

Community Crosstalk: An exploratory analysis of destination and festival eWOM on Twitter

Nigel Williams (Corresponding Author)

Alessandro Inversini

Dimitrios Buhalis

Nicole Ferdinand

The School of Tourism
Bournemouth University

Fern Barrow

Poole

Dorset

BH12 5BB

Acknowledgements: This work was supported by the Bournemouth University Fusion Fund under the Grant title 'Festival Impact Monitor'.

The authors would also like to thank the reviewers of an earlier version of the paper for their very useful comments and helpful insights.

Abstract

While research suggests that festivals can promote a destination via eWOM on social media, the nature of this effect is not yet fully understood. Using a combination of Social Network Analysis and text analysis (qualitative and quantitative), this paper examines eWOM at a tourism destination (Bournemouth) when a festival (Bournemouth Air Show 2013) is staged. The Communities of Interest of eWOM interactions on twitter were captured and analysed to understand the structure and content of eWOM. Findings indicate that key users are usually already prominent individuals and that festivals act as both a direct generator as well as an online animator of eWOM. Finally, network size, span and scope may be useful indicators when comparing eWOM networks.

KEYWORDS: Festivals, eWOM, Twitter, Social Network Analysis, Community of Interest

Summary Statement of Contributions

This research makes a number of contributions to the literature. The first is that analysis of postings on twitter has identified that stakeholders form coherent communication and content clusters when discussing event and destination-related topics on Twitter. This finding suggests that eWOM is similar to other types of online narratives by enabling the application of techniques such as Social Network Analysis directly to data from social media to examine complete networks. This enables the examination of phenomena in the marketing and tourism domain, such as firm-customer engagement in brand communities (Cova & White, 2010) on a scale not previously undertaken in existing research. Further, by combining the technique with text analysis, it is now possible to examine both the structure and content of eWOM discussions, enabling existing insights.

Moreover, the research provides additional evidence that festivals perform an animator role to destination assets in both offline and online domains (O'Sullivan & Jackson, 2002) as festivals act to stimulate or animate eWOM in the main destination network. Key users were found to be individuals, who were already prominent, suggesting that network structures acted to filter conversations in an emergent manner, which is an area that may warrant further investigation.

From a data collection standpoint, future research may not need to monitor festival-specific hashtags since festival traffic is embedded in a destination's traffic when staged. The research also formulates a 3S (scale, scope and span) framework that can be used to analyse festival and destination social media discussions related to Communities of Interest and, with further development, can form the basis of comparative research in these domains, which is an area of interest to researchers (Getz, Andersson, & Carlsen, 2010).

Introduction

The aim of this paper is to explore the structure and content of eWOM within an online Community of Interest resulting from the staging of festivals at a tourist destination. Hallmark tourist events have been defined as fairs, expositions and cultural and sporting events of international status held on either a regular or one-off basis (Getz et al., 2010). Even when these events are not immediately profitable and significant amounts of public investment are needed to stage them, losses will be absorbed on the grounds that the wider economic benefit of these events will exceed costs (Essex & Chalkley, 2004). One of these wider benefits is support for development of tourism in the host community by increasing its visibility as a destination to visitors (O'Sullivan & Jackson, 2002) and business stakeholders (Lee & Hsu, 2013).

Festivals' ability to promote a tourism destination (Lee, Lee & Lee, 2005) may be based on their ability to create new memory connections within the minds of audiences (Elliot, Papadopoulos, & Kim, 2011). These associations can be made via direct experience of the festival or, indirectly, via media information shared by the organizers and by the narratives of customers, i.e. word-of-mouth or WOM (Keller, 1993). Festivals have been identified as a generator of WOM (Gwinner, 1997), which is defined as consumers sharing attitudes, opinions or reactions about a business, product or service with other people (Jansen, Zhang, Sobel, & Chowdury, 2009). While WOM has been a powerful but poorly managed marketing tool (Buttle, 1998), , these discussions are generated increasingly on the internet (Mangold & Faulds, 2009) by current and potential visitors (Dellarocas & Narayan, 2006). Tourists interested in the festival and/or destination may review the online narratives of customers and events' attendees, which is a form of

promotion based on online word-of-mouth or eWOM (Daugherty & Hoffman, 2013). In this research, eWOM is defined as statements made by current, former or potential customers about a product, service, experience or destination (Mohammad Reza & Neda, 2012) that are shared using online (web-based or mobile) communication platforms, resulting in customer discussions (Hennig-Thurau, Gwinner, Walsh, & Gremler, 2004).

An emerging stream of eWOM research has begun to analyse the structure (Luo & Zhong, 2015) or content of social media discussions (Lu & Stepchenkova, 2014). However, to date, little effort has been made to jointly analyse the structure and content of these discussions. Since network structures and content may both influence eWOM, this research seeks to fill the extant gap by applying Social Network Analysis (SNA), combined with quantitative and qualitative text analysis, to explore the structure and content of eWOM generated on social media by a destination while a festival is being staged.

Data collection focused on the narratives created on a social network, Twitter (www.twitter.com). Firstly, Twitter discussions concerning the festival and tourism destination were archived. Secondly, the Community of Interest was isolated by identifying interactions within tweets and modelled as two directed graphs: Tourism Destination and Festival. Clusters were then identified within each network along, with key individuals, prior to text analysis being applied to analyse Twitter.com profile information and content in order to classify each cluster. An analysis of the resulting patterns was used to infer the structure and content of eWOM and to make recommendations for research and practice. Findings indicate that event and

destination eWOM form distinct clusters and influential nodes tend to be individuals who already have a significant media presence.

Social Media and eWOM in Tourism

Since tourism is an experiential product, customers heavily rely on recommendations from other travellers who have already experienced the actual product (Haywood, 1989). While this was achieved in the past by WOM, these narratives have increasingly moved online (Buhalis & Law, 2008). Since the early nineties, the industry has moved from the need for an online presence (i.e. by creating a website) towards a more ubiquitous presence (Lamsfus, Wang, Alzua-Sorzabal, & Xiang, 2014). Travellers are part of this (r)evolution as they are increasingly exigent and in constant need of relevant information to support their experience (Wang, Park, & Fesenmaier, 2012). Information often is not delivered by official providers but by unofficial sources (Inversini, Cantoni, & Buhalis, 2009). Social media is one such source providing information directly via dedicated websites or apps and indirectly by populating search engines' results (Xiang, Magnini, & Fesenmaier, 2015)

Social media can be generally understood as internet-based applications that encompass media impressions created by consumers, typically informed by relevant experiences and archived or shared online for access by other consumers (Xiang & Gretzel, 2010). Social media's ease of use and accessibility enables a wider range of customers to engage in eWOM (Dellarocas, 2003). Consumers are no longer passively receiving information but they actively engage in online discussions, generating eWOM (Chu & Kim, 2011)

Compared with traditional WOM, eWOM is:

- (i) Considered trustworthy, as research has found that people appear to trust seemingly disinterested opinions from other people outside their immediate social network (Duan, Gu, & Whinston, 2008).
- (ii) Considered effective due to its speed, convenience and lack of pressure for face-to-face interaction (Sun, Youn, Wu & Kuntaraporn, 2006).
- (iii) A risk-reducing tool influencing a tourism purchase (Litvin, Goldsmith, & Pan, 2008).

eWOM may also vary by context. Information-oriented eWOM tends to occur on product, organization or customer review websites (Shelly & Ye, 2010) and is focused on the assessment or ranking of product characteristics. Emotional eWOM is shared in general social media platforms and online communities and focuses on general impressions or opinions, which may be subjective (Daugherty & Hoffman, 2013). The latter is of particular value in the tourism domain (Luo & Zhong, 2015) and research in this area is mostly focused on:

- (i) Social media as an eWOM information source where researchers examine its usage by travellers to obtain (Liang, Ekinci, Occhiocupo, & Whyatt, 2013) and disseminate travel information (Leung, Law, van Hoof, & Buhalis, 2013).
- (ii) The rationale for sharing eWOM documenting personal experiences on social media (Robinson, 2014) .

Customers may not always have positive experiences and the difficulty of managing WOM is magnified with eWOM, as customers may spread negative information as

quickly as positive opinions (Jung, Ineson, & Green, 2012). This raises a potential challenge for tourism destination managers if eWOM is negative (Munar, 2011), as it may spread more rapidly than positive eWOM (Shasha, Kok Wei, Wei Wei, & Alain Yee Loong, 2014).

An opportunity to investigate the nature of social media regarding eWOM may lie in the analysis of customer and attendee narratives created on social media in a Community of Interest around destinations and events (Neuhofer, Buhalis, & Ladkin, 2012). This provides the potential to understand the scale, extent and content of eWOM about a tourism destination and an event (Zaglia, 2013).

Social Media Communities of Interest and eWOM

Customers engaged in eWOM discussion can be viewed as members of a network community that is defined by the relationships created by fans, customers or admirers (Muniz Jr & O'guinn, 2001). These communities can be online or offline, as well as small (Bagozzi & Dholakia, 2006) or large (Adjei, Noble, & Noble, 2010). Online communities can serve several purposes (Hagel and Armstrong 1997), including (1) interest, (2) relationship building, (3) transaction, and (4) fantasy. *Communities of Interest (COI)* agglomerate individuals with a shared interest (Brown & Duguid, 2001) while *Communities of Relationships* connect individuals who need to share personal experiences, such as health concerns (Casaló, Flavián, & Guinaliu, 2008). *Communities of Transactions* are focused on financial or economic exchanges while *Communities of Fantasy* provide the opportunity for individuals to interact in a fantasy setting (Rothaermel & Sugiyama, 2001).

In this research, online COIs provide an opportunity for understanding eWOM as members combine content and communication to share knowledge (Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002) and experiences (Harwood & Garry, 2010) about a given area. The size of the COI can positively influence the amount of content created or shared and, hence, the benefit that individuals will gain from membership (Wirtz et al., 2013). COI group heterogeneity also positively influences the amount of contributions (Oliver, Marwell, & Teixeira, 1985) and benefits to members (Plant, 2004). For event and tourism research, it suggests that communities with these characteristics may be seen as more attractive to non-members as a source of eWOM.

Using COIs hosted on Social Media to understand eWOM

In this research, the COI created on twitter.com was analysed. Twitter has some advantages over Facebook and it has been used in research in a number of fields, including politics, business, sociology and epidemiology (Hardin, 2014). In the tourism domain, Twitter data has been used to examine online promotional strategies of destination organizations (Sevin, 2013). Twitter has also been analysed as an information distribution tool (Canhoto & Clark, 2013) or as a relationship-development tool (Jung et al., 2013). Unlike Facebook (www.Facebook.com), tweets are public by default (Marwick & Boyd, 2011) and users do not need a direct relationship to view and interact with content. Twitter users are therefore able to engage in information-seeking and response behaviour with a wider population of individuals than would be available from a platform comprising a mix of public and private discussions (Kwak, Lee, Park, & Moon, 2010). such as Facebook or Google Plus (Kane, Alavi, Labianca, & Borgatti, 2014).

Further, analysis of Twitter postings or tweets indicates that rather than being merely personal, the content resembles a social history of the topic of interest (Vega, 2011), incorporating factual data, opinions and interactions (Humphreys, Gill, & Krishnamurthy, 2014). In contrast, while Facebook is a larger network, a significant amount of its content is private (Sertan & Katherine, 2014); moreover, researches conducted in these spaces are considered a violation of perceived user privacy. For example, Facebook has come under scrutiny (Verma, 2014) for research experiments conducted on a large sample of its user base (Coviello et al., 2014).

Twitter Overview

Twitter can be best described as a microblogging network that enables users to post updates known as tweets, which are limited to 140 characters and information interactions on Twitter include replies, mentions and retweets. A summary of common twitter activities is shown in Table 1.

INSERT TABLE 1 HERE

Table 1: Common Twitter Conventions

Twitter Convention	Description
@	Twitter accounts begin with “@” to share tweets which are public by default with the exception of users who have chosen to “protect” their posts
Follow	To view the tweets of others, Twitter users can choose to “follow” other accounts
@Account	Replies are a public message to a particular user that begins with the recipient’s account @.
Mentions	Mentions are posts that contain the name of a user within the message, but not at the beginning as in the terms of Replies.
RT	Retweets is the sharing of another users’ tweets to the accounts that follow your account
#	Hashtags (#) are a means of organizing content on twitter. Users who are following or monitoring the hashtag can see these postings even if they do not follow the user generating the tweet

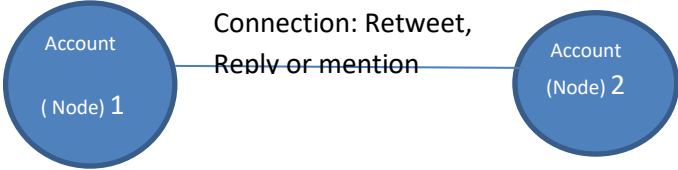
Social Network Analysis

To evaluate the nature of interactions and discussions of stakeholders in COIs, Social Network Analysis (SNA) may be an appropriate approach. SNA aggregates relationships formed between social networks within families, communities, organizations or countries that transmit information, distribute resources, coordinate activities and manage social norms (Latour, 2005). In this paradigm of research, configurations of relationships determine outcomes for entities (Rowley, 1997), which is in contrast with the variable paradigm of quantitative research that seeks to explain outcomes in terms of entity characteristics (van de Ven & Huber, 1990); for example, eWOM propensity as a function of age and employment status.

In SNA, entities are modelled as nodes and relationships as connectors (Hogan, Carrasco, & Wellman, 2007). Nodes represent entities, such as families, cities, companies or countries whereas connectors are ties between nodes that can be classified by similarity, relationship, interaction or flow (Borgatti, Mehra, Brass, & Labianca, 2009). For COIs hosted on Twitter, nodes are twitter accounts and connectors are the eWOM information interactions of retweets, replies and mentions (Figure 1).

INSERT FIGURE 1 HERE

Figure 1: Links in Social Networks



Research using SNA began with Sociometry in the 1930's, which was an attempt to apply a physical science approach to social phenomena (Borgatti et al., 2009). Current work in the area adopts approaches from mathematics, social science or physics (Baggio, Scott, & Cooper, 2010).

The mathematical approach was adapted from graph theory and is used in management research to identify network structures that can influence economic outcomes, which are also known as social capital (Granovetter, 1973). It has also been used to identify influential academic ideas in domains such as marketing (van der Merwe, Berthon, Pitt, & Barnes, 2007). This approach has also been deployed in eWOM research to identify predictors of purchases (Abrantes, Seabra, Lages, & Jayawardhena, 2013).

Beyond network structures, the characteristics of nodes are also evaluated in this type of research as entities, such as companies or individuals, which may act as information brokers or constraints (Lo & Sheng-Wei, 2010). In marketing and tourism SNA research (McLeod, Doolin, & MacDonell, 2012), the node characteristic of Centrality or the relationship of a given node to other nodes, is used to understand entity roles in a network. Nodes with a high degree of centrality are linked to a larger number of nodes and eWOM content shared by them will be more prominent than information shared by nodes that are less central (Wasserman and Faust, 1994). Central nodes are considered eWOM influencers (Chen, Tang, Wu, & Jheng, 2014) as they act as information brokers, connecting actors within and across clusters.

The social science approach to SNA attempts to develop a qualitative understanding node and network properties; for example, stakeholder positions on particular issues (Sharman, 2014). Finally, in the physics approach, SNA is used to examine complex emergent phenomena in macro-scale networks. However, unlike the mathematical approach, properties of individual nodes are not considered important.

Hallmark Festivals and Tourism Destinations

Festivals are distinguished from other types of special event by their purpose, which is the celebration or expression of the historical, social or cultural aspects of a particular host community (Getz, 2008). While this is still true for many festivals, an increasing number of festivals incorporate economic and destination promotion objectives (Gold & Gold, 2005). Early research on the benefits of festivals to destinations identified their ability to reduce the impact of seasonality on demand by attracting off peak visitors (Ritchie & Beliveau, 1974). Subsequent research went further by examining the potential of festivals and events to develop a destination's overall competitive position (Leo, Larry, Geoffrey, Daneel van, & Shaun, 2010). Overall, research in this domain examines the direct and indirect financial impacts of festivals on destinations.

In the first area, the research examines the ability of festivals to directly increase revenue or reduce costs for destinations. Festivals can attract new customers, who will consume services and products at the destination (Getz, 2012). Further, these event offerings can be used to target specific market segments, such as high-income tourists that travel to visit cultural festivals (Quinn, 2010). Others may deploy business events to attract professionals while music festivals can target a young audience (Smith, 2003).

To reduce costs, festivals increase the utilisation of existing infrastructures as they do not necessarily require purpose-built facilities, enabling destinations to operate more efficiently by absorbing excess capacity (Gibson, Willming, & Holdnak, 2003). Festivals can also act as an animator of existing tourism facilities or historic sites (Yoo & Weber, 2005), creating more economic and leisure options.

In the second area, festivals indirectly enhance the long-term financial viability of a destination. Annual festivals may act as a core component of a destination product, enabling it to differentiate its offer against competitors (Getz, 2008). They can act as an image maker, creating a distinctive image for a previously unknown destination (Li & Vogelsong, 2006). In a related role, festivals can also act as a tool with which to re-brand an existing tourism destination (Quinn, 2005), supporting urban regeneration and renewal by attracting businesses to make long-term investments in the location (Waitt, 2008).

Social media may support these processes as it is used by attendees for sharing information with each other and non-attendees, as well as for documenting experiences (Hudson, Roth, Madden, & Hudson, 2015). Beyond these aspects, social media may also generate eWOM via organisers' real-time engagement while the event is being delivered (Oliveira & Panyik, 2015). Since the festival experience is co-created with customers, these interactions may further enhance eWOM about the destination.

eWOM, Social Media and Communities of Interest

While eWOM researchers have begun to examine social media, they have used it primarily as a means to gain access to respondents for conventional quantitative or qualitative research. For the former, researchers have used survey methodologies to evaluate the nature of customer motivation to engage in eWOM (Wolny & Mueller, 2013). Others have examined visitor (Canhoto & Clark, 2013) or hotel owner (Jung et al. 2013) characteristics by conducting interviews with social media users. More recently, research has directly sought to understand the nature of eWOM concerning brands (Jansen et al., 2009) and destinations by using manual content analysis of Twitter postings and the account profiles of marketers (Lasarte, 2014). Researchers have also explored the application of automated text analysis to eWOM on social media (Lu & Stepchenkova, 2014). However, these approaches do not facilitate understanding of relational structures that influence eWOM.

Similarly, while SNA has been previously applied in tourism and marketing researches, they have used conventional, survey-based methods (Baggio et al., 2010) that do not enable evaluation of a complete COI (Luo & Zhong, 2015). Further, little attempt has been made to understand the content of discussions within complete networks. Analysis of a complete COI has the potential to develop additional insights for marketers. Specifically, it enables researchers to examine structural (configurations of relationships) and node (influential individuals) characteristics that influence eWOM about a destination while a festival is being staged. Moreover, evaluation of the content can provide additional insight into the nature of eWOM within the COI. The next section describes the research questions that will guide the rest of this study.

Research Questions

This research has been designed to explore the structure and content of online narratives shared within a COI hosted on Twitter regarding a destination when a hallmark event is being staged. Since previous research has adopted survey-based data collection methods, the nature of relational structures formed within complete eWOM COIs hosted on social media is not yet known (Ma & Agarwal, 2007; Schultze & Orlikowski, 2010).

Generally, user interactions via COIs form a power-law distribution of connections among users (Newman, 2011) , in which a few users attract a large and disproportionate number of social and informational ties (Huberman, Romero, & Wu, 2008). Clusters or sub-groups may develop around these users in which connections within the cluster are denser than those outside (Carrington, Scott, & Wasserman, 2005). The presence of such clusters may indicate the presence of stakeholder groups (e.g. 'visitors' or 'online observers') in the overall COI. In this way, it is possible to identify groups based on their information-sharing behaviour within the network. It may therefore enable analyses based on the interests and actions of online stakeholders of the festival and tourism destination, rather than working with an *a priori* designation that may not be appropriate for the destination under study. While distinct hubs and clusters of this nature have been identified in previous research in politics and marketing research (Himmelboim, Smith, & Shneiderman, 2013), it is still not known if similar patterns exist in the eWOM generated by festivals and tourism destinations. The first research question is therefore:

RQ1: What are the structural characteristics of eWOM within a COI generated by destination stakeholders when a festival is being staged?

While social media platforms enable peer-to-peer connections by individuals, many dominant members of online communities are media industry professionals and celebrities (Graeff, Stempeck, & Zuckerman, 2014). For eWOM, the source of information may be as important as the content of the message itself (Wu, Hofman, Mason, & Watts, 2011). It is therefore necessary to understand the characteristics of key actors in these hubs to identify if the narratives are developed and sustained by individual visitors and residents or are a part of a larger framing by commercial or activist organisations (Loader, Vromen, & Xenos, 2014). The presence of the latter may indicate that the festival is merely an extension of existing marketing efforts whereas the former may suggest a peer-to-peer COI between potential and current visitors was developed. In addition to background, geographic location is also important. For example, community festivals will have a primarily local or regional audience (Getz, 2008) while international festivals may have a wider geographic range of physical and, possibly, online participants. This may be reflected in the characteristics of the key individuals engaging in eWOM on social media.

Consequently, the research question is:

RQ2: What are the characteristics of key stakeholders in the COI?

In addition to the nature of users discussing the festival and destination on Twitter, the content of their discussions can indicate if the festival stimulated EWOM about the destination. Social media sharing tourism information may incorporate official content from organisers along with attendee or visitor-generated content (Hamid-Turksoy, Kuipers, & Van Zoonen, 2013). Additionally, social media accommodates a range of

perspectives about the event and destination that may differ from official representations (Lim, Chung, & Weaver, 2012). However, it is not yet known which tourism destination or event characteristics are discussed by customers within COIs (Sun, Ryan & Pan, 2014) . Therefore, it is necessary to understand the topics discussed by key stakeholders within COI clusters (Guerrero-Solé & Fernández-Cavia, 2013), which results in the following question:

RQ3: What are the topics of discussion within these clusters?

Research Setting

In order to tackle the above research questions, a study was conducted of the twitter.com conversations about a tourism destination in which a hallmark event was being staged. The chosen destination is Bournemouth and the event was the Bournemouth Air Festival 2013. Situated on the south coast of England, Bournemouth has a 200-year history as a purpose-built resort (www.Bournemouth.co.uk). Bournemouth has some 15,500 bed spaces and over 100 attractions and places of historical interest within a one-hour drive. The visitor economy employs 1 in every 6 people in Bournemouth and generates a gross income exceeding £500 million every year. In 2008, Bournemouth created the Bournemouth Air Festival as a new annual event. The event now draws an estimated audience of 1.4 million over four days and three nights and it has an economic impact of £30m. The Air Festival audience comprises locals as well as visitors from across the UK and Europe, attracting ABC1,

C2 and D (middle class and lower class) people of all ages and social groups (www.Bournemouthair.co.uk).

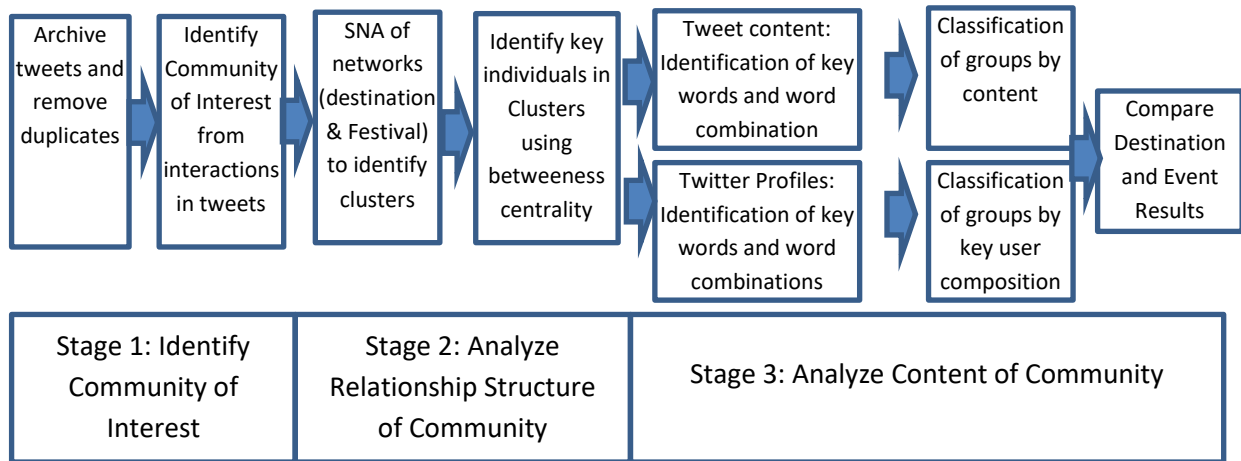
Not only is the Bournemouth Air Festival one of the largest in the UK but it also requires a high degree of live coordination and communication via social media. As an outdoor event that depends on the performance of stunt aircraft, the weather is of paramount importance as it determines the type of aircraft that can operate, the nature of acrobatics and the type of stunts performed. Furthermore, crowd control is critical as organisers wish to communicate with festival goers, updating them on changes to the programme and engaging them in conversation in real time. As these contextual factors influence the programme and customer satisfaction, the event therefore involves heavy use of real-time social media, including Twitter, and is a good subject for examining eWOM.

Research Methodology

Research into COIs is highly complex because perspectives interact at the macro (structural features of community) and micro levels (individual actors) (Baloglu & McCleary, 1999). A research approach was designed that combines SNA and text analysis to examine the COI for the event and destination. Figure 2 provides an overview:

INSERT Figure 2 HERE

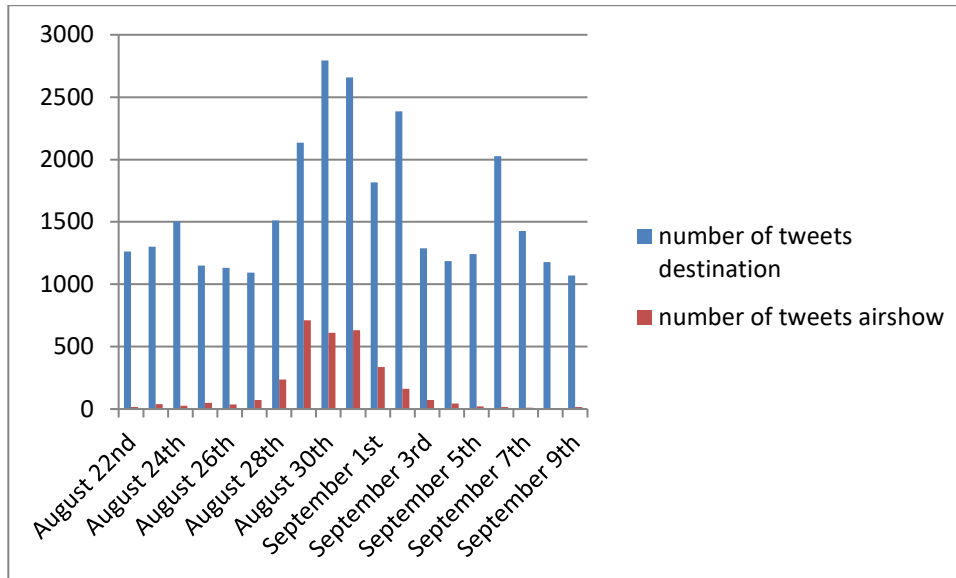
Figure 2 Overview of the research method



Stage 1: Identification of Community of Interest

In order to operationalize SNA, a series of search terms and hashtags was selected and archived using the online service Tweet Archivist (www.tweetarchivist.com); this was selected since the service's upper limit of 18,000 tweets per day is higher than the volume of traffic about the destination or event, which was less than 5,000 tweets per day. While current twitter.com research relies heavily on postings organized by hashtags (Weber, Garimella, & Teka, 2013), users may post without these tools. To ensure a wide range of tweets was captured, we also used search terms to archive relevant tweets. For the Festival, postings related to the search terms 'Bournemouth Air Festival' and 'Bournemouth Air Show' were archived along with the event hashtags promoted by the organiser of '#BmnthAirFest' and '#NightAir'. For the destination, we used the search term 'Bournemouth' and '#bournemouth'. Terms were archived for one month before the event (August 1st) until one month after the Festival (September 31st 2013). However, an analysis of the traffic (Figure 3) shows that since there was no Festival-specific traffic the week before the event (August 22nd 2013) and very little the week after the Festival (September 9th 2013), a two-week period was selected since the focus of the study was to explore Festival and Tourism Destination eWOM. Figure 3 indicates that the Air Festival represented 10% of all tweets during the period, with the most significant effect occurring during the days in which the air show was staged.

INSERT Figure 3 HERE
Figure 3: number of collected tweets over time



Following this, event and destination tweets were consolidated and any duplicates in each category were removed.

Stage 2: Analysis of the relationship structure of the community

Tweets were then filtered to identify the underlying information relationships between users in the form of 'Replies', 'Retweets' and 'Mentions'. These forms of relationships between users were then modelled as two unweighted directed networks (destination and festival) using the open source SNA tool NodeXL (<http://nodexl.codeplex.com/>). NodeXL is a free tool with analysis and visualization capabilities that was used to model the overall network as well as to identify underlying clusters using the Clauset Newman-Moore clustering algorithm, selected for its ability to efficiently identify subgroups in large network data sets (Clauset, Newman, & Moore, 2004). The distinctiveness of clusters in the COI was identified using the modularity statistic (Newman, 2004) that has values ranging between zero and one, with higher values indicating more distinct hubs or clusters. Further work (Zhou, Wang, & Wang, 2012) has indicated that 0.4 is a sufficient metric for identifying clusters and that clusters beyond 0.6 do not exhibit further meaningful distinctiveness.

This research therefore used 0.4 as a basis for accepting that meaningful clusters exist and 0.6 to indicate a high degree of clustering. Once the existence of clusters was confirmed, they were ranked by size or the number of users assigned to each. After ranking, the betweenness centrality measure was used to identify key users within clusters.(Dugué & Perez, 2014). Finally, we examined the extent to which networks

were linked to each other by examining the number of event-information network members belonging to the overall Bournemouth network.

Stage 3: Content Analysis in the Community of Interest

Quantitative and qualitative text analysis was then performed on the content of the tweets within the clusters. Keyword frequency analysis was first performed on the Twitter content shared within clusters identified in stage 2. Frequently used words were identified using Voyant (www.Voyant-Tools.org), an open source package that analyses text data. Voyant was used to analyse the text using statistics for the frequency, Z score and normalized use per 10,000 words, which enabled comparison across hubs that may have different volumes of discussion (Graesser, Jeon, Yan, & Cai, 2007). The highest ranked 100 words by raw and normalized frequency were identified in each hub and reviewed to determine terms that relate to specific Bournemouth destination elements. Once identified, keywords related to destination elements, such as 'Beach' and 'Pier', were reviewed qualitatively using a keyword in a context tool to understand the nature and intent of discussions around keywords (Leech & Onwuegbuzie, 2007). A qualitative review of the profile information of the top twenty users by betweenness centrality was conducted. The combined output from Social Network Analysis and text analysis was used to classify the groups in both the destination network and the Festival network.

While the use of social network sites, such as twitter.com, is relatively new for research purposes, this research adopts several suggestions made by previous research to improve validity (Tufekci, 2014). The first is that data collection did not focus on

hashtags only, but incorporated search terms to ensure that all relevant data would be captured, ensuring a complete COI (Bruns & Stieglitz, 2012). The second was the utilisation of multiple methods to compensate for the weaknesses of any single approach (HerdaĜdelen, Zuo, Gard-Murray, & Bar-Yam, 2013).

Results and Analysis

Following the research design outlined above, monitoring started one week before the Festival and ended one week afterward. Focusing on the identified research questions, the results and analysis are as follows:

RQ1: What are the structural characteristics of eWOM within a COI generated by destination stakeholders when a hallmark event is being staged?

The data set related to Bournemouth as a tourist destination resulted in 30161 tweets (Figure 4), while the dataset related to the event contained 3121 tweets (Figure 5). . These COI interactions were then modelled as two networks with the characteristics shown below.

Overview of Networks in COI

Figure 4 shows the 5 largest sub-groups in the Bournemouth destination network, consisting of 27982 nodes (i.e. number of Twitter accounts) connected by 30102 information interactions (retweets, replies and mentions) .

INSERT FIGURE 4 HERE

Figure 4: Destination Social Network. Modularity: 0.756965

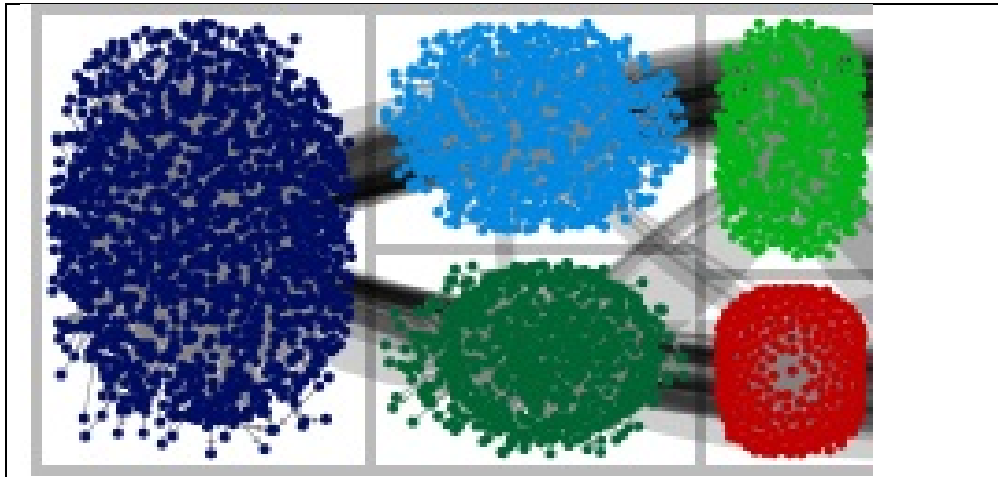
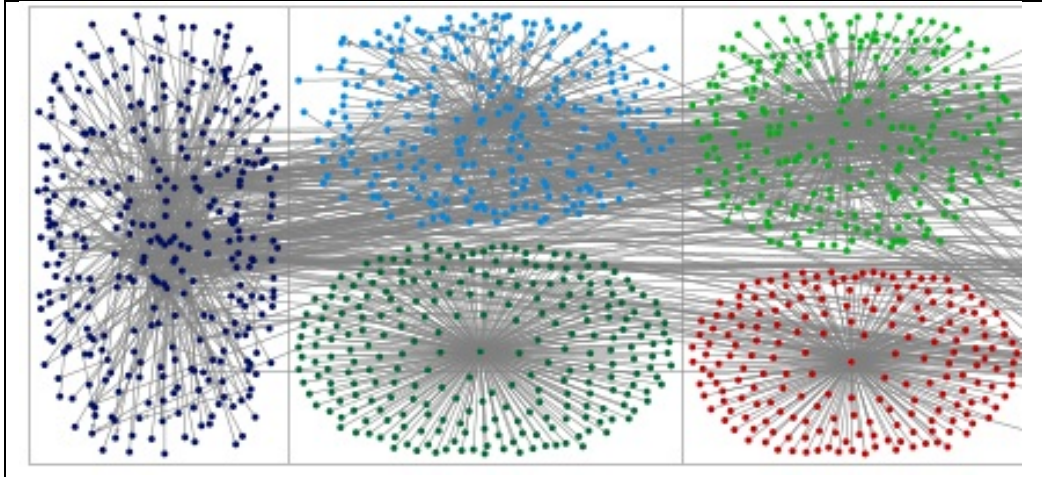


Figure 5 shows the 5 largest sub-groups and 2158 vertices for the Air Show with a number of unique edges (unique tweet content) of 3199 respectively.

INSERT Figure 5 HERE

Figure 5: Bournemouth Air Festival social network. Modularity: 0.582485



Each group in the above diagrams represents a cluster with larger clusters on the left. The top 5 clusters are presented for each network since they comprised the majority of accounts and interactions. For example, cluster 1 in the Destination network represented 11034 activities, which is more than 1/3 of the network; meanwhile, cluster 1 in the Festival network consisted of 1501 accounts. There is a significant amount of overlap between the destination and Festival networks as 2/3 of all air show interactions and 1481 Twitter users were contained in group 1 of the destination network. Overall, results indicate that both networks show a high degree of modularity, 0.756965 for the destination and 0.582485 for the Festival, indicating that distinct clusters were formed.

RQ2: What are the characteristics of key stakeholders in the COI?

The Twitter profiles of the top 20 users, based on the highest betweenness centrality, were archived and used to classify the cluster (Kilduff & Krackhardt, 1994). Table 2 provides examples of the key individuals for group 1 of the destination and event.

INSERT TABLE 2 HERE

Table 2: Key users in Group 1 of Destination and Festival networks

Bournemouth Location			Bournemouth Air Festival		
Twitter Account	Classification	Betweenness Centrality	Twitter Account	Classification	Betweenness Centrality
BmthAirFest	Organizer	22311930.3	RichardBmthEcho	Media	313536.3253
wave105radio	Media	18556419.22	robertthomas493	Performer	224121.7825
Bournemouthcho	Media	16728028.66	bourneouthbc	Government Office	158417.386
RAFRedFour	Performer	12102870.86	airfesttv	Organizer	121813.0209
achrisevans	Media	11057550.35	SteveSmithEcho	Media	110999.7984
suzidixon77	Media	9982613.33	CaitlinM_Echo	Media	106585.4327
bourneouthbc	Government office	7459671.829	CorinDailyEcho	Media	105170.7974
rafredarrows	Performer	5489939.298	RAFRed10	Performer	48360.28848
djblakie	Performer	5361732.253	limetreecomms	Media	30653.04948
robertthomas493	Performer	3895710.425	SallyDailyEcho	Media	27551.8388
leeseal31	Individual	3801507.332	buholid	Individual	27116.64928
mandyw6	Individual	3305701.459	RivaSouthbourne	Media	24187.67104

XH558	Performer	3192338.457	shepbh6	Individual	20148.94117
airfesttv	Organizer	3151779.431	TyphoonDisplay	Performer	20107.68611
BBCDorset	Media	2993107.178	Winter_Alex	Media	20053.08334
MariaLMawson	Media	2803060.904	Eurofighter_1	Performer	18954.54666
DoMoreMagazine	Media	2574524.313	OakhamUK	Media	16787.52639
bepo836	Government office	2382962.345	Up_To_Speed	Media	16736.01405
szyq8	Individual	2226775.339	Dorset_News	Media	16566.86487

The above example, drawn from group 1, reveals that the dominant individuals in this group were primarily media professionals, government sources or performers.

RQ3: What are the topics of discussion within these clusters?

The content of tweets in each group was extracted and processed using Voyant to identify commonly-used words and phrases. This data was aggregated into themes presented below in Table 3:

INSERT TABLE 3 HERE

Table 3: Group Discussion Themes

Group Number	Bournemouth Location Main themes	Bournemouth Air Festival Main Themes
	Content Discussed in Hubs	Content Discussed in Hubs
1	Dominated by conversations about the air festival and related issues. Over 2/3 rd s of the Air Festival's vertices are contained within Group 1	Dominated by official media coverage by Bournemouth Media
2	Football Related topics of discussion including rival teams and players.	Dominated by discussions of Night Air Concert staged as part of the Air Festival
3	Narratives on Music related topics. Fans and Performers at Night Air and other music acts	Bournemouth media discussions of non-Air Festival topics
4	Discussion of location by visitors to Air festival	Fans of bands and performers at Night Air Concert
5	Discussions on events and parties in the Bournemouth Location. Service providers, minor celebrities	Bournemouth Blog community

Key words that infer a destination feature were explored further using a Keyword in Context tool to understand the way in which the term was used. Examples of these analyses are presented in Appendix 1. Finally, findings from the content analysis and text analysis (qualitative and quantitative) were integrated into Table 4 to classify the hubs by content and user characteristics.

INSERT TABLE 4 HERE

Table 4: Group Classification compared

GROUP NO	Bournemouth Location		Bournemouth Air Festival	
	Characteristics of Users in Hubs	Location of Users in Hubs	Characteristics of Users in Hub	Location of Users in Hubs
1	Bournemouth residents and users	Bournemouth region (Dorset) terms mentioned most often. Little evidence of users from outside UK	Official Bournemouth media accounts and twitter accounts of media personnel/performers	Bournemouth region (Dorset) terms mentioned most often. Little evidence of users from outside UK
2	Fans of football teams	Highly international. Dominated by users from Europe.	Music fans	Bournemouth region (Dorset) terms mentioned most often. Little evidence of users from outside UK
3	Official band accounts and accounts of fans	Highly international. Dominated by users from Europe.	Bournemouth media	Bournemouth region (Dorset) terms mentioned most often. Little evidence of users from outside UK
4	Discussion of location by performer (Westlife, 40% of terms) and visitors to Air festival. Mentions made of the beach, sunshine and food (<1%).	Dominated by non-Bournemouth UK residents	Fans of bands	Bournemouth region (Dorset) terms mentioned most often. Little evidence of users from outside UK
5	Accounts of service providers, event	Dominated by Bournemouth and UK	Accounts of support services, charities	Bournemouth region (Dorset) terms

	organisers, venues	residents		mentioned most often. Little evidence of users from outside UK
--	-----------------------	-----------	--	--

Discussion

eWOM hosted on social media has been proposed as a critical component of customer engagement with tourism destinations (So, King, Sparks, & Wang, 2014). Festivals may generate eWOM, which can attract new visitors, appeal to targeted audiences or change the perception of a destination (Hudson & Hudson, 2013). To understand the structure and nature of eWOM in the COI around the destination when an event is being staged, this research applied a new method combining SNA and text analysis.

Overall, the modularity metric of both COI analyses indicate that both the destination (Bournemouth) and Air Festival Twitter networks form distinct clusters. This supports the findings from previous research into political engagement (Conover, Gonçalves, Flammini, & Menczer, 2012) and suggests the structure of social media-based eWOM can be similar to other forms of online discussions. As social media is a growing source of travel information, particularly among younger tourists (Xiang et al., 2015), this is a useful insight into the similarities of online engagement across domains that supports research.

Key users in cluster 1 of the Air Festival, along with clusters 3, 4 and 5 of the destination, were found to be groups and individuals with significant previous online or offline presence, such as performers or media professionals. This is in contrast with earlier views of online communities that suggested that open, easily accessible platforms would result in an increased presence of non-prominent individuals (Plant, 2004).

Previously, researchers (Hauben & Hauben, 1998; Rheingold, 1993) have assumed the internet would democratise access to information and promote a broad range of perspectives on any given issue by exposing users to views from outside their physical/offline social networks (McKenna & Bargh, 2000). Similarly, tourism researchers have indicated that open access to information would remove the need for information intermediaries, allowing potential visitors to make decisions without influence from marketers (Baloglu & McCleary, 1999).

However, later research identified the filtering capabilities of the internet and the ability of users to curate their information feeds (Gergen, 2008). This purposefully limits their perspectives to sources that match their interests. This filtering effect has been identified in early research on online communications (McPherson, Smith-Lovin, & Cook, 2001) and has also been examined in related work on Twitter usage by brands (Pfeffer, Zorbach, & Carley, 2013). While current research suggests that eWOM on social media would be generated in a peer-to-peer manner (Hudson et al., 2015) and modularity could therefore be low, the high modularity finding of this research indicates otherwise.

Further, while previous tourism research has identified the need for potential visitors to manage their information sources (Buhalis & Law, 2008), it was suggested that curation would be effected using software algorithms. As an open platform, Twitter has few options for managing exposure to information. This research suggests that, in the absence of such tools, members of the Twitter COI are performing this filtering through their approach to sharing posts. Faced with the wide range of opinions, information and perspectives, Twitter users may be purposefully limiting their sources to official or

prominent ones, suggesting that while communication has been democratised, attention has not. The result is that online clusters are formed around these users rather than ordinary individuals and content shared within the clusters may be dominated by their perspectives.

Overall, the presence of distinct clusters properly enabled the dimensioning and analysis of both networks (destination and Festival) within the COI and three dimensions may provide a useful basis for analysis and discussion, which are the size (volume of tweets), span (pattern of topic engagement) and the scope (geographic range of engaged stakeholders).

The Size (volume of tweets)

Overall, the relatively low volume of tweets that directly mention the festival (>3,000), as compared to the search term (>30,000), may suggest that the Air Show did not have a very strong presence in online discussions about the destination when it was staged. Specifically, when compared to the estimated festival visitor numbers of > 1,000,000, as compared to the town's annual visitor numbers of 5, 000,000, this number seems relatively low. This would indicate that the tourism destination COI is more influential than the festival COI to casual observers on Twitter (Wirtz et al., 2013). However, text analysis of the discussions in the destination search term indicated a strong presence of festival-related terms. Further, when aspects of destination were frequently mentioned; for example, the beach (Appendix 1), it was as a result of a discussion initiated by a performer at the festival or in the context of an event activity. Therefore, while direct

discussions about the festival were relatively low, the festival influenced discussions about the destination.

This suggests that, in addition to animating physical tourism destination facilities, (Weidenfeld & Leask, 2012), events' influence extend online to stimulate online discussions about a destination. However, due to the clustering effect of social networks, this animation is provided via a narrow range of sources, many of which have a financial stake in the success of the event and destination. Even though Twitter is an open platform, the ability to share content without restrictions did not mean that other users would engage with postings. As a result, event eWOM may merely be an extension of existing online or traditional marketing efforts for the destination. Although no research using Twitter as a data source has yet identified such an effect, this finding is similar to previous research using Facebook (Kwok & Yu, 2013).

Scope

There is a significant amount of overlap between the location and festival networks, as 2/3 of all Air Show narratives, 1481 twitter users, were contained in both information networks (RQ1). The Air Show stream is dominated by local media agencies and local stakeholders promoting products and services (RQ2). This is confirmed by analysis of the topics within the discussion (RQ3): the destination stream is characterised by general discussion topics by visitors and residents, such as football and local events, while the Air Show stream had a significant component of coverage by Bournemouth media. This indicates that the Festival had a local focus, which is not in alignment with its media promotion as an international event. The Air Show contrasts with the

destination network in which tourists and residents dominate the discussion. Further, the destination network has attracted far more overall engagement from Twitter users located outside of Dorset and this finding is somewhat in contrast with existing research suggesting the reverse should occur (Weidenfeld & Leask, 2012).

However, the influence of the Festival on the destination narratives suggests that while the Festival did not directly attract online tourist attention, it did act as a means to influence perceptions about the destination. The mentions of destination features or experiences by prominent individuals were heavily shared within both networks. This may generate eWOM that can influence future customers who did not attend the event but are fans of the celebrity.

The Span (pattern of topic engagement)

Further, online engagement of the Air Show and destination followed a 'broadcast' pattern in which content from official stakeholders was distributed to other members of the hub (Himmelboim et al., 2013). The most prominent users, based on betweenness centrality, were the media, performers and government officials, who would act as emergent information brokers (Rowley, 1997) both within and outside of the cluster. eWOM may have been influenced by these perspectives, which would have been aligned with their interests. It may also indicate that opposing opinions about the event or festival may not have been shared. This structure is similar to company-managed forums (Zaglia, 2013) in which organizations host a COI using their IT infrastructure. This research extends existing knowledge to suggest that such structures may emerge on open platforms, such as Twitter.

Further, the high degree of clustering suggests that users were not exposed to content outside their cluster, as there were far more connections within clusters than outside them. This further limits COI members' ability to engage with a diverse range of opinions (Kwak et al., 2010). Consequently, the span of topic engagement in this research is considered relatively low as there was a limited range of perspectives and limited potential for interaction outside of the network cluster or hub.

Theoretical and Practical Contribution

The findings make both theoretical and practical contributions. The first theoretical contribution is confirmation that stakeholders form coherent communication and content clusters when discussing event and destination-related topics on Twitter. This finding is similar to earlier research on politics (HerdaĜdelen et al., 2013). This finding is useful for researchers in the marketing and tourism domains, as it suggests that SNA of COIs can be applied to directly examine social media-based eWOM and complex phenomena, such as firm-customer engagement in brand communities (Cova & White, 2010). As the process adopts a census or whole network approach, it may be useful for identifying characteristics of sub-groups within these communities that may be overlooked by convenience or probability sampling in survey-based methodologies.

While Twitter has emerged as a popular platform for conducting research, partially due to its open, public nature, findings suggest that the behaviour of individuals does not necessarily follow the predicted patterns of peer-to-peer engagement. In this study, Twitter users showed a preference for content from prominent users, who became the brokers of the network due to their high centrality. These users were, therefore, in a

position to shape eWOM in the COI to achieve their objectives, not necessarily the open exchange of ideas that Twitter is meant to provide. This indicates that perspectives of Twitter as 'open' and Facebook as 'closed' require some examination. Although Twitter does not perform the same algorithmic moderation of content as Facebook, emergent, relational mechanisms in the COI acted to create patterns of eWOM based on famous individuals. Additional research should be conducted on eWOM in social media to see if COIs arising from information interactions constrain diverse opinions, as well as enabling them.

Finally, findings suggest that festivals perform an animator role in both the offline and online domains. This is an extension to existing work suggesting that events act as an animator of destination infrastructure (O'Sullivan & Jackson, 2002). This finding also indicates that, since events are a component of a destination's traffic when staged and that events act to stimulate discussions in the main destination network, future research methodologies may opt to simply monitor destination social media search terms and it may not be necessary to monitor event traffic separately.

Finally, the 3S framework (scale, scope and span) can be used to compare destination-related communities of interests. Current event and festival research is constrained by the implicit assumption that all events are unique (Getz et al., 2010). However, the 3S framework suggests that the online network of a festival may be a useful basis for comparison. The analysis suggests the Air Festival was an extension of other promotional efforts, a finding which may lie in its origin as a promotional vehicle for the destination. However, community-based activities, such as carnivals or cultural events

(Getz, 2012), may have differing characteristics as they are rooted in a historical context that may be manifested in the patterns of eWOM generated.

It may be necessary for industry stakeholders to take a holistic view of online engagement created by the event and to examine direct interactions from the event, as well as the ones encouraged in wider destination conversations. Current practice monitors crude numerical metrics, such as number of tweets, as proxies for engagement (Hudson & Hudson, 2013), which may be misleading if the structure of the network is unknown. Adoption of more sophisticated approaches incorporating SNA metrics, such as centrality, may provide a more accurate picture of online engagement, resulting in actionable insights for the firm. Finally, destinations wishing to reach international audiences via events may find it is necessary to incorporate explicit international elements, such as international performers, in order to encourage a wider geographic span of impact.

For festival managers, adoption of social media analyses based on COI network structures can improve the staging of public events and generate further positive eWOM. Overall, this suggests that understanding of network structures can enable top-down management of eWOM, which is in contrast with existing research that encourages a bottom-up approach (Luo & Zhong, 2015). Content shared by key or prominent individuals dominate attention in the network and can be used to align eWOM with promotional objectives. This analysis can be deployed before the event to aid better forecasting of demand and to set customer expectations. During the event, analysis of social media can aid crowd coordination, along with real-time sharing of information and content with advertisers. Finally, post-event information can be

optimally disseminated using knowledge of network structures to keep stakeholders engaged until the next event.

This exploratory study has limitations due to the nature of the online platform used and its methodology. The first is that it is based on a single festival and destination; therefore, additional research is required to determine if the clustering observed here occurs in different types of festivals, such as carnivals. Further, Twitter has demographic characteristics that were useful for this research (Hardin, 2014) but may not be useful for other types of festival audiences, such as older or lower-income individuals. However, these limitations do not reduce the paper's contribution of demonstrating that social media-hosted eWOM content and structure can be analysed directly and jointly to provide useful insights for destination and festival managers. Future research can utilise individual or comparative approaches, as well as differing types of festivals and destinations, to understand the applicability of the 3S model to these settings. Additional research may also seek to measure the scale of such an effect by adopting a quasi-experimental or longitudinal approach to evaluate online COIs before, during and after the event.

REFERENCES

- Abrantes, J. L., Seabra, C., Lages, C. R., & Jayawardhena, C. (2013). Drivers of in-group and out-of-group electronic word-of-mouth (eWOM). *European Journal of Marketing*, 47(7), 1067-1088. doi: 10.1108/03090561311324219
- Adjei, M. T., Noble, S. M., & Noble, C. H. (2010). The influence of C2C communications in online brand communities on customer purchase behavior. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 38(5), 634-653. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11747-009-0178-5>
- Baggio, R., Scott, N., & Cooper, C. (2010). Network science: A Review Focused on Tourism. *Annals of tourism research*, 37(3), 802-827. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2010.02.008>

- Bagozzi, R. P., & Dholakia, U. M. (2006). Open source software user communities: A study of participation in Linux user groups. *Management science*, 52(7), 1099-1115. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.1060.0545>
- Baloglu, S., & McCleary, K. W. (1999). A model of destination image formation. *Annals of tourism research*, 26(4), 868-897.
- Borgatti, S. P., Mehra, A., Brass, D. J., & Labianca, G. (2009). Network analysis in the social sciences. *science*, 323(5916), 892-895. doi: 10.1126/science.1165821
- Brown, J. S., & Duguid, P. (2001). Knowledge and organization: A social-practice perspective. *Organization science*, 12(2), 198-213. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1287/orsc.12.2.198.10116>
- Bruns, A., & Stieglitz, S. (2012). Quantitative approaches to comparing communication patterns on Twitter. *Journal of Technology in Human Services*, 30(3-4), 160-185. doi: 10.1080/15228835.2012.744249
- Buhalis, D., & Law, R. (2008). Progress in information technology and tourism management: 20 years on and 10 years after the Internet—The state of eTourism research. *Tourism Management*, 29(4), 609-623. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2008.01.005>
- Buttle, F. A. (1998). Word of mouth: understanding and managing referral marketing. *Journal of Strategic Marketing*, 6(3), 241-254. doi: 10.1080/096525498346658
- Canhoto, A. I., & Clark, M. (2013). Customer service 140 characters at a time: The users' perspective. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 29(5-6), 522-544. doi: 10.1080/0267257X.2013.777355
- Carrington, P. J., Scott, J., & Wasserman, S. (2005). *Models and methods in social network analysis*: Cambridge university press.
- Casaló, L. V., Flavián, C., & Guinaliu, M. (2008). Promoting consumer's participation in virtual brand communities: a new paradigm in branding strategy. *Journal of Marketing Communications*, 14(1), 19-36. doi: 10.1080/13527260701535236
- Chen, Y.-L., Tang, K., Wu, C.-C., & Jheng, R.-Y. (2014). Predicting the influence of users' posted information for eWOM advertising in social networks. *Electronic Commerce Research and Applications*, 13(6), 431-439. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.elerap.2014.10.001>
- Chu, S.-C., & Kim, Y. (2011). Determinants of consumer engagement in electronic word-of-mouth (eWOM) in social networking sites. *International Journal of Advertising*, 30(1), 47-75. doi: 10.2501/IJA-30-1-047-075
- Clauset, A., Newman, M. E. J., & Moore, C. (2004). Finding community structure in very large networks. *Physical Review E*, 70(6), 066111. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.70.066111>
- Conover, M., Gonçalves, B., Flammini, A., & Menczer, F. (2012). Partisan asymmetries in online political activity. *EPJ Data Science*, 1(1), 1-19. doi: 10.1140/epjds6
- Cova, B., & White, T. (2010). Counter-brand and alter-brand communities: the impact of Web 2.0 on tribal marketing approaches. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 26(3-4), 256-270. doi: 10.1080/02672570903566276
- Coviello, L., Sohn, Y., Kramer, A. D. I., Marlow, C., Franceschetti, M., Christakis, N. A., & Fowler, J. H. (2014). Detecting Emotional Contagion in Massive Social Networks. *PLoS ONE*, 9(3), e90315. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0090315
- Daugherty, T., & Hoffman, E. (2013). eWOM and the importance of capturing consumer attention within social media. *Journal of Marketing Communications*, 20(1-2), 82-102. doi: 10.1080/13527266.2013.797764
- Dellarocas, C. (2003). The Digitization of Word of Mouth: Promise and Challenges of Online Feedback Mechanisms. *Management Science*, 49(10), 1407-1424. doi: 10.1287/mnsc.49.10.1407.17308
- Dellarocas, C., & Narayan, R. (2006). A statistical measure of a population's propensity to engage in post-purchase online word-of-mouth. *Statistical Science*, 21(2), 277-285. doi: 10.1214/088342306000000169

- Duan, W., Gu, B., & Whinston, A. B. (2008). Do online reviews matter? — An empirical investigation of panel data. *Decision Support Systems*, 45(4), 1007-1016. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dss.2008.04.001>
- Dugué, N., & Perez, A. (2014). Social capitalists on Twitter: detection, evolution and behavioral analysis. *Social Network Analysis and Mining*, 4(1), 1-15. doi: 10.1007/s13278-014-0178-4
- Elliot, S., Papadopoulos, N., & Kim, S. S. (2011). An integrative model of place image exploring relationships between destination, product, and country images. *Journal of travel research*, 50(5), 520-534. doi: 10.1177/0047287510379161
- Essex, S., & Chalkley, B. (2004). Mega sporting events in urban and regional policy: a history of the Winter Olympics. *Planning Perspectives*, 19(2), 201-204. doi: 10.1080/0266543042000192475
- Gergen, K. J. (2008). 22 Mobile Communication and the Transformation of the Democratic Process. *Handbook of mobile communication studies*, 297.
- Getz, D. (2008). Event tourism: Definition, evolution, and research. *Tourism management*, 29(3), 403-428. doi: 10.1016/j.tourman.2007.07.017
- Getz, D. (2012). Event Studies: Discourses and Future Directions. *Event Management*, 16(2), 171-187. doi: 10.3727/152599512X13343565268456
- Getz, D., Andersson, T., & Carlsen, J. (2010). Festival management studies: developing a framework and priorities for comparative and cross-cultural research. *International Journal of Event and Festival Management*, 1(1), 29-59. doi: 10.1108/17852951011029298
- Gibson, H. J., Willming, C., & Holdnak, A. (2003). Small-scale event sport tourism: fans as tourists. *Tourism Management*, 24(2), 181-190. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(02\)00058-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(02)00058-4)
- Gold, J. R., & Gold, M. (2005). *Cities of culture: staging international festivals and the urban agenda, 1851-2000*. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.
- Graeff, E., Stempeck, M., & Zuckerman, E. (2014). *The battle for 'Trayvon Martin': Mapping a media controversy online and off-line*.
- Graesser, A. C., Jeon, M., Yan, Y., & Cai, Z. (2007). Discourse cohesion in text and tutorial dialogue. *Information Design Journal*, 15(3), 199-213. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1075/idj.15.3.02gra>
- Granovetter, M. (1973). The Strength of Weak Ties. *American Journal of Sociology*, 78(6), 1360-1380. doi: 10.2307/2776392
- Guerrero-Solé, F., & Fernández-Cavia, J. (2013). Activity and Influence of Destination Brands on Twitter: A Comparative Study of Nine Spanish Destinations *Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism 2014* (pp. 227-236): Springer.
- Gwinner, K. (1997). A model of image creation and image transfer in event sponsorship. *International marketing review*, 14(3), 145-158. doi: 10.1108/02651339710170221
- Hamid-Turksoy, N., Kuipers, G., & Van Zoonen, L. (2013). "Try A Taste of Turkey" An analysis of Turkey's representation in British newspapers' travel sections. *Journalism Studies*(ahead-of-print), 1-16. doi: 10.1080/1461670X.2013.857479
- Hardin, M. (2014). Moving Beyond Description Putting Twitter in (Theoretical) Context. *Communication & Sport*, 2167479514527425.
- Harwood, T., & Garry, T. (2010). 'It's Mine!' – Participation and ownership within virtual co-creation environments. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 26(3-4), 290-301. doi: 10.1080/02672570903566292
- Hauben, M., & Hauben, R. (1998). Netizens: On the History and Impact of Usenet and the Internet. *First Monday*, 3(7), 1997. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5210/fm.v3i7.605>
- Haywood, K. M. (1989). Managing Word of Mouth Communications. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 3(2), 55-67. doi: 10.1108/EUM000000002486

- Hennig-Thurau, T., Gwinner, K. P., Walsh, G., & Gremler, D. D. (2004). Electronic word-of-mouth via consumer-opinion platforms: What motivates consumers to articulate themselves on the Internet? *Journal of Interactive Marketing, 18*(1), 38-52. doi: 10.1002/dir.10073
- Herdağdelen, A., Zuo, W., Gard-Murray, A., & Bar-Yam, Y. (2013). An exploration of social identity: The geography and politics of news-sharing communities in twitter. *Complexity, 19*(2), 10-20. doi: 10.1002/cplx.21457
- Himmelboim, I., Smith, M., & Shneiderman, B. (2013). Tweeting apart: Applying network analysis to detect selective exposure clusters in Twitter. *Communication Methods and Measures, 7*(3-4), 195-223. doi: 10.1080/19312458.2013.813922
- Hogan, B., Carrasco, J. A., & Wellman, B. (2007). Visualizing personal networks: Working with participant-aided sociograms. *Field Methods, 19*(2), 116-144. doi: 10.1177/1525822X06298589
- Huberman, B., Romero, D. M., & Wu, F. (2008). Social networks that matter: Twitter under the microscope. *First Monday, 14*(1), 9. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1313405>
- Hudson, S., & Hudson, R. (2013). Engaging with consumers using social media: a case study of music festivals. *International Journal of Event and Festival Management, 4*(3), 206-233. doi: 10.1108/IJEFM-06-2013-0012
- Hudson, S., Roth, M. S., Madden, T. J., & Hudson, R. (2015). The effects of social media on emotions, brand relationship quality, and word of mouth: An empirical study of music festival attendees. *Tourism Management, 47*(0), 68-76. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2014.09.001>
- Humphreys, L., Gill, P., & Krishnamurthy, B. (2014). Twitter: a content analysis of personal information. *Information, Communication & Society, 17*(7), 15. doi: 10.1080/1369118X.2013.848917
- Inversini, A., Cantoni, L., & Buhalis, D. (2009). Destinations' Information Competition and Web Reputation. *Information Technology & Tourism, 11*(3), 221-234. doi: 10.3727/109830509X12596187863991
- Jansen, B. J., Zhang, M., Sobel, K., & Chowdury, A. (2009). Twitter power: Tweets as electronic word of mouth. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 60*(11), 2169-2188. doi: 10.1002/asi.21149
- Jung, T. H., Ineson, E. M., & Green, E. (2012). Online social networking: Relationship marketing in UK hotels. *Journal of Marketing Management, 29*(3-4), 393-420. doi: 10.1080/0267257X.2012.732597
- Kane, G. C., Alavi, M., Labianca, G., & Borgatti, S. (2014). What's Different about Social Media Networks? A Framework and Research Agenda. *Management Information Systems Quarterly, 38*(1), 275-304. doi: 2600518.2600532
- Keller, K. L. (1993). Conceptualizing, measuring, and managing customer-based brand equity. *The Journal of Marketing, 57*(1), 1-22. doi: 10.2307/1252054
- Kilduff, M., & Krackhardt, D. (1994). Bringing the individual back in: A structural analysis of the internal market for reputation in organizations. *Academy of Management Journal, 37*(1), 87-108. doi: 10.2307/256771
- Kwak, H., Lee, C., Park, H., & Moon, S. (2010). *What is Twitter, a social network or a news media?* Paper presented at the WWW2010, Raleigh.
- Kwok, L., & Yu, B. (2013). Spreading Social Media Messages on Facebook: An Analysis of Restaurant Business-to-Consumer Communications. *Cornell Hospitality Quarterly, 54*(1), 84-94. doi: 10.1177/1938965512458360
- Lamsfus, C., Wang, D., Alzua-Sorzabal, A., & Xiang, Z. (2014). Going Mobile: Defining Context for On-the-Go Travelers. *Journal of Travel Research*. doi: 10.1177/0047287514538839
- Lasarte, M. P. (2014). The presence and importance of tourist destinations on Twitter. *Journal of Urban Regeneration and Renewal, 8*(1), 16-30. doi: 10-01T00:00:00:1752-9638:16

- Latour, B. (2005). *Reassembling the social-an introduction to actor-network-theory*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Lee, C.-K., Lee, Y.-K., & Lee, B. (2005). Korea's destination image formed by the 2002 World Cup. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 32(4), 839-858. doi: 10.1016/j.annals.2004.11.006
- Lee, T. H., & Hsu, F. Y. (2013). Examining How Attending Motivation and Satisfaction Affects the Loyalty for Attendees at Aboriginal Festivals. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 15(1), 18-34. doi: 10.1002/jtr.867
- Leech, N. L., & Onwuegbuzie, A. J. (2007). An array of qualitative data analysis tools: A call for data analysis triangulation. *School Psychology Quarterly*, 22(4), 557.
- Leo, J., Larry, D., Geoffrey, L., Daneel van, L., & Shaun, V. (2010). Optimising the potential of mega-events: an overview. *International Journal of Event and Festival Management*, 1(3), 220-237. doi: 10.1108/17852951011078023
- Leung, D., Law, R., van Hoof, H., & Buhalis, D. (2013). Social Media in Tourism and Hospitality: A Literature Review. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 30(1-2), 3-22. doi: 10.1080/10548408.2013.750919
- Li, X., & Vogelsong, H. (2006). Comparing Methods of Measuring Image Change: A Case Study of A Small-Scale Community Festival. *Tourism Analysis*, 10(4), 349-360. doi: 10.3727/108354206776162769
- Liang, S. W.-J., Ekinci, Y., Occhicupo, N., & Whyatt, G. (2013). Antecedents of travellers' electronic word-of-mouth communication. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 29(5-6), 584-606. doi: 10.1080/0267257X.2013.771204
- Lim, Y., Chung, Y., & Weaver, P. A. (2012). The impact of social media on destination branding Consumer-generated videos versus destination marketer-generated videos. *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, 18(3), 197-206. doi: 10.1177/1356766712449366
- Litvin, S. W., Goldsmith, R. E., & Pan, B. (2008). Electronic word-of-mouth in hospitality and tourism management. *Tourism Management*, 29(3), 458-468. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2007.05.011>
- Lo, L. Y. S., & Sheng-Wei, L. (2010, Nov. 30 2010-Dec. 2 2010). *The effect of price presentation, sales restrictions, and social networks on consumer EWOM intention*. Paper presented at the 2010 6th International Conference on Advanced Information Management and Service (IMS), Seoul, Korea.
- Loader, B. D., Vromen, A., & Xenos, M. A. (2014). The networked young citizen: social media, political participation and civic engagement. *Information, Communication & Society*, 17(2), 143-150. doi: 10.1080/1369118X.2013.871571
- Lu, W., & Stepchenkova, S. (2014). User-Generated Content as a Research Mode in Tourism and Hospitality Applications: Topics, Methods, and Software. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management*, 1-36. doi: 10.1080/19368623.2014.907758
- Luo, Q., & Zhong, D. (2015). Using social network analysis to explain communication characteristics of travel-related electronic word-of-mouth on social networking sites. *Tourism Management*, 46(0), 274-282. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2014.07.007>
- Ma, M., & Agarwal, R. (2007). Through a glass darkly: Information technology design, identity verification, and knowledge contribution in online communities. *Information Systems Research*, 18(1), 42-67.
- Mangold, W. G., & Faulds, D. J. (2009). Social media: The new hybrid element of the promotion mix. *Business Horizons*, 52(4), 357-365. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2009.03.002>
- Marwick, A. E., & Boyd, D. (2011). I tweet honestly, I tweet passionately: Twitter users, context collapse, and the imagined audience. *New Media & Society*, 13(1), 114-133. doi: 10.1177/1461444810365313

- McKenna, K. Y., & Bargh, J. A. (2000). Plan 9 from cyberspace: The implications of the Internet for personality and social psychology. *Personality and social psychology review*, 4(1), 57-75. doi: 10.1207/S15327957PSPRO401_6
- McLeod, L., Doolin, B., & MacDonell, S. G. (2012). A Perspective-Based Understanding of Project Success. *Project Management Journal*, 43(5), 68-86. doi: 10.1002/pmj.21290
- McPherson, M., Smith-Lovin, L., & Cook, J. M. (2001). Birds of a feather: Homophily in social networks. [Review]. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 27, 415-444. doi: 10.1146/annurev.soc.27.1.415
- Mohammad Reza, J., & Neda, S. (2012). The impact of electronic word of mouth on a tourism destination choice. *Internet Research*, 22(5), 591-612. doi: 10.1108/10662241211271563
- Munar, A. M. (2011). Tourist-created content: Rethinking destination branding. *International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 5(3), 291-305. doi: 10.1108/17506181111156989
- Muniz Jr, A. M., & O'guinn, T. C. (2001). Brand community. *Journal of consumer research*, 27(4), 412-432.
- Neuhofer, B., Buhalis, D., & Ladkin, A. (2012). Conceptualising technology enhanced destination experiences. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 1(1), 36-46. doi: 10.1016/j.jdmm.2012.08.001
- Newman, M. E. (2001). Scientific collaboration networks. II. Shortest paths, weighted networks, and centrality. *Physical review E*, 64(1), 016132.
- Newman, M. E. J. (2004). Fast algorithm for detecting community structure in networks. *Physical Review E*, 69(6), 066133. doi: 10.1103/PhysRevE.69.066133
- O'Sullivan, D., & Jackson, M. J. (2002). Festival tourism: a contributor to sustainable local economic development? *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 10(4), 325-342. doi: 10.1080/09669580208667171
- Obst, P., Zinkiewicz, L., & Smith, S. G. (2002). Sense of community in science fiction fandom, Part 1: Understanding sense of community in an international community of interest. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 30(1), 87-103.
- Oliveira, E., & Panyik, E. (2015). Content, context and co-creation: Digital challenges in destination branding with references to Portugal as a tourist destination. *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, 21(1), 53-74. doi: 10.1177/1356766714544235
- Oliver, P., Marwell, G., & Teixeira, R. (1985). A theory of the critical mass. I. Interdependence, group heterogeneity, and the production of collective action. *American journal of Sociology*, 91(3), 522-556. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/228313>
- Pfeffer, J., Zorbach, T., & Carley, K. M. (2013). Understanding online firestorms: Negative word-of-mouth dynamics in social media networks. *Journal of Marketing Communications*, 20(1-2), 117-128. doi: 10.1080/13527266.2013.797778
- Plant, R. (2004). Online communities. *Technology in Society*, 26(1), 51-65. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2003.10.005>
- Quinn, B. (2005). Arts Festivals and the City. *Urban Studies*, 42(5-6), 927-943. doi: 10.1080/00420980500107250
- Quinn, B. (2010). Arts festivals, urban tourism and cultural policy. *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure & Events*, 2(3), 264-279. doi: 10.1080/19407963.2010.512207
- Rheingold, H. (1993). *The virtual community: Finding connection in a computerized world*. London: Minerva.
- Ritchie, J. R. B., & Beliveau, D. (1974). Hallmark Events: An Evaluation of a Strategic Response to Seasonality in the Travel Market. *Journal of Travel Research*, 13(2), 14-20. doi: 10.1177/004728757401300202
- Robinson, P. (2014). Emediating the tourist gaze: memory, emotion and choreography of the digital photograph. *Information Technology & Tourism*, 14(3), 177-196. doi: 10.1007/s40558-014-0008-6

- Rothaermel, F. T., & Sugiyama, S. (2001). Virtual internet communities and commercial success: individual and community-level theory grounded in the atypical case of TimeZone. com. *Journal of Management*, 27(3), 297-312.
- Rowley, T. J. (1997). Moving Beyond Dyadic Ties: A Network Theory of Stakeholder Influences. *Academy of Management Review*, 22(4), 887-910. doi: 10.5465/AMR.1997.9711022107
- Schultze, U., & Orlikowski, W. J. (2010). Research Commentary-Virtual Worlds: A Performative Perspective on Globally Distributed, Immersive Work. *Information Systems Research*, 21(4), 810-821. doi: 10.1287/isre.1100.0321
- Sertan, K., & Katherine, P. (2014). Consumer – brand engagement on Facebook: liking and commenting behaviors. *Journal of Research in Interactive Marketing*, 8(3), 203-223. doi: 10.1108/JRIM-12-2013-0081
- Sevin, E. (2013). Places going viral: Twitter usage patterns in destination marketing and place branding. *Journal of Place Management and Development*, 6(3), 227-239. doi: 10.1108/JPM-10-2012-0037
- Sharman, A. (2014). Mapping the climate sceptical blogosphere. *Global Environmental Change*, 26(0), 159-170. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.03.003>
- Shasha, T., Kok Wei, K., Wei Wei, G., & Alain Yee Loong, C. (2014). Examining the antecedents of persuasive eWOM messages in social media. *Online Information Review*, 38(6), 746-768. doi: 10.1108/OIR-04-2014-0089
- Shelly, R., & Ye, W. (2010). Electronic Word of Mouth and Consumer Generated Content: From Concept to Application. In S. E. Matthew, D. Terry & M. B. Neal (Eds.), *Handbook of Research on Digital Media and Advertising: User Generated Content Consumption* (pp. 212-231). Hershey, PA, USA: IGI Global.
- Smith, K. A. (2003). Literary enthusiasts as visitors and volunteers. *International journal of tourism research*, 5(2), 83-95. doi: 10.1002/jtr.419
- So, K. K. F., King, C., Sparks, B. A., & Wang, Y. (2014). The Role of Customer Engagement in Building Consumer Loyalty to Tourism Brands *Journal of Travel Research*. doi: 10.1177/0047287514541008
- Sun, M., Ryan, C., & Pan, S. (2014). Using Chinese travel blogs to examine perceived destination image: the case of New Zealand. *Journal of travel research*, 0047287514522882. doi: 10.1177/0047287514522882
- Sun, T., Youn, S., Wu, G., & Kuntaraporn, M. (2006). Online Word-of-Mouth (or Mouse): An Exploration of Its Antecedents and Consequences. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 11(4), 1104-1127. doi: 10.1111/j.1083-6101.2006.00310.x
- Tufekci, Z. (2014). Big Questions for Social Media Big Data: Representativeness, Validity and Other Methodological Pitfalls. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1403.7400*.
- van de Ven, A. H., & Huber, G. P. (1990). Longitudinal Field Research Methods for Studying Processes of Organizational Change. *Organization Science*, 1(3), 213-219. doi: 10.1287/orsc.1.3.213
- van der Merwe, R., Berthon, P., Pitt, L., & Barnes, B. (2007). Analysing 'theory networks': identifying the pivotal theories in marketing and their characteristics. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 23(3-4), 181-206. doi: 10.1362/026725707X196332
- Vega, E. L. (2011). *Communities of Tweeples: How Communities Engage with Microblogging When Co-located*. (Computer Science Masters), Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Retrieved from <http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/theses/available/etd-05112011-222646/>
- Verma, I. M. (2014). Editorial Expression of Concern: Experimental evidence of massive scale emotional contagion through social networks. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 111(29), 10779-10779. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1412469111

- Waite, G. (2008). Urban Festivals: Geographies of Hype, Helplessness and Hope. *Geography Compass*, 2(2), 513-537. doi: 10.1111/j.1749-8198.2007.00089.x
- Wang, D., Park, S., & Fesenmaier, D. R. (2012). The Role of Smartphones in Mediating the Touristic Experience. *Journal of Travel Research*, 51(4), 371-387. doi: 10.1177/0047287511426341
- Weber, I., Garimella, V. R. K., & Teka, A. (2013). *Political hashtag trends*. Paper presented at the Advances in Information Retrieval, Moscow, Russia.
- Weidenfeld, A., & Leask, A. (2012). Exploring the relationship between visitor attractions and events: definitions and management factors. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 16(6), 552-569. doi: 10.1080/13683500.2012.702736
- Wirtz, J., Den Ambtman, A., Bloemer, J., Horváth, C., Ramaseshan, B., Van De Klundert, J., . . . Kandampully, J. (2013). Managing brands and customer engagement in online brand communities. *Journal of service Management*, 24(3), 223-244. doi: 10.1108/09564231311326978
- Wolny, J., & Mueller, C. (2013). Analysis of fashion consumers' motives to engage in electronic word-of-mouth communication through social media platforms. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 29(5-6), 562-583. doi: 10.1080/0267257X.2013.778324
- Wu, S., Hofman, J. M., Mason, W. A., & Watts, D. J. (2011). *Who says what to whom on twitter*. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the 20th international conference on World wide web, Hyderabad, India.
- Xiang, Z., & Gretzel, U. (2010). Role of social media in online travel information search. *Tourism management*, 31(2), 179-188. doi: 10.1016/j.tourman.2009.02.016
- Xiang, Z., Magnini, V. P., & Fesenmaier, D. R. (2015). Information technology and consumer behavior in travel and tourism: Insights from travel planning using the internet. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 22(0), 244-249. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2014.08.005>
- Yoo, J. J.-E., & Weber, K. (2005). Progress in Convention Tourism Research. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*, 29(2), 194-222. doi: 10.1177/1096348004272177
- Zaglia, M. E. (2013). Brand communities embedded in social networks. *Journal of business research*, 66(2), 216-223. doi: 10.1016/j.jbusres.2012.07.015
- Zhou, Z., Wang, W., & Wang, L. (2012). Community Detection Based on an Improved Modularity. In C.-L. Liu, C. Zhang & L. Wang (Eds.), *Pattern Recognition* (Vol. 321, pp. 638-645): Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

APPENDIX 1

RT @Bmth_Beach: Looking for something to do today? Head down to The Waterfront at	Pier	Approach and visit the Amoocco Luminarium http://t.c... "RT @HwatchDorset: We'll be in #Bournemouth Square
What a great view to watch the Red Arrows as they turn over the Bournemouth	Pier	! #bmthairfest @BmthAirFest http://t.co/CAN8... Sally-B took a low long sweep over Bournemouth Pier on
Bournemouth Pier! #bmthairfest @BmthAirFest http://t.co/CAN8... Sally-B took a low long sweep over Bournemouth	Pier	on the last day of the Air Festival#bmthairfest @Bournemouthecho http://t.co/FKMn4I4OVomiss Demeanour
bank holiday weekend in Dorset: Join us for... http... "RT @PaulCoonan: #Photograph of Bournemouth Beach	Pier	early one morning! Morning at the Pier http://t.co/ADc20EZNDhRT @city_centre: Know anyone
for... http... "RT @PaulCoonan: #Photograph of Bournemouth Beach Pier early one morning! Morning at the	Pier	http://t.co/ADc20EZNDhRT @city_centre: Know anyone in Bournemouth looking for a job over
Bloo...RT @bournemouthbc: Our webcam is poised for a view out to sea over the	pier	. Flying starts 12.15! http://t.co/69YczCqsRi #bmthairfest"@kasam For the Bournemouth Air Festival, do you
Air Fest... http://t.co/jWdFS... RT @SallyDailyEcho: Sally-B took a low long sweep over Bournemouth	Pier	on the last day of the Air Festival#bmthairfest @Bournemouthecho ht... RT @SallyDailyEcho: Miss Demeanour
RT @Bmth_Beach: Looking for something to do today? Head down to The Waterfront at	Pier	Approach and visit the Amoocco Luminarium http://t.c... "RT @HwatchDorset: We'll be in #Bournemouth Square
you must. Red Arrows, Chinook bab...""@kasam indeed! Come && visit between	Pier	for a mile of trading, beach views && a fantastic display.

Bournemouth & Boscombe		#bmthairfest"RT @Mouchel: We
one hour till doors open for our Restoration and Operation of XH558 presentation in the	Pier	Theatre at Bournemouth.RT @BmthAirFest: Welcome to Bournemouth Air Festival 2013! The festival site is
off. Bloo..."RT @XH558: We also have a stall right at the front of the	pier	, next to Key West Restaurant. See details on the presentation: http://t.co/9... "RT @XH558
Air Festival 2013! The festival site is now open.RT @XH558: Reminder: XH558 presentation in	Pier	Theatre this Sunday. Tickets online or from B'mth Balloon in Winter Gardens. http://t.co/9T
2013! The festival site is now open."RT @bournemouthbc: #bmthairfest Reds live now over Bournemouth	Pier	, on our webcam: http://t.co/69YczCqsRi "RT @RAFRedFour: Amazing crowd at Bournemouth- as seen from
the #bmthair show from the office today but we'll be joining @WessexCancer tomorrow on Bournemouth	Pier	for their annual event!Off to Bournemouth Pier shortly for the @BmthAirFest - looking forward to
we'll be joining @WessexCancer tomorrow on Bournemouth Pier for their annual event!Off to Bournemouth	Pier	shortly for the @BmthAirFest - looking forward to seeing you @WessexCancer #bmthairGood to see Mark
Bloo...RT @rafbfcerys: Delighted to receive an outstanding donation of £2000 for @RAFBF from the	Pier	Theatre in Bournemouth. Thank you so much to...RT @RAFBF: Support @CycleB2B who are cycling
Bournemouth!"RT @rafbfcerys: Delighted to receive an outstanding donation of £2000 for @RAFBF from the	Pier	Theatre in Bournemouth. Thank you so much to...RT @rafbfcerys: Here is lan from the
Theatre in Bournemouth. Thank you so much to...RT @rafbfcerys: Here is lan from the	Pier	Theatre in Bournemouth with the @RAFBF gang! http://t.co/6UOdZ1e100 "Wow....not a cloud in
there!RT @rafbfcerys: Delighted to receive an outstanding donation of £2000 for @RAFBF from the	Pier	Theatre in Bournemouth. Thank you so much to...RT @rafbfcerys: Here is lan from the
Theatre in Bournemouth. Thank you so much to...RT @rafbfcerys: Here is lan from the	Pier	Theatre in Bournemouth with the @RAFBF gang! http://t.co/6UOdZ1e100 "RT @RosieRAFBF: Wow....not a

28 au 31 août #bmthairfestRT @SallyDailyEcho: Sally-B took a low long sweep over Bournemouth	Pier	on the last day of the Air Festival#bmthairfest @Bournemouthecho ht...RT @achrisevans: Hey ! Just
year. Hats off. Bloo...RT @BmthAirFest: Head over to the live music stage at Bournemouth	Pier	and enjoy Derek Sandy's funky flow of reggae rhythms! #bmthairfestRT @BmthAirFest: The Blades
RT @artsbournemouth: Giant inflatable pod structure 'Amococo Luminarium' for you to spend time in, Bournemouth	Pier	Approach area,... http:...""RT @BmthAirFest: The #bmthairfest site is signing off now, what a great
one hour till doors open for our Restoration and Operation of XH558 presentation in the	Pier	Theatre at Bournemouth."RT @simonblissett: @RAFRedFour Many Thanks, yes Bournemouth is a great place and
th..."RT @rafbfcerys: Delighted to receive an outstanding donation of £2000 for @RAFBF from the	Pier	Theatre in Bournemouth. Thank you so much to...RT @achrisevans: Hey ! Just seen @RAFRedArrows at
AirFest."RT @rafbfcerys: Delighted to receive an outstanding donation of £2000 for @RAFBF from the	Pier	Theatre in Bournemouth. Thank you so much to...RT @SianStoreyArt: Heading to the Bournemouth Air
@ShorefieldParks: Ready to go, come and see us with @RegalHolHomes. Zone 3, 28 near Bournemouth	pier	 http://t.co/O8ttQrYDDH"ln #Dorset this weekend? Why not visit @BmthAirFest on Bournemouth Sea Front
@ShorefieldParks: Ready to go, come and see us with @RegalHolHomes. Zone 3, 28 near Bournemouth	pier	 http://t.co/O8ttQrYDDH"RT @BigStueyStyle: @Eurofighter_1 taking from @DunsfoldPark @dulast weekend. Dam good display
Sally B crew. Sally- B back this year Fri-Sun http:...@RAFRed10 Awesome red arrows over Bournemouth	pier	today. Thanks for a great show! http://t.co/xHNyROkeNz@BmthAirFe st Bournemouth Air Festival 2013 http
can just see you through the heat haze :-)RT @bournemouthbc: #bmthairfest early arrivals by Bournemouth	Pier	. Plenty of room further down the beach. http://t.co/ez30vHg6lQ"RT @Bournemouthecho: And if you
Sept: http://t.c...The Red Arrows were AMAZING in Bournemouth - here's 5	pier	@RAFRed10 @rafredarrows ! http://t.co/LzM75rzJU0RT

seen from the		@achrisevans: Hey ! Just seen @RAFRedArrows at Bournemouth. Must've seen
404,000 bask... http... "@MacBojangles @Tyburn_Cross I watched them from a funfair on Bournemouth	pier	yesterday ! http://t.co/rjCwrC1yUBRT @Bournemouthecho: Day three of the Bournemouth Air Festival: here's what's
one hour till doors open for our Restoration and Operation of XH558 presentation in the	Pier	Theatre at Bournemouth. @robertthomas493 Looks like you had a fab time - great pix!.. are u
may89 oh wonderful have a lovely time I love Bournemouth :-) xxxRT @lloydhollett: Beautiful @ Bournemouth	Pier	http://t.co/PFFFY8bTBCRT @RAFRedFour: Amazing crowd at Bournemouth- as seen from the Big Vixen
to fly past :-) #BournemouthSaw the @rafredarrows for the first time ever today. On Bournemouth	pier	. Unbelievably incredible. #redarrows #verymuchimpressed" @CGammond you still in Bournemouth, I'm heading down shortly #answeryourphone"RT
Reva Display Team: http://t.co/yqQrQCo3bC via @YouTubeRT @vickyalewis: Red Arrows Flying Over #Bournemouth	Pier	#photography http://t.co/Vhs0o1Ri7CRT @achrisevans: Lying down on board our wee drum looking up
wait !"I'm at @BournemouthInfo (Bournemouth, Dorset) http://t.co/af7b5dr7jl" @bournemouthecho Red Arrows Flying Over Bournemouth	Pier	http://t.co/Vhs0o1Ri7C@havenroad Red Arrows Flying Over Bournemouth Pier http://t.co/Vhs0o1Ri7CRT @omega3dave
Red Arrows Flying Over Bournemouth Pier http://t.co/Vhs0o1Ri7C@havenroad Red Arrows Flying Over Bournemouth	Pier	http://t.co/Vhs0o1Ri7CRT @omega3dave: Bournemouth Air Festival 2013: Time lapse video video shows record
lapse video video shows record crowds on Super Saturday... http://t.co/Km61sshcBF#Bournemouth Beach & amp;	Pier	with Isle of Wight in the distance #Photography http://t.co/YzeFfdbx35 via @Photo4mecom#The Red
in the distance #Photography http://t.co/YzeFfdbx35 via @Photo4mecom#The Red Arrows flying over Bournemouth	Pier	at the Bournemouth Air Show 2013 #Photography http://t.co/XY42zzBJlw via @Photo4mecom#The Red Arrows

Air Show 2013 #Photography http://t.co/XY42zzBJlw via @Photo4mecom#The Red Arrows flying over Bournemouth	Pier	at the Bournemouth Air Show 2013 #Photography http://t.co/XY42zzBJlw via @Photo4mecom#Bournemouth Beach & amp
at the Bournemouth Air Show 2013 #Photography http://t.co/XY42zzBJlw via @Photo4mecom#Bournemouth Beach & amp;	Pier	with Isle of Wight in the distance #Photography http://t.co/YzeFfdbx35 via @Photo4mecom#The Red
in the distance #Photography http://t.co/YzeFfdbx35 via @Photo4mecom#The Red Arrows flying over Bournemouth	Pier	at the Bournemouth Air Show 2013 #Photography http://t.co/XY42zzBJlw via @Photo4mecom"RT @JohnWLewis: ""Red
Flying Over Bournemouth Pier"" Another great photograph by @vickyalewis http://t.co/JRA7H8tT3D "#Bournemouth Beach & amp;	Pier	with Isle of Wight in the distance #Photography http://t.co/YzeFfdbx35 via @Photo4mecomRT @BmthAirFestDVD
What a great view to watch the Red Arrows as they turn over the Bournemouth	Pier	! #bmthairfest @BmthAirFest http://t.co/CAN8... RT @Kodaline: We just got our first tour bus!!! On
What a great view to watch the Red Arrows as they turn over the Bournemouth	Pier	! #bmthairfest @BmthAirFest http://t.co/CAN8t5S4VrRT @patrick_everard: MANILA BOY is now available at #EasyTiger
What a great view to watch the Red Arrows as they turn over the Bournemouth	Pier	! #bmthairfest @BmthAirFest http://t.co/CAN8... RT @RAFRedFour: Amazing crowd at Bournemouth- as seen from the
What a great view to watch the Red Arrows as they turn over the Bournemouth	Pier	! #bmthairfest @BmthAirFest @Cheeseandbaco n3 oh to be in bournemouth"@RAFBBMF Not the best
from the Big Vixen Roll! http://t.co/xlloQAEgAiRT @rafbcerys: Here is Ian from the	Pier	Theatre in Bournemouth with the @RAFBF gang! http://t.co/6UOdZ1e100RT @RAFRedFour: Amazing crowd at
one hour till doors open for our Restoration and	Pier	Theatre at Bournemouth.RT @kimwyllie1: @rafredarrows

Operation of XH558 presentation in the		@RAFRedFour @RAFRed10 @benplank Great Display at Bournemouth yesterday x
but she's got. Fuel tank problem."@CTCWings hi guys, are you nearer boscombe or Bournemouth	pier	? I am in the middle on the Black cats stand and would like to get
t.co/OI4nAJ768b"RT @iamrichardmh: @MacBojangles @Tyburn_Cross I watched them from a funfair on Bournemouth	pier	yesterday ! http://t.co/rjCwrC1yUBRT @RAF_Pres_Team: A huge thank you to the residents
Sept-12 Oct, outdoor performance, music, film, visual art & ..."RT @XH558: Reminder: XH558 presentation in	Pier	Theatre this Sunday. Tickets online or from B'mth Balloon in Winter Gardens. http://t.co/9T
fwd to it. Great display in Bournemouth.RT @vickyalewis: @havenroad Red Arrows Flying Over Bournemouth	Pier	http://t.co/Vhs0o1Ri7CRT @UrbanRenaissanc: View from just outside the museum today! #bournemouth #beautiful http
PHotography6 just sums up Bournemouth for us! http://t.co/W1Pe4zjXT7""Red Arrows Flying Over Bournemouth	Pier	"" Another great photograph by @vickyalewis http://t.co/JRA7H8tT3D"RT @RAFRedFour: This shot by @_PHotography6 just
bMnVPCY0S...RT @Bournemouthinfo: Looking for something to do today? Head down to The Waterfront at	Pier	Approach and visit the Amoocco Luminarium http:...@Bournemouthecho @BoroughofPoole @bournemouthbc @HwatchDorset CC drop-in on hospital
K09rSd77mr""RT @DorsetLifeMag: Waverley, the last sea-going paddle steamer in the world sailing from Bournemouth	Pier	Sept 6 until Sept 26""RT @DorsetTransport: The wonderful paddle-steamer Waverley starts her series of
@BrideBible"RT @DorsetLifeMag: Waverley, the last sea-going paddle steamer in the world sailing from Bournemouth	Pier	Sept 6 until Sept 26"RT @webbhomestweet: #propertynews #property #LandRegistry #landords Bournemouth Agency Webb Homes
RT @Bmth_Beach: Looking for something to do today? Head down to The Waterfront at	Pier	Approach and visit the Amoocco Luminarium http://t.c...@The_Game_Mag Fantastic magazine! Everyone local
Imax site: A WEEK after ... http..."RT @WhatsOnInDorset: Visual art installation Amococo Luminarium is	Pier	Approach, Bournemouth from today until Sunday and is only... htt..."RT @wave105radio: NEWS:

at		Inflatable ""luminarium
RT @artsbournemouth: Giant inflatable pod structure 'Amococo Luminarium' for you to spend time in, Bournemouth	Pier	Approach area,... http://t.co/GbTrmmf6cK "@RAFRed10 Taken from Bournemouth this weekend http://t.co/GbTrmmf6cK "RT @HairDorset: Ladies

APPENDIX 2

and @DianaVickers at Bournemouth air showTommrow night on the	Beach	watching @Ispraggan @Stooshe @officialblue @DianaVickers @ShaneFilan and @thefeeling so excited
god kids watching the red arrows and walking on the	Beach	with the dog #bournem...@DanylAJohnson agghhhhhhh Danyl I live in
Bournemouth! http://t.co/d70J...RT @PaulWMather: @PaulWMather: @ShaneFilan on Bournemouth	Beach	in his first solo performance. With @wave105radio http://t.co/TuvMV76kOQ
god kids watching the red arrows and walking on the	Beach	with the dog #bournem...@ShaneFilan @itvthismorning Looking forward to it
u must be tired!!RT @PaulWMather: @PaulWMather: @ShaneFilan on Bournemouth	Beach	in his first solo performance. With @wave105radio http://t.co/TuvMV76kOQ
festival tomorrow night with @clairepog and @Clanky23@officialblue on Bournemouth	Beach	last night #AirFest #bmthairfest http://t.co/riOAZsMWVIRT @GemClaudine: Bournemouth
oct.. Ill be in the Bahamas with @backstreetboys at a	Beach	party!RT @PaulWMather: @PaulWMather: @ShaneFilan on Bournemouth beach in his