#### Alpweek 2008 L'Argentière –La Bessée - 12 june

# Ambivalence in the innovation: tourism in the Alps in 20th century

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#### **Two parts**

- short excursus on the ski areas evolution
- •focus on some factors which define innovation: their impact on the development of ski areas

## Pre-modern phase (1890-1950)

- winterization of summer destinations
- élite market
- lack of cable transports
- entertainment
- activities: ice sports and sledge

#### **SKI AREAS EVOLUTION**

#### Pioneering phase of the development (1950-'65)

- development of investments
- first cable transports
- lack of a planning development of the area
- élite market, with wider prospects of market
- domestic market

## SKI AREAS EVOLUTION Phase of development (1965-'80)

- great growth of the market
- ski areas expansion
- trend to mass tourism
- development of equipment and slopes
- local government intervention
- accommodation, restoration, shopping, real estate
- small-medium areas prevailing
- sporting proposal (downhill skiing)

## Reinforcement phase (1980-'90)

- progressive reduction of the growth
- strong investments in upgrading cables and in snow production
- Technology:
  - increase of capacity
  - reduction of cable number
  - problem of dimension of slopes
- ski areas enlargement
- stable demand
- polarization on the best areas

## Transformation phase (since 1990)

#### Signals of crisis, driven by:

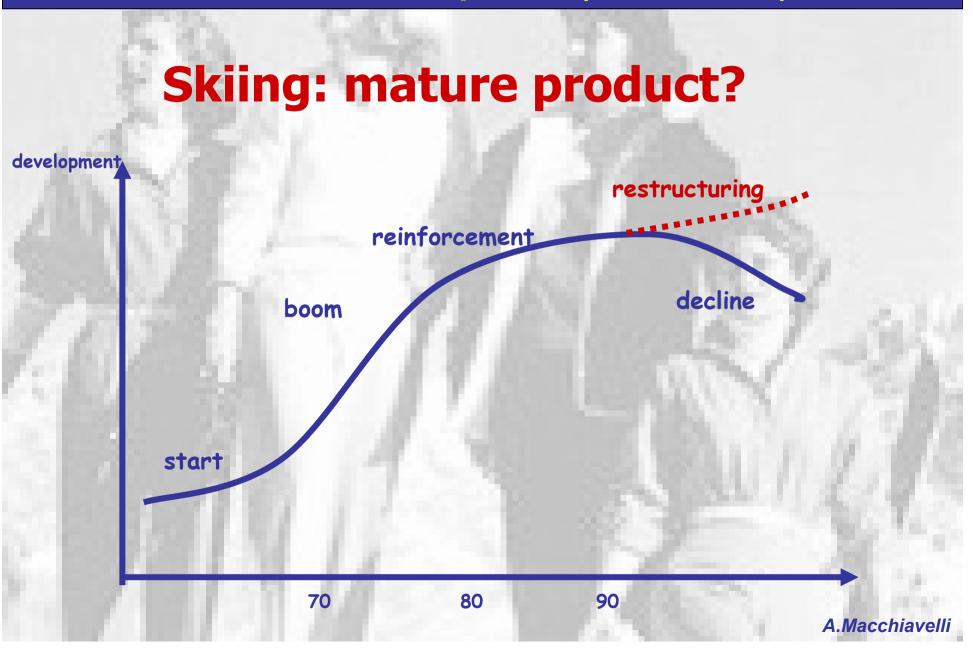
#### **Exogenous factors**

- soil scarceness
- climate
- demographic evolution

#### **Endogenous factors**

- competition
- saturation of west market
- evolution of sociocultural trends
- change of snow activities

## SKI AREAS EVOLUTION Transformation phase (since 1990)



# 1. Innovation must give an increase of productivity

= more output with the same input

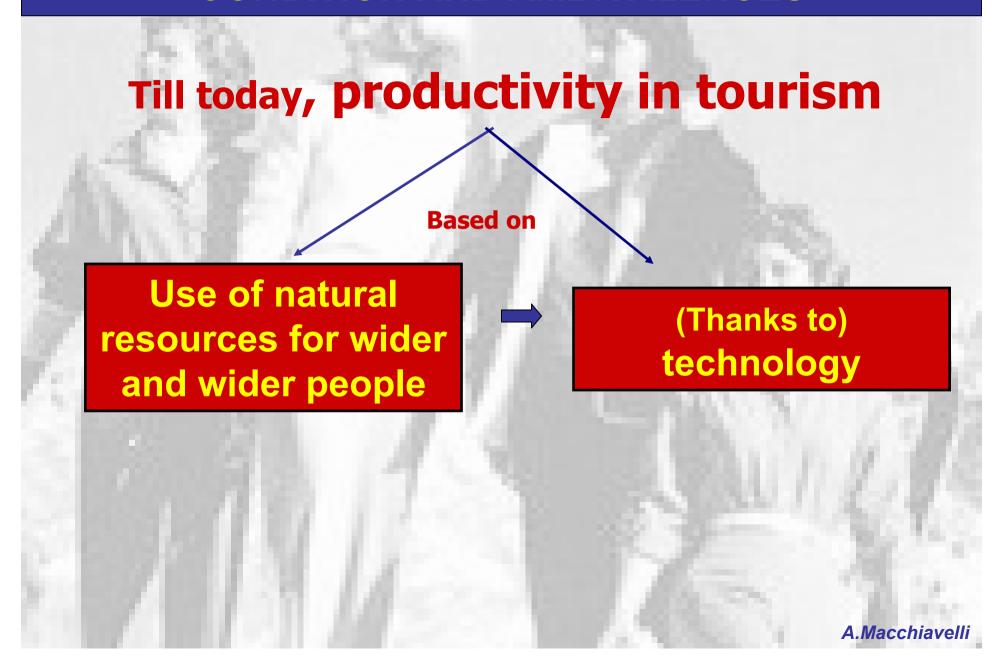
In the mountain



**Condition of survival of economic activities** 



**Innovation** 



# Today, the problem is the same (more output with the same input), but:

- we cannot exploit further the same input
- some external conditions have changed (market, climate,...)
- there is a new demand (wellness, nature, culture, identity,...)

Problem: to produce income with other input.

Is it possible?

# 2. Innovation is different from invention and creativity

- Result of a process to improve what already exists
- has to measure with the context

**Innovator:** 

must compare with all factors playing

#### Risk:

## Extract the innovation from the whole context



Not to consider the negative effects which innovation could produce in the future

**Ambivalence of the ski areas in the past** 

## 3.Listening and giving solution to needs is the source of innovation

**Listening** 

not attached to the same models (widespread behaviour in the mountains region)

Catching emerging needs

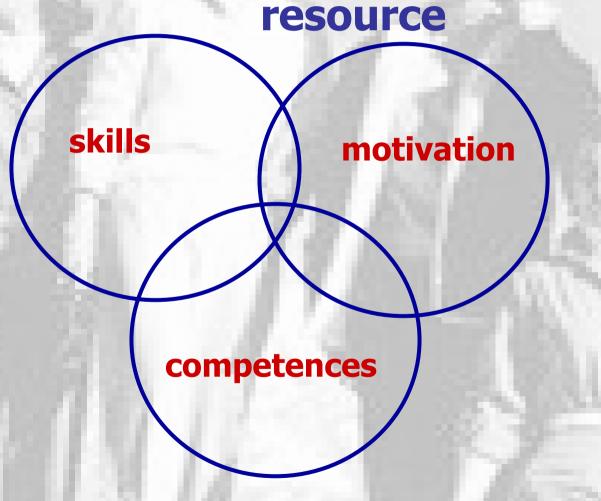
- Needs change
- resources could be used differently

**Matching!** 

Also in the past the same logical process, but....
...now emerging needs:
Nature/wellness
Meet culture
Emotion

Ambivalence: the same models in a changing context

## 4. Innovation dipends on the human resource



A.Macchiavell

# Is not (only) a problem of R & D, but of characteristics of the people

- curiosity
- listening/dialogue capability
- responsibility
- confidence

- risk
- flexibility
- no ideological approach

Has the mountain these people?
Two risks (ambivalence)

Self-sufficiency

Import of external model

# 5. Innovation needs a competitive context, but also... ....a collaborative context

No contrast
"Cooperation to compete"

**Ambivalence:** 

Mountain feels more solidarity/community dimension than cooperation



**Difficult unitary strategy** 

Role of the leadership!

### INNOVATION AND SKI AREAS: CONCLUSION

## The more evident ambivalences today in the mountain resorts:

of demand and competitors

resistance to change

role of Public Administration

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