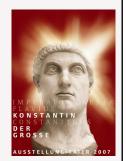
Success factors for cultural events as leisure and tourist attraction - an evaluation of the Emperor Konstantin Exhibition 2007 in Trier



Prof. Dr. A. Kagermeier Leisure and Tourism Geographies, University of Trier (Germany)

Leisure Studies Association Conference 2008

Community, Capital and Cultures: Leisure and Regeneration as Cultural Practice

Liverpool, 8-10 July 2008



Freizeit-Tourismus-Geographie.c

Agenda

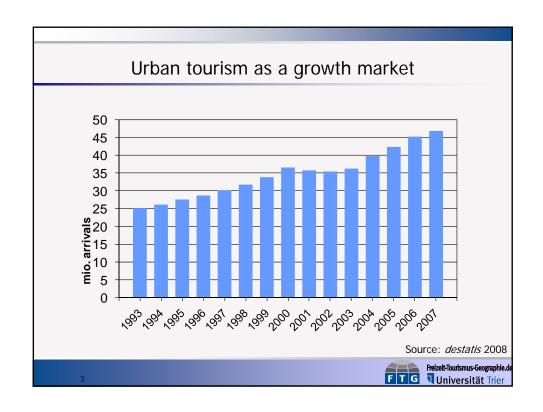
- 1) Events and their role in urban tourism
- 2) Trier as a tourism destination
- 3) Basic facts of the exhibition
- 4) Visitor structure
- 5) Responsible success factors
- 6) Potential for optimizing the offer
- 7) Conclusion

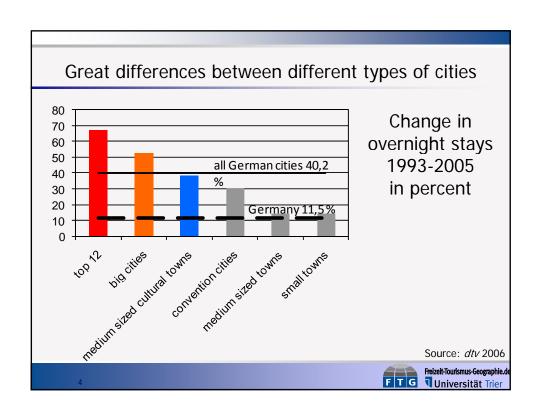




Freizeit-Tourismus-Geographie.

Universität Trier





Challenges for marketing urban tourism

- Address new target groups and bind existing ones by interesting offers
- Recruit target groups with high income level
- Increase of expenditure
- Optimize the image of a destination
- Make the specific cultural characteristics / features of a destination well-known
- Improvement of the acceptance by the local population
- Optimal Marketing-Mix

(HEINZE 1999, p. 13)



Events as a factor for attracting tourists

"A special event is a onetime or infrequently occurring event outside the normal program or activities of the sponsoring or organizing body. To the customer, a special event is an opportunity for a leisure, social or cultural experience outside the normal range of choices or beyond everyday experience".

(GETZ 1991, p. 44)







Criterias for successful events

- Thunderbolt-effect (singularity , uniqueness)
- Guarantee of continuity (certain regularity of event offers)
- Claim of being innovative (credible marketing of new ideas)

(cf.. OPASCHOWSKI 1997, S. 23)

- Remarkable character
- Special significance
- Great response in the media
- Attraction for a lot of interested people

(cf.. SCHERHAG 1998, S. 87)

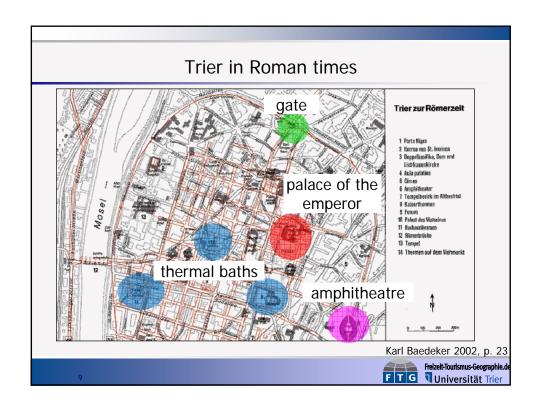


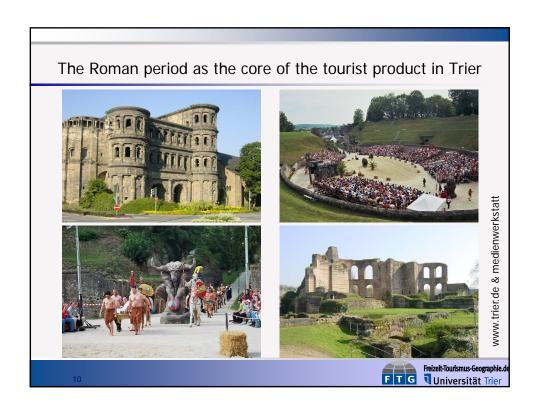
Effects of events

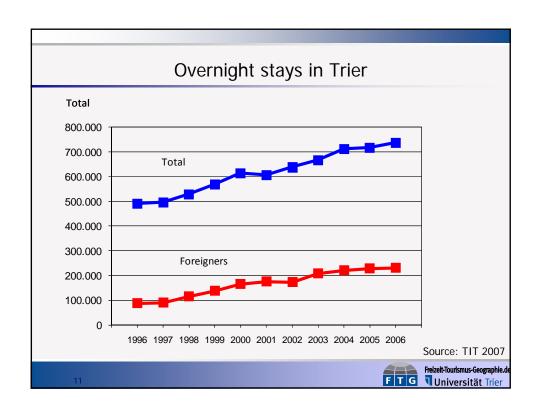
outward oriented	inward oriented
attractiveness for visitors	attractiveness for inhabitants
increase of the number of visitors	fostering and preservation of local culture
to be well-known	inward oriented marketing
image-building	urban development
seasonal effects	economic effects

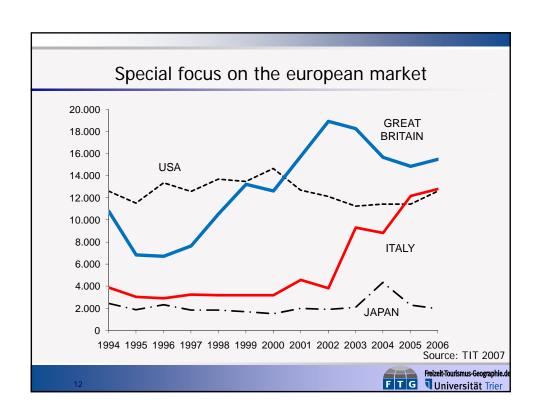
Quelle: FREYER 2000, p. 225













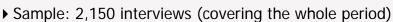






Basic facts of the exhibition

- ▶ 156 days from 2 June until 4 November 2007
- ▶ 3 museums
 - · Rheinisches Landesmuseum
 - · Bischöfliches Dom- und Diözesanmuseum
 - Stadtmuseum Simeonstift
- ▶ 1,413 exhibits, thereof 685 as loans
- ▶ Overall costs : 6.6 Mio. €
- ▶ 250,000 visitors expected / estimated
- ▶ 353,974 sold tickets (799,034 visits)
- ▶ More than 15,000 articles in the German press
- ▶ Visitor survey by FTG & ETI (face-to-face)

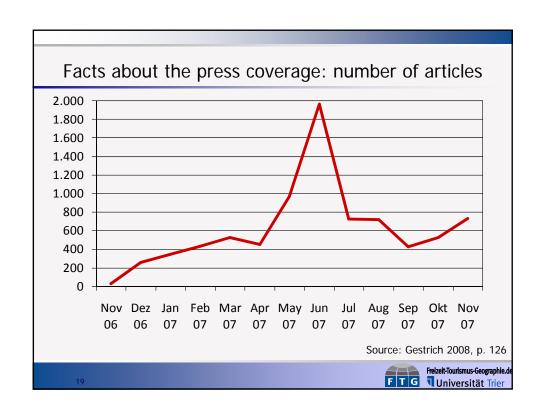


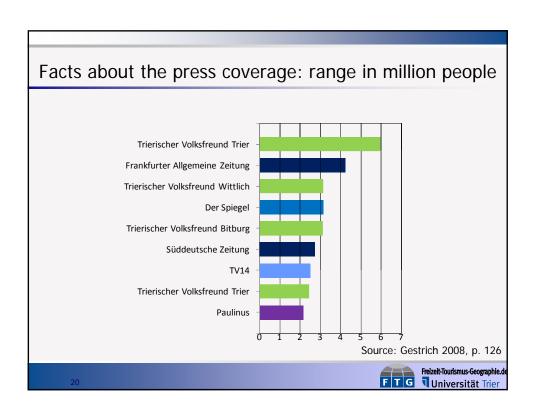


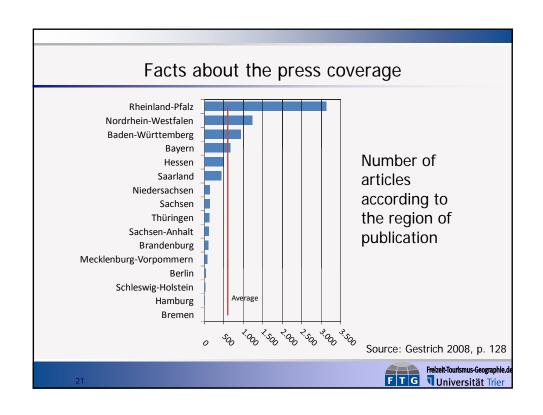
Freizeit-Tourismus-Geographie.

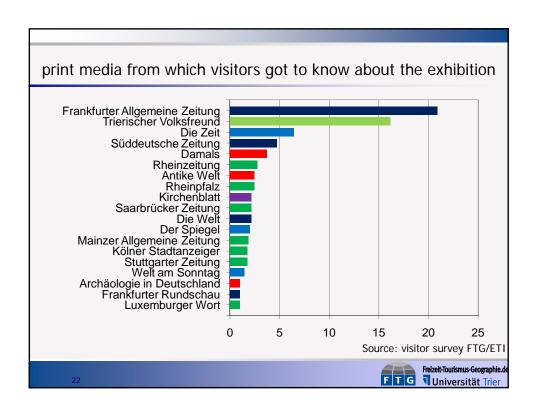
Universität Trier

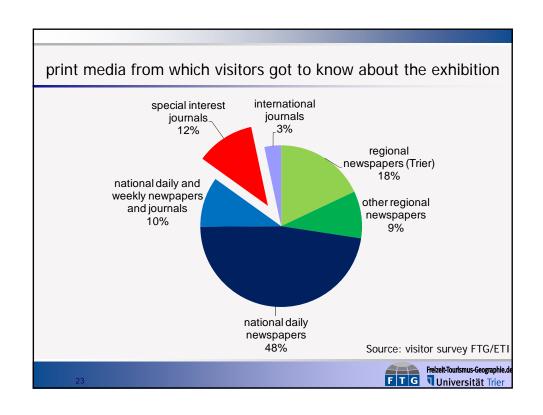


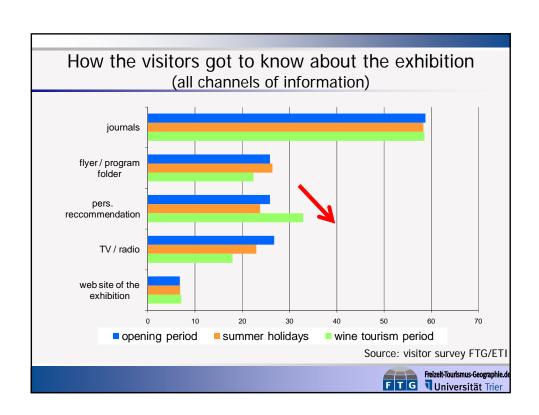


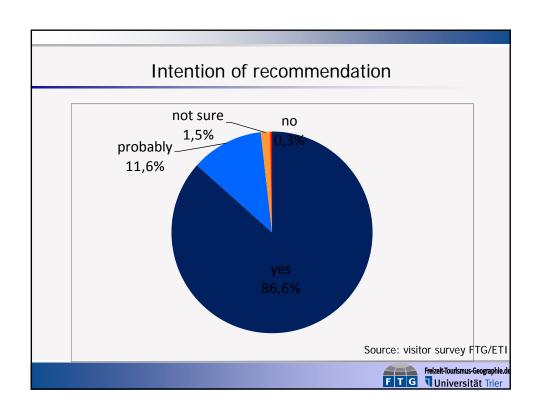


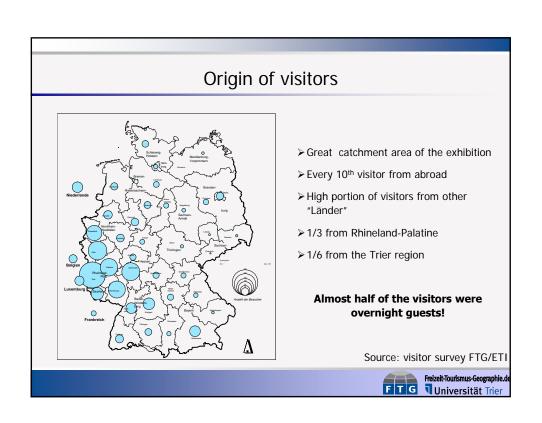












Number of visits to Trier (only overnight guests)

	number (abs.)	%
first visit	232	25
2nd or 3rd time	359	38
4th – 10th time	202	21
more often	147	16

Source: visitor survey FTG/ETI



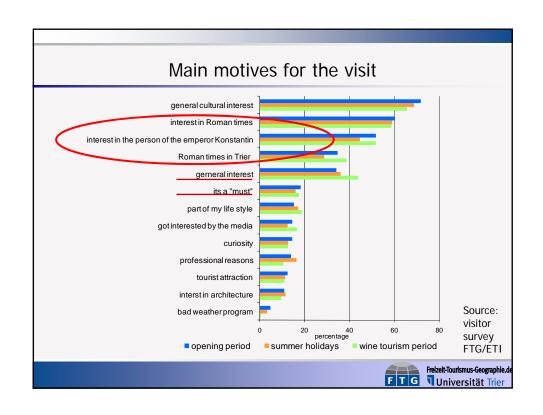
Characteristics of the visitors

- ➤ Majority in the 50+ segment (about two third)
- > Accompanied by partner or friend
- ➤ High level of education (about two third with university degree; ¾ A-level)
- ➤ High income level (1/4 > 4.000 € per month)

=> target group with a high affinity towards (high) culture

Source: visitor survey FTG/ETI







Economic effects of the exhibition

- ▶ 29,5 mio. € turnover only by the expenditures on the visiting day
- Another 27,2 mio. € turnover from short-term visitors staying up to 5 days
- ▶ Total Turnover 56,7 mio. €
- ▶ Regional net product: 28,4 mio.
- ▶ About 80% coming from visitors staying overnight
- ▶ Costs of the exhibition: 6,6 mio. € (ratio 1: 4.3)



Core success factors 1/2

- consistency of the event with the core product of the destination
- distinct identification of the target group and
- appropriate orientation of the product
- quality level and
- efficient traditional market-communication strategies via the medias
- indirect marketing, using population as multipliers
 - identification of population in the region with the product
 - · word-of-mouth marketing
- supporting collateral activities
 - Konstantintaler
 - Sculpture of emperors feet (internal marketing; keep the theme in the peoples mind

FTG Treizeit-Tourismus-Geographie.d

Core success factors 2/2

cooperation

- of three museums acting together generating a critical mass for
 - nationwide attention
 - Threshold of a mere day-trip attractiveness exceeded
 => great catchment area & high proportion of overnight guests
 - => economic success
- with local destination management and marketing organisations (DMOs)
- tourism enterprises

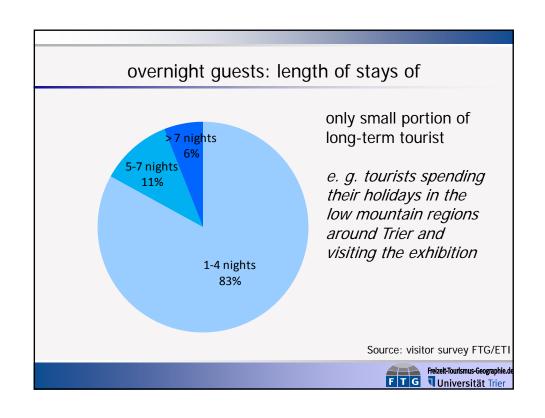
33

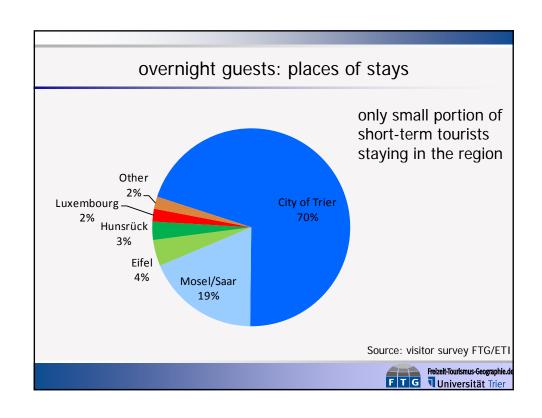


Options for optimizing

> regional cooperation







Options for optimizing

- > regional cooperation
- innovative ways of staging the product high-performance staging inducing an immersion of the visitors into the past





Options for optimizing

- > regional cooperation
- innovative ways of staging the product high-performance staging inducing an immersion of the visitors into the past
- ➤ linking the cultural offer with other regional options e.g. culinary arts & wine, bike-tourism







Challenges for future events

- Strategic use of the cultural potentials for creating a profile for cultural tourism (including other periods and personalities; e. g. birth place of Marx)
- Strenghten the regional cooperation to pass critical threshold of the offer and create regional network synergyeffects
- More performance orientated concept taking the audience on a thrilling journey into the past
 - => address and attract an even broader audience
- Bridging the gap between high and popular cultural offers

FTG Universität Trier