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Danube Cruise Tourism as a Niche Product—An Overview of the Current Supply and Potential

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Abstract: Tourism in the 21st century is being re-shaped by constant changes in consumer trends. The Danube, Europe's second-longest river, has rich potential for tourism over its whole course, and river cruises offer superb opportunities to explore. This study aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the most important characteristics of cruise tourism on the Danube. In our research, a literature review (LR) and content analysis (CA) were used to examine trends in the inland waterway cruise sector, which, despite the growing interest in the product, is still not deemed to be a part of mass tourism. Danube cruise tourism relies heavily on alternative (niche) tourism features, which satisfy both cultural and authentic tourism preferences. Currently, many elements of niche tourism are missing from the product supply, but, with a modest addition of such features, the demand for the product could increase and its economic performance in the period following the expected recession would be enhanced.

Keywords: river cruise tourism; Danube; niche tourism; cultural tourism; heritage

1. Introduction

Tourism became a driving force for the movement of people in the 21st century. In addition to the common manifestations of the industry, several emerging trends (e.g., seeking for authenticity, digital revolution of services) are contributing to tourism being one of the engines of economic improvement worldwide. At the same time, the sector also faces several difficulties (e.g., the environmental impact of aviation, overtourism, or the current pandemic situation). Mitigating the latter could be a major challenge for the future. Cruise tourism is one of the strongest components of the sector, the economic impact of which is remarkable; the total worldwide market is worth USD 138 billion [1]. It is, however, important to stress that the outstanding economic performance is not only generated by ocean-going cruise ships. Inland waterway or river-cruising—especially on the Danube—is among the fastest developing sub-areas of leisure travel; it can mix or combine elements in its offers, creating alternative, marginal—but nonetheless superb—attractions to satisfy unique tourist demands [1]. During the intensive operation period (March–October), river cruises on the Danube contribute at least EUR 110.7 million to the regional economy [2] (such destinations as Regensburg, Passau, Linz, Vienna, and Budapest). However, despite the positive trends, Danube cruise tourism is less important in scientific research. Scholars primarily concentrate on ocean-going cruises [3,4] and its impact on the ecosystem [5,6]. Key issues (e.g., the individual, theoretical categorisation of river cruise tourism, the examination of development opportunities to ensure the long-term economic sustainability of Danube cruise tourism) are mainly overlooked. It is important to stress that Danube cruises are in many ways similar to ocean cruises [4] but cannot be categorised as mass tourism. The target group and product portfolio are significantly different, and so analysing the characteristics of the industry should be an important task for tourism research. Therefore, the aim of this study is to provide a

comprehensive analysis of Danube cruise tourism along with four factors: the identification of the main players (1), the targeting of key potential markets and their demands (2); showing the dominant niche elements involved in current itineraries (3); and, with these in mind, formulating product development proposals (4). For these purposes, we used a literature review (LR) and content analysis (CA).

The academic relevance of our study is that it contributes to a more precise typology of Danube cruise tourism, which is a special hybrid of cultural, rural, and urban niche elements. Our results point to the dominance of the cultural macro-niche in Danube cruise packages, as well as the potential risks (e.g., a lack of product diversity) and development opportunities (e.g., targeting new segments) of the industry. As overtourism is an increasing problem in European destinations, it is clear that the development of every tourism product must follow a sustainable path, i.e., by taking into account the capacity of the destinations and also the satisfaction of consumers. Our development proposals based on niche tourism follow these principles—which is a novel approach in the analysis of Danube cruise tourism.

The article is structured as follows: river (Danube) cruise voyages are a special form of tourism, and so in Section 2 the characteristics of niche tourism are shown, with its potential and limitations. This supports the transparency of the results and proposals offered by the analysis. In the third section, the research plan (the formulation of research questions (RQ)—Q1, Q2, Q3), explanation of the methods applied—LR, CA) is described in detail. The fourth section discusses the topic of Danube cruise tourism from three perspectives: it provides a comprehensive picture of the emergence and current supply of the industry (1), as well as of the key demand characteristics (2) and economic indicators (3). The results of the content analysis, i.e., our analysis of the niche elements appearing in the offers of the main cruise operators, are also presented. In addition to identification and grouping, the role of the different niche elements is also evaluated and then, based on the result, product development proposals are summarised in Section 6. Finally, our conclusions (Section 7) and the limitations of our research and ideas for future research directions (Section 8) are detailed.

2. Current Issues and Significance of Niche Tourism

Participants in mass tourism use a relatively large number of relatively schematic services offering almost the same experience [7]. In the 1960s and 1970s, due to the emergence of the Fordist approach, travel companies started to focus on cost-effectiveness and offered standardised packages and services [8,9]. Therefore, competition between service providers and destinations is mainly limited to price, which plays a key role in the travel decisions of mass tourists [8,10].

Currently, on the demand and supply sides of tourism, the role of creativity and innovation has continuously strengthened and services have been created which are economically profitable, so meeting the criteria of economic, cultural, and ecological sustainability [11,12]. In this context, many new tourism activities are appearing on the market which are increasingly difficult to classify according to current tourism typologies. The summary name of the novel product range which meets special tourism needs is niche tourism (or alternative tourism [13], modern tourism [14]), many forms of which can be distinguished (Figure 1). The peculiarity of niche tourism is that special needs occur only among a narrow group, and so the demand for the product is not able to become mass-based-or, at best, only slowly [15,16].

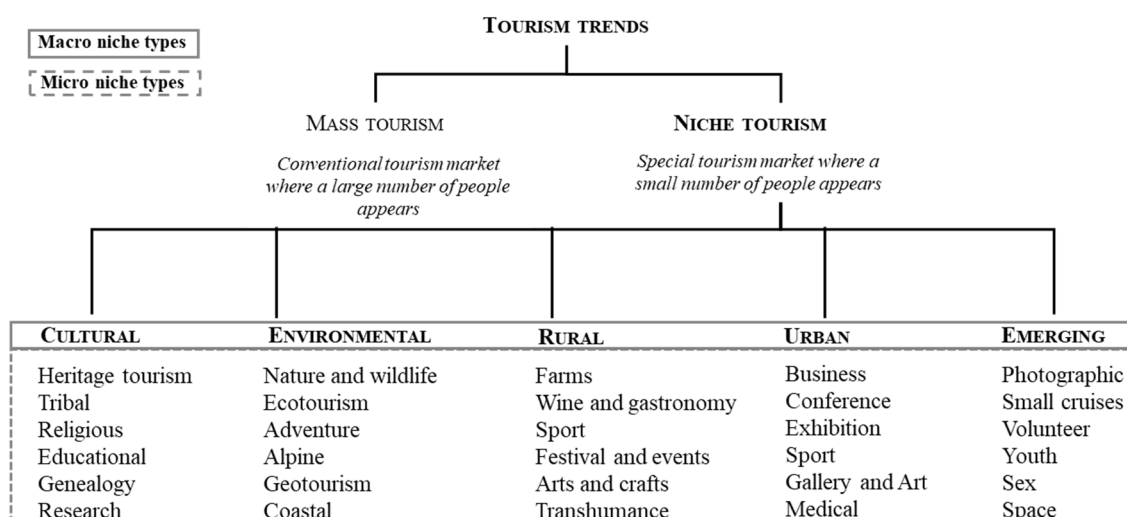


Figure 1. Tourism trends—typology of the most relevant niche segments. Source: Authors' own editing based on [10].

In our research, we followed a niche typology [10], which allows the identification of the most important niche segments. To avoid conceptual overlap, the terms macro- and micro-niche are introduced, the former meaning alternative tourism products in the broadest sense (such as cultural or rural tourism) and the latter their narrower branches (such as religious or wine tourism) [10]. Research on niche tourism initially focused on defining the concept and exploring the basic characteristics of different niche products, but the expansion of knowledge increasingly allows for a multifaceted analysis of a particular product. Currently, there is a lack of systematic analysis of the competitiveness, success, and added value of niche products [14]. There is also a lack of exploration of international trends and into the identification of barriers to the emergence of new services in niche tourism [15].

According to the niche typology, three specific niche categories (Figure 1) and several micro-niche elements (tribal, sport, space, etc.) have been defined. As the focus of our research is broad, not all niche types are described in detail, whilst only the elements arising from Danube cruise tourism supply will be analysed. There is, in addition to the three categories, a “new wave—emerging” category, which are difficult to classify into other categories. This confirms that niche research (e.g., adapting typologies to current trends) is an increasingly important task for tourism science. As we can see, Danube cruise tourism is not specified in Novelli's niche typology. Only small cruises (with no further specification) were mentioned as new, undefined tourism products. It is clear from the tourism literature [16,17] that ocean-going cruises are a superior segment of mass tourism, but the theoretical classification of river cruise tourism (especially on the Danube) is inadequate. Some typologies classify river cruises as a special type of entertainment [17,18], whilst others [7,19] mention cruises as ‘soft’ tourism activities (e.g., sightseeing). Consequently, river (Danube) cruise tourism is not part of mass tourism, but its exact classification is missing and so our study attempts to clarify the characteristics of the product.

Niche elements are often included in national tourism development strategies, as they allow for a highly sustainable form of tourism. Meeting the needs of a smaller, but generally, more willing to pay-segment can be very profitable for the destination in the long run. With the development of niche tourism, the preservation of the tourist attractions of the given destination (e.g., natural treasures, architecture) in their original state is easier to achieve and serves the sustainability of the tourism sector [15,18]. Despite the positive perspectives, niche tourism must be chosen carefully [11]. Researchers [12,13,15,18] emphasised that the return on over-specialised products tends to be longer and risky, and the economic stability of niche products fluctuates easily. If the target group of a given micro-niche (e.g., religious) is a narrow segment (e.g., senior tourists), to avoid negative effects on them (e.g., COVID-19-situation) the lack of visits can persist after the threat has passed, so losing the niche product's ability to generate profit. Niche tourism often attracts people from a very specific

demographic group whose sense of taste may vary too quickly for the destination to adapt [13,18]. The threats of niche tourism can be mitigated by embedding it in a product offering that is more stable, more predictable, and at the same time has opportunity to meet special needs. Danube cruise tourism may have this ability.

3. Research Design

Before embarking on the research process, our basic research question and the related sub-questions were formulated as follows:

RQ: What micro-niche elements does Danube cruise tourism embrace?

Q1: Which micro-niche element dominates the product range and why?

Q2: What other micro-niche elements could be incorporated into the offering for successful product development and to alleviate the impacts of the recession?

Q3: What kind of gaps can be identified in product development, and what additional market research directions are appropriate?

For answering the research questions, a literature review (LR) and content analysis (CA) were carried out (Table 1). Based on the results of the review process, six dominant market players (cruise companies with the most products and the highest market share) were selected. These were subjected to a content analysis process to reveal the niche elements of Danube cruise tourism (Figure 2). An LR is an exploratory research process to synthesise and critically estimate inquiries on a specific topic according to a pre-defined aspect [20]. Since existing study outcomes are gathered and incorporated, our LR should be categorised as secondary studies aiming to identify fields, which demand more attention from researchers and unify current thinking on the examined phenomena [21]. Our literature review aims to show the basic characteristics of Danube river cruise tourism and identify the most effective market players. As Figure 2 shows, our research comprises four steps, which begin with a search applying online databases (Google Scholar, Springer, T&F online, Scopus, Science Direct, Research Gate, Web of Science) and keywords (Table 2) to show relevant manuscripts related to the characteristics of cruise tourism. The first step in the analysis was conceptualisation, in which the criteria of the research plan were defined:

- Papers must focus on the cruise industry, and especially on Danube cruise tourism, its basic characteristics and economic issues. To provide this, five keywords were run (Table 2).
- Manuscripts must cover the current research results; therefore, we prioritised papers from the last ten years, but relevant research published before 2010 was not excluded.
- Manuscripts included in the research must be peer-reviewed to ensure reliability (Table 3).

Table 1. Research objectives and processes. Source: authors' own editing.

Research Objective	Research Method and Processes	Related RQ
Identification of the basic characteristics of river cruise tourism, especially along the Danube.	Literature review (LR)	Preliminary analysis of the current state of the tourism product to identify the research objectives (RQ and Sub-Qs).
Identification of the biggest market role players to reveal the dominant product portfolio of Danube cruise tourism.	Online data collection about the dominant suppliers (cruise companies).	RQ
Identification of the micro-niche elements of the current (2019–2020–2021) product portfolio of the dominant market players.	Analysis of the dominant suppliers (cruise companies)' current supply with content analysis (CA).	Q1-Q2
Creating proposals for product development and prioritising niche-elements.		Q3

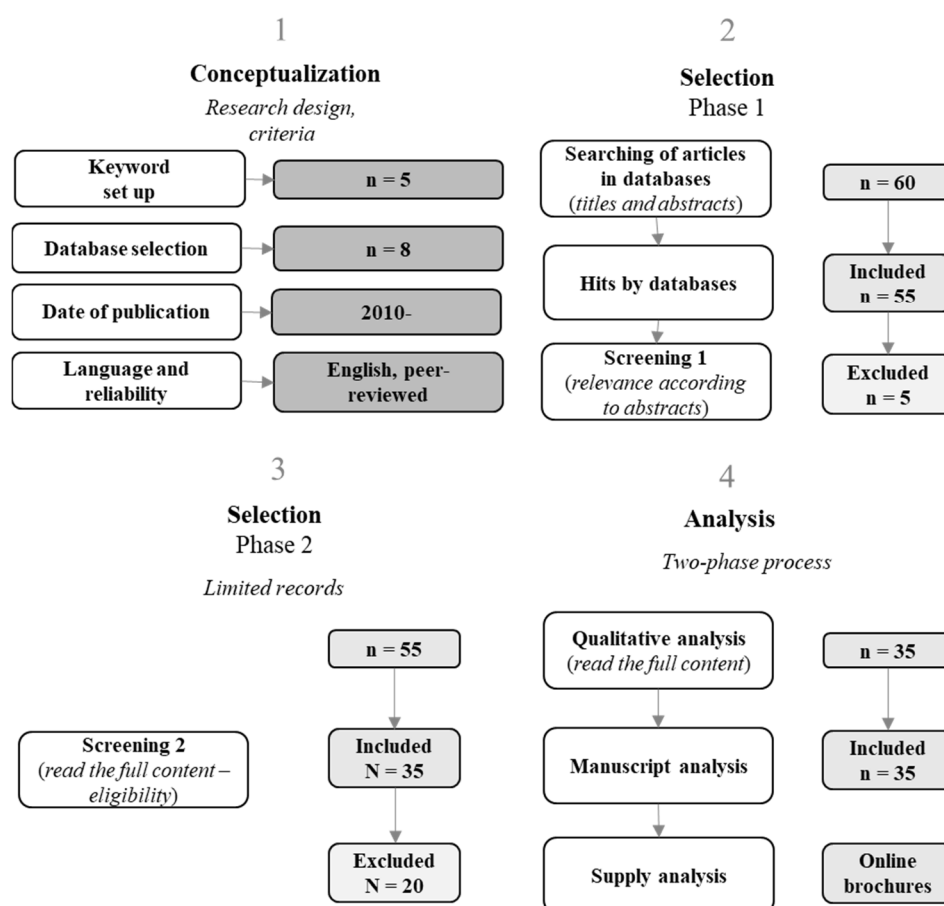


Figure 2. Research process. Source: authors' own editing.

Table 2. Keywords of the literature review. Source: authors' own editing.

Keywords	Records
cruise industry	14
river cruise tourism	11
Danube tourism	13
Danube cruise tourism	16
River Danube tourism	6
5	60

Table 3. Literature review on cruise tourism. Source: authors' own selection.

Nr.	Author	Year	Area	Topic	Focus
1	Armenski et al.	2009	Europe (Serbia)	Danube cruise tourism	Role of Danube cruises in the tourism of the country
2	Ásványi et al.	2015	Europe (Hungary)	Danube cruise tourism	Role of Danube cruises in the tourism of the country
3	Belij et al.	2014	Europe (Serbia)	Danube cruise tourism	Role of Danube cruises in the tourism of the country
4	Brida-Zapata	2010	Europe	River cruise tourism	General introduction of river cruises
5	Brida-Zapata	2010	Costa Rica	Ocean-going cruise tourism	Economic analysis of the ocean-going cruise industry
6	Cervený et al.	2020	America	Ocean-going cruise tourism	Environmental issues of the industry
7	Csapo-Darabos	2011	Europe	Water tourism	Introduction of different types of water tourism (river and ocean-going cruises)

Table 3. Cont.

Nr.	Author	Year	Area	Topic	Focus
8	Demonja	2012	Europe (Danube region-Croatia)	Danube cruise tourism	Supply development proposal of Danube cruise packages
9	Dragin	2010	Europe (Corridor VII.—Serbia)	Danube cruise tourism	Role of Danube cruises in the tourism of the country
10	Dragin et al.	2009	Europe (Corridor VII.—Romania)	Danube cruise tourism	Role of Danube cruises in the tourism of the country
11	Dragin et al.	2017	America	Ocean-going tourism	Social aspects of the cruise industry
12	Dwyer-Forsyth	1996	Europe	River cruise tourism	General introduction of the cruise industry
13	Dwyer-Forsyth	1998	Europe	River cruise tourism	General introduction of the cruise industry
14	Erfurt-Cooper	2009	Europe	River cruise industry	Role of river cruises in tourism
15	Fernandez et al.	2019	Europe	Cruise industry (general)	Economic and environmental impact of the industry
16	Genc	2018	Europe (Turkey)	Ocean-going cruise tourism	Environmental impacts of the cruise industry
17	Hall-Braithwaite	1990	The Caribbean	Ocean-going cruise tourism	Economic analysis of the cruise industry
18	Henthorne	2000	Jamaica	Ocean-going cruise tourism	Economic analysis of the cruise industry
19	Hill	2013	Europe	River cruise tourism	Economic analysis of the river cruise industry
20	Horak	2013	Europe (Croatia)	Ocean-going tourism	Analysis of the demand for ocean packages
21	Irinu et al.	2015	Europe (Danube region)	River cruise industry	Economic (tourism) analysis of river cruise industry
22	Johnson	2012		Ocean-going cruise tourism	Environmental impacts of the cruise industry
23	Jones et al.	2016	Europe (Danube region)	European cruise industry	Economic and environmental analysis of the river cruise industry (sustainability issues)
24	Klein	2011	America	Cruise industry (general)	Economic analysis of the industry
25	Mazilu et al.	2015	Europe (Romania)	Danube cruise tourism	Supply development of Danube cruise packages
26	Moreno-Amelung	2009	America	Ocean-going cruise tourism	Environmental issues of the industry (climate change)
27	Pastras-Psarros	2015	Europe (Danube—Black-sea region)	Danube cruise tourism	Marketing analysis of the Danube cruise packages
28	Santos et al.	2019	The Caribbean	Cruise industry (general)	Socio-economic issues of the industry
29	Tătar et al.	2017	Europe (Danube-Delta region)	River cruise tourism	Environmental issues of river cruise tourism - ecotourism
30	Tešanović et al.	2015	Europe (Danube region)	River cruise tourism	Export opportunities on river cruise ships
31	Turtureanu	2015	Europe (Romania)	Danube cruise tourism	Impacts of Danube cruises on transportation
32	Tuta-Micu	2015	America	Ocean-going tourism	Trend analysis of ocean-going cruises
33	Vasileva	2014	Europe (Bulgaria)	Danube cruise tourism	Potential of Danube cruise tourism in the tourism of the country
34	Vuksanović et al.	2013	Europe (Danube region)	River cruise tourism	Current trends of the cruise industry in Europe
35	Yu	2019	America	Ocean-going cruise tourism	Economic (tourism and marketing) analysis of the industry

The keyword search resulted 60 related records (Table 2), and a reduction (Selection 1) was based on the title and abstract of the articles. Following this first exercise, the number of articles was reduced to 55, but, after reading the full content (Selection 2), 20 additional manuscripts were excluded from our analysis. Finally, 35 articles were analysed during the LR process (Table 3).

The qualitative analysis was a two-stage process, which began with the analysis of the scientific articles. After this, with the identification of the dominant market role players, the current supply of the selected six cruise companies (Tauck (<https://www.tauck.co.uk/>), Avalon Waterways (<https://www.avalonwaterways.com/>), Crystal Cruises (<https://www.crystalcruises.com/>), Uniworld River Cruises (<https://www.uniworld.com/eu/>), Viking River Cruises (<https://www.vikingrivercruises.co.uk/>), and Scenic River Cruises (<https://www.scenic.com.au/>)) were analysed with the help of content analysis.

During the research, content analysis was applied to determine which niche elements appear in the Danube cruise tourism supply and which are not included in the programmes. In content analysis, there is no direct relationship between the researcher and the observation unit [22]. The method is used for the analysis of written texts, during which we can examine the frequency of use of words and phrases used in the document examined [23]. The method is suitable for analysing any type of material (e.g., publications, guest books, articles, or visual content etc.) [24]. In this case, the key variables of operationalisation are the brochures of the six dominant cruise companies over the whole Danube for the years 2019–2020–2021, which were analysed on the basis of material published on official online websites.

The method itself is a coding process, as the information collected during the analysis is classified according to a pre-developed conceptual framework [25]. In our study, micro-niche elements appearing in travel descriptions were identified and grouped based on the niche typology. During content analysis, a manifest coding of the service providers' announcements was performed, which includes the determination of the frequency of the units (niche elements) which are the focus of our research. One of the most important advantages of content analysis is that the units of analysis are easily and quickly accessible via the internet, and consequently the application of the method is easy and economical [25].

CA1: Qualitative content analysis can be divided into three main work phases (Figure 3), the first of which is the coding process. In this phase, certain parts of the text (coding units) which are words appearing in the cruise product portfolio referring to niche programmes and attractions are identified. Only the meanings of words and sentences in the text can be coded [24].

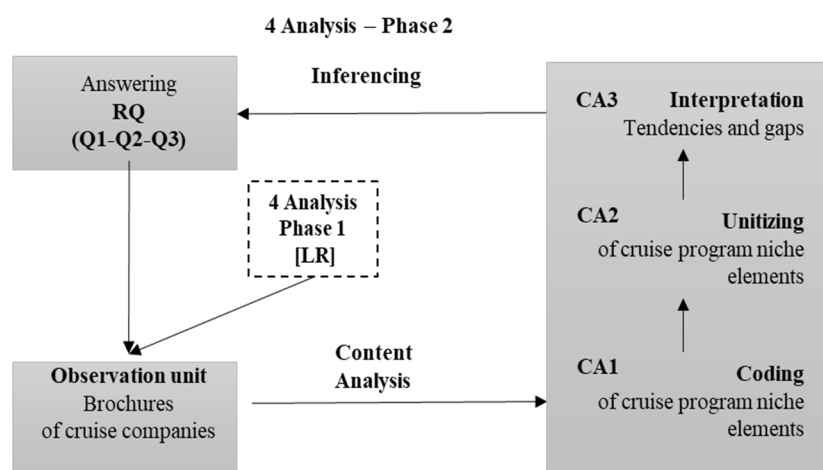


Figure 3. Content analysis process. Source: authors' own editing based on [21].

CA2: The content so encoded is then examined in the second phase with the number of appearances in a given code category being totalled. Here, also in the second stage, the concepts which are not present also come to the surface (latent content—in this case, niche elements on which the product range is not currently based [24,26].

CA3: The third stage is interpretation. The tendencies to co-occurrence in the text allow regularities to be deduced—which enables interpretation [23]. If, however, a regularities document does not contain a code (a specific niche element), then this also helps us to understand the product design strategy and gaps and future development options. This is interpreted in Section 5.

4. Results of the Literature Review—The Emergence of Danube Cruise Tourism

Based on our review of the literature (Table 3), research on cruise tourism has focused primarily on ocean-going cruises e.g., [27–31]. In that case, the emphasis is mainly on environmental impacts, e.g., [27,31,32], and the economic performance of the industry, e.g., [33–36], and in many cases river cruise tourism is only mentioned in passing. Some European research analyses Danube cruise tourism in more detail, e.g., [33–35], based on which we show the specifics of the industry. It is important to emphasise that data gathered from scientific articles were needed to supplement current industry reports [1,2,37,38] to refine current trends and performance.

4.1. General Introduction

Throughout our history, shipping has been considered a tool of great importance at various levels of transportation (e.g., between continents) [28]. The transport sector first embraced tourism in the 1960s and 1970s [28]. However, by today, the continuous innovation and growth of the tourism product with its unique offers, have been able to conquer new markets. The development of the European cruise industry began in 1992 with the opening of the 171 km long Rhine–Main–Danube Canal [30,34,35]. Before that, the two European water systems, the Rhine and the Danube, were both geographically and physically separated by a watershed of more than 400 m [30]. Following the handover of the canal, the two water systems were connected, creating a 3500-km waterway from the North Sea to the Black Sea [39] (Figure 4).



Figure 4. The 3500-km Rhine–Main–Danube waterway: Rotterdam, North Sea to Constanța, Black Sea. Source: own editing using Google My Maps.

Even though the primary goal of the canal was to develop the freight transport function, the tourism sector soon understood the economic potential of the natural resource, and already in the year following the opening, approximately 20 cruise ships were operating (mainly in the Rhine countries) [36,40]. These were now able to navigate the whole length of the canal [34]. The locks are 12 m wide [30] and a significant number of the bridges are a clear 6 m above water level, and so the first challenge to the sector was to adapt the design of cruise ships to the canal’s infrastructure [34]. In terms of its main dimensions, the canal itself is 171 km long, 11.5 m wide, provides 6.2 m bridge clearance, and its depth varies between 1.7 m and 2.1 m [36]. With new uses for shipping, the physical capacity of vessels has expanded, and their equipment has also changed [3,30,34,36,39]. It is worth

noting that, without the strict regulation of inland waterway navigation, this segment of the tourist industry would simply not have been feasible.

4.2. Supply Characteristics, Basic Trends of the Cruise Industry

In the case of cruise tourists, the accessibility of attractions differs from that experienced by “traditional” tourists visiting specific destinations [33]. The on-board services of cruise vessels can be characterised by complexity and luxury [3,34] (main characteristics—Table 4). The services offered include various recreational as well as cultural features (on-board library, classical music evenings, etc.) [41]. Thematic packages, such as dancing lessons, theatre visits, gastronomic programmes play a significant role in the programme offerings [42]. River cruise vessels typically have three decks, about 100 suites, rooms with balconies, a lounge, a sun deck, and a restaurant [43,44]. The importance of gastronomy should also be emphasised, and passengers can often become acquainted with the traditional dishes of the destination on board [45]. An emerging, attractive development is wine tourism, on which more and more thematic products are based. Gastronomy and wine tourism can operate well with wellness products, as health-conscious eating habits (whole-meal, organic, gluten-free foods, etc.) and the moderate consumption of wine form an attractive thematic package for the primary consumer segments. In addition to a feeling of luxury, a family atmosphere also plays a significant role. Compared to ocean liners, the capacity of river cruise vessels is much lower, and the duration of voyages can be up to 15–25 days (Figure 5), which also provides an opportunity to make new acquaintances [46]. Although river vessels abound in premium quality on-board services, the range of services available is narrow compared to ocean liners. As a result, in the case of river cruise tourism more emphasis is placed on building on the attractions which can be reached along the route, and on getting to know the tourist offers of river destinations [46].



Figure 5. Danube river cruise package: An example: duration: 23 days, visited countries: 8, departure date: 2021. Source: Viking River Cruise’s official website.

The product offer is also shaped by seasonality, typically 8–9 months of intensive operation are replaced by 3–4 off-season months, during which only special thematic trips (e.g., visiting Christmas fairs) are likely [27–29]. The whole season on the Danube lasts from the end of February to the beginning of January, the peak being from spring to autumn [30,31,47]. The starting and finishing points of the cruises are in the best position, as they have the opportunity to convince passengers to extend their stay, to get to know the destination better, and so the product can generate additional revenue for the tourist providers of the destination visited [6,48,49]. The reason for the growing popularity of river

cruising is that the river environment offers not only natural beauty but also architectural attractions, and all this is accompanied by many historical and cultural experiences [50–53]. Danube cruise tourism should be considered as part of a combined trip. Most large river cruise companies also operate a stand-alone bus fleet, and these buses run parallel to the vessel [36]. This ensures that passengers can take part in optional bus programmes as soon as their vessel reaches its next destination. The market is characterised by the strengthening of competitive behaviour. Currently, 10–12 companies share the market, and we highlight the six major ones [34,41,42,54].

Table 4. Basic trends of Danube cruise tourism supply. Source: authors’ own collection based on LR process.

Characteristic	Description
Type of the packages	Trips organised by travel agencies with few optional program elements
Mobility	Flying to and from the first/last port, autobuses within and between destinations, public transport (rarely)
Duration	7–25 days (average: 15–25)
Seasonality	8–9-month intensive operation
Vessel design	Luxurious, three decks with balconies, 100 suites (capacity: 140–180 passengers)
Image	Thematic tours on cultural tourism, gastronomy and wine tourism
Emerging services	Health-conscious elements (healthy food, yoga, etc.)

4.3. Characteristics of Tourists Interested in Danube Cruise Tourism

There is a growing interest among tourists in unusual modes of transport. This can be seen if the primary motivation has become to maximise the possibilities of gaining experience (a desire to see as many destinations as possible during a given trip), and to minimise the need for relocation and means of transport use [46,47]. Danube cruise tourism provides a solution to the partly contradictory consumer demand, as the following form of travel allows atypical mobility preferences to be met in luxury and under safe travel conditions [48]. The economic driver of the radical growth rate is mainly the high standard of living of the population of the sending countries (e.g., Western Europe–Germany, North America, Australia and China—Figure 6) and the significant discretionary income of the consumer segment interested in the product (Table 5) [49].



Figure 6. Top sending countries of Danube cruise tourism. Source: authors’ own editing using Envato.com map templates.

Table 5. Characteristics of the primary consumer segment. Source: authors' own collection based on literature reviews (LR) process.

Feature	Description
Age	Seniors (65+)
Lifecycle	Pensioners in small friend groups or married couple
Emissive markets	Europe: German, Scandinavian, Dutch, British, Italian, French, Spanish, Danish Overseas: American, Canadian, Mexican, Austral, Chinese
Income	High (upper middle class)
Consumer attitude	Risk-averse, comfort-oriented
Motivation	Authenticity, deep interest
Mobility preferences	Accessibility, high-comfort, luxury

The number of tourists traveling on a Danube cruise ship reached almost half a million passengers in 2018 (496,270) [37]. River cruise tourism has traditionally been popular among senior travellers, and the over-65 age group is still the primary target group [49,50]. Based on the age composition of tourists, the 66–75-year-old group (41.1%) dominates, followed by the 56–65 age segment (26.7%) [50]. A significant proportion of tourists consciously plan a cruise vacation. A total of 32% of trips are booked by tourists 14–18 months before departure, the remaining berths usually being sold out 4–6 months before sailing [55]. Reports have revealed [38,55] that tourists prefer to book voyages of more mixed composition (such as cruises on the Danube) through travel agencies to avoid any kind of omissions, their primary motivation being to seek an authentic experience [56], to immerse themselves in the adventure [57], and to explore alternative attractions [30]. Cruisers are mainly married couples or a small group of friends [31,36]. All providers try to create special on-board programmes in response to alternative needs (music programmes, wine tasting, on-board yoga, karaoke, and board players, etc.) [58]. In the most advanced packages, the programme offerings are now much more flexible: travellers can decide whether or not to actively explore the area and local attractions [42,59].

Based on the results of the latest CLIA (Cruise Lines International Association) survey, 57% of those surveyed say that the price-value of Danube cruise tourism is acceptable [38]. The target group is generally characterised by risk-averse behaviour and are sensitive to current political crises. They make their travel decisions carefully, depending on the news. Based on previous research [49,50], due to actual crises (e.g., accidents, terrorist attacks in some parts of the world that received more attention), 10% of groups may cancel the prepaid journey. Danube cruise tourism is also able to move in a lower price range, and the programme offer complements the traditional tourist offer with alternative elements [50]. It is important to emphasise that a comfortable, safe form of transport and accessibility are of huge importance to the target group. This is because the health status (mobility-impaired, musculoskeletal problems, etc.) of the primary target group usually has specific needs [44].

4.4. River Cruise Tourism—Economic Performance Indicators

After the 1970s, cruise holidays were offered mostly in the Caribbean, and their popularity was boosted by the region's glorious landscapes enjoyed from the comfort of a luxury cruise-diner. This also boosted the European river cruise industry [34,60–62]. Danube cruise tourists spend an average of USD 41.2 million every year. A significant part of this expenditure (46%) is generated by participation in optional programmes (e.g., shopping, tickets for tourism services), the rest is additional travel-related costs (e.g., transportation, taxes) [37]. It is projected [55] that by 2022 the cruise market on the Danube will grow by 6%, although this figure has become uncertain due to the pandemic (COVID-19). There were 359 registered vessels in Europe last year (2019), 250 of which worked on the Rhine–Main–Danube waterway and the rest on other navigable rivers or canals [37].

The importance of Danube cruises is also shown by the fact that its 359 vessels account for 44% of the total river cruise traffic worldwide [38]. Surprisingly, the second largest such business area is the Nile, where more than 20 percent of the world's river cruise traffic is based [37]. On the Danube most passengers board in Vienna. Vienna has a specially constructed harbour to accommodate cruise vessels: each berth has a separate lockable garbage collector; vessels can be immediately connected to the drinking water network, the shore power network to an electricity meter, and even to the sewage network, so that already treated waste-water generated on board can be discharged into the land-based sewerage system [60]. Budapest is one of its main competitors [30]. Most cruise companies organise trips only in the middle section of the Danube, between Passau and Budapest [42]. The Danube cruise market is capable of development, but we also need to consider some of the factors that limit the volume of Danube cruises and passengers. One of the main problems is the availability of trained and experienced captains. It only takes a year to build a new vessel, but it is only possible to train captains who can safely navigate the whole river in 5–10 years of study and the same length of time of direct experience [42].

5. Results of Content Analysis

5.1. Dominant Market Players—Key Characteristics of Product Portfolio

One of the biggest Danube service providers is Tauck River Cruises, which has been successfully selling packages for more than 90 years as a family business [63]. Its services are broad, offering luxury conditions at an average price of USD 5000–6000 [63]. The service provider primarily tries to satisfy the needs of the senior segment, and the product range is dominated by elegance and cultural attractions. Founded in 2002 in collaboration with Irish, German, and Austrian owners, AmaWaterways currently operates 21 vessels [64]. In the compilation of packages and the interior design of their vessels, they strive for a friendly but premium quality, and—according to self-assessment—the strength of AmaWaterways is the diversity of the on-board gastronomic offerings. As a member of La Chaîne des Rôtisseurs (International Association of Gastronomy), they pay special attention to the quality of food. Several wine routes have been included in their offer to enhance gastronomy [64]. AMA Waterways and Avalon Waterways have also developed a variety of themed tours focusing on learning about Jewish heritage and religious sites (e.g., Prague, Vienna and Budapest) [65]. Whilst other companies follow a well-established portfolio of existing river cruises, Crystal Cruises offers services based on new award-winning ocean liners. The main differences are, for example, open restaurants, the relatively low number of guests (aiming for a less crowded deck), on-board health and fitness centres, and indoor swimming pools [66]. The suites are spacious, even the smallest is 188 square meters. European cruises are a minimum of 7–8 days, and the lowest-priced packages start at USD 3000 [66].

Uniworld Boutique River Cruise Collection operates cruise ships whose interior design is similar to that of boutique hotels. Boats, which have become popular with tourists from the USA, have uniquely designed, special but minimalist interiors, and their style features primarily attract passengers who require modern elegance. The strength of the service provider is the detail in the design of the interiors of floating boutique hotels: it provides unique, hand-made decorative elements (e.g., mirrors, stairs, antique oil paintings), trompe-l'oeil (an art technique that generates the optical illusion that the painted objects exist in three dimensions) painted ceilings, marble columns, and many other features reminiscent of luxury, combined with the latest technical equipment [67]. Australian-owned Scenic River Cruises operates elegant but lighter-style 5-star hotel-boats across Europe. The company boasts the largest suites in European river cruise tourism. It offers a wide range of luxury services, a spa area, several exclusive restaurants and a sun terrace. In respect of decoration, compared to Uniworld's vessels, it features a less classical and a fresh, more modern style [67]. Their package offers include several optional sightseeing programmes and tours from city tours to wine tasting.

The average prices of Uniworld River Cruises packages are around USD 4000–7000, with most selling 8- and 11–15-day cruises [67]. Viking River Cruises is perhaps one of the best-known providers

cruise tourism on the Danube. With its marketing activities and high-quality services, it has become one of the dominant companies in the sector, its products being sold worldwide. The packages offered by Viking are full of historical and artistic elements (museum visits, historical monuments, etc.) [68] as well as wine tasting, traditional gastronomy, folklore, and music programmes [68]. Average prices for Viking packages range from USD 1800 to 3800, and most fare for 8–16-day trips [68].

Based on the official websites of the companies [63–68], all companies strive for environmentally conscious operation, although, they do not emphasise this in the brochures. New vessels follow waste management plans, use solar panels or other alternative sources (such as wind) that provide emission-free energy, and strive for energy-saving operation with automatic lighting and air conditioning system.

Through our review of the companies' websites, we can see that Danube cruise tourism is primarily being promoted through some form of niche tourism (special gastronomy, authenticity and cultural experience). To clarify the presence of other niche elements in Danube cruise tourism, a content analysis on the brochures is required, the results of which are discussed in the next chapter.

5.2. Niche Elements of the Product Portfolio—The Three Sections of Content Analysis

5.2.1. Coding

During the content analysis, we identified several travel packages with different themes and content (Table 6). For two companies, the brochures for 2022 were not yet uploaded at the time of the analysis. However, there are many identical elements in the product offer of the six companies examined, whilst there are significant overlaps, and a new package in only 1–1 programmes (e.g., based on different themes—Christmas market vs. Tulip season) or destination (different starting points). Hence, the numbers in Table 6 do not represent completely different travel packages. After collecting the brochures, the first phase of our content analysis (CA1) began, which involved manual collection, i.e., the simple selection of attractions which appear in brochures, followed by unitising (CA2).

Table 6. Number of different cruise packages along the Danube in the six cruise companies included by the analysis. Years: 2020–2021–2022. Source: authors' own collection based on content analysis (CA) process.

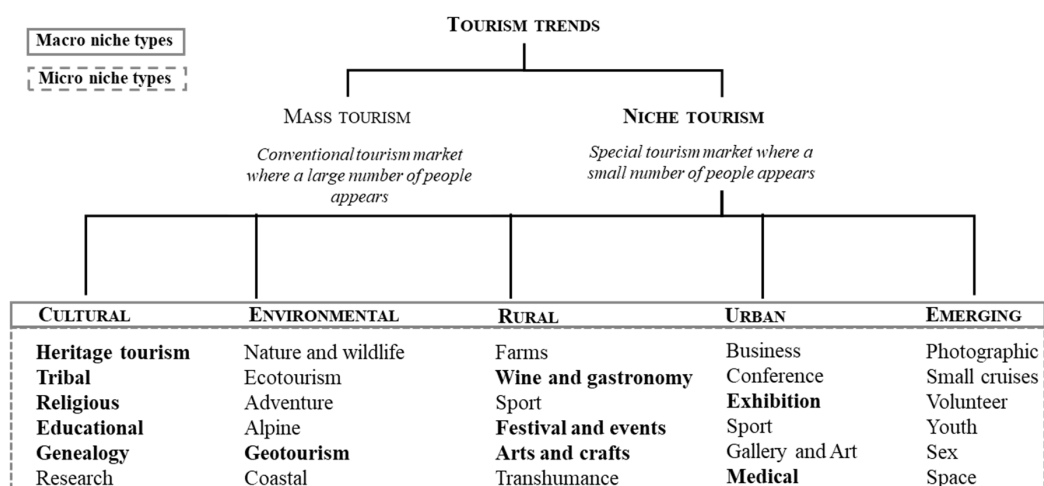
Cruise Company.	2020	2021	2022
Tauck River Cruises	15	15	0
AmaWaterways	26	28	0
Crystal Cruises	34	38	38
Uniworld	14	14	14
Viking River Cruises	6	7	5
Scenic River Cruises	24	24	24
Σ	119	126	81

5.2.2. Unitising

In the second step of the content analysis (CA2), the attractions collected in the first phase were categorised according to the niche typology, which helped to identify the dominant niche elements and the gaps (missing elements) of the product portfolio. Although the analysis is qualitative, Table 7 associated with Figure 7 shows the proportion of identified attractions—which sheds light on the dominant niche groups.

Table 7. Frequency of appearance of some niche elements based on content analysis (CA2). Source: authors' own collection based on CA process.

Niche Group	Q	%
Cultural	2608	87.92%
Heritage tourism	1251	42.17%
Tribal	27	0.91%
Religious	568	19.15%
Educational	305	10.28%
Genealogy	457	15.40%
Research	0	0%
Environmental	95	3.20%
Nature and wildlife	0	0%
Ecotourism	0	0%
Adventure	0	0%
Alpine	0	0%
Geotourism	95	3.20%
Coastal	0	0%
Rural	156	5%
Farms	0	0%
Wine and gastronomy	73	2.46%
Sport	0	0%
Festival and events	25	0.84%
Arts and crafts	58	1.95%
Transhumance	0	0%
Urban	107	3.60%
Business	0	0%
Conference	0	0%
Exhibition	66	2.22%
Sport	0	0%
Gallery and art	0	0%
Medical	41	1.38%
Emerging		
Photographic	0	0%
Small cruise	0	0%
Volunteer	0	0%
Dark	0	0%
Youth	0	0%
Sex	0	0%
Space	0	0%
Σ	2966	100%

**Figure 7.** Micro-niche elements of Danube cruise tourism—results of content analysis. Source: authors' own editing based on [10] (with modifications).

The CA2 process, i.e., the weighting of niche categories based on the frequency of appearance of attractions shows, that most of the cultural niche category dominate the product range, including heritage tourism, religious, and educational (e.g., museums) micro-niche elements (Table 7). It is important to emphasise that the numbers in the table do not indicate specific attractions, but the frequency of appearance of a particular type of attraction (e.g., church). We can see that, in addition to the cultural niche, rural, urban tourism and, to a very limited extent, the environmental niche group also appear in the offer. In the case of rural tourism, wine and gastronomy are particularly important (e.g., wine tasting, visits to wine regions, traditional food tasting, visits to high-quality restaurants, on-board restaurant offerings), which may be accompanied by various festivals and events. In 2020, for example, AmaWaterways will offer more than 60 themed wine tours across Europe [65]. Authentic supply is an important part of Danube cruise tourism, which is made possible by admiring and purchasing handicraft products (e.g., Grassalkovich Castle in Gödöllő (Hungary)—buying products related to the Sissi cult and other Hungaricums) [30]. In the case of urban tourism, the importance of exhibitions should also be noted, which usually appears in connection with the products listed above.

Even though the primary target group of medical tourism is the senior age group, the significance of medical tourism (e.g., spas, various medical treatments,) is extremely small in Danube cruise tourism. Emerging niche elements (e.g., photographic, volunteer, youth) do not appear in the offer at all.

5.2.3. Interpretation

As the cultural niche is a key part of the product offering according to the frequency of appearance of the attractions, we also categorised each micro-niche of the cultural niche group (Table 8). The table also shows some of the more important attraction types and examples.

The attractions and museums with different historical pasts into the research category could also be classified, but, in this case, tourists do not visit these attractions for research purposes, and so these attractions were listed with the other micro-niche groups. The table shows the frequency of appearance of each cultural niche element and their proportion within the cultural niche group and within all niche categories. Among the elements of the cultural niche, the role of castles and royal buildings is the most significant. In addition, the organisers rely heavily on the built heritage, which represents the uniqueness of a given destination when designing the offer (e.g., special points in the city). In addition to heritage tourism, the role of religion is notable; the different religious buildings, religious monuments, and historical events define the themes of many journeys. The different cultures and folk customs also appeared in the supply, as well as the role of educational institutions (e.g., museums) and attractions (e.g., theatres, birthplaces of famous people,). The role of attractions of the urban, environmental, and emerging niche categories is negligible.

Table 8. Cultural micro-niche typology—elements and examples for destinations and attractions. Source: authors' own selection based on CA process.

Cultural Micro-Niches	Elements of Micro-Niche	Example	Destination	Q	% ¹	% ²
	Heritage tourism			1251	42.17%	47.96%
Destination-related	special points in the city; parks, statues, buildings	Altes Rathaus Old Stone Bridge and Museum Rembrandtplein	Passau (Germany) Regensburg (Germany) Amsterdam (Netherlands)	429	14.46%	16.44%
Historical political and royal buildings	royal palace, castle, parliament	Hungarian Parliament Schönbrunn Palace and Garden Belvedere Palace Burggrüne Dürnstein	Budapest (Hungary) Vienna (Austria) Dürnstein (Germany)	652	21.98%	25%
Industrial heritage	porcelain factories, transport museum, sport museum, canal, aircraft factory	The Herend Porcelain factory	Herend (Hungary)	44	1.48%	1.68%
Legends, famous people	birthplaces of celebrities, home of poets and composers	Mozart Museum	Salzburg (Austria)	36	1.21%	1.38%
	Tribal			27	0.91%	1.03%
Social legacies of ethnic groups	prehistoric tomb, folk costume exhibition, toy museum	Museum of Bavarian History Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae)	Regensburg (Germany) Pécs (Hungary)	27	0.91%	1.03%
	Religious			568	19.15%	21.77%
Memorials of different religions	cathedral, church, abbey, monastery, mosque, shrine	Matthias Church, St. Stephen's Cathedral	Budapest (Hungary) Vienna (Austria)	568	19.15%	21.77%
	Educational			305	10.28%	11.69%
Scientific	museums of different disciplines (natural sciences, technical sciences etc.)	Amsterdam Museum	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	172	5.79%	6.57%
Art	theatre, film museum, filming locations, exhibition of paintings, sculptures	Museum of Modern Art Romanian Athenaeum	Passau (Germany) Bucharest (Romania)	133	4.48%	5.09%
	Genealogy			457	15.40%	17.52%
Ethnic, racial reminiscences	holocaust museums, statues, Jewish heritage	Holocaust Memorial Centre Dohány Street Synagogue Tomb of Chatam Sofer	Budapest (Hungary) Bratislava (Slovakia)	126	4.24%	4.83%
Habits of minority groups	Folkways	Museum of Applied Hungarian Folk Art	Budapest (Hungary)	131	4.41%	5.02%
	Research			0	0%	0%
	Σ			2608	87.92%	100%

¹ The ratio of a certain attraction group to the total supply. ² Proportion of a certain attraction group within the cultural niche elements.

6. Research Outcomes

One of the most important scientific contributions of the study is that the results facilitate a deeper classification of Danube cruise tourism as a tourism product, as also within niche typology, which were missing from the current literature. For a clearer definition, the literature review of articles dealing with the cruise industry in general and especially with Danube cruise tourism and the content analysis of the brochures were necessary. The LR process showed that Danube river cruise tourism, unlike ocean-cruise tourism, is not a segment of mass tourism for three reasons. Firstly, the supply characteristics showed that the dual function of the vessel (as an attraction and a means of transport, and its design (luxury and special onboard services)) distinguishes the product from traditional mass tourism offers (1) (e.g., round trips by bus, recreational holidays etc.). It offers only physically tight space together with slow travel and provides alternative visual stimuli (panorama from the river not available in any other form of tourism. Furthermore, the supply and demand characteristics proved, that, unlike ocean-going cruise ships, Danube cruise tourism focuses on a narrow segment, which is attracted by a special range of products which primarily build on authenticity (2). In addition to the homogeneity of the segment, the price range and duration of the voyages also differ from traditional tourism trips. Further, the results of our content analysis (especially the unitising process (CA2)) show, that Danube cruise tourism combines niche elements of destinations visited (3), in which cultural micro-niche elements (87.92%) dominate. Overall, we can define Danube cruise tourism as a hybrid niche product which combines cultural micro-niche elements (heritage, tribal, religious, educational, genealogical), partially including rural niche (wine and gastronomy, festival and events, arts and crafts) and urban niche (exhibition, medical) experience offerings.

However, the results also point to some concerns. Through the unitising process of CA, we can see that the current supply of Danube cruise tourism is quite extensive, it relies primarily on cultural (mainly on heritage and religious) micro-niche elements, which narrows the target group to the senior sector. Further, the unitising process revealed the gaps of the current product construction, i.e., the omission of various niche products. With the current supply, the risks of niche tourism (e.g., unexpectedly declining demand due to the sensitivity of the narrow segment) are difficult to manage, especially in the current situation. There is a chance that the economic performance of Danube cruises declines, given that the primary target group is exposed to the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in cancellations and few new bookings. The six leading companies did not embark on a major transformation of the product range, as the economic indicators did not require this, but changes can be introduced which increase the stability of the industry in the longer term. Based on our results, we can say that meeting the needs of the current target group with new niche elements, as well as involving new target groups, should be continued. This can be addressed in several ways:

6.1. *Experience Diversification along with the Current Niche Elements*

For the primary segment, the importance of the currently dominant cultural niche elements will remain in the long run, but previous research proves [11,30,69] that tourists will require more and more visual stimuli and special experiences in general. This can be achieved in Danube cruise tourism by creative product development: the telling of legends and stories has already appeared strongly in the offers (e.g., the cult of Empress Sisi), but it is worth expanding. "Storytelling" can also use personal involvement: for example, the proximity of local people ("be the guest of a local family") or the performance and experience of traditional activities ("do it yourself", e.g., a traditional lunch and drinks) can be successful, according to the preferences of the primary target group.

6.2. *Increasing Operations in the Lower Section of the Danube and Other Niche Elements for the Core Segment*

It is also important to consider the capacity of the destinations visited. In addition to inadequate product management, Danube cruise tourism can generate overtourism and so reduce the accessibility of attractions and weakening the sustainability of the product. Overtourism can become common

in institutions (especially museums) and in the case of historical city centres, main squares, but can be mitigated by incorporating more niche elements into the product offering. An example of this is medical tourism. Currently, medical tourism is neglected in Danube cruise tourism, despite the fact that the senior age group is its primary target group [70,71] and it could strengthen the alternative nature of the product. Many European cities offer high-quality medical services. For example, due to the thin crust of the Earth, the geothermal gradient of Hungary (the increase in temperature per unit of increase in depth) is much higher than the world average and in some spots reaches up to 58.9 °C [72]. The result is that the country abounds in thermal baths. It would also be worthwhile to involve more the destinations of the southern section of the Danube between Budapest and the Black Sea in the offer. The offering of the middle and lower Danube sections could meet the needs of the current target group, even if only this section is concerned by the packages. The articles from the region proved [35,42,47] that these countries abounds in authenticity, many historical, political, royal buildings and memorials of different religions (e.g., Belgrade (Bulgaria): St. Sava Temple, St. Michael's Cathedral, Crkva Svetog Marka, Residence of Princess Ljubica; Vidin (Bulgaria): Vidin Synagogue, Krastata Kazarma; Baba Vida Fortress) could be visited.

6.3. Targeting New Consumer Groups and Markets

The current challenge for river cruise tourism is to involve the younger generation as well as families. The socio-cultural trend in which individualist attitudes dominate [37] seems to be increasing among consumers (especially in Western society). In response, it may be also necessary to design single cabins and acquire specialised programs for singles based on the example of ocean liners-cruises for solo travellers [37]. Tourists from Asia are an emerging segment, and future product development, must understand and satisfy their interest and preferences. This global inclusion strategy can be a success factor for niche tourism as well as a creator of sustainable tourism.

6.4. Image Extension—Nature and Entertainment

With the current product portfolio, cruises currently offer limited opportunities to enjoy close-to-nature experiences, despite the fact that the basic concept of the product is based on natural resources (the Danube and the panorama seen from the vessel). Utilising the natural environment of the Danube for tourism purposes can be an adequate way to attract the younger segment. This is supported by the growing environmental awareness of the Y and Z generations [73,74], the desire to preserve nature. This requires the development of the ecotourism image of Danube cruise tourism (e.g., possibilities of exploring the biodiversity along the Danube, endeavour active experiences (e.g., cruising, hiking, canoeing, kayaking, cycling), put more emphasis on the environmentally-conscious efforts of ships in marketing activities), i.e., strengthening the environmental niche in the portfolio. In addition to (or linked to) the thematic product design, it may be worthwhile (for all segments) to encourage participation in festivals. Based on the content analysis, the festivals are mainly presented only as an optional program, even though the need for active and local experience is gaining an increasing role among cruise tourists.

7. Conclusions

In our research, the basic characteristics of Danube cruise tourism, the current supply (2020–2022) were shown and the potential of niche tourism was highlighted with the review of 35 articles. In the second phase of the research, which was a content analysis, all types of attraction which have appeared in the supply of the biggest six companies were identified and grouped.

The results pointed to the possible shortcomings of the product, on the basis of which we answered our research questions (Table 9) and formulated our proposals. Product portfolio development would be an important tool to minimise the impacts of a potential economic crisis in the post-epidemic period (in the second half of 2020 and early 2021). Overall, we can say that product development based on niche elements can support a better distribution of tourists in the destinations, by which we can ensure

that Danube cruise tourism does not add to the impacts of overtourism, and more alternative (niche) attractions could benefit from the river cruise industry. Based on the analysis, this study can serve as a basis for further research on niche tourism and as a guide for the development of the product portfolio.

Table 9. Summary of the results and answering of research questions (RQs). *Source:* Authors' own collection based on the results of LR and CA.

Code	Research Q	Answer	Result
RQ	What micro-niche elements does Danube cruise tourism embrace?	Danube cruise tourism is a special hybrid of cultural, rural and urban niche elements.	CA
Q1	Which micro-niche element dominates the product range and why?	Cultural micro-niches: heritage tourism (42.17%); tribal (0.91%); religious (19.15%); educational (10.28%); genealogy (15.40%).	
Q2	What other micro-niche elements could be incorporated into the offering for successful product development and to alleviate the impacts of the recession?	Urban niche (medical tourism and sport micro niche)	LR and CA
		Environmental niche (nature and wildlife, ecotourism micro niches)	
		Rural niche (festival and events, sport micro niche)	
Q3	What kind of gaps can be identified in product development, and what additional market research directions are appropriate?	Lack of intensive experience diversification	
		Neglect of new consumer groups (especially of generation Y (Millennials) and Z) and other niche elements	
		Disregard of the lower section of the Danube	
		Lack of communication about the emerging environmental conscious operation	

8. Limitations

It is important to emphasise that in the course of the analysis we analysed the current offerings (2020–2022) of the six most significant service providers, and so the research results only reflect the perspective of these companies. Some of the programs for 2022 may still undergo significant changes, given the current situation, which could change the credibility of our results. An extension of research perspectives could also cover the offerings of smaller companies, which may include several specific niche elements.

Further research could be specified by analysing the demand (tourists), in which the focus could be on exploring the factors, which influence consumer decisions. In the case of consumer surveys, it is important to reveal the needs of different age groups (seniors, generation Y, and Z) and their intention to participate in Danube cruise tourism and interest in different types of niche tourism in order to support and expand our suggestions presented in this study. This could also help to clarify the importance of niche elements in cruise packages, so helping companies to develop a more successful product development concept.

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