# Article information:

The impact of tourism on residents' intention to stay. A qualitative comparative analysis - ScienceDirect
<https://www-sciencedirect-com.ezproxy1.lib.asu.edu/science/article/pii/S0160738322001232>

# Article summary:

1. This study is the first to assess the impact of tourism on residents' intention to stay.

2. The study uses social, environmental, economic benefits, residence length, and place attachment to identify five configurations for residents' staying intention.

3. Economic benefits are more relevant for long-term residents than newer ones in terms of their intention to stay.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "The impact of tourism on residents' intention to stay. A qualitative comparative analysis" aims to understand the impact of perceived tourism benefits, place attachment, and length of residence on residents' intention to stay in over-tourism locations. The study uses fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) to identify five different combinations of antecedents that contribute to high intention to stay. However, the article has several limitations and potential biases.

Firstly, the article focuses only on the positive impacts of tourism on residents' intention to stay and does not consider the negative impacts such as overcrowding, environmental degradation, and cultural erosion. This one-sided reporting may lead readers to believe that tourism is always beneficial for residents, which is not necessarily true.

Secondly, the article does not provide enough evidence for its claims about the economic, socio-cultural, and environmental benefits of tourism. While some studies have shown that tourism can bring economic benefits and improve recreational facilities, other studies have highlighted negative impacts such as displacement of local businesses and loss of cultural heritage.

Thirdly, the article does not explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives on residents' intention to stay. For example, some residents may choose to leave over-tourism locations because they value their quality of life more than economic benefits or place attachment.

Fourthly, the article's methodology may be limited by its reliance on self-reported data from residents. Self-reported data may be biased by social desirability bias or recall bias.

Finally, while the article acknowledges depopulation in over-tourism locations as a potential risk, it does not provide concrete recommendations for how to address this issue. The article could benefit from exploring policy interventions that balance tourism development with residents' well-being.

In conclusion, while "The impact of tourism on residents' intention to stay" provides valuable insights into factors that contribute to high intention to stay in over-tourism locations, it has several limitations and potential biases. The article could benefit from a more balanced approach that considers both positive and negative impacts of tourism on residents' intention to stay, explores alternative perspectives, and provides concrete recommendations for addressing depopulation in over-tourism locations.

# Topics for further research:

* Negative impacts of tourism on residents in over-tourism locations
* Criticisms of the economic
* socio-cultural
* and environmental benefits of tourism
* Reasons why residents may choose to leave over-tourism locations
* Limitations of self-reported data in tourism research
* Policy interventions for addressing depopulation in over-tourism locations
* Balancing tourism development with residents' well-being

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/ef75756f5e4ad83f2bfad08576ea777a>