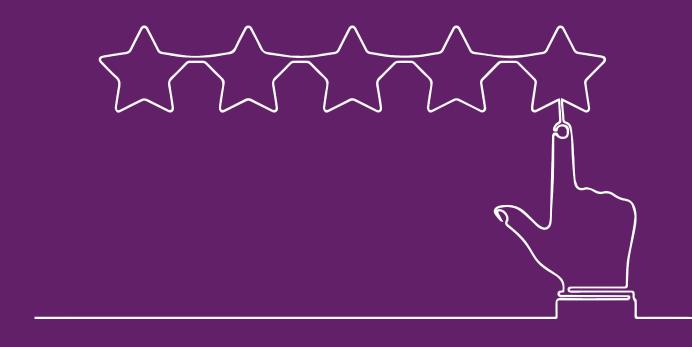
Bunnyfoot



Trends of hyper-customisation and hyper-personalisation in online travel booking

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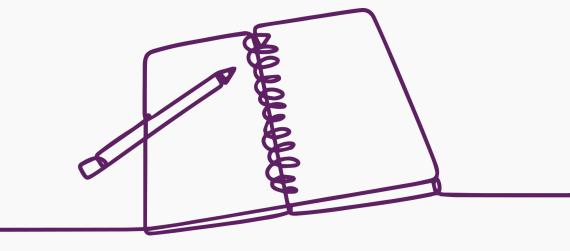
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What is hyper-personalisation and hyper-customisation?

First and foremost, let's clarify what hyper-personalisation and hyper-customisation mean in online travel booking.

- **Hyper-personalisation** involves using customer data, AI and Machine Learning to offer deeply insightful and contextually relevant suggestions. It goes beyond the basic personalisation of using someone's name or recognising their location into offering personalised itineraries and services such as spas, restaurants and local attractions that resonate with customers' interests.
- **Hyper-customisation** gives users a sense of ownership and control over their digital experience, providing tools to tailor the experience to their specific, nuanced requirements. For instance, when selecting a hotel users can consider not just the standard criteria such as budget, stars or meal packages but whether the property is LGBTQ-welcoming, if it allows pets or is located in a quiet area. When you offer hyper-customisable search or in other words, advanced search options, you arrange filters not based on hotel amenities but from the travellers' point of view, considering their unique needs and requirements.

In our exploration, we will focus on two areas where this trend manifests: search and wishlist features. As UX professionals, we understand that innovative features must integrate with the overall user journey, without compromising discoverability or usability. Through our investigation, we aim not only to provide examples for inspiration but also to offer a reflection on how such features get implemented. Additionally, we cover some UX fundamentals relating to search filters and wishlists.



Why should we care about hyper-customisation and hyper-personalisation?

After the pandemic 'travelling winter', travel has made a great comeback, stronger than ever before. Alongside the surge in travel and increased budgets, new and intriguing travel trends have emerged.

- 1. All is revolutionising the travel industry; it is predicted that <u>32% of travel companies</u> revenues will be influenced by Al in 2024.
- 2. A new category of traveller has appeared, known as 'bleisure travellers', who combine business trips with leisure tourism.
- 3. Sustainable tourism is on the rise with <u>69% of general travellers</u> now actively seeking sustainable travel options.
- 4. Social media now plays a significant role in the creation of new travel destinations.

 Norway, Iceland and Morocco have grown in popularity due to social media posts.
- 5. Modern travellers have high expectations for the booking experience, seeking advanced personalisation and the ability to tailor trips to their needs. The trends of hyper-personalisation and hyper-customisation are booming, making it a fascinating phenomenon worth exploring.





1. Hyper-customisable search & personalised filters

Filtering results based on specific criteria such as location, travel dates, price range, star ratings and amenities is a common practice on booking sites. Let's have a look at how brands are stepping up to offer more user-centric filters that cater to special needs and predict user behaviour.

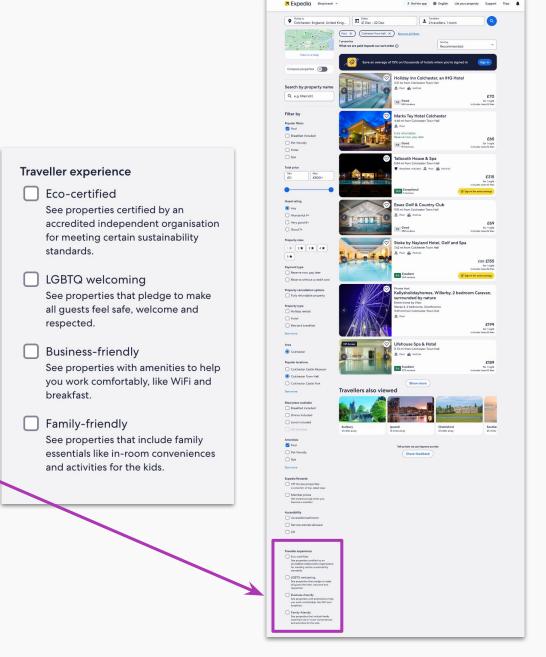




1.1 Persona-based filters

Expedia offers a special 'Traveller experience' filter category allowing users to quickly select properties relevant to their persona type, such as sustainability-minded travellers, LGBTQ travellers, business travellers and families.

- They make it easy for users to understand what filters mean by providing a short explanation.
- However, these filters are situated at the bottom of the filter
 panel. Consequently, some users might overlook them,
 resulting in a less effective and efficient search, and a missed
 opportunity to impress and hyper-personalise the experience.
 Undoubtedly, Expedia conducted their research; however, it
 would be advantageous to elevate the position of this unique
 filter for greater visibility.

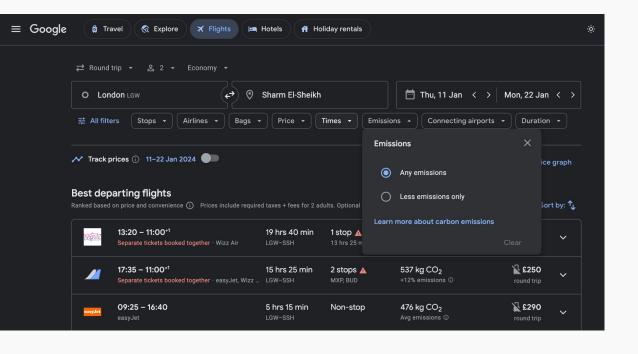


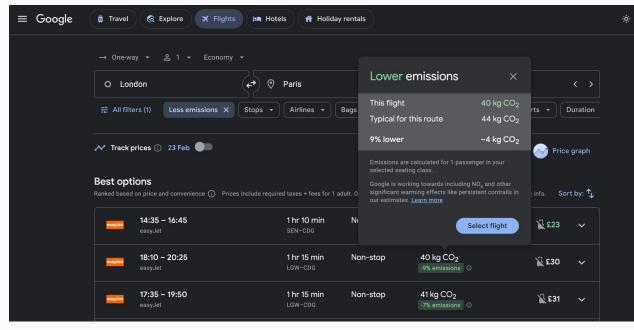


1.2 Sustainability filters (1 of 2)

As we mentioned earlier, sustainable travelling is a significant trend in 2024 and an important requirement for planet-conscious travellers. Many booking platforms now offer this customisation feature, but not all execute it well, often merely 'ticking the box'.

• **Google** serves as a good example by clearly displaying the filter in the top panel and also providing links, enabling users to understand how emissions are calculated, should they wish to do so.







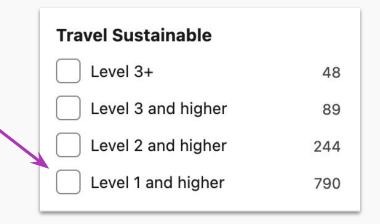
1.2 Sustainability filters (2 of 2)

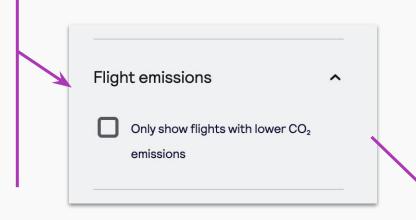
In 2021, **Booking.com** introduced a 'Travel Sustainable' filter to help travellers choose 'green' accommodation.

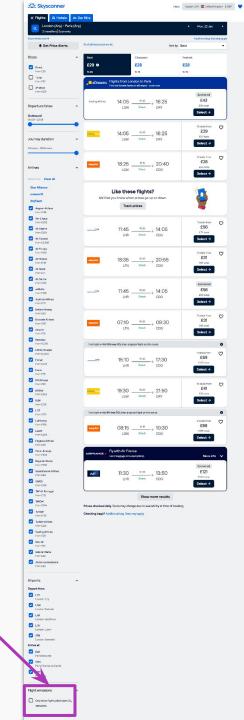
 However, the presentation of these filters falls short in explaining what the different sustainability levels mean.
 Having such a classification does not aid users in making informed decisions.

Skyscanner's presentation of the 'Flight emissions' filter lacks in both discoverability and quick comprehension.

 This trendy filter is positioned at the bottom of the list. It also lacks copy to explain how CO₂ emissions are calculated or clarify what they mean for travellers without climate knowledge.



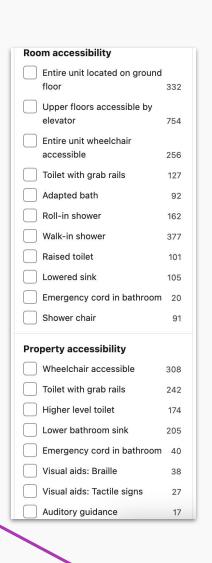




1.3 Accessibility filters

Booking.com offers a variety of filters to assist people with accessibility needs in finding accommodations that suit their individual requirements.

- Results can be refined using several "property accessibility" and "room accessibility" features, including braille, tactile signs, auditory guidance, roll-in or walk-in showers.
- These accessibility filters may be critical for a minority of users who might struggle in discovering them. The filter categories are located at the very bottom of the panel, beneath 16 expanded filter sections. Reaching them might require extensive scrolling/tabbing, considerable attention and time/patience especially if users rely on assistive technologies.
 Opportunities to identify and better serve these customers should always be explored.



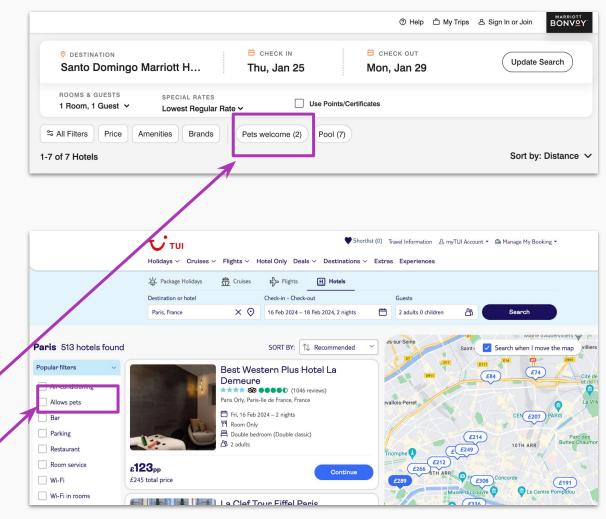
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1.4 Pet-friendly filter (1 of 2)

The popularity of pet-friendly travel surged during the pandemic and shows no signs of slowing down, evidenced by the development of hotel dog parks, pup perks, and more. A 2022 survey conducted by Hilton found that more than half of pet owners plan to travel with their pets. Considering this trend, it becomes crucial to have the ability to filter for places that welcome pets.

Some brands recognise the importance of appealing to pet owners and prominently feature 'Pets' filters on their websites:

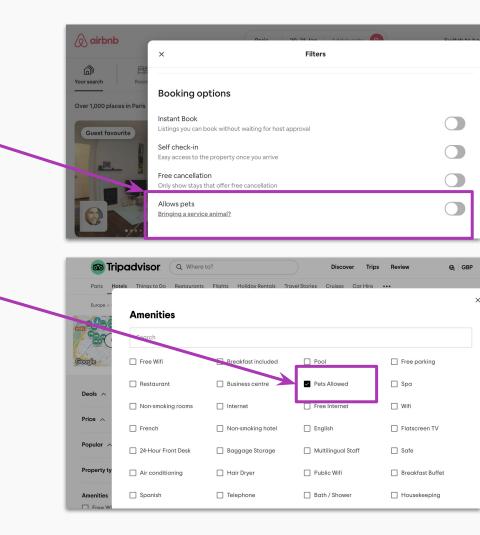
- For instance, the **Marriott** hotel group's website features a separate tab for this filter in the top panel.
- Similarly, **TUI** smartly allocates its 'Pets' filter within the 'Popular filters' category, ensuring it is upfront and easily accessible.





1.4 Pet-friendly filter (2 of 2)

- Not every travel brand is willing to highlight their 'Pet-friendly' filter. For instance, **Airbnb** positions it within the 'Booking Options' section, alongside 'Instant Booking' and 'Free Cancellation' a placement that may not be the most obvious for pet owners.
- However, most brands, including **Booking.com**, **Expedia**, **KAYAK** and **Tripadvisor**, have added the 'Pet' filter to their 'Amenities/Facilities' category. While it's likely these brands have conducted Information Architecture research to support these decisions, we suggest that there might be better placements. For example, adding 'Pet Owners' as a filter under Expedia's 'Traveler Experience' category could be a more intuitive solution based on the needs of this persona.



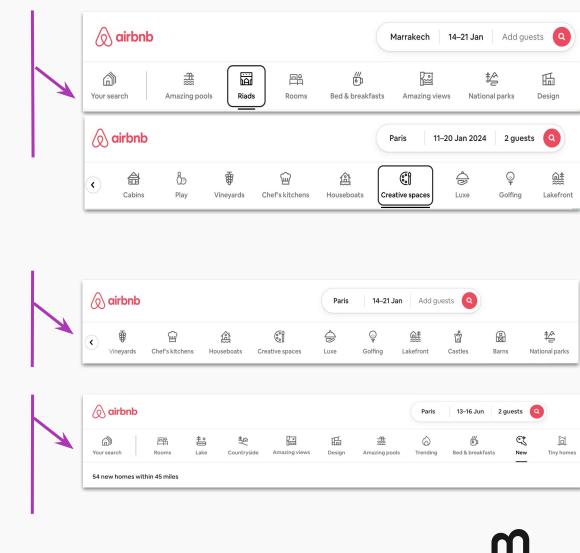


1.5 Unique 'Property type' filters

Airbnb's 'Property type' filters dynamically adjust to a selected destination and offer options uniquely available there, whether it is based on local architecture, landscapes, activities, or cultural trends. You can filter for 'Riads' in Marrakech, 'Minsus' in Taipei, 'Surfing' in Dahab, or 'Chef's Kitchens' and 'Creative Spaces' in Paris.

They are displayed in the top panel to capture users' attention with their visually appealing icons. They are engaging but don't always work well.

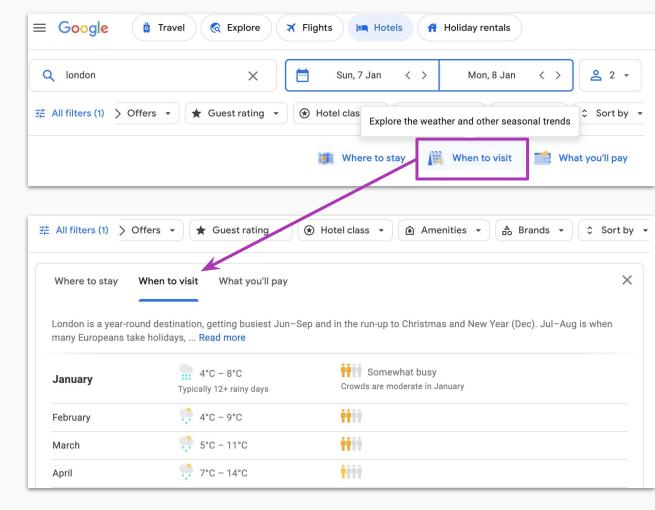
- For example, Paris has an overwhelming 28 categories to choose from, including irrelevant options outside of Paris such as 'Vineyards', 'Castles', 'Camping', 'National Parks', and 'Farms'.
- Alongside property types, there are generic categories such as 'New',
 'Trending', 'Rooms', and 'Bed & Breakfast'. The system does not
 support multiple selection making the interaction with these
 aesthetically pleasing filters less efficient.



1.6 Weather and seasonal trends

Google's 'Weather' and 'Crowds' features provide useful aspects to consider when making a decision.

- These are secondary features, discreetly designed as additional tabs that open in modal windows, providing options for users who wish to make more informed decisions. For instance, people who prefer to travel off-peak to avoid crowds, or those who are willing to modify their search based on forecasted sunny weather, can enjoy a truly personalised search experience.
- It would be interesting to see if Google or any other brand might introduce a filter for noise levels or crowd density in the future. Such filters would undoubtedly benefit many travellers.



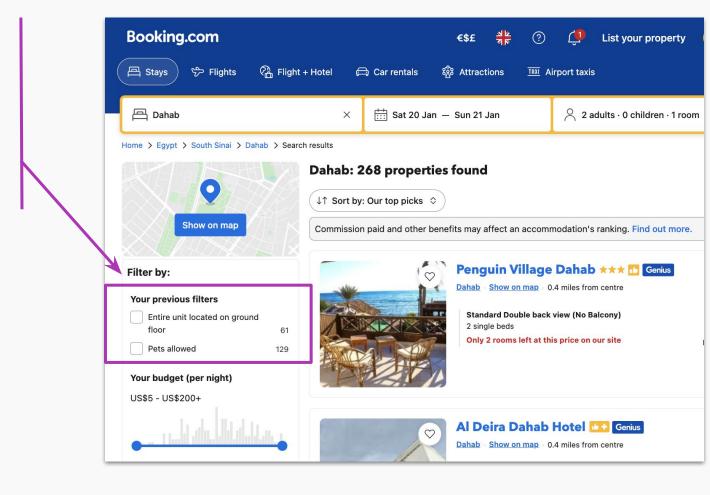


1.7 Personalised filters based on user history

The prime example of hyper-personalisation in search is offered by **Booking.com**. Their site suggests filters based on users' previous searches.

 These dynamic smart filters are not only simple to set up, but they also provide an excellent user experience. Therefore, more travel companies should save users' preferences across different searches

With the advancements in AI, we are approaching a point where websites will utilise available user data to present personalised product listing pages, complete with pre-applied filters tailored to, for example, typical budget, number of travellers, standard room type/bed





2. Some search filters fundamentals

When offering an additional level of customisation, brands should not sacrifice usability, so it is best to keep in mind the following fundamentals:

- 1. Offer a sufficient number of filters to enable users to customise their search.
- 2. Identify the most important filters and prioritise them on the page to streamline the initial search process.
- 3. Make it easy for users to refine their search criteria.
- 4. Set up logical filter groups and use clear labels.
 - **a.** Ensure logical grouping based on users' mental models to facilitate the filtering process. This is particularly important for mobile, where many designs use collapsed accordions to avoid displaying all categories content at once.
 - b. Use concise and easily understandable labels for filters. Avoid jargon and ensure that users can quickly grasp the purpose of each filter option.
- **5. Design filters in a conventional way** so that it's already familiar to users.

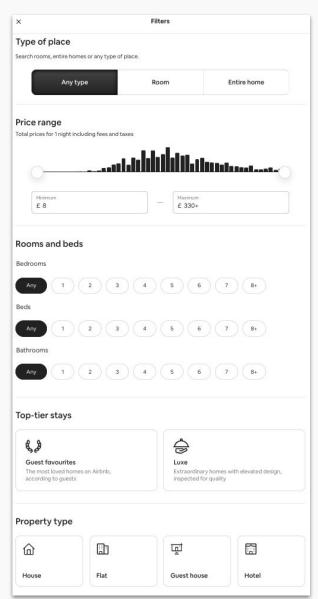
Now we will illustrate how travel company websites either adhere to or deviate from the above fundamentals...

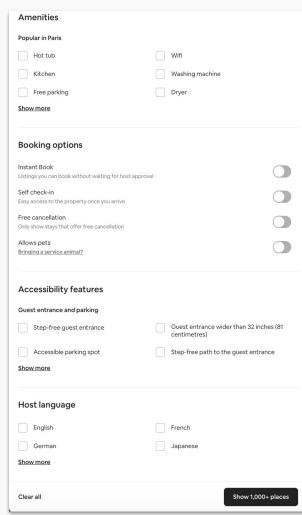


2.1 Offer a sufficient number of filters (1 of 3)

Airbnb offers a well-curated selection of filters that covers both the expected requests, as well as helpful additional criteria.

- Their filters include industry standards such as 'Type of place', 'Price range', 'Guest favourites', 'Property type' and 'Amenities'.
- More granular filters such as 'Host Language', and 'Accessibility Features' are available further down the list.

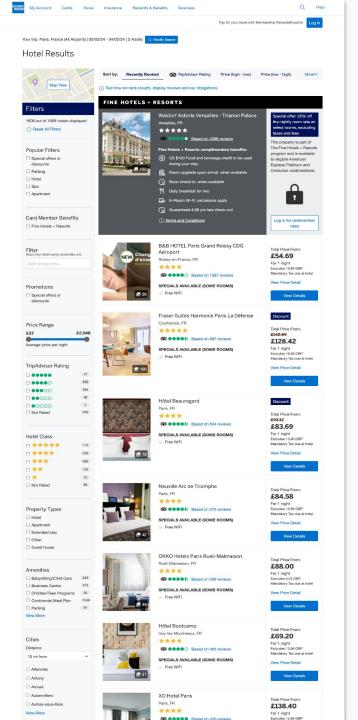






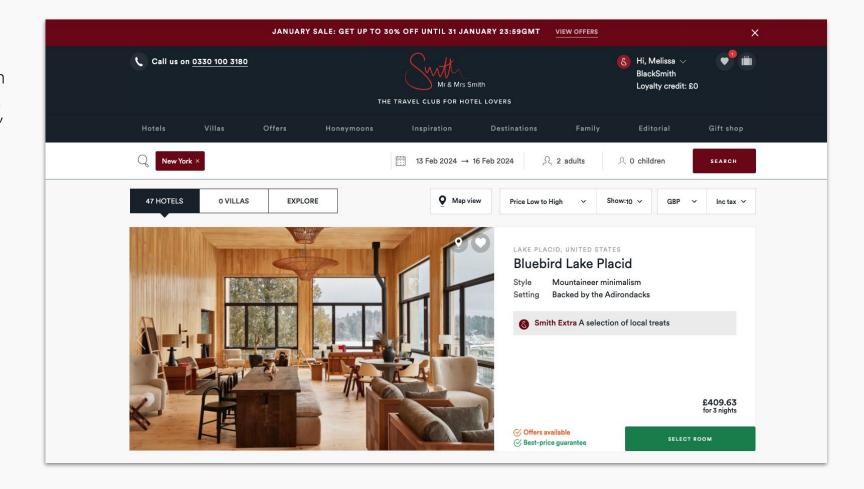
2.1 Offer a sufficient number of filters (2 of 3)

Amex covers the basics; however, it does not offer key additional filters such as accessibility, sustainability, or meal options, which are critical for some travellers.



2.1 Offer a sufficient number of filters (3 of 3)

The Mr & Mrs Smith website fail to offer even the basic filters, such as 'Price, 'Star rating', 'Meal plans', or 'Facilities', which makes it hard to choose a place.

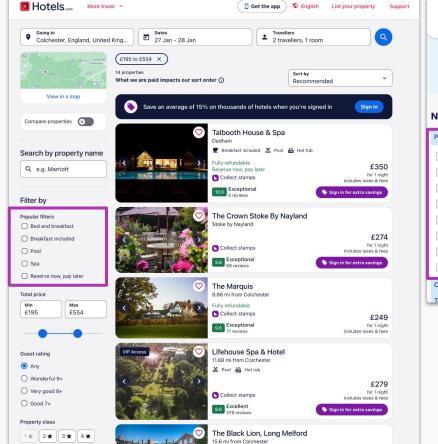


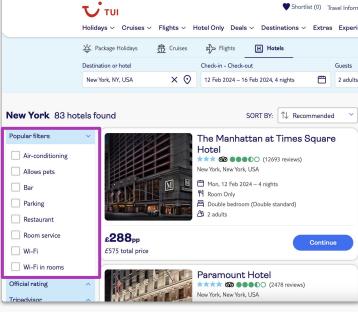


2.2 Prioritise key filters (1 of 3)

Sidebar filters are a common practice in most travel booking websites where brands highlight the main filters for their users at the top of the list. Some of them showcase user-centric organising principles for filters for example:

Hotels.com, Expedia and TUI (Hotels), use customer data to raise the most commonly used filters to the top of the list. However, when these 'popular filters' lack personalisation, they might fail to appear relevant to users.





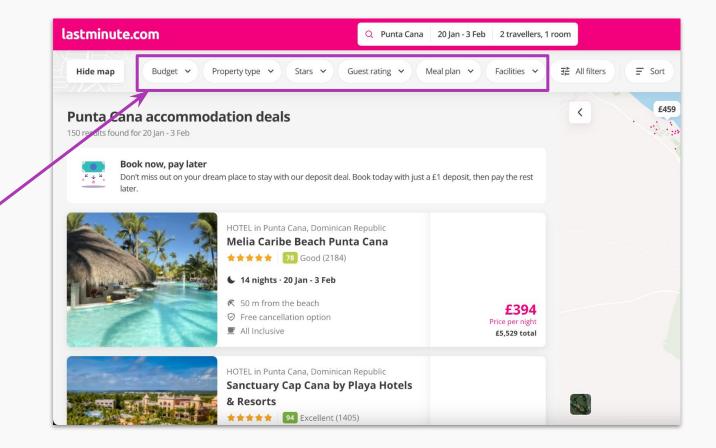


Shortlist (0) Travel Inform

2.2 Prioritise key filters (2 of 3)

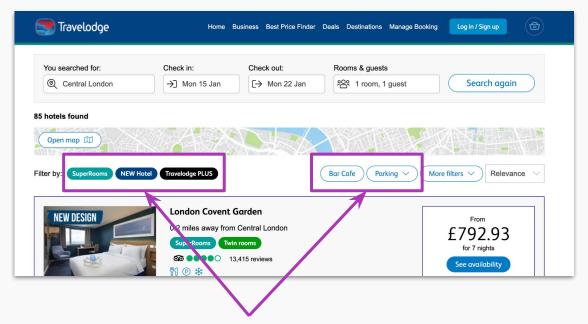
Another filter menu alternative is the use of a top bar where primary filters are represented by separate buttons, while secondary filters are grouped under an 'All Filters' button.

For example, Lastminute.com uses this approach, featuring 'Budget', 'Property type', 'Star', 'Guest rating', 'Meal plans', and 'Facilities' as their main filters.

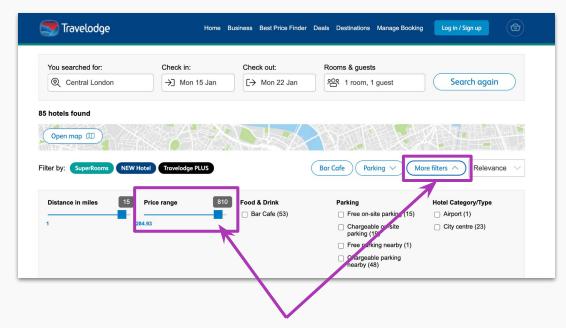




2.2 Prioritise key filters (3 of 3)



On **Travelodge**, the most prominent filters are 'SuperRooms', 'NEW Hotel' and 'Travelodge PLUS'. Not only are these filters not important for most travellers, they are also company jargon. Additionally, the other top bar filters, such as 'Bar Cafe' and 'Parking', appear inadequate for effectively narrowing down the selection from the 85 hotels found.

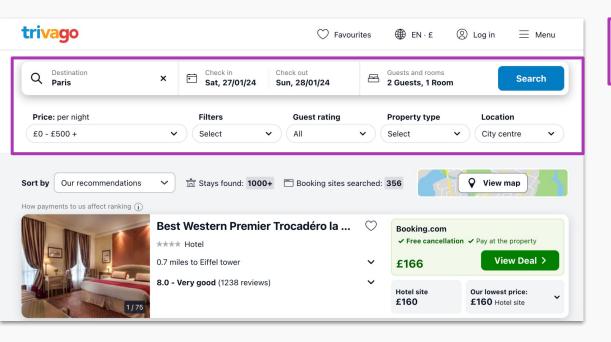


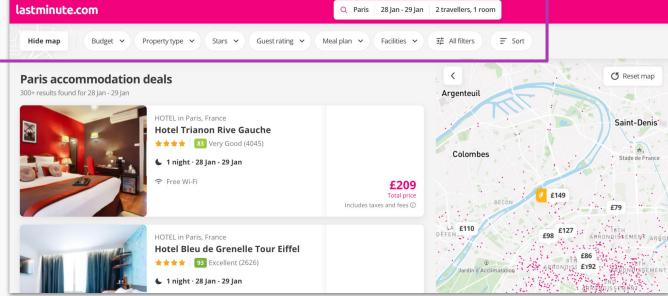
In contrast, the 'Price range' filter, which is commonly used, is hidden behind 'More filters', making the filtering experience more challenging than it needs to be.



2.3 Make it easy to refine search criteria (1 of 2)

The filter bars on **Lastminute.com** and **Trivago's** product listing pages remain persistent, enabling users to refine their search criteria from any position on the page.

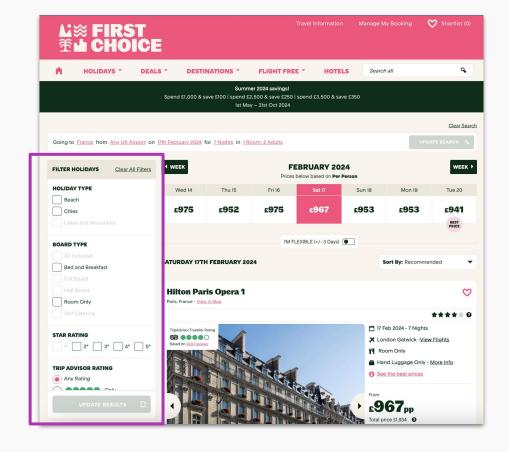


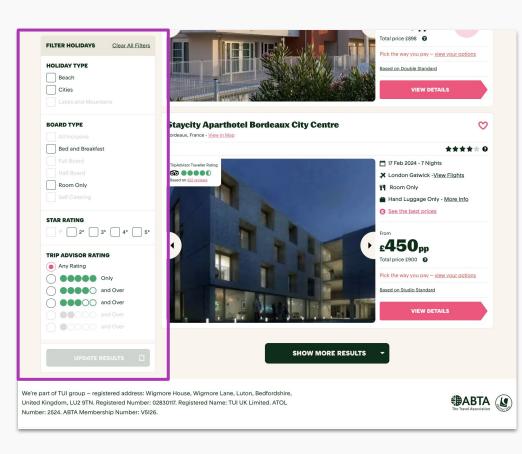




2.3 Make it easy to refine search criteria (2 of 2)

First Choice stands out as a rare example of a sticky sidebar filter menu. It allows users to access it easily even from the bottom of the product list.





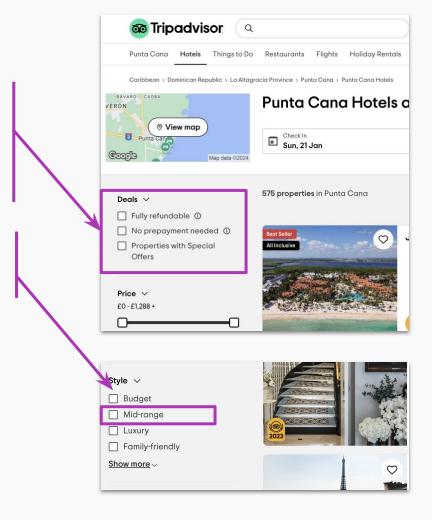


2.4 Logical grouping & clear labels (1 of 3)

The 'Deals' category on **Tripadvisor** is misleadingly labelled, as most options under this heading are unrelated to deals.

 For instance, it includes options like 'Fully refundable' or 'No prepayment needed'. A more accurate label for this filter group would be 'Payment Options'.

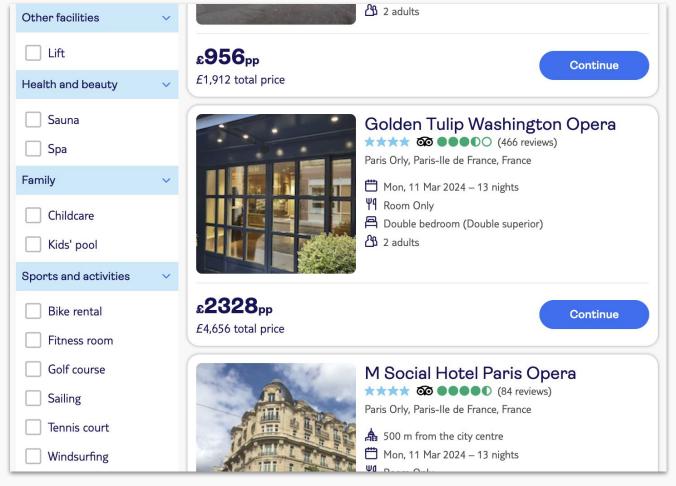
Also, their 'Style' filter group contains an unclear 'Mid-range' option, where users may be aided by providing a tooltip.





2.4 Logical grouping & clear labels (2 of 3)

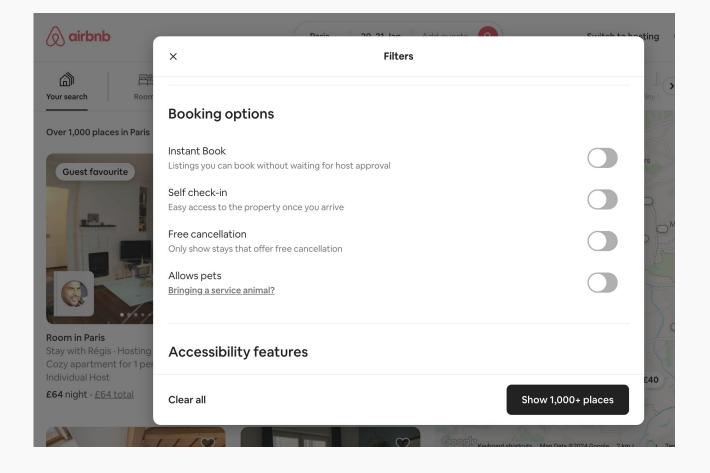
TUI presents detailed filter categories like 'Other Facilities', 'Health and Beauty', and 'Family', which unnecessarily extend the length of the filter sidebar.





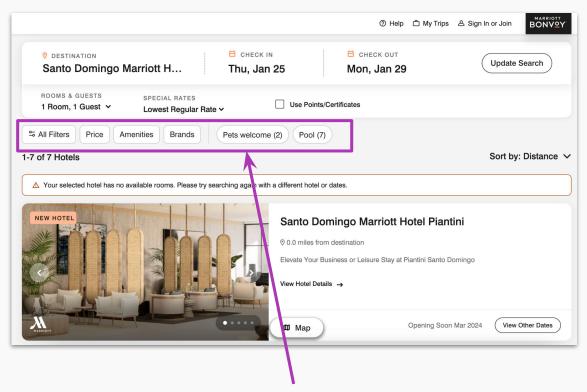
2.4 Logical grouping & clear labels (3 of 3)

Airbnb's 'Booking options' category, which includes expected filters like 'Instant booking' and 'Free cancellation', also features like 'Self check-in' and 'Allows pets'. These latter options seem out of place, creating an impression that this category serves as a catch-all for various filters that don't fit elsewhere.

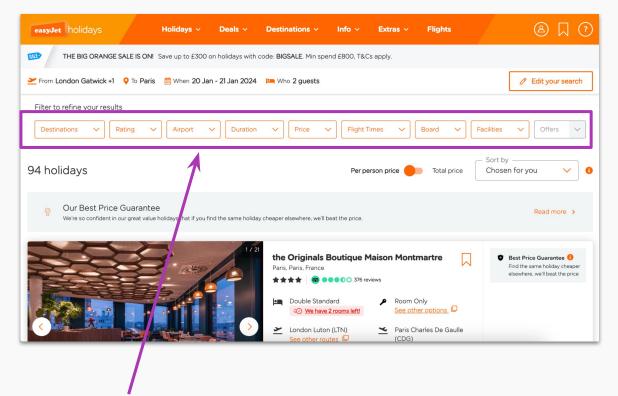




2.5 Design filters in a conventional way



The filter buttons on the **Marriott** website are missing down arrows, which are typically used to indicate the presence of a dropdown menu.



On the **easyJet** website, the filter buttons conform to standard design conventions. But their design fails on accessibility with its low contrast.



Conclusion for search filters

The examples provided highlight the importance of implementing new hyper-customisable filters without compromising basic usability. No matter how sleek or trendy features might be, it's crucial that users can discover, understand, and use them without difficulty. Therefore, we strongly recommend conducting regular audits of your booking experience, including the search functionality.

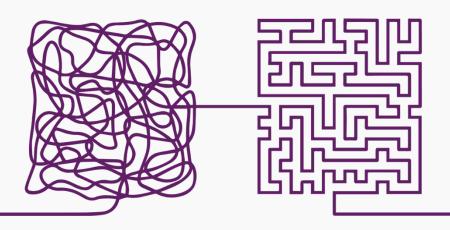
- Evaluate each design decision from the users' perspective through <u>iterative testing</u>. Every new UI element, filter, or button should meet user needs yet remain straightforward.
- When adopting new trends, it's vital to also cater to users with accessibility needs by conducting accessibility testing and audits.
- A well-organised <u>Information Architecture</u> is fundamental to a good user experience. This involves establishing optimal filter groups and proper search menus. Read about Information architecture research activities <u>here.</u>
- Understanding your key users well and keeping up with the pace of change in their needs and behaviours is crucial. Conducting comprehensive <u>user research</u> to develop personas and map out booking journeys will help you stay up-to-date and thrive in the highly competitive environment by offering the most user-friendly booking experience.



3. Wishlist features with intelligent cross-selling strategies

Wishlists on travel booking websites serve as a convenient tool for users to curate and save their preferred destinations, accommodation, or activities.

Forward-thinking brands are taking their wishlist feature a step further by enabling users to create itineraries from their list of saved items and find personalised inspiration to enhance their trips directly from the wishlist page.

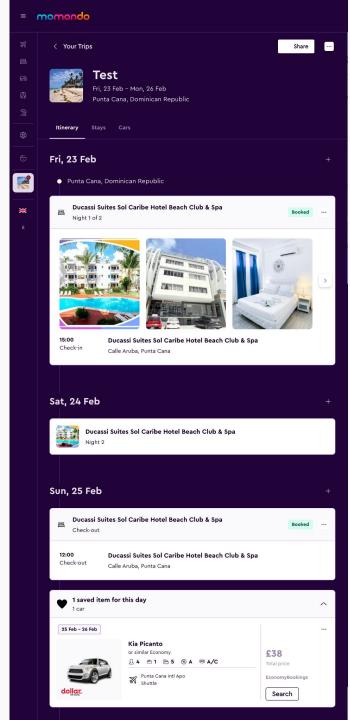




3.1 Creating an itinerary from a saved list (1 of 2)

KAYAK and, their sister company, Momondo, allow their users to create a travel itinerary from a wishlist, combining both booked and saved items. Their unique features include:

- options for accommodation, transportation or custom events
- clearly displayed trip dates including images for quick reference
- check-in and check-out times

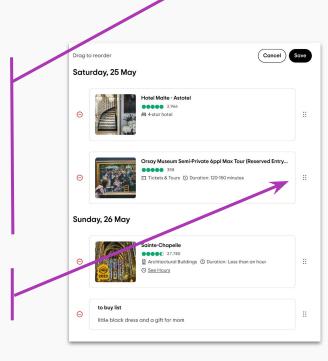


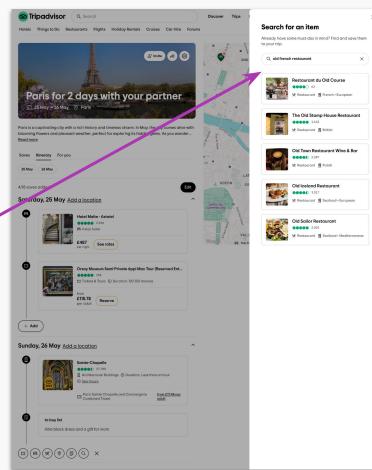


3.1 Creating an itinerary from a saved list (2 of 2)

TripAdvisor implemented a similar itinerary builder, but with a focus on the experiences and with an extra layer of customisation:

- Users can add places to stay, eat, visit, and activities
 to do from their wishlists
- They can also add notes and do a search. However,
 the search function is not well integrated. It performs
 a generic search rather than a targeted one based
 on a wishlist location. Additionally, users need to
 know specific names, as there are no filters available
 to aid in the search.
- To edit the sequence of their itineraries, users can easily rearrange them using a drag-and-drop feature.



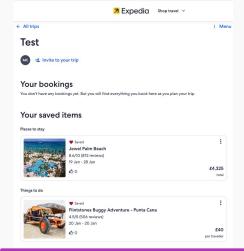


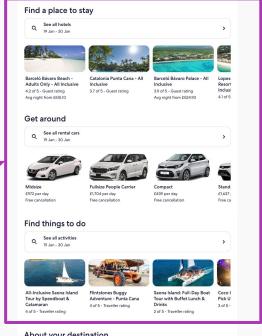


3.2 Finding inspiration to enhance a trip

Many companies provide cross-selling opportunities after the initial product, such as a hotel, have been booked. However, **Expedia** enhances the user experience earlier in the booking process with smart recommendations at the 'saved lists' stage.

- Expedia goes beyond the usual suggestions for accommodation and transportation by offering recommendations for activities tailored to the users' travel destinations and dates.
- Also, they provide a personalised travel guide that closely mirrors a travel agent's service, assisting users in discovering inspiring places to visit and activities to enjoy.











4. Some fundamentals of designing wishlist features

When designing a wishlist feature keep these few best practices in mind:

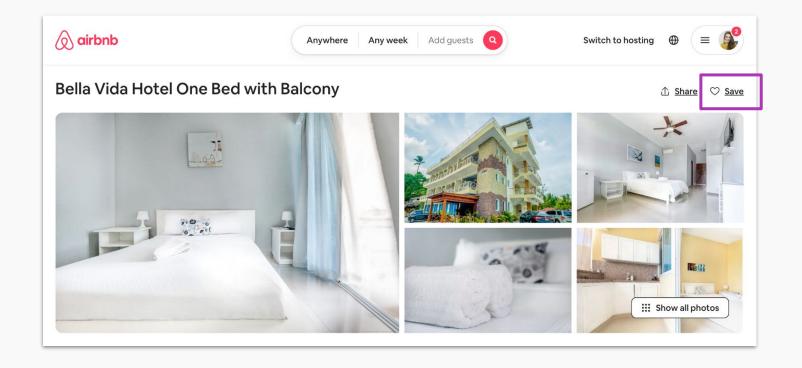
- 1. Discoverability and accessibility of the wishlist icon and page: The wishlist icon should be easy to find and accessible, to aid discoverability. It should be prominently placed, such as in the header or near the booking options, to catch the user's attention, and it should be labelled to enhanced discoverability and learnability.
- 2. Easy addition and removal of an item to the wishlist with clear feedback: It should be easy and quick for users to add items to their wishlist (one-click action) and there should be clear visual feedback when an item is successfully added or removed from the wishlist. This reassures users that their action has been registered.
- **3. Customisation and shareable wishlists**: Basic customisation features include enabling users to edit, rename, and remove items from their wishlist easily. As booking a trip often involves two or more guests, users should also be able to share wishlists with others and contribute collaboratively to the search and booking process.



_ 4.1 Discoverability & accessibility of a wishlist (1 of 3)

Airbnb's wishlist icon is visible and accessible on the product page.

Also, the icon is clearly labelled, which enhances its discoverability and learnability.

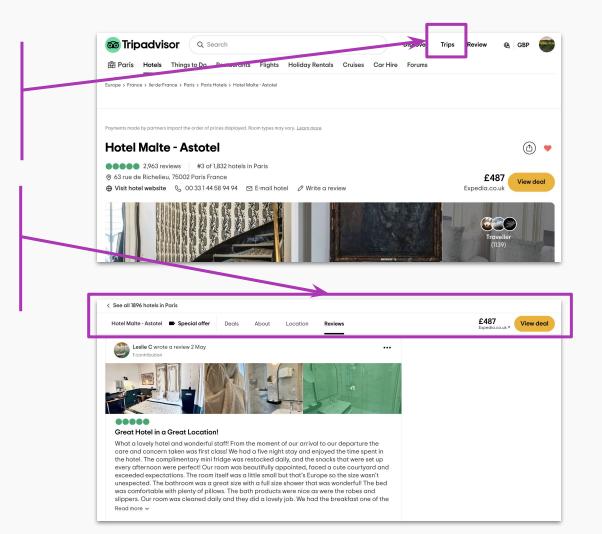




4.1 Discoverability & accessibility of a wishlist (2 of 3)

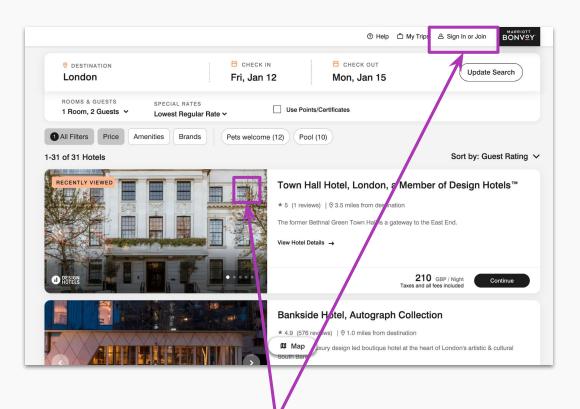
When navigating to a wishlist from anywhere on the website, **TripAdvisor** makes it easy for users by including a designated 'Trips' label in the top navigation bar.

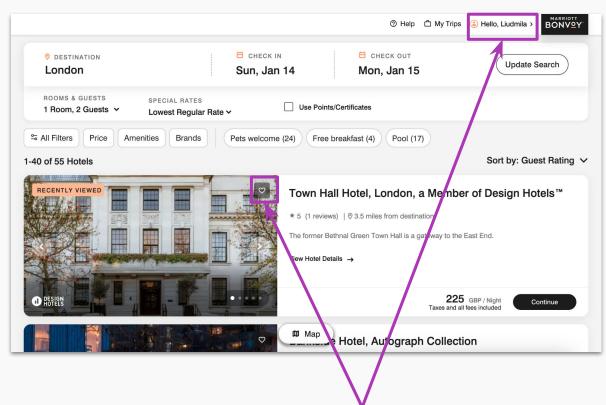
 However, this option is only visible and accessible from the top of the page. Once a user scrolls down, the top navigation items disappear.





4.1 Discoverability & accessibility of a wishlist (3 of 3)





On the **Marriott hotel group site**, the heart icon for the wishlist is only visible in the list of accommodation when the user is logged in, leading to reduced discoverability of the feature and cause confusion.

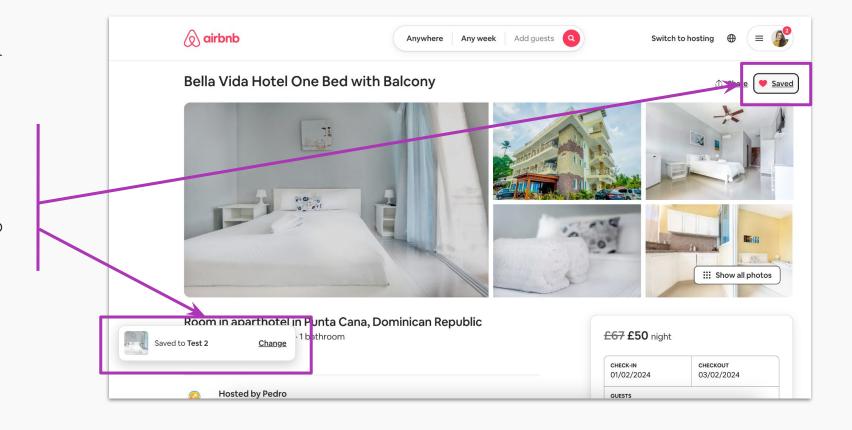


4.2 Easy addition and removal of an item to the wishlist with clear feedback (1 of 2)

Airbnb requires only one click from users to add or remove items from their wishlist.

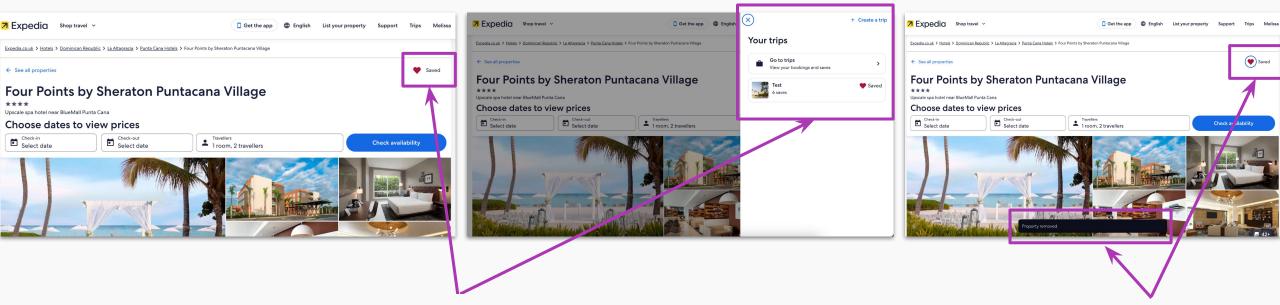
Also, the site provides clear feedback when adding new items to the wishlist -

- the heart icon changes colour,
- a confirmation message shows up to confirm the successful addition of the item.





4.2 Easy addition and removal of an item to the wishlist with clear feedback (2 of 2)



To remove an item from a wishlist on **Expedia**, users must first click on the icon to open the 'Your trips' overlay, and then on the specific item they want to remove. To enhance user experience, it would be best to remove such additional steps in the micro-journey.

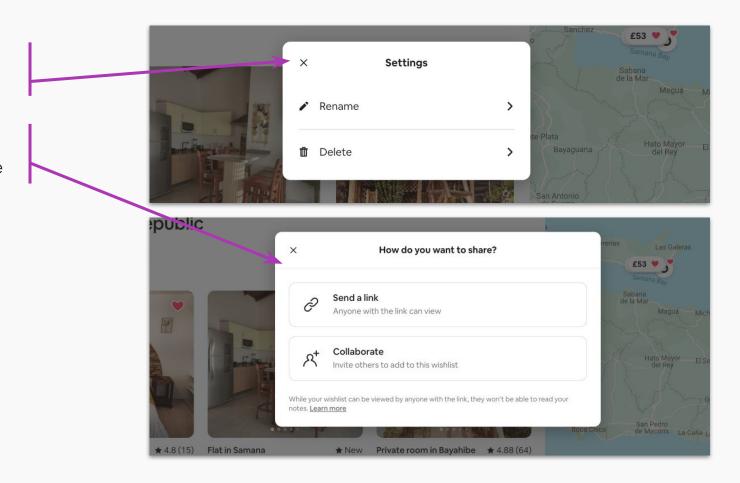
When an item has been removed, the site provides conflicting feedback. While a confirmation message indicates that the item has been removed, the heart icon remains filled, suggesting the item is still on the wishlist.



4.3 Customisable and shareable wishlists

Airbnb provides a small element of customisation by enabling users to rename their wishlists.

The site not only allows sharing of a wishlist but also provides an option to invite others to contribute to the list.





Conclusion for wishlist features

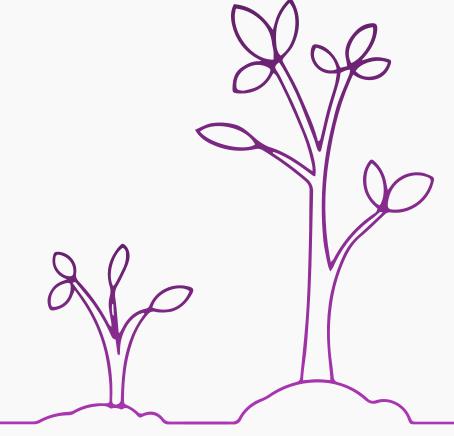
Test your wishlist flow: Conduct <u>usability testing</u> specifically focused on the wishlist feature to identify any pain points or areas of confusion. Incorporate user feedback to refine the design and flow of the wishlist experience.

Ensure accessibility requirements are met. Prioritise accessibility in the design of the wishlist feature, ensuring it is usable by individuals with varying abilities. Conduct <u>audits</u> and <u>accessibility testing</u> with participants who have diverse needs to ensure an inclusive experience for all users.

Run generative/exploratory research to help understand the needs of your users beyond their direct interaction with the wishlist feature and your site in general. The knowledge gained from exploratory research helps in building new feature capabilities that align seamlessly with users' requirements. Generative/exploratory research involves methods like in-depth interviews, contextual inquiries, or diary studies that help to gain qualitative insights into users' needs, expectations, and behaviours before, during, and after their travels. Read more about various <u>discovery research</u> methods we offer.



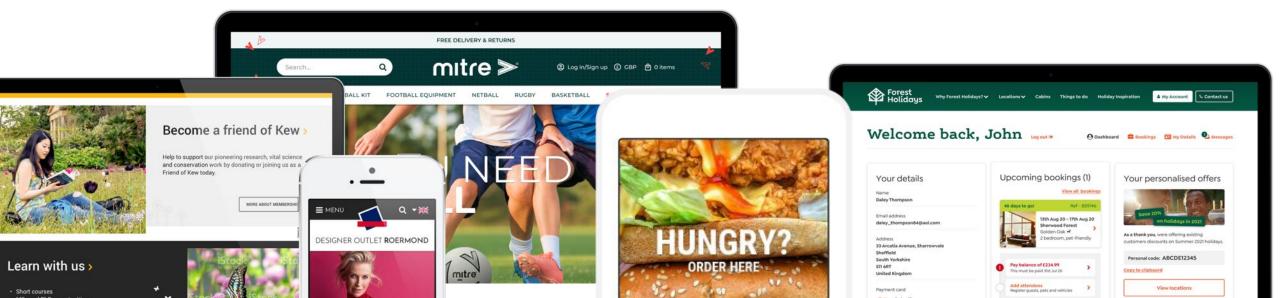
We can help increase your booking rates



Bunnyfoot - 25 years of research & design excellence

- A 40 strong team of practitioners UX strategists, researchers, experience designers, service designers, usability and accessibility specialists and design thinkers.
- **UK based** (London & Sheffield) **with global reach** through international partners.

- Core services include UX strategy and innovation, user research and usability testing, accessibility audits and evaluations, UX and interaction design, visual design and service design.
- Additional services UX training and mentorship, participant recruitment, research lab design and build and lab hire.



Our travel industry experience



















Bunnyfoot did an excellent job of putting the customer at the heart of our approach to web usability. Previously, all our customer experience decisions were based on instinct rather than hard evidence. Working with Bunnyfoot, we were able to turn this on its head; we learnt some hard lessons about what we were doing wrong, but significantly improved the customer experience and online conversion as a result.

Sales Director







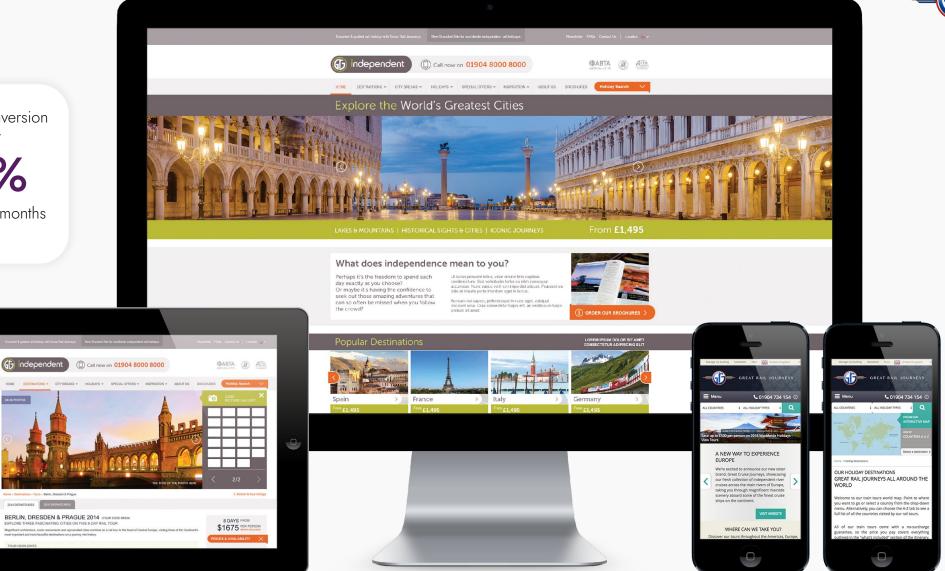


Online booking conversion increased by

38.5%

during the first two months after launch

2014 DEPARTURES 2015 DEPARTURES





Designing an award-winning travel website with increased conversions



THE CHALLENGE

Great Rail Journeys is the UK's leading operator of rail-based holidays. Despite this success, they had developed their website based on what they believed rather than basing it on evidence. They could offer a better experience and improved performance with a deeper understanding of their customer's needs and convert people from researching their holidays on the website to booking holidays.

WHAT WE DELIVERED

- Research insight from sessions with over 40 users of the site.
- A full set of personas, mental models and experience maps to help develop an ideal online experience.
- Competitor analysis and content audit with proposed changes to the information architecture
- A complete redesign of the full site and mobile responsive high-fidelity visual design.

THE OUTCOME

Total website redesign based on a full user-centred design process, including numerous rounds of **iterative user testing**.

- The redesigned site was awarded 3 industry awards UXUK award for best effect on business goals through UX, Telegraph travel awards and British Travel Awards.
- Online booking conversion increased by 38.5% during the two months after launch compared to the same period the previous year;
- Average session duration improved by 40.6%.
- Bounce rate decreased from 57.1% to 45.9%.



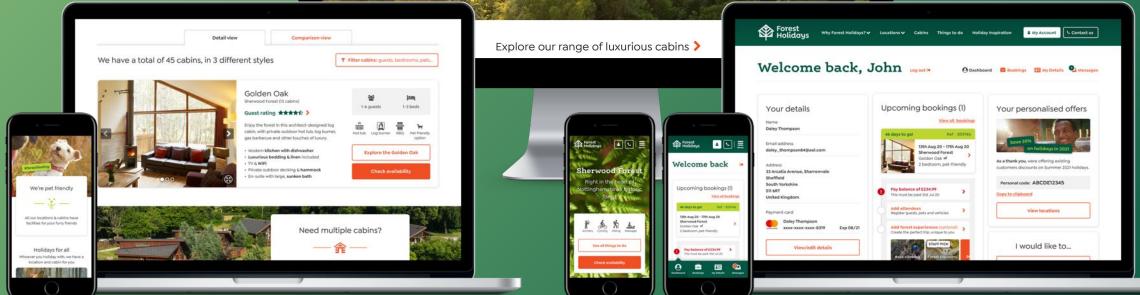










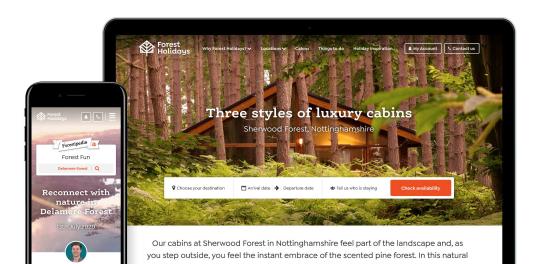


Redesign and rebrand of the travel site that meets all user needs



PROJECT BACKGROUND

To redesign and rebrand Forest Holiday's website by putting customers firmly at the centre of the process. Re-branding of Forest Holidays was ongoing when we began to redesign their site, enabling us to have an active role in defining the new digital graphic language and to ensure that the contemporary and consistent aesthetic not only met Forest Holidays' market positioning as one of the UK's premium holiday providers, but also met WCAG AA accessibility standards for colour contrast and font sizing.



WHAT WE DELIVERED

- Collaborative stakeholder workshops to understand goals and priorities.
- Identification of key personas and customer journey maps.
- Information Architecture creation and validation.
- Wireframe production and interactive prototyping.
- Usability testing of the Information Architecture and interactive prototype.
- Visual design concepts and application to key pages across desktop and mobile.
- Expert assistance to develop a consistent and accessible digital visual identity alongside the rebranding project.
- Lean digital style guides.



Bunnyfoot

We hope to hear from you soon

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