

Learning from BigData: Monitoring Room Rates by Destinations

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CONTEXT

Knowledge society

Information technology, New Metrics and Businesses Intelligence, provide a novel direction to support enterprise business and academic research in a new way.

Business Intelligence based on Internet is one of the most robust trends that has stimulated the growing interest in the field of strategic management and eScience (Teo and Choo, 2001; du Toit, 2003)

The new approaches provide an excellent tool to anticipate and estimate consumer habits on a changing environment (Shih et al., 2010).



CONTEXT

Knowledge society

Commitment is to provide insights in terms of knowledge creation and knowledge management in complex industries such as the hospitality field

- Public sector: support for policy making of the Administration, but not only (time-sensitive information modeling)
- Private sector: support business decision-making or tactical decisions (real time information modeling)

Different approaches might be needed when designing the research methods and the sources of data to be tackle

An enhanced understanding of the complex tourism market asks for multidimensional attribute structure research, multifaceted, **involving time and space**



CYBER-PHYSICAL CONVERGENCE

The present time has been recognized as an **technology-mediated world**, with computing and communication entities interacting among themselves, as well as with users

CONTEXT

Knowledge society

In this technology-rich scenario, through out the multiple linked devices, information about the physical reality is seamlessly transferred into the cyber world

It is not obvious how to transfer information and knowledge from the cyber world toward the physical one

(Conti et al. 2011)



CYBER-PHYSICAL CONVERGENCE

Big Data

Definition





CYBER-PHYSICAL CONVERGENCE

Big Data

Big Data

Scopes

Has

Features (5V)

- Volume
- Velocity
- Variety
- Veracity
- Value

Oriented to

Computational Social Science

- Human activity in digital footprint(Social Indicators)
- Collaborative process (Social Sc vs Computer Sc):
 Decision - making

Applicability

Smart Destinations

- New business models
- Beneficial for city systems (energy, transport, healtcare,..)
- Building of ICT platforms based on FI (Future Internet)

Should encourage the

Culture of data and Analysis

- Privacy
- Access (Open Data)
- OpenPDS (Personal Data Storage) architectures
- What should analyze?, Why?



NEW PARADIGM

The advance of internet and the new technology-mediated world, has significantly changed and even transformed the structure of tourism value chain and, in particular, the tourism distribution

CONTEXT

It not only affects the choices available to the consumer, but also the business models and marketing strategies adopted by the various channel participants

Knowledge society



AIM OF THE PRESENTATION

 describe the capacities of the developed hotel market monitor as a novel research method

2. assess the major structural changes and the complementarity of the methods in the **technological convergence**

 understand the role of ICT in the evolution and transformation of tourism information systems and knowledge management



Price competitiveness is an essential component in the overall tourism competitiveness of any tourism destination or industry.

Price

• Countries and industries have developed price indicators.

Digital Market

Price is one of the most important factor in decisions about whether, and where to market tourism products and services

Hotel price indexes are being developed like:

- Trivago HPI: most popular EU cities
- Expedia HPI: hotels.com, 18.000 global locations



Price is one of the most effective variables that managers can manipulate to encourage or discourage demand in the short run (Aziz et al., 2011)

Price

Digital Market

Online hotel reservation agencies like Booking.com cover most of the hotels and travellers use them surpassing other channels (Wong and Law, 2005; Magnini and Karande, 2011)

• 46.2% of spanish tourists and 49.0% of foreigners use IDS when travelling to Spain (IET, 2011)

Regional **Information Systems**

Micro vs. Macro





Regional **Information Systems**

Micro vs. Macro









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Social Media



OTE-EBT

OBSERVATORIO TURÍSTICO DE EUSKADI EUSKADIKO BEHATOKI TURISTIKOA







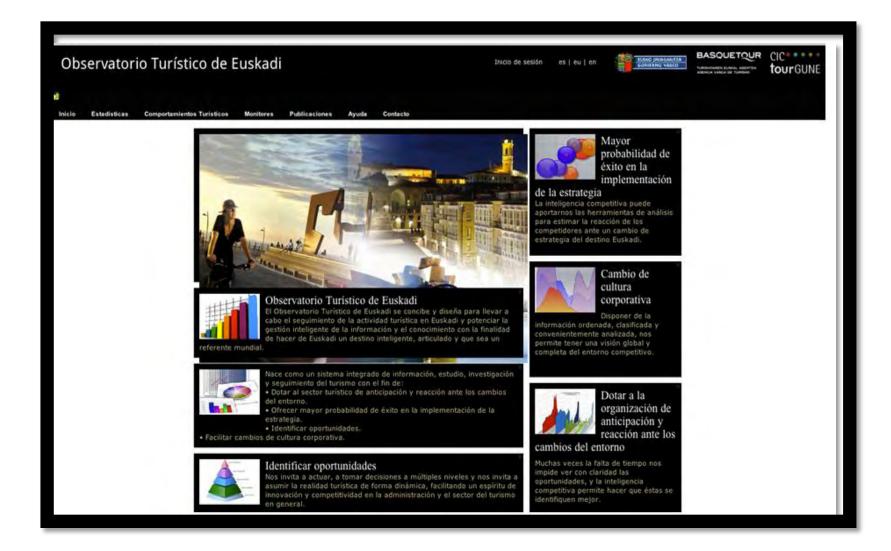
BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE PLATFORM

two pillars

OPEN INNOVATION: CO-CREATION PLATFORM

Regional Information Systems

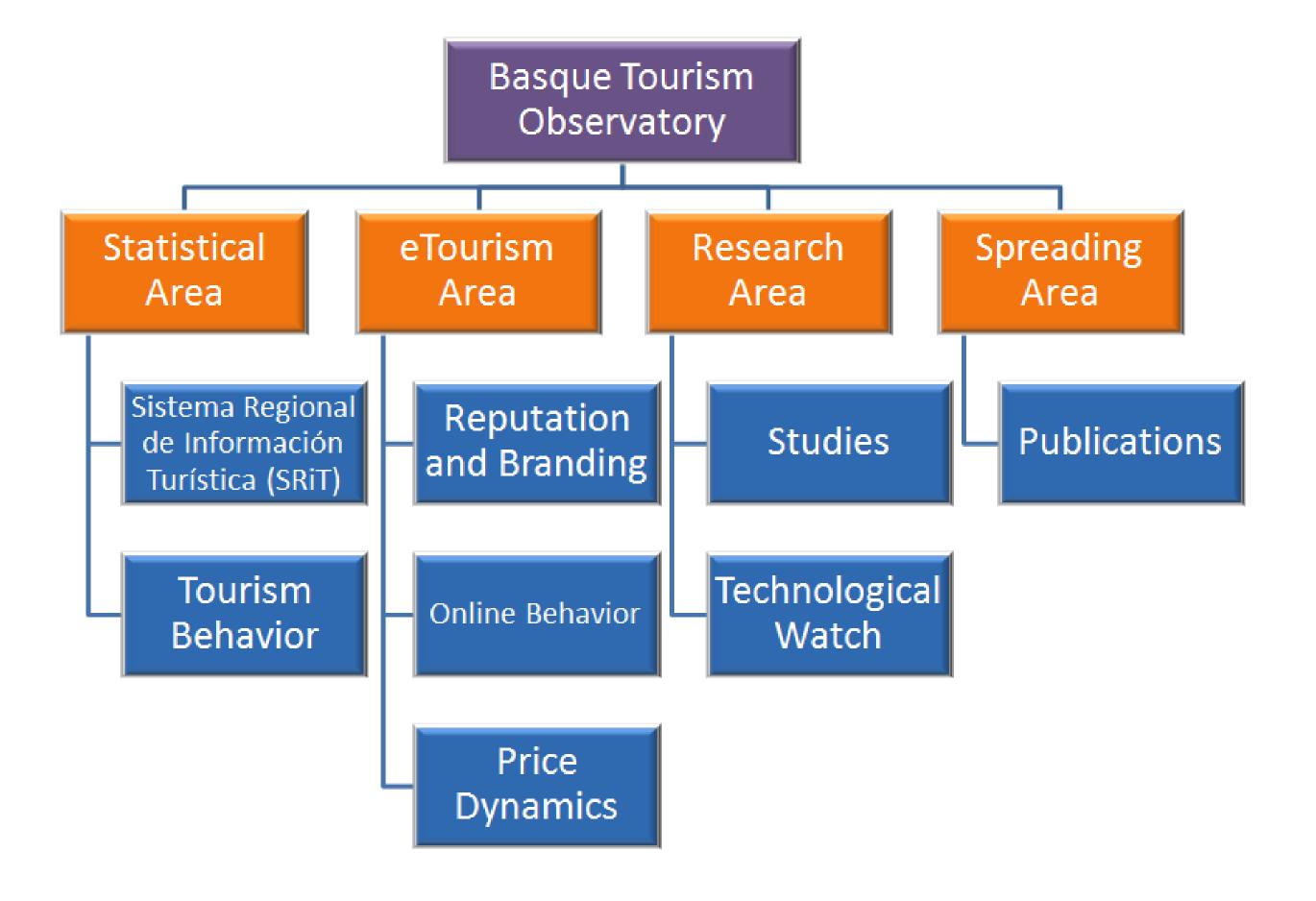
Micro vs. Macro





Regional Information Systems

Micro vs. Macro



5 core units

Regional Information Systems

Micro vs. Macro

Dynamic Pricing Monitor

Mobility on destination

Tourism

Destination Web

Monitor

Statistical System

Social Media Monitor

OTE-BTO

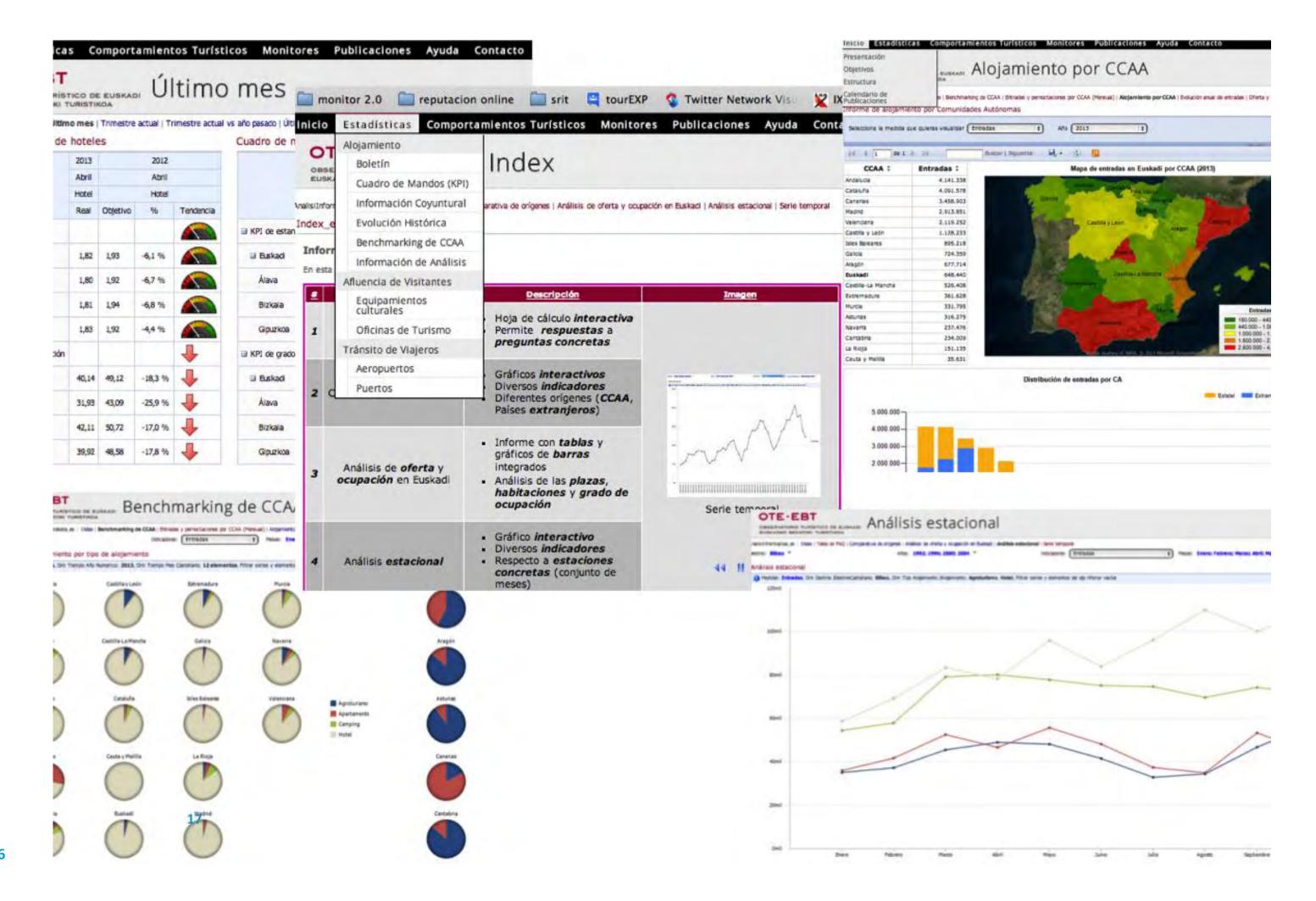
OBSERVATORIO TURÍSTICO DE EUSKADI BASQUE TOURISM OBSERVATORY



REGIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Visual Analytics /dashboards

Micro vs. Macro





5 core units

Regional Information Systems Dynamic Pricing
Monitor

Statistical System

Tourism
Destination Web
Monitor

Mobility on destination

Social Media Monitor

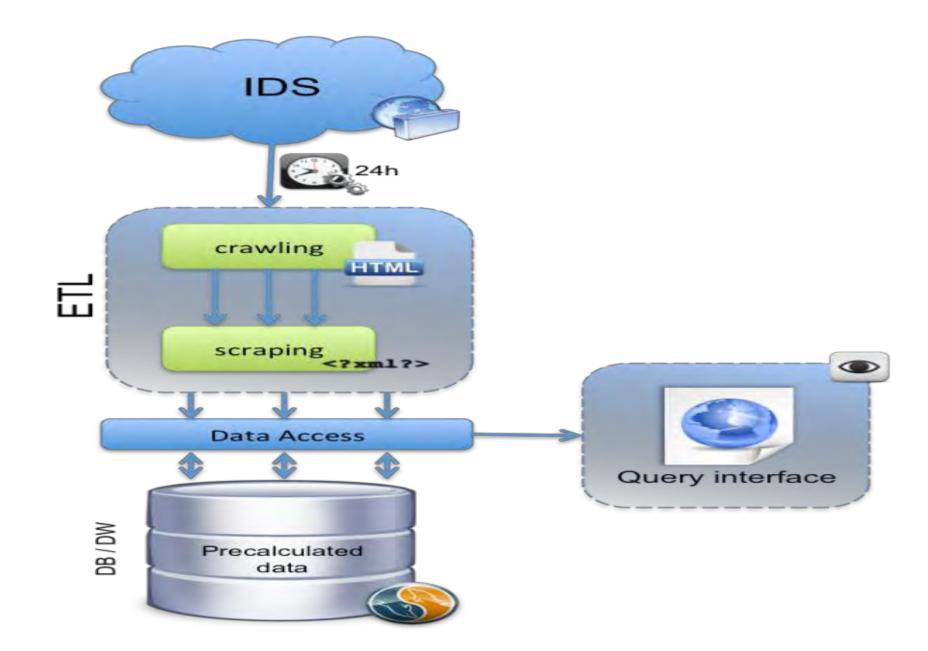
OTE-BTO

OBSERVATORIO TURÍSTICO DE EUSKADI BASQUE TOURISM OBSERVATORY



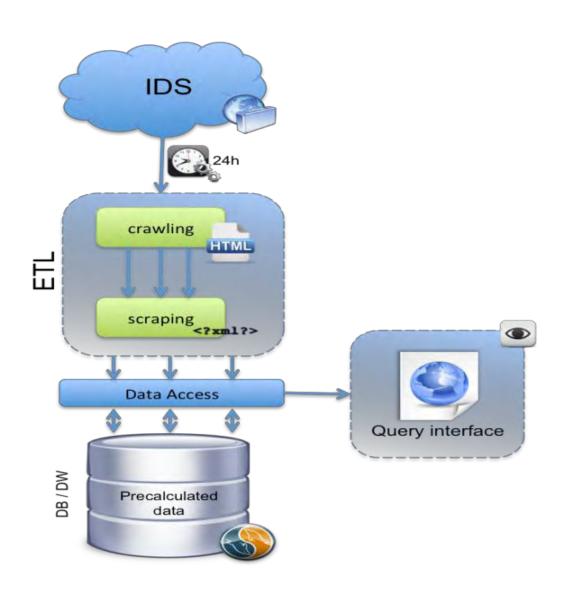
Dynamic Pricing Monitor gathers the price and availability information provided by online distribution channels (IDS)

It comprises a web crawler which uses screen scraping techniques in order to acquire prices and availability for twin bedded rooms on every available hotel for a given IDS, geographical and time scope



ETL Extraction Transformation Loading

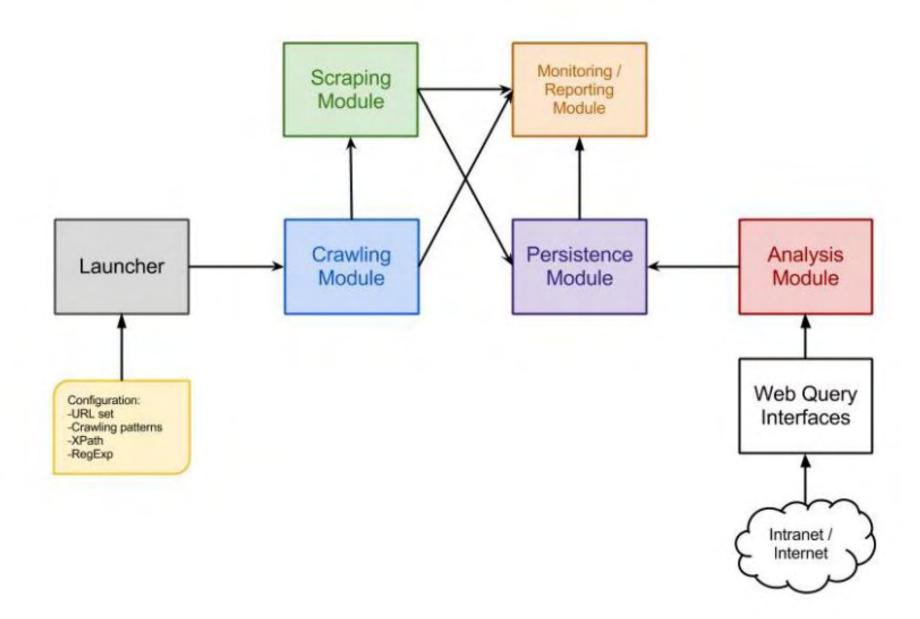


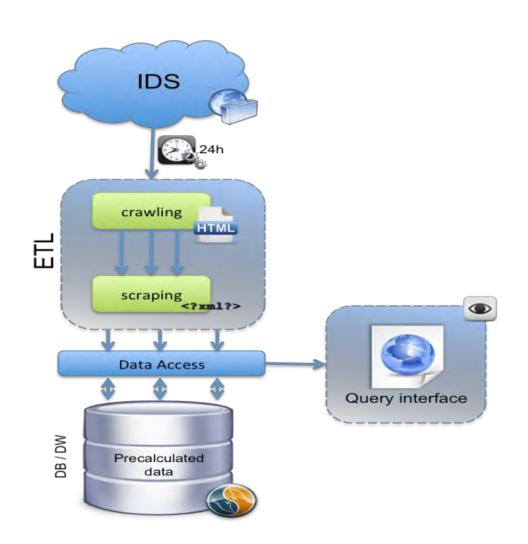




Process

- Every 24 hours, data on accommodation prices are collected automatically
- The system asks for the price and availability of an overnight for the 1-28, 30, 45, 60 and 90 days -> Future price variation



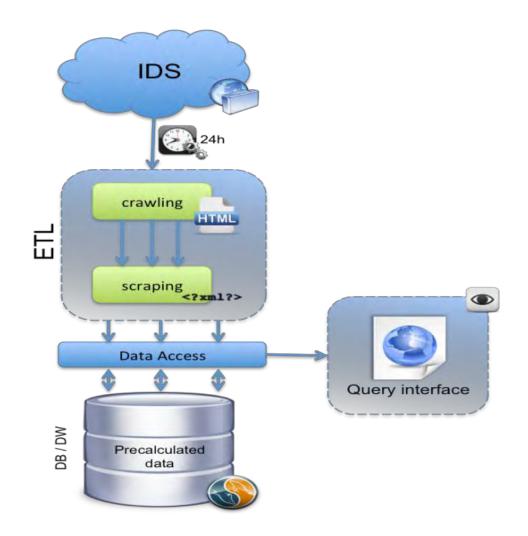


Data volume

	Hotels	Records	Daily recs.	Hist. Series
Spain	11.569	140M	195K	5/2011
France	13.784	135M	300K	10/2011
Ireland	742	5M	18K	11/2012

Mediterranean Coastal Destination Sample

Croacia	86	323K	2k	
Egypt	33	123K	1K	
Greece	431	138K	10K	
Italy	1.105	2,5M	18K	6/2013
Morocco	217	812K	6k	0/2013
Portugal	163	141K	4k	
Tunisia	28	89k	1k	
Turkey	678	2,3M	16k	



It may address questions such as...

What is the average rate for 3 star hotels in Bilbao on a given day

Which European city showed the most economical room rates during Easter. Madrid, Paris or Rome?

How many hotels (specific time and space) are in a given IDS channel?

Which one is the optimal time to book a room for Christmas in Vienna?

How does a big event affect hotel occupancy and room rate?

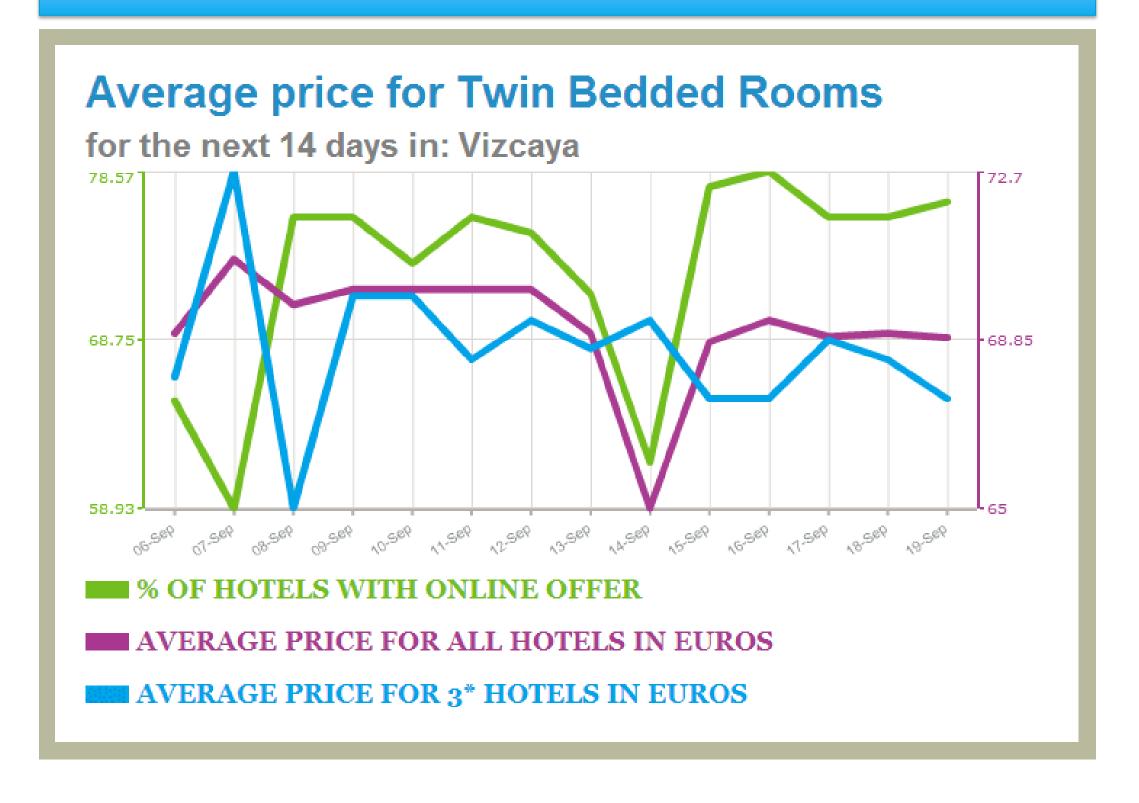
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FORECASTING

Dynamic Pricing Monitor

Forecast

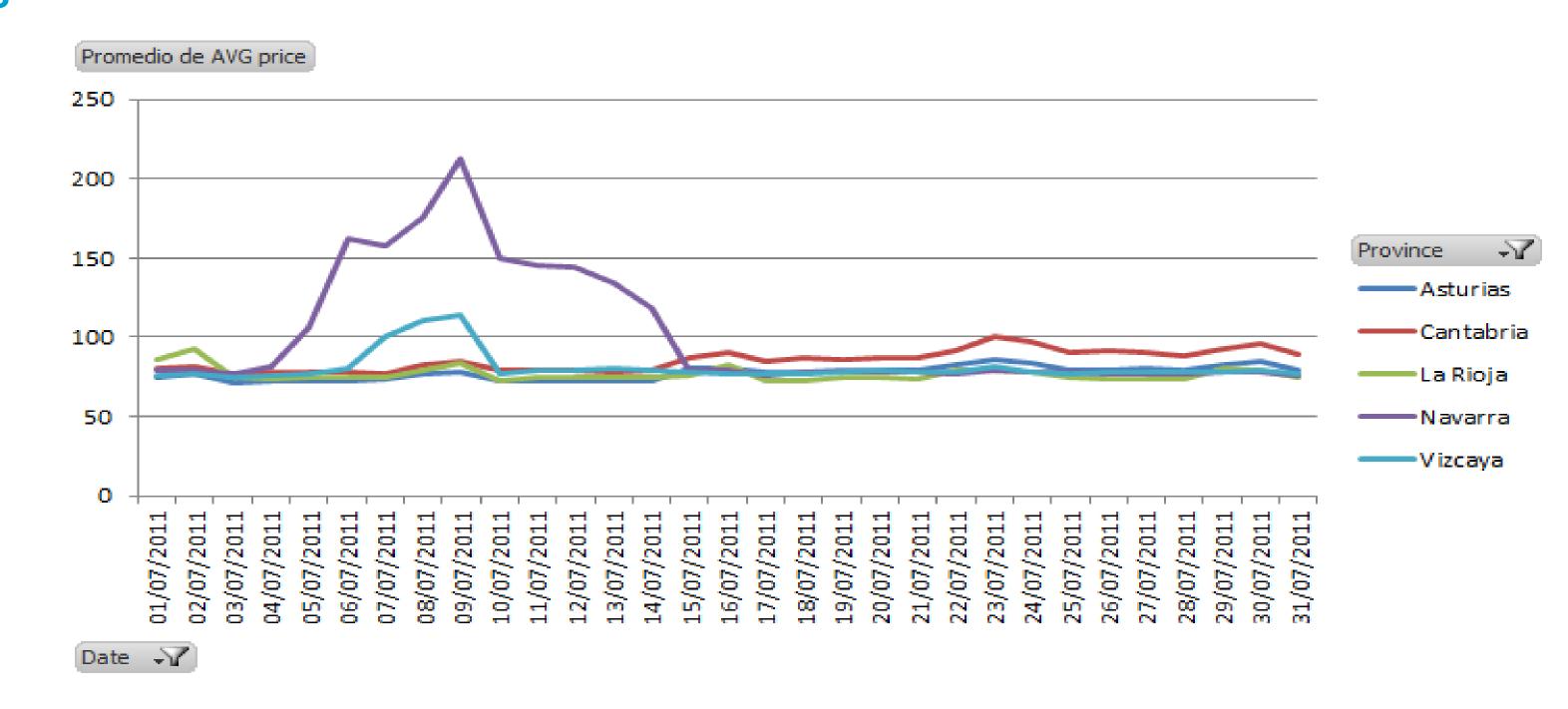




Hotel Price variation in July.

The impact of San Fermín in Navarre and surrounding regions

IMPACT STUDIES



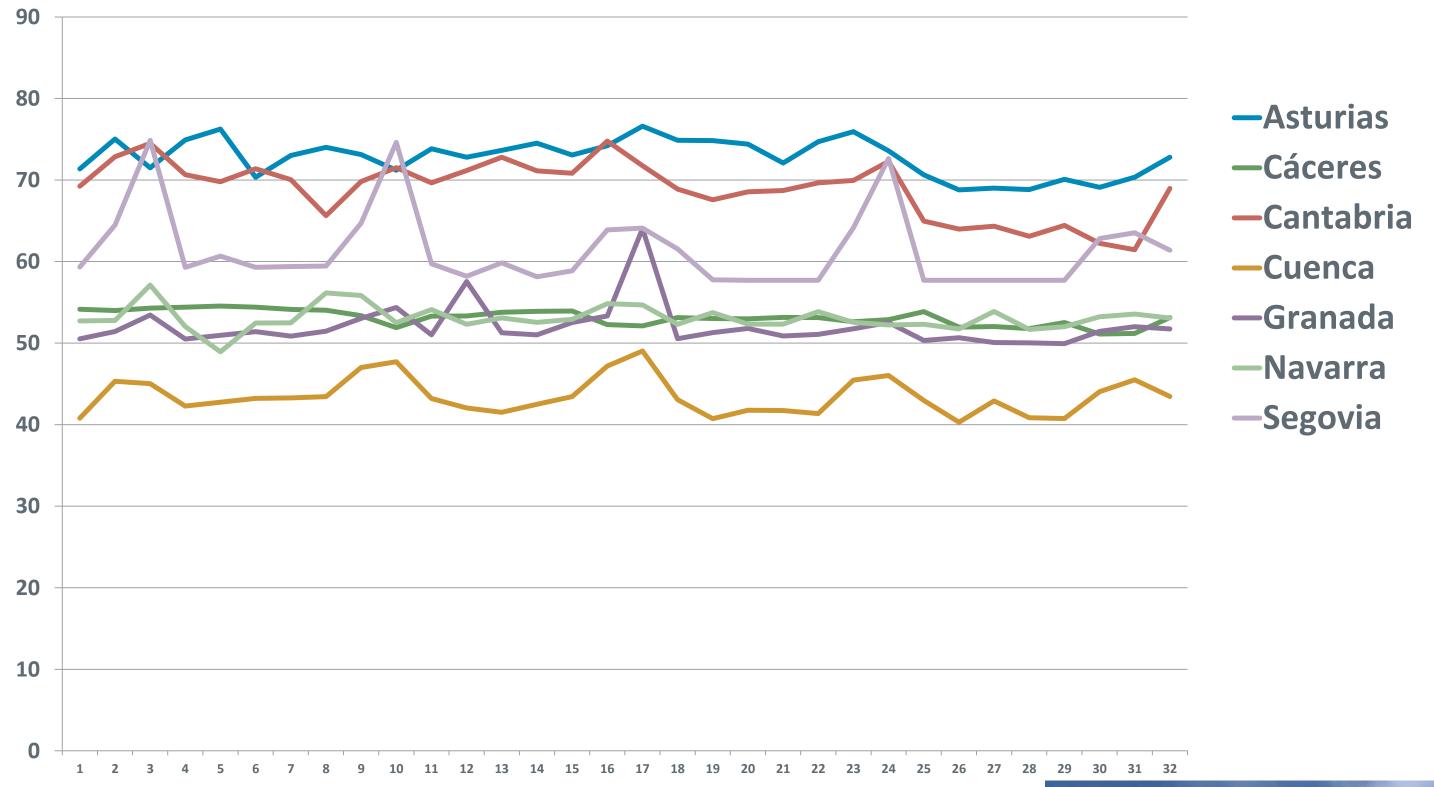


BENCHMARK

type of accommodation

Dynamic Pricing Monitor

Rural accommodation: regions of Spain in August 2013

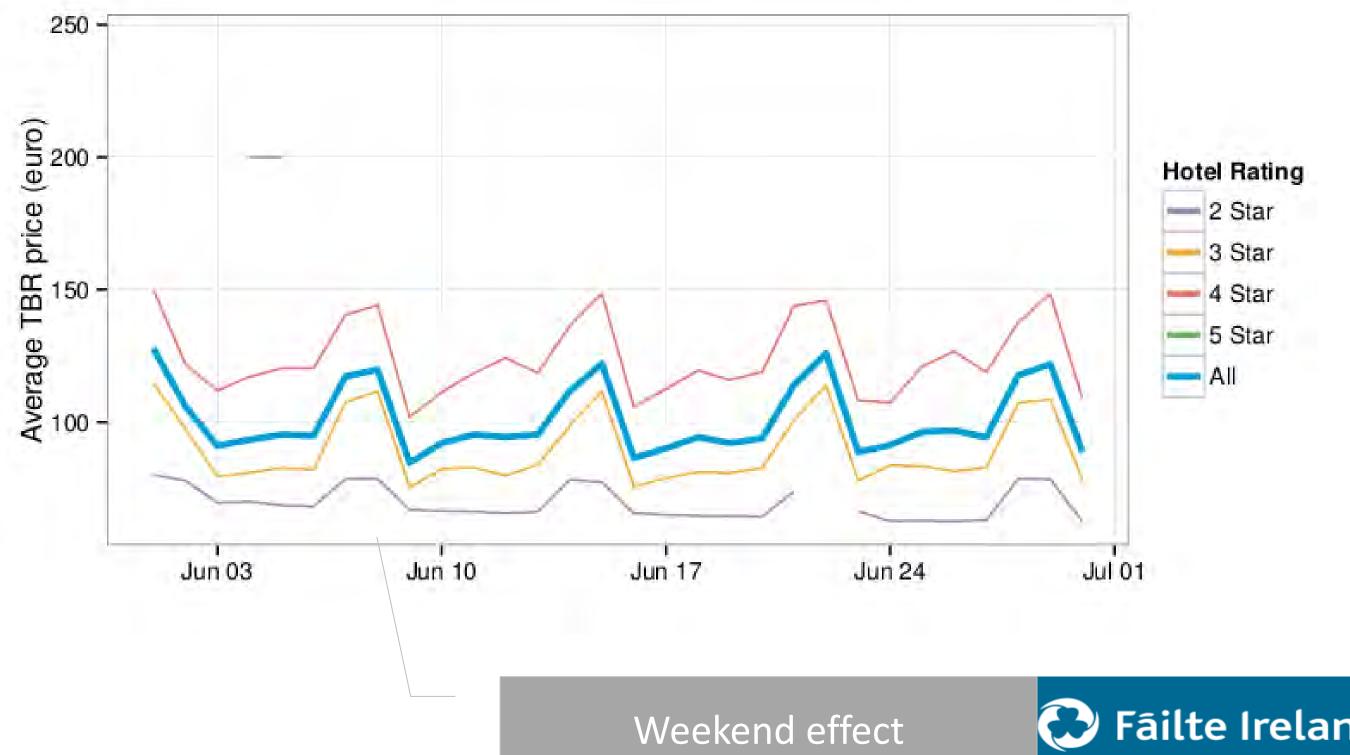




Average Hotel prices in Galway in June 2013

BENCHMARK

type /country

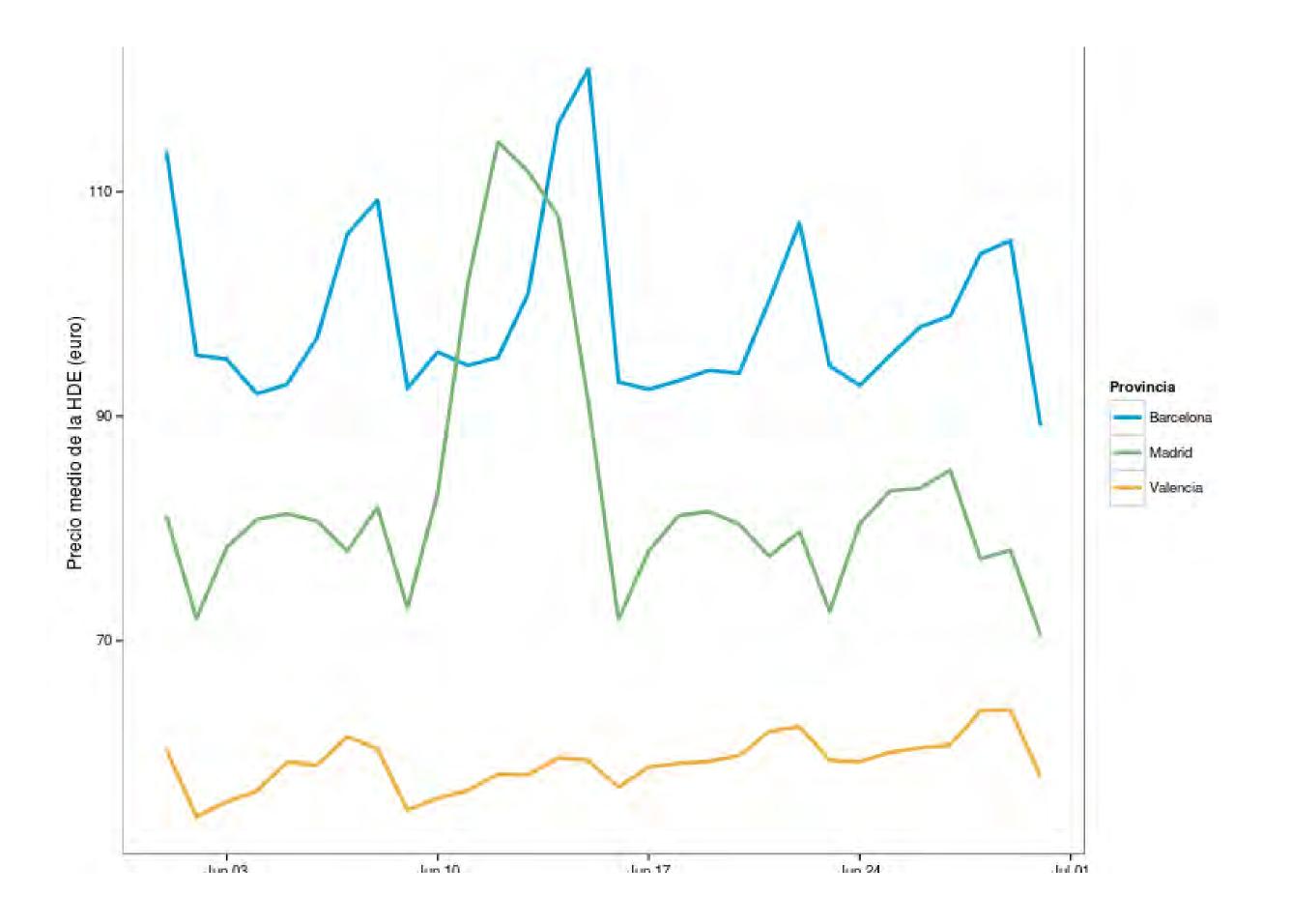




Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia from 10th of June to 10th July 2013

CITY BENCHMARK

any time fragment

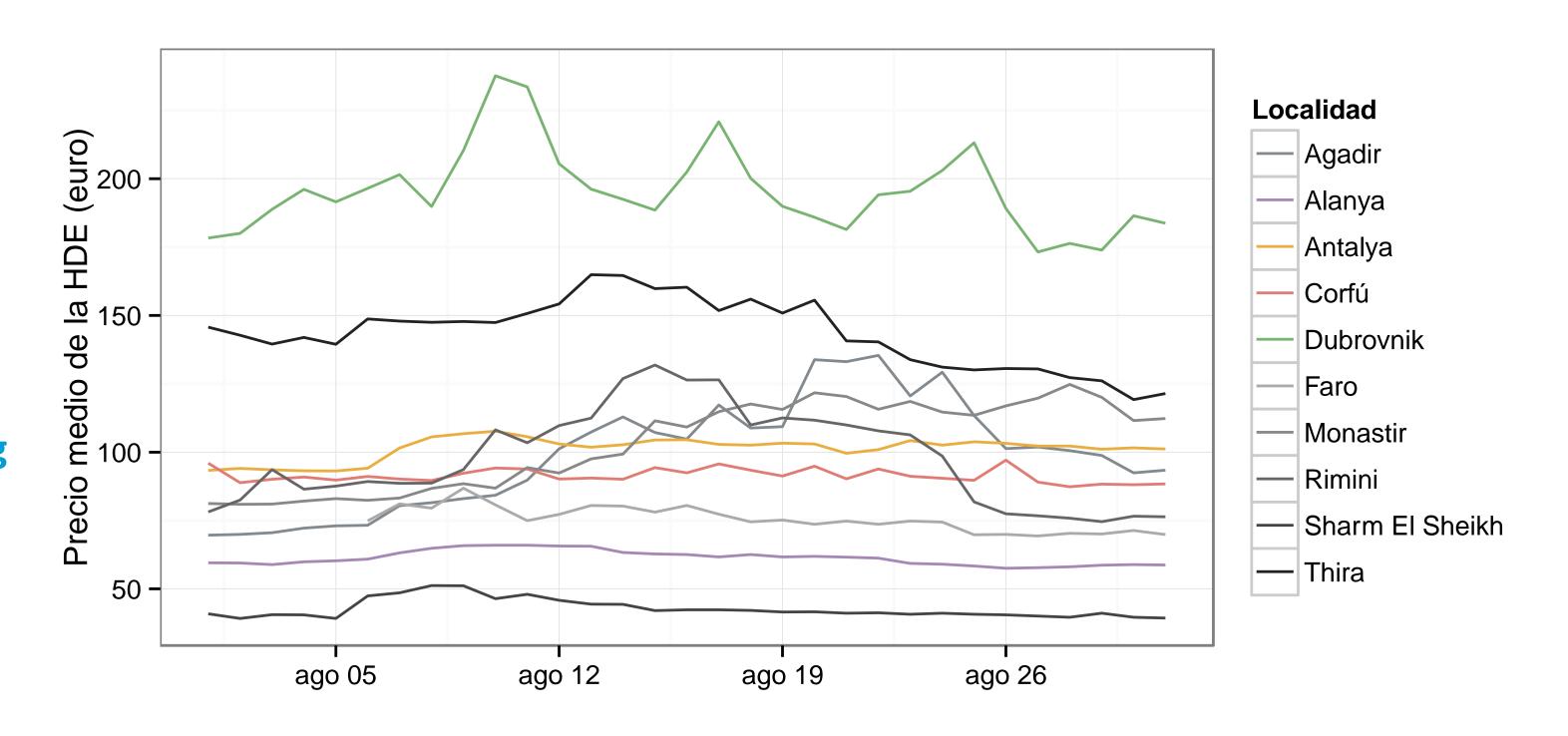




Mediterranean coastal destinations August 2013

CITY BENCHMARK

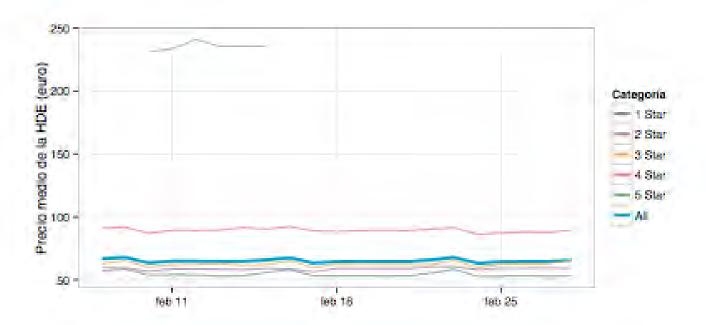
any time framework

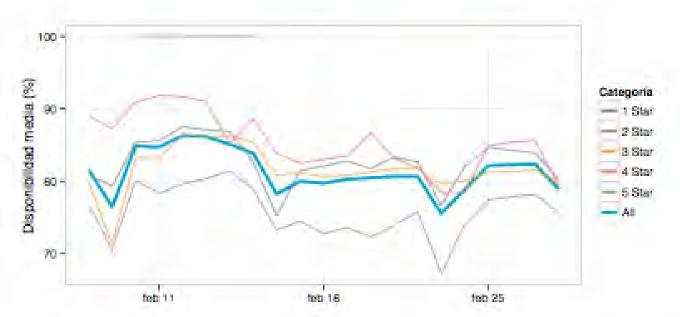


BENCHMARK

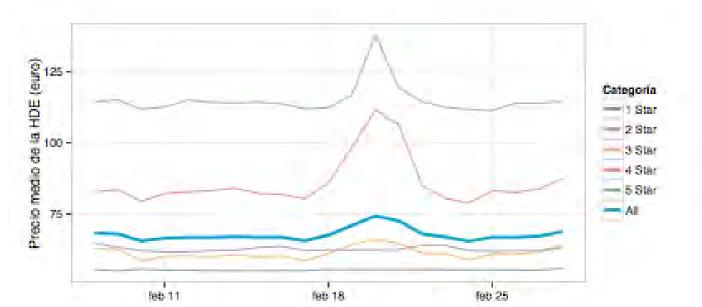
Dynamic Pricing Monitor

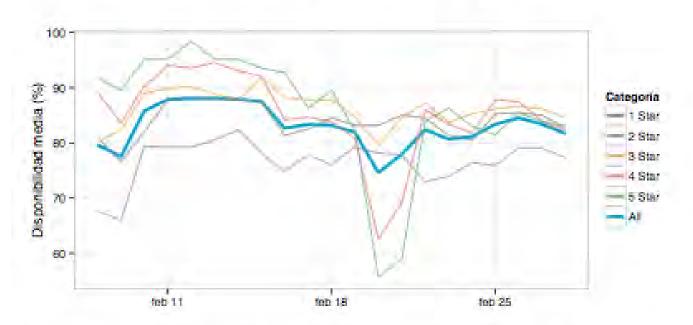
Guipúzcoa





Vizcaya





Categoría		Días Laborables						Fin de semana					
		Precio (€)			disp. (%)			Precio (€)			disp. (%)		
	feb	ene	diff.%	feb	ene	diff.%	feb	ene	diff.%	feb	ene	diff.%	
1 Star	53.34	53.01	0.62	83.72	74.54	12.16	57.14	56.49	1.15	79.59	69.61	14.34	
2 Star	58.41	59.47	-1.77	76.50	69.60	9.91	59.50	59.92	-0.70	73.94	63.36	16.69	
3 Star	61.91	61.51	0.67	82.11	77.95	5.34	63,49	62.92	0.91	80.36	75.60	6.30	
4 Star	88.79	83.86	5.89	85.12	74.20	16.06	90.04	87.77	2.59	83.79	71.03	17.96	
5 Star	232.03	232.00	0.01	88.39	97.19	-9.06	236.80	232.13	2.01	89.11	84.68	5.24	
All	64.48	63.83	1.02	82.08	74.33	10.44	66.62	66.12	0.75	79.37	69.96	13.46	

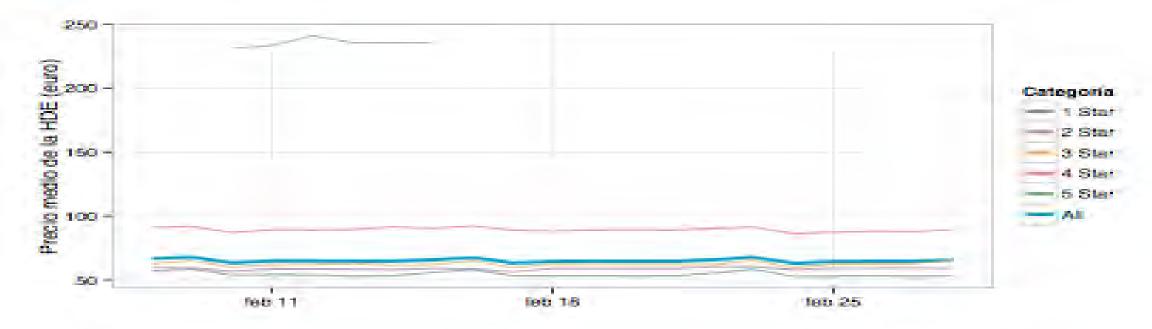
Categoría			las Labi	orables					Fin de se	emana		
	Precio (€)			disp. (%)			Precio (€)			disp. (%)		
	feb	ene	diff.%	feb	ene	diff.%	feb	ene	diff.%	feb	ene	diff.%
1 Star	55.37	57.03	-2.92	84.54	83.85	0.82	55.27	57.09	-3.19	82.75	80.99	2.17
2 Star	62.17	58.33	6.58	77.88	63.02	23.58	63.83	59.80	6.75	72.30	63.11	14.56
3 Star	61.00	61.63	-1.02	86.92	85.60	1.55	60.82	61.30	-0.77	86.57	84.22	2.79
4 Star	85.57	78.96	8.38	86.13	85.15	1.15	81.92	77.73	5.39	87.18	82.32	5.90
5 Star	115.40	113.87	1.35	87.22	89.55	-2.61	114.02	113.58	0.39	90.93	93.15	-2.38
All	67.55	65.90	2.50	83.87	79.20	5.89	67.23	65.88	2.04	82.38	77.88	5.78

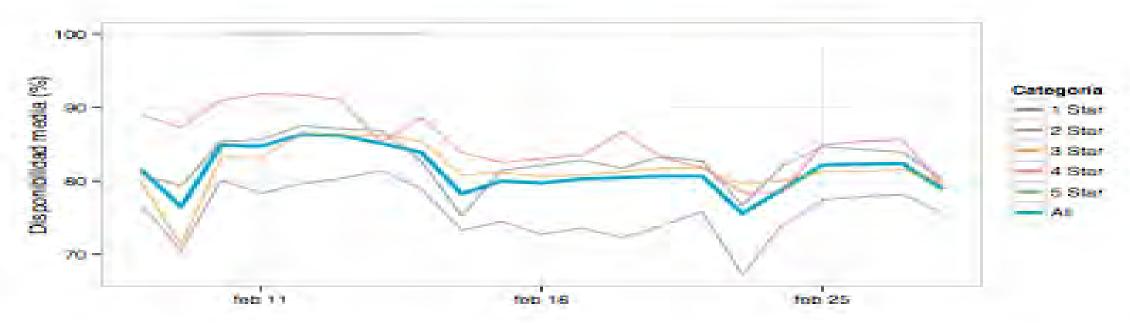


Price/channel

Dynamic Pricing Monitor

Guipúzcoa

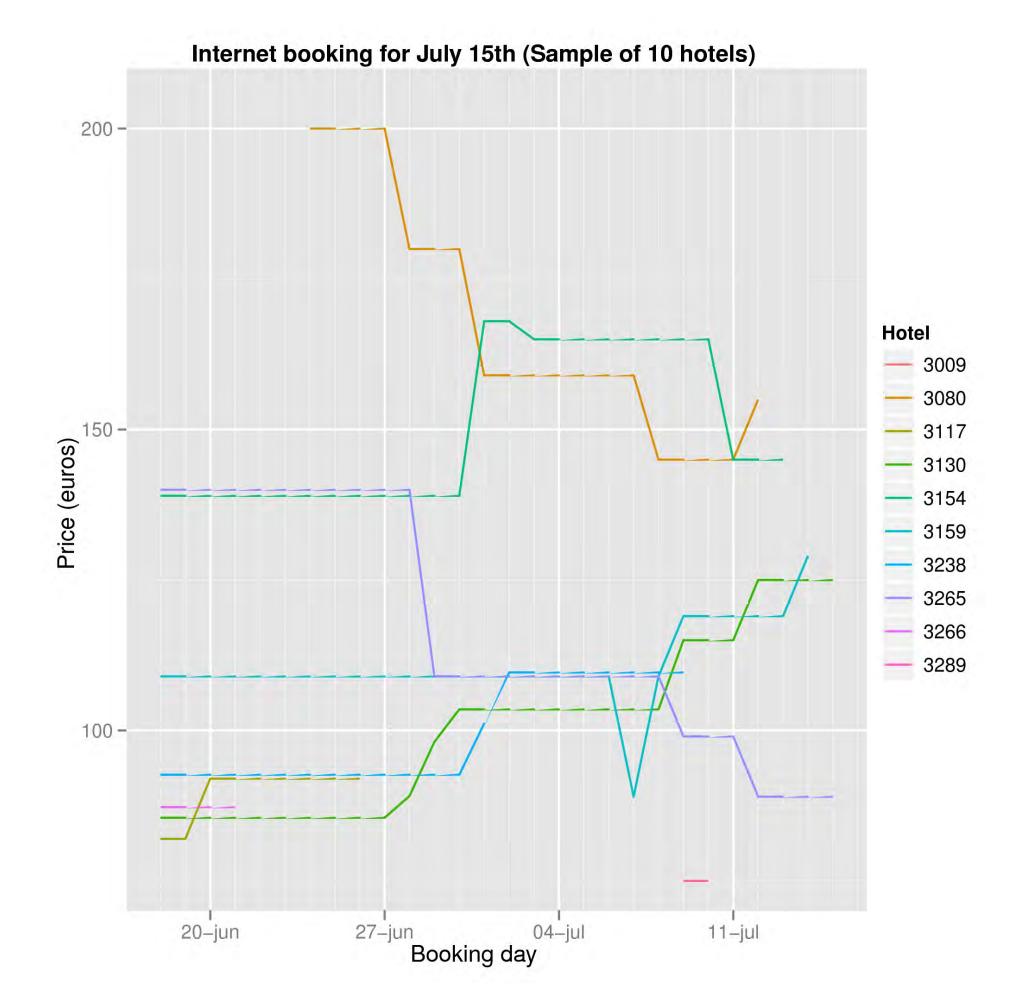




Categoría		Dias Laborables						Fin de semana					
		Precio (€)			disp. (%)			Precio (€)			disp. (%)		
	feb	ene	diff.96	feb	ene	diff.%	feb	ene	diff.%	feb	ene	diff.%	
1 Star	53,34	53.01	0.62	83.72	74.64	12.16	57.14	56.49	1.15	79.59	69.61	14.34	
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All	64.48	63.83	1.02	82.08	74.33	10.44	66.62	66.12	0.75	79.37	69.96	13.46	



Price/channel



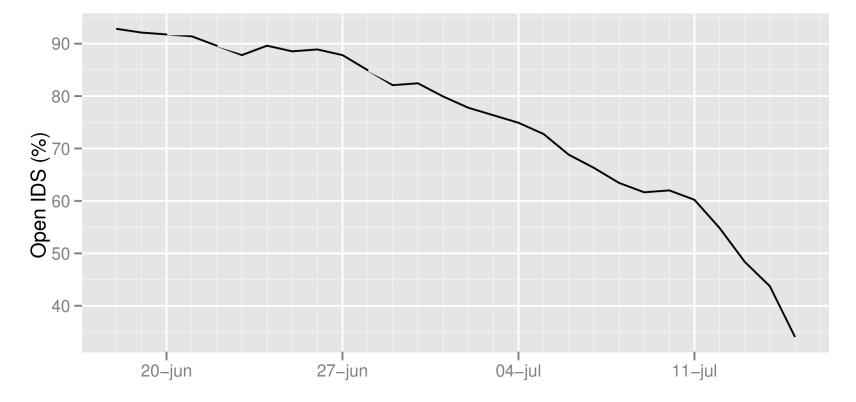


Price/channel

Dynamic Pricing Monitor

Opening and Closing of the channel







Complementary approach

• We carried out a study to understand whether the online price is a good approximation to official ADR, provides by official statistics

National Bureau of Statistics

 A regional study was conducted from 2011 to July of 2012, showing the monthly ADR published by INE with the average price got by the dynamic pricing monitor.



Complementary approach

National Bureau of Statistics

- The INE has built two indicators on the Profitability of the Hotel Sector: The ADR (Average Daily Rate) and the RevPAR (Revenue per Available Room)
- The INE collects on a monthly basis information relating to prices for a double room with a bathroom. This information is requested in the Hotel Occupancy Survey questionnaire (HOS)
- Since 2008 the questionnaire has been amended distinguishing between **different types of customer and sales channels**: traditional and online tour operators and travel agencies, enterprises, groups, hotel or chain websites

Complementary approach

National Bureau of Statistics

Dynamic Price Monitor

HOS information is used for calculating the HPI (Hotel Price Index)

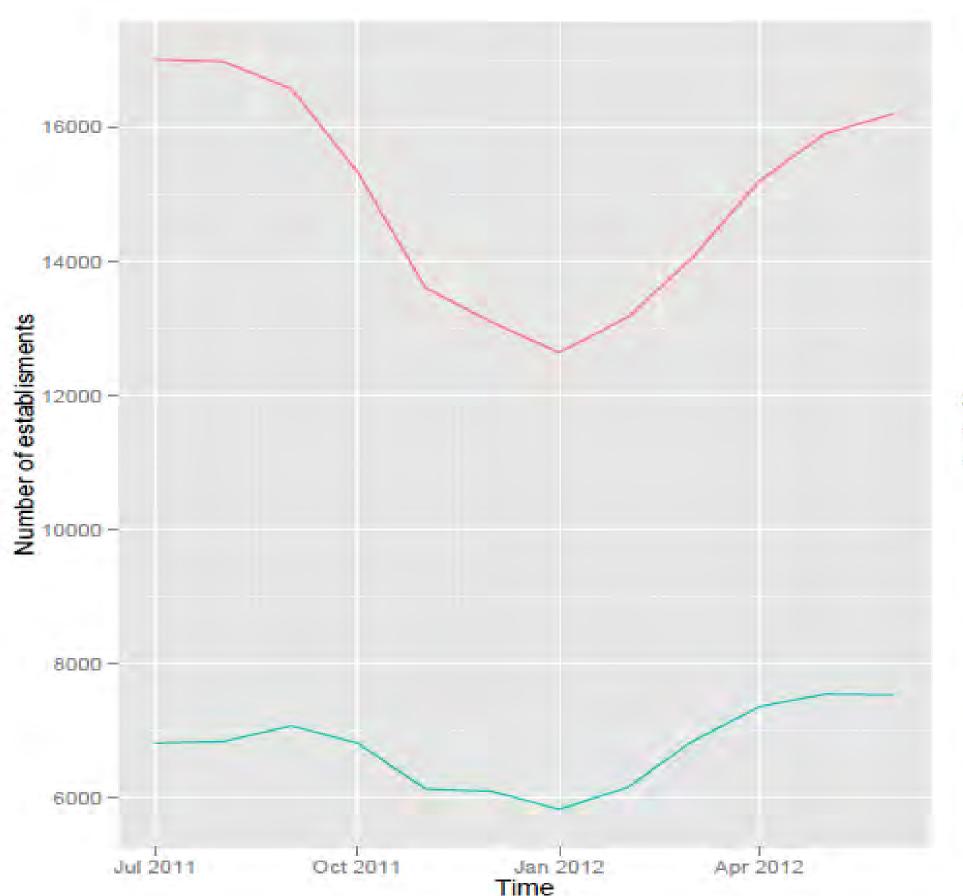
The HOS comprises three different scopes:

- Time scope. The HOS is monthly and the estimated data refers to the activity by each hotel establishment during the month corresponding to the reference period. Requested data refers to seven consecutive days, such that establishments in the sample are distributed throughout the month
- **Population scope**. All the establishments in their modalities of hotel, parador, hotel-apartment, aparthotel and motel with the categories of five, four, three, two and one stars
- Geographical scope. The scope of the survey encompasses the entire country

Complementary approach

National Bureau of Statistics

Dynamic Price Monitor



The survey carried by the INE covers: about 13.000 lodging establishments



The number of **hotels**that offer their services
through IDS is about
7.000



Complementary approach

National Bureau of Statistics

Dynamic Price Monitor

Month	IDS	NSI	Δ %
jul-11	76,67	81,32	-6%
ago-11	79,98	88,24	-10%
sep-11	69,18	75,82	-10%
oct-11	64,66	72,25	-12%
nov-11	60,83	74,52	-23%
dic-12	60,87	74,84	-23%
ene-12	58,75	73,76	-26%
feb-12	59,43	74,09	-25%
mar-12	60,10	72,25	-20%
abr-12	63,37	73,55	-16%
may-12	61,69	69,66	-13%
jun-12	64,20	73,87	-15%

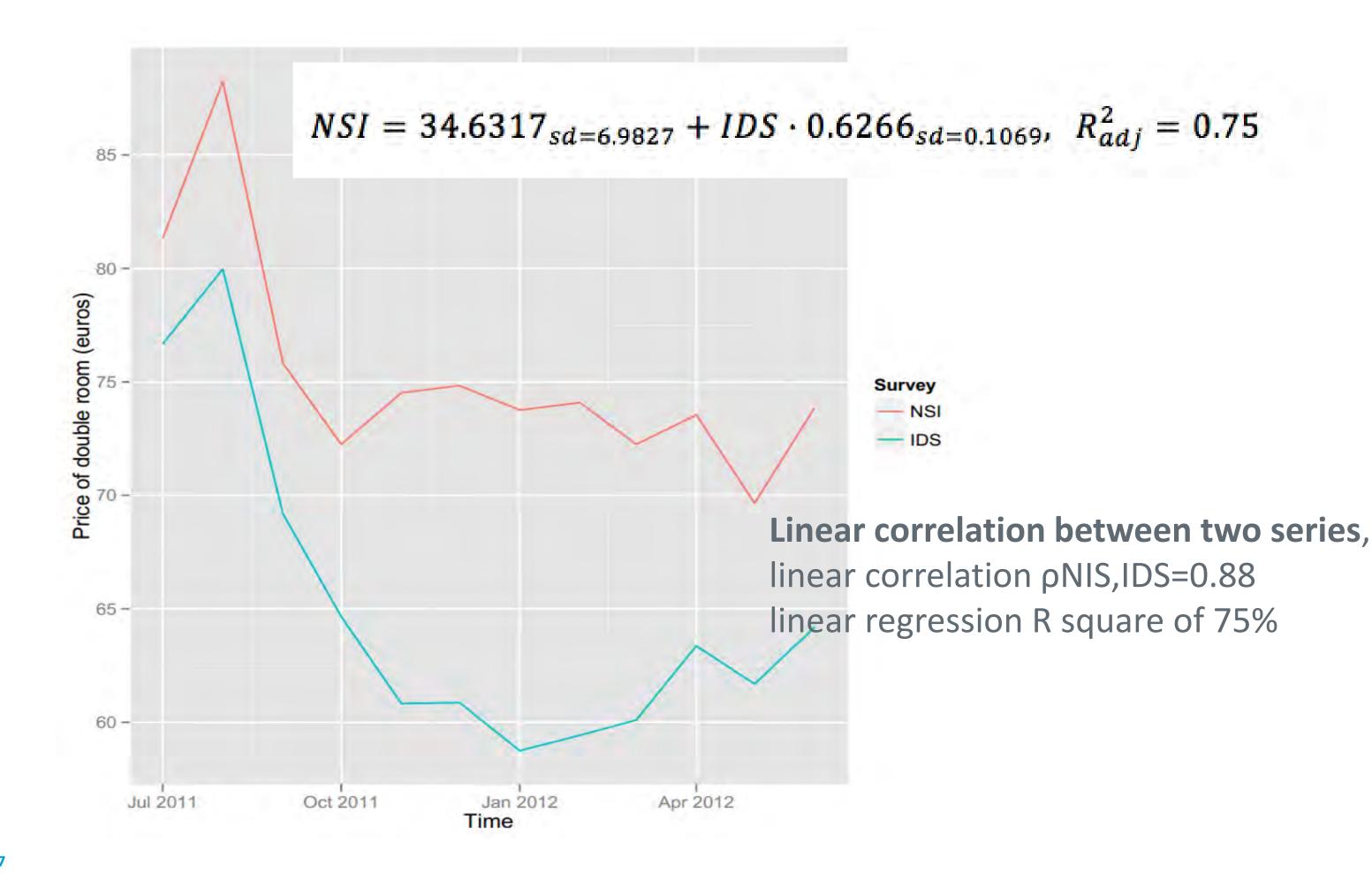
Percent difference to national level

The absolute difference in euros varies from **5€** in July to **15€** in January



Complementary approach

National Bureau of Statistics

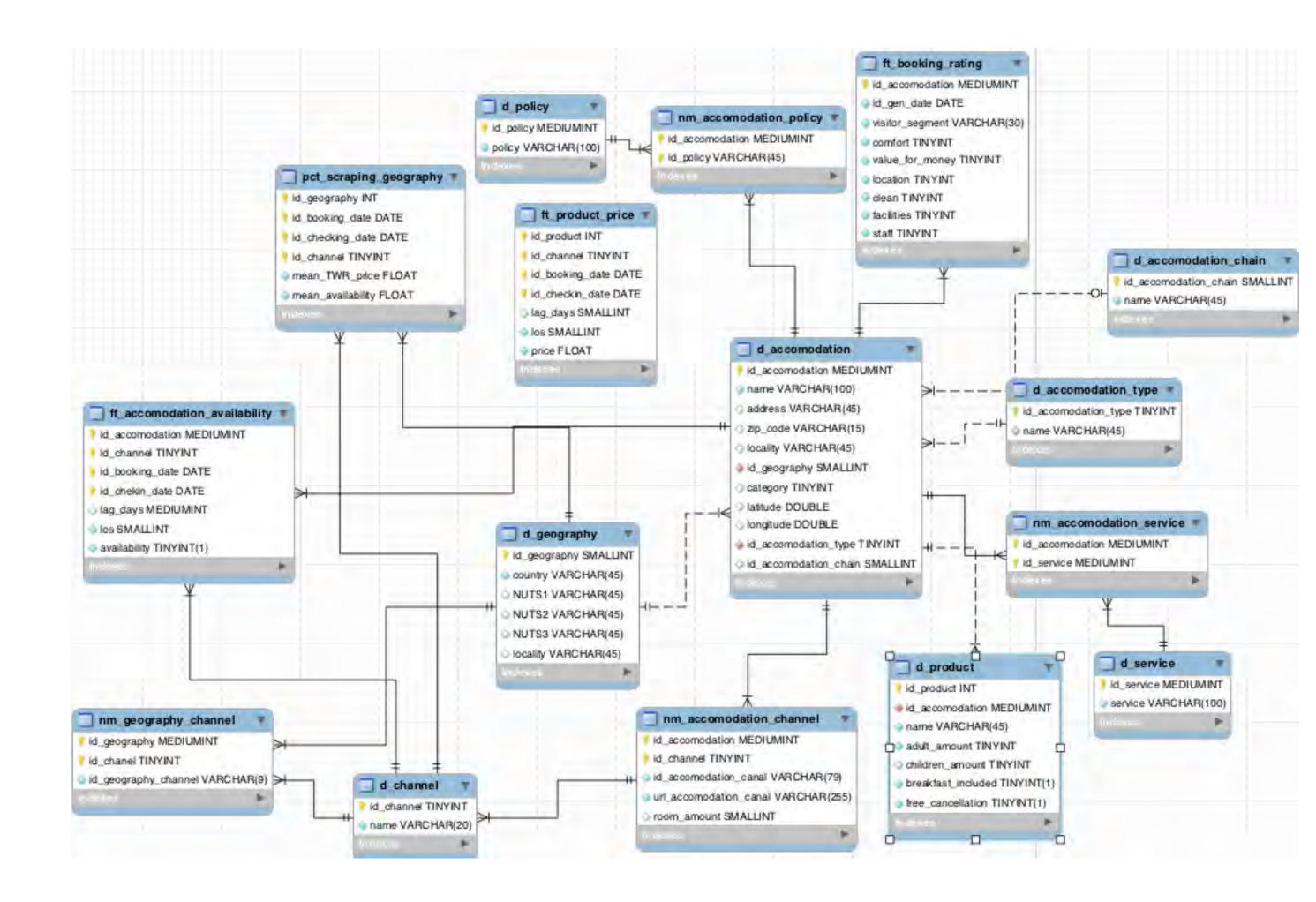




WHAT'S NEXT

Enriched Hotel DPM_Hotel +

- 1. Acommodation
- 2. Policy
- 3. Service
- 4. Product
- 5. Rating
- 6. Prices



WHAT'S NEXT

Do closely located hotels react to price changes among each other?

Enriched Hotel DPM_Hotel +

What are the attributes/features that add higher value to the hotel room prices?

• • •



SUMMING UP

Despite the progress in official statistics there are limits and constraints in traditional methodologies

The generation of primary data is a costly process, starting from the data gathering process based on offer side surveys and ending in the data processing where the elevation techniques from sample to universe are the cornerstone of the Statistical Offices

Gathering information from different IDS, a representative sample of hotels and prices can be collected with low cost in terms of time and economical resources providing future daily prices



SUMMING UP

Based on observed data, the prices offered by leading European IDS is a good predictor for the estimation of ADR with a percentage difference in price at around 10%

This DPM allows us to have real-time data (at least one month before the official statistics) at any time and space aggregation level. This allows for a benchmarking among cities, regions, countries, days, weeks

• • •



SUMMING UP

Big data offers significant benefits for all travellers and companies

- Better decision support
- New products and services
- Better customer relationships
- Cheaper, faster data processing

Challenges need to be overcome:

- Creating an integrated data source
- Working in a hybrid technological environment
- Overcoming the data skills shortage
- Maintaining competitive advantage

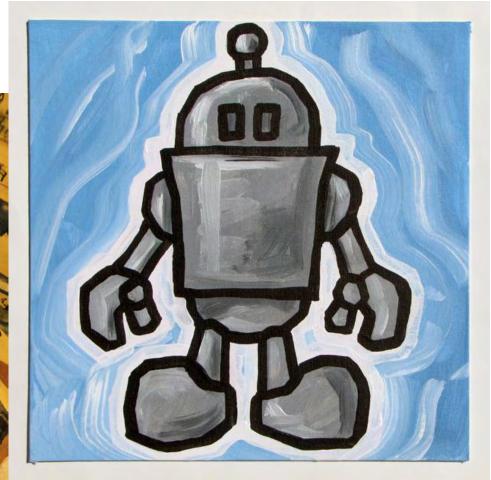


NEW PARADIGM

We are in the process of understanding

KNOWLEDGE CREATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT





Danke Schön

Eskerrik asko Thank you



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