



# Residents' Perceptions about the Tourism in the Algarve: Contributions for a Sustainable Tourism Development

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Description

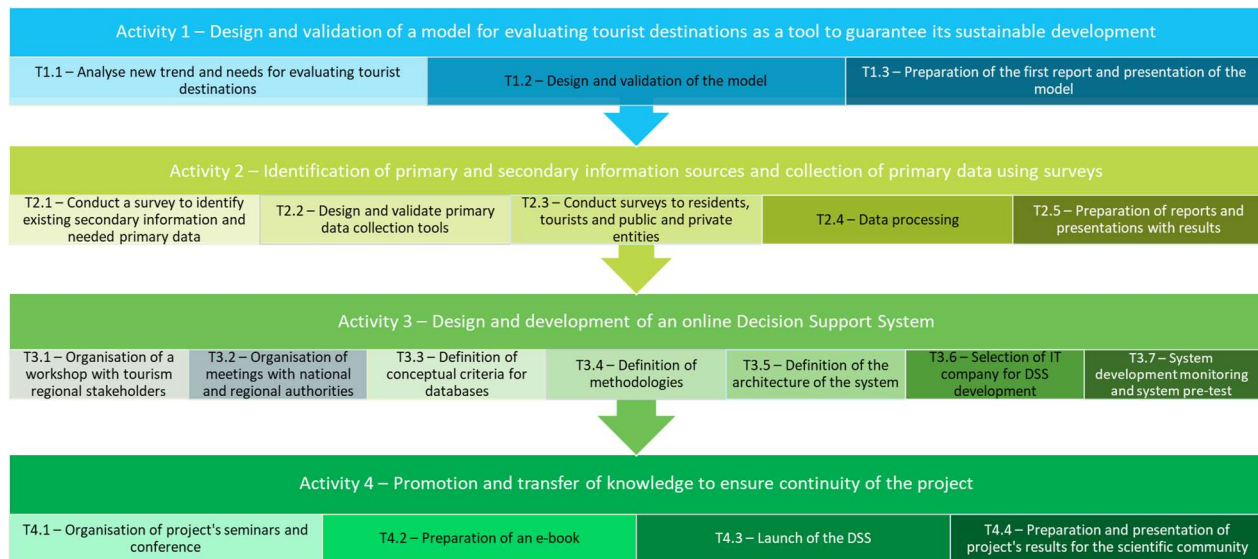
Since the construction of Faro Airport in 1965, the Algarve has developed into a mass tourism (Costa, 2005) and sun, sea and sand destination (Do Valle et al., 2012), becoming one of the most popular tourist destinations in Europe (Andraz & Rodrigues, 2016), and a crucial one for Portugal (Soler et al., 2019). The 5,412 square kilometre region exhibits several features contributing to its attractiveness, such as mild weather conditions, over 3,000 hours of sunshine per annum and low rainfall (Visit Algarve, 2018). Natural areas occupy 70% of the 318 km Algarvian Coast, and 37% of its territory consists of natural reservations, nature parks or protected landscape areas (Visit Algarve, 2018). The region hosts 31 of the 70 golf courses of Portugal and is a reputable golf destination, having been awarded titles such as “Best Worldwide Golf Destination” by the International Association of Golf Tour Operator (IAGTO) on several occasions (Oliveira et al., 2019). The main source markets of the Algarve are domestic tourism and Europeans seeking a beach or golf holiday (Oliveira et al., 2019). With very high contribution to the GDP, the region strongly relies on tourism as a major contributor to the economy (Do Valle et al., 2012).

The status of the Algarve as a tourist destination of excellence, and the growing importance of tourism activity in the region raised the need for an accurate and continued assessment of the impacts on the environment, economy and local population. As mentioned, tourism contributes positively to the local economy and generates regional employment opportunities. However, with increased visitor numbers, adverse effects started to unfold. Tourism in coastal areas may overexploit resources such as water, leading to supply issues (Garcia & Servera, 2003). Another adverse effect of mass tourism on the region includes the uncontrolled construction of accommodation along the coastline (Pintassilgo & Silva, 2007). Uncontrolled construction in natural areas that do not consider the biospheric environment's capacity can lead to degradation (Vaz et al., 2011). Coastal regions need to be especially protected due to the increased risk posed by the shortage of land suitable for urban development, which in turn leads to more dense urban areas with higher pollution and a gradual loss of biodiversity (Vaz et al., 2011). It can therefore be noted that sustainable tourism development for coastal regions, such as the Algarve, is even more crucial to protect against adverse environmental impacts. Sustainable development can be achieved by designing a framework to aid an ongoing evaluation of the state of sustainable tourism development in the region and support tourism decision-makers commitment to implementing sustainable tourism strategies in the design of public travel policies.

In 2021, the Project *Observation and monitoring of the tourist destination Algarve: Contributions to its sustainable development* (MONITUR) was hence initiated with the goal of creating an information system centred on monitoring sustainability to offer stakeholders relevant information to support decision-making processes for tourism development in the Algarve. The project involves four distinct and complementary activities (Figure 1.1.1): the first activity consists of the design of an evaluation model for the Algarve as a main tourist destination in terms of sustainability, which allows the identification of variables and the definition of relevant indicators at the destination. The second activity of the Project entails data collection during the high and low seasons to gather information to feed the developed indicators. Data collection includes primary (surveys to tourists, residents and stakeholders in the tourism industry) and secondary information sources. The third activity involves the implementation of an online decision support system through

which the information is made available to the agents, ensuring the transfer of knowledge. Finally, the fourth activity focussed on the transfer of knowledge and promotion of the Project's results to tourism stakeholders and the scientific community.

Figure 1.1.1 Main Project Activities



Source: Own elaboration

## 1.2 General Objectives and Research Questions

As outlined before, the MONITUR project aims to build an evaluation model to measure and monitor the development of sustainable tourism in the Algarve. This general goal is associated with the following specific objectives:

- To identify the main areas and respective variables and indicators to assess this development in a holistic, comprehensive and sustainable perspective;
- To quantify these indicators for the 16 municipalities of the Algarve, both in high and low season, using data collected through surveys to tourists, residents, and public and private entities;
- To design and implement an online decision support system, meant to be the main way to promote and transfer knowledge, allowing all stakeholders to easily access up-to-date information to support their decision-making processes.

In addition to its practical relevance, the Project is theoretically innovative as it validates an integrated and holistic model to monitor tourism development in a consolidated destination.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Context of the Study

As outlined in the project description, the first activity of the Project was focused on the design of an assessment model for the Algarve, which allowed the identification of variables and the definition of relevant indicators for a sustainable development at destination level. This was done by compiling indicators under consideration of the World Tourism Organization's guidelines, guidelines of the European Tourism Indicators System for Sustainable Destination Management, as well as the best practices of the various observatories belonging to the United Nations World Tourism Organization's International Network of Sustainable Tourism Observatories (INSTO), and by scrutinizing these indicators based on criteria such as relevance, clarity, feasibility, complementarity, comprehensiveness, credibility, and comparability, among others.. The resulting proposed indicator set was then evaluated by regional stakeholders to include their opinion on the indicators' relevance, using the Delphi method, and establish the final set of indicators as basis for the assessment model.

As part of the second project activity, primary data was collected on several occasions during the high and low seasons to gather information to feed the developed indicators. Using this approach, the project collected and validated 2,628 questionnaires to residents, 2,586 questionnaires to tourists and 65 questionnaires to public and private entities. surveys to tourists and residents were implemented in three distinct moments during the high and low seasons of the tourist activity in the Algarve, in the years 2022 and 2023.

In this publication, we focus on the data collected from the residents of the 16 municipalities in the Algarve.

### 2.2 Sampling and Data Collection

Samples for this study were stratified by municipality of residence, gender and age group based on the number of inhabitants in the region, which amounted to 467,343 people in 2021 (INE, 2022). The sample size was calculated for a 95% confidence level and a margin of error of 3%. The sample of residents was stratified based on the municipality of residence, gender and age group according to the number of inhabitants in the region in 2021 (Population Census). Furthermore, we have decided to allocate the global sample size proportionally to each municipality, which simplified the statistical analysis at that level (Table 2.2.1). The eligibility criteria for participants were: residing in the Algarve for at least one year, being 18 years or older, and speaking Portuguese fluently. Consequently, the questionnaires were only provided in Portuguese language.

A team of five interviewers received specific training and was responsible for collecting survey responses from residents in the 16 municipalities of the Algarve. The questionnaire was distributed to participants who agreed to collaborate after explaining the research objectives, applying a paper-and-pencil mode. Participants were personally approached by the team of interviewers, who followed the method of itineraries with pre-defined selection rules that included random selection on the streets, in residences, cafes, shops, gardens, and public parks. The survey was completed once the target sample number per municipality was reached. Questionnaires were self-administered, that is, fulfilled individually by participants without any intervention from the interviewers. Incomplete questionnaires, i.e. those with non-response rates above 10% were

discarded, with the awareness that missing data could compromise the statistical results of the study (Hair, Black, Babin & Anderson, 2014).

Table 2.2.1 Distribution of Respondents

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Number of residents TOTAL</b>	<b>% residents TOTAL</b>	<b>Sample in high season 2022</b>	<b>Sample in low season 2022/2023</b>	<b>Sample in high season 2023</b>
Albufeira	237	9.0%	88	47	102
Alcoutim	25	1.0%	10	3	12
Aljezur	46	1.8%	18	7	21
Castro Marim	39	1.5%	13	8	18
Faro	365	13.9%	141	72	152
Lagoa	144	5.5%	56	30	58
Lagos	185	7.0%	59	34	92
Loulé	386	14.7%	141	81	164
Monchique	36	1.4%	10	7	19
Olhão	264	10.0%	107	53	104
Portimão	313	11.9%	125	63	125
São Brás de Alportel	75	2.9%	29	19	27
Silves	211	8.0%	75	50	86
Tavira	141	5.4%	57	29	55
Vila do Bispo	38	1.4%	15	6	17
Vila Real de Santo António	123	4.7%	46	25	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,628</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>1,104</b>

Source: Own elaboration

Questionnaires to the residents were applied during the high season of tourist activity in the Algarve, i.e. August and September 2022 and July and August 2023, as well as the low season, i.e. from January to March 2023.

The following sections describe the sample characterization for each of the survey instances in detail.

## 2.2.1 High Season 2022

Table 2.2.2. High Season 2022 | Sample Characteristics

Characteristic	N	%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	424	42.8
Female	565	57.1
Other	1	0.1
<b>Age Group</b>		
18 – 24 years	120	12.1
25 – 64 years	773	78.1
65 and more	97	9.8
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	366	37.0
Married/Living together	477	48.2
Divorced/Separated	106	10.7
Widowed	25	2.5
DK/DA <sup>1</sup>	16	1.6
<b>Education Level</b>		
Primary School	147	14.8
High School	495	50.1
University	330	33.3
DK/DA <sup>1</sup>	18	1.8
<b>Employment Situation</b>		
Employed	707	71.5
Entrepreneur	155	15.7
Unemployed	9	0.9
Student	46	4.6
Retired	24	2.4
Homemaker	3	0.3
DK/DA <sup>1</sup>	46	4.6

Source: Own elaboration

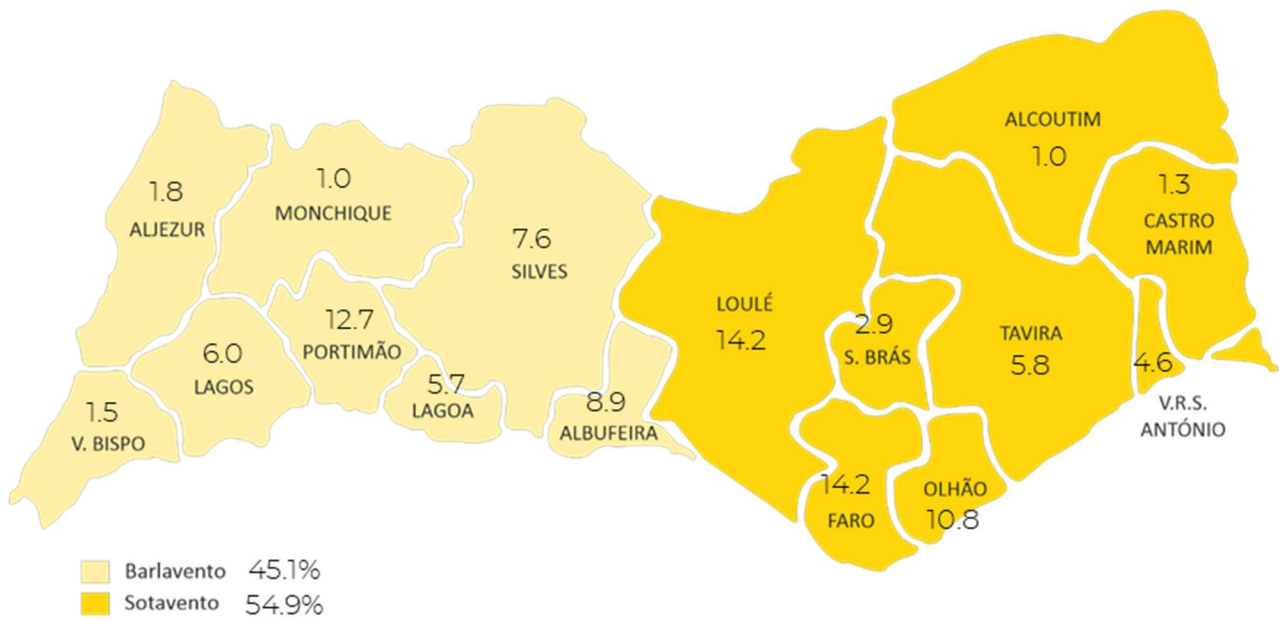
<sup>1</sup>DK/DA stands for Does not know/Does not answer

Characteristic	N	%
<b>Net Monthly Income</b>		
Until 705€	209	21.1
706€ - 1000€	434	43.4
1001€ - 1500€	174	17.4
1501€ - 2000€	37	3.7
2001€ or more	24	2.4
DK/DA <sup>1</sup>	112	11.3

990 questionnaires to residents in the 16 municipalities of the Algarve region were collected and validated during the high season of 2022 (Table 2.2.2). Most of the respondents were female (57.1%) and aged between 25 to 64 years (78.1%). The majority were married/living together (48.2%) or single (37.0%). Most of them had a high school level (50.1%) or a university degree (33.3%) and were employed (71.5%).

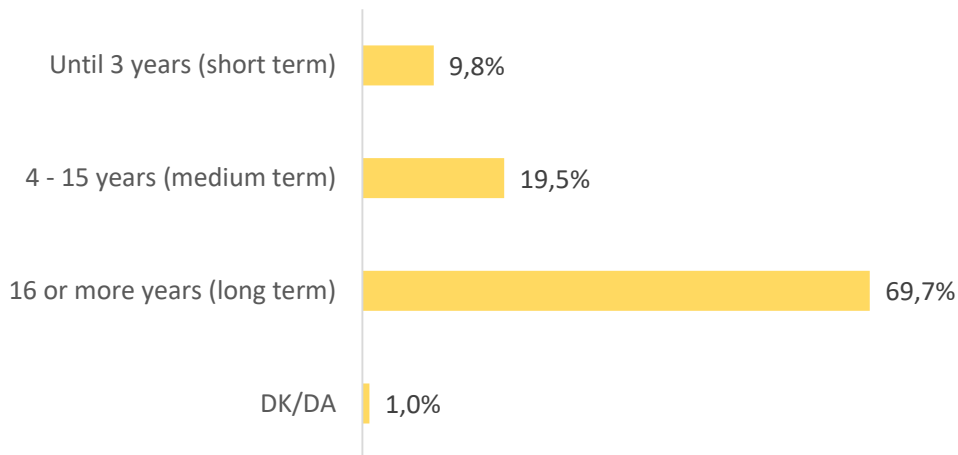
Most of the respondents lived in the Sotavento area (54.9%), namely in the municipalities of Faro (14.2%) and Loulé (14.2%). The other part of the respondents lived in the Barlavento area (45.1%), specifically in Portimão (12.7%) and Albufeira (8.9%) (Figure 2.2.1), according to residents' distribution in the Algarve (INE, 2019). The majority of residents lived in the Algarve for a long-term period (16 or more years) (69.7%) and few residents lived in the region for a short-term period (until 3 years) (Figure 2.2.2).

Figure 2.2.1 High Season 2022 | Place of Residence in the Algarve



Note: Values in percentage  
Source: Own elaboration

Figure 2.2.2 High Season 2022 | Residence Time in the Algarve



Source: Own elaboration

## 2.2.2 Low Season 2022/2023

Table 2.2.3 Low Season 2022/2023 | Sample Characteristics

Characteristic	N	%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	194	36.3
Female	340	63.7
<b>Age Group</b>		
18 – 24 years	66	12.4
25 – 64 years	435	81.5
65 and more	33	6.2
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	174	32.6
Married/Living together	192	36.0
Divorced/Separated	35	6.6
Widowed	10	1.9
DK/DA <sup>1</sup>	123	23.0
<b>Education Level</b>		
Primary School	83	15.5
High School	285	53.4
University	142	26.6
DK/DA <sup>1</sup>	24	4.5
<b>Employment Situation</b>		
Employed	346	64.8
Entrepreneur	86	16.1
Unemployed	5	0.9
Student	21	3.9
Retired	8	1.5
Homemaker	1	0.2
DK/DA <sup>1</sup>	67	12.5

Characteristic	N	%
<b>Net Monthly Income</b>		
Until 705€	77	14.4
706€ - 1000€	260	48.7
1001€ - 1500€	86	16.1
1501€ - 2000€	19	3.6
2001€ or more	16	3.0
DK/DA <sup>1</sup>	76	14.2

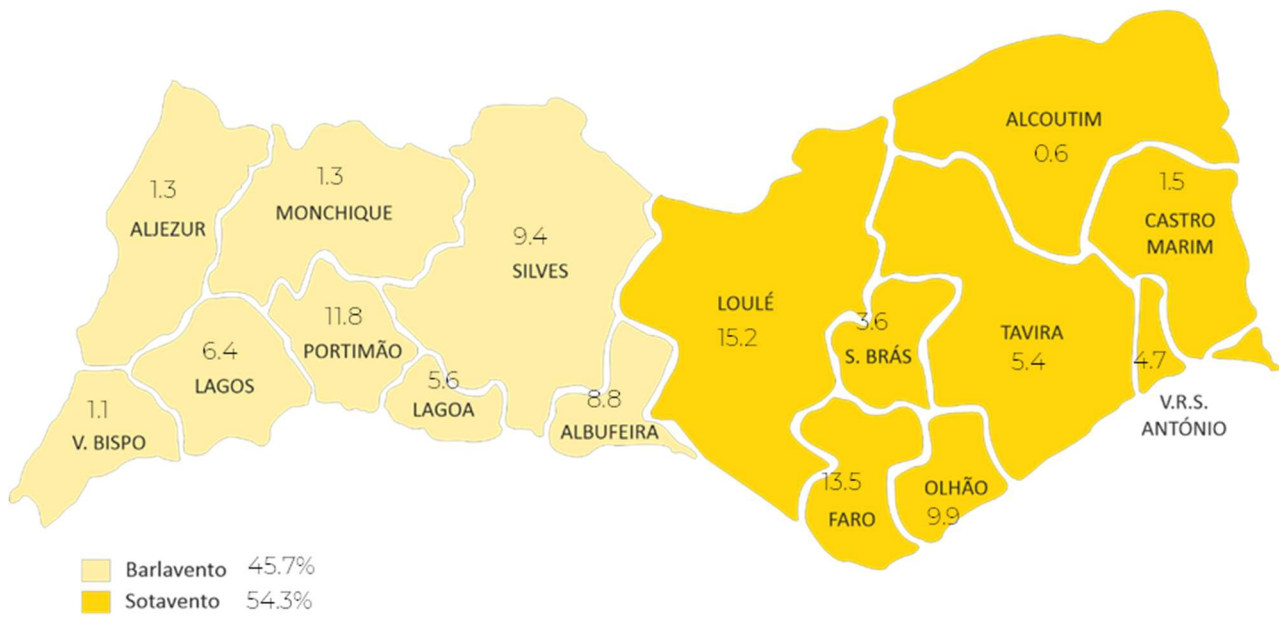
During the low season 2022/2023, 534 questionnaires to residents were collected and validated (Table 2.2.3). Most of the residents able to indicate an answer were female (63,7%), aged between 25 to 64 years old. (81,5%), married or single (89%), employed (74,1%) and completed high school or took a university degree (83,8%).

Respondents lived in the Sotavento area (54.3%), mainly in the municipalities of Loulé (15.2%) and Faro (13.5%), or in the Barlavento area (45.7%), specifically in Portimão (11.8%) and Silves (9.4%) (Figure 2.2.3). This distribution aligns with the official distribution statistics in the Algarve (INE, 2022). Most residents lived in the Algarve for over 16 years (72,7%), with only a few living in the Region for less than three years (7,3%) (Figure 2.2.4).

Source: Own elaboration

<sup>1</sup> DK/DA stands for Does not know/Does not answer

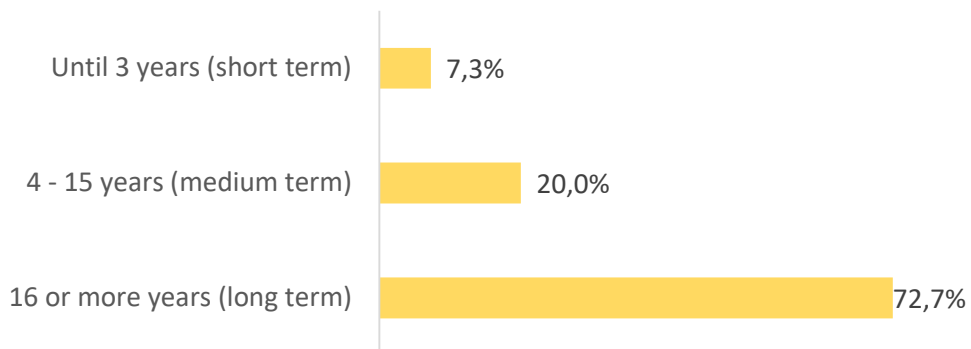
Figure 2.2.3 Low Season 2022/2023 | Place of Residence in the Algarve



Note: Values in percentage

Source: Own elaboration

Figure 2.2.4 Low Season 2022/2023 | Residence Time in the Algarve



Source: Own elaboration

### 2.2.3 High Season 2023

Table 2.2.4 High Season 2023 | Sample Characteristics

Characteristic	N	%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	450	40.8
Female	649	58.8
<b>Age Group</b>		
18 – 24 years	163	14.8
25 – 64 years	990	79.7
65 and more	61	5.5
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	384	34.8
Married/Living together	527	47.7
Divorced/Separated	103	9.3
Widowed	23	2.1
DK/DA <sup>1</sup>	67	6.1
<b>Education Level</b>		
Primary School	136	12.3
High School	542	49.1
University	372	33.7
DK/DA <sup>1</sup>	54	4.9
<b>Employment Situation</b>		
Employed	776	70.3
Entrepreneur	158	14.3
Unemployed	5	0.5
Student	49	4.4
Retired	15	1.4
Homemaker	2	0.2
DK/DA <sup>1</sup>	99	9.0

Characteristic	N	%
<b>Net Monthly Income</b>		
Until 760€	181	19.2
761€ - 1000€	484	51.2
1001€ - 1500€	195	20.6
1501€ - 2000€	49	5.2
2001€ or more	36	3.8
DK/DA <sup>1</sup>	159	16.8

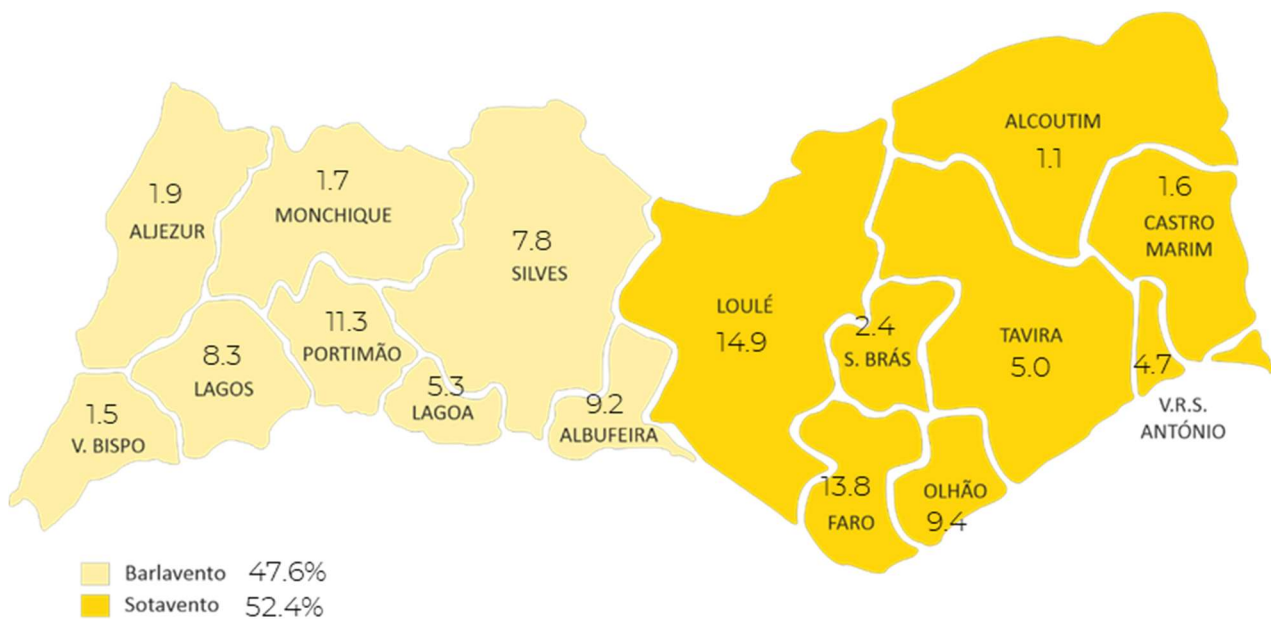
Out of the total sample of 1104 respondents in the high season of 2023, the majority are female (58.8%) and aged between 25 to 64 years old (79.7%). Most respondents were married/ living together (47.7%) or single (34.8%). They completed high school (49.1%), hold a university degree (33.7%) or were employed (70.3%) (Table 2.2.4).

Respondents lived in the Sotavento area (52.4%), mainly in the municipalities of Loulé (14.9%) and Faro (13.8%), or in the Barlavento area (47.6%), specifically in Portimão (11.3%) and Albufeira (9.2%) (Figure 2.2.5). As in the previous seasons, this distribution aligns with the official distribution statistics in the Algarve (INE, 2022). Most residents lived in the Algarve for over 16 years (73,2%), with only a few living in the Region for less than three years (9,2%). (Figure 2.2.6).

Source: Own elaboration

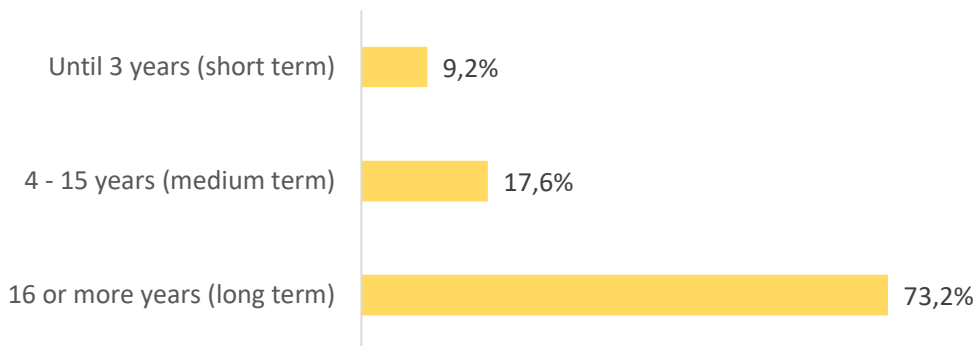
<sup>1</sup>DK/DA stands for Does not know/Does not answer

Figure 2.2.5 High Season 2022 | Place of Residence in the Algarve



Note: Values in percentage  
 Source: Own elaboration

Figure 2.2.6 High Season 2023 | Place of Residence in the Algarve



Source: Own elaboration



## 3 RESULTS

Data from the resident surveys were processed and analysed using the SPSS software, including descriptive and inferential analyses and univariate and bivariate tests. Results are presented for the Algarve region in percentages and averages and disaggregated according to sociodemographic characteristics. Results concerning sociodemographic characteristics were tested using non-parametric tests such as the Mann–Whitney-U and the Chi-Square. Both tests were performed under a significance level of 5% to detect statistically significant differences for further analysis.

### 3.1 High Season 2022

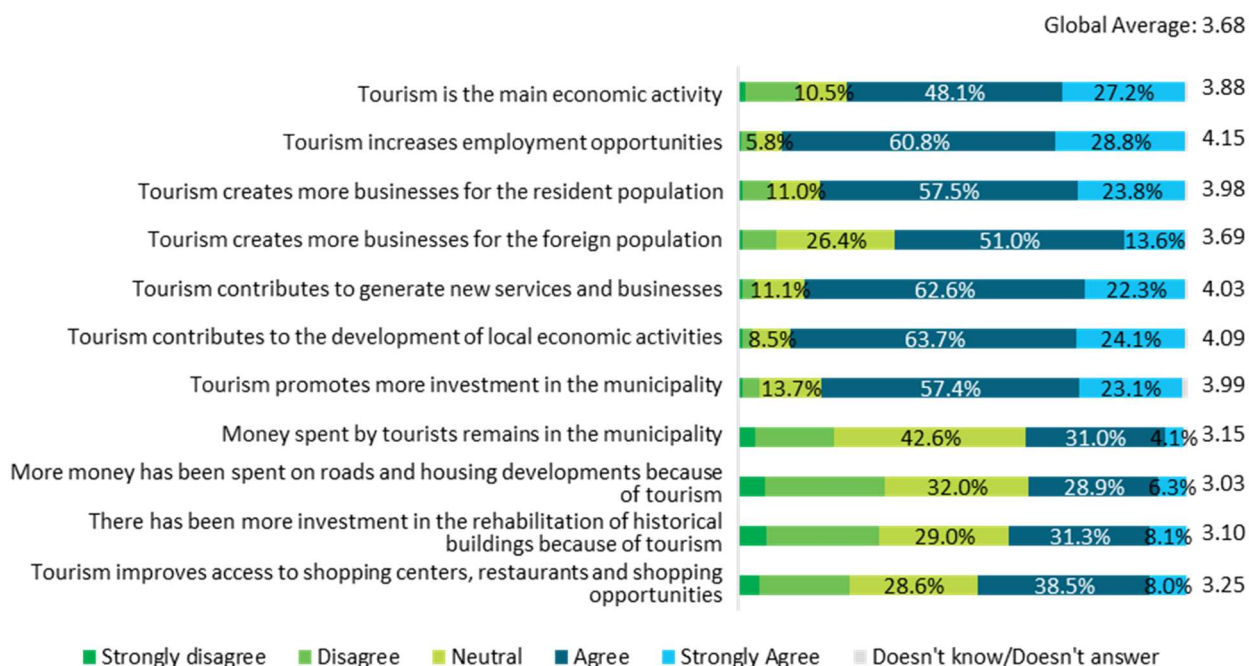
#### 3.1.1 Residents' Perceptions of Tourism Impacts

One of the dimensions analysed in the study concerns the resident perception of tourism on economic, sociocultural and environmental factors.

##### *Perceptions of the Economic Impacts of Tourism*

Positive aspects with a high level of agreement regarding the economic impacts of tourism in the high season of 2022 were the increase in employment opportunities (average 4.15), contribution to the development of local economic activities (average 4.09) and generation of new services and businesses (average 4.03) (Figure 3.1.1). On the other hand, residents did not perceive positive economic impacts of tourism on road and housing development (average 3.03). The global average attributed to the positive economic impacts of tourism was 3.68.

Figure 3.1.1 Perceived Positive Economic Impacts

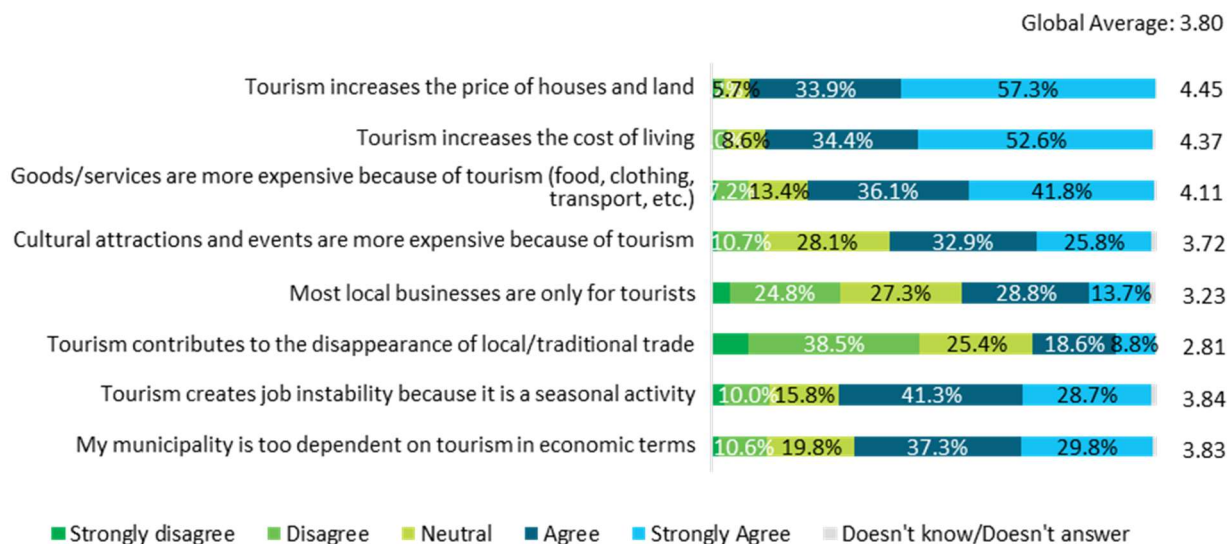


Source: Own elaboration

Negative economic impacts of tourism indicated by residents were the price increase of houses and land (average 4.45), increases in the cost of living (average 4.37) and job instability through seasonality (average 3.84) (Figure 3.1.2). However, residents did not believe that tourism contributes to the disappearance of local or traditional trade (average 2.81). The global average attributed to the negative economic impacts of tourism was 3.80.

In general, respondents valued negative impacts more than positive ones. It can thus be concluded that there is a clear perception of the negative economic impacts of the tourist activity in the region.

Figure 3.1.2 Perceived Negative Economic Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

An analysis of sociodemographic characteristics shows that resident perceptions of the positive economic impacts show statistically significant differences according to their place of residence and level of education (Table 3.1.1). The questions uncovering differences regarding the sociodemographic characteristics are “tourism being considered the main economic activity”, “the increase of employment because of tourism”, and “generation of new services and business due to tourism”.

The negative economic impacts results showed statistically significant differences according to respondents’ place of residence, age group and education level (Table 3.1.2). The perceived job instability caused by tourism presented statistically significant differences regarding the age group, place of residence and education level.

Table 3.1.1 Perceived Positive Economic Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism is the main economic activity	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.183	<b>p=0.007</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Tourism increases employment opportunities	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.810	p=0.049	<b>p=0.034</b>	<b>p=0.006</b>
Tourism creates more businesses for the resident population	<b>p=0.013</b>	p=0.642	p=0.369	p=0.143	<b>p=0.039</b>
Tourism creates more businesses for the foreign population	<b>p=0.020</b>	p=0.809	p=0.126	<b>p=0.003</b>	p=0.981
Tourism contributes to generate new services and businesses	<b>p=0.016</b>	p=0.551	p=0.101	<b>p=0.031</b>	<b>p=0.028</b>
Tourism contributes to the development of local economic activities	<b>p=0.010</b>	p=0.491	<b>p=0.013</b>	<b>p=0.010</b>	p=0.101
Tourism promotes more investment in the municipality	p=0.900	p=0.717	<b>p=0.031</b>	<b>p=0.014</b>	p=0.632
Money spent by tourists remains in the municipality	p=0.086	p=0.681	p=0.418	p=0.230	p=0.492
More money has been spent on roads and housing developments because of tourism	p=0.974	p=0.773	p=0.397	p=0.053	p=0.312
There has been more investment in the rehabilitation of historical buildings because of tourism	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.666	p=0.137	p=0.081	p=0.139
Tourism improves access to shopping centres, restaurants and shopping opportunities	p=0.059	<b>p=0.005</b>	p=0.267	p=0.533	p=0.889

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.1.2 Perceived Negative Economic Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism increases the price of houses and land	p=0.623	p=0.157	<b>p=0.008</b>	<b>p=0.017</b>	p=0.315
Tourism increases the cost of living	p=0.820	p=0.194	<b>p=0.003</b>	<b>p=0.013</b>	p=0.040
Goods/services are more expensive because of tourism	p=0.085	p=0.729	<b>p=0.010</b>	p=0.140	p=0.511
Cultural attractions and events are more expensive because of tourism	p=0.895	p=0.209	<b>p=0.003</b>	p=0.441	p=0.711
Most local businesses are only for tourists	<b>p=0.004</b>	p=0.309	p=0.334	p=0.049	<b>p=0.035</b>
Tourism contributes to the disappearance of local/traditional trade	<b>p=0.009</b>	<b>p=0.038</b>	p=0.391	p=0.947	p=0.232
Tourism creates job instability because it is a seasonal activity	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.246	<b>p=0.003</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.147
My municipality is too dependent on tourism in economic terms	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.051	p=0.426	p=0.421	<b>p=0.024</b>

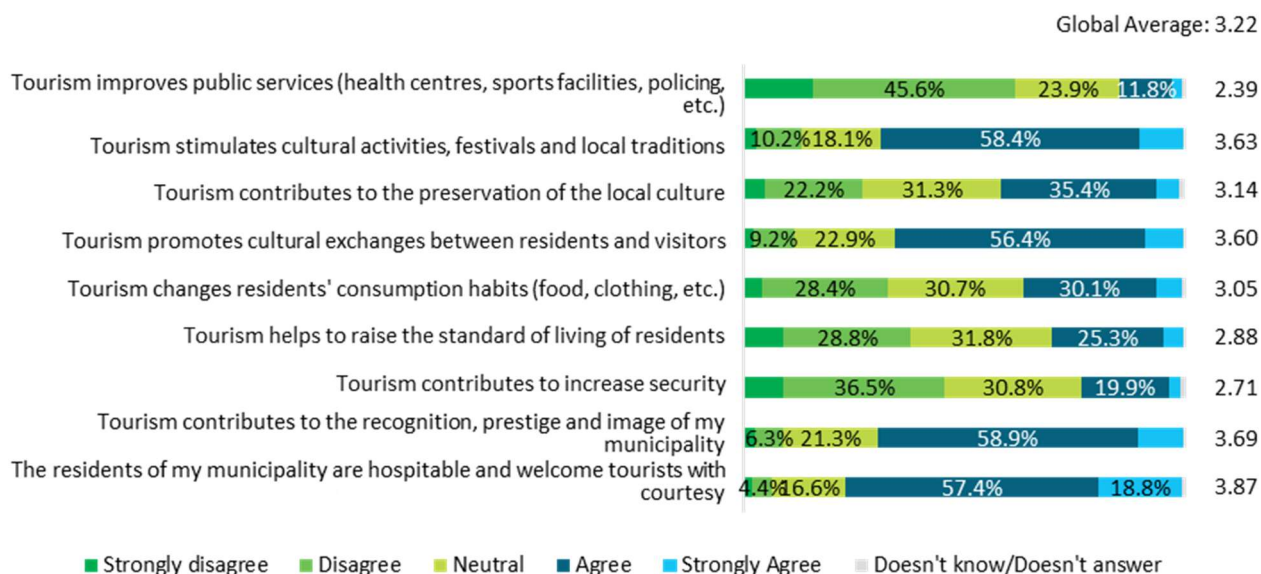
Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

### Perceptions of the Sociocultural Impacts of Tourism

For the socio-cultural impacts of tourism, residents showed moderate agreement with the positive aspects: “residents [...] are hospitable and welcoming tourists with courtesy” (average 3.87), “tourism contributes to the recognition, prestige and image of their municipalities” (average 3.69) and “tourism stimulates cultural activities, festivals and local traditions” (average 3.63) (Figure 3.1.3). However, residents did not believe tourism improves public services (average 2.39), contributes to increasing security (average 2.71) or helps to raise the standard of living of residents (average 2.88). The global average attributed to the positive sociocultural impacts of tourism is 3.22.

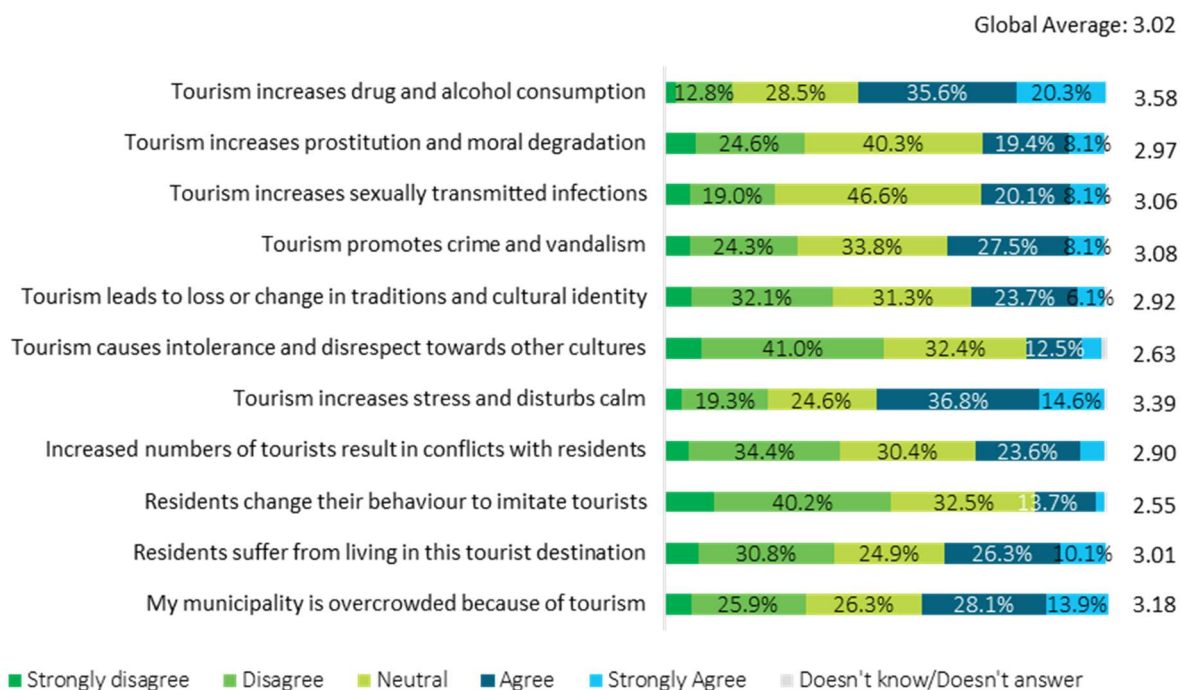
Figure 3.1.3 Perceived Positive Sociocultural Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

Negative aspects caused by tourism that residents showed agreement with were “tourism increases drug and alcohol consumption” (average 3.58), “tourism increases stress and disturbs calm” (average 3.39), and “my municipality is overcrowded because of tourism” (average 3.18) (Figure 3.1.4). On the other hand, residents did not believe that tourism contributes to changing their behaviour in order to imitate tourists (average 2.55) and causes intolerance or disrespect towards other cultures (average 2.63). The global average attributed to the negative socio-cultural impacts of tourism was 3.02. In general, residents perceive more positive sociocultural impacts of tourism than negative ones.

Figure 3.1.4 Perceived Negative Sociocultural Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the perception of the positive socio-cultural based on participants' level of education and their dependency on the tourism sector (Table 3.1.3). Three questions presented statistically significant differences in three sociodemographic characteristics regarding the contribution of tourism to the preservation of the local culture, the changes in resident consumption habits and the increase in security due to tourism.

Table 3.1.3 Perceived Positive Sociocultural Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism improves public services	p=0.340	p=0.045	<b>p=0.006</b>	p=0.385	<b>p=0.036</b>
Tourism stimulates cultural activities, festivals and local traditions	p=0.079	p=0.553	p=0.285	<b>p=0.011</b>	p=0.484
Tourism contributes to the preservation of the local culture	<b>p=0.006</b>	p=0.424	<b>p=0.024</b>	p=0.164	<b>p=0.039</b>
Tourism promotes cultural exchanges between residents and visitors	p=0.259	p=0.337	p=0.638	<b>p=0.004</b>	p=0.044
Tourism changes residents' consumption habits	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.161	p=0.300	<b>p=0.004</b>	<b>p=0.007</b>
Tourism helps to raise the standard of living of residents	p=0.145	p=0.733	p=0.080	p=0.165	<b>p=0.009</b>
Tourism contributes to increase security	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.010</b>	p=0.648	<b>p=0.027</b>	p=0.556
Tourism contributes to the recognition, prestige and image of my municipality	p=0.268	p=0.914	p=0.454	<b>p=0.005</b>	p=0.393
The residents of my municipality are hospitable and welcome tourists with courtesy	p=0.889	<b>p=0.005</b>	p=0.222	p=0.097	p=0.256

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

The negative sociocultural impact results showed statistically significant differences according to the area of residence (Table 3.1.4). Residence time and the dependency on tourism did not show any statistically significant difference. However, three questions presented differences in more than one sociodemographic characteristic, namely “Tourism increases sexually transmitted infections”, “Tourism causes intolerance and disrespect towards other cultures”, and “Tourism increases stress and disturbs calm”.

Table 3.1.4 Perceived Negative Sociocultural Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism increases drug and alcohol consumption	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.0472	p=0.830	p=0.276	p=0.370
Tourism increases prostitution and moral degradation	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.047	p=0.591	p=0.470	p=0.151
Tourism increases sexually transmitted infections	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.118	p=0.454	<b>p=0.023</b>	p=0.065
Tourism promotes crime and vandalism	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.846	p=0.717	p=0.194	p=0.641
Tourism leads to loss or change in traditions and cultural identity	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.522	p=0.103	p=0.269	p=0.044
Tourism causes intolerance and disrespect towards other cultures	<b>p=0.018</b>	p=0.618	p=0.0300	<b>p=0.035</b>	p=0.079
Tourism increases stress and disturbs calm	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.189	<b>p=0.004</b>	p=0.562	p=0.152
Increased numbers of tourists result in conflicts with residents	<b>p=0.0019</b>	p=0.633	p=0.077	p=0.261	p=0.210
Residents change their behaviour to imitate tourists	p=0.189	p=0.661	p=0.255	p=0.444	p=0.421
Residents suffer from living in this tourist destination	p=0.083	p=0.698	<b>p=0.034</b>	p=0.092	p=0.773
My municipality is overcrowded because of tourism	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.969	p=0.268	p=0.798	p=0.270

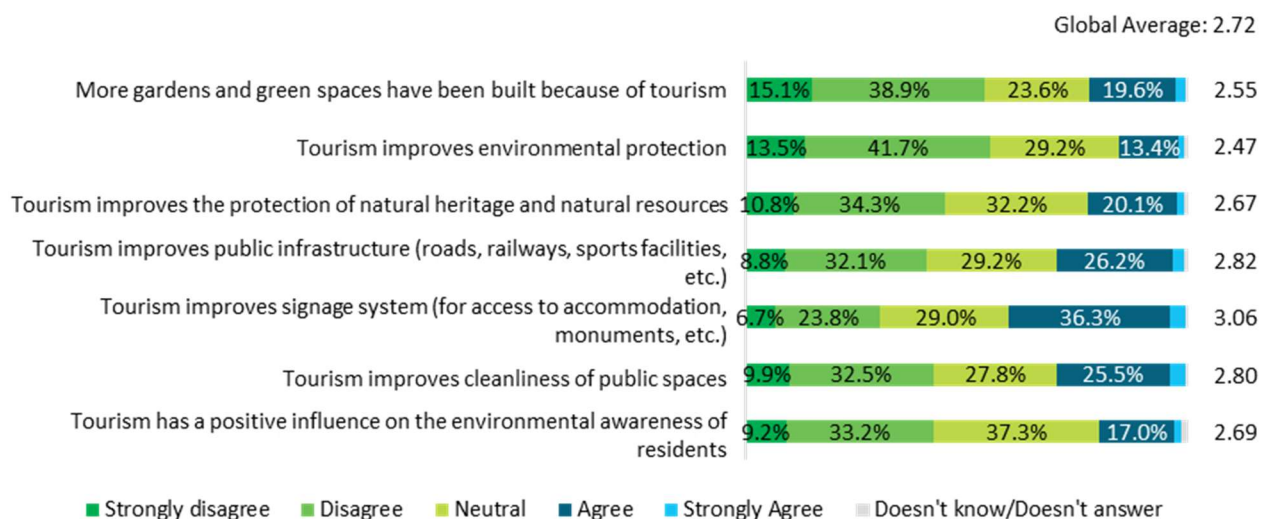
Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

### *Perceptions of the Environmental Impacts of Tourism*

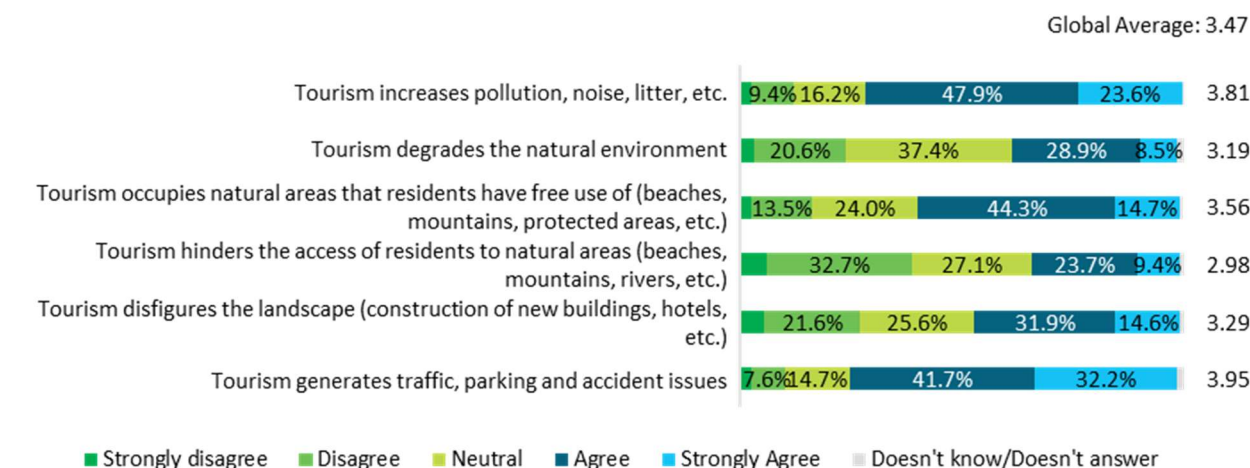
Regarding the environmental impacts caused by tourism, the highest level of agreement for positive aspects were regarding the improvement of the signage system (average 3.06), public infrastructures (average 2.82) and cleanliness of the public spaces (average 2.80) (Figure 3.1.5). Although these items presented the highest scores within the positive environmental impacts, it is necessary to underline that the averages were at the “neither disagree nor agree” level. On the contrary, residents disagreed with tourism advancing environmental protection (average 2.47) and more gardens or green spaces being built because of tourism (average 2.55). The global average attributed to the positive environmental impacts of tourism was 2.72.

Figure 3.1.5 Perceived Positive Environmental Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

Figure 3.1.6 Perceived Negative Environmental Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

Concerning the negative characteristics (Figure 3.1.6), residents believed that tourism generates traffic, parking and accident issues (average 3.95), increases pollution, noise and litter (average 3.81) and occupies the natural areas that residents should have free use of (average 3.56). The global average attributed to the negative environmental impacts of tourism was 3.47. In general, residents perceived more negative environmental impacts of tourism than positive ones, which indicated the resident's recognition of the disadvantages of tourism for the local environment.

An analysis of sociodemographic characteristics showed that the perception of the positive environmental impacts has statistically significant differences according to the place of residence and level of education (Table 3.1.5). Distinctions per the place of residence could be analysed, whereas none are shown regarding the residence time. Statistically, significant differences were verified in the age group concerning the creation of green spaces, environmental protection and natural heritage; additional differences could be observed in the education level regarding public infrastructure, signage system and cleanliness of public spaces.

The negative environmental impact results showed statistically significant differences according to the place of residence, age group and education level (Table 3.1.6). No differences were registered in the time of residence and the dependency on tourism. Yet, perceptions regarding accidents, parking and traffic issues caused by tourism seemed to diverge in the characteristics mentioned previously.

Table 3.1.5 Perceived Positive Environmental Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
More gardens and green spaces have been built because of tourism	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.187	<b>p=0.033</b>	p=0.044	p=0.326
Tourism improves environmental protection	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.0351	<b>p=0.011</b>	p=0.593	p=0.774
Tourism improves the protection of natural heritage and natural resources	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.734	<b>p=0.013</b>	p=0.201	p=0.546
Tourism improves public infrastructure	<b>p=0.011</b>	p=0.280	p=0.244	<b>p=0.017</b>	p=0.321
Tourism improves signage system	<b>p=0.022</b>	p=0.646	p=0.837	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.730
Tourism improves cleanliness of public spaces	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.240	p=0.486	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.398
Tourism has a positive influence on the environmental awareness of residents	<b>p=0.002</b>	p=0.945	p=0.221	p=0.091	p=0.089

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.1.6 Perceived Negative Environmental Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism increases pollution, noise, litter, etc.	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.143	p=0.059	p=0.429	p=0.679
Tourism degrades the natural environment	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.091	<b>p=0.005</b>	p=0.121	p=0.554
Tourism occupies natural areas that residents have free use of	p=0.446	p=0.445	<b>p=0.007</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.857
Tourism hinders the access of residents to natural areas	p=0.882	p=0.366	p=0.069	<b>p=0.024</b>	p=0.693
Tourism disfigures the landscape	<b>p=0.002</b>	p=0.947	p=0.156	<b>p=0.003</b>	p=0.465
Tourism generates traffic, parking and accident issues	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.187	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.145

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

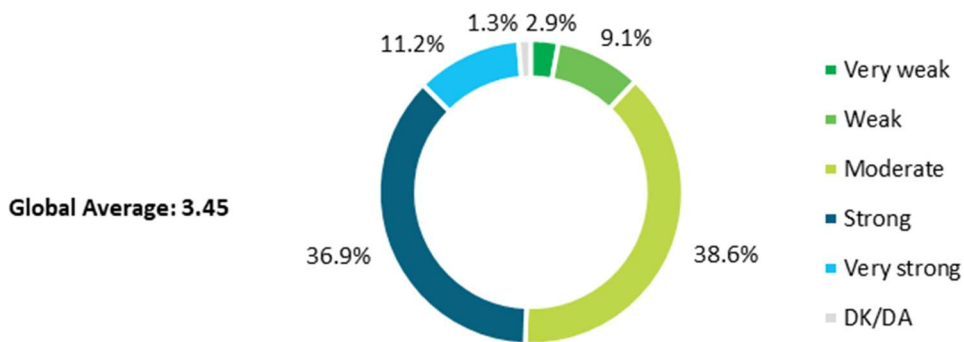
### 3.1.2 Evaluation of Tourism Development

Beyond the perceptions of residents on tourism impacts, the study assesses tourism development in the Algarve through residents' evaluation of the current state of tourism development, tourist behaviour and the support to tourism growth.

### Evaluation of the Current State of Tourism Development

Globally, residents assessed the current state of tourism development in the Algarve in the high season 2022 as moderate (38.6%) or strong (36.9%). However, a significant percentage of residents considered the current state of tourism development in the Algarve as weak or very weak (12.0%). The overall rating average corresponds to 3.45, which shows residents think of the current state of tourism as moderate (Figure 3.1.7). There were statistically significant differences according to residents' age group, level of education and dependency in the tourism sector (Table 3.1.7).

Figure 3.1.7 Evaluation of the Current State of Tourism Development



Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.1.7 Evaluation of Tourism Development by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Evaluation of the current state of tourism development	p=0.984	p=0.895	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.009</b>

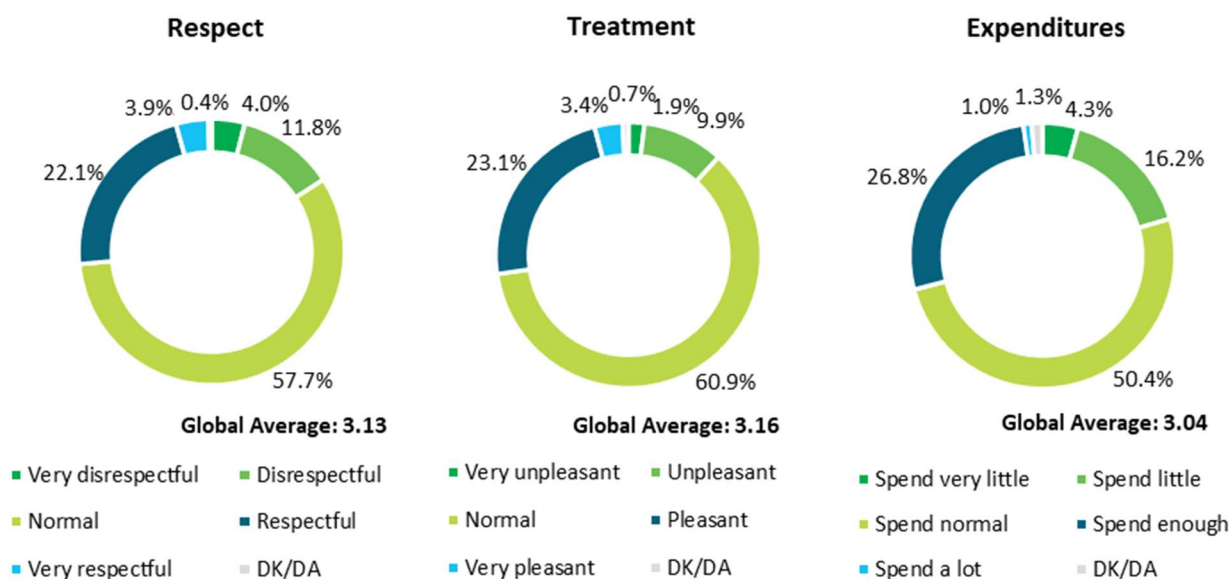
Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

### Evaluation of Tourist Behaviour

Concerning the assessment of tourists' behaviours (Figure 3.1.8), residents rated the treatment by tourists as positive (average 3.16). They considered being treated in a "normal" (60.9%) or "pleasant" (23.1%) way. A smaller percentage of residents considered the treatment by tourists as "unpleasant" (9.9%) (Figure 10). The global average of the factor "respect" was slightly lower (average 3.13), with a great part of residents considering tourists to treat them "normal" (57.7%) or "respectful" (22.1%). The global average of "expenditures at the destination" was low (average 3.04). Half of the respondents consider tourist spending in the Algarve "normal" (50.4%). A significant percentage of residents believed that tourists "spend enough money" in the region (26.8%), and 20.5% consider they spend "little" or "very little". There was no consensus about tourist expenditures in the Algarve, even though most participants indicated a "normal" spending behaviour.

Figure 3.1.8 Evaluation of Tourist Behaviour in Terms of Respect, Treatment and Expenditures



Source: Own elaboration

The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the evaluation of tourist behaviour according to the place of residence, residence time in the Algarve and education level (Table 3.1.8). No differences were observed regarding the dependency on tourism.

Table 3.1.8 Evaluation of Tourists' Behaviours in Terms of Respect, Treatment and Expenditures by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Evaluation of tourists' behaviours in terms of respect	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.008</b>	p=0.153	<b>p=0.026</b>	p=0.306
Evaluation of tourists' behaviours in terms of treatment	<b>p=0.003</b>	<b>p=0.002</b>	p=0.310	p=0.215	p=0.709
Evaluation of tourists' behaviours in terms of expenditures	<b>p=0.010</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.014</b>	p=0.095

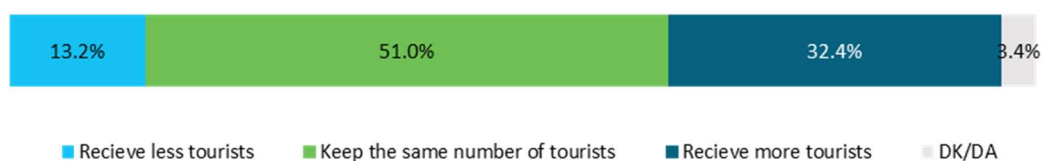
Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

### Positioning on Tourism Development

The positions of residents on tourism development reflect their opinions about actions undertaken by the municipalities to retain and attract tourists in the future (Figure 3.1.9). Results showed that half of the participants in the high season 2022 preferred to keep the same number of tourists in their municipalities (51.0%), while 32.4% preferred to receive more tourists in the future. Only 13.2% mentioned the wish to receive fewer tourists in their municipality.

Figure 3.1.9 Positioning on Tourism Development in the Algarve



Source: Own elaboration

An analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the position on tourism development in the Algarve according to the place of residence and education level (Table 3.1.9).

Table 3.1.9 Positioning about Tourism Development in the Algarve by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Positioning about tourism development in the Algarve	<b>p=0.024</b>	p=0.790	p=0.147	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.589

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

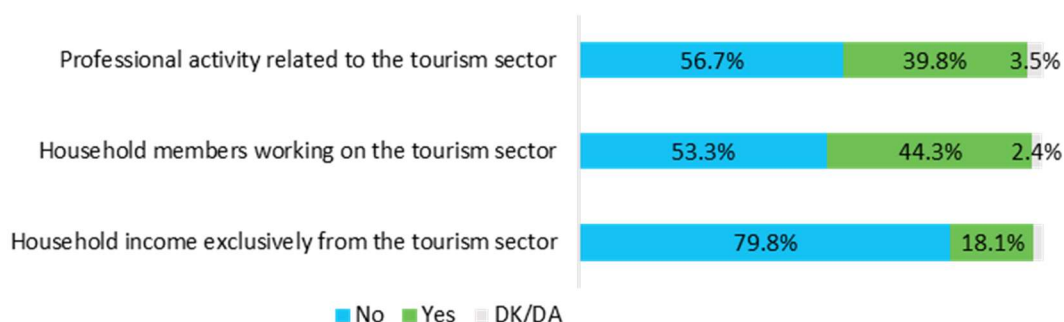
Source: Own elaboration

### 3.1.3 Dependency on the Tourism Sector

Another important subject in the study is the assessment of resident dependency on the tourism sector, which is evaluated through participants' employment connection with the tourism sector, the number of household members working in the tourism sector and the household income earned via tourism.

In the high season 2022, many respondents indicated holding employment in the tourism sector (39.8%) and having household members working in the tourism sector (44.3%). However, only 18.1% stated their household income being exclusively generated by tourism (Figure 3.1.10). Although many residents followed professional activities related to tourism, results demonstrated that household incomes were not exclusively achieved through tourism, which indicated several professional activities contributed to the overall household income.

Figure 3.1.10 Dependency on the Tourism Sector



Source: Own elaboration

The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the dependency of residents on the tourism sector based on the place of residence, residence time in the Algarve and age (Table 3.1.10). No differences were registered regarding education level.

Table 3.1.10 Dependency on the Tourism Sector, by Sociodemographic Characteristics

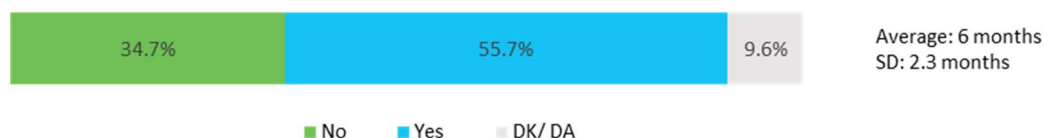
	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)
Professional activity related to the tourism sector	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.037</b>	<b>p=0.009</b>	p=0.821
Household members working on the tourism sector	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.758	p=0.899	p=0.299
Household income exclusively from the tourism sector	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.378	p=0.176	p=0.720

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

Respondents with professional activities related to the tourism sector worked all year around (55.7%) or seasonally (34.7%) (Figure 3.1.11). Those indicating non-permanent employment worked an average of six months in tourism-related activities. Residents with professional activities related to the tourism sector held a technological specialization (10.7%), were senior professional technicians (7.2%), held a bachelor’s degree (20.3%), or a Master’s or Doctoral degree related to tourism (4.4%) (Figure 3.1.12).

Figure 3.1.11 Residents Working on the Tourism Sector All Year Around



Note: Only considers residents with professional activity related to the tourism sector

Source: Own elaboration

Figure 3.1.12 Residents Working on the Tourism Sector with Specific Training



Note: Only considers residents with professional activity related to the tourism sector

Source: Own elaboration

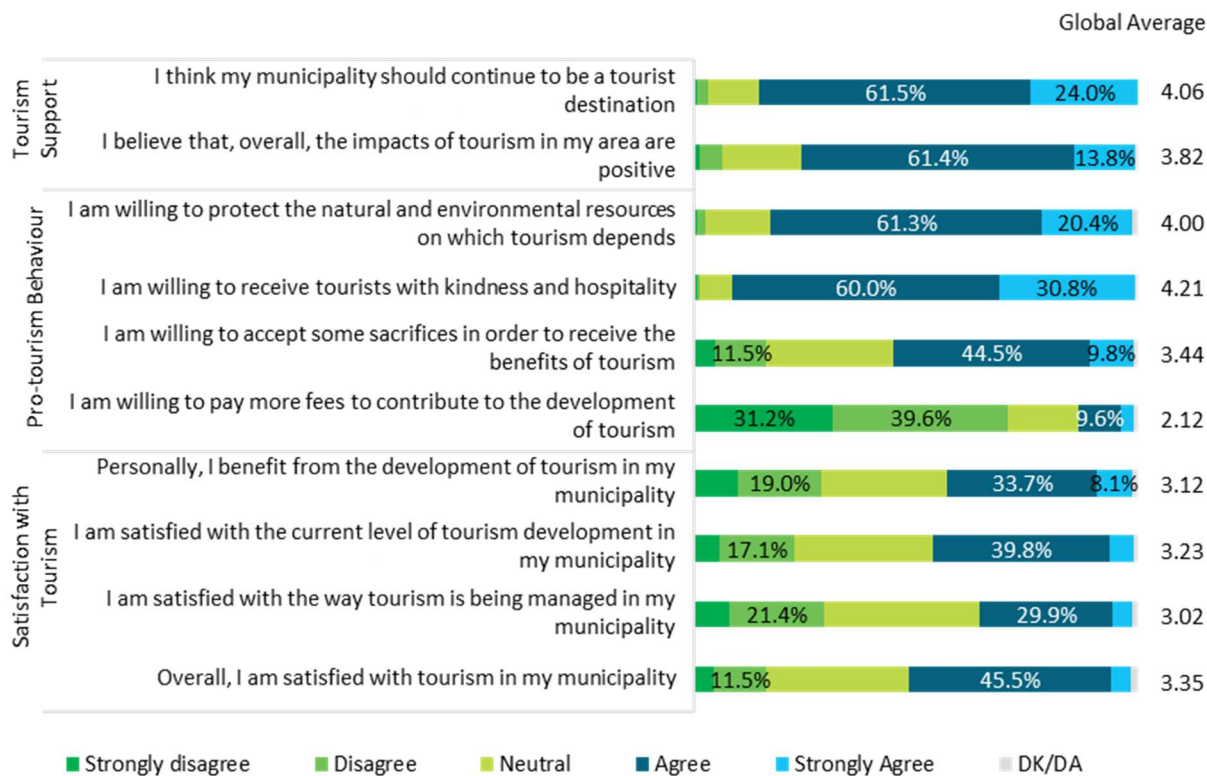
### 3.1.4 Support, Pro-Tourism Behaviour and Satisfaction with Tourism

An additional way to understand sustainable tourism development from the perspectives of residents is by considering their support of tourism, their pro-tourism behaviour, and their satisfaction with tourism activity (Figure 3.1.13).

Resident support of tourism activity was shown by agreement with their municipality’s continuous status as a tourist destination (average 4.06) in the high season 2022. The overall impacts

of tourism were evaluated as positive (average 3.82). Looking at the pro-tourism behaviour, residents indicated willingness to receive tourists with kindness and hospitality (average 4.21) and protect natural and environmental resources (average 4.00). However, they were unwilling to pay more taxes to contribute to tourism development (average 2.12). Residents were neutral on their satisfaction with tourism activity showing an agreement level situated at “neither disagree nor agree”.

Figure 3.1.13 Support, Pro-Tourism Behaviours and Satisfaction with Tourism



Source: Own elaboration

The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed a statistically significant difference in support of tourism activity by dependency on the tourism sector (Table 3.1.11). For pro-tourism behaviour, statistically significant differences are observed according to the dependency on the tourism sector, place of residence and education level. The satisfaction with tourism activity results showed statistically significant differences according to the place of residence and age group. Residence time was not a differentiating factor in resident support, pro-tourism behaviour and satisfaction with tourism.

Table 3.1.11 Support, Pro-Tourism Behaviours and Satisfaction with Tourism by Sociodemographic Characteristics

		Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Support to tourism activity	I think my municipality should continue to be a tourist destination	p=0.076	p=0.844	p=0.757	p=0.349	<b>p=0.009</b>
	I believe that, overall, the impacts of tourism in my municipality are positive	p=0.088	p=0.878	p=0.568	p=0.499	p=0.299
Pro-tourism behaviours	I am willing to protect the natural and environmental resources on which tourism depends	p=0.443	p=0.569	p=0.919	p=0.229	p=0.274
	I am willing to receive tourists with kindness and hospitality	<b>p=0.015</b>	p=0.278	p=0.105	<b>p=0.012</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
	I am willing to accept some sacrifices in order to receive the benefits of tourism	<b>p=0.004</b>	p=0.743	p=0.144	<b>p=0.005</b>	<b>p=0.003</b>
	I am willing to pay more fees to contribute to the development of tourism	p=0.513	p=0.331	<b>p=0.009</b>	p=0.663	<b>p=0.001</b>
Satisfaction with tourism activity	Personally, I benefit from the development of tourism in my municipality	p=0.064	p=0.476	p=0.668	p=0.581	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
	I am satisfied with the current level of tourism development in my municipality	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.364	<b>p=0.014</b>	<b>p=0.038</b>	p=0.743
	I am satisfied with the way tourism is being managed in my municipality	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.091	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.219	p=0.727
	Overall, I am satisfied with tourism in my municipality	<b>p=0.001</b>	p=0.882	<b>p=0.020</b>	p=0.221	p=0.565

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

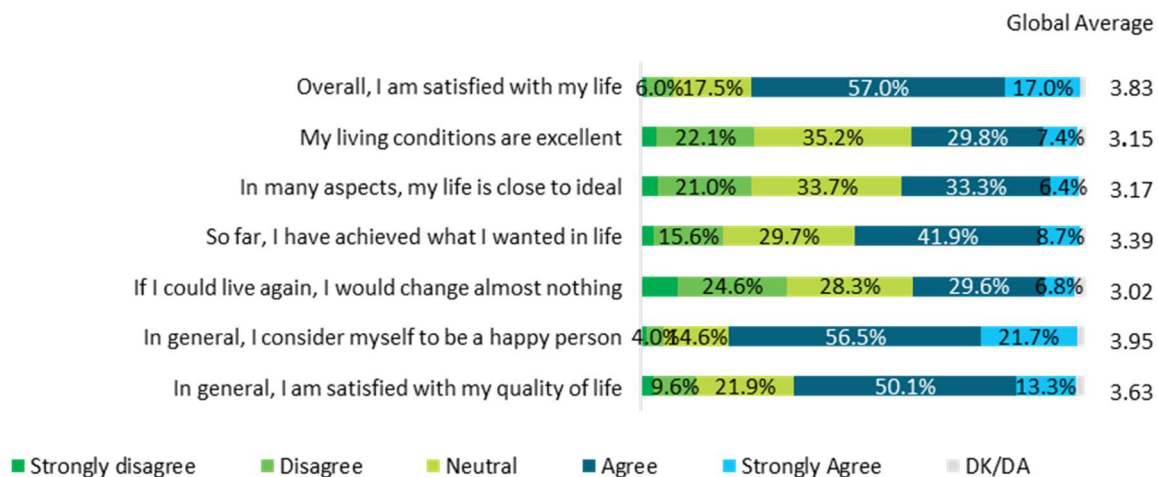
Source: Own elaboration

### 3.1.5 Quality of Life and Individual Happiness

Perceived tourism impacts, the evaluation of tourist behaviour, the support for tourism activity, the willingness to adopt pro-tourism behaviours and the satisfaction with tourism activity can affect residents' perceptions of their quality of life and individual happiness.

In general, residents were satisfied with their quality of life (average 3.63) in the high season 2022 (Figure 3.1.14). However, in what concerns individual happiness, the average of responses indicates moderate happiness. Even if residents claim they are satisfied with their life (average 3.83) and they consider themselves to be happy (average 3.95), they were "neutral" in considering their life conditions as excellent (average 3.15) or about the possibility of living again and not having to change a thing (average 3.02). The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics of the quality of life and individual happiness showed statistically significant differences by education level (Table 3.1.12). No differences were observed regarding the place of residence. However, the living conditions present differences regarding the time of residence, age and education level.

Figure 3.1.14 Quality of Life and Individual Happiness



Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.1.12 Quality of Life and Individual Happiness, by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time (χ2 test)	Age Group (χ2 test)	Education Level (χ2 test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Overall, I am satisfied with my life	p=0.110	p=0.513	<b>p=0.025</b>	<b>p=0.001</b>	p=0.167
My living conditions are excellent	p=0.155	<b>p=0.036</b>	<b>p=0.023</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.757
In many aspects, my life is close to ideal	p=0.438	p=0.275	p=0.297	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.040
So far, I have achieved what I wanted in life	p=0.404	p=0.255	p=0.115	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.025</b>
If I could live again, I would change almost nothing	p=0.157	p=0.592	p=0.996	p=0.101	<b>p=0.010</b>
In general, I consider myself to be a happy person	p=0.712	p=0.308	p=0.067	<b>p=0.003</b>	p=0.959
In general, I am satisfied with my quality of life	p=0.065	p=0.172	p=0.144	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.076

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

In general, residents favour tourist activity in the Region, even though they equally clearly recognize the existence of several negative impacts. Specifically, the negative impacts on the environmental side (high levels of pollution, increased congestion and accident rates), on the sociocultural side (loss of calm and tranquillity, generalization of undesirable addictive practices, such as alcohol and drugs), and on the economic side (rising cost of living, particularly rising housing prices). This paradox appears to be founded on the recognition of Tourism as a relevant contribution to the dynamic of economic activity and the generation of employment opportunities in the Region, as an instrument for the cultural promotion of the Region, as well as an effective way of establishing communication links between tourists and the local population. On the other hand, the economic dependence of a considerable part of the local population on Tourism, mainly in the form of job creation, represents a significant benefit for many residents.

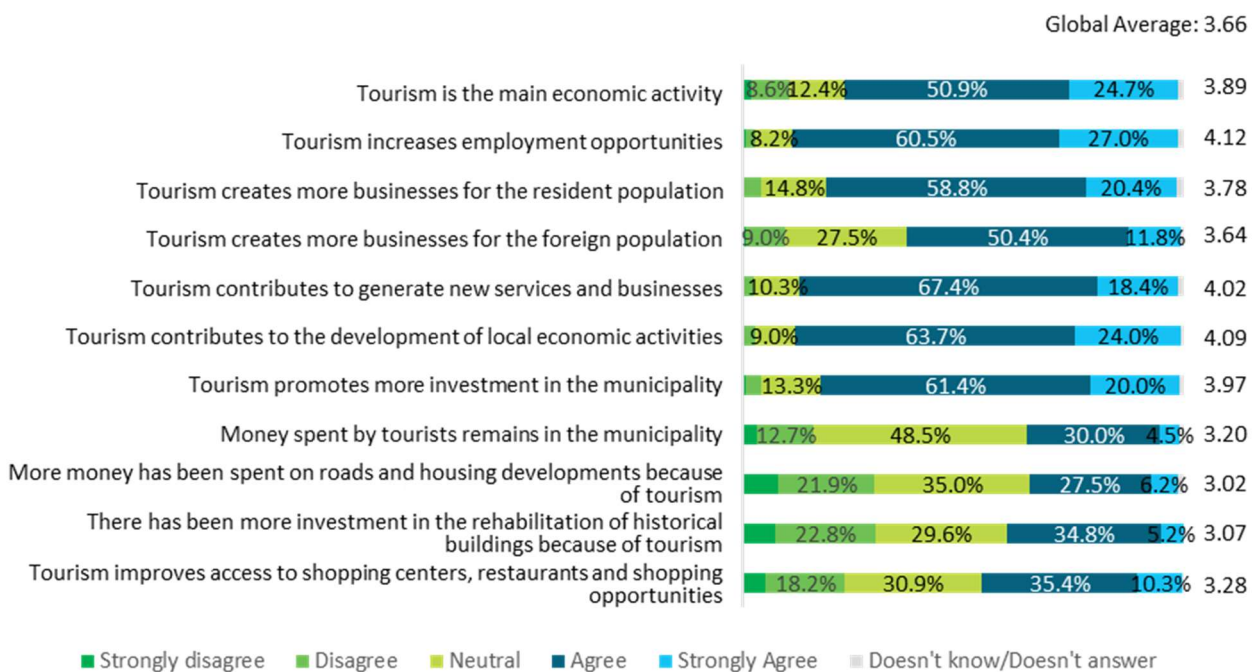
### 3.2 Low Season 2022/2023

#### 3.2.1 Residents' Perceptions of Tourism Impacts

##### *Perceptions of the Economic Impacts of Tourism*

In the low season 2022/2023, residents showed agreement with positive economic impacts of tourism, such as the increase in employment opportunities (average 4.12), contribution to the development of local economic activities (average 4.09) and generation of new services and businesses (average 4.02) (Figure 3.2.1). On the other hand, residents did not perceive positive economic impacts of tourism on road and housing development (average 3.02). The global average attributed to the positive economic impacts of tourism was 3.66.

Figure 3.2.1 Perceived Positive Economic Impacts

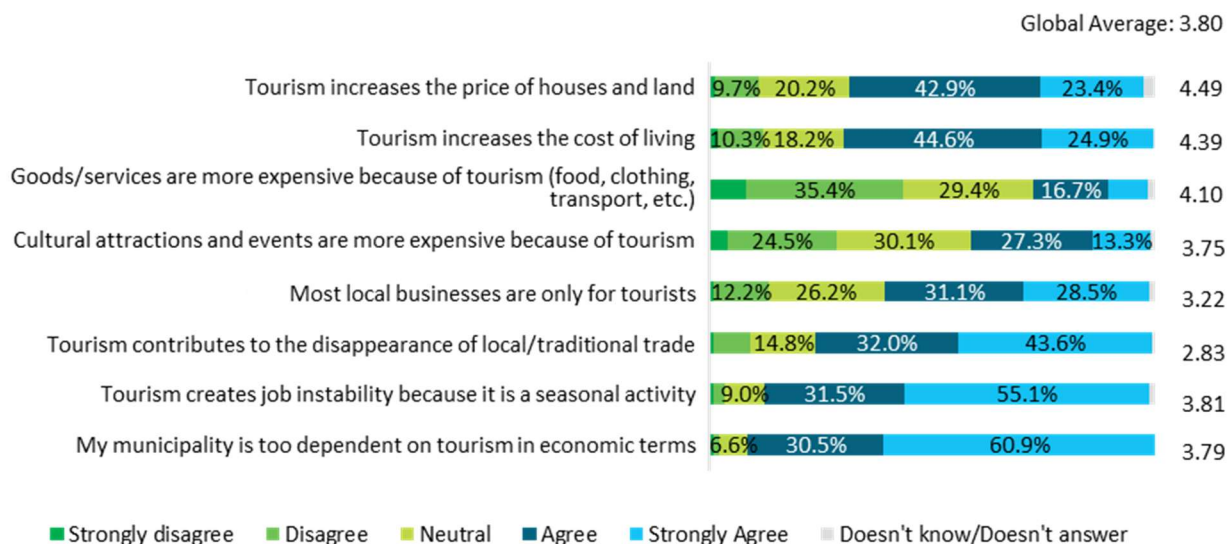


Source: Own elaboration

Negative economic impacts of tourism indicated by residents were the price increase of houses and land (average 4.49), increases in the cost of living (average 4.39) (Figure 3.2.2). However, residents do not believe that tourism contributes to the disappearance of local or traditional trade (average 2.83). The global average attributed to the negative economic impacts of tourism was 3.80.

In general, respondents valued negative impacts more than positive ones. It can thus be concluded that there is a clear perception of the negative impacts of the tourist activity in the region.

Figure 3.2.2 Perceived Negative Economic Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

An analysis of sociodemographic characteristics revealed that resident perceptions of the positive economic impacts showed statistically significant differences according to their place of residence, education level and dependency of tourism (Table 3.2.1). Residence time and age group did not show any statistically significant difference. The questions uncovering significant differences between both place of residence and dependency of tourism were “tourism being considered the main economic activity” and “the increase of employment because of tourism”. Further statistically significant differences between place of residence can be found regarding the questions “Tourism creates more businesses for the foreign population” and “There has been more investment in the rehabilitation of historical buildings because of tourism”. The questions “Tourism contributes to the development of local economic activities” and “Tourism promotes more investment in the municipality” reveal statistically significant differences according to dependency of tourism. Finally, the question “Tourism improves access to shopping centres, restaurants and shopping opportunities” presents statistically significant differences regarding education level.

Negative economic impacts results regarding the questions “tourism contributing to the disappearance of local/traditional trade” and “my municipality being too dependent on tourism in economic terms” showed statistically significant differences according to respondents’ place of residence and dependency of tourism (Table 3.2.2). Further statistically significant differences according to place of residence can be found for the questions “most local businesses being only for tourists” and “tourism creating job instability because it is a seasonal activity”, with the latter also showing differences according to age group. The question regarding “tourism increasing the cost of living” presents statistically significant differences regarding residence time and education level. Lastly, the question regarding “tourism increasing the price of houses and land” reveals statistically significant differences according to education level.

Table 3.2.1 Perceived Positive Economic Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism is the main economic activity	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.721	p=0.307	p=0.239	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Tourism increases employment opportunities	<b>p=0.034</b>	p=0.868	p=0.619	p=0.058	<b>p=0.009</b>
Tourism creates more businesses for the resident population	p=0.113	p=0.233	p=0.888	p=0.676	p=0.110
Tourism creates more businesses for the foreign population	<b>p=0.018</b>	p=0.436	p=0.561	p=0.202	p=0.252
Tourism contributes to generate new services and businesses	p=0.136	p=0.920	p=0.842	p=0.121	p=0.153
Tourism contributes to the development of local economic activities	p=0.251	p=0.959	p=0.808	p=0.788	<b>p=0.010</b>
Tourism promotes more investment in the municipality	p=0.807	p=0.860	p=0.897	p=0.220	<b>p=0.004</b>
Money spent by tourists remains in the municipality	p=0.124	p=0.682	p=0.091	p=0.740	p=0.290
More money has been spent on roads and housing developments because of tourism	p=0.242	p=0.109	p=0.348	p=0.230	p=0.443
There has been more investment in the rehabilitation of historical buildings because of tourism	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.112	p=0.113	p=0.187	p=0.379
Tourism improves access to shopping centres, restaurants and shopping opportunities	p=0.058	p=0.602	p=0.454	<b>p=0.013</b>	p=0.624

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%  
 Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.2.2 Perceived Negative Economic Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism increases the price of houses and land	p=0.503	p=0.099	p=0.867	<b>p=0.010</b>	p=0.597
Tourism increases the cost of living	p=0.703	<b>p=0.017</b>	p=0.497	<b>p=0.016</b>	p=0.418
Goods/services are more expensive because of tourism	p=0.087	p=0.041	p=0.846	p=0.160	p=0.052
Cultural attractions and events are more expensive because of tourism	p=0.848	p=0.055	p=0.787	p=0.116	p=0.099
Most local businesses are only for tourists	<b>p=0.004</b>	p=0.770	p=0.086	p=0.629	p=0.245
Tourism contributes to the disappearance of local/traditional trade	<b>p=0.002</b>	p=0.514	p=0.723	p=0.276	<b>p=0.010</b>
Tourism creates job instability because it is a seasonal activity	<b>p=0.027</b>	p=0.823	<b>p=0.037</b>	p=0.097	p=0.991
My municipality is too dependent on tourism in economic terms	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.103	p=0.578	p=0.123	<b>p=0.016</b>

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%  
 Source: Own elaboration

### Perceptions of the Sociocultural Impacts of Tourism

For the sociocultural impacts of tourism, residents mentioned the positive aspects: “residents are hospitable and welcoming tourists with courtesy” (average 3.85), “tourism contributes to the recognition, prestige and image of their municipalities” (average 3.73) and “tourism stimulates cultural activities, festivals and local traditions” (average 3.57) (Figure 3.2.3). However, participants did not believe tourism improves public services (average 2.44), contributes to increasing security (average 2.74) or helps to raise the standard of living of residents (average 2.85). The global average attributed to the positive sociocultural impacts of tourism was 3.21.

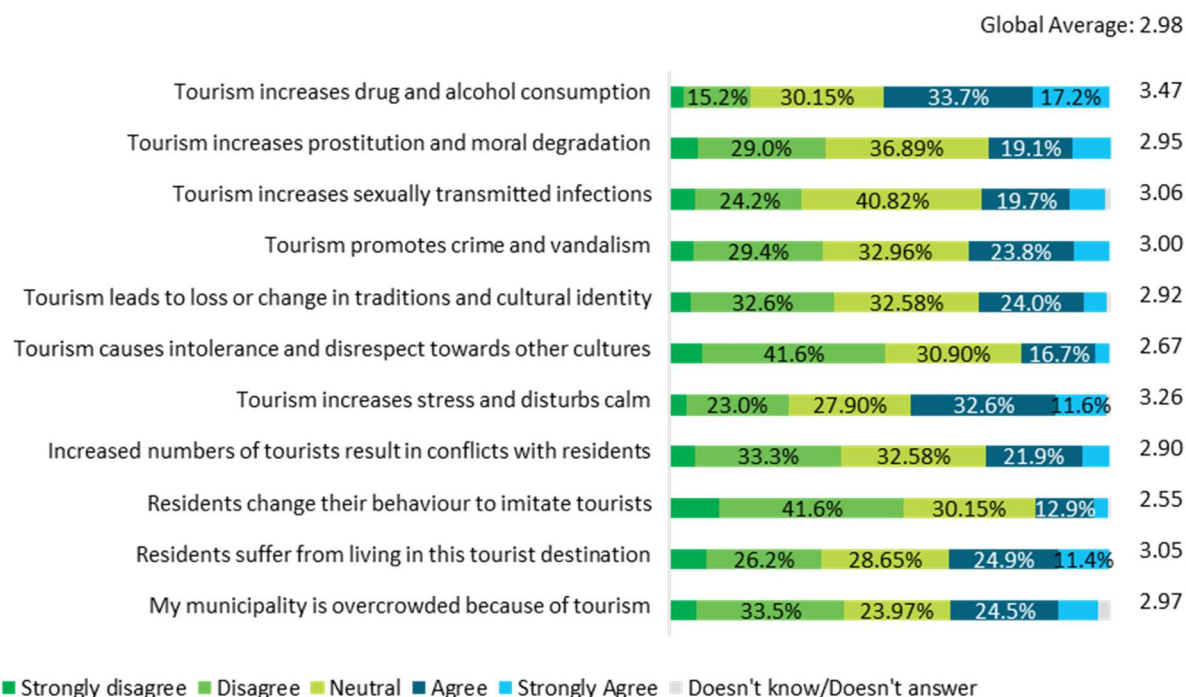
Figure 3.2.3 Perceived Positive Sociocultural Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

Negative aspects caused by tourism were: “increases drug and alcohol consumption” (average 3.47) and “contributes to the increasing of stress” (average 3.26) (Figure 3.2.4). On the other hand, residents did not believe that tourism contributes to changing their behaviour in order to imitate tourists (average 2.55) and causes intolerance or disrespect towards other cultures (average 2.67). The global average attributed to the negative socio-cultural impacts of tourism was 2.98. Overall, residents perceived more positive sociocultural impacts of tourism than negative ones.

Figure 3.2.4 Perceived Negative Sociocultural Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the perception of the positive socio-cultural impacts based on participants' place of residence (Barlavento or Sotavento), level of education and their dependency on the tourism sector (Table 3.2.3). The question "Tourism changes residents' consumption habits" presented statistically significant differences regarding the place of residence; so did the question "Tourism helps to raise the standard of living of residents", along with differences regarding education level. The question "The residents of my municipality are hospitable and welcome tourists with courtesy" revealed statistically significant differences according to residence time and age group. "Tourism promoting cultural exchanges between residents and visitors" showed statistically significant differences in relation to education level. Lastly, questions "Tourism contributes to increase security" and "Tourism contributes to the recognition, prestige and image of my municipality" presented statistically significant differences regarding dependency on tourism.

The negative sociocultural impact results showed statistically significant differences according to the area of residence for almost all questions except for "Tourism causes intolerance and disrespect towards other cultures" (Table 3.2.4). Residence time did not show any statistically significant difference. Three questions presented differences in more than one sociodemographic characteristic, namely "Tourism increases stress and disturbs calm" and "Increased numbers of tourists result in conflicts with residents" with statistically significant differences in relation to area of residence and age group, "Residents suffer from living in this tourist destination" with statistically significant differences according to education level and finally "My municipality is overcrowded because of tourism" with differences in relation to area of residence and dependency of tourism. Finally, the question "Residents suffer from living in this tourist destination" showed statistically significant differences in relation to education level.

Table 3.2.3 Perceived Positive Sociocultural Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism improves public services	p=0.489	p=0.376	p=0.436	p=0.725	p=0.593
Tourism stimulates cultural activities, festivals and local traditions	p=0.087	p=0.444	p=0.092	p=0.089	p=0.088
Tourism contributes to the preservation of the local culture	p=0.577	p=0.257	p=0.262	p=0.947	p=0.636
Tourism promotes cultural exchanges between residents and visitors	p=0.592	p=0.589	p=0.235	<b>p=0.033</b>	p=0.500
Tourism changes residents' consumption habits	<b>p=0.019</b>	p=0.884	p=0.644	p=0.904	p=0.237
Tourism helps to raise the standard of living of residents	<b>p=0.013</b>	p=0.219	p=0.142	<b>p=0.001</b>	p=0.099
Tourism contributes to increase security	p=0.344	p=0.455	p=0.888	p=0.320	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Tourism contributes to the recognition, prestige and image of my municipality	p=0.083	p=0.580	p=0.697	p=0.969	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
The residents of my municipality are hospitable and welcome tourists with courtesy	p=0.397	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.030</b>	p=0.448	p=0.325

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.2.4 Perceived Negative Sociocultural Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism increases drug and alcohol consumption	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.809	p=0.424	p=0.066	p=0.067
Tourism increases prostitution and moral degradation	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.298	p=0.663	p=0.485	p=0.552
Tourism increases sexually transmitted infections	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.610	p=0.274	p=0.094	p=0.148
Tourism promotes crime and vandalism	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.366	p=0.045	p=0.074	p=0.339
Tourism leads to loss or change in traditions and cultural identity	<b>p=0.036</b>	p=0.926	p=0.421	p=0.568	p=0.698
Tourism causes intolerance and disrespect towards other cultures	p=0.111	p=0.112	p=0.263	p=0.318	p=0.979
Tourism increases stress and disturbs calm	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.473	<b>p=0.033</b>	p=0.067	p=0.094
Increased numbers of tourists result in conflicts with residents	<b>p=0.005</b>	p=0.559	<b>p=0.013</b>	p=0.467	p=0.124
Residents change their behaviour to imitate tourists	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.361	p=0.889	p=0.505	p=0.089
Residents suffer from living in this tourist destination	p=0.046	p=0.638	p=0.158	<b>p=0.007</b>	p=0.049
My municipality is overcrowded because of tourism	<b>p=0.029</b>	p=0.978	p=0.413	p=0.254	<b>p=0.014</b>

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

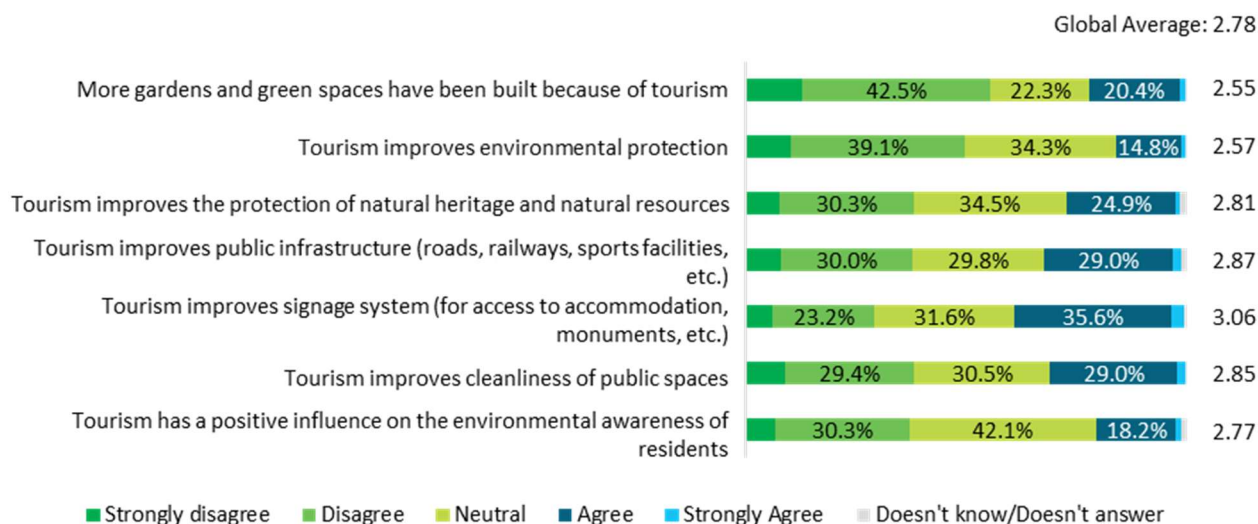
Source: Own elaboration

### *Perceptions of the Environmental Impacts of Tourism*

Regarding the environmental impacts of tourism, some positive impacts that received a moderate level of agreement (Figure 3.2.5), i.e. concerning the improvement of the signage system

(average 3.06), public infrastructures (average 2.87) and cleanliness of the public spaces (average 2.85). However, it is necessary to underline that the top averages concerning the positive environmental impacts are quite close to the “neither disagree nor agree” level. On the contrary, residents disagreed with more gardens or green spaces being built because of tourism (average 2.55) and tourism improving environmental protection (average 2.57). The global average attributed to the positive environmental impacts of tourism was a relatively low 2.78.

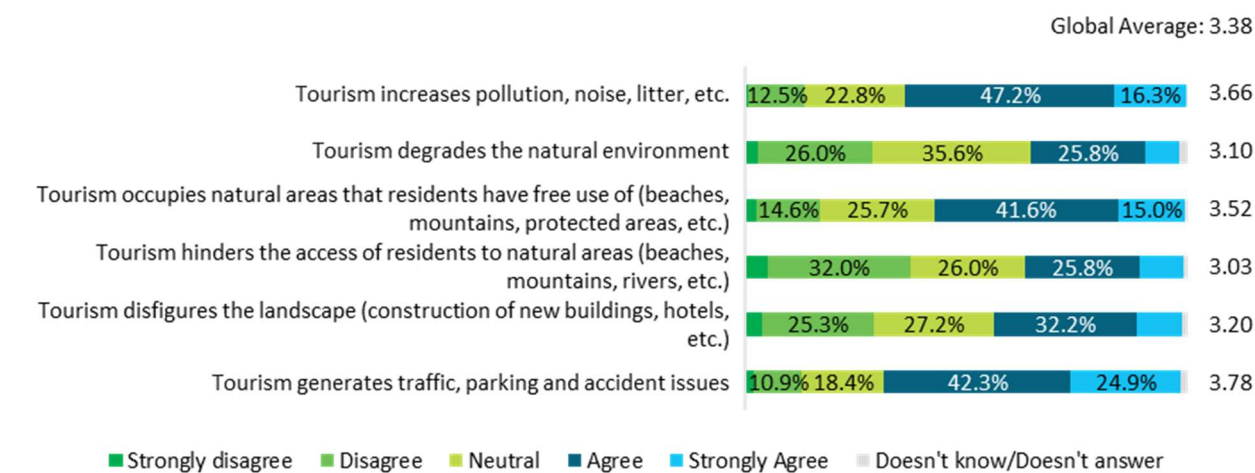
Figure 3.2.5 Perceived Positive Environmental Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

Concerning the negative impacts (Figure 3.2.6), residents believed that tourism generates traffic, parking and accident issues (average 3.78), increases pollution, noise and litter (average 3.66) and occupies the natural areas that residents should have free use of (average 3.52). The global average attributed to the negative environmental impacts of tourism was 3.38. Overall, residents perceived more negative environmental impacts of tourism than positive ones, which indicated the residents’ recognition of the disadvantages of tourism for the local environment.

Figure 3.2.6 Perceived Negative Environmental Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

An analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the perception of the positive environmental impacts according to the place of residence, age group

and dependency of tourism (Table 3.2.5). Residence time and education level did not show any statistically significant differences. Specifically, the questions “Tourism improves environmental protection” and “Tourism improves the protection of natural heritage and natural resources” showed statistically significant differences according to place of residence, whereas the question “More gardens and green spaces have been built because of tourism” revealed differences regarding both place of residence and age group. In addition, the question regarding “tourism has a positive influence on the environmental awareness of residents” presented statistically significant differences in relation to dependency of tourism.

The negative environmental impact results showed no statistically significant differences according to the place or time of residence and education level (Table 3.2.6). However, the question regarding tourism generating traffic, parking and accident issues presented statistically significant differences regarding age group and tourism dependency. In addition, the questions about tourism increasing pollution, noise, litter, etc. and tourism disfiguring the landscape revealed differences in relation to the place of residence.

Table 3.2.5 Perceived Positive Environmental Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
More gardens and green spaces have been built because of tourism	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.409	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.340	p=0.166
Tourism improves environmental protection	<b>p=0.025</b>	p=0.151	p=0.475	p=0.188	p=0.709
Tourism improves the protection of natural heritage and natural resources	<b>p=0.005</b>	p=0.368	p=0.519	p=0.118	p=0.398
Tourism improves public infrastructure	p=0.148	p=0.339	p=0.380	p=0.348	p=0.072
Tourism improves signage system	p=0.760	p=0.066	p=0.300	p=0.800	p=0.887
Tourism improves cleanliness of public spaces	p=0.081	p=0.467	p=0.445	p=0.203	p=0.068
Tourism has a positive influence on the environmental awareness of residents	p=0.789	p=0.082	p=0.072	p=0.276	<b>p=0.016</b>

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%  
Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.2.6 Perceived Negative Sociocultural Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism increases pollution, noise, litter, etc.	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.704	p=0.056	p=0.592	p=0.603
Tourism degrades the natural environment	p=0.069	p=0.192	p=0.113	p=0.866	p=0.881
Tourism occupies natural areas that residents have free use of	p=0.612	p=0.800	p=0.111	p=0.694	p=0.587
Tourism hinders the access of residents to natural areas	p=0.571	p=0.307	p=0.067	p=0.146	p=0.189
Tourism disfigures the landscape	<b>p=0.003</b>	p=0.658	p=0.284	p=0.670	p=0.880
Tourism generates traffic, parking and accident issues	p=0.098	p=0.929	<b>p=0.033</b>	p=0.159	<b>p=0.034</b>

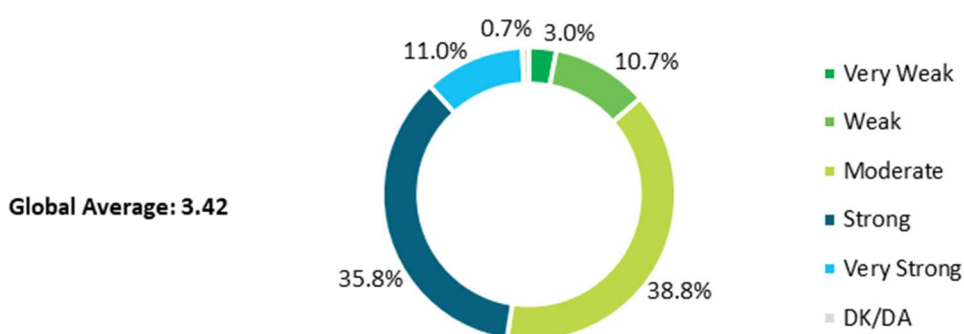
Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%  
Source: Own elaboration

### 3.2.2 Evaluation of Tourism Development

#### Evaluation of the Current State of Tourism Development

Globally, residents assessed the current state of tourism development in the Algarve in the low season 2022/2023 as moderate (38.8%) or strong (35.8%). At the same time, a significant percentage of residents considered the current state of tourism development in the Algarve as weak or very weak (14.0%). The overall rating average corresponds to 3.42, which can only be considered as moderately positive (Figure 3.2.7). An analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences regarding the evaluation of the current state of tourism development according to place of residence; however, no differences were detected in relation to residence time, age group, education level or dependency of tourism (Table 3.2.7).

Figure 3.2.7 Evaluation of the Current State of Tourism Development



Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.2.7 Evaluation of Tourism Development by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Evaluation of the current state of tourism development	<b>p=0.037</b>	p=0.811	p=0.869	p=0.069	p=0.282

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

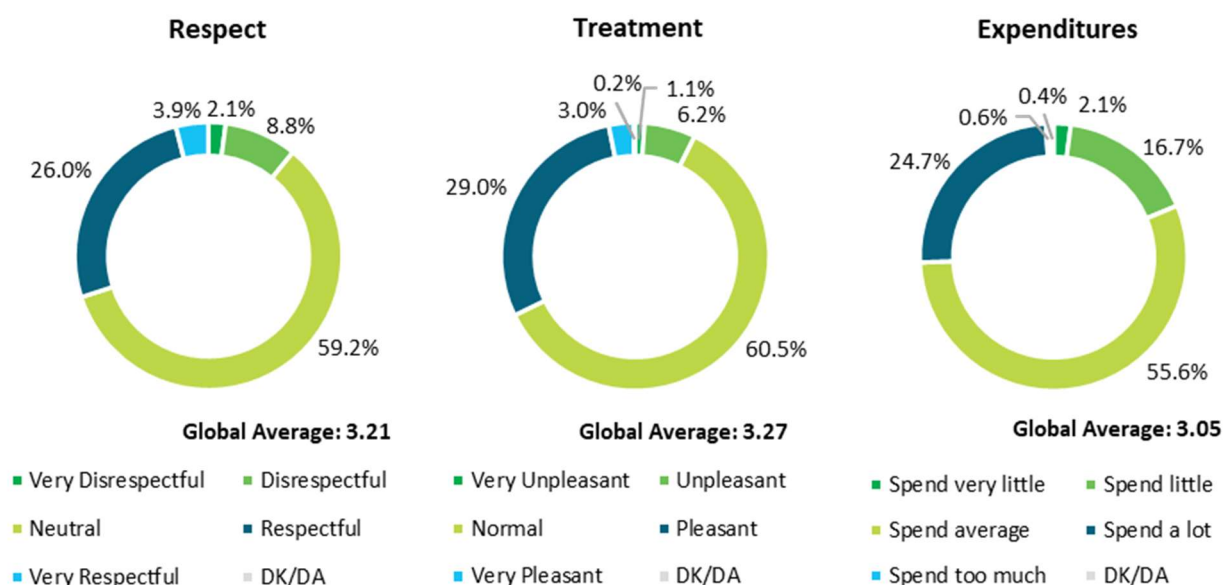
Source: Own elaboration

#### Evaluation of Tourist Behaviour

Residents rated the treatment by tourists as moderately positive (average 3.27). They considered being treated in a “normal” (60.5%) or “pleasant” (29.0%) way. A small percentage of residents considered the treatment by tourists as “unpleasant” (6.2%) (Figure 3.2.8). The global average of the factor “respect” was slightly lower (average 3.21), with a great part of residents considering tourists to treat them as “normal” (59.2%) or “respectful” (26.0%). The global average of “expenditures at the destination” was rated as moderate (average 3.05). More than half of the respondents considered tourist spending in the Algarve as “normal” (55.6%). A significant percentage of residents believed that tourists “spend a lot of money” in the region (24.7%), and

18.7% considered they spend “little” or “very little”. There was no consensus about tourist expenditures in the Algarve, even though most participants indicated spending behaviour as “normal”.

Figure 3.2.8 Evaluation of Tourist Behaviour in Terms of Respect, Treatment and Expenditures



Source: Own elaboration

The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the evaluation of tourist behaviour according to residence time in the Algarve, age and tourism dependency (Table 3.2.8). No differences were observed regarding the place of residence and education level.

Table 3.2.8 Evaluation of Tourists’ Behaviours in Terms of Respect, Treatment and Expenditures by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Evaluation of tourists’ behaviours in terms of respect	p=0.181	p=0.731	p=0.664	p=0.817	<b>p=0.016</b>
Evaluation of tourists’ behaviours in terms of treatment	p=0.334	p=0.559	p=0.114	p=0.297	<b>p=0.010</b>
Evaluation of tourists’ behaviours in terms of expenditures	p=0.127	<b>p=0.016</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.921	p=0.737

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

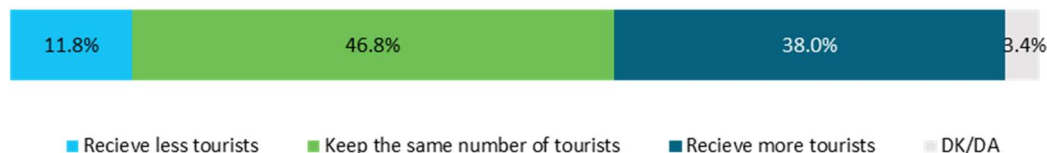
Source: Own elaboration

### Positioning on Tourism Development

With regards to the positioning of residents for tourist development in their municipality, 46.8% of participants preferred to keep the same number of tourists, while 38.0% prefer to receive more tourists in the future (Figure 3.2.9). Only 11.8% mentioned the wish to receive fewer tourists in their municipality

An analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the position on tourism development in the Algarve according to the education level and tourism dependency (Table 3.2.9).

Figure 3.2.9 Positioning on Tourism Development in the Algarve



Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.2.9 Positioning about Tourism Development in the Algarve by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Positioning about tourism development in the Algarve	$p=0.476$	$p=0.759$	$p=0.173$	<b><math>p=0.009</math></b>	<b><math>p&lt;0.001</math></b>

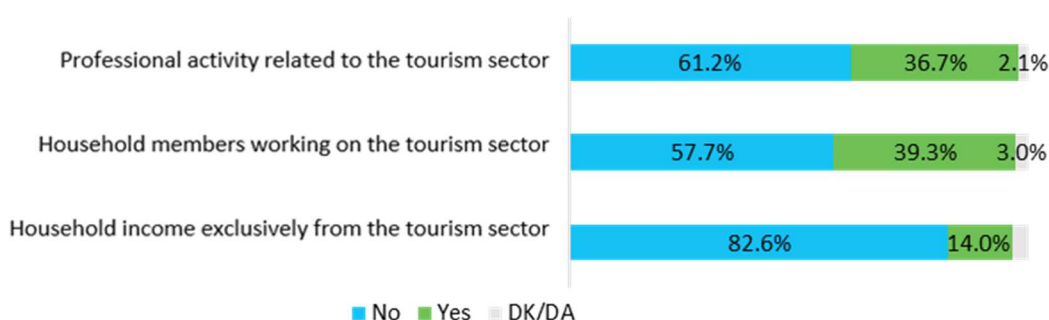
Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

### 3.2.3 Dependency on the Tourism Sector

In the low season 2022/2023, a large share of respondents indicated holding employment in the tourism sector (36.7%) and having household members working in the tourism sector (39.3%). However, only 14.0% affirmed their household income was being exclusively generated by tourism (Figure 3.2.10). Although many residents followed professional activities related to tourism, results demonstrated that household incomes were not exclusively achieved through tourism, which indicated several professional activities contribute to the overall household income.

Figure 3.2.10 Dependency on the Tourism Sector



Source: Own elaboration

The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the dependency of residents on the tourism sector based on place of residence, residence time in the Algarve and age (Table 3.2.10). No differences were registered regarding education level.

Table 3.2.10 Dependency on the Tourism Sector, by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)
Professional activity related to the tourism sector	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.037</b>	<b>p=0.009</b>	p=0.821
Household members working on the tourism sector	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.758	p=0.899	p=0.299
Household income exclusively from the tourism sector	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.378	p=0.176	p=0.720

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

Respondents engaged in professional activities related to the tourism sector worked all year around (83.0%) or seasonally (9.7%) (Figure 3.2.11). Those indicating non-permanent employment worked an average of 6.5 months in tourism-related activities. Residents engaged in professional activities related to the tourism sector held a technological specialization (16.7%), were senior professional technicians (11.3%), held a bachelor’s degree (13.8%), or a Master’s or Doctoral degree related to tourism (3.0%) (Figure 3.2.12).

Figure 3.2.11 Residents Working on the Tourism Sector All Year Around



Note: Only considers residents with professional activity related to the tourism sector

Source: Own elaboration

Figure 3.2.12 Residents Working on the Tourism Sector with Specific Training



Note: Only considers residents with professional activity related to the tourism sector

Source: Own elaboration

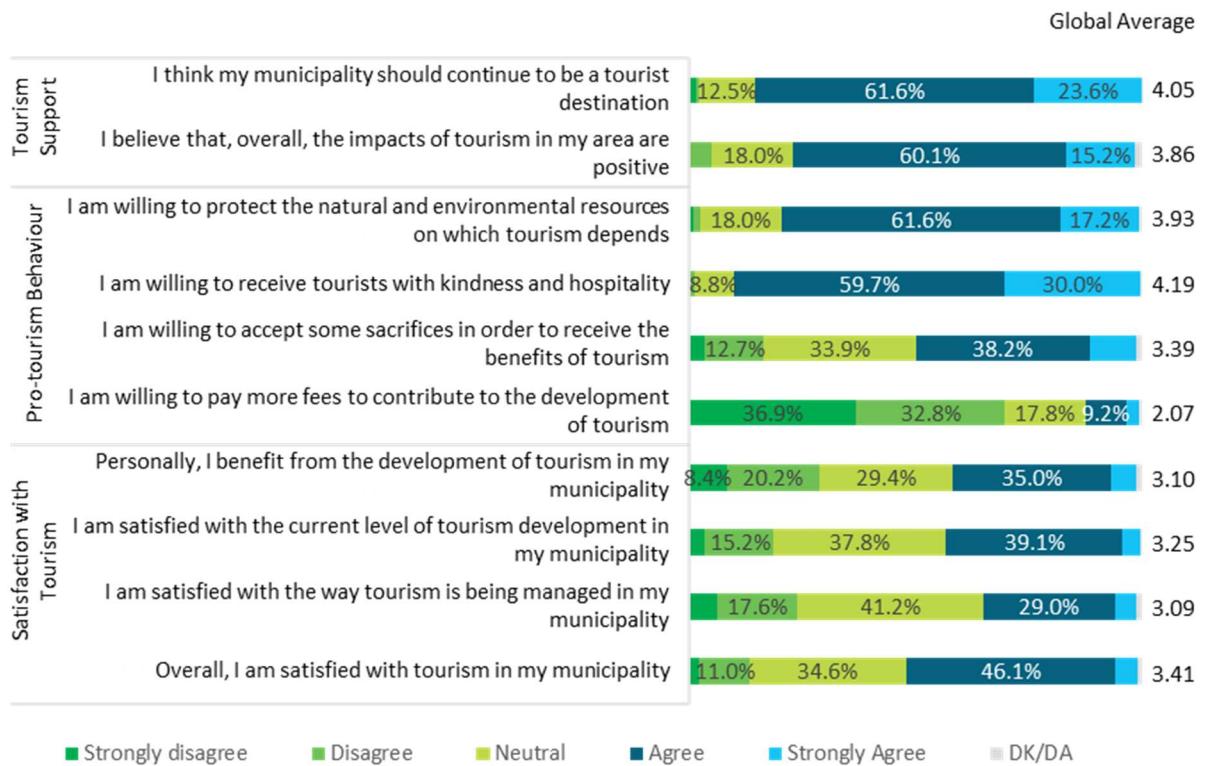
### 3.2.4 Support, Pro-Tourism Behaviour and Satisfaction with Tourism

In the low season 2022/2023, residents showed significant support for tourism activity by agreeing with their municipality’s continuous status as a tourist destination (average 4.05) (Figure 3.2.13). The overall impacts of tourism were evaluated as positive (average 3.86). Looking at the pro-tourism behaviour, residents indicated willingness to receive tourists with kindness and hospitality (average 4.19) and protect natural and environmental resources (average 3.93). However, they were

unwilling to pay more taxes to contribute to tourism development (average 2.07). Residents demonstrated a moderately positive attitude towards tourism activity (average 3,41).

The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed a statistically significant difference in support of tourism activity and pro-tourism behaviour by dependency on the tourism sector (Table 3.2.11). The satisfaction with tourism activity results showed statistically significant differences according to the place of residence and dependency on the tourism sector. Residence time, age or education level were not a differentiating factor in tourism support, pro-tourism behaviour and satisfaction with tourism.

Figure 3.2.13 Support, Pro-Tourism Behaviours and Satisfaction with Tourism



Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.2.11 Support, Pro-Tourism Behaviours and Satisfaction with Tourism by Sociodemographic Characteristics

		Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism Support	I think my municipality should continue to be a tourist destination	p=0.041	p=0.815	p=0.627	p=0.582	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
	I believe that, overall, the impacts of tourism in my municipality are positive	p=0.583	p=0.259	p=0.132	p=0.404	<b>p=0.005</b>
Pro-tourism Behaviour	I am willing to protect the natural and environmental resources on which tourism depends	p=0.242	p=0.143	p=0.418	p=0.486	<b>p=0.008</b>
	I am willing to receive tourists with kindness and hospitality	p=0.906	p=0.521	p=0.216	p=0.061	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
	I am willing to accept some sacrifices in order to receive the benefits of tourism	p=0.079	p=0.607	p=0.807	p=0.262	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
	I am willing to pay more fees to contribute to the development of tourism	p=0.552	p=0.612	p=0.783	p=0.85	p=0.125
Satisfaction with Tourism	Personally, I benefit from the development of tourism in my municipality	p=0.426	p=0.226	p=0.468	p=0.446	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
	I am satisfied with the current level of tourism development in my municipality	p=0.095	p=0.664	p=0.496	p=0.994	p=0.034
	I am satisfied with the way tourism is being managed in my municipality	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.334	p=0.645	p=0.123	p=0.419
	Overall, I am satisfied with tourism in my municipality	<b>p=0.013</b>	p=0.337	p=0.598	p=0.072	<b>p=0.002</b>

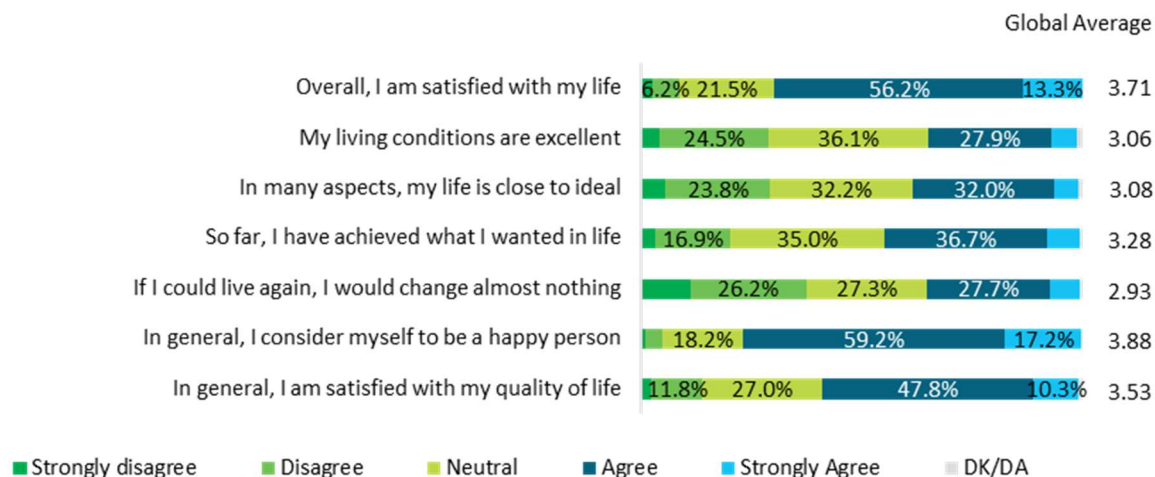
Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

### 3.2.5 Quality of Life and Individual Happiness

In the low season of 2022/2023, residents in the Algarve showed moderate satisfaction with their quality of life (average 3.53) (Figure 3.2.14). Additionally, the average of responses indicated moderate individual happiness. Even if residents claim they are satisfied with their life (average 3.71) and they consider themselves to be a happy person (average 3.88), they were “neutral” about considering their life conditions as excellent (average 3.06) or about the possibility of living again and not having to change a thing (average 2.93). The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics of the quality of life and individual happiness showed no statistically significant differences by place or time of residence, age, education level or dependency on tourism (Table 3.2.12).

Figure 3.2.14 Quality of Life and Individual Happiness



Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.2.12 Quality of Life and Individual Happiness, by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time (χ2 test)	Age Group (χ2 test)	Education Level (χ2 test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Overall, I am satisfied with my life	p=0.881	p=0.465	p=0.104	p=0.663	p=0.057
My living conditions are excellent	p=0.307	p=0.120	p=0.425	p=0.173	p=0.616
In many aspects, my life is close to ideal	p=0.592	p=0.891	p=0.475	p=0.704	p=0.127
So far, I have achieved what I wanted in life	p=0.999	p=0.673	p=0.252	p=0.151	p=0.159
If I could live again, I would change almost nothing	p=0.444	p=0.293	p=0.831	p=0.129	p=0.764
In general, I consider myself to be a happy person	p=0.315	p=0.324	p=0.023	p=0.797	p=0.839
In general, I am satisfied with my quality of life	p=0.183	p=0.751	p=0.851	p=0.431	p=0.095

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

In general, low season 2023 resident results are quite close to those concerning the high season 2022. In fact, differences involving comparable average values may be largely attributed to sample error. Nevertheless, there is an exception regarding a limited number of questions, mainly classified in the environmental dimension: “Tourism improves environmental protection”; “Tourism improves the protection of natural heritage and natural resources”, on the positive side; “Tourism increases pollution, noise, litter, etc.”; Tourism degrades the natural environment”; “Tourism generates traffic, parking and accident issues”, on the negative side. For such questions, a trend can be identified as low season 2023 answers appear to be more optimistic as compared to high season 2022. Such discrepancies may be attributed to some sort of temporal proximity effect, whereby people tend to overvalue the present situation compared to the past and future.

### 3.3 High Season 2023

#### 3.3.1 Residents' Perceptions of Tourism Impacts

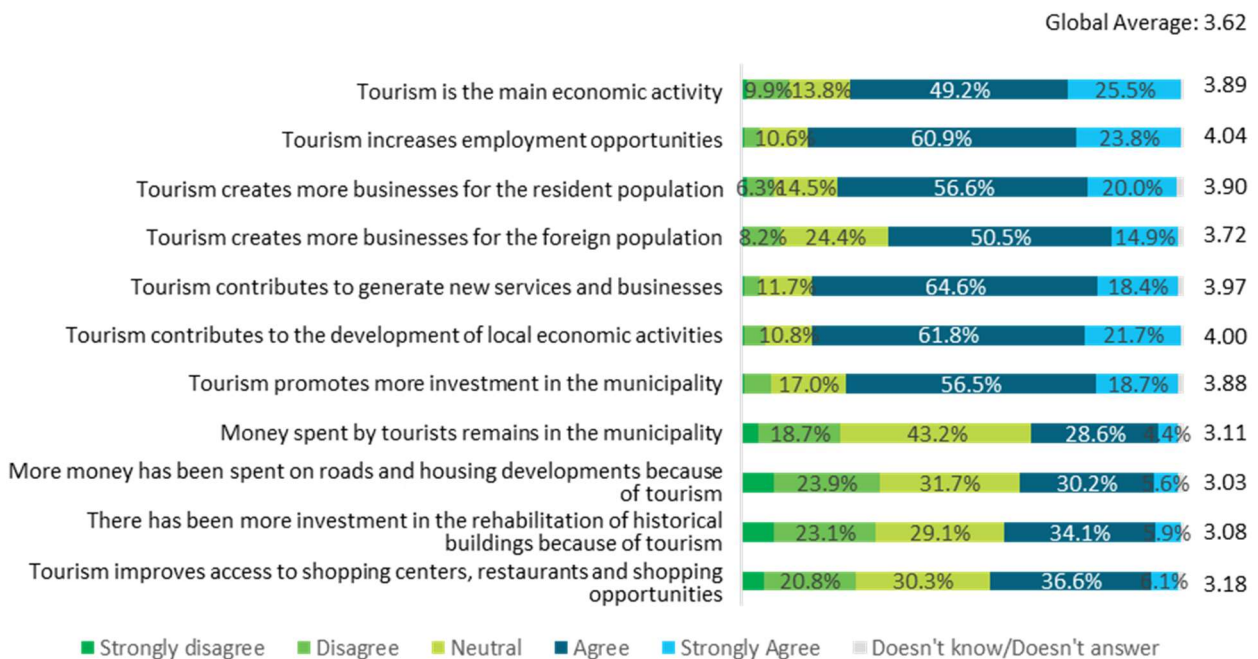
##### *Perceptions of the Economic Impacts of Tourism*

In the high season of 2023, residents agree with positive aspects, such as an increase in employment opportunities (average 4.04) and contribution to the development of local economic activities (average 4.00). (Figure 3.3.1). On the other hand, residents did not perceive positive economic impacts of tourism on road and housing development (average 3.03). The global average attributed to the positive economic impacts of tourism was 3.62.

The negative economic impacts of tourism indicated by residents were the price increase of houses and land (average 4.51), increases in the cost of living (average 4.39) (Figure 3.3.2). However, residents did not believe that tourism contributes to the disappearance of local or traditional trade (average 2.91). The global average attributed to the negative economic impacts of tourism was 3.84.

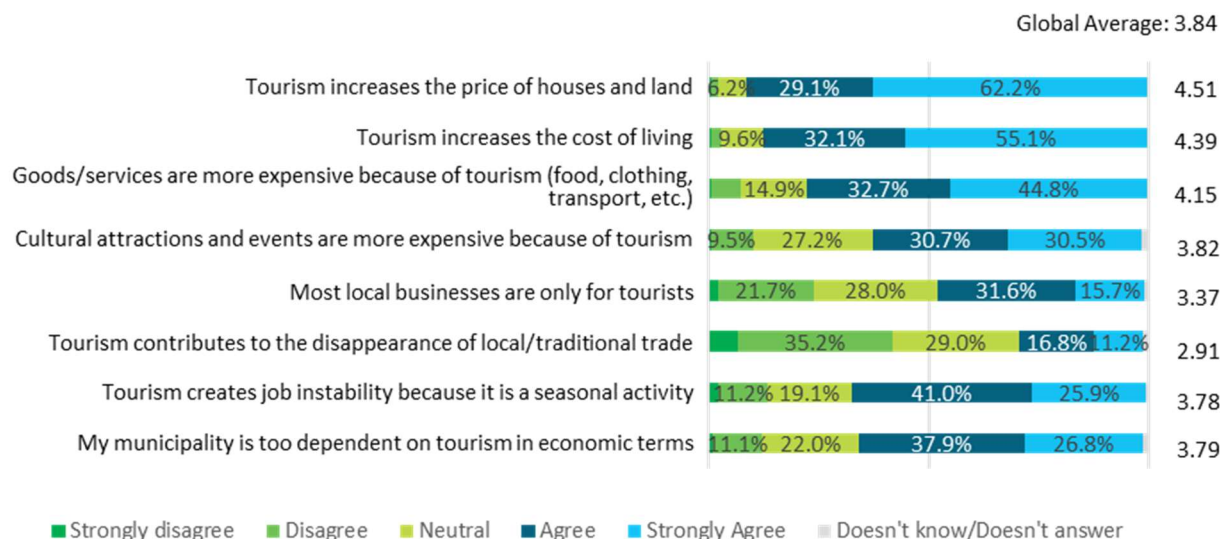
Overall, respondents indicated more negative economic impacts of tourism. Thus, it can be concluded that the perceived disadvantages caused by Tourism outweighed its benefits.

Figure 3.3.1 Perceived Positive Economic Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

Figure 3.3.2 Perceived Negative Economic Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

An analysis of sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in residents' perceptions of the positive and negative economic impacts according to their place of residence, residence time, age group, education level and dependency on tourism. All statistically relevant differences are shown in Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2, respectively.

As for the positive economic impacts, examples included the following: The question regarding tourism being the main economic activity, which uncovered significant differences between place of residence, age group and dependency on tourism. "Tourism increases employment opportunities", which also revealed statistically significant differences between places of residence and dependency on tourism, as well as residence time. The questions "Tourism creates more businesses for the resident population" and "Tourism contributes to generate new services and businesses", which showed statistically relevant differences related to education level and dependency on tourism. Finally, the questions "Tourism creates more businesses for the foreign population" and "There has been more investment in the rehabilitation of historical buildings because of tourism" displayed statistically significant differences regarding place and time of residence.

As for the negative economic impacts, the questions "Tourism increases the cost of living" and "Goods/services are more expensive because of tourism", revealed statistically significant differences according to education level, and the question "Tourism increases the price of houses and land" showed differences related to education level as well as residence time. The question regarding most local businesses being only for tourists uncovered significant differences between place and time of residence and dependency on tourism. "Tourism contributes to the disappearance of local/traditional trade" and "Tourism creates job instability because it is a seasonal activity" were questions that display differences related to place of residence, age group and education level. Lastly, "My municipality is too dependent on tourism in economic terms" exhibited statistically significant differences regarding place of residence, age group and dependency on tourism.

Table 3.3.1 Perceived Positive Economic Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism is the main economic activity	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.212	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.339	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Tourism increases employment opportunities	<b>p=0.004</b>	<b>p=0.005</b>	p=0.506	p=0.060	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Tourism creates more businesses for the resident population	p=0.106	p=0.374	p=0.354	<b>p=0.004</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Tourism creates more businesses for the foreign population	<b>p=0.003</b>	<b>p=0.007</b>	p=0.375	p=0.055	p=0.036
Tourism contributes to generate new services and businesses	p=0.125	p=0.245	p=0.098	<b>p=0.024</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Tourism contributes to the development of local economic activities	p=0.743	p=0.309	<b>p=0.019</b>	p=0.174	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Tourism promotes more investment in the municipality	p=0.984	p=0.980	p=0.380	p=0.050	p=0.043
Money spent by tourists remains in the municipality	p=0.767	p=0.089	<b>p=0.030</b>	<b>p=0.019</b>	<b>p=0.021</b>
More money has been spent on roads and housing developments because of tourism	p=0.167	p=0.636	p=0.716	p=0.833	<b>p=0.016</b>
There has been more investment in the rehabilitation of historical buildings because of tourism	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.007</b>	p=0.952	p=0.227	p=0.204
Tourism improves access to shopping centres, restaurants and shopping opportunities	<b>p=0.018</b>	p=0.265	p=0.096	<b>p=0.001</b>	p=0.123

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.3.2 Perceived Negative Economic Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism increases the price of houses and land	p=0.079	<b>p=0.020</b>	p=0.233	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.234
Tourism increases the cost of living	p=0.244	p=0.330	p=0.050	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.664
Goods/services are more expensive because of tourism	p=0.386	p=0.382	p=0.445	<b>p=0.001</b>	p=0.713
Cultural attractions and events are more expensive because of tourism	p=0.945	p=0.178	p=0.061	p=0.410	p=0.741
Most local businesses are only for tourists	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.003</b>	p=0.127	p=0.651	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
Tourism contributes to the disappearance of local/traditional trade	<b>p=0.004</b>	p=0.939	<b>p=0.024</b>	<b>p=0.023</b>	p=0.367
Tourism creates job instability because it is a seasonal activity	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.310	<b>p=0.003</b>	<b>p=0.017</b>	p=0.153
My municipality is too dependent on tourism in economic terms	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.123	<b>p=0.019</b>	p=0.220	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>

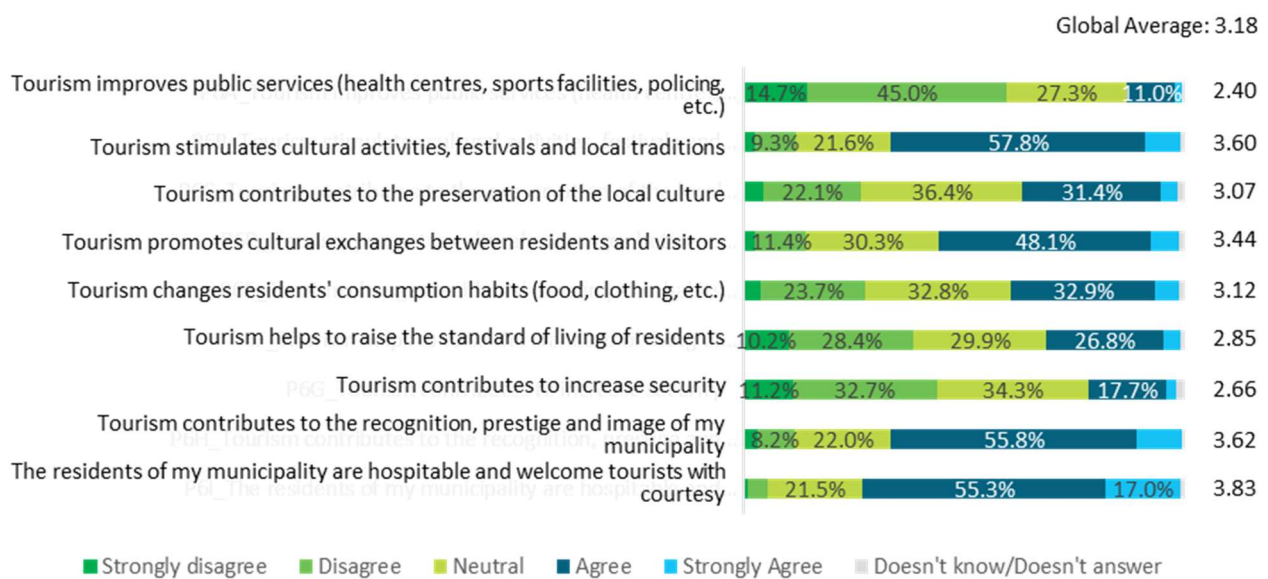
Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

### Perceptions of the Sociocultural Impacts of Tourism

As for the sociocultural impacts of tourism, residents mentioned the positive aspects “residents are hospitable and welcoming tourists with courtesy” (average 3.83), “tourism contributes to the recognition, prestige and image of their municipalities” (average 3.62) and “tourism stimulates cultural activities, festivals and local traditions” (average 3.60) (Figure 3.3.3). However, participants did not believe tourism improves public services (average 2.40), contributes to increasing security (average 2.66) or helps to raise the standard of living of residents (average 2.85). The global average attributed to the positive sociocultural impacts of tourism was 3.18.

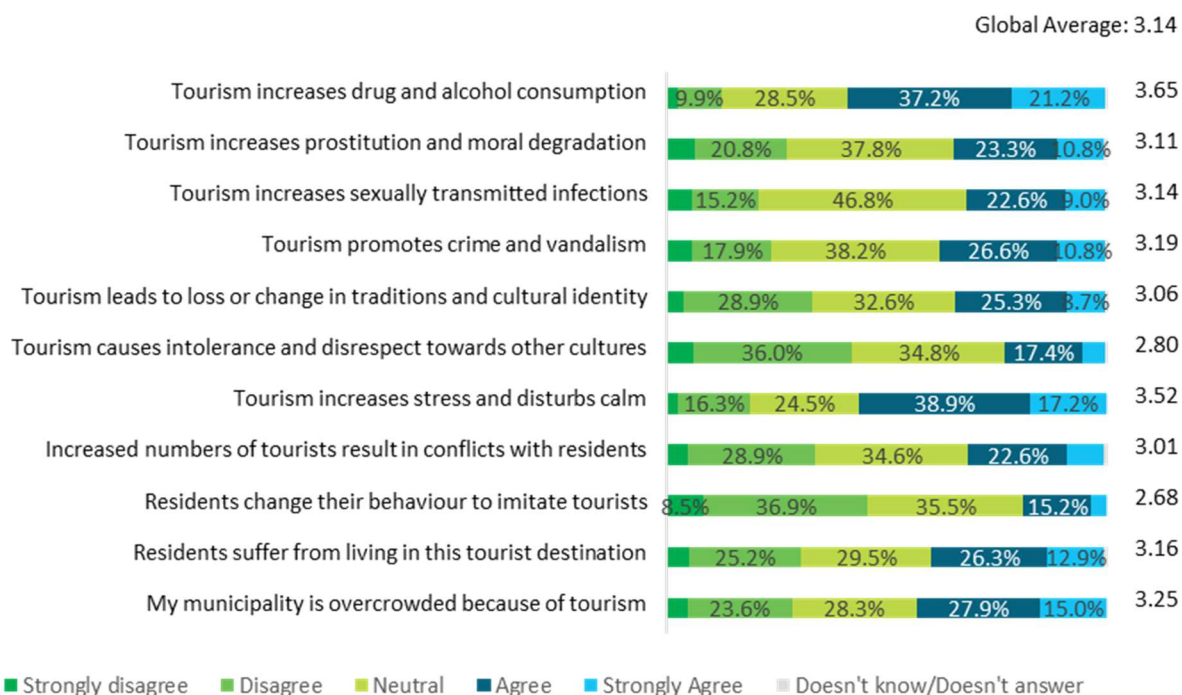
Figure 3.3.3 Perceived Positive Sociocultural Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

Perceived negative aspects caused by tourism were “increases drug and alcohol consumption” (average 3.65) and “contributes to the increasing of stress” (average 3.52) (Figure 3.3.4). On the other hand, residents did not believe that tourism contributes to changing their behaviour to imitate tourists (average 2.68) and causes intolerance or disrespect towards other cultures (average 2.80). The global average attributed to the negative socio-cultural impacts of tourism was 3.14. Overall, residents perceived the positive and negative sociocultural impacts of tourism in a similar manner.

Figure 3.3.4 Perceived Negative Sociocultural Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the perception of the positive socio-cultural impacts based on participants' place of residence, residence time, age group, level of education and their dependency on the tourism sector (Table 3.3.3). Statistically significant differences regarding the place of residence could be found for the questions "Tourism improves public services (health centres, sports facilities, policing, etc.)", "Tourism contributes to the preservation of the local culture", "Tourism changes residents' consumption habits (food, clothing, etc.)", "Tourism contributes to increase security" and "Tourism contributes to the recognition, prestige and image of my municipality". The question "Tourism helps to raise the standard of living of residents" presented statistically significant differences regarding residence time, age group, education level and dependency on tourism. The question "Tourism stimulates cultural activities, festivals and local traditions" showed statistically significant differences according to the dependency on tourism. Lastly, the question "The residents of my municipality are hospitable and welcome tourists with courtesy" revealed statistically significant differences according to residence time.

The negative sociocultural impact results showed statistically significant differences according to the area of residence for almost all questions except for "Residents change their behaviour to imitate tourists" (Table 3.3.4). The question "Tourism increases prostitution and moral degradation" showed statistically significant differences by residence time. In addition, two questions revealed statistically significant differences regarding dependency on tourism: "Tourism leads to loss or change in traditions and cultural identity" and "Tourism causes intolerance and disrespect towards other cultures". Age group and education level did not reveal any statistically significant differences.

Table 3.3.3 Perceived Positive Sociocultural Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism improves public services	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.934	p=0.059	p=0.735	p=0.329
Tourism stimulates cultural activities, festivals and local traditions	p=0.350	p=0.465	p=0.476	p=0.058	<b>p=0.012</b>
Tourism contributes to the preservation of the local culture	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.763	p=0.884	p=0.255	p=0.431
Tourism promotes cultural exchanges between residents and visitors	p=0.282	p=0.361	p=0.641	p=0.267	p=0.238
Tourism changes residents' consumption habits	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.311	p=0.320	p=0.203	p=0.299
Tourism helps to raise the standard of living of residents	p=0.281	<b>p=0.017</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.021</b>	<b>p=0.015</b>
Tourism contributes to increase security	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.807	p=0.128	p=0.892	p=0.979
Tourism contributes to the recognition, prestige and image of my municipality	<b>p=0.006</b>	p=0.732	p=0.383	p=0.287	p=0.321
The residents of my municipality are hospitable and welcome tourists with courtesy	p=0.856	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.042	p=0.247	p=0.052

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.3.4 Perceived Negative Sociocultural Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism increases drug and alcohol consumption	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.559	p=0.321	p=0.047	p=0.593
Tourism increases prostitution and moral degradation	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.036</b>	p=0.295	p=0.626	p=0.128
Tourism increases sexually transmitted infections	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.593	p=0.236	p=0.335	p=0.400
Tourism promotes crime and vandalism	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.587	p=0.642	p=0.143	p=0.479
Tourism leads to loss or change in traditions and cultural identity	<b>p=0.036</b>	p=0.753	p=0.714	p=0.199	<b>p=0.010</b>
Tourism causes intolerance and disrespect towards other cultures	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.757	p=0.462	p=0.054	<b>p=0.014</b>
Tourism increases stress and disturbs calm	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.990	p=0.364	p=0.495	p=0.547
Increased numbers of tourists result in conflicts with residents	<b>p=0.004</b>	p=0.660	p=0.163	p=0.405	p=0.718
Residents change their behaviour to imitate tourists	p=0.331	p=0.393	p=0.396	p=0.219	p=0.527
Residents suffer from living in this tourist destination	<b>p=0.008</b>	p=0.823	p=0.490	p=0.953	p=0.913
My municipality is overcrowded because of tourism	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.059	p=0.156	p=0.465	p=0.353

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

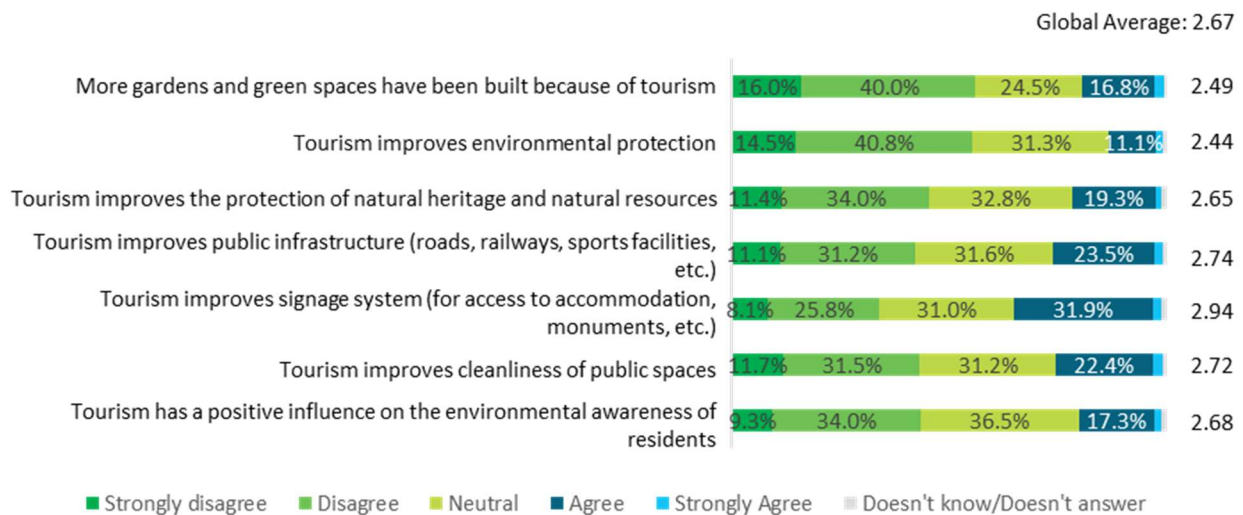
Source: Own elaboration

### *Perceptions of the Environmental Impacts of Tourism*

For the environmental impacts of tourism, residents showed low to moderate agreement with positive impacts such as the improvement of the signage system (average 2.94), public

infrastructures (average 2.74) and cleanliness of the public spaces (average 2.72) (Figure 3.3.5), however it needs to be noted that the averages for these items were between the “disagree” and “neither disagree nor agree” levels. In addition, residents disagreed with more gardens or green spaces being built because of tourism (average 2.49) and tourism improving environmental protection (average 2.44). The global average attributed to the positive environmental impacts of tourism was 2.67.

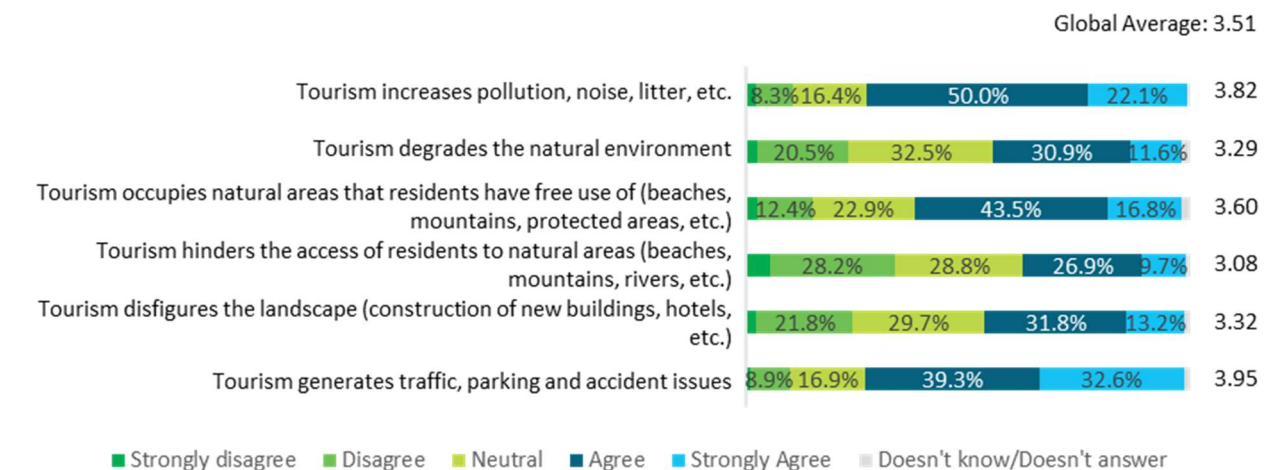
Figure 3.3.5 Perceived Positive Environmental Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

Concerning the negative impacts (Figure 3.3.6), residents believed that tourism generates traffic, parking and accident issues (average 3.95), increases pollution, noise and litter (average 3.82) and occupies the natural areas that residents should have free use of (average 3.60). The global average attributed to the negative environmental impacts of tourism was 3.51. Overall, residents perceived more negative environmental impacts of tourism than positive ones, which indicates the residents’ recognition of the disadvantages of tourism for the local environment.

Figure 3.3.6 Perceived Negative Environmental Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

An analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the perception of the positive environmental impacts according to the place of residence and

dependency on tourism (Table 3.3.5). Statistically significant differences regarding the area of residence could be found for almost all questions except for “Tourism has a positive influence on the environmental awareness of residents”. In addition, the question “Tourism improves public infrastructure” showed statistically significant differences according to the dependency on tourism. Residence time, age group and education level showed no statistically significant differences.

The negative environmental impact results showed no statistically significant differences according to the education level (Table 3.3.6). However, statistically significant differences regarding the area of residence could again be found for almost all questions except for “Tourism hinders residents' access to natural areas”. The question “Tourism degrades the natural environment” also revealed differences in relation to residence time and dependency on tourism. In addition, the questions regarding tourism occupying natural areas that residents should have free use of, as well as tourism hindering residents’ access to natural areas, presented statistically significant differences regarding age groups.

Table 3.3.5 Perceived Positive Environmental Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
More gardens and green spaces have been built because of tourism	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.953	p=0.048	p=0.916	p=0.890
Tourism improves environmental protection	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.632	p=0.533	p=0.654	p=0.918
Tourism improves the protection of natural heritage and natural resources	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.998	p=0.654	p=0.558	p=0.448
Tourism improves public infrastructure	<b>p=0.029</b>	p=0.168	p=0.165	p=0.081	<b>p=0.012</b>
Tourism improves signage system	<b>p=0.021</b>	p=0.872	p=0.405	p=0.162	p=0.224
Tourism improves cleanliness of public spaces	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.439	p=0.147	p=0.077	p=0.542
Tourism has a positive influence on the environmental awareness of residents	p=0.063	p=0.602	p=0.096	p=0.898	p=0.151

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.3.6 Perceived Negative Environmental Impacts by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism increases pollution, noise, litter, etc.	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.461	p=0.074	p=0.503	p=0.234
Tourism degrades the natural environment	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.032</b>	p=0.085	p=0.197	<b>p=0.011</b>
Tourism occupies natural areas that residents have free use of	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.417	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.595	p=0.400
Tourism hinders the access of residents to natural areas	p=0.331	p=0.691	<b>p=0.028</b>	p=0.771	p=0.459
Tourism disfigures the landscape	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.524	p=0.110	p=0.126	p=0.239
Tourism generates traffic, parking and accident issues	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.361	<b>p=0.002</b>	p=0.138	p=0.347

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

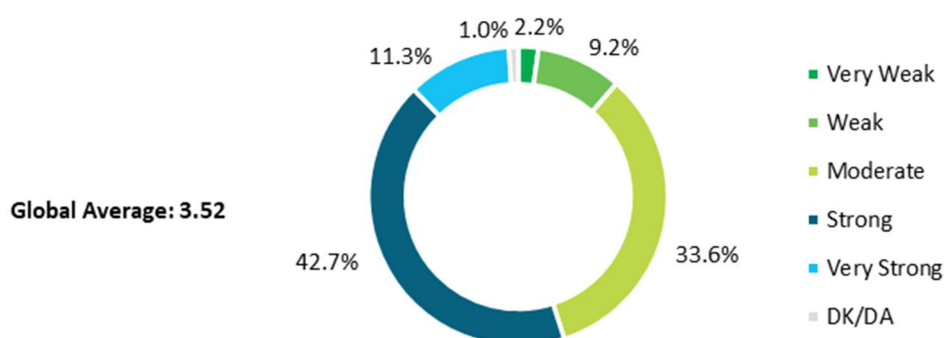
Source: Own elaboration

### 3.3.2 Evaluation of Tourism Development

#### Evaluation of the Current State of Tourism Development

Globally, residents assessed the current state of tourism development in the Algarve in the high season 2023 as moderate (33.6%) or strong (42.7%). 11.4% of residents considered the current state of tourism development in the Algarve as weak or very weak. The overall rating average was 3.52, a moderately positive figure (Figure 3.3.7). An analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences regarding evaluating the current state of tourism development according to age group and education level; however, no differences were detected concerning place of residence, residence time or tourism dependency (Table 3.3.7).

Figure 3.3.7 Evaluation of the Current State of Tourism Development



Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.3.7 Evaluation of Tourism Development by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Evaluation of the current state of tourism development	p=0.201	p=0.412	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.037</b>	p=0.928

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

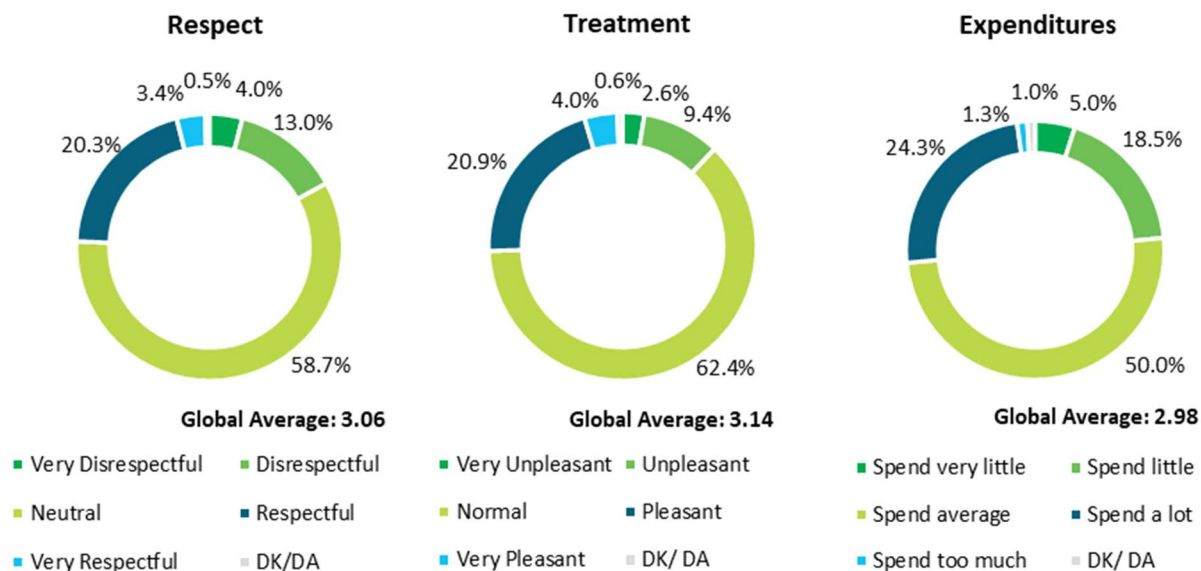
Source: Own elaboration

#### Evaluation of Tourist Behaviour

Residents rated the treatment by tourists as slightly positive (average 3.14). They consider being treated in a “normal” (62.4%) or “pleasant” (20.9%) way. A small percentage of residents considered the treatment by tourists as “unpleasant” or “very unpleasant” (12.0%) (Figure 3.3.8). The global average of the factor “respect” was slightly lower (average 3.06), with a significant part of residents considering tourists to treat them “neutral” (58.7%) or “respectful” (20.3%). At the same time, however, some residents considered tourist behaviour as “disrespectful” or “very disrespectful” (17.0%). The global average of “expenditures at the destination” was low to moderate (average 2.98). Half of the respondents considered tourist spending in the Algarve as “average”. Many residents believed that tourists “spend a lot of money” in the region (24.3%). On the contrary,

23.5% consider they spend “little” or “very little”. There was no consensus about tourist expenditures in the Algarve, even though most participants indicated a “normal” spending behaviour.

Figure 3.3.8 Evaluation of Tourist Behaviour in Terms of Respect, Treatment and Expenditures



Source: Own elaboration

The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the evaluation of tourist behaviour according to place of residence, residence time, age group, education level and tourism dependency (Table 3.3.8).

Table 3.3.8 Evaluation of Tourists’ Behaviours in Terms of Respect, Treatment and Expenditures by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time (χ2 test)	Age Group (χ2 test)	Education Level (χ2 test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Evaluation of tourists’ behaviours in terms of respect	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.875	p=0.451	<b>p=0.010</b>	p=0.837
Evaluation of tourists’ behaviours in terms of treatment	p=0.069	p=0.367	p=0.859	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.758
Evaluation of tourists’ behaviours in terms of expenditures	p=0.122	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	<b>p=0.001</b>	<b>p=0.004</b>

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

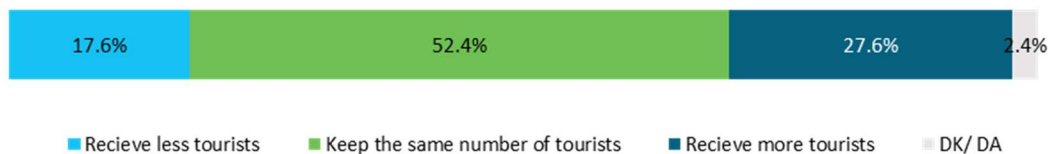
Source: Own elaboration

### Positioning on Tourism Development

Regarding residents’ positions on tourism development, results showed that over half of the participants prefer to keep the same number of tourists in their municipalities (52.4%), while 27.6% preferred to receive more tourists in the future (Figure 3.3.9). 17.6% mentioned the wish to receive fewer tourists in their municipality

An analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the position of tourism development in the Algarve according to the place of residence (Table 3.3.9).

Figure 3.3.9 Positioning on Tourism Development in the Algarve



Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.3.9 Positioning about Tourism Development in the Algarve by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Positioning about tourism development in the Algarve	<b>p=0.034</b>	p=0.208	p=0.453	p=0.080	p=0.132

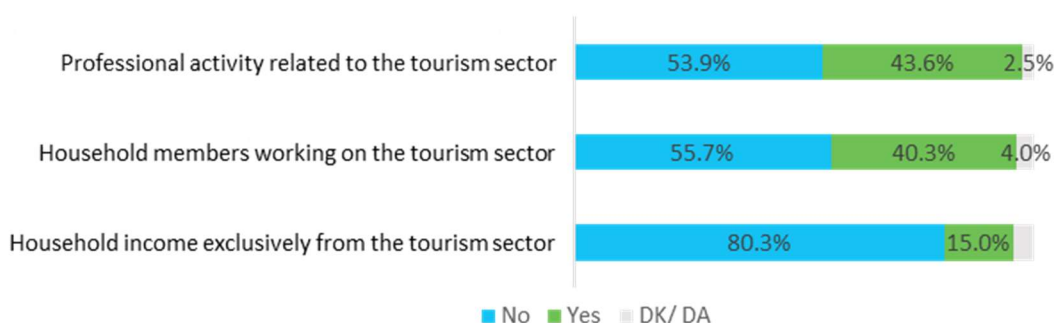
Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

### 3.3.3 Dependency on the Tourism Sector

In the high season 2023, many respondents indicated having a job in the tourism sector (43.6%) and having household members also working in the tourism sector (40.3%). However, only 15.0% depend exclusively in terms of household income from the tourism sector (Figure 3.3.10). Although many residents are engaged in professional activities related to tourism, results demonstrated that household incomes were not exclusively achieved through tourism, which indicated several professional activities contribute to the overall household income.

Figure 3.3.10 Dependency on the Tourism Sector



Source: Own elaboration

The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed statistically significant differences in the dependency on the tourism sector according to place of residence and age group (Table 3.3.10).

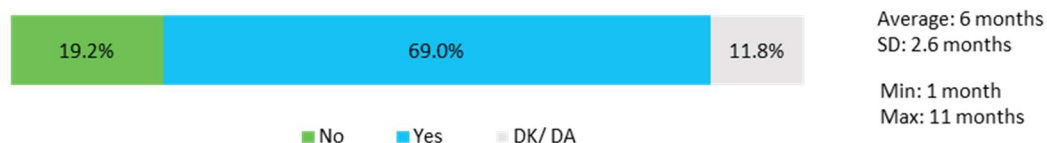
Table 3.3.10 Dependency on the Tourism Sector, by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)
Professional activity related to the tourism sector	<b>p=0.020</b>	p=0.135	<b>p=0.005</b>	p=0.252
Household members working on the tourism sector	<b>p=0.004</b>	p=0.723	<b>p=0.008</b>	p=0.196
Household income exclusively from the tourism sector	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.720	p=0.921	p=0.470

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%  
Source: Own elaboration

Respondents with professional activities related to the tourism sector worked all year around (69.0%) or seasonally (19.2%) (Figure 3.3.11). Those indicating non-permanent employment worked an average of six months in tourism-related activities. Residents with professional activities related to the tourism sector held a technological specialization (16.7%), were senior professional technicians (8.6%), held a bachelor’s degree (20.4%), or a Master’s or Doctoral degree related to tourism (3.1%) (Figure 3.3.12).

Figure 3.3.11 Residents Working on the Tourism Sector All Year Around



Note: Only considers residents with professional activity related to the tourism sector  
Source: Own elaboration

Figure 3.3.12 Residents Working on the Tourism Sector with Specific Training



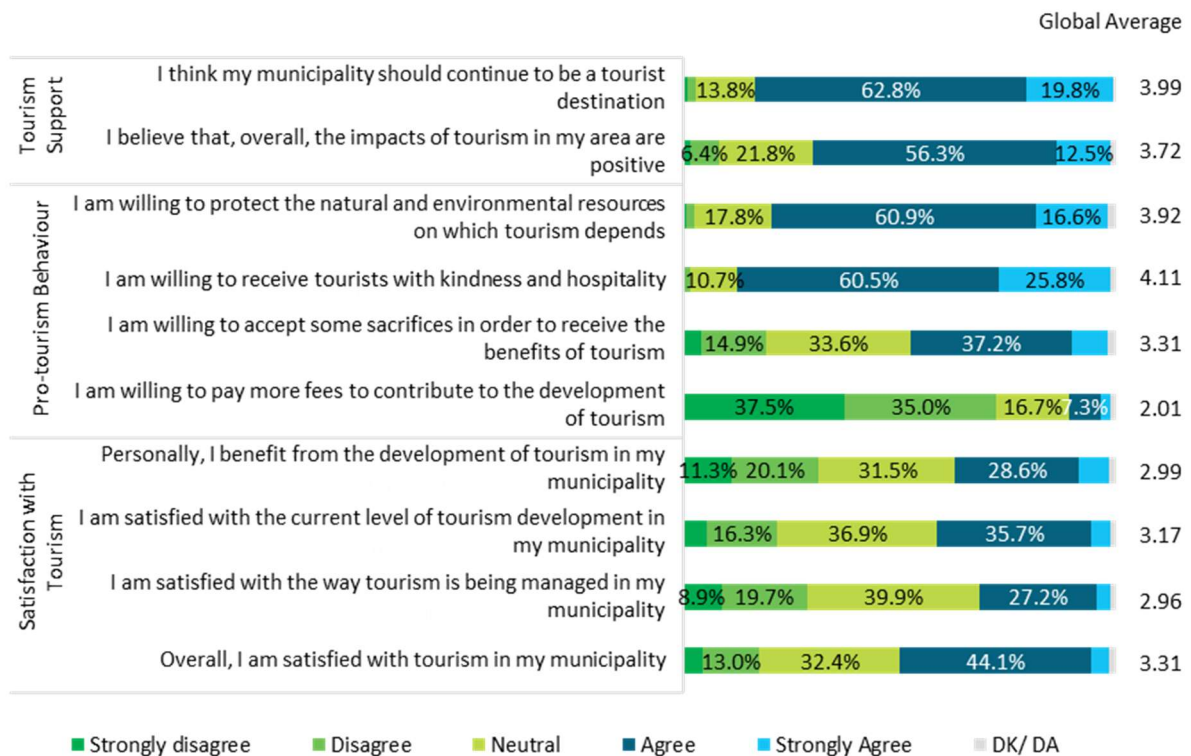
Note: Only considers residents with professional activity related to the tourism sector  
Source: Own elaboration

### 3.3.4 Support, Pro-Tourism Behaviour and Satisfaction with Tourism

Regarding the support of tourism activity, residents agreed with their municipality’s continuous status as a tourist destination (average 3.99) (Figure 3.3.13). The overall impacts of tourism were evaluated as positive (average 3.72). Looking at the pro-tourism behaviour, residents indicated a willingness to receive tourists with kindness and hospitality (average 4.11) and protect

natural and environmental resources (average 3.92). However, they were unwilling to pay more taxes to contribute to tourism development (average 2.01). Residents were moderately positive on their satisfaction with tourism activity.

Figure 3.3.13 Support, Pro-Tourism Behaviours and Satisfaction with Tourism



Source: Own elaboration

The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics showed a statistically significant difference in support of tourism activity by dependency on the tourism sector (Table 3.3.11). Pro-tourism behaviour results showed statistically significant differences concerning age group and dependency on tourism. Lastly, the satisfaction with tourism activity results showed statistically significant differences according to the place of residence in the Algarve. Residence time and education level were no differentiating factors in tourism support, pro-tourism behaviour and satisfaction with tourism.

Table 3.3.11 Support, Pro-Tourism Behaviours and Satisfaction with Tourism by Sociodemographic Characteristics

		Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time ( $\chi^2$ test)	Age Group ( $\chi^2$ test)	Education Level ( $\chi^2$ test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Tourism Support	I think my municipality should continue to be a tourist destination	p=0.243	p=0.819	p=0.366	p=0.078	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
	I believe that, overall, the impacts of tourism in my municipality are positive	p=0.099	p=0.340	p=0.571	p=0.999	p=0.002
Pro-tourism Behaviour	I am willing to protect the natural and environmental resources on which tourism depends	p=0.300	p=0.413	p=0.141	p=0.003	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
	I am willing to receive tourists with kindness and hospitality	p=0.904	p=0.965	p=0.225	p=0.118	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
	I am willing to accept some sacrifices in order to receive the benefits of tourism	p=0.127	p=0.896	p=0.748	p=0.613	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
	I am willing to pay more fees to contribute to the development of tourism	p=0.445	p=0.814	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.856	p=0.001
Satisfaction with Tourism	Personally, I benefit from the development of tourism in my municipality	p=0.086	p=0.343	p=0.232	p=0.121	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>
	I am satisfied with the current level of tourism development in my municipality	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.753	p=0.352	p=0.585	p=0.123
	I am satisfied with the way tourism is being managed in my municipality	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.622	p=0.281	p=0.860	p=0.824
	Overall, I am satisfied with tourism in my municipality	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.964	p=0.803	p=0.724	p=0.470

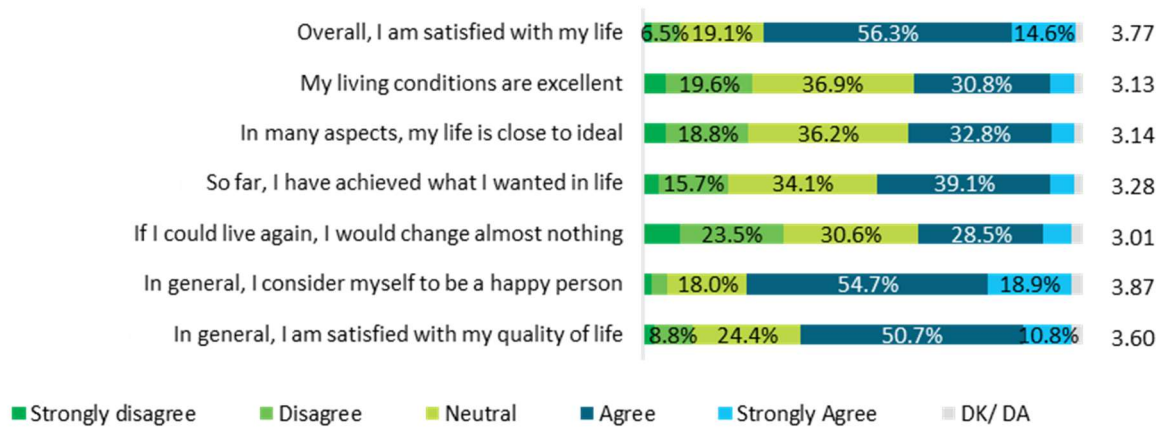
Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

### 3.3.5 Quality of Life and Individual Happiness

In general, residents in the Algarve were moderately satisfied with their quality of life (average 3.60) in the high season 2023 (Figure 3.3.14). However, regarding individual happiness, the average of responses indicated moderate happiness. Even if residents claimed they are satisfied with their lives (average 3.77) and they consider themselves to be happy people (average 3.87), they stand close to neutrality in considering their life conditions as excellent (average 3.13) or about the possibility of living again and not having to change a thing (average 3.01). The analysis by sociodemographic characteristics of the quality of life and individual happiness showed statistically significant differences according to the place of residence, age group, education level and dependency on tourism (Table 3.3.12).

Figure 3.3.14 Quality of Life and Individual Happiness



Source: Own elaboration

Table 3.3.12 Quality of Life and Individual Happiness, by Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Algarve Area (U test)	Residence Time (χ2 test)	Age Group (χ2 test)	Education Level (χ2 test)	Tourism Dependency (U test)
Overall, I am satisfied with my life	p=0.098	p=0.732	p=0.148	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.100
My living conditions are excellent	<b>p=0.034</b>	p=0.987	<b>p=0.008</b>	p=0.023	p=0.251
In many aspects, my life is close to ideal	p=0.079	p=0.471	p=0.503	p=0.006	<b>p=0.034</b>
So far, I have achieved what I wanted in life	p=0.693	p=0.744	<b>p=0.008</b>	p<0.001	p=0.072
If I could live again, I would change almost nothing	p=0.297	p=0.431	p=0.173	p=0.002	p=0.070
In general, I consider myself to be a happy person	p=0.595	p=0.161	<b>p=0.005</b>	p<0.001	p=0.334
In general, I am satisfied with my quality of life	p=0.928	p=0.330	p=0.165	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	p=0.835

Note: Bold values indicate p-values lower than 4%

Source: Own elaboration

The synthesis referring to HS2023 emphasizes its results in comparison with those referring to HS2022. In general, the results of HS2023 indicate a deterioration of sustainability levels compared to those recorded in HS2022. This proposition is valid for the different dimensions of sustainability analysed. In the cases of the economic and environmental dimensions, the global averages for negative effects exceed those for positive effects. Only in the case of the sociocultural dimension does there remain a small difference in favour of positive effects. However, such difference has reduced considerably in the period between the two high seasons. The worsening of sustainability levels is particularly worrying regarding the negative effects of the sociocultural dimension. For all 11 questions that make up this section, residents' perceptions worsened, in some cases considerably. In the case of perceptions regarding environmental effects, the respective average values are generally unsatisfactory (they are below the level of neutrality in the case of positive effects, and above the level of neutrality in the case of negative effects) and continue to deteriorate.

### **3.4 Longitudinal Analysis**

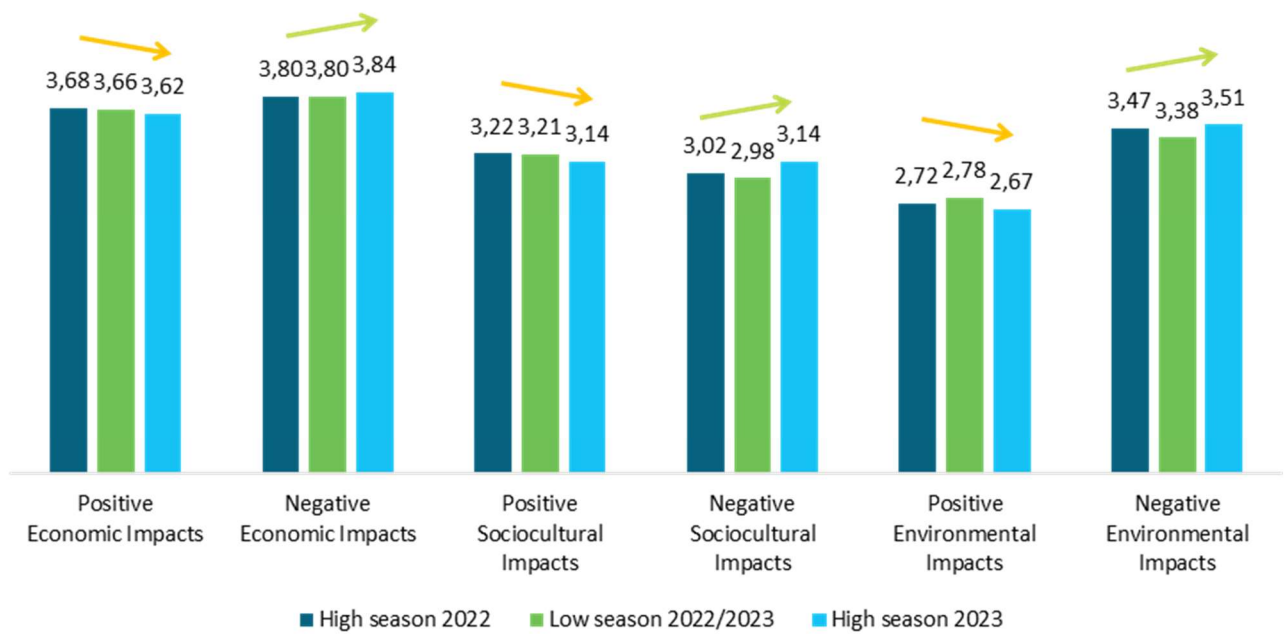
In order to allow for a longitudinal analysis of residents' perceptions on tourism in the Algarve, comparisons between the results of the high seasons 2022 and 2023, as well as the low season 2022/2023 were conducted. It needs to be noted that, while the analysis can give a general idea about evolution and developments, differences in the samples characteristics (e.g. regarding age or the respondents or their dependency on tourism) as well as other external factors, such as overall economic development, may influence the observed results.

Additionally, it is important to note that the analysed data were obtained in three different moments in a relatively short period of time. Therefore, further studies should be conducted with future data in a long-term perspective.

#### **3.4.1 Residents' Perceptions of Tourism Impacts**

A comparison of residents' perceptions on the impacts of tourism between the high season 2022 and high season 2023 reveals a decrease regarding positive economic impacts from a global average of 3.68 to 3.62 and an increase in the perception of negative impacts from 3.80 to 3.84 (Figure 3.4.1). The same evolution can be seen when comparing the perceptions of positive environmental impacts, which decreased from 2.72 to 2.67 and the negative environmental impacts, which increased from 3.47 to 3.51 between the two high seasons. For the sociocultural dimension, the perception of positive impacts has decreased from 3.22 to 3.14, while the perception of negative impacts has also increased from 3.02 to 3.14 between high season 2022 and high season 2023. However, these changes are non-significant and motivated by sampling errors. Additionally, the differences between positive and negative impacts both economic and environmental are statistically significant which lead to the conclusion that there is stronger perceptions of the negative impacts, both economic and environmental, of the touristic activity among residents.

Figure 3.4.1 Residents' Perceptions of Tourism Impacts



Source: Own elaboration

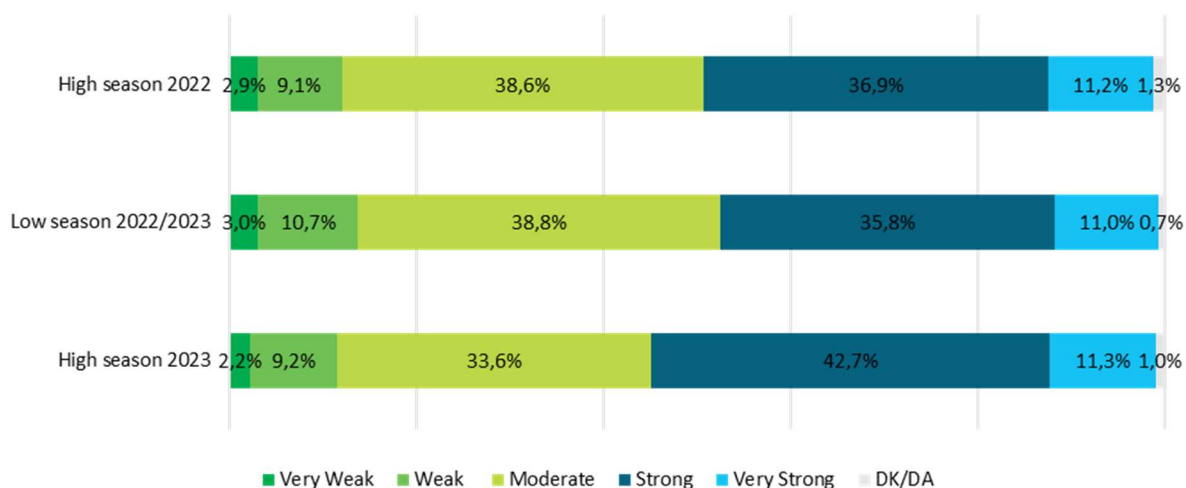
### 3.4.2 Evaluation of Tourism Development

#### *Evaluation of the Current State of Tourism Development*

A comparison of residents' assessment of the current state of tourism development in the Algarve between the high season 2022 and high season 2023 shows an increase in respondents who rate the development as strong (from 36.9% to 42.7%) or very strong (from 11.2% to 11.3%) (Figure 3.4.2).

When focusing on the low season of 2022/2023, it becomes apparent that resident's evaluations had shifted more towards a weak (from 9.1% to 10.7%) or moderate (from 38.6% to 38.8) level of tourism development, compared to the high season of 2022. Therefore, the change to higher assessments of strong or very strong level of development in the high season of 2023 become even more apparent.

Figure 3.4.2 Evaluation of the Current State of Tourism Development



Source: Own elaboration

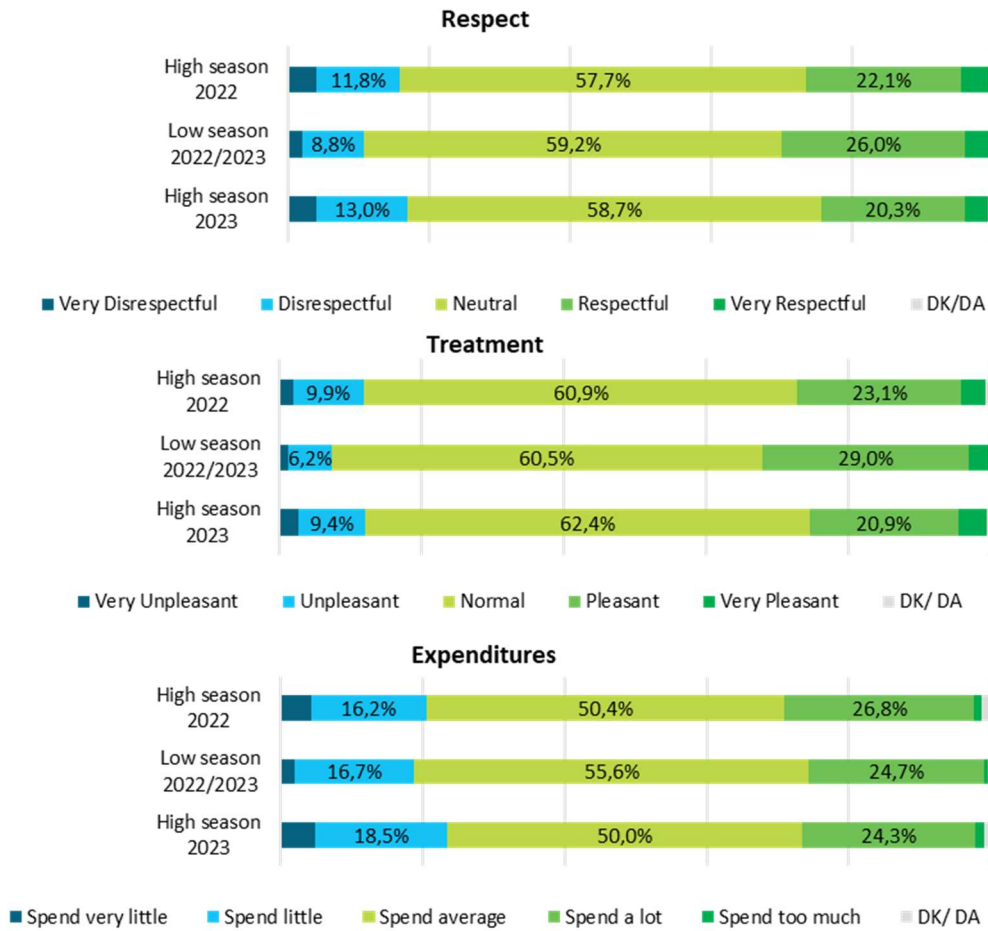
### Evaluation of Tourist Behaviour

When comparing residents’ perceptions of tourist behaviour in terms of respect between the high seasons of 2022 and 2023, it can be seen that less respondents report respectful behaviour (decrease from 22.1% to 20.3%) and more respondents rate the behaviour as neutral (from 57.7% to 58.7% or disrespectful (from 11.8% to 13.0%) (Figure 3.4.3). Regarding the way tourists treat residents, also less respondents reported “pleasant” treatment (decrease from 23.1% to 20.9%) and more respondents gave neutral ratings (from 60.9% to 62.4%). In terms of expenditures, the comparison between high season 2022 and 2023 shows a change towards higher ratings for “little” spending (from 16.2% to 16.5%) and lower ratings for tourists spending “a lot” (from 26.8% to 24.3%).

When reviewing residents’ evaluation of tourist behaviour in the low season, it can be seen that respect is rated higher (26.0% indicating “respectful” behaviour) as well as treatment (29.0% reporting “pleasant” treatment), as compared to the high seasons. For expenditures, the evaluations show lower spending perceptions in the low season of 2022/2023 that continue through to the high season.

In conclusion, residents’ perception of tourists’ behaviour is generally more positive in the low season, while the ratings are declining in the high season. Evaluations of tourists’ expenditures show a negative evolution, which has to be, however, seen in context of other external factors such as the ongoing economic recession.

Figure 3.4.3 Evaluation of Tourist Behaviour in Terms of Respect, Treatment and Expenditures



Source: Own elaboration

### Positioning on Tourism Development

A comparison of residents' positioning towards future tourism development in their municipality between the high season 2022 and high season 2023 reveals a decrease in the number of respondents who wish to receive more tourists in the future (from 32.4% to 27.6%) and an increase of respondents who wish to receive less tourists (from 13.2% to 17.6%) or to keep the number of tourists at the same level (from 50.9% to 52.4%) (Figure 3.4.4).

This evaluation is different for the low season of 2022/2023, where 38.0% of respondents state they wish to receive more tourists, while the ratio for those who prefer less tourists (11.8%) or the same as is (46.8%) is lower.

These results show that residents positioning towards tourism development is more positive during the low season, while their preference for more tourism development is declining over the course of the two high seasons studied.

Figure 3.4.4 Positioning on Tourism Development



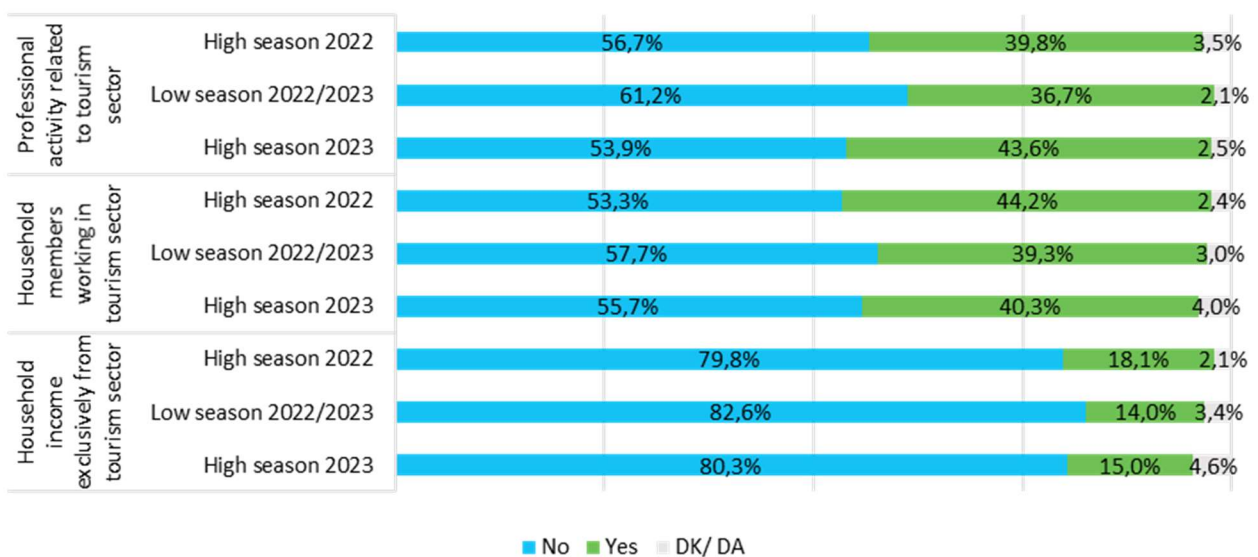
Source: Own elaboration

### 3.4.3 Dependency on the Tourism Sector

The comparison of high season 2022 and 2023 shows that more respondents hold employment in the tourism sector in the high season of 2023 (from 39.8% to 43.6%); however, the number has decreased for members of their households (from 44.2% to 40.3%) (Figure 3.4.5). At the same time, the number of respondents who indicate that their household income is coming exclusively from tourism is declining, from 18.1% in the high season of 2022 to 15.0% in the high season of 2023.

For the low season 2022/2023, it can be seen that the numbers for both respondents (36.7%) and members of their households (39.3%) who hold employment in the tourism sector is lower than in the high seasons and that only 14.0% report that their household income is mainly coming from tourism.

Figure 3.4.5 Dependency on the Tourism Sector

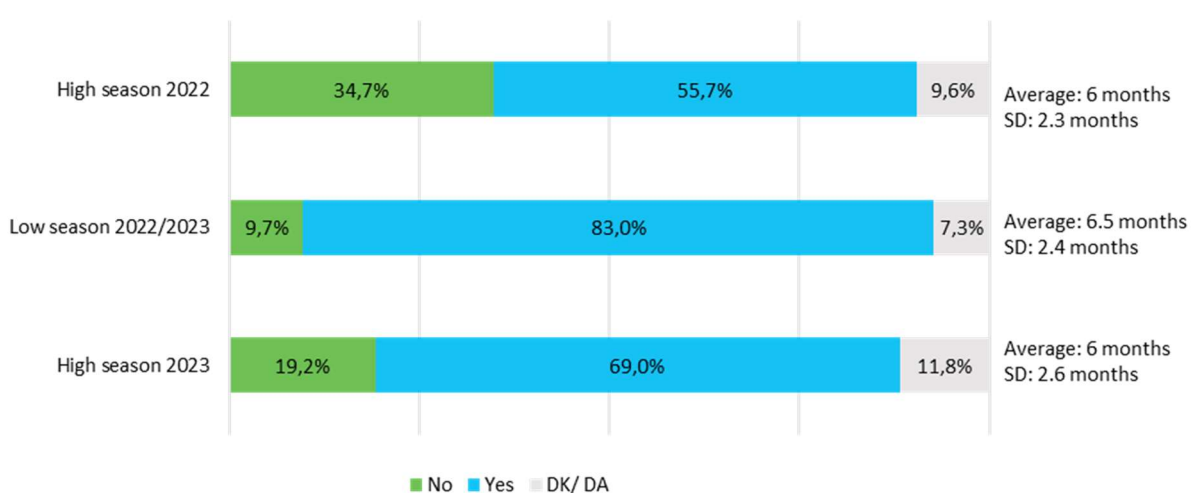


Source: Own elaboration

An analysis of the high seasons 2022 and 2023 shows that the number of respondents with professional activities related to the tourism sector that work all year around has increased from 55.7% to 69.0% (Figure 3.4.6). In parallel, the number of respondents with professional activities related to the tourism sector that indicate seasonal employment has decreased, and those indicating non-permanent employment work an average of six months in tourism-related activities in both high season 2022 and 2023.

In the low season of 2022/2023, the number of respondents with professional activities related to the tourism sector that indicate seasonal employment is only 9.7% and with that, considerably lower than in the seasons with high tourism activity. The average period of employment for residents with non-permanent employment in tourism-related activities is with 6.5 month a little higher in the low season 2022/2023 than in the two high seasons observed.

Figure 3.4.6 Residents Working on the Tourism Sector All Year Around



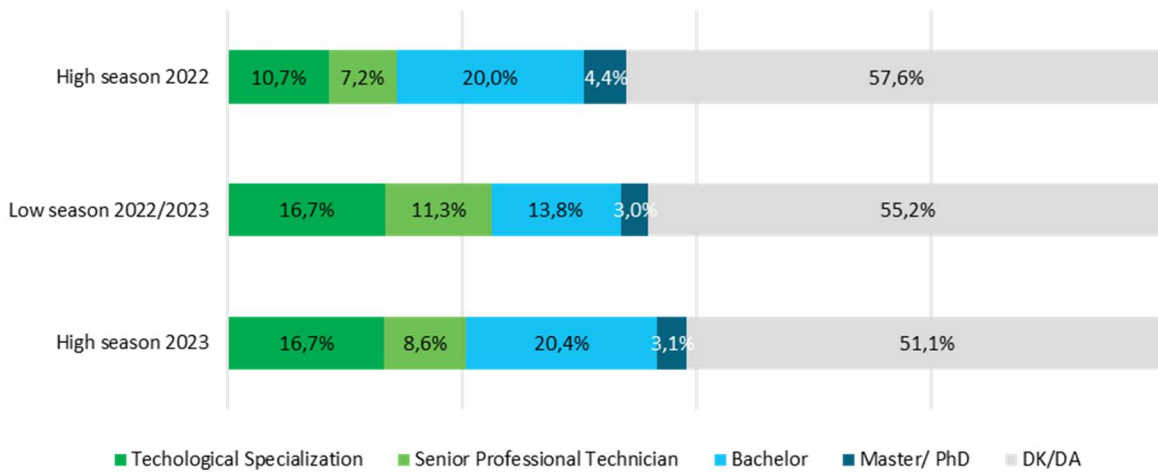
Source:

Own elaboration

When comparing the results for the high seasons of 2022 and 2023 regarding residents with professional activities in the tourism sector that have completed specific training, an increase can be observed in the high season 2023 regarding the technical specialization (from 10.7% to 16.7%), senior professional technicians (from 7.2% to 8.6%) and Bachelor's degrees (20.0% to 20.4%), while the ratio of respondents holding a Master's degree or PhD has decreased (from 4.4% to 3.1%) (Figure 3.4.7).

In relation to the high seasons, the low season 2022/2023 shows a similar trend with regards to the technological specialization (16.7%); however, more respondents report a holding a senior professional technician degree than in the high seasons (11.3%) while less respondents indicate holding a Bachelor's (13.8%) or Master's/ PhD degree (3.0%).

Figure 3.4.7 Residents Working on the Tourism Sector with Specific Training



Source: Own elaboration

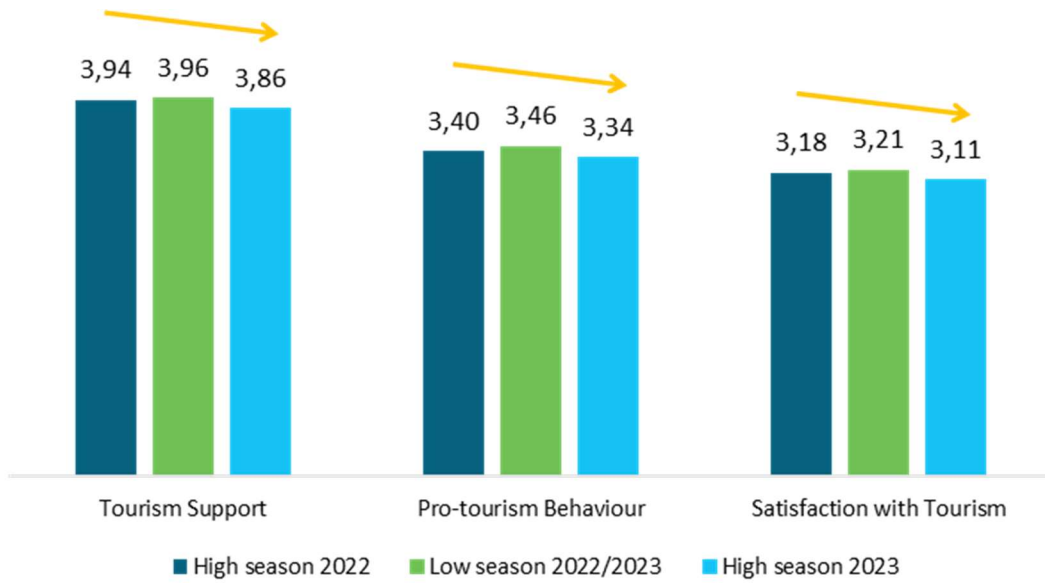
### 3.4.4 Support, Pro-Tourism Behaviour and Satisfaction with Tourism

The comparison between the high season of 2022 and high season of 2023 show a decrease of residents' support of tourism activity (from 3.94 to 3.86), pro-tourism behaviour (from 3.44 to 3.34) and satisfaction with tourism (from 3.18 to 3.11) (Figure 3.4.8). Still, with very similar values in-between them and always above 3, specially for the support of residents regarding tourism activity.

For the low season of 2022/2023, values had been increasing for tourism support (3.96) and satisfaction with tourism (3.21), while the value for pro-tourism behaviour follows the declining evolution (3.34).

The longitudinal analysis therefore shows that, while tourism support and satisfaction with tourism was slightly higher in the low season of 2022/2023, a small and non-significant decreasing evolution can be observed for support, pro-tourism behaviour and satisfaction with tourism in the high season.

Figure 3.4.8 Support, Pro-Tourism Behaviour and Satisfaction with Tourism



Source: Own elaboration

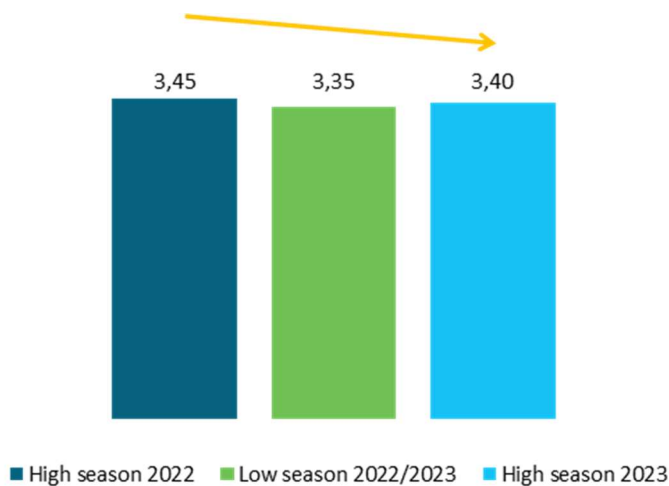
### 3.4.5 Quality of Life and Individual Happiness

Regarding quality of life and individual happiness, the comparison between high season 2022 and high season 2023 shows a small and non-significant decrease in residents’ perceptions from 3.45 to 3.40 (Figure 3.4.9).

For the low season 2022/2023, this value drops to 3.35 compared to the high season 2022 before increasing to 3.40 in the high season 2023.

Overall, it can be observed that, while there is some variation between the different seasons, residents in the Algarve show moderate levels of agreement regarding their quality of life and individual happiness.

Figure 3.4.9 Quality of Life and Individual Happiness



Source: Own elaboration



## 4 CONCLUSION

Overall, the conclusions regarding the residents' perceptions on tourism for the seasons of 2022, 2022/2023 and 2023, as well as the longitudinal analysis, may be highlighted as such:

- Residents agree with both positive and negative economic impacts throughout the various seasons. However, the agreement level seems to be decreasing over time for the positive impacts and, on the contrary, increasing for the negative ones, suggesting that residents consider disadvantages to outweigh the benefits;
- Regarding sociocultural impacts, residents show higher agreement levels towards the positive impacts than the negatives, but overall responses are neutral. Over time, agreement with positive impacts decreased and with negative impacts increased;
- Residents moderately disagree with positive impacts of environmental nature, but agree with the negative ones. Similar to other impacts, the perception of positive environmental impacts is declining over time, and of negative impacts is increasing;
- Although perception of positive impacts seems to be declining, and of negative impacts seems to be increasing, in the cases of sociocultural and environmental impacts, responses show higher levels of agreement with positive impacts and lower levels with negative in the low season;
- Residents consider the current state of tourism development to be moderately strong, but weaker in the winter season;
- Overall tourist treatment of residents was considered to be normal to pleasant, with higher levels in the low season. This shows some satisfaction from residents;
- Regarding respect of tourists, responses were neutral, with higher levels in the low season;
- According to the residents' perceptions, tourists spend an "average" amount in the destination, in a downwards trend overtime;
- Perception of behaviour is generally more positive in low season and declining in high seasons;
- Residents seem to want the destination to keep the same number of tourists overall, but also want to receive more in the winter. Although they still want number to remain the same, overtime responses wanting to decrease the number of tourists were higher;
- Residents are more positive during low season, but preference for more tourism development is declining;
- Employment in the tourism sector increased over time, but numbers of household members working in the sector and household income coming exclusively from tourism decreased;
- Non-seasonal employment in the sector increased from one high season to the other, but it is overall higher in the winter season, as well as the average number of months for non-permanent employment in the sector;
- During high season, there is a higher number of employees with Bachelor degree and a higher number of technological specializations in the low season.
- In the low season there are less people employed in the tourism sector;

- Overall, residents support tourism, consider to have pro-tourism behaviours, and are moderately satisfied with tourism in the region;
- Although support, pro-tourism behaviour and satisfaction with tourism decreased overtime, support and satisfaction levels were higher in the low season;
- Responses show that residents are mainly satisfied with their quality of life, although individual happiness levels may be more neutral;
- Quality of life and individual happiness agreement levels decreased overtime. However, similar to support, pro-tourism behaviour and satisfaction with tourism, they were higher in the low season. While there are variations between seasons, residents show moderate levels of agreement overall.



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**APPENDIX: QUESTIONNAIRES**



Figure 3.4.1 Residents Questionnaire | High Season 2022

**QUESTIONÁRIO AOS RESIDENTES**

LOCAL DE INQUIRição: \_\_\_\_\_ | DATA: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ | INQUIRIDOR: \_\_\_\_\_ | Inquérito Nº \_\_\_\_\_

Exmo(a). Senhor(a), o objetivo deste inquérito é avaliar e monitorizar os impactos do turismo nos residentes do Algarve. As suas respostas serão tratadas a nível estatístico no âmbito do **Projeto MONITUR** que está a ser desenvolvido pela **Universidade do Algarve** e serão usadas unicamente para fins científicos. Não existem respostas certas ou erradas e este inquérito é anónimo e confidencial, pelo que agradecemos que seja o mais sincero(a) possível. **ASSUAS RESPOSTAS DEVEM RELACIONAR-SE COM O CONCELHO/LOCAL ONDE RESIDE.** Agradecemos antecipadamente a sua colaboração.

1. Qual é o seu concelho de residência no Algarve? \_\_\_\_\_ | 2. E a sua freguesia de residência? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Há quanto tempo vive neste concelho? \_\_\_\_\_ (anos) --> **Para responder a este inquérito deve residir no Algarve há, pelo menos, 1 ano.**

4. Como avalia o atual estado do desenvolvimento turístico no seu concelho de residência?  
 Muito fraco <sub>1</sub> Fraco <sub>2</sub> Moderado <sub>3</sub> Forte <sub>4</sub> Muito forte <sub>5</sub>

5. Até que ponto concorda com cada uma das seguintes frases acerca dos **IMPACTOS ECONÓMICOS DO TURISMO** no seu concelho de residência?

	Discordo Totalmente <sub>1</sub>	Discordo <sub>2</sub>	Não Discordo Nem Concordo <sub>3</sub>	Concordo <sub>4</sub>	Concordo Totalmente <sub>5</sub>
O turismo é a principal atividade económica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo aumenta as oportunidades de emprego	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo cria mais negócios para a população residente	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo cria mais negócios para a população estrangeira	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para criar novos serviços e negócios	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para o desenvolvimento das atividades económicas locais	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo promove mais investimentos no concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O dinheiro gasto pelos turistas fica no concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tem sido gasto mais dinheiro em estradas e urbanizações por causa do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tem havido maior investimento na reabilitação de edifícios históricos devido ao turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora o acesso aos shoppings, aos restaurantes e as oportunidades de compra	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo faz aumentar o preço das casas e dos terrenos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo aumenta o custo de vida	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Os bens/serviços são mais caros por causa do turismo (alimentação, vestuário, transportes, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
As atrações culturais e os eventos são mais caros por causa do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A maioria dos negócios locais é só para os turistas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para fazer desaparecer o comércio local/tradicional	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo gera instabilidade nos empregos por ser uma atividade sazonal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O meu concelho está demasiado dependente do turismo em termos económicos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. Até que ponto concorda com cada uma das seguintes frases acerca dos **IMPACTOS SOCIOCULTURAIS DO TURISMO** no seu concelho de residência?

	Discordo Totalmente <sub>1</sub>	Discordo <sub>2</sub>	Não Discordo Nem Concordo <sub>3</sub>	Concordo <sub>4</sub>	Concordo Totalmente <sub>5</sub>
O turismo melhora os serviços públicos (centros de saúde, instalações desportivas, policiamento, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo estimula as atividades culturais, os festivais e as tradições locais	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para a preservação da cultura local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo promove as trocas culturais entre residentes e visitantes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo muda os hábitos de consumo dos residentes (alimentação, vestuário, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo permite elevar o padrão de vida dos residentes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para aumentar a segurança	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para o reconhecimento, o prestígio e a imagem do meu concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Os residentes do meu concelho são hospitaleiros e recebem os turistas com cortesia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo faz aumentar o consumo de drogas e álcool	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo faz aumentar a prostituição e a degradação moral	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo faz aumentar as infeções sexualmente transmissíveis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo promove o crime e o vandalismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo gera a perda ou a mudança nas tradições e na identidade cultural	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo causa intolerância e desrespeito por outras culturas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo aumenta o stress e perturba a calma	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O aumento do número de turistas resulta em conflitos com os residentes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Os residentes alteram os seus comportamentos de forma a imitar os turistas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Os residentes sofrem por viver neste destino turístico	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O meu concelho está superlotado por causa do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



7. Até que ponto concorda com cada uma das seguintes frases acerca dos IMPACTOS AMBIENTAIS DO TURISMO no seu <u>concelho de residência</u> ?		Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Não Discordo Nem Concordo	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
		1	2	3	4	5
<input type="radio"/>	Têm sido construídos mais jardins e espaços verdes por causa do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	O turismo melhora a proteção do ambiente	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	O turismo melhora a proteção do património natural e dos recursos naturais	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	O turismo melhora as infraestruturas públicas (estradas, caminhos de ferro, instalações desportivas, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	O turismo melhora o sistema de sinalização (para o acesso aos alojamentos, monumentos, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	O turismo melhora a limpeza dos espaços públicos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	O turismo influencia positivamente a consciência ambiental dos residentes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	O turismo aumenta a poluição, o barulho, o lixo, etc.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	O turismo degrada o ambiente natural	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	O turismo ocupa áreas naturais de utilização livre pelos residentes (praias, serras, áreas protegidas, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	O turismo impede o acesso dos residentes a espaços naturais (praias, serras, rios, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	O turismo descaracteriza a paisagem (construção de novos edifícios, hotéis, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	O turismo gera problemas de trânsito, estacionamento e acidentes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

8. Em termos de respeito para com os residentes: Muito desrespeitoso <input type="radio"/> 1 Desrespeitoso <input type="radio"/> 2 Normal <input type="radio"/> 3 Respeitoso <input type="radio"/> 4 Muito respeitoso <input type="radio"/> 5	9. Em termos da forma como tratam os residentes: Muito desagradável <input type="radio"/> 1 Desagradável <input type="radio"/> 2 Normal <input type="radio"/> 3 Agradável <input type="radio"/> 4 Muito agradável <input type="radio"/> 5	10. Em termos dos gastos que realizam: Gastam muito pouco <input type="radio"/> 1 Gastam pouco <input type="radio"/> 2 Gastam o normal <input type="radio"/> 3 Gastam bastante <input type="radio"/> 4 Gastam excessivamente <input type="radio"/> 5	11. Em relação ao número de turistas, o que acha que o seu <u>concelho de residência</u> deveria fazer? Receber menos turistas <input type="radio"/> 1 Manter o atual nr.º de turistas <input type="radio"/> 2 Receber mais turistas <input type="radio"/> 3
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12. O rendimento do seu agregado familiar provém <u>exclusivamente</u> do turismo? Não <input type="radio"/> 1 Sim <input type="radio"/> 2	13. Alguém do seu agregado familiar trabalha no setor do turismo? Não <input type="radio"/> 1 Sim <input type="radio"/> 2	14. A SUA atividade profissional está relacionada com o setor do turismo (hotéis, restaurantes, transportes, atrações turísticas, etc.)? Não <input type="radio"/> 1 Sim <input type="radio"/> 2 --> Se NÃO, passe para a questão 15.
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14.1. Se a SUA atividade profissional está relacionada com o setor do turismo, trabalha neste setor durante o ano todo? Não <input type="radio"/> 1 Sim <input type="radio"/> 2	14.2. Se NÃO, durante quantos meses por ano costuma trabalhar no setor do turismo? _____ (meses)	14.3. Se SIM, tem formação específica de algum destes tipos? Especialização Tecnológica <input type="radio"/> 1 Licenciatura <input type="radio"/> 3 Técnico Superior Profissional <input type="radio"/> 2 Mestrado/Doutoramento <input type="radio"/> 4
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15. Relativamente aos seus COMPORTAMENTOS e APOIO AO DESENVOLVIMENTO DO TURISMO no seu <u>concelho de residência</u> , até que ponto concorda as seguintes frases?		Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Não Discordo Nem Concordo	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
		1	2	3	4	5
<input type="radio"/>	Acho que o meu concelho deve continuar a ser um destino turístico	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Acredito que, no geral, os impactos do turismo no meu concelho são positivos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Estou disposto(a) a proteger os recursos naturais e ambientais de que o turismo depende	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Estou disposto(a) a receber os turistas com simpatia e hospitalidade	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Estou disposto(a) a aceitar alguns sacrifícios para receber os benefícios do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Estou disposto(a) a pagar mais taxas para contribuir para o desenvolvimento do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Pessoalmente, eu benefico com o desenvolvimento do turismo no meu concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Estou satisfeito(a) com o atual nível de desenvolvimento turístico do meu concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Estou satisfeito(a) com a forma como o turismo está a ser gerido no meu concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Em geral, estou satisfeito(a) com o turismo no meu concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

16. Até que ponto CONCORDA com cada um dos seguintes aspetos sobre a sua vida?		Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Não Discordo Nem Concordo	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
		1	2	3	4	5
<input type="radio"/>	Em geral, estou satisfeito(a) com a minha vida	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	As minhas condições de vida são excelentes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Em muitos aspetos, a minha vida está próxima do ideal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Até agora, tenho conseguido o que quero na vida	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Se eu pudesse viver outra vez, não mudava quase nada	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Em geral, considero-me uma pessoa feliz	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Em geral, estou satisfeito(a) com a minha qualidade de vida	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

17. Género: Masculino  1 Feminino  2 Outro  3 | 18. Idade: \_\_\_\_\_ | 19. Profissão: \_\_\_\_\_

20. Estado civil: Solteiro(a)  1 Casado(a)/União de facto  2 Divorciado(a)/Separado(a)  3 Viúvo(a)  4

21. Escolaridade: Ens. Básico (até 9º ano)  1 Ens. Secundário (até 12º ano)  2 Ens. Técnico/Profissional  3 Ens. Universitário  4

22. Situação perante o emprego: Empregado(a)  1 Empresário(a)  2 Desempregado(a)  3 Estudante  4 Reformado(a)  5 Doméstico(a)  6

23. O SEU rendimento mensal líquido: Até 705€  1 706€ - 1.000€  2 1.001€ - 1.500€  3 1.501€ - 2.000€  4 2.001€ ou mais  5

--> Caso queira conhecer os resultados deste estudo, por favor deixe o seu e-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA SUA COLABORAÇÃO.

Figure 3.4.2 Residents Questionnaire | Low Season 2022/2023

**QUESTIONÁRIO AOS RESIDENTES**

LOCAL DE INQUIRIRÃO: \_\_\_\_\_ | DATA: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ | INQUIRIDOR: \_\_\_\_\_ Inquérito Nº \_\_\_\_\_

Exmo(a). Senhor(a), o objetivo deste inquérito é avaliar e monitorizar os impactos do turismo nos residentes do Algarve. As suas respostas serão tratadas a nível estatístico no âmbito do **Projeto MONITUR** que está a ser desenvolvido pela **Universidade do Algarve** e serão usadas unicamente para fins científicos. Não existem respostas certas ou erradas e este inquérito é anónimo e confidencial, pelo que agradecemos que seja o mais sincero(a) possível. **AS SUAS RESPOSTAS DEVEM RELACIONAR-SE COM O CONCELHO/LOCAL ONDE RESIDE.** Agradecemos antecipadamente a sua colaboração.

1. Qual é o seu concelho de residência no Algarve? \_\_\_\_\_ 2. E a sua freguesia de residência? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Há quanto tempo vive neste concelho? \_\_\_\_\_ (anos) --> **Para responder a este inquérito deve residir no Algarve há, pelo menos, 1 ano.**

4. Como avalia o atual estado do desenvolvimento turístico no seu concelho de residência?  
 Muito fraco <sub>1</sub> Fraco <sub>2</sub> Moderado <sub>3</sub> Forte <sub>4</sub> Muito forte <sub>5</sub>

5. Até que ponto concorda com cada uma das seguintes frases acerca dos **IMPACTOS ECONÓMICOS DO TURISMO** no seu concelho de residência?

	Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Não Discordo Nem Concordo	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
	1	2	3	4	5
O turismo é a principal atividade económica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo aumenta as oportunidades de emprego	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo cria mais negócios para a população residente	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo cria mais negócios para a população estrangeira	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para criar novos serviços e negócios	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para o desenvolvimento das atividades económicas locais	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo promove mais investimentos no concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O dinheiro gasto pelos turistas fica no concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tem sido gasto mais dinheiro em estradas e urbanizações por causa do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tem havido maior investimento na reabilitação de edifícios históricos devido ao turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora o acesso aos shoppings, aos restaurantes e as oportunidades de compra	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo faz aumentar o preço das casas e dos terrenos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo aumenta o custo de vida	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Os bens/serviços são mais caros por causa do turismo (alimentação, vestuário, transportes, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
As atrações culturais e os eventos são mais caros por causa do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A maioria dos negócios locais é só para os turistas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para fazer desaparecer o comércio local/tradicional	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo gera instabilidade nos empregos por ser uma atividade sazonal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O meu concelho está demasiado dependente do turismo em termos económicos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. Até que ponto concorda com cada uma das seguintes frases acerca dos **IMPACTOS SOCIOCULTURAIS DO TURISMO** no seu concelho de residência?

	Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Não Discordo Nem Concordo	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
	1	2	3	4	5
O turismo melhora os serviços públicos (centros de saúde, instalações desportivas, policiamento, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo estimula as atividades culturais, os festivais e as tradições locais	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para a preservação da cultura local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo promove as trocas culturais entre residentes e visitantes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo muda os hábitos de consumo dos residentes (alimentação, vestuário, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo permite elevar o padrão de vida dos residentes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para aumentar a segurança	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para o reconhecimento, o prestígio e a imagem do meu concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Os residentes do meu concelho são hospitaleiros e recebem os turistas com cortesia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo faz aumentar o consumo de drogas e álcool	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo faz aumentar a prostituição e a degradação moral	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo faz aumentar as infeções sexualmente transmissíveis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo promove o crime e o vandalismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo gera a perda ou a mudança nas tradições e na identidade cultural	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo causa intolerância e desrespeito por outras culturas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo aumenta o stress e perturba a calma	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O aumento do número de turistas resulta em conflitos com os residentes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Os residentes alteram os seus comportamentos de forma a imitar os turistas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Os residentes sofrem por viver neste destino turístico	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O meu concelho está superlotado por causa do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



7. Até que ponto concorda com cada uma das seguintes frases acerca dos IMPACTOS AMBIENTAIS DO TURISMO no seu <u>concelho de residência</u> ?		Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Não Discordo Nem Concordo	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
		1	2	3	4	5
Têm sido construídos mais jardins e espaços verdes por causa do turismo		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora a proteção do ambiente		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora a proteção do património natural e dos recursos naturais		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora as infraestruturas públicas (estradas, caminhos de ferro, instalações desportivas, etc.)		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora o sistema de sinalização (para o acesso aos alojamentos, monumentos, etc.)		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora a limpeza dos espaços públicos		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo influencia positivamente a consciência ambiental dos residentes		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo aumenta a poluição, o barulho, o lixo, etc.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo degrada o ambiente natural		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo ocupa áreas naturais de utilização livre pelos residentes (praias, serras, áreas protegidas, etc.)		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo impede o acesso dos residentes a espaços naturais (praias, serras, rios, etc.)		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo descaracteriza a paisagem (construção de novos edifícios, hotéis, etc.)		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo gera problemas de trânsito, estacionamento e acidentes		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

De modo geral, como avalia o comportamento dos turistas no seu concelho de residência?

8. Em termos de respeito para com os residentes: Muito desrespeitoso <input type="radio"/> <sub>1</sub> Desrespeitoso <input type="radio"/> <sub>2</sub> Normal <input type="radio"/> <sub>3</sub> Respeitoso <input type="radio"/> <sub>4</sub> Muito respeitoso <input type="radio"/> <sub>5</sub>	9. Em termos da forma como tratam os residentes: Muito desagradável <input type="radio"/> <sub>1</sub> Desagradável <input type="radio"/> <sub>2</sub> Normal <input type="radio"/> <sub>3</sub> Agradável <input type="radio"/> <sub>4</sub> Muito agradável <input type="radio"/> <sub>5</sub>	10. Em termos dos gastos que realizam: Gastam muito pouco <input type="radio"/> <sub>1</sub> Gastam pouco <input type="radio"/> <sub>2</sub> Gastam o normal <input type="radio"/> <sub>3</sub> Gastam bastante <input type="radio"/> <sub>4</sub> Gastam excessivamente <input type="radio"/> <sub>5</sub>	11. Em relação ao número de turistas, o que acha que o seu <u>concelho de residência</u> deveria fazer? Receber menos turistas <input type="radio"/> <sub>1</sub> Manter o atual nr.º de turistas <input type="radio"/> <sub>2</sub> Receber mais turistas <input type="radio"/> <sub>3</sub>
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12. A SUA atividade profissional está relacionada com o setor do turismo (hotéis, restaurantes, transportes, atrações turísticas, etc.)? Não <input type="radio"/> <sub>1</sub> Sim <input type="radio"/> <sub>2</sub>	13. Alguém do seu agregado familiar trabalha no setor do turismo? Não <input type="radio"/> <sub>1</sub> Sim <input type="radio"/> <sub>2</sub>	14. O rendimento do seu agregado familiar provém <u>exclusivamente</u> do turismo? Não <input type="radio"/> <sub>1</sub> Sim <input type="radio"/> <sub>2</sub>
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15. Se a SUA atividade profissional está relacionada com o setor do turismo, trabalha neste setor durante quanto tempo por ano? _____ meses ; Trabalho o ano todo <input type="radio"/> <sub>12</sub>	15.1 Se a SUA atividade profissional está relacionada com o setor do turismo, tem formação específica de algum destes tipos? Especialização Tecnológica <input type="radio"/> <sub>1</sub> Licenciatura <input type="radio"/> <sub>3</sub> Técnico Superior Profissional <input type="radio"/> <sub>2</sub> Mestrado/Doutoramento <input type="radio"/> <sub>4</sub>
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16. Relativamente aos seus COMPORTAMENTOS e APOIO AO DESENVOLVIMENTO DO TURISMO no seu <u>concelho de residência</u> , até que ponto concorda as seguintes frases?		Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Não Discordo Nem Concordo	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
		1	2	3	4	5
Acho que o meu concelho deve continuar a ser um destino turístico		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Acredito que, no geral, os impactos do turismo no meu concelho são positivos		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estou disposto(a) a proteger os recursos naturais e ambientais de que o turismo depende		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estou disposto(a) a receber os turistas com simpatia e hospitalidade		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estou disposto(a) a aceitar alguns sacrifícios para receber os benefícios do turismo		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estou disposto(a) a pagar mais taxas para contribuir para o desenvolvimento do turismo		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pessoalmente, eu benefico com o desenvolvimento do turismo no meu concelho		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estou satisfeito(a) com o atual nível de desenvolvimento turístico do meu concelho		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estou satisfeito(a) com a forma como o turismo está a ser gerido no meu concelho		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Em geral, estou satisfeito(a) com o turismo no meu concelho		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

17. Até que ponto CONCORDA com cada um dos seguintes aspetos sobre a sua vida?		Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Não Discordo Nem Concordo	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
		1	2	3	4	5
Em geral, estou satisfeito(a) com a minha vida		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
As minhas condições de vida são excelentes		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Em muitos aspetos, a minha vida está próxima do ideal		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Até agora, tenho conseguido o que quero na vida		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Se eu pudesse viver outra vez, não mudava quase nada		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Em geral, considero-me uma pessoa feliz		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Em geral, estou satisfeito(a) com a minha qualidade de vida		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

18. Idade: \_\_\_\_\_ | 19. Género: Masculino <sub>1</sub> Feminino <sub>2</sub> Outro <sub>3</sub> | 20. Profissão: \_\_\_\_\_

21. Estado civil: Solteiro(a) <sub>1</sub> Casado(a)/União de facto <sub>2</sub> Divorciado(a)/Separado(a) <sub>3</sub> Viúvo(a) <sub>4</sub>

22. Escolaridade: Ens. Básico (até 9º ano) <sub>1</sub> Ens. Secundário (até 12º ano) <sub>2</sub> Ens. Técnico/Profissional <sub>3</sub> Ens. Universitário <sub>4</sub>

23. Situação perante o emprego: Empregado(a) <sub>1</sub> Empresário(a) <sub>2</sub> Desempregado(a) <sub>3</sub> Estudante <sub>4</sub> Reformado(a) <sub>5</sub> Doméstico(a) <sub>6</sub>

24. O SEU rendimento mensal líquido: Até 705€ <sub>1</sub> 706€ - 1.000€ <sub>2</sub> 1.001€ - 1.500€ <sub>3</sub> 1.501€ - 2.000€ <sub>4</sub> 2.001€ ou mais <sub>5</sub>

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA SUA COLABORAÇÃO.

Figure 3.4.3 Residents Questionnaire | High Season 2023  
QUESTIONÁRIO AOS RESIDENTES

LOCAL DE INQUIRIÇÃO: \_\_\_\_\_ | DATA: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ | INQUIRIDOR: \_\_\_\_\_ Inquérito Nº \_\_\_\_\_

Exmo(a). Senhor(a), o objetivo deste inquérito é avaliar e monitorizar os impactos do turismo nos residentes do Algarve. As suas respostas serão tratadas a nível estatístico no âmbito do Projeto MONITUR que está a ser desenvolvido pela Universidade do Algarve e serão usadas unicamente para fins científicos. Não existem respostas certas ou erradas e este inquérito é anónimo e confidencial, pelo que agradecemos que seja o mais sincero(a) possível. **AS SUAS RESPOSTAS DEVEM RELACIONAR-SE COM O CONCELHO/LOCAL ONDE RESIDE.** Agradecemos antecipadamente a sua colaboração.

1. Qual é o seu concelho de residência no Algarve? \_\_\_\_\_ | 2. E a sua freguesia de residência? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Há quanto tempo vive neste concelho? \_\_\_\_\_ (anos) --> Para responder a este inquérito deve residir no Algarve há, pelo menos, 1 ano.

4. Como avalia o atual estado do desenvolvimento turístico no seu concelho de residência?  
Muito fraco 1 Fraco 2 Moderado 3 Forte 4 Muito forte 5

5. Até que ponto concorda com cada uma das seguintes frases acerca dos IMPACTOS ECONÓMICOS DO TURISMO no seu concelho de residência?

	Discordo Totalmente 1	Discordo 2	Não Concordo 3	Concordo 4	Concordo Totalmente 5
O turismo é a principal atividade económica	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo aumenta as oportunidades de emprego	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo cria mais negócios para a população residente	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo cria mais negócios para a população estrangeira	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para criar novos serviços e negócios	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para o desenvolvimento das atividades económicas locais	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo promove mais investimentos no concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O dinheiro gasto pelos turistas fica no concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tem sido gasto mais dinheiro em estradas e urbanizações por causa do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tem havido maior investimento na reabilitação de edifícios históricos devido ao turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora o acesso aos shoppings, aos restaurantes e as oportunidades de compra	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo faz aumentar o preço das casas e dos terrenos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo aumenta o custo de vida	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Os bens/serviços são mais caros por causa do turismo (alimentação, vestuário, transportes, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
As atrações culturais e os eventos são mais caros por causa do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A maioria dos negócios locais é só para os turistas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para fazer desaparecer o comércio local/tradicional	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo gera instabilidade nos empregos por ser uma atividade sazonal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O meu concelho está demasiado dependente do turismo em termos económicos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. Até que ponto concorda com cada uma das seguintes frases acerca dos IMPACTOS SOCIOCULTURAIS DO TURISMO no seu concelho de residência?

	Discordo Totalmente 1	Discordo 2	Não Concordo 3	Concordo 4	Concordo Totalmente 5
O turismo melhora os serviços públicos (centros de saúde, instalações desportivas, policiamento, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo estimula as atividades culturais, os festivais e as tradições locais	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para a preservação da cultura local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo promove as trocas culturais entre residentes e visitantes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo muda os hábitos de consumo dos residentes (alimentação, vestuário, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo permite elevar o padrão de vida dos residentes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para aumentar a segurança	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo contribui para o reconhecimento, o prestígio e a imagem do meu concelho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Os residentes do meu concelho são hospitaleiros e recebem os turistas com cortesia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo faz aumentar o consumo de drogas e álcool	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo faz aumentar a prostituição e a degradação moral	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo faz aumentar as infeções sexualmente transmissíveis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo promove o crime e o vandalismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo gera a perda ou a mudança nas tradições e na identidade cultural	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo causa intolerância e desrespeito por outras culturas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo aumenta o stress e perturba a calma	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O aumento do número de turistas resulta em conflitos com os residentes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Os residentes alteram os seus comportamentos de forma a imitar os turistas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Os residentes sofrem por viver neste destino turístico	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O meu concelho está superlotado por causa do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



7. Até que ponto concorda com cada uma das seguintes frases acerca dos IMPACTOS AMBIENTAIS DO TURISMO no seu <u>concelho de residência</u> ?		Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Não Discordo Nem Concordo	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
		1	2	3	4	5
Têm sido construídos mais jardins e espaços verdes por causa do turismo		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora a proteção do ambiente		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora a proteção do património natural e dos recursos naturais		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora as infraestruturas públicas (estradas, caminhos de ferro, instalações desportivas, etc.)		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora o sistema de sinalização (para o acesso aos alojamentos, monumentos, etc.)		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo melhora a limpeza dos espaços públicos		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo influencia positivamente a consciência ambiental dos residentes		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo aumenta a poluição, o barulho, o lixo, etc.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo degrada o ambiente natural		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo ocupa áreas naturais de utilização livre pelos residentes (praias, serras, áreas protegidas, etc.)		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo impede o acesso dos residentes a espaços naturais (praias, serras, rios, etc.)		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo descaracteriza a paisagem (construção de novos edifícios, hotéis, etc.)		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo gera problemas de trânsito, estacionamento e acidentes		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

De modo geral, como avalia o comportamento dos turistas no seu <u>concelho de residência</u> ?		11. Em relação ao número de turistas, o que acha que o seu <u>concelho de residência</u> deveria fazer?	
8. Em termos de respeito para com os residentes:	9. Em termos da forma como tratam os residentes:	10. Em termos dos gastos que realizam:	
Muito desrespeitoso <input type="radio"/> 1	Muito desagradável <input type="radio"/> 1	Gastam muito pouco <input type="radio"/> 1	Receber menos turistas <input type="radio"/> 1
Desrespeitoso <input type="radio"/> 2	Desagradável <input type="radio"/> 2	Gastam pouco <input type="radio"/> 2	Manter o atual nr.º de turistas <input type="radio"/> 2
Normal <input type="radio"/> 3	Normal <input type="radio"/> 3	Gastam o normal <input type="radio"/> 3	Receber mais turistas <input type="radio"/> 3
Respeitoso <input type="radio"/> 4	Agradável <input type="radio"/> 4	Gastam bastante <input type="radio"/> 4	
Muito respeitoso <input type="radio"/> 5	Muito agradável <input type="radio"/> 5	Gastam excessivamente <input type="radio"/> 5	

12. A SUA atividade profissional está relacionada com o setor do turismo (hotéis, restaurantes, transportes, atrações turísticas, etc.)? Não <input type="radio"/> 1 Sim <input type="radio"/> 2	13. Alguém do seu agregado familiar trabalha no setor do turismo? Não <input type="radio"/> 1 Sim <input type="radio"/> 2	14. O rendimento do seu agregado familiar provém <u>exclusivamente</u> do turismo? Não <input type="radio"/> 1 Sim <input type="radio"/> 2
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15. Se a SUA atividade profissional está relacionada com o setor do turismo, trabalha neste setor durante quanto tempo por ano? _____ meses ; Trabalho o ano todo <input type="radio"/> 12	15.1 Se a SUA atividade profissional está relacionada com o setor do turismo, tem formação específica de algum destes tipos? Especialização Tecnológica <input type="radio"/> 1 Licenciatura <input type="radio"/> 3 Técnico Superior Profissional <input type="radio"/> 2 Mestrado/Doutoramento <input type="radio"/> 4
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16. Relativamente aos seus COMPORTAMENTOS e APOIO AO DESENVOLVIMENTO DO TURISMO no seu <u>concelho de residência</u> , até que ponto concorda as seguintes frases?		Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Não Discordo Nem Concordo	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
		1	2	3	4	5
Acho que o meu concelho deve continuar a ser um destino turístico		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Acredito que, no geral, os impactos do turismo no meu concelho são positivos		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estou disposto(a) a proteger os recursos naturais e ambientais de que o turismo depende		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estou disposto(a) a receber os turistas com simpatia e hospitalidade		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estou disposto(a) a aceitar alguns sacrifícios para receber os benefícios do turismo		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estou disposto(a) a pagar mais taxas para contribuir para o desenvolvimento do turismo		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pessoalmente, eu benefico com o desenvolvimento do turismo no meu concelho		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estou satisfeito(a) com o atual nível de desenvolvimento turístico do meu concelho		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estou satisfeito(a) com a forma como o turismo está a ser gerido no meu concelho		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Em geral, estou satisfeito(a) com o turismo no meu concelho		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

17. Até que ponto CONCORDA com cada um dos seguintes aspetos sobre a sua vida?		Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Não Discordo Nem Concordo	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
		1	2	3	4	5
Em geral, estou satisfeito(a) com a minha vida		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
As minhas condições de vida são excelentes		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Em muitos aspetos, a minha vida está próxima do ideal		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Até agora, tenho conseguido o que quero na vida		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Se eu pudesse viver outra vez, não mudava quase nada		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Em geral, considero-me uma pessoa feliz		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Em geral, estou satisfeito(a) com a minha qualidade de vida		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

18. Idade: \_\_\_\_\_ | 19. Género: Masculino  1, Feminino  2, Outro  3 | 20. Profissão: \_\_\_\_\_

21. Estado civil: Solteiro(a)  1, Casado(a)/União de facto  2, Divorciado(a)/Separado(a)  3, Viúvo(a)  4

22. Escolaridade: Ens. Básico (até 9º ano)  1, Ens. Secundário (até 12º ano)  2, Ens. Técnico/Profissional  3, Ens. Universitário  4

23. Situação perante o emprego: Empregado(a)  1, Empresário(a)  2, Desempregado(a)  3, Estudante  4, Reformado(a)  5, Doméstico(a)  6

24. O SEU rendimento mensal líquido: Até 760€  1, 761€ - 1.000€  2, 1.001€ - 1.500€  3, 1.501€ - 2.000€  4, 2.001€ ou mais  5

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA SUA COLABORAÇÃO.