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GREEN BOOK OF BEIJING'S TOURISM

北京旅游发展报告

(2017)

编著/北京旅游学会

ANNUAL REPORT ON BEIJING'S TOURISM

DEVELOPMENT (2017)







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《北京旅游发展报告(2017)》是"北京旅游绿皮书"的第六本专题报告。全书由3篇主报告和23篇专题报告组成。主报告《以推进供给侧结构性改革为主线 努力提升首都旅游的美誉度和满意度》在回顾2016年北京旅游业发展的基础上,分析旅游发展全域化、旅游公共服务体系化等北京旅游业发展新特征,并对2017年北京旅游业发展做出展望。主报告的另外两篇文章着眼于全域旅游与京津冀旅游协同发展这两个重要的旅游战略问题,指出全域旅游规划应着力便利化体系、空间形态、社会管理体系等方面的构建,论述了雄安新区在京津冀旅游协同发展中的战略地位。

23 篇专题报告分为"旅游新观念"篇、"旅游新模式"篇、"旅游新乡村"篇以及"旅游新业态"篇。

"旅游新观念"篇共有 5 篇报告,涵盖共享经济环境下北京旅游发展、非首都核心功能疏解、住宿业发展创新中的新思维、北京核心区旅游人口疏导、基于大数据研究的北京旅游市场发展等方面。主要观点包括:认为北京旅游发展应注意规范共享经济安全管理、重视维护本地居民公共权力以及提高共享经济服务水平;应将旅游客流疏导等纳入城乡规划和城市管理,雄安新区将形成具有区域作用的新的次级旅游集散地;要从成本思维到价值思维、从市场思维到资本思维、从结构化思维到跨界思维等视角推动住宿业的创新发展;北京核心区旅游人口呈现出高度聚集的特征,应加快构建"五、十、百、千、万、亿"的旅游休闲体系,旅游社会地域容量要回归合理化;景区组合要注重传统与现代的互补,购物和娱乐供给体系改善要基于精准的市场细分。

"旅游新模式"篇共有6篇报告。通过总结北京故宫在平衡文物保护与

客流冲击,拓展文化传播功能,改善参观和游客服务质量等方面的尝试,为旅游景区特别是文博类景区提升旅游公共服务提供了样本;从政策与体制、产品与服务、市场、品牌建设以及营销推广等层面提出了北京境外宣传推广的新模式和新思路;从旅游市场发展趋势出发,聚焦旅游市场需求变化,初步提出了超越旅游地产和单纯的旅游景区,创新休闲类旅游综合体发展的模式;从游客角度了解和体验北京 AAAAA 景区智慧旅游建设情况,总结 AAAAA 景区智慧旅游建设的共性与个性,并提出北京 AAAAA 景区智慧旅游提升建议;根据北京餐饮老字号消费者满意度调查,并通过对全聚德、东来顺、庆丰包子铺等的重点餐饮企业的分析,提出了北京餐饮老字号经营服务的新模式;基于对京津冀13个城市旅游景区网络评论的大数据分析,提出旅游目的地品牌形象传播、提升的策略建议。

"旅游新乡村"篇的6篇报告践行"绿水青山就是金山银山"的发展理念,聚焦当前北京乡村旅游发展的热点、难点,深入分析了北京民宿行业的发展困境、北京乡村旅游特色业态和大兴区都市田园生态旅游发展存在的问题等,阐释了"民宿是非标准住宿"的认识误区,提出了着力打造民宿行业标杆,促进法规升级,加速推进民宿合法化,以社会资本促进乡村民宿发展,打造北京"乡村旅游老字号"以及大兴古老月季都市田园旅游区发展模式及对策。同时,总结浙江、广西等兄弟省区乡村旅游的发展经验,系统阐述了湖州市发展乡村旅游在体制创新、特色提炼、品牌塑造、标准制定等方面的做法,从供给侧改革、"互联网+"的视角提出广西县域乡村旅游客源市场的消费行为特点与营销创新策略。

"旅游新业态"篇的6篇报告以北京市的房车旅游、露营旅游、民宿旅游、体育旅游、新型旅行社等新业态为研究对象,围绕业态的前景与趋势研判、发展机理梳理、主要问题诊断等方面展开研究,并以此为基础提出针对性的对策建议。随着大众旅游时代的到来,旅游消费呈现个性化和特色化的发展趋势,旅游业态创新是旅游企业对多样性旅游消费需求的积极反应。受共享经济、信息技术、汽车普及率、带薪休假等社会经济因素的影响,房车旅游、宿营旅游、民宿旅游、体育旅游等新兴旅游业态引起广泛的市场关

注;旅游供应链的细化推动了旅行社商业模式的演化,旅游新零售模式日益 清晰。北京市作为我国的政治和文化中心,文化底蕴深厚,客源群体庞大, 是培育旅游新业态的最佳试验田,新业态发展问题的发现与破解成为北京市 旅游业提质升级亟须解决的新课题。

《北京旅游发展报告 (2017)》聚焦于旅游发展中的新观念、新模式、新乡村和新业态,以北京旅游发展为主体,兼论全国范围内旅游发展案例,体现了京津冀协同发展、全域旅游等国家战略及旅游战略,关注共享经济环境下的北京旅游发展,分析民宿、房车露营等新的旅游业态,力求满足旅游学界、政界以及产业界读者多样化的阅读需求。

关键词:北京 旅游新模式 旅游新业态

Abstract

The Annals of Beijing's Tourism Development 2017 is the sixth book in the series Green Books of Beijing's Tourism. The book is made up of three general reports and 23 special reports. The general report, Promoting Supply-side Structural Reform as The Main Line and Enhancing Reputation and Satisfaction of The Capital's Tourism, reviews Beijing's tourism development in 2016, analyzes new characteristics of Beijing's tourism industry regarding "all-for-one" tourism development and the step-by-step achievements of tourism public services, and examines prospective Beijing tourism development in 2017. Another two general reports focus on strategic issues of "all-for-one" tourism and Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei tourism collaborative development; the reports propose that "all-for-one" tourism planning should emphasize the construction of systems of travel facilitation, spatial configuration, and social management; and discuss the strategic position of Xiong'an New Area in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei tourism collaborative development.

The 23 special reports are divided into four sections: New Ideas for Tourism Development, New Models of Tourism, New Tourism Development of Rural Areas, and New Forms of The Tourism Industry.

The New Ideas for Tourism Development section contains five reports covering the following perspectives: Beijing's tourism development within the context of the sharing economy, the evacuation of noncapital functions, innovative thinking regarding the accommodation industry's development, population evacuation of core areas in Beijing, and the development of Beijing's tourism market based on big data analysis. The main points are as follows: Beijing's tourism development should strengthen the security management of the sharing economy, emphasize the protection of local public power, and improve the level of shared economic services. Urban and rural tourism planning and city management should consider the issue of tourist evacuation and Xiong'an New Area will become a new,

secondary tourism hub of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. And the innovations in the accommodation industry should focus on angles from cost thinking to value thinking, from market thinking to capital thinking, and from structural thinking to cross-border thinking; social and regional tourism carrying capacity should be rationalized. The construction of the "five, ten, one hundred, one thousand, ten thousand, one hundred million" tourism and leisure system should be sped up to solve the problem of tourism population aggregation in Beijing's core areas; routes designed by travel agencies should pay attention to the inclusion of both traditional and modern attractions; and the shopping and entertainment supply system should be improved based on an accurate market segmentation.

The New Models of Tourism section includes six reports. The first report summarizes the Palace Museum's attempt to balance heritage preservation and overcrowding, the expansion of the museum's cultural communication function, and the improvement of its service quality. It provides an example of the best practices for the tourist attractions, especially regarding cultural attractions and museums. The second report proposes new models and new ideas for promoting Beijing's inbound tourism from perspectives of policy and institution, products and services, markets, and brand building and promotion. The third report focuses on the changes in market demand, suggesting that innovative models—such as the tourism complex-should be developed and that these new models are not supposed to be the development of tourism real estate and mere tourist attractions. The fourth report introduces the smart tourism development process relating to 5A scenic areas from a tourist perspective. It summarizes the generality and individuality of the smart tourism development of different scenic areas and provides suggestions for how to improve smart tourism development. The fifth report analyzes Quanjude, Peking Eastern House, Qingfeng Steamed Dumpling Shop, and other time-honored catering brands based on a satisfaction survey data and puts forward a new business service model for Beijing's time-honored catering brands. The sixth report analyzes the online comments about tourist attractions in 13 cities within Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and proposes strategies to enhance the destination's brand image.

The New Tourism Development of Rural Areas section includes six reports. This



section complies with the idea of "green hills and clear water are endless treasures," focusing on the current hot topics and difficulties regarding Beijing's rural tourism development, and providing an in-depth analysis about the following issues: the dilemma of Beijing's B&B industry, the featured forms of Beijing's rural tourism, and the challenges to the urban pastoral ecotourism development of Daxing District, Beijing. Additionally, the section refutes the opinion that "B&B is non-standard accommodation," suggesting that the future development of rural B&B should highlight the following aspects: constructing benchmark enterprises, upgrading laws and regulations, promoting B&B legitimization process, and maximizing the role of social capital in promoting rural B&B development. Models and strategies have been proposed to facilitate the development of Beijing's timehonored rural tourism brands and Daxing Ancient Rose Urban Pastoral Tourism Districts. Furthermore, this section summarizes the development experience of rural tourism in Zhejiang, Guangxi, and other provinces. It discusses Huzhou City's rural tourism practice through the aspects of institutional innovation, characteristic refinement, brand building, and standard setting and illustrates the consumption behavior characteristics of the county-level rural tourism market in Guangxi and the strategies to marketing innovation from perspectives of supply-side structural reform and Internet Plus.

The New Forms of The Tourism Industry contains six reports exploring topics of RV tourism, camping tourism, B&B tourism, sports tourism, and new types of travel agencies. This section focuses on prospects and forecasts of industry forms, developmental mechanism, key issues diagnose, and offers corresponding advice for future development. With the advent of the mass tourism era, tourism consumption is becoming more and more personalized and specialized; therefore, innovative business forms are active responses by enterprises to the diversified tourism demand. Affected by the sharing economy, information technology, automobile penetration rate, paid vacation, and other socioeconomic factors, new forms—such as RV tourism, camping tourism, B&B tourism, and sports tourism—have received extensive public attention. In the meantime, refinement by the tourism supply chain promotes the evolution of business models by travel agencies, and the new retail model becomes increasingly clear. Beijing, as China's political

and cultural center, has rich cultural resources and a huge tourist population, and is the best experimental field for cultivating new tourism business forms. Therefore, how to identify problems in the development of new industry forms and how to find solutions for these issues are of great importance to the upgrade of Beijing's tourism industry.

The Green Books of Beijing's Tourism, No. 6, focuses on four general aspects, including new ideas, new models, new development in rural tourism, and new forms relating to tourism development. Most of the case studies selected are Beijing-based, while some other cases are from other areas of China. The selection of cases not only reflects researchers' attention to the state strategies and national tourism strategies—such as Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei collaborative development and "all-for-one" tourism development—but investigates the innovative practice regarding B&B operation, camping tourism, and so on. It is suitable for the different needs of readers who are scholars, government employees, and practitioners.

Keywords: Beijing; New Tourism Mode; New Tourism Formats

这本《北京旅游发展报告(2017)》,是"北京旅游绿皮书"的第六本 年度报告。它突破以往篇章模式,在主报告之后,聚焦北京及全国旅游发展 中的新观念、新模式、新乡村和新业态等方面,在以北京旅游发展为主题的 同时,兼论全国范围内旅游发展案例。《北京旅游发展报告(2017)》既是 北京旅游学会的学术结晶,也是北京旅游学界、业界的集体成果,对北京及 全国旅游发展具有理论指导意义,彰显了北京旅游学会作为北京旅游智力交 流平台的积极作用。结合贯彻落实习近平总书记两次视察北京重要讲话精神 和北京市"四个中心"的战略定位,北京市正在加快推进非首都功能的疏 解工作、这就要求全市旅游业在新的发展起点上谋划和推进首都旅游业的发 展、努力把旅游业培育成为符合首都城市定位的功能性产业、支柱性产业和 人民群众更加满意的现代服务业,在提升服务、维护秩序和保障安全等方面 出新招、创新路。比如,"旅游新观念"篇认为,北京旅游发展应注意规范 共享经济安全管理、重视维护本地居民公共权力以及提高共享经济服务水 平,应将旅游客流疏导等纳入城乡规划和城市管理,推动雄安新区形成具有 区域作用的新的次级旅游集散地。"旅游新乡村"篇阐释了"民宿是非标准 住宿"的认识误区,提出了着力打造民宿行业标杆、法规升级,加速推进 民宿合法化,以社会资本促进乡村民宿发展,打造北京"乡村旅游老字号" 以及大兴古老月季都市田园旅游区发展模式、并对此提出相应的对策。首都 旅游业发展的首要目标是助力北京建设成为宜居、宜业、宜游的国际一流和 谐宜居之都,同时提出了深化旅游供给侧结构性改革的要求。这为北京旅游 业提供了新的发展机遇,需要广大业内人士为建设国家旅游首善之地和宜游 之都提供强大的理论支撑和智力支持。《北京旅游发展报告(2017)》着眼



于当前旅游发展重要理论问题及热点问题,聚焦雄安新区建设与京津冀旅游协同发展、全域旅游发展理念下的旅游规划,践行"绿水青山就是金山银山"的发展理念,分析北京民宿行业的发展困境、北京乡村旅游特色业态等问题。《北京旅游发展报告 (2017)》力求满足旅游学界、政界以及产业界读者多样化的研究需求。对此,我们深表感谢!并希望全国各地的广大专家学者和业内人员一如既往地针对北京旅游业发展中出现的新情况、新问题积极发声,主动发声,多提一些有益的针对性建议。

学

2017年6月

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