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Me versus them – interest-based conflict lines between tourists and residents

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research and concepts. Following the traditional conflict theory of Dahrendorf and Coser, conflicts cannot be solved but regulated. The paper provides a conceptual framework for how such a regulation based on conflict theory can be applied to the tourism context and the antagonistic setting. Apart from the theoretical discussion of conflicts, the paper also sheds light on the possibilities to integrate a specific group of tourists who stay significantly longer at a destination, resulting in residential interest becoming relevant to them. Such a group of people can be called 'Tourical Residents' based on the still existing touristic purpose of the extended stay or second-home residency. Based on the integration process, this particular group may assist in regulating the interpersonal conflict between residents and tourists, as they have to address the conflict on an intrapersonal level.

KEYWORDS:

[Conflict](#) [overtourism](#) [tourism policy](#) [conflict theory](#) [residents](#)

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Introduction

With the recent spike in international tourism, the phenomenon of overtourism has reappeared on the tourism agenda. Overtourism's return is backed by many conflicts involving residents happening throughout the world (World Economic Forum, [2025](#)), particularly in popular tourism destinations. Reasons for conflicts are, e.g. landscape-related and include the conversion of public spaces to commercial tourism products (Coconi et al., [2024](#)) or are related to socioeconomic consequences for local residents



(Isaur et al., [2018](#)). In fact, it might even harm residents' interests, despite their active role in fuelling the conflict. Politicians, therefore, have to address the conflict in order to avoid economic and social damage to the destination and region (Elliott, [1997](#)). It is required to consider the conflict holistically and utilise a balanced perspective. Taking sides in favour of residents might have adverse effects on tourists, who may choose other destinations as a replacement, harming the economy and the residents dependent on tourism (Milano, Novelli, et al., [2024](#)).

Though proactive conflict avoidance is desirable, the reality is more reactive. The conflict needs to be noticed above the surface. A reactive perspective immediately raises the question of whether the conflict and its driving forces are actually understood by all parties involved. From an academic perspective, there is a solid amount of research on individual issues and causes, in particular in line with a sustainable tourism debate (Walas et al., [2024](#); Wang et al., [2024](#); Zmyślony et al., [2020](#)). However, it is unlikely that one conflict's solutions can be easily transferred to the next conflict. Within tourism research and practice, there is a lack of conceptualisation that assists in providing solutions or regulating options that can apply to more than one conflict scenario (Milano, Novelli, et al., [2024](#)).

The following conceptual considerations aim to provide a theoretical framework to understand and structure the interest-based conflict drivers between tourists and residents. It shall explain the conflict's interest-based reasoning independently of actual causes, rather than limiting the model to specific interests. Based on existing theory, it tries to categorise the perspectives of the conflicting parties. It considers the following conflicting parties: residents and tourists, as well as a group of non-permanent locals who live in a destination for a longer period of time, but for touristic reasons, which the

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to change the status quo in power distribution. Such a status quo is understood as a social hierarchy (Dahrendorf, [1959](#)). As the positioning of the 'Tourical Residents' is relevant to the assessment, it is also necessary to assess their respective integration processes into the host destination society. Overall, the whole conflict framework, including the conversion mechanisms for 'Tourical Residents', shall help political actors in the tourism policy arena to understand the determinants of the conflict and use them as a possible concept to address and regulate conflicts, regardless of the actual reasoning.

Conflicts in tourism research

Conflicts are a commonly researched topic in tourism. Among the topics researched are conflicts in a geopolitical sense, social conflicts, predominantly within destinations, and spatial conflicts in the light of tourism development. For the conflicts resulting from the geopolitical dimension, the economic perspective dominates the discussion (Balli et al., [2019](#); Lee et al., [2021](#)), but the tourism and peace nexus is also discussed in regard to conflicts (Becken & Carmignani, [2016](#); Farmaki, [2017](#)).

In contrast to the tourism outcome-oriented discussion in the conflict sphere of geopolitics, social conflicts and spatial conflicts show a stronger emphasis on the conflict within the tourism setting itself, including its potential to mobilise conflicting parties (Almeida et al., [2017](#); Novy & Colomb, [2019](#)). Regardless of other aspects, one constant in the discussion is the importance of stakeholders to a conflict (Almeida et al., [2017](#); Martín Martín et al., [2021](#); Walas et al., [2024](#)). Among those stakeholders, tourists and

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the usage of space shapes the conflict. This spatial aspect of a conflict can be linked to the human desire to territorialise a space (Sack, [1986](#)). Though this is not a planned endeavour in the tourism context, the consequences of excluding individual 'others' or groups of others lead to tensions among the affected groups. Such tensions will also increase the fact that commercial interests and the power of certain tourism stakeholders lead to an imbalance of interest representation within a region or a political setup (Bianchi, [2018](#)). Acknowledging the wider economic and power interrelation is deemed as one reason that residents turn into a rebellious opposition in response to the assumed economic suppression of their interests (Harvey, [2012](#)).

As a result, conflicts in a tourism context occur within close geographic proximity of the encounter of tourists. However, the geographic and social origin of the conflicting parties in most cases is rather distant, despite distance not being a requirement for tourism (Jeuring & Diaz-Soria, [2017](#)). It is the different perceptions of the respective others (Dirksmeier & Helbrecht, [2015](#)) and the differences in possibilities in life or cultural aspects that shape a conflict (Shmueli et al., [2014](#); Shtern, [2022](#)). The latter does not even require an absence of geographic proximity. From a conceptual perspective within tourism, there is a proximity paradox. Proximity is both important for avoiding a conflict because of understanding and interaction (cf. Starr, [2008](#)), but also for driving the occurrence of the conflict at the same time. Without neglecting the geographical distance aspect, the social distance aspect appears to inherit a higher importance within the tourism conflict context. This can be explained by comparing it with domestic tourism. A closer social proximity fosters positive interactions (Joo et al., [2018](#)), irrespective of geographic distance. A tourist personality that is in close proximity to

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between tourists or groups of tourists, regardless of the residents involved (Iverson, [2010](#)). Other conflict-related research includes tourists' boycott activities (Siyamiyan Gorji et al., [2022](#); Yu et al., [2020](#)) and their behavioural visit intentions in a wider sense (Josiassen et al., [2022](#)). Boycotting and the animosity between tourists and residents have also raised questions about the legitimacy of such activities (Vogler, [2023](#)).

But in general, it is the resident's perspective that is shaping the focus of research, either in relation to the destination or governmental activities (e.g. Dredge, [2010](#); Nunkoo, [2015](#); Su et al., [2018](#)) or within the resident-tourist nexus (Farmaki, [2024](#); Kock et al., [2019](#); Styliadis et al., [2024](#)). In light of the discussion regarding over-tourism and the resulting open conflicts that shape the touristic experience, greater attention on the political perspective is needed. From a framework perspective, tourism and, likewise, the conflict within tourism are predominantly assessed according to a social reasoning, in which both tourists and residents belong to distinctive social groups that have an inter-group interaction (Hadinejad et al., [2019](#)).

Self-interest as a baseline and driving force of conflict

Conflict research in tourism identified a wide range of reasons that lead to conflicting scenarios. The recent reviews of Walas et al. ([2024](#)) and Wang et al. ([2024](#)) provide a solid overview of the importance of actual causes in research. However, to achieve a conceptual perspective on conflicts, regardless of goals, it is important to discuss the conceptual basis of disagreement that drives potential conflicts among social groups (Thiel & Kühne, [2024](#)). Such an undertaking requires consideration of foundational research on conflicts, in particular research that assesses conflicts from a social-group rather than a class or structural perspective, e.g. in conflict theory research. Several

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Tourists and residents belong to distinctive social groups (Coser, [1956](#)) that inherit a latent opposing positioning (Dahrendorf, [1959](#)). All those conceptual foundations have in common that a conflict is based on a 'me' or 'us' versus 'them' logic (Dahrendorf, [1972](#)), which is crucial for the understanding of the conflict. Hence, the conflict originates from the differing perceptions of interests. Hereby, self-interest corresponds to this logic. It is the interest of one group or individual versus the interest of another group or individual (cf. Simmel, [1908](#)). This conflict is a common topic in economics and is also discussed under the term 'Principal-Agent-Problem' (Waterman & Meier, [1998](#)). There is also a variety of discussions in the sphere of political activities (Bergman & Lane, [1990](#); Cook & Wood, [1989](#); Vaubel, [2006](#)) that borrow this concept from economics (Miller, [2005](#)). In such a problem, the 'Principal' has to either hire an 'Agent' for a specific purpose or has to delegate parts of its power and authority to an expert 'Agent'. In both cases, the principal becomes subject to the agent's interests, intentions and actions without having an a priori level playing field of knowledge. In a nutshell, the agent enjoys a larger lever to steer the relationship according to his interest (Miller, [2005](#)).

In a very simplified explanation, parts of the conflict between the principal and the agent result from the agent's ability to focus on self-interest without being required to consider the principal's interests. Such a conflict of interest is comparable to the relationship between tourists and residents. Without assigning principal and agent roles in specific situations, it can be concluded that the driving force of the conflict is each party's predominant focus on its own self-interest. This even applies in the absence of a contractual or otherwise formalised relationship between tourists and residents.

Conflict origins



example, this can be illustrated by residents protesting against tourism, but the actual dominating problem includes housing shortages or costs of living (Amrhein & Langer, [2025](#)).

This illustrates the conflict is about scarce resources between tourists and residents. Hence, it is true to name it a tourism-induced conflict, but the solution is not necessarily achievable in the tourism domain. Similar lines of conflict exist in a variety of infrastructure issues, where tourists and residents compete for the same infrastructure, whether it be roads, public transport or medical services. Again, the conflict becomes visible in tourism as tourists are one party that is considered to be part of the problem. Tourists, in the sense of the social exchange theory (cf. Ward & Berno, [2011](#)), would be accepted under the condition that they provide a benefit to the residents that surpasses the burden they have to take as a result of tourism (Kanwal et al., [2020](#)).

The absence of satisfying social exchange in tourism can be illustrated by the rise of short-term touristic rentals in urban residential areas. Traditionally, tourists have been segregated into specific tourist zones and tourist hotel accommodations. This created a living space separate from the residents. With the tourists' desire to leave these specifically designed spaces (Ioannides et al., [2019](#)), the social exchange between tourists and residents included an exchange in living space opportunities. From the conflict perspective, the touristic desire for a more local experience is spearheading and leading the way towards gentrification of cities and areas that (re-)shape the identity of places and have long-term social exchange consequences in the tourist-resident relationship and the utilisation of space-related resources (Smith, [1996](#)).

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an assessment would replicate earlier tourist typology theories that try to group tourists into homogeneous categories. In the early influential tourism typologies of Cohen ([1972](#)) and Plog ([1974](#)), a group of tourists was discussed around the items of familiarity and their desires to stay within their specific groups. Hence, they form a distinctive group with a tendency to neglect local aspects of the destination. Residents, on the other hand, may perceive tourists as outsiders who are not part of their individual group (Chien et al., [2024](#)). Hence, tourists are perceived as opponents of interests, behaviours and norms. A good example illustrating this type of conflict can be seen in the deviant behaviour of tourists. Such behaviour may be seen as a burden in light of the social exchange theory or be seen as wrong from a social identity perspective (Im & Kim, [2025](#); Su et al., [2023](#)). Deviant tourists may excessively use the resources of the destination and, at the same time, conflict with important group norms. As a result, there is a conflict (Su et al., [2023](#)), whereby the exact source of the conflict is not manifest. From a conflict perspective, it does not even matter whether the reason for a conflict is real or only perceived. The conflict may be triggered just by the perception of an opposing group as a threat (Stephan & Stephan, [2000](#)).

The ability of tourism policy to provide solutions and the absence of a conflict of interest as a conceptualisation

In case of conflicts, it is suggested to 'solve' them via institutionalised approaches, like integrated planning and development procedures that do not purely address the interest of one specific party (Dredge, [2010](#)). This shall prohibit conflicts from becoming violent or destructive. Such approaches are designed to, e.g. achieve a mutual

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address the conflict.

Such an approach mainly works for intergroup conflicts that have developed over a longer period of time (Fisher, [2014](#)). Specific conflicts between a tourist and a resident are almost impossible to institutionalise or to regulate, as they occur on the spot and deal with a reason for the conflict that is not necessarily foreseeable. Those types of conflicts do require managerial expertise in contrast to an institutionalised solution scheme (Caber et al., [2019](#)). Subsequently, there is no way to provide a solution for such a conflict beforehand.

Within the tourism system, intergroup conflicts between tourists and residents are frequent and often the result of developments that persist for a significant period, such as a gradual conversion from residential housing to tourist accommodation (Cocola-Gant & Gago, [2021](#)). Hence, there is potential for regulative mechanisms that could prevent the conflict from becoming violent or otherwise openly destructive. Violence or destruction is not limited to physical activity or behaviour that harms health. Even the desire to tag anti-tourism graffiti on other people's property is an act of violence or destruction, as it corresponds to an intention to damage property (Bhati, [2023](#)). Violent tendencies become evident when the graffiti's message suggests hurting or chasing away tourists. Such a message builds a connection between the violence against properties and advocating violence against tourists by actively attacking them personally (Biendicho et al., [2022](#); Seraphin et al., [2020](#)).

As intergroup conflicts in tourism may result in violence, they require a certain level of governmental or quasi-governmental regulation by authoritative actors to avoid conflict participants taking the law into their own hands. This 'legal implication' results in a



considered an important interest group in their capacity as voters (Cruz & Bersales, [2007](#)). Tourists, in contrast, do not have direct access to the local political sphere. They represent an important economic income stream for destinations, but this alone is sufficient to become prioritised (Vogler et al., [2025](#)). Especially, in regard to real-estate conflicts, there is a tendency for politicians to respond more to the needs of the local public (Herdt & Jonkman, [2023](#); Roudnitski & Sarkar, [2025](#)).

As a result, the ability to regulate this intergroup conflict between residents and tourists politically is limited. This applies to both the reasons for conflict and the lack of political participation by all conflict parties, especially tourists. As a tourist, the 'interest' in a destination or region is a temporal one defined by the individual's length of stay. In addition, the reason for this temporal stay may be fuelled by interests that are independent of an actual encounter with residents. Pure leisure trips do not necessarily require interaction with the local population outside tourism services (Carneiro & Eusébio, [2015](#)). Business travel, too, does not foster a resident-tourist interaction per se, outside the purpose of leaving the 'tourism bubble' or having social encounters with local colleagues (Unger et al., [2020](#)). Hence, it is no surprise that political activities are not particularly successful at regulating conflicts. According to Butler & Dodds ([2022](#)), the conflicting forces are responsible for the lack of political effectiveness. This is not because of their opposing positions per se, but because of their conflicting interests.

Tourists, residents and the respective interest dimensions

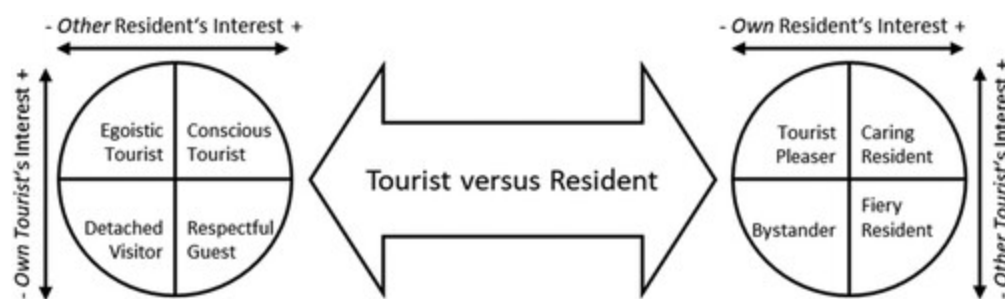
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based on interests are also iterative in reality, but displayed as dichotomic for explanatory purposes.

From the tourist's perspective, it is logical that the conflict position is shaped by the individual touristic interest in opposition to the residents' interest. In such a case, a conflict exists even in a latent form (Dahrendorf, [1958](#)). One important element that leads to the outbreak of conflict is prioritising one's own interests over those of others. Transferring this to a tourism-resident context, a visible conflict may arise if tourists prioritise their own interest over the interest of the other resident party and vice versa. Hence, the important dimensions for the interests are the tourist's interest, the resident's interest and the priorities that each party assigns to them (compare [Figure 1](#)).

Figure 1. The conflict of interest between tourists and residents.



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From a tourist's perspective, the interests are own interests of the tourist, whereby the interests of the residents are those of other persons. The tourist can put a strong emphasis on its own interest (displayed by the '+' on the axis) or has a limited emphasis

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because they care less about the interests of residents but put their individual egoistic interest first. Such a position may not necessarily be negative. Sometimes, it may even result from the form of travel, such as a packaged trip to a resort, with little interaction and interest in the destination. In contrast to that, the ‘Conscious Tourist’ assesses the interests of residents as equally important. As a result, such a tourist may consciously consider the interests of *others* and in particular those of the residents of the place.

Apart from those positions, there may be tourists who do not necessarily prioritise their own touristic interests. In case they prioritise residents’ interests, instead, they may be perceived as ‘Respectful Guests’. They acknowledge their status as guests and respect that the hospitality offered by the residents may entail burden and effort. As a result, such tourists intend not to overuse the hospitality of the residents by prioritising their hosts’ interests. Finally, there is the group of ‘Detached Visitors’. Those are visiting a place or region with neither a strong touristic interest nor an interest in the residents’ interests. Their primary purpose of visiting is predominantly functional, e.g. business or transit-related, without any type of place attachment or non-functional interest (Liu et al., [2024](#)).

On the resident’s side, virtually the same applies. Residents may prioritise their own interests either equally to tourist interests or above them. The axes on [Figure 1](#), therefore, correspond with the interest position of the tourist. If there is an equal valuation of interests, those residents may be called ‘Caring Residents’. They care about tourism and tourists as they most likely see value in doing so. This is separating them from the ‘Fiery Residents’ who put the tourists’ interests as a lower priority. As the term suggests, they may even see tourists as intruders who need to be rejected.

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Having different interests per se is not the issue, but prioritisation is. Especially in cases where one group prioritises their respective interests tremendously higher than the 'other' groups' prioritised interests, this increases the risk of an open conflict. The most obvious type of conflict exists in situations where the 'Egoistic Tourist' is confronted with a 'Fiery Resident'. In such a situation, both parties compete for authority and power within an antagonistic setting (Coser, [1957](#); Dahrendorf, [1972](#)). However, entering into a conflict does not even require conscious awareness of a conflictive situation (Pondy, [1967](#)).

From a tourism perspective, it may be argued that touristic behaviour is the source of conflict, and that residents are driving it to a manifest level (Butler, [2025](#); Doxey, [1975](#)). But it is also possible, and arguable, that the residents' behaviour, in a wider sense, is leading to conflictual behaviour by tourists (Yu et al., [2020](#)). In practice, there is only one combination where a conflict appears unlikely: A 'detached' visitor is bypassing a 'bystanding' resident. Here, the area of encounter is leaving out any conflict of interest. Even in an assumed complementary encounter of low 'own' interests with high 'other' interest, e.g. 'Respectful Guest' versus 'Tourist pleaser' a source of conflict may be present either by the 'Guest' even unconsciously negatively affecting the life of the tourist pleaser (Ramkissoon, [2023](#)) or by the tourist pleaser e.g. not fulfilling a desire of authentic experiences by the 'Respectful Guest' (Meng & Choi, [2016](#)). Providing authenticity itself is an almost impossible undertaking due to the interdependencies among experience, place, and subjective assessment (Kühne et al., [2025](#)). Hence, the impossibility itself may be the source of the conflict. Regardless of the actual reason, it is

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perceived as an anonymous ‘mass’ that is interfering with the individual quality of life and corresponding experiences. The tourists may impact the life of a resident in a similar way as the residents impact the individual tourist’s experience (Uysal et al., [2012](#)). This lack of personal attribution also prohibits the conflicting parties from an exchange of perspectives and hence limits or prohibits mutual understanding in general.

Walk in the others’ shoes as an approach to understanding and conflict resolution

Real understanding of other people’s interests typically requires ‘feeling’ or experiencing their position. Discussions, debate and exchange of perspectives might help to gain a mutual rational understanding, but this is not necessarily helping to overcome the prioritisation. Cognitive understanding of the position of others is not comparable to really feeling it. Hence, ideally, the exchange of perspective is achieved by having empathy, really feeling it and walking in other persons’ shoes (cf. Main et al., [2017](#)).

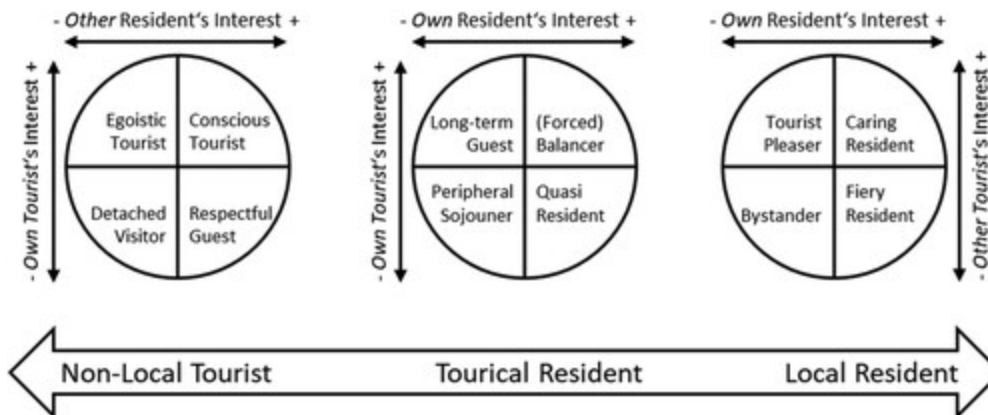
Having said this, it is important to acknowledge that in this specific tourist-resident context, there are some particular challenges. First, the focus on the individual interest is potentially blocking each party from expressing interest in the other party’s interest. Additionally, comparing the respective aspects concerning the quality of life (Uysal et al., [2012](#)) displays an entirely different focus. This is mainly because of a difference in geographic and living space-related contexts. By definition, a tourist is overcoming a geographic distance and visiting a different place and, hence, a different context. This makes it more difficult to identify the interests of the other party because of different geographic, cultural and social contexts (Dann, [1981](#)).



way to overcome the opposing positions in touristic conflicts. First of all residents and tourists interact within a similar regional context. This allows to switch perspectives to strive for an understanding of the others' position and show empathy. The issue lies in the different contexts in which tourists and residents experience the destination. In light of Ferguson et al. (2023), conflicting relations between tourists and residents are smaller in those cases where the tourists are 'local'. From an interest-based perspective, it can be argued that the lesser likelihood of conflict results from a smaller 'distance' between the interests. The residents' interests are closer to the interests of the local tourists as this shift of identity is happening in the same cultural, geographic and social context.

For international tourism and even domestic tourism from more distant parts of the country, this is more difficult to achieve due to the lack of proximity. However, there are groups of 'tourists' that more easily gain an understanding of the residents' positions. The first group is the group of second-home owners in the respective touristic region. They have a dual residency, so to speak, and an emotional attachment to the place where it is located (Adie, 2020; Tuulentie, 2007). This group of people not only has their own interests as tourists but also as residents, based on their emotional attachment to the destination, which is also their place. Second-home owners can have that duality of interests, but virtually every tourist who feels bound to a specific destination spends more time there or intensifies the connection during the time spent (Anantamongkolkul et al., 2019; Vieira et al., 2021). Both those types of tourists and second-home owners can be categorised as 'Tourical Residents', indicating the duality of touristic and residential perspectives on the destination. The term 'Tourical' as a portmanteau of 'touristic' and 'local' already indicates a locality that is spanning over the touristic geographic distance. Such persons perceive the destination they 'visit' for touristic

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Since they have their own touristic and residential interests, they may suffer from an internal conflict about prioritising their own interests in the respective dimensions. The axis logic in this respect corresponds to the one described above for [Figure 1](#), whereby the Tourical Resident is prioritising its own interests only.

In those cases where their touristic interest is more important than their residential interests, they may perceive themselves as 'Long-term Guests' who still focus on the tourist aspect of the destination (Kim et al., [2022](#)). If it is the opposite, they are 'Quasi Residents' as they correspond in their interest profile with the local residents (Farstad & Rye, [2013](#)). Those 'Tourical Residents' who place a high emphasis on both touristic and residential interests are balancing, or have to balance, the potential conflict arising from this equality of interests. As 'Balancers', they enjoy an important role in conflict regulation as they have to regulate a conflict intrapersonally (cf. Brown, [1957](#)). There is also a corresponding attitude to 'Detached Visitors' and 'Bystanders'. An unconcerned approach to sojourn instead of travelling with a clear focus. Additionally, it is fair to

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conflict for various reasons: First of all, they are closer linked to the residents and potentially integrate into the destination and its community. This possible geographic link between the origin of the tourist and the living space at the destination may establish trust between both groups within the 'local' community (Sun et al., [2020](#)). As a consequence, there may not be a complete absence of conflict, but the integration into the community makes it less likely that the parties engage in an open conflict (Dahrendorf, [1959](#)). Though this does not necessarily have an impact on the short-term tourist and their potential conflict with residents, it can help to achieve a more mutual understanding on the residents' side. 'Tourical Residents' and actual residents may engage in a dialogue on eye level. As a possible outcome, this might also assist in understanding conflicts with short-term visiting tourists due to interest similarities concerning touristic interests. Short-term tourists are typically not addressed in any form of dialogue due to their respective lack of interest (Confente & Scarpi, [2021](#)) and the difficulties in approaching them from a destination or tourism policy perspective, given their (emotional) distance to the destination (Stylidis et al., [2020](#)). Additionally, 'Tourical Residents' can promote touristic interests as well as assist the destination in creating a tourism offering that includes both interests in a balanced way (Larsson & Müller, [2019](#); Tuulentie & Kietäväinen, [2020](#)).

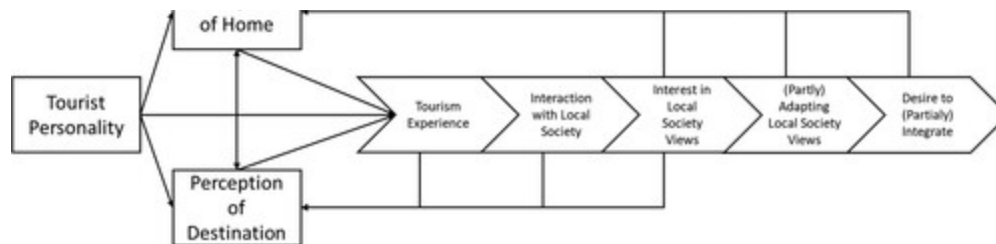
Tourism policy authorities' role in assessing the conflict groups and fostering mutual understanding

Though it is conceptually evident how the lines of conflict between tourists and residents are set up from an interest perspective, assessing the groups themselves is more

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might be appropriate to identify their interests (Milano, Novelli, et al., [2024](#)). But tourists and their interests remain a black box, on top of the general challenges of participatory processes (Jamal, [2004](#)).

As indicated, 'Tourical Residents' may provide an integrative view and help to communicate the tourists' potential interest. Therefore, the integration of those in any form of dialogue and discussion is desirable. However, their identification is even more difficult unless they permanently rent or own a second home and are registered (Back & Marjavaara, [2017](#)). In general, they can be considered more or less invisible. Since the focus is on their interest and the respective balance of interest, it is not necessary to actively approach all of them but to ensure they have a motivation to participate. Such a motivation is achievable if the 'Tourical Resident' perceives their touristic residency as (one) home instead of the exclusive perception as the destination. Typically, a destination does not convert to a home on the spot but requires a longer 'integration process' of the tourist (compare [Figure 3](#)). This process can be compared to, or occur alongside, acculturational processes, in which perceptions, experiences, and activities lead to an integration desire within migration (Berry, [1997](#)). Having or aiming for a 'Tourical Residency' can be compared to a temporary migration process with comparable integration endeavours and challenges, acknowledging the differences in the specific tourism-related context. Applying the acculturation analogy and addressing respective criticism (Özekici & Ünlüönen, [2019](#)) requires acknowledging the differences in contexts, socio-demographic factors, as well as wider cultural dynamics (Schwartz et al., [2010](#); Van Der Zee & Van Oudenhoven, [2022](#)). Hence, Berry's ([1997](#)) work shall provide an illustrative, conceptual framework to propose a 'Tourical Resident' conversion


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The starting point is the respective tourist type or personality, including all aspects the tourist considers important before reaching out to the destination. These typological aspects shape the a priori sense of home and destination and, hence, the respective perception of the destination that is visited. Obviously, this is not exclusively relevant to the 'Tourical Resident's' integration and happens to virtually all types of tourists. In fact, only a selective number of types (Cohen, [1972](#); Plog, [1974](#)) might even be open to some sort of residential integration. It is important to mention that typology in the sense of the integration process is not suggested as an empirically tested set of definable tourism personalities (Ram & Hall, [2025](#)). Rather, it shall serve as a reminder that an important integration process starts with the respective personality and intrapersonal aspects (Berry, [1997](#)).

The integration process typically starts with tourism experiences at the destination. Those almost exclusively shape the perception of the destination. Likewise, the interaction with the local population alone also has an impact on the destination perception. This is going to shift slightly with the interest in the views of the local society. Having an interest in the views of the local society is altering the perception of a destination but at the same time adds a sense of home to the destination as the tourist



dialogue with authorities or other residents required for the discussed conflict resolution.

The phases also display the different roles authorities have from a destination management and a political perspective. Tourism experience and interaction with society are typical phases that can be partly influenced by a destination and, hence, a destination management organisation (Huber & Gross, [2022](#)). The interest and adaptation of societal views, however, require a deeper understanding of the destination from a political point of view. Here, the origin is either the genuine interest of the tourist to access societal and political perspectives or the reception of such perspectives communicated by authorities. Both directions require openness from both sides. Additionally, the tourist needs to have the desire to either visit the same destination more frequently (Stylidis et al., [2020](#)) or to stay longer. The latter may even become desirable not only from a societal sustainability perspective but also from an environmental one (Gössling et al., [2024](#)).

Despite the 'internal' conflict of interest (compare [Figure 2](#)) starting to develop in the third phase of the integration process, the respective usability for policymakers is limited. It requires the active participation of 'Tourical Residents' for authorities to grasp an input that can be utilised in balancing and regulating the conflict between tourists and residents (Dahrendorf, [1959](#)). Such an active participation is most likely associated with a desire to integrate, as integration can be seen as a predictive factor of active participation in such policy-related processes (Ortensi & Riniolo, [2020](#)).

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related to their respective differences in geographical and, sometimes, cultural origins and social group structures. Neither geography nor social grouping structure is changeable from a policy-related perspective; hence, the focus has to lie on conflicting interests. Balancing those interests from a tourism policy perspective lacks two distinctive aspects: First, the lack of knowledge about tourists' interests in relation to the residential ones and second, the lack of necessity of both tourists and residents to reprioritise their own individual interests in light of the interests of the other 'opposing' party. For this, further empirical research utilising the proposed concept could provide evidence for both the interest priorities and their role in latent and manifest conflicts.

Identifying a group of people who intrinsically need to balance the conflict themselves can assist in mitigating the conflict and provide some practical ideas to regulate conflicts in a destination context. Within the tourism system, 'Tourical Residents' are representatives of this group of people. By nature, not every 'Tourical Resident' is part of the solution but can also be part of the problem (Farstad & Rye, [2013](#)). For example, the housing crisis induced and catalysed by the rise in tourist rentals (Milano, Koens, et al., [2024](#)) does not necessarily get solved by 'Tourical Residents' that just stay longer as 'long-term guests' (González-Pérez, [2020](#)). The proposed concept and the description of the 'Tourical Resident' call for an empirical backing to further identify the integration and the resulting position of people who do not really fit in either a tourist or a resident category. Additionally, their assessment from a political perspective so far has predominantly focused on status, such as second-home ownership (Farstad & Rye, [2013](#); Hall, [2015](#)). Given the impact that the visit itself has (Milano, Koens, et al., [2024](#)), it is important not to restrict the assessment to one group of 'Tourical Residents'. Therefore,

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policymakers and planners in shaping tourism development in a way that receives mutual understanding and acceptance. In this respect, the proposed concepts and frameworks provide some useful practical implications, especially for policy-makers and destinations. 'Tourical Residents' are more easily approachable as they temporarily live in the destination. They also intrapersonally include, at least to some extent, interest as both resident and tourist. Hence, including them in a dialogue that is intended to solve the problem will help to understand the conflict dynamics better as 'Tourical Residents' can assess both dimensions.

As such, the concept and framework also advance theoretical knowledge of conflicts in tourism by evaluating a conflict not from a monolithic class-based structure that is difficult to change. The use of Coser's (1956) and Dahrendorf's (1959) sociological perspectives on a rather fluid, situationally flexible conflict-party grouping allows for an assessment that is not subject to fixed, pre-assessed reasoning. In addition, the ideas of this theory have been converted into a framework that is suitable for the tourism system as it brings the abstract theoretical aspects into a format that allows for both further empirical research as well as tourist-resident specific evaluations. This is accompanied by a conceptual integration process highlighting that, in addition to conflict theory, migration theory may also provide explanations and solutions for an otherwise purely tourism-related question.

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