

## Chapter 40

# The Effect of Social Media Networking in the Travel Industry

**Androniki Kavoura**

*Technological Educational Institute of Athens, Greece*

**Efstathios Kefallonitis**

*State University of New York at Oswego, USA*

### ABSTRACT

*Many travelers have at least one account in one of the popular social media networking websites or applications (Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, Instagram). Airlines and travel agencies often encourage their customers to use their personal profile to (1) either interact with the company directly or (2) participate in online discussions with other users about that company. The use of social media for the purpose of interacting with travel industry companies and other travelers has created multiple online communities. The travel industry is using these online communities as a new advertising and communication channel to reach customers, thus serving both as a customer service and innovative marketing tool. The multidisciplinary nature of this chapter identifies under-researched areas and sheds new light in the way that connected passengers search for travel-related information. The authors explore how connected passengers develop a sense of belonging in social media networking websites.*

### INTRODUCTION

Many travelers have at least one account in one of the popular social media networking websites or applications (Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, Instagram). Airlines and travel agencies often encourage their customers to use their personal profile to: (a) either interact with the company directly and (b) participate in online discussions with other users about that company. The use of social-media for the purpose of interacting with travel industry companies and other travelers has created multiple online communities. The travel industry is using these online communities as a new advertising and communication channel to reach customers, thus serving both as a customer service and innovative marketing tool.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-7766-9.ch040

The multidisciplinary nature of this chapter identifies under-researched areas and sheds new light in the way that connected passengers search for travel-related information. The authors aim in exploring ways that connected passengers develop a sense of belonging in social-media networking websites.

The use of new technologies and new methods of communications in the travel industry has reinforced the need for dialogue among providers (airlines, travel agencies and so on) and users (passengers). On-line communities serve as a networking platform that brings together positive and negative comments.

## **BACKGROUND OF RESEARCH: DEFINING SOCIAL MEDIA**

Social media are Internet tools where people interact by creating user-generated content. This is an asynchronous channel of communication. There is perceived interactivity since interaction may not be necessary nor interpersonal. Communication may take place either via web-based technology or via mobile device applications (Carr & Hayes, 2015). Facebook users post comments and like other people's posts in order to communicate. In addition, Facebook users play online games, share personal experiences and interact by following other people's updates. This makes users feel a sense of belonging by sharing moments and keeping in touch with friends and relatives.

Flickr is a 'photo sharing community'. It consists of a user-generated online social network where users tell stories or share moments using photographs. The personal perspective of the user gets shared with the entire Internet community. This photo-sharing creates experiences that can be understood by larger groups of people (Dotan & Zaphiris, 2010). Photographs are used as a form of a visual vocabulary used along with hashtags. These are user-generated metadata, which organize the uploaded photos using hashtag as a means of coding. On Flickr a relationship exists between social affiliation (contacts) and hashtag vocabulary formation (Dotan & Zaphiris, 2010).

According to the Annual Report of Facebook, the global advertising revenue in 2015 is expected to reach 14.27 billion US dollars ("Facebook's Advertising Revenue", 2015). This demonstrates the tremendous advertising growth and a great opportunity. An increasing number of people spend more time online and less time using other digital media. The greater use of social media networks as part of marketing communications has the potential to outnumber traditional channels (Hutter, Hautz, Severin Denhardt, & Füller, 2013). The success of social media marketing lays on the interactivity of the medium. This offers interaction among users and companies with the scope of increasing a company's brand awareness.

There has been little research on the importance of interactivity between companies and consumers using new technologies. In particular ways that firms can communicate with their customers, learn from feedback received and engage with users in an interactive way.

## **THE ROLE OF CULTURE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE**

Social sensitivities need to be taken into consideration when online social networks and online communities are created. Customs, social norms and traditions sometimes dictate what is socially acceptable or not in an online community. Community is best understood as a sense of (or belief in) group commonality. Online communities are products of culture and reflect certain practices or acts exercised within that culture. Examples include ways of naming a community. Hofstede (1980) argued that culture influences a human group's response to its environment. Culture may determine dominant issues within a community.

12 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

[www.igi-global.com/chapter/the-effect-of-social-media-networking-in-the-travel-industry/217323](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/the-effect-of-social-media-networking-in-the-travel-industry/217323)

## Related Content

---

### Assessment of Global COVID-19 on SMEs: An Emphasis on Businesses at the Technological Incubation Centre, Nigeria

Tomisin James Aruleba and Oluwasogo S. Adediran (2022). *International Journal of E-Entrepreneurship and Innovation* (pp. 1-15).

[www.irma-international.org/article/assessment-of-global-covid-19-on-smes/290819](http://www.irma-international.org/article/assessment-of-global-covid-19-on-smes/290819)

### Analyzing Cross-country E-entrepreneurship in a Framework of Transnational Digital Entrepreneurial Ecosystem: Evidence of Chinese E-platforms

Carson Duan (2022). *International Journal of E-Entrepreneurship and Innovation* (pp. 1-18).

[www.irma-international.org/article/analyzing-cross-country-e-entrepreneurship-in-a-framework-of-transnational-digital-entrepreneurial-ecosystem-evidence-of-chinese-e-platforms/301608](http://www.irma-international.org/article/analyzing-cross-country-e-entrepreneurship-in-a-framework-of-transnational-digital-entrepreneurial-ecosystem-evidence-of-chinese-e-platforms/301608)

### The Future

(2020). *Developing Creative Economy Through Disruptive Leadership: Emerging Research and Opportunities* (pp. 187-201).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-future/253451](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-future/253451)

### Communicating With Customers Using Artificial Intelligence: Enhancing the Digital Experience – An Industry Report

Aldo van Weezel (2019). *Journal of Media Management and Entrepreneurship* (pp. 87-89).

[www.irma-international.org/article/communicating-with-customers-using-artificial-intelligence/220052](http://www.irma-international.org/article/communicating-with-customers-using-artificial-intelligence/220052)

### Clustering and Ranked Search for Enterprise Content Management

Juris Rats and Gints Ernestsons (2013). *International Journal of E-Entrepreneurship and Innovation* (pp. 20-31).

[www.irma-international.org/article/clustering-and-ranked-search-for-enterprise-content-management/106897](http://www.irma-international.org/article/clustering-and-ranked-search-for-enterprise-content-management/106897)