

## SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN A BORDERLAND CONTEXT: INSIGHTS FROM GREAT RYE ISLAND RESIDENTS IN SLOVAKIA

Roland Z. SZABÓ <sup>1\*</sup>, Ferenc DARABOS <sup>2</sup>, Csaba KŐMÍVES <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Széchenyi István University, Department of Corporate Leadership and Marketing, Győr, Hungary; roland.szabo@sze.hu (R.Z.S.)

<sup>2</sup>Széchenyi István University, Department of Tourism and Hospitality, Győr, Hungary; darabos.ferenc@sze.hu (F.D.); komives.csaba@sze.hu (C.K.)

---

**Citation:** Szabó, R.Z., Darabos, F., & Kőmíves, C. (2026). Sustainable tourism and regional development in a borderland context: Insights from Great Rye Island residents in Slovakia. *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 65(2), 759–768. <https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.65213-1718>

---

**Abstract:** This study examines residents' perceptions of sustainable tourism and regional development in Great Rye Island, Slovakia, which is particularly well-suited for cross-border urban and rural tourism. The area's development falls short of its potential, and we examined the reasons for this from the perspective of the attitudes of local residents. Drawing on social exchange theory, the research explores how local identity, satisfaction with services and infrastructure, and expectations for development shape attitudes toward sustainable tourism. A survey of 528 residents was conducted between January and March 2025. Participation in the research was voluntary and anonymous, and the respondents were selected randomly. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS, and the following analytical techniques were applied: descriptive statistics, ANOVA, principal component analysis (PCA) and k-means cluster analysis. The research revealed moderate satisfaction with local conditions and that residents prioritize social, cultural, and educational development over commercial or tourism-related services. Besides, development initiatives are likely to gain stronger legitimacy and community support when they build on settlement or Great Rye Island identities rather than on more distant regional or national frames. Furthermore, the analysis identified five underlying factors and eight resident groups with distinct profiles. Results show that dissatisfaction with basic infrastructure - especially utilities, roads, and cleanliness - emerges as a common concern and a prerequisite for tourism development. Moreover, identity alone does not determine support for tourism; rather, attitudes are shaped by the interplay of satisfaction, expectations, and local identities. The findings highlight the heterogeneity of borderland communities and underline the need for tailored development strategies that combine infrastructural improvements with initiatives enhancing community cohesion, cultural vitality, and environmental quality.

**Keywords:** border area, development policy, hospitality, local identity, infrastructure, regional development

\* \* \* \* \*

### INTRODUCTION

Great Rye Island, with an area of 1200 km<sup>2</sup>, is part of the Danube River Basin, covering the territory between the Danube River to the south, the Little Danube River to the north, and the Váh River to the east. It is the largest island in Europe that is formed by interconnected rivers (Povinec, 2013). It has thermal baths and a huge fresh water supply, besides, its wild water world is an additional attraction for tourists. In 2024, one million tourists visited the region's top thermal baths. Based on the 2021 census data the population of Great Rye Island is 225 621, the proportion of ethnic Hungarians is 88%. Rural settlements are typical, 52% of the population living in towns and 48% in villages. These characteristics make it particularly well-suited for cross-border urban and rural tourism.

Border tourism is an umbrella term that covers all types of tourist attractions and activities related to border existence (Mansfeld & Korman, 2015). In the studied case, the social, economic and environmental factors of the Austrian–Hungarian–Slovak tri-border area jointly define the framework for tourism. Living in border areas is complex for residents as they are “living in the middle” of three societies, cultures, and political-economic systems, in the shadow of changing international relations (Gelbman & Timothy, 2011). Consequently, fostering territorial and community development in these regions is challenging, given the interplay and clashes among diverse attitudes, identities, and expectations (Chen et al., 2025).

Accordingly, our research seeks to explore local identity, satisfaction with infrastructure, and expectations regarding development in the Great Rye Island, with the dual aim of examining their scholarly interrelations and providing guidance for practitioners and regional development professionals. Attitude research usually isolates individuals from the social environment or takes environmental factors for granted (Howarth, 2006; Wassler et al., 2019). In our study, we therefore took into account the special geographical setting's economic and social impacts. Understanding public attitudes helps managers and decision-makers engage the public, leading to more successful natural resource management (Hansla et al., 2008).

---

\* Corresponding author

Drawing on the findings of the survey carried out in the region, our study established that residents' attitudes toward tourism and development are highly diverse, shaped by their identity, satisfaction with local conditions, and infrastructure needs. Eight distinct clusters emerged, ranging from those content with their economic situation but lacking identity and demanding extra services, to those with strong local identity who are dissatisfied due to poor infrastructure. A common theme across most groups was dissatisfaction with essential services/utilities—such as water, sewage, and roads—which residents see as a prerequisite for tourism development. Identity alone did not predict support for or resistance to tourism; rather, expectations varied based on combinations of satisfaction, identity, and local engagement. Tourism currently operates in isolated areas, with little regional coherence, and many residents perceive higher value in jobs abroad than in local tourism, limiting its growth potential. The findings suggest that improving basic infrastructure and aligning development efforts with local values and capacities are key to fostering sustainable tourism in the region.

The article is structured into several key sections that guide the reader through the research process and findings. It begins with an introduction that outlines the context of the Great Rye Island border region, emphasizing the importance of local attitudes in tourism development. This is followed by a theoretical background that explores concepts such as regional identity, peripherality, and the role of tourism in urban and rural areas. The methodology section details the empirical approach, including data collection through surveys, factor and cluster analysis. The results section presents the identified resident clusters and their characteristics, highlighting differences in satisfaction, identity, and development priorities. Finally, the discussion and conclusion interpret the findings in a broader regional development context, offering recommendations for policy and future tourism planning based on the nuanced needs and perspectives of local populations.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Local Identity and Sustainable Tourism

The first step in our research is to define a conceptual definition of local identity. The conceptualization of resident sentiment is supported by traditional psychological and sociological literature (Allport, 1935; Cattell, 1940). Allport (1935) advised that sentiment, representing the deeper, more massive, and genetically older structure of personality, is more lasting and hierarchical than attitudes, which often apply to more restricted, temporary, and superficial aspects of personality. Attitude is a disposition to react with belief, thought, feeling, and overt behavior in a certain way towards a certain object as part of the purposive plan of a larger sentiment, with full awareness of the object and mode of reacting (Cattell, 1940). Eagly & Chaiken's (1993) comprehensive work on attitudes defines them as a psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favor or disfavor.

Fonseca et al. (2025) argued that stakeholder perceptions influence sustainable development at the local level. Müller et al. (2025) highlighted the attitude-behavior gap and demographic influences on environmental engagement. Although resident attitude has been identified as a determining factor for sustainable tourism development (Gursoy et al., 2019), the effect of border residents' attitudes toward border tourism is unknown. Conversely, residents are likely to oppose tourism development if they perceive greater costs associated with it, such as the erosion of the local population's social identity, increases in the cost of living, harm to local natural and cultural environments, increased traffic congestion, and pollution (Woosnam et al., 2018). Rural tourism generally contributes to economic development and cultural preservation, but negative effects may also occur, such as overcrowding, low job quality and environmental degradation (Samper-Mendivil et al., 2025).

Therefore, social exchange theory, which holds that individuals' social behaviors are disposed to maximize personal gains while minimizing personal costs, has become the most popular theoretical framework used in resident attitude studies (Erul et al., 2023; Hadinejad et al., 2019). This social exchange is particularly valid in areas where regions of different socioeconomic development meet. Many researchers have examined whether factors beyond economic and social impacts also influence social attitudes. Much of the process of individual cognition is rooted in historical, cultural, and societal contexts, rather than personal experiences (Wassler et al., 2019). González Rey (2019), for example, showed that social representations largely depend on relationships among group members.

Various studies reveal that economic benefits are the most highly valued and sought after by the local population (Akis et al., 1996; 1987; Ritchie, 1988). However, it might worth noting according to Johnson et al.'s (1994) study, which found that residents perceived tourism as an industry offering low salaries and low-quality jobs. Society acknowledges the benefits in tourism but realistically assesses its possibilities. Residents not economically linked to tourism through employment showed a less positive, neutral, or, in some cases, negative attitude (Haralambopoulos & Pizam, 1996; Kuvan & Akan, 2005). In our study, we examined whether in integrating, multicultural societies, differences would emerge compared to the above findings, and whether society might respond in more complex ways.

Some researchers have suggested that residents' attitudes may be related to the state or stage of development of the tourist destination (Butler, 1980; Johnson et al., 1994). However, in Hernandez et al. (1996) study in Isabela, Puerto Rico—where tourism development is still in its early stages—residents have ambivalent attitudes and are aware of both its positive and negative impacts. The study by Besculides et al. (2002) highlighted that residents with strong ties to the community worry more about the effects of tourism than those with weaker connections. There may be other variables beyond the tourism domain and related to residents' social life that have not been analyzed and could influence attitudes in the area. Therefore, the need for a multidimensional approach should not be overlooked (Sharpley, 2014). Different models and theories adapted to predict and explain residents' attitudes have been questioned, and no academic consensus has been reached due to contradictory results (Garcia et al., 2015). Suriyankietkaew et al. (2025) point out that community-based tourism enterprises can strategically leverage creative tourism and increase a regions wealth. It requires an inclusive

community empowerment and managing local identity. Besides, local identities play an important role in cultural heritage that can navigate rural communities in sustainable tourism development initiatives (Moliterni et al., 2025).

### **Tourism Infrastructure**

Infrastructure forms an indispensable element of contemporary tourism destinations—a set of tourism facilities that once focused on delivering visitors' and residents' needs. It is commonly seen as a public good and/or common-pool resource. Along with technology and other physical elements, it is a visible feature of the tourism product that influences the travel experience (Choy, 1992). Numerous researchers have dealt with the social perception of the infrastructure underlying tourism. Infrastructure facilitates tourism development, and demand for various aspects of infrastructure - including physical, mental, legal, and environmental amenities—increases as destinations evolve and transform (Khadaroo & Seetanah, 2007; Mandić et al., 2018). Defining tourism infrastructure properly is easier said than done, mostly because tourism is not a single industry and, as such, there is no clearly defined "tourism" infrastructure (Dwyer et al., 2020).

Solid infrastructure is critical for destinations' competitiveness as it supports tourism product development and visitor flows (Abreu-Novais et al., 2016; Buhalis, 2000). Compatibility between the state of infrastructure, facilities, and the stage of destination development matters: positive coefficients for analyzed destinations indicate that a higher stage of tourism development can be associated with growing demands regarding destination infrastructure and tourism facilities, alongside increases in visitor numbers and overnight stays (Mandić et al., 2018).

However, greater attention should be paid to sustainability and resilience considerations, as well as the causal linkages between infrastructure and tourism development and the consequences for communities and livelihoods. This is particularly true for transport infrastructure—including roads, rails, and airports—which are critical facilitators of destinations' accessibility and enable mass visitor flows (Albalade et al., 2017; Kanwal et al., 2020; Khadaroo & Seetanah, 2007). Optimization of (green) routes for (agro-) tourists includes (agriculture and) culture, travel safety, accommodation quality, participation in activities, management of conservation of tourist attractions, and the potential of proximity to main tourist attractions. Collaborative efforts among stakeholders are needed to promote sustainable (agricultural) tourism development in a region (Luekveerawattana, 2025).

### **Residents' Satisfaction with Services and Infrastructure, and Development Expectations**

Multiple studies indicate that quality of life pertains to people's living conditions relative to the services they deserve - a notion that can be assessed at the country, region, city or neighborhood level and is not bound to rigid criteria (Mittal et al., 2020). These deserved services may include basic human needs and related spatial services. In urban areas, residents often concur that city governments have failed to provide municipal services at satisfactory levels (Li & Shang, 2020; Luck, 2008; Masiya et al., 2019), which may affect urban quality of life. Therefore, evaluating urban service quality from citizens' perspectives and addressing service provision gaps is necessary for better urban management and ensuring quality of life.

The local community is the main stakeholder in regional development. Tourism entrepreneurs have to build strong social and cultural ties with local communities in order to succeed (Su et al., 2026). However, persuasion by community leaders entrusted by the government could be a method for building consensus among residents in rural tourism development conflicts (Ma et al., 2026), as the Mandalika mega-project shows, large-scale government initiatives often overlook local communities, leading to displacement and income loss. Sustainable development requires that such projects respect local adaptability and actively involve communities in shaping their future (Widaningrum et al., 2026). Community-driven tourism initiatives contribute to climate resilience, and bottom-up governance structures could help integrate community needs into tourism attraction and infrastructure development planning (Van Onselen et al., 2025).

Engaging local communities in tourism planning promotes a fairer sharing of benefits and supports the protection of natural and cultural heritage (Samper-Mendivil et al., 2025). Road and infrastructure development results in several benefits for the local community, including regional development and employment opportunities, which raise their standard of living and thus enhance their satisfaction level (Sirgy et al., 2000). The development of road and transportation systems changes the agricultural landscape by reducing agricultural land (Kanwal et al., 2019).

Chu et al. (2020) found that in developing countries, farmers' income levels are generally low. Households therefore prefer to engage in non-agricultural activities that generate higher incomes than afforestation activities. The significant mediating role of perceived tourism benefits and community satisfaction explains the relationship between roads and transport infrastructure development and community support for tourism in an area. It shows that roads and transport infrastructure development enhances both perceived tourism benefits in the minds of the local community and local community satisfaction with tourism activities, which in turn leads to their positive support for tourism (Kanwal et al., 2020). Tourist facilities, the condition of the river and local communities' attitudes towards river cleanliness are essential for success of the river tourism development (Chan et al., 2024).

Strengthening community-based tourism management, developing eco-friendly infrastructure, and enhancing safety and cleanliness are crucial to the natural tourist destination development (Sari et al., 2025).

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Study site**

Selecting a study site is important for attitude studies. The stages or levels of tourism development in a selected site are significant predictors of residents' attitudes (Andereck & Vogt, 2000; Látková & Vogt, 2012). Madrigal (1993) found that attitudes vary according to the stage of tourism development. Kim et al. (2013) argue that if community residents perceive

tourism impacts and these perceptions shape their sense of well-being across different life domains and overall quality of life, then the extent of this influence may vary depending on the community's stage in the tourism development life cycle (introduction, growth, early maturity, late maturity, and decline). Our study area is at the early stage of tourism development. Recreational 'island' centers have been established, but the sector's expansion lags behind the region's potential. In the process of economic transformation, the opening of EU borders and the inflow of global capital have created a new situation. Over the past 35 years, a unique social, economic and labor market structure has formed, in which the local service sector has not become dominant and a capital rich local provider layer has not developed.

### Sampling and data collection

The study followed a quantitative approach by creating and distributing questionnaires to local communities. In this paper, we present the results obtained from the elaboration of collected data related to local communities. Questionnaire surveys are one of the widely used techniques to evaluate the satisfaction levels of different sectors like water supply, healthcare, education, transport, banking, and utility services (Curry & Sinclair, 2002; Ramez, 2012; Tan & Kek, 2004).

According to the minimum sample size suggested by Anderson & Gerbing (1988), at least 500 samples were needed. A sample of 528 respondents in Great Rye Island, Slovakia was collected and analyzed. In addition to descriptive statistics, ANOVA, PCA and k means cluster analysis were used to answer the research questions. In most available academic papers, place attachment is considered beneficial and directly related to human identity (Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001; Stewart et al., 2004), which is why our research focused on questions regarding the strength of local identity. Place attachment can positively influence civic activity and sustainable behaviours (Kyle et al., 2004).

Respondents were selected at random. The questionnaire was accessible via electronic channels, particularly online social media platforms, between January and March, 2025. The survey comprised three thematic blocks. The first block assessed residents' satisfaction with local conditions—such as the quality of public utility services, health care, and green spaces. The second block focused on perceived priorities for development in Great Rye Island (e.g., accommodation services, hospitality, and resident services such as hairdressers, pharmacies, and language schools). The third block probed respondents' identity, attachment to their place of residence, to Great Rye Island, and to Slovakia.

Satisfaction and the perceived importance of tourism-related development were measured on four-point Likert scales, where 1 = very dissatisfied and 4 = fully satisfied/very important. Local identity was measured on a three-point Likert scale (1 = not at all, 2 = to a small extent, 3 = to a great extent).

### Sample characteristics

The sample comprised 63.6% women (n = 336) and 35.4% men (n = 184). A total of 53.2% lived in villages (n = 281) and 45.5% in cities (n = 240). By district, 55.5% resided in Dunajská Streda (n = 293), 36.7% in Komárno (n = 194), 4.5% in Bratislava (n = 24), and 1.1% in Senec (n = 6). With respect to educational attainment, 64.6% (n = 341) reported secondary education, 30.1% (n = 159) held a tertiary degree, and 3.2% (n = 17) had completed primary school (8 grades). By age group, 51.1% were middle-aged (n = 270), 35.0% were young adults (n = 185), and 12.9% were older adults (n = 68). In terms of nationality, 69.7% identified as Hungarian (n = 368) and 30.3% as Slovak (n = 160).

## RESULTS

### Descriptive Results

As Table 1 shows, residents expressed the highest level of satisfaction with health care (M = 2.71), followed by utility services such as electricity, gas, water, sewage, and waste management (M = 2.59). In contrast, the lowest satisfaction levels were reported with cleanliness (M = 2.33), public transport (M = 2.36), and public safety (M = 2.36). Overall, most items scored around the midpoint of the four-point scale, suggesting moderate satisfaction with local conditions.

Table 1. Resident's satisfaction with local conditions Note: 4-point scale, 1 = very dissatisfied, 4 = fully satisfied

Item	Mean	SD
Health care	2.71	0.77
Utility services (electricity, gas, water, sewage, waste)	2.59	0.81
Resident services (shopping, leisure, culture, sports)	2.48	0.84
Green spaces/parks	2.46	0.78
Quality of main roads	2.42	0.83
Quality of public education	2.42	0.81
Community life	2.42	0.81
Public safety	2.36	0.77
Public transport	2.36	0.80
Cleanliness	2.33	0.72

As Table 2 indicates, residents attached the highest importance to cultural programs (M = 2.43), social services (M = 2.42), and leisure programs (M = 2.40), along with public education (M = 2.40). Expectations were somewhat lower regarding improvements in utility and infrastructure (M = 2.31). At the bottom of the ranking were accommodation services (M = 2.02), hospitality such as restaurants and cafés (M = 2.07), and parking opportunities (M = 2.09). Overall, the results suggest that residents prioritize social, cultural, and educational development over commercial or tourism-related services.

Table 2. Resident's development expectations (Note: 3-point scale, 1 = less important, 3 = very important)

Development area	Mean	SD
Cultural programs	2.43	0.65
Social services	2.42	0.66
Leisure programs	2.40	0.61
Public education	2.40	0.66
Utility and infrastructure (roads, water, sewage, gas, electricity, waste, internet, phone)	2.31	0.60
Retail (grocery, drugstores)	2.15	0.59
Resident services (hairdresser, pharmacy, language school)	2.13	0.60
Parking opportunities	2.09	0.68
Hospitality (restaurants/cafés)	2.07	0.55
Accommodation services	2.02	0.62

Table 3 reveals that residents identify most strongly with the Great Rye Island ( $M = 2.66$ ) and their immediate settlement ( $M = 2.56$ ), whereas identification with the district, the broader region, or Slovakia is considerably weaker. From a regional development perspective, this pattern highlights the primacy of local and micro-regional attachments, suggesting that development initiatives are likely to gain stronger legitimacy and community support when they build on these proximate identities rather than on more distant regional or national frames.

Table 3. Resident's identities (Note: 3-point scale, 1 = not at all, 3 = to a great extent)

Geographic unit	Mean	SD
Settlement (place of residence)	2.56	0.64
District	2.36	0.65
Region	2.20	0.73
Great Rye Island	2.66	0.61
Slovakia	2.25	0.80

### Results of the Principal component analysis

Exploratory PCA with varimax rotation and Kaiser normalization yielded five interpretable factors. Convergence was achieved in seven iterations. In Table 4, we report factor reliability, eigenvalues, explained variance, and salient standardized loadings. The analysis of control variables revealed that gender, age, and educational attainment were not significantly correlated to factor scores. In the following we interpret the factors and Figure 1 illustrates the results.

Table 4. Results of the data reduction

(Note: Principal component analysis with varimax rotation and Kaiser normalization converged in seven iterations)

Construct	Item description	Loading
<b>Satisfaction with local services and infrastructure</b> Eigenvalue: 23.502 % of variance explained: 16.630 Cronbach's alpha: 0.861	How satisfied are you with the quality of the main roads in your settlement?	0.839
	How satisfied are you with the quality of resident services in your settlement?	0.756
	How satisfied are you with public safety in your settlement?	0.753
	How satisfied are you with public transportation in your settlement?	0.731
	How satisfied are you with cleanliness in your settlement?	0.706
	How satisfied are you with health care services in your settlement?	0.619
	How satisfied are you with utility services in your settlement?	<0.400
<b>Expectations for service and infrastructure development</b> Eigenvalue: 17.235 % of variance explained: 12.629 Cronbach's alpha: 0.773	How important would it be to improve resident services in your settlement?	0.758
	How important would it be to improve retail services in your settlement?	0.739
	How important would it be to improve hospitality services in your settlement?	0.691
	How important would it be to improve utility and infrastructure services in your settlement?	0.683
	How important would it be to improve accommodation services in your settlement?	0.665
	How important would it be to improve parking opportunities in your settlement?	<0.400
<b>Territorial and community identity</b> Eigenvalue: 10.125 % of variance explained: 11.522 Cronbach's alpha: 0.747	To what extent do you feel attached to your district, and to what extent do you feel you belong to the community there?	0.797
	To what extent do you feel attached to your region, and to what extent do you feel you belong to the community there?	0.787
	To what extent do you feel attached to your settlement, and to what extent do you feel you belong to the community there?	0.669
	To what extent do you feel attached to the Great Rye Island, and to what extent do you feel you belong to the community there?	0.659
	To what extent do you feel attached to Slovakia, and to what extent do you feel you belong to the community there?	0.646
<b>Expectations for social and cultural development</b> Eigenvalue: 6.578 % of variance explained: 11.515 Cronbach's alpha: 0.820	How important would it be to improve leisure programs in your settlement?	0.811
	How important would it be to improve cultural programs in your settlement?	0.807
	How important would it be to improve social services in your settlement?	0.801
	How important would it be to improve public education in your settlement?	0.746

<b>Satisfaction with community and environment</b> Eigenvalue 4.822 % of variance explained:9.965 Cronbach's alpha: 0.900	How satisfied are you with community life in your settlement?	0.875
	How satisfied are you with the quality of public education in your settlement?	0.875
	How satisfied are you with green spaces and parks in your settlement?	0.621

**Satisfaction with local services and infrastructure**

This factor captures residents' overall evaluation of the quality of basic local services and infrastructure. High loadings on items such as main roads, resident services, public safety, transportation, cleanliness, and health care suggest that respondents assess the everyday functionality and livability of their settlement primarily through these dimensions. Although satisfaction levels varied, the grouping indicates that residents perceive these aspects as an interconnected bundle of local service provision, where weaknesses in one area may influence the broader evaluation of community well-being.

**Expectations for service and infrastructure development**

The second factor reflects residents' expectations regarding the future development of local services and infrastructure. Strong associations with retail, hospitality, accommodation, parking, and especially utility and infrastructure improvements point to a demand-driven perspective: residents expect tangible, practical developments that would directly improve their quality of life. This cluster highlights a pragmatic orientation, where material improvements in infrastructure and services are prioritized over more abstract or long-term investments.

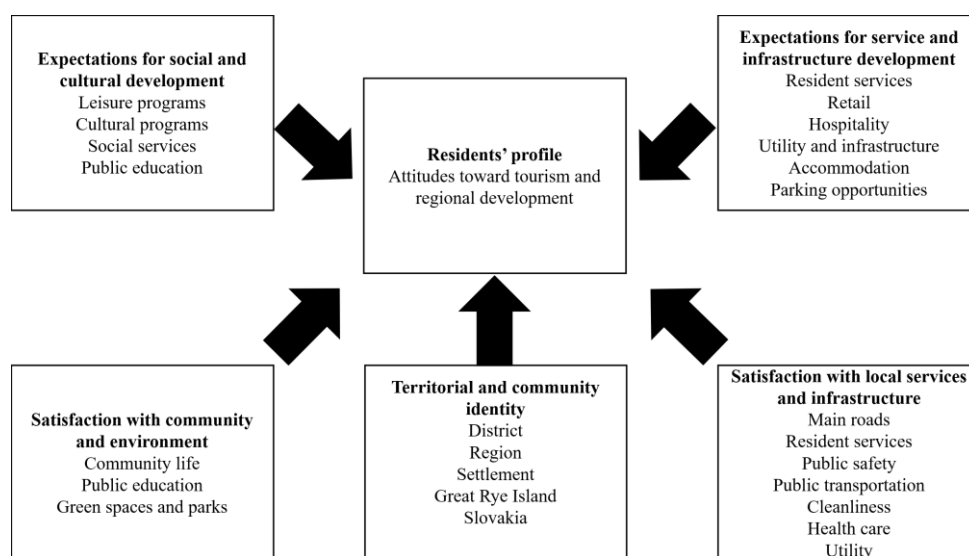


Figure 1. Factors determining the attitude of local residents towards tourism and regional development

**Territorial and community identity**

The third factor is structured around attachment to different territorial units, ranging from the immediate settlement to the wider region and the nation. The relatively strong loadings for settlement and Great Rye Island indicate that local and micro-regional identities play a more significant role in shaping belonging than larger-scale attachments such as district, region, or the state. This suggests that residents' sense of identity is rooted primarily in proximate and tangible communities, a finding with important implications for regional development policies seeking to mobilize local support.

**Expectations for social and cultural development**

The fourth factor points to residents' demand for improved opportunities in the social and cultural sphere. High loadings on leisure, cultural programs, social services, and public education underscore the importance of non-material aspects of community life. While these expectations may not be as immediate or tangible as infrastructure improvements, they reflect a desire for a richer, more cohesive community experience, where social interaction, cultural participation, and educational opportunities are seen as critical to local development and quality of life.

**Satisfaction with community and environment**

The fifth factor combines satisfaction with community life, public education, and green spaces. This pattern suggests that residents evaluate their community not only through infrastructure and services but also through the quality of their social environment and natural surroundings. High loadings on community life and education reflect the centrality of these domains in shaping perceptions of local well-being, while the inclusion of green spaces points to the value of environmental quality as part of a balanced, livable settlement.

**Results of the Cluster analysis**

K-means clustering on the factor scores produced eight interpretable clusters. Table 5. reports standardized final cluster centers by dimension, alongside descriptive labels and cluster sizes. The analysis of control variables revealed that gender,

age, and educational attainment were not significantly associated to cluster membership, suggesting that the observed patterns are not primarily driven by basic sociodemographic characteristics. In the following we interpret the clusters.

Table 5. Final cluster centers (standardized scores)

Cluster	N	Satisfaction with local services and infrastructure	Expectations for service and infrastructure development	Territorial and community identity	Expectations for social and cultural development	Satisfaction with community and environment
1.	101	0.331	-0.353	-0.747	0.700	0.063
2.	37	-0.900	-1.168	-1.564	-0.789	-0.380
3.	51	-0.790	0.850	0.273	-1.491	0.175
4.	52	1.094	-0.026	0.099	-0.432	-1.275
5.	60	1.085	1.081	-0.137	-0.159	0.866
6.	93	-0.220	-0.518	1.170	0.309	-0.507
7.	59	-0.970	1.206	-0.453	0.600	-0.395
8.	75	-0.057	-0.679	0.539	0.031	1.114

#### **Cluster 1 – Moderately satisfied, socially oriented locals with secure income**

This group shows above-average satisfaction with services and infrastructure and places high priority on social and cultural development, but exhibits weaker territorial identity. Many residents here benefited from the structural transformation, finding secure jobs in the Dunajská Streda industrial park or in neighboring Austria. With stable income, they are willing to spend on local extra services and can finance their own infrastructural needs. Their orientation is strongly shaped by economic rationality: for them, €15–25 per bed in rural tourism is unattractive compared to a €2000/month dishwasher job abroad with food and lodging included.

#### **Cluster 2 – Generally dissatisfied and structurally trapped residents**

This group records low satisfaction across nearly all domains, weak identity, and low expectations for development. They represent residents who remained trapped in the old economic structure and were unable to adapt to transformation. Unlike other groups, they no longer perceive opportunities to break out, even with external financial support or grants. Their position reflects social and economic marginalization.

#### **Cluster 3 – Service-demanding, identity-neutral residents facing infrastructural deficiencies**

Although they report below-average satisfaction, this group holds very high expectations for infrastructural and service development. They occupy a better existential position and could afford extra services, but they are constrained by inadequate urban infrastructure and insufficient rural sewage systems. Since such conditions are prerequisites for rural tourism expansion, their demand highlights systemic barriers that prevent them from becoming more supportive of local tourism.

#### **Cluster 4 – Content infrastructure-oriented locals with mild identity**

This group enjoys high satisfaction with services and infrastructure but expresses lower satisfaction with community and environment. They have established their livelihoods locally, show only moderate identity, and do not aspire to change their conditions significantly. Their perspective suggests stability rather than developmental dynamism.

#### **Cluster 5 – Highly satisfied pragmatists**

Characterized by very high satisfaction with services, infrastructure, community life, and environment, this cluster combines optimism with strong expectations for further development. They represent the most supportive group for local initiatives, viewing improvements in both material and social domains as mutually reinforcing.

#### **Cluster 6 – Strongly rooted identity group with limited resources**

Residents in this group are deeply attached to their community and territory but are dissatisfied with local infrastructure. They seek additional services only to a limited extent and have fewer financial resources to access them. Their livelihood strategies are primarily local, which strengthens identity but also constrains opportunities.

#### **Cluster 7 – Dissatisfied but development-demanding residents**

This group combines low satisfaction and weak identity with high expectations for infrastructural and service development. They are critical of current conditions and push for change, yet are less emotionally connected to place. Their orientation is driven by dissatisfaction and unmet demand, making them a potentially volatile group for policymakers.

#### **Cluster 8 – Community-oriented environmentalists with cultural preference**

These residents show moderate overall satisfaction but express very high satisfaction with community life and the environment. Unique to this group is their positive orientation toward cultural services, which they both appreciate and consider important. With mild identity, they nonetheless relate extremely positively to cultural opportunities and prefer development paths that combine environmental quality with expanded extra services.

## **DISCUSSION**

This study set out to explore how residents of Great Rye Island perceive tourism-related development within the framework of social exchange theory. The findings demonstrate that residents' attitudes are neither uniform nor easily

predictable, but rather shaped by a complex interplay of satisfaction with local services, expectations for future improvements, and varying degrees of territorial and community identity.

In line with earlier research (Gursoy et al., 2019; Woosnam et al., 2018; Samper-Mendivil et al., 2025), our results confirm that attitudes toward tourism are contingent not only on perceived economic benefits but also on broader social and infrastructural conditions. However, the identification of five underlying factors and eight resident clusters provides new insight into the multidimensional nature of these attitudes in a borderland context.

First, the results underscore the critical role of basic infrastructure and service quality. Consistent dissatisfaction with utilities, road conditions, and cleanliness reveals that residents consider improvements in these areas a prerequisite for sustainable tourism. This aligns with previous studies highlighting infrastructure as a core element of destination competitiveness (Buhalis, 2000; Khadaroo & Seetanah, 2007; Sari et al., 2025). Without addressing such deficits, efforts to expand tourism risk being perceived as disconnected from the everyday needs of the population. Importantly, residents do not evaluate infrastructure in isolation but as part of an interconnected system influencing their quality of life.

Second, the study highlights the salience of local and micro-regional identities. Identification with settlements and Great Rye Island was notably stronger than with broader regional or national units. This indicates that development strategies are likely to gain legitimacy when they resonate with proximate identities rather than abstract administrative scales. This finding resonates with the literature on place attachment, which emphasizes the role of local identity in shaping civic engagement and sustainable behaviors (Kyle et al., 2004; Van Onselen et al., 2025). Yet, the clusters revealed that identity alone does not guarantee support for tourism: groups with strong attachment may still resist development if their satisfaction with services is low.

Third, the segmentation of residents into eight clusters illustrates the diversity of expectations and orientations. While some clusters—such as the highly satisfied pragmatists—are supportive and optimistic, others are disillusioned, demanding, or identity-driven. Particularly noteworthy are the dissatisfied but development-demanding residents, who combine low satisfaction and weak identity with high expectations for infrastructural improvements. These heterogeneous groups reflect the inherent tension in borderland communities, where diverse socio-economic trajectories and cultural backgrounds coexist. The challenge for policymakers is to reconcile these divergent expectations in a way that balances material improvements with social and cultural development.

Finally, the findings carry practical implications for urban, rural, and cross-border tourism development. Policymakers and planners should not approach the region as a homogeneous entity, which may result in significant losses (Widaningrum et al., 2026). Instead, tailored strategies that integrate infrastructure investment with initiatives strengthening community cohesion, cultural programs, and environmental quality are required. Social exchange theory suggests that residents will support tourism if perceived benefits outweigh costs; thus, addressing dissatisfaction with basic services while aligning development initiatives with local identities is crucial. By doing so, tourism development can move beyond isolated attractions toward a more integrated and sustainable regional trajectory.

## CONCLUSION

The study applied the social exchange theory to investigate the challenges of tourism development. This theoretical lens emphasizes that residents' support for tourism initiatives depends on how they evaluate the balance between perceived benefits and costs. The results extend earlier findings by showing that the identified factors and clusters provide a more nuanced understanding of regional development, and within it, the challenges of sustainable tourism. Specifically, the analysis revealed that residents differ markedly in terms of their local identity, satisfaction with services and community life, and their expectations for future development. These diverse orientations produced distinct clusters of residents, whose priorities and attitudes sometimes align but often diverge.

From a policy and planning perspective, the coexistence of these heterogeneous groups makes the coordination of tourism development particularly complex. Reconciling the interests of identity-driven residents, infrastructure-focused pragmatists, and those demanding social and cultural investments requires sensitive, inclusive approaches that go beyond one-size-fits-all solutions. In this sense, our findings underline that sustainable tourism is not only a matter of resources and infrastructure but also of balancing the perceptions, expectations, and identities of diverse local communities.

This study is limited by its cross-sectional design, which captures residents' attitudes only at one point in time. As perceptions are likely to change with shifting socio-economic conditions and tourism development, longitudinal research would provide deeper insights into these dynamics. The analysis also focused on a single border region, Great Rye Island; while this context is relevant, the results may not be directly generalizable to other rural or cross-border areas. Comparative studies across different regions could enhance external validity. In addition, the quantitative survey approach, though suitable for factor and cluster analysis, reduces the complexity of local perceptions. Future research should consider mixed-methods designs to capture more nuanced resident perspectives.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, R.Z.S., F.D. and C.K.; methodology, R.Z.S. and C.K.; software, C.K.; validation, R.Z.S.; formal analysis, C.K.; investigation, R.Z.S., F.D. and C.K.; data curation, C.K.; writing - original draft preparation, F.D. and C.K.; writing - review and editing, R.Z.S.; visualization, R.Z.S. and C.K.; supervision, R.Z.S.; project administration, F.D.. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** Not applicable.

**Institutional Review Board Statement:** Not applicable.

**Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable.

**Data Availability Statement:** The data presented in this study may be obtained on request from the corresponding author.

**Acknowledgements:** We would like to thank the local residents for their help in completing the questionnaire, and Gabriel Somogyi and Károly Bődök for their valuable comments on the interpretation of the context and the results.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## REFERENCES

- Abreu-Novais, M., Ruhanen, L., & Arcodia, C. (2016). Destination competitiveness: what we know, what we know but shouldn't and what we don't know but should. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 19(6), 492-512. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2015.1091443>
- Akis, S., Peristianis, N., & Warner, J. (1996). Residents' attitudes to tourism development: the case of Cyprus. *Tourism Management*, 17(7), 481-494. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(96\)00066-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(96)00066-0)
- Albalade, D., Campos, J., & Jiménez, J. L. (2017). Tourism and high speed rail in Spain: Does the AVE increase local visitors? *Annals of Tourism Research*, 65, 71-82. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2017.05.004>
- Allport, G. W. (1935). A handbook of social psychology. *Clark University*. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1935-05283-000>
- Andreck, K. L., & Vogt, C. A. (2000). The relationship between residents' attitudes toward tourism and tourism development options. *Journal of Travel Research*, 39(1), 27-36. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/004728750003900104>
- Anderson, J. C., & Gerbing, D. W. (1988). Structural equation modelling in practice: A review and recommended two-step approach. *Psychological Bulletin*, 103(3), 411-423. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.103.3.411>
- Besculides, A., Lee, M. E., & McCormick, P. J. (2002). Residents' perceptions of the cultural benefits of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 29(2), 303-319. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(01\)00066-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(01)00066-4)
- Buhalis, D. (2000). Marketing the competitive destination of the future. *Tourism Management*, 21(1), 97-116. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(99\)00095-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(99)00095-3)
- Butler, R. W. (1980). The concept of a tourist area cycle of evolution: Implications for management of resources. *Canadian Geographer*, 24(1), 5-12. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1541-0064.1980.tb00970.x>
- Cattell, R. B. (1940). Sentiment or attitude? The core of a terminology problem in personality research. *Journal of Personality* 9(1), 6-17. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6494.1940.tb02192.x>
- Chan, J. K. L., Tay, K. X., & Phang, I. G. (2024). Exploring local community perspectives on the development of river tourism along the Petagas-Putatan River in Sabah, Malaysia. *Heliyon*, 10(14), e34313. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e34313>
- Chen, N., Li, F. S., & Ma, J. (2025). Dual identity and ambivalent sentiment of border residents: Predicting border community support for tourism development. *Tourism Management*, 106, 105000. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2024.105000>
- Choy, D. J. L. (1992). Life cycle models for Pacific island destinations, *Journal of Travel Research*, 30(3), 26-31. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/004728759203000304>
- Chu, X., Zhan, J., Wang, C., Hameeda, S., & Wang, X. (2020). Households' willingness to accept improved ecosystem services and influencing factors: application of contingent valuation method in Bashang Plateau, Hebei Province, China. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 255, 109925. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2019.109925>
- Curry, A., & Sinclair, E. (2002). Assessing the quality of physiotherapy services using SERVQUAL. *International Journal of health care quality assurance*, 15(5), 197-205. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/09526860210437412>
- Dwyer, L., Forsyth, P., & Dwyer, W. (2020). *Tourism economics and policy*. Channel View Publications. <https://doi.org/10.21832/dwyer7314>
- Eagly, A. H., & Chaiken, S. (1993). *The psychology of attitudes*. Harcourt brace Jovanovich college publishers.
- Erul, E., Woosnam, K. M., Ribeiro, M. A., & Salazar, J. (2023). Complementing theories to explain emotional solidarity. In *Theoretical Advancement in Social Impacts Assessment of Tourism Research* 40-55. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003413196-3>
- Fonseca, I., Galeano, C., & Roa, L. (2025). Perception of key stakeholders on sustainable tourism practices: The case of Villa de Leyva, Colombia. *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 60(2spl), 1057-1066. <https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.602spl03-1479>
- García, F. A., Vázquez, A. B., & Macías, R. C. (2015). Resident's attitudes towards the impacts of tourism. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 13(1), 33-40. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2014.11.002>
- Gelbman, A., & Timothy, D. J. (2011). Border complexity, tourism and international exclaves: A case study. *Annals of tourism research*, 38(1), 110-131. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2010.06.002>
- González Rey, F. L. (2015). A new path for the discussion of social representations: Advancing the topic of subjectivity from a cultural-historical standpoint. *Theory & Psychology*, 25(4), 494-512. <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1177/0959354315587783>
- Gursoy, D., Ouyang, Z., Nunkoo, R., & Wei, W. (2019). Residents' impact perceptions of and attitudes towards tourism development: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management*, 28(3), 306-333. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19368623.2018.1516589>
- Hadinejad, A. D., Moyle, B., Scott, N., Kralj, A., & Nunkoo, R. (2019). Residents' attitudes to tourism: A review. *Tourism Review*, 74(2), 150-165. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/TR-01-2018-0003>
- Hansla, A., Gamble, A., Juliusson, A., & Gärling, T. (2008). The relationships between awareness of consequences, environmental concern, and value orientations. *Journal of environmental psychology*, 28(1), 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2007.08.004>
- Haralambopoulos, N., & Pizam, A. (1996). Perceived impacts of tourism: The case of Samos. *Annals of tourism Research*, 23(3), 503-526. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(95\)00075-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(95)00075-5)
- Hernandez, S. A., Cohen, J., & Garcia, H. L. (1996). Residents' attitudes towards an instant resort enclave. *Annals of tourism research*, 23(4), 755-779. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(95\)00114-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(95)00114-X)
- Howarth, C. (2006). How social representations of attitudes have informed attitude theories: The consensual and the reified. *Theory & Psychology*, 16(5), 691-714. <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1177/0959354306067443>
- Johnson, J. D., Snepenger, D. J., & Akis, S. (1994). Residents' perceptions of tourism development. *Annals of tourism research*, 21(3), 629-642. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(94\)90124-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(94)90124-4)
- Jorgensen, B. S., & Stedman, R. C. (2001). Sense of place as an attitude: Lakeshore owners attitudes toward their properties. *Journal of environmental psychology*, 21(3), 233-248. <https://doi.org/10.1006/jenvp.2001.0226>
- Kanwal, S., Chong, R., & Pitafi, A. H. (2019). Support for China-Pakistan Economic Corridor development in Pakistan: A local community perspective using the social exchange theory. *Journal of Public Affairs*, 19, 109925. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2019.109925>

- Kanwal, S., Rasheed, M. I., Pitafi, A. H., Pitafi, A., & Ren, M. (2020). Road and transport infrastructure development and community support for tourism: The role of perceived benefits, and community satisfaction. *Tourism Management*, 77, 104014. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2019.104014>
- Khadaroo, J., & Seetanah, B. (2007). Transport infrastructure and tourism development. *Annals of tourism research*, 34(4), 1021-1032. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2007.05.010>
- Kim, K., Uysal, M., & Sirgy, M. J. (2013). How does tourism in a community impact the quality of life of community residents?. *Tourism management*, 36, 527-540. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.09.005>
- Kuvan, Y., & Akan, P. (2005). Residents' attitudes toward general and forest-related impacts of tourism: the case of Belek, Antalya. *Tourism management*, 26(5), 691-706. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2004.02.019>
- Kyle, G., Graefe, A., Manning, R., & Bacon, J. (2004). Effects of place attachment on users' perceptions of social and environmental conditions in a natural setting. *Journal of environmental psychology*, 24(2), 213-225. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2003.12.006>
- Látková, P., & Vogt, C. A. (2012). Residents' attitudes toward existing and future tourism development in rural communities. *Journal of Travel Research*, 51(1), 50-67. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0047287510394193>
- Li, Y., & Shang, H. (2020). Service quality, perceived value, and citizens' continuous-use intention regarding e-government: Empirical evidence from China. *Information & Management*, 57(3), 103197. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.im.2019.103197>
- Luck, T. M. (2008). The world's dirtiest cities. *Forbes Magazine*, Feb 26th.
- Madrigal, R. (1993). A tale of tourism in two cities. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 20(2), 336-353. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(93\)90059-C](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(93)90059-C)
- Luekveerawattana, R. (2025). Optimizing green routes for agro-tourism: insights from Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 11(1), 2460709. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2025.2460709>
- Ma, X., Zhang, L., Wang, H., & Su, W. (2026). Building consensus: The evolutionary process and mechanism of persuasion by community leaders in rural tourism conflicts. *Tourism Management*, 113, 105296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2025.105296>
- Mandić, A., Mrnjavac, Ž., & Kordić, L. (2018). Tourism infrastructure, recreational facilities and tourism development. *Tourism and Hospitality Management*, 24(1), 41-62. <http://dx.doi.org/10.20867/thm.24.1.12>
- Mansfeld, Y., & Korman, T. (2015). Between war and peace: Conflict heritage tourism along three Israeli border areas. *Tourism Geographies*, 17(3), 437-460. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2015.1036916>
- Masiya, T., Davids, Y. D., & Mangai, M. S. (2019). Assessing service delivery: Public perception of municipal service delivery in South Africa. *Theoretical and Empirical Researches in Urban Management*, 14(2), 20-40.
- Mittal, S., Chadchan, J., & Mishra, S. K. (2020). Review of concepts, tools and indices for the assessment of urban quality of life. *Social Indicators Research*, 149, 187-214. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-019-02232-7>
- Moliterni, S., Zulauf, K., & Wagner, R. (2025). A taste of rural: Exploring the uncaptured value of tourism in Basilicata. *Tourism Management*, 107, 105069. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2024.105069>
- Müller, A., Bács, Z., Fenyves, V., Kovács, S., Lengyel, A., & Bácsné, E. B. (2025). Demographic influences on environmental attitudes and actions: An analysis of the attitude-behavior gap. *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 60(2spl), 1028-1040. <https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.602spl01-1477>
- Povinec, P. P., Ženišová, Z., Šivo, A., Ogrinc, N., Richtáriková, M., & Breier, R. (2013). Radiocarbon and stable isotopes as groundwater tracers in the Danube river basin of SW Slovakia. *Radiocarbon*, 55(2), 1017-1028.
- Ramez, W. S. (2012). Patients' perception of health care quality, satisfaction and behavioral intention: an empirical study in Bahrain. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 3(18). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/IJPHM-07-2014-0043>
- Ritchie, J. B. (1988). Consensus policy formulation in tourism: Measuring resident views via survey research. *Tourism Management*, 9(3), 199-212. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177\(88\)90037-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177(88)90037-4)
- Sari, D. N. I., Santoso, N., & Hermawan, R. (2025). Ecotourism Management Strategy in Mangrove Forest Kampung Sejahtera, Bengkulu City – Indonesia. *Media Konservasi*, 30(1), 40-52. <https://doi.org/10.29244/medkon.30.1.40>
- Samper-Mendivil, M., Aramendia-Muneta, M. E., & Alarcón-López, R. (2025). Assessing sustainability in rural tourism: insights from accommodation managers and residents in Navarre. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 120, 103866. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2025.103866>
- Sharpley, R. (2014). Host perceptions of tourism: A review of the research. *Tourism Management*, 42, 37-49. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2013.10.007>
- Sirgy, M. J., Rahtz, D. R., Cicic, M., & Underwood, R. (2000). A method for assessing residents' satisfaction with community-based services: a quality-of-life perspective. *Social Indicators Research*, 49, 279-316. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1006990718673>
- Stewart, W. P., Liebert, D., & Larkin, K. W. (2004). Community identities as visions for landscape change. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 69(2-3), 315-334. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2003.07.005>
- Su, R., Liu, A., & Deng, Z. (2026). Place, tourism and cultural entrepreneurship: A critical engagement with cultural political economy. *Cities*, 169, 106518. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2025.106518>
- Suriyankietkaew, S., Krittayaruangroj, K., Thinthan, S., & Lumlongrut, S. (2025). Creative tourism as a driver for sustainable development: A model for advancing SDGs through community-based tourism and environmental stewardship. *Environmental and Sustainability Indicators*, 27, 100828. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indic.2025.100828>
- Tan, K. C., & Kek, S. W. (2004). Service quality in higher education using an enhanced SERVQUAL approach. *Quality in Higher Education*, 10(1), 17-24. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1353832242000195032>
- Van Onselen, V. M., Bayrak, M. M., Gladfelder, S., & Lin, T. Y. (2025). Community insights on tourism development and nature-based solutions for increased resilience to coastal hazards at Caota sand dunes Geopark in Taiwan. *Progress in Disaster Science*, 28, 100472. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdisas.2025.100472> Copy to clipboard
- Wassler, P., Nguyen, T. H. H., & Schuckert, M. (2019). Social representations and resident attitudes: A multiple-mixed-method approach. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 78, 102740. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2019.06.007>
- Widaningrum, A., Rindrasi, E., Damanik, J., & Saputra, Y. A. (2026). Advancements and Challenges of Government-Initiated Tourism Development for Sustainable Livelihood: The Case of the Mandalika Destination, Indonesia. *Journal of Population and Social Studies*, 34, 441-461. <https://doi.org/10.25133/JPSSv342026.023>
- Woosnam, K. M., Draper, J., Jiang, J. K., Aleshinloye, K. D., & Erul, E. (2018). Applying self-perception theory to explain residents' attitudes about tourism development through travel histories. *Tourism Management*, 64, 357-368. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2017.09.015>