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O PAPEL DA INOVAÇÃO NO TURISMO DE INTERESSE ESPECIAL: UMA APROXIMAÇÃO TEÓRICA
THE ROLE OF INNOVATION IN SPECIAL INTEREST TOURISM: A THEORETICAL APPROACH
EL PAPEL DE LA INNOVACIÓN EN EL TURISMO DE INTERÉS ESPECIAL: UN ENFOQUE TEÓRICO

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RESUMO

Introdução: O processo de inovação e a sua aplicação em contextos vários têm, gradualmente, ganho terreno na comunidade académica como área de interesse e investigação. Do mesmo modo, nas últimas décadas, também o turismo tem merecido especial destaque nos trabalhos desenvolvidos pelos investigadores, com contributos em várias perspetivas (e.g. económico, social, cultural e ambiental).

Objetivo: Explorar e contribuir para a reflexão da literatura em contextos específicos de turismo e, em que medida, o processo de inovação se assume como fator chave para o seu desenvolvimento e competitividade (e.g. gestão em contextos de ecoturismo).

Métodos: Trata-se de um documento conceptual que reúne os principais componentes do processo de inovação e suas implicações em contextos de turismo de interesse especial (e.g. ecoturismo).

Resultados: O presente trabalho apresenta alguns *insights* na ótica da inovação e empreendedorismo em contextos específicos de turismo. O processo de criação associado à natureza e sistemas de reserva sustentável, mecanismos ou partilha de informações são exemplos de vantagem competitiva para os destinos e produtos turísticos.

Conclusões: O empreendedorismo gerador e fatores inovadores que podem desencadear atividade empresarial. O estudo considera algumas das implicações para a gestão e a literatura. Implicações para pesquisas futuras também são apresentadas.

Palavras-chaves: Competitividade, Ecoturismo, Inovação, Sustentabilidade

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The innovation process, and its application to several contexts, has been gradually gaining ground in the academic community as a field of study. Similarly, in recent decades, tourism has received greater attention from academics in different sciences and focus (e.g. economic, social, cultural and environmental).

Objective: To explore and to contribute the literature on special interest tourism and innovation process (e.g. ecotourism management).

Methods: This is a conceptual paper that brings together the major components of innovation process and its implications in special interest tourism contexts (e.g. ecotourism).

Results: The study presents closely to primary classical innovation and entrepreneurship issues. The creation process associated with the nature and sustainable reservation systems, mechanisms and information sharing are a competitive advantage over tourism destinations and products.

Conclusions: The generators entrepreneurship and innovative factors that may trigger an entrepreneurial activity. The study considers some of the implications for management and literature. Implications for future research are also presented.

Keywords: Competitiveness, Ecotourism, Innovation, Sustainability

RESUMEN

Introducción: el proceso de innovación, y su aplicación a varios contextos, ha ido ganando terreno gradualmente en la comunidad académica como un campo de estudio. Del mismo modo, en las últimas décadas, el turismo ha recibido una mayor atención de académicos en diferentes ciencias y enfoques (por ejemplo, económico, social, cultural y ambiental).

Objetivo: Explorar y contribuir con la literatura sobre el turismo de interés especial y el proceso de innovación (por ejemplo, gestión del ecoturismo).

Métodos: Este es un documento conceptual que reúne los principales componentes del proceso de innovación y sus implicaciones en contextos de turismo de interés especial (por ejemplo, ecoturismo).

Resultados: el estudio se presenta de cerca a la innovación clásica primaria y cuestiones de emprendimiento. El proceso de creación asociado con la naturaleza y los sistemas de reserva sostenible, los mecanismos y el intercambio de información son una ventaja competitiva sobre los destinos y productos turísticos.

Conclusiones: El emprendimiento de los generadores y los factores innovadores que pueden desencadenar una actividad emprendedora. El estudio considera algunas de las implicaciones para el manejo y la literatura. Implicaciones para futuras investigaciones también se presentan.

Palabras clave: Competitividad, Ecoturismo, Innovación, Sostenibilidad

1. INTRODUCTION

Over history, tourism has been a phenomenon characterized by vast innovativeness. Scientific studies have drawn attention to particularly distinctive individuals and enterprises, and their achievements have been analysed and assessed from all perspectives. No matter how spectacular and influential these innovations, and numerous others like them, they have seldom been taken on board in traditional academic innovation research as built up in the wake of Joseph Schumpeter (1934) (Hjalager, 2010). According to Ma and Tan (2006, p.705), “there has been an increasingly popular trend of cross-fertilization among strategic management research and entrepreneurship research, two fields deeply concerned with wealth creation and heavily influenced by Schumpeter’s seminal work on innovation and creative destruction”. In this context, and according Hjalager (2010), the emerging service economy in general, and the upcoming software boom of the 1980s in particular, changed the notion of innovation to include immaterial products, with the result that service industries were also gradually recognized for their measurable innovative potential (Miles, 2003; Zach, 2016). The innovation process, and its application to tourism, has been gradually gaining ground in the academic community as a field of study (Getz & Page, 2016). Similarly, in recent decades, tourism has received greater attention from researchers in various sciences, varying only by the different emphases considered: economic, social, cultural and environmental. Fortunately, and according to Hjalager (2015), growing numbers of tourism researchers are addressing the wide palette of issues that fall within the innovation headline and expanding the methodological scope. In particular, tourism consumption patterns and the growth of “special interest tourism” (SIT) are thought to reflect the continuously increasing diversity of leisure interests of the late-modern leisure society. Tourists are looking for emotional stimuli, they want to buy feelings and not products (Douglas & Derret, 2001; Opaschowski, 2001; Trauer, 2006). According to the World Tourism Organization, tourism consumption patterns reflect the increasing diversity of interests of the late-modern leisure society with “SIT” having emerged, reflecting the new values which include “increased importance of outdoor activities, awareness of ecological problems, educational advances, aesthetic judgement and improvement of self and society” (Trauer, 2006, p. 184). This increased attention must be welcomed, as innovation research represents a meaningful and valuable way of understanding the economic dynamics of the tourism industry, and deeper insights will be helpful for the industry and policy makers alike. The purpose of this article is to identify literature on special interest tourism innovation, in particular from the perspective of sustainability and ecotourism management. In order to structure the sometimes unclear use of the innovation process (in tourism research), the article will present closely to primary classical innovation and entrepreneurship issues. Further sections of the article will look at the special interest tourism perspective including several examples from the perspective of sustainability and ecotourism management. This is a conceptual perspective that brings together the major components of innovation process and its implications in special interest tourism perspective. The generators entrepreneurship and innovative factors that may trigger an entrepreneurial activity. The study considers some of the implications for management and literature. Implications for future research are also presented.

2. INNOVATION PROCESS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS

Innovation can be seen as a specific tool of entrepreneurs, the means with which exploit change as an opportunity for a different business or service, being able to be understood and, as such, to be practiced, leading to a common distinction between invention and innovation (Drucker, 1993). Almost all the innovations reflect existing knowledge, combined with new uses, suffering the concept of innovation as a shift towards emphasis on the interaction between institutions, focus on interactive for the creation, dissemination and sharing of knowledge and relevance of the role of government processes as an important actor in an innovative environment. It is important to clarify the difference between two concepts that, for different times, tend to be confused: Process Innovation and the Innovation Process. Innovation Process is essentially related to the set of steps that tend to incorporate both the market and technology. Companies have the ability to go seizing, building your knowledge base and thus make the continuous improvement of process management (Tidd, Bessant & Pavitt, 2003). Monitor the internal and external environment and analyse the relevant signals will be the starting point. After this, we have the decision about how to respond. Finally, we will implement the project with the development of technology and the domestic and foreign market (Sousa, 2015).

The Process Innovation, by the way, combines the adoption of a process view of the organization's business with the application of innovation to key processes. This is the big difference, compared with the Innovation Process, but it allows us to understand its complexity. Process Innovation encompasses the prediction of new work strategies, the actual process activity and the implementation of change in their complex human, technological and organizational dimensions (Davenport, 1993).

Product or service innovations refer to changes directly observed by the customer and regarded as new; either in the sense of never seen before, or new to the particular enterprise or destination. Product or service innovations are perceptible to tourists to such an extent that they may well become a factor in the purchase decision (Hjalager, 2010). According to Hjalager (2010); Process innovations refer typically to backstage initiatives which aim at escalating efficiency, productivity and flow. Technology investments are the anchor of mainstream process innovation, sometimes in combination with reengineered layouts for manual work operations. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been the backbone of many process innovations in

recent decades, and it has attracted a significant strand of research interest with its own agendas and institutions (Buhalis & Law, 2008). Some research contributions dig into the stages of technology utilization and the gradual evolvement and deepening of the process innovations.

According to Davenport (1993), in practice, companies need to combine the two concepts in a continuous quality program. Ideally, the organization will seek to stabilize the process and start continuous improvement, to later create the ambition to go on the innovation processes. The differences between these two concepts can hinder your combination, so one of the possibilities to minimize this problem may be the assignment of different roles to different managers, with high levels of cooperation. The company must be aware that the risk of innovation processes is at least proportional to the rewards for that in reduced competitiveness continuous improvements environments may be the preferred choice. Highly competitive environments (e.g. greater balance between enterprises, reduced rate of market growth, high barriers to exit) may encourage the bet on a change with the greatest impact (process innovation). Access to information and the challenge of the information revolution is also the base of the reach of competitive advantage, in order to maximize innovation in the process and, consequently, greater differentiation from competitors (Porter & Millar, 1985).

In this context, entrepreneurial activity is seen as a process: includes a set of steps, is subject to management, continuous and applicable in many contexts (Stevenson & Jarillo, 2007). This process becomes a source of competitive advantage on a global scale. This entrepreneurial process is, as a rule, inextricably linked to certain factors that allow initial "take the leap" (circumstances, triggering events). Shindehutte et al. (2000) present a conceptual model (figure 1) that summarizes the dynamic nature of the triggering process in an attempt to summarize the various contributions on this topic.

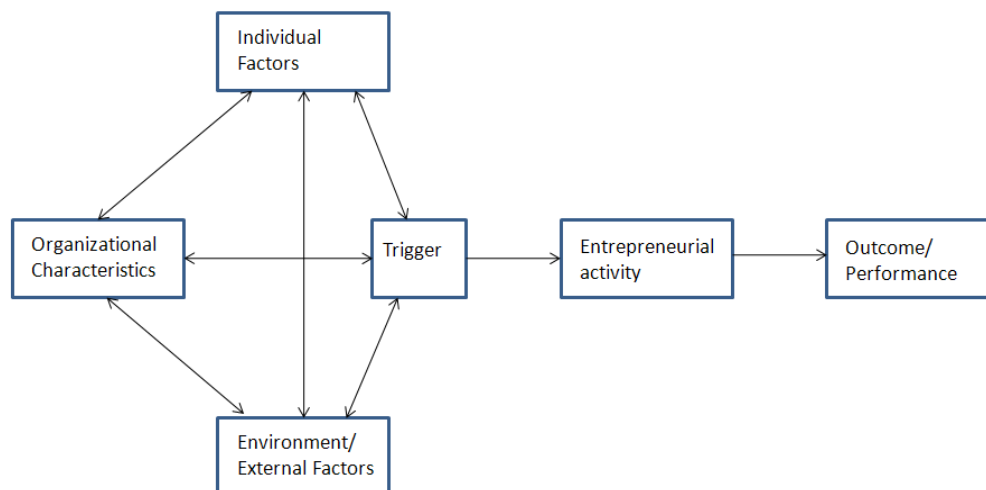


Figure 1 - Dynamic Triggering Process Model

Source: Shindehutte et al. (2000)

The concept of innovation as an outcome or innovative performance is present in innovation theory, wherein he states that the creation of new knowledge or new combinations of existing knowledge are transformed into innovations in the enterprise. Innovation, understood as performance, is a visible result of the ability to generate knowledge, and its utilization, combination, and synthesis for the introduction of products, processes, markets, or new types of organizations or substantially improved ones (Camisón & Monfort-Mir, 2012).

The entrepreneurial process is conceptualized as a response to the awakening of the event. However, the nature of the trigger, relevance and impact depends on the dynamic interaction between the characteristics of managers / employees (e.g., personal life), firm characteristics (e.g., size, culture) and external developments of the environment (e.g., competitiveness). The different types of entrepreneurial activities are probably the result of different types of triggers. Therefore, and according to Stamboulis and Skayannis (2003), being part of the service sector, tourism has inevitably been associated with developments in new technologies and refreshed by organizational and structural innovations. There has been a trend to flexibilization of the tourist product by a form of customization, despite the pressure from tourist operators who still advocate packages of mass tourism. The trends towards 'advanced' facets of the service 'post-industrial' (information) society—customization, flexibilization—render knowledge the new decisive competitiveness factor. Inescapably, this leads to the consideration of learning as a dynamic capability. In the competitive landscape of tourism, any location or business aiming to do better than others, should become

either a learning region or a learning industry. Even more, “emerging alternative tourism has to engage the element of culture, which gains in importance and has to be continuously transformed” (Stamboulis and Skayannis, 2003, p.35).

The tourism industry is undergoing significant restructuring. According to Stamboulis and Skayannis (2003, p.35), “the combination of mass and conventional tourism has so far formed the major part of the organized tourist business, with non-mass alternative tourism having the smaller part of the pie. Mass tourism may, under certain conditions, be alternative, as conventional tourism may be non-mass or individualized”. The term ‘conventional’ refers to the type of activities the tourists follow (for instance the ‘4Ss’, i.e. sea, sun, sand, sex), while the term ‘mass’ predominantly refers to numbers of tourists. We will dedicate a subpoint to the study of special interest tourism in this article in the next section or our research. Collaboration for innovation is a key contributor to successful innovations in the tourism industry. Research, however, has not fully understood how tourism organizations with less than 10 employees (also known as micro organizations) can foster collaboration for innovation (Zach, 2016).

According to Ottenbacher and Harrington (2008), there are a number of models of the innovation process. Most are based on new product development (NPD) models derived from an engineering perspective, and consist of six main steps: (1) idea generation, (2) screening, (3) business analysis, (4) concept development, (5) final testing and (6) commercialisation (e.g. Booz et al, 1982). Although the use of a development model in the innovation process does not guarantee success, research has demonstrated a connection between the use of innovation process models and an increase in the likelihood of success in a variety of settings (Ottenbacher et al, 2006). For instance, Ottenbacher and Harrington (2007) looked at the new innovation development process used by Michelin-starred chefs in Germany. Research results indicated that the development process in this setting had similarities to and differences from traditional concepts of NPD. According to Hjalager (2010), process innovations may be platforms for improved services that will be recognizable to the customer and add to the value of the product. For example automatic check-in-systems can save time for both customers and staff. According to Hjalager (2010), empirical studies, however, tend to conclude that the lodging industry employs technology to improve employee productivity and enhance revenues, but that limited strategic priority is given to technologies designed to improve guest services (Martin, 2004; Sigauw, Enz, & Namasivayam, 2000; Sundbo et al., 2007). Svejnova et al (2007) evaluated the change process in a high-end culinary setting. Specifically, the research team considered Ferran Adrià’s professional evolution as a leader in the field, as well as creating a theoretical model (based on earlier models of creativity (e.g. Drazin et al, 1999)) on how institutional entrepreneurs initiate change (figure 2).

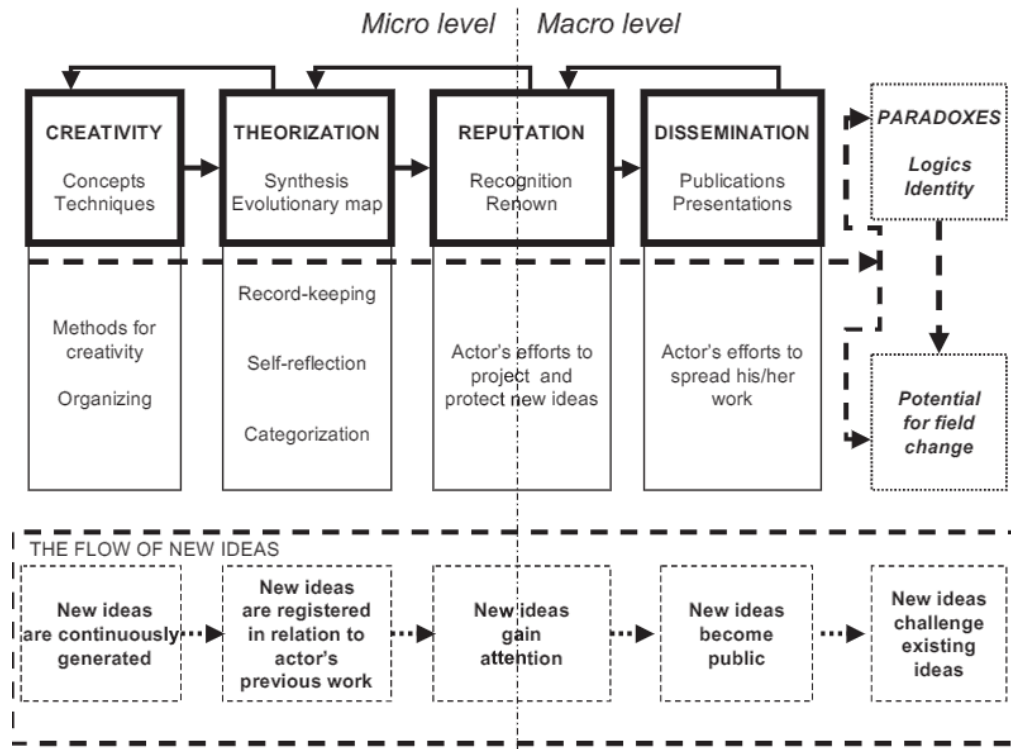


Figure 2 - How an institutional entrepreneur initiates change

Source: Svejnova et al (2007)

In conclusion, and according to Stamboulis and Skayannis (2003), tourism is undergoing significant change and facing new challenges. At least two dimensions of the change can be identified: new forms of tourism, characterized by the tendency to depart from mass tourism and the diffusion of information and communication technologies, with a pervasive effect on the creation, production and consumption of the tourist product. Consumer behaviour in tourism consumption has been changing, developing a more segmented, specialised and sophisticated market mainly aiming at unique activities available at the places visited (Nylander & Hall, 2005; Robinson & Novelli, 2005; Novelli, Schmitz & Spencer, 2006).

According to Aldebert, Dang & Longhi (2011), tourism encompasses all the activities dedicated to the satisfaction of tourists' needs, and borrows from multiple activities. Products addressed to tourists are complex and heterogeneous; they constitute a combination of elements separated in time and space (Cacomo & Solonandrasana, 2001), and often are packages of interrelated products and services (transport, accommodation services, leisure services. This notion of packaging and bundling is the core of the tourism industry activity (Aldebert, Dang & Longhi, 2011). Innovative attempts gain new strategic value when viewed from a perspective that values experience as an important new attribute, in specific the case of "special interest tourism" (SIT).

3. SPECIAL INTEREST TOURISM (SIT)

It is acknowledged that it is difficult, if not even impossible, to define tourism, or Special Interest Tourism (SIT), in a manner acceptable to researchers across the spectrum of tourism disciplines and research approaches (Butler, 1999; Trauer, 2006). According to Trauer (2006), Brotherton and Himmetoglu (1997) in their attempt to conceptualize and define SIT, reviewed literature within leisure and tourism, comparing existing typologies and frameworks (leisure and tourism contexts). According to Wearing (2002), the tourist in the 21st century is 'searching for new and exciting forms of travel in defiance of a mass-produced product yet without 'actually having to involve themselves in any way', a reflection of increasing commodification and depersonalization within modern and post-modern society (Trauer, 2006). Visitors want to personally experience the immaterial qualities, seeking ambiance, aesthetics and atmosphere, looking for an experience full of varying intimacies, intensities and complexities (Trauer, 2006). Process innovations, take place widely in special interest tourism and niche tourism perspective. For instance, from winter sports, Clydesdale (2007) explains how ski lift capacity is a critical element in process efficiency and that choice of technology for that purpose is decisive. Airports adopt a wide variety of technologies that ensure the mobility of people, luggage, goods and information, in order to alleviate the challenges of transportation (Hjalager, 2010). Over the years, and for a number of reasons, new types of technology have entered airports. The same style of process innovation can be found permeating into visitor attractions for the purposes of crowd control. Process innovations that address energy consumption and climate impacts are on the future agenda for many types of tourism enterprise, not least transportation (Peeters, Gossling, & Becken, 2006; Hjalager, 2010).

Tourism is a phenomenon that moves millions of people around the world, taking as a major driver of the global economy. Every year, much due to the frequent changes in the tourism environment, fosters competition between and within tourist destinations (Bigné & Andreu, 2004). It is multifaceted and geographically complex activity, where different services are ordered and delivered in different stages, from origin to destination (Sousa, Casais & Pina, 2017). To set Special Interest Tourism (SIT) in a broader overall tourism context, Brotherton and Himmetoglu (1997) suggest a "Tourism Interest Continuum". Based on Culligan's framework, they propose that "through increasing travel experience, confidence and affluence, a maturation or tourist life cycle transition from "safe to more adventurous kinds of travel and holidays" occurs, with the tourist "trading up" and purchasing social prestige and ego-enhancement" (Trauer, 2006, p. 187). As a psychological phenomenon, a tourist trip is preceded by a specific need that generates a reason to travel and sets a goal for the trip, which follows the search for information (Gursoy & McCleary, 2004). Like other emerging sectors in a modern economy, tourism is a dynamic and ever-changing industry.

Consequently, Special Interest Tourism (SIT), both as a product or sector in its own right and as a distinct entity within the overall tourism spectrum, has been largely ignored as an important area of study within the tourism field in general. Trends in global tourism demand suggest the emergence of sophisticated consumers looking for new, different and specific tourist experiences. In such context, niche marketing seems a relevant response to market dynamics. Although niche marketing has been successfully applied to a high number and many types of businesses, there is a shortage of research addressing the way niche marketing may be applied to tourism (Dalgic & Leeuw, 1994). Therefore, and according to Robinson and Novelli (2005), the term 'niche tourism' is largely borrowed from the term 'niche marketing', which in turn has appropriated the niche concept from the language of the relatively recent discipline of ecology. Hutchinson (1957) is widely credited with introducing the concept of 'niche' referring, in its widest sense, to a region in a multidimensional space characterised by environmental factors that affect the welfare of the species. At one end of the spectrum then "niche tourism can be defined as breaking down into still relatively large market sectors (macro-niches – i.e. cultural tourism, rural tourism, sport tourism, etc.), each capable of further segmentation (micro-niches – i.e. geo-tourism, gastronomy tourism, cycling tourism, etc.). At the other end of the spectrum, niche tourism is focused on very precise small markets that would be difficult to split further" (Robinson & Novelli, 2005, p.6).

According Robinson & Novelli (2005), we can consider several cases of niche tourism address a wide variety of motivations, behaviours and experiences from both the perspective of production and consumption. They provide an integrated picture of niche tourism as a whole, looking at specific scenarios, offering a comprehensive theoretical framework and discussing initiatives, policies and strategies adopted internationally. Brotherton and Himmetoglu (1997) theorize a continuum of “dabbler”, “enthusiast”, “expert” and “fanatics”, and their study, consisting of a questionnaire distributed to UK Outbound SIT participants and operators investigating market segmentation and product grouping, provided tentative evidence. Their classifications are not unlike those suggested in the following proposed theoretical framework. The main cells are formed by a horizontal axis that traces the level of involvement; a continuum that ranges from low levels of involvement (multi-dimensional) as in “attraction” in a special interest focus (e.g. ecotourism and sustainability in tourism), to high levels of involvement as in centrality and commitment (Trauer, 2006).

4. SUSTAINABILITY AND ECOTOURISM IN PORTUGAL

Sustainable tourism development should be seen as an adaptive paradigm, a part of the parental concepts of development and sustainable development, and it should aim at contributing to objectives of sustainable development and development in general by determining specific principles in the light of its parental concepts (Tosun, 2001). According Hassan (2000), tourism marketing for the new millennium and beyond must focus on forms of tourism that are sensitive to promoting and sustaining the environmental integrity of natural and cultural heritage resources. Negative effects of tourism development and growth on the destination and its environment can decrease its long term comparative advantage and reduce tourist demand (Ibiapina, 2016).

According Hardy, Beeton & Pearson (2002), the evolution of the concept of ‘sustainable tourism’ was evident in the literature before the term sustainable development was officially used. An example of this is include Butler’s Destination Life Cycle Model (Butler, 1980), which has been argued as reflecting the concept of sustainable development indirectly and the concept of carrying capacity (Stankey, 1973). Thus, for instance, a Portuguese innovation in Shanghai (figure 3) Tourist Transportable Tower (TTT) proved a bet Portuguese company DST at the World Expo, taking as a multifunctional design of sustainable architecture, with 9 meters tall, 3 wide and 3 deep, assuming an autonomous space minimalist design oriented to nature and sustainable tourism. According DST Group, the TTT “is an industrialised project and a multifunctional sustainable architecture. It is, simultaneously, an urban modularity and evolutionary procedure, of environmental integration and touristic mobility, in an innovative mixture that represents a new concept in habitability”. With a minimal design and a strong revealing image, bold at the level of the structural solution, TTT combines natural lighting and energetic potential through active and passive solar systems.

Its physical dimension and inner space is optimised with resort to the prevalence of a harmonious and integrated relation with the outer surroundings. The present technology establishes an innovative timber-glass composite constructive system in which the combination of these materials simultaneously assumes energetic, structural, functional and aesthetic character. The system materialises through a multipurpose modular panel, able to be applied horizontally – as slab – or vertically – as sustaining wall. It integrates passive solar systems and bioclimatic functions, which results in energetic efficiency, thus constituting a clear innovation in terms of prefabricated structural elements (DST, 2013).



Figure 3 – Tourist Transportable Tower

Source: <http://www.tttower.com>

Also interesting, the Ecorkhotel, Évora Suites & SPA (figure 4) is a eco-hotel in Alentejo (Portugal), in special interest tourism contexts. This eco-hotel has 56 private suites with 70m² each, surrounded by centenary olive trees, holm trees and cork trees. It features a modern design and a contemporary and relaxing ambiance, inserted in Alentejo's landscape. It uses geothermal

energy to heat the main building and swimming pools and solar panels to heat the water used throughout the hotel and both swimming pools. Being a 100% natural product, cork is the most important element in the main building, as well as the involving landscape. Ecorkhotel uses cork as its coating, becoming one of the rare examples of buildings in the world who have this feature and the first to do so in the hospitality sector. Using cork in the exterior part of the building, works as a thermic and acoustic isolator and allows for an exceptional energetic efficiency as well as a natural touch to the building itself. The hotel was planned and built having maximum energetic efficiency in mind.



Figure 4 – Ecorkhotel
Source: www.ecorkhotel.com

Similarly, Inspira Santa Marta Hotel in Lisbon picked up the award for a wide range of efforts intended to do more than improve hotel performance, but to become - and incentivise others to become - more environmentally responsible. The hotel's core concept is sustainability without compromising the comfort of guests. Inspira implemented measures to minimise its ecological footprint, reducing consumption in all operations areas, using 100% green energy, thermal accumulators, recycling systems and paperless procedures, amongst other initiatives. The hotel's ambitions aim to respect the environment whilst meeting the demands of its environmentally conscious guests, and the award is recognition for all the programmes in which Inspira has invested over the past four years, and is another step to become a leading example of sustainability.

5. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

In an increasingly global world, which tends to predominate competitiveness and change, the difference is, often, the ability to create discontinuities in the external environment. Many times the success is the ultimate goal, which focuses on searching for new products, new markets, new organizational forms and new sources of customer value. The purpose of this article was to identify contributors on special interest tourism innovation, in particular from the perspective of sustainability and ecotourism management. In order to structure the sometimes unclear use of the innovation process (in tourism research), the article presented to primary classical innovation and entrepreneurship issues. For instance, the creation process associated with for nature and sustainable reservation systems, mechanisms and information sharing as a form of competitive advantage over other tourist destinations (social networks), the marketing of nature and sustainable tourism products and services as well as other related activities that can leverage the increased business synergies.

It is expected that future work can contribute to the development of empirical studies to test the relationships in process innovation and special interest tourism contexts. Overall the idea would be to measure the constructs and to gauge the impact of certain factors in the predisposition to process innovation into visitors and entrepreneurs and focus group in special interest tourism contexts. Thus, an empirical study will not only test the propositions but also bring a quantitative and qualitative perspective. The generators entrepreneurship and innovative factors that may trigger an entrepreneurial activity and whose origin may be associated with internal, external factors and characteristics of the organization. This study is primarily theoretical and reflection, thereby is expected to arise in the future some work of a practical nature that bring greater robustness to support and perspectives presented. Future research ought to develop an empirical study to test the relationships addressed with a research model. It would be relevant to identify specific profiles of tourism consumers - exploring motivations, determinants and purchase decision. An empirical study would further allow understanding how the constructs in the research model relate to each other (relationship between innovation process and specific tourism contexts). The study of the proposed relationships permits gauging the impact of certain factors in the predisposition towards the destination (e.g. likelihood of recommending a destination or a service).

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