivery systems than females and people with negative attitudes towards robots.

















16

Key results

Hypotheses (robot's characteristics)	Outcome
H1: Perceived service robot <i>reliability</i> is positively related to tourists'	Not
preferences towards the share of robots in the service delivery	supported
systems of tourism and hospitality companies.	
H2: Perceived service robot functionality is positively related to	Not
tourists' preferences towards the share of robots in the service	supported
delivery systems of tourism and hospitality companies.	
H3: Perceived <i>emotional skills</i> of service robots are positively related	Supported
to tourists' preferences towards the share of robots in the service	
delivery systems of tourism and hospitality companies.	



17

Key results

Hypotheses (comparison between alternative servers)	Outcome
H4: Perceived service robot advantages compared to human	Not
employees are positively related to tourists' preferences towards the	supported
share of robots in the service delivery systems of tourism and	
hospitality companies.	
H ₅ : Perceived service robot <i>disadvantages</i> compared to human	Supported
employees are negatively related to tourists' preferences towards the	
share of robots in the service delivery systems of tourism and	
hospitality companies.	



18

Key results

Hypotheses (expectations, usefulness, attitudes)	Outcome
H6: Tourists' robotic service experience expectations are positively	Supported
related to their preferences towards the share of robots in the service	
delivery systems of tourism and hospitality companies.	
H7: Perceived service <i>robot usefulness</i> in the tourism/hospitality	Supported
context is positively related to tourists' preferences towards the share	
of robots in the service delivery systems of tourism and hospitality	
companies.	
H8: Tourists' attitude towards robots is positively related to their	Supported
preferences towards the share of robots in the service delivery	
systems of tourism and hospitality companies.	















19

Key results

Hypotheses (tourist profile)	Outcome
H9.1: Gender shapes tourists' preferences towards the share of robots in the	Supported
service delivery systems of tourism and hospitality companies.	
H9.2: Age shapes tourists' preferences towards the share of robots in the	Not supported
service delivery systems of tourism and hospitality companies.	
H9.3: Household size shapes tourists' preferences towards the share of	Mixed results
robots in the service delivery systems of tourism and hospitality companies.	
H9.4: Education shapes tourists' preferences towards the share of robots in	Not supported
the service delivery systems of tourism and hospitality companies.	
H9.5: Economic wellbeing shapes tourists' preferences towards the share of	Not supported
robots in the service delivery systems of tourism and hospitality companies.	
H9.6: Travel frequency shapes tourists' preferences towards the share of	Not supported
robots in the service delivery systems of tourism and hospitality companies.	

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The Journal of the Automated Economy

20

Key results

These results mean that people accept a high share of robots in the service delivery if they:

- perceive robots as having high *emotional skills* and as *useful* in the tourism/hospitality context,
- expect that robots will be beneficial to their travel experience,
- ${\hspace{0.1em}\raisebox{0.5pt}{\text{\circle*{1.5}}}}$ generally have positive~attitudes toward robots,
- consider that robots have fewer disadvantages compared to human servers,
- have smaller households and
- identify with the male gender.

















Digital Skills in Tourism





DIGITAL SKILLS IN THE EU

According to the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)2021 Bulgaria is rated with very low share of people with basic digital skills – only 29% of the total Bulgarian population aged 16-74, against the EU average of 56% (European Commission, 2021).

The demographic crisis and post-COVID revival additionally foster the need for further automation and technologies introduction















5 GROUPS OF DIGITAL SKILLS

- 1. Information and data literacy
- 2.Communication and collaboration
- 3. Digital content creation
- 4. Safety in digital environment
- 5. Problem solving



















ROLE OF DIGITAL SKILLS FOR THE **EXPERIENTIAL TOURISM**





METHODOLOGY

01 GENERAL Period: March 2019 Part of a major EU project - NTG Mixed methods research

TARGET POPULATION

02 F&B, TOTA, Attractions and DMO

> SAMPLE 03

STUDY GOALS



Comparison between current and future needs (in 10 years) of digital skills in the tourism industry

Digital skills training and education - is it available and who is implementing it













FINDINGS: ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONDENTS



Strong focus on the social media skills, online reviews, digital marketing skills and communication skills

The least developed skills are Dealing with robots and Al skills; AR & VR, and Programming Much appreciated skills both for the current moment and for the future are: Dealing with PMS, MS Office and other operational systems, as well as Working with digital equipment

FINDINGS: INTERVIEWS



Focus on the general digital literacy and working with digital equipment and applications Need for a better connectivity among the employees, improved communication and safety and security systems

Robots skills, although they are not quite popular in Bulgaria for now

DIGITAL SKILLS TRAINING AND EDUCATION



44% of the respondents have never been trained for digital skills 80% of the trainings happen on the job place, but there is a significant share of online education as well (40%) The common perception is that employees should acquire digital skills BEFORE they start working in the industry















MAIN IMPLICATIONS

- Tourism employees in Bulgaria definitely need to develop their digital skillls
- Lack of digital skills would affect negatively the whole process of providing proper service
- Bulgarian respondents are aware of the importance of digital skills, but do not have a clear strategy yet how to develop them
- For now respondents still rely mostly on the general education, rather than on specially organized training of digital skills







THANK YOU!

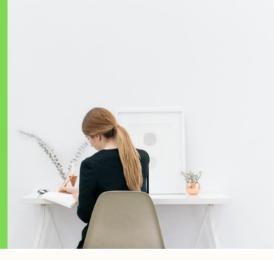
ANY QUESTIONS?

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