



**Universidad
Europea** VALENCIA

Bachelor's in Tourism and Leisure Management

FINAL DEGREE PROJECT

From Barcelona to Valencia: Comparative Challenges of Overtourism

Common Impediments and Solutions in Barcelona and Valencia Tourism

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Abstract:

This study examines the issue of overtourism in Valencia City, drawing insights from the experiences of Barcelona to highlight sustainability challenges. In recent years, Valencia has transformed from a quiet, charming city into a bustling hotspot for tourists. This shift mirrors a broader trend seen in historic European cities, where an increase number of visitors has led to significant changes in the urban landscape and local way of life. Similar to what has happened in Barcelona, Valencia is now grappling with issues like crowded infrastructure, soaring housing prices, and the erosion of local culture.

The research aims to understand these changes and find sustainable ways to manage them. By comparing the situations in Valencia and Barcelona, the study specifically analyzes the impact of touristic apartments on housing availability and affordability, the strain on public services and infrastructure, and the socio-cultural disruptions faced by local communities. It aims to identify the point where the benefits of tourism start to be outweighed by its drawbacks. The study also explores targeted strategies, such as regulatory measures on short-term rentals, investment in sustainable infrastructure, and community engagement initiatives, that could help Valencia avoid the negative impacts experienced by Barcelona. The goal is to propose practical solutions that allow Valencia to benefit from tourism while preserving its unique character and quality of life for residents.

Keywords: Overtourism, Valencia, Barcelona, Sustainability, Urban Tourism, Housing Affordability, Environmental Impact

Resumen

Este estudio examina el problema del sobredimensionamiento del turismo en la ciudad de Valencia, obteniendo ideas de la experiencia de Barcelona para resaltar los desafíos de sostenibilidad. En los últimos años, Valencia se ha transformado de una ciudad tranquila y encantadora en un bullicioso punto de atracción para turistas. Este cambio refleja una tendencia más amplia observada en las ciudades históricas europeas, donde una afluencia de visitantes ha llevado a cambios significativos en el paisaje urbano y el estilo de vida local. Similar a lo que ha sucedido en Barcelona, Valencia ahora enfrenta problemas como la infraestructura saturada, el aumento vertiginoso de los precios de la vivienda y la erosión de la cultura local.

Esta investigación tiene como objetivo comprender estos cambios y buscar formas sostenibles de gestionarlos. Comparando las situaciones en Valencia y Barcelona, el estudio analiza específicamente el impacto de los apartamentos turísticos en la disponibilidad y asequibilidad de la vivienda, la presión sobre los servicios públicos e infraestructuras, y las disrupciones socioculturales que enfrentan las comunidades locales. Se pretende identificar el punto en el que los beneficios del turismo comienzan a ser superados por sus desventajas. El estudio también explora estrategias específicas, como medidas regulatorias sobre los alquileres a corto plazo, inversiones en infraestructura sostenible y iniciativas de participación comunitaria, que podrían ayudar a Valencia a evitar los impactos negativos experimentados por Barcelona. El objetivo es proponer soluciones prácticas que permitan a Valencia beneficiarse del turismo mientras preserva su carácter único y la calidad de vida de sus residentes.

Palabras clave: Sobredimensionamiento del turismo, Valencia, Barcelona, Sostenibilidad, Turismo urbano, Asequibilidad de la vivienda, Impacto ambiental

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List of abbreviations by order

UNWTO: United Nations World Tourism Organization

INE: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

COVID-19: Coronavirus Disease 2019

FRONTUR: Tourist Movement on Borders Survey

EUROSTAT: Statistical Office of the European Union

SEGITTUR: Sociedad Estatal para la Gestión de la Innovación y las Tecnologías Turísticas

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

PTSTD: Plan Territorial de Sostenibilidad Turística en Destino

1. Introduction

1.1 Background and Significance of the Study

In recent years, Valencia, a city on Spain's southwestern coast, has transformed remarkably, shifting from a hidden gem known for its quaint charm and tranquility into a hub of cultural and touristic energy. This shift is reflective of a broader phenomenon observed across European cities, where the influx of tourists and new residents has fundamentally altered the urban landscape and local way of life, a trend commonly referred to as overtourism. Notably documented in cities like Barcelona, the repercussions of overtourism ranging from strained infrastructure and soaring housing markets to the dilution of local culture have sparked widespread discussion and concern (De Turisme, 2017). Drawing parallels between Barcelona's experience and the evolving situation in Valencia, this thesis, titled "From Barcelona to Valencia: Comparative Challenges of Overtourism," aims to research into the sustainability issues arising from this trend.

Over the past four years, observations and comments made by professors, colleagues, and personal experiences have highlighted Valencia's gradual transformations. Initially, the presence of foreigners was primarily Erasmus students, and the city's spaces felt distinctly less crowded, offering a sense of exclusivity. However, this has changed over time, with an increasing number of visitors and new residents contributing to a noticeable shift in Valencia's ambiance and its social and economic dynamics. Similar to Barcelona's earlier trends, the once-affordable rental market in Valencia has seen prices skyrocket (Zarco, 2024), and the city's restaurants, which used to be easy without a reservation, now need planning ahead because more people are visiting. These changes are indicative of the pressures exerted on local businesses and amenities, highlighting the challenges of overtourism.

1.2 Research Objectives and Questions

The aim of this research is to critically analyze the phenomenon of overtourism in Valencia, drawing parallels with Barcelona's experiences to understand the emerging patterns, challenges, and consequences of rapidly increasing tourist numbers. This study

will examine the transformation in Valencia's urban landscape, local economy, and cultural background in response to the growing influx of tourists, aiming to identify the point where the drawbacks of tourism start to outweigh its benefits. By comparing it with Barcelona, a well-known example of the negative impacts of overtourism, this research explores sustainable tourism strategies and policies that could prevent Valencia from following a similar path. The ultimate goal is to propose actionable recommendations that balance the economic benefits of tourism with the preservation of local culture, infrastructure, and the environment, thereby ensuring the long-term well-being of Valencia's residents and the satisfaction of its visitors. This approach underscores the critical need for sustainability in addressing the challenges of overtourism, aiming to foster a harmonious relationship between tourism development and the preservation of Valencia's unique character and quality of life.

To achieve these objectives, this study will focus on the following research questions:

1. Does Valencia exhibit similarities to Barcelona in terms of urban transformation and the impacts of overtourism?
2. At what point do the drawbacks of tourism start to outweigh its benefits in Valencia?
3. What sustainable tourism strategies and policies, drawn from Barcelona's experiences, could prevent Valencia from following a similar path of overtourism?
4. How can Valencia balance the economic benefits of tourism with the preservation of local culture, infrastructure, and the environment?
5. How can engaging local communities in tourism planning help reduce social tensions and foster a more harmonious relationship between residents and tourists?
6. What measures can Valencia implement to mitigate the environmental impacts of tourism, particularly from cruise ships?

1.3 Methodology

To ensure a comprehensive analysis of overtourism in Valencia, this study examines data spanning from 2017 to 2023, a period strategically selected to provide a comprehensive view of the trends and effects of overtourism, capturing both the pre-pandemic growth and the post-pandemic comeback. The onset of 2017 marks the beginning of significant

increases in tourist numbers and the early recognition of overtourism issues (Dodds & Butler, 2019). Discussions about overtourism have intensified since 2017, as destinations worldwide began experiencing the negative impacts of excessive numbers of visitors (Yoker, 2024). The post-2020 period, characterized by a rebound explosion in travel following the global disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic, highlights the criticality of this extended timeframe in assessing the evolving dynamics of urban tourism management.

This study employs a data triangulation approach, integrating both qualitative and quantitative data from multiple sources to provide a strong and well rounded understanding of the research problem. The methodology encompasses data source triangulation, methodological triangulation, investigator triangulation, and theory triangulation.

Firstly, quantitative data were collected from the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and municipal port reports to assess the environmental impacts of tourism. These data sources provided insights into air and water pollution levels, particularly those associated with cruise ship activities.

Qualitative data were gathered through various sources, including local newspapers, online news portals, city council websites, and regulatory documents. These sources captured public perception, resident experiences, and policy responses to overtourism. Additionally, a semi-structured interview with Kris Clabbers, the general manager of YOURS boutique stay in Valencia, was conducted through email communication. Clabbers' insights were helpful and contributory in understanding the socio-cultural and economic impacts of overtourism on local neighborhoods.

A significant component of the research was a comprehensive survey conducted over a two-month period. The survey targeted different demographic categories such as the general population, students, expatriates, and tourists. Administered in both English and Spanish, the survey aimed to capture diverse perspectives on overtourism and whether there are common challenges observed between Barcelona and Valencia for those who visited both cities. A total of 60 responses were collected, with participants categorized as tourists (10.65%), students (28.5%), expats (15.95%), and local residents (44.9%). The

survey questions addressed issues such as perceptions of overcrowding, environmental impacts, housing affordability, cultural changes, and local government measures.

Investigator triangulation was also employed to reduce individual bias, with multiple researchers independently analyzing the data and comparing their findings. This approach ensured a more balanced and objective interpretation of the data.

Theory triangulation involved interpreting the data through multiple theoretical frameworks, including urban tourism management, sustainability, and socio-economic impact theories. This allowed for a more comprehensive understanding of the data from different perspectives, enriching the overall analysis.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Definition and Causes of Overtourism

Overtourism is a relatively new term that has emerged in the discourse surrounding tourism management and sustainability. It refers to a situation where the number of visitors exceeds the capacity of a destination in terms of infrastructure, the environment, or the ability to maintain the quality of life for residents. This phenomenon is often characterized by crowded attractions, environmental degradation, and a negative impact on the local community's way of life. Koens, Postma, and Papp (2018) define overtourism as: "an excessive negative impact of tourism on the host communities and/or natural environment" (Koens, Postma, & Papp, 2018, p.2).

The causes of overtourism are varied, derived from both demand and supply factors. On the demand side, global travel has become more accessible and affordable due to advancements in transportation technology, the rise of low-cost airlines, and the increasing influence of social media and digital marketing, which stimulate the desire to visit previously overlooked destinations (Milano, Novelli, & Cheer, 2019). Additionally, the growth of the middle class in emerging economies has led to an increase in disposable income for travel (UNWTO, 2019). On the supply side, destinations often pursue aggressive tourism marketing strategies without adequately considering the carrying capacity of their infrastructure, environment, and community. This is aggravated by the

lack of effective tourism management and regulatory frameworks, which fail to balance the interests of visitors and the needs of local residents (Peeters, Gössling, Jeroen Klijs, & Postma, 2018).

Causes of overtourism also include both gentrification and touristification, which are closely connected and often occur in sequence. Typically, the process begins with gentrification, followed by touristification, which can then lead to overtourism (Jover & Díaz-Parra, 2019).

Gentrification involves renovating and improving urban areas, making them more visually appealing and safer, which attracts wealthier residents and new businesses (Cocola-Gant, 2018). This transformation also makes the area attractive to tourists, who are drawn to the vibrant atmosphere and new amenities. As gentrified neighborhoods receive more media attention and are promoted as trendy destinations, the influx of tourists increases. Local businesses adapt to cater to the preferences of these visitors, further enhancing the area's appeal (Almeida-García et al., 2021).

Touristification refers to the transformation of a place to focus primarily to tourists rather than local residents. This process often involves adapting local businesses, services, and infrastructure to meet the needs and preferences of visitors (Parralejo & Díaz-Parra, 2021, p.2). An example of this can be seen in Barcelona, where the continuous adaptation for tourism has led to severe overtourism. The city's historic neighborhoods, like Barri Gòtic and El Raval, have been transformed to focus primarily on tourists, resulting in overcrowded streets and strained local resources, which negatively impacts the daily lives of residents (Cocola-Gant, 2018).

While touristification can bring economic benefits by creating jobs and stimulating investment, it can also lead to the loss of local culture and identity as traditional practices and lifestyles are replaced by those that appeal to tourists. This transformation can make a destination more attractive to an ever-growing number of tourists, creating a cycle where increased tourist facilities attract more visitors, which in turn necessitates further touristification (Jover & Díaz-Parra, 2019).

Moreover, property owners in gentrified areas often rent out spaces to tourists through platforms like Airbnb, increasing the neighborhood's capacity to host visitors (Wachsmuth & Weisler, 2018). This increase in the number of tourists leads to further adaptations in local culture and services, completing the transformation of the neighborhood. The cycle of gentrification and touristification together displaces long-term residents, strains local resources, and alters the neighborhood's original character, exacerbating the problem of overtourism.

2.2 Impacts of Overtourism

2.2.1 Environmental Impacts

One of the most significant effects of overtourism is the environmental degradation of the destination. In Barcelona, the influx of tourists has led to increased pollution, waste production, and strain on natural resources (Milano, Novelli, & Cheer, 2019). The city's beaches, parks, and other natural attractions face pressures from overcrowding and littering, undermining the environmental sustainability of these spaces. Similar environmental concerns are emerging in Valencia, where the rise in tourist numbers threatens the preservation of its natural and urban landscapes (Zafra, 2019). Barcelona's experience has underscored the strain overtourism places on local resources, particularly water and energy. The city's infrastructure, designed to accommodate the needs of its resident population, faces significant pressure during peak tourist seasons. This leads to increased water consumption and energy usage, stretching the city's capacity to provide these essential services sustainably (Gössling et al., 2012).

The influx of tourists in Barcelona has also been linked to biodiversity loss and habitat degradation, especially in ecologically sensitive areas such as the Collserola Park and the city's beaches. The increased foot traffic erodes soil and disturbs wildlife, while littering and pollution further degrade these habitats (Scott, Hall, & Gössling, 2019). Valencia's Albufera Natural Park and its coastal areas could face similar threats without stringent protection measures and visitor management strategies to minimize environmental disturbances (Zafra, 2019).

Air and noise pollution are further increased by the high volume of tourists. Barcelona's narrow streets and historic districts become clogged with traffic, contributing to air

pollution levels that not only harm the environment but also pose health risks to residents and visitors alike. Noise pollution, particularly in nightlife hotspots, disrupts local wildlife and diminishes the quality of life for residents (Ajuntament de Barcelona, 2022). In Valencia, the expansion of tourist activities could similarly elevate pollution levels, necessitating the adoption of comprehensive traffic management and noise regulation policies to protect environmental and public health.

2.2.2 Socio-Cultural and Economic Impacts

The social and cultural impacts of overtourism are among the most profound and concerning effects on destinations experiencing an unsustainable influx of visitors. These impacts are varied, affecting the social fabric, cultural integrity, and communal identity of the affected areas. In Barcelona, a city that has become demonstrative of the challenges posed by overtourism, the effects on its social and cultural landscape offer critical insights for understanding and addressing these issues in Valencia.

One of the most immediate social impacts of overtourism is the erosion of local identity and lifestyle changes among resident populations. In Barcelona, this has manifested through the displacement of long-standing community events and traditions, which have been overshadowed by tourist-oriented activities. The city's festivals and public spaces, once the heart of local culture, have increasingly focused on tourists, leading to a dilution of authentic cultural expressions (Richards, 2018). Valencia faces a similar risk, where its traditional festivals and vibrant street life could be commodified to suit tourist preferences, thereby diminishing the city's cultural richness and altering its historical narrative.

Another significant consequence of overtourism as mentioned before in section 2.1 is gentrification, driven by the rising demand for accommodations and services catering to tourists. In Barcelona, this has resulted in the displacement of local residents, as neighborhoods transform to accommodate short-term vacation rentals, upscale eateries, and souvenir shops, pushing up rent and living costs (Garcia-López, Jofre-Monseny, Martínez-Mazza, & Segú, 2020). Valencia's historical and cultural quarters are similarly vulnerable, where the charm that attracts visitors can lead to a displacement of the very elements that give these areas their character.

This issue is closely linked to cultural commodification, where unique cultural elements are repackaged and sold for tourist consumption, often stripping them of their original meaning and context. In Barcelona, the commercialization of Catalan traditions and the transformation of local gastronomy into tourist-centric fare serve as stark examples of this trend. Similarly, Valencia, with its rich tapestry of festivals, culinary traditions, and historical sites, faces the challenge of preserving the authenticity of its cultural expressions amidst growing tourist demand (Richards, 2013).

Moreover, the social strain induced by overtourism can lead to community resentment and tourismphobia, where locals develop hostile attitudes towards tourists. Barcelona has witnessed significant public backlash against tourists, manifesting in protests and anti-tourism graffiti, as residents express frustration over their city's transformation and the loss of quality of life (Seraphin, Sheeran, & Pilato, 2018). Valencia must strive to maintain social harmony, ensuring that tourism development does not alienate local residents but rather includes them as stakeholders in preserving their city's cultural and social integrity.

3. Field Work: Comparative Analysis of Overtourism

3.1 Tourism Growth Patterns

Building upon the general overview and impacts of overtourism discussed in the previous chapter, this section explores the tourism growth patterns in Barcelona and Valencia, tracing their historical development, identifying the factors that have fueled their popularity, and analyzing the seasonal fluctuations in tourist arrivals.

Additionally, key metrics such as the number of tourists visiting each city annually, overnight stays, expenditure generated, and guests and overnight stays will be compared.

Through this comparative analysis, Valencia's increasing tourism figures over time, mirroring trends previously seen in Barcelona, will be observed.

Most of the graphs and data provided in this section are sourced from the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE). The main objective of the Tourist Movement on Borders Survey (FRONTUR) is to estimate the number of non-residents visiting Spain on a

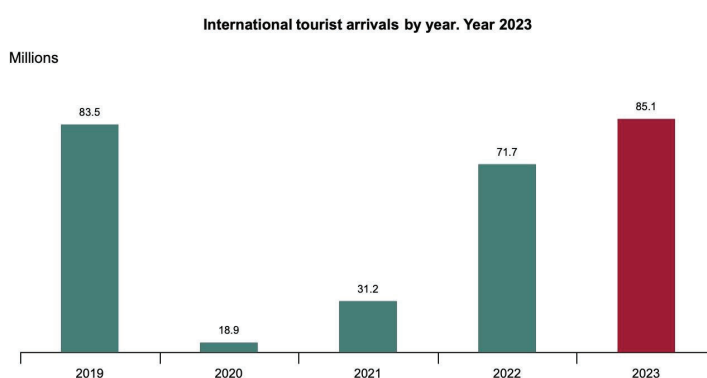
monthly basis, as well as to understand the main characteristics of the trips made by these visitors. FRONTUR follows the international definitions and recommendations of the UNWTO and EUROSTAT in this field.

In the data provided, the INE included information not just on Valencia City and Barcelona, but on the entire autonomous community of Valencia, of which Valencia City is the capital and largest city (Rodríguez, 2023), as well as the whole autonomous community of Cataluña, with Barcelona as its capital and largest city (Rodríguez, 2024). Understanding these patterns and metrics provides deeper insights into the emergence of overtourism in these cities, showing in the way for a detailed examination of its economic, social, and environmental impacts in the following section.

In 2023, Spain experienced a significant surge in tourism, with 85.1 million tourists visiting the country. This represented an impressive 18.7% increase compared to the previous year, underscoring a robust recovery and growth in the tourism sector. As shown in Figure 1, the 2023 numbers not only marked a rebound but also exceeded the 2019 peak by 1.9%, when tourist arrivals had previously reached their highest since 2017 (Instituto Nacional De Estadística (INE), 2024)

Figure 1

Number of international tourist arrivals by year from 2019 to 2023.

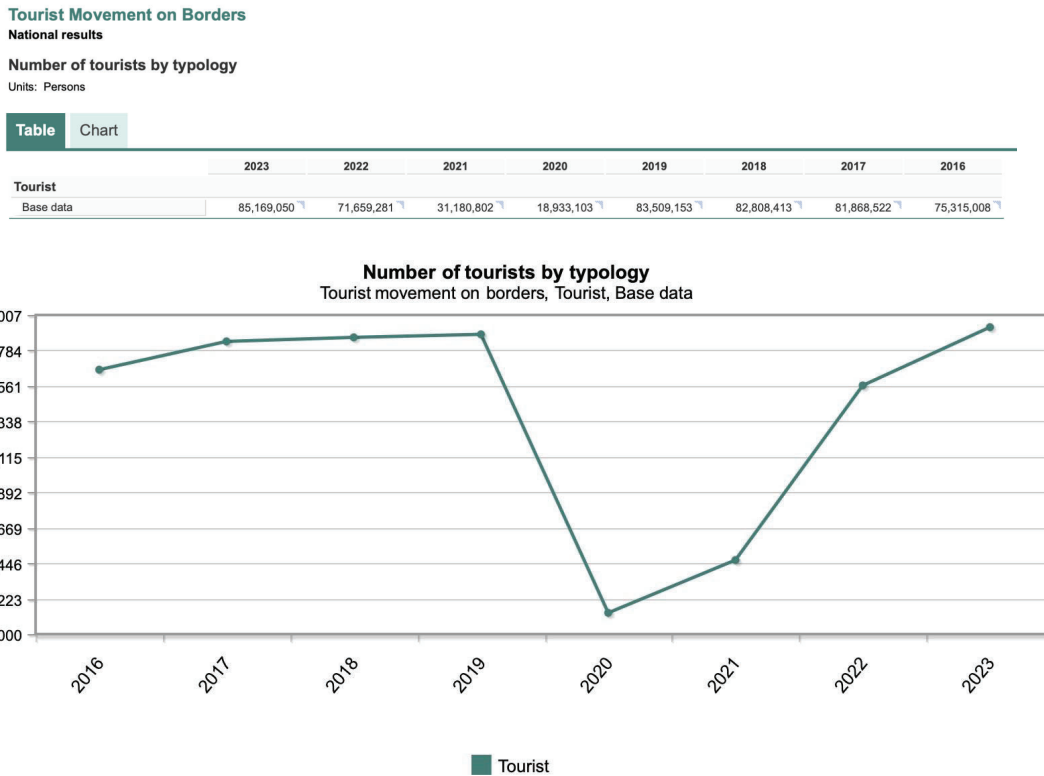


(Instituto Nacional De Estadística (INE), 2024d)

Furthermore, the phenomenon of "overtourism" became a notable topic and a trendy word of discussion around 2017, especially concerning Barcelona, when Spain welcomed 81.8 million tourists (Yoker, 2024). In 2023, Spain welcomed 85.1 million tourists, which is

approximately a 4% increase from 2017 as shown in Figure 2, surpassing the previous high when the word "overtourism" became popular. This increase highlights the growing crowding issues and the significant impact of high tourist volumes on local communities and environments, particularly in popular destinations.

Figure 2
Number of tourists by typology from 2016 to 2023.



(Instituto Nacional De Estadística (INE), 2024c)

Moving further into 2024, the trend shows no signs of slowing down. By March 2024, Spain had already recorded a 21.0% increase in tourist arrivals compared to the same period in 2023 as shown in Figure 3. This continuous growth highlights the ongoing allure of Spain as a prime tourist destination and underscores the pressing need to address the multifaceted impacts of overtourism. Understanding these dynamics is crucial as exploring the economic, social, and environmental ramifications in the chapter that follow.

Figure 3
 Number of visitors by typology, comparing March 2023 to March 2024.

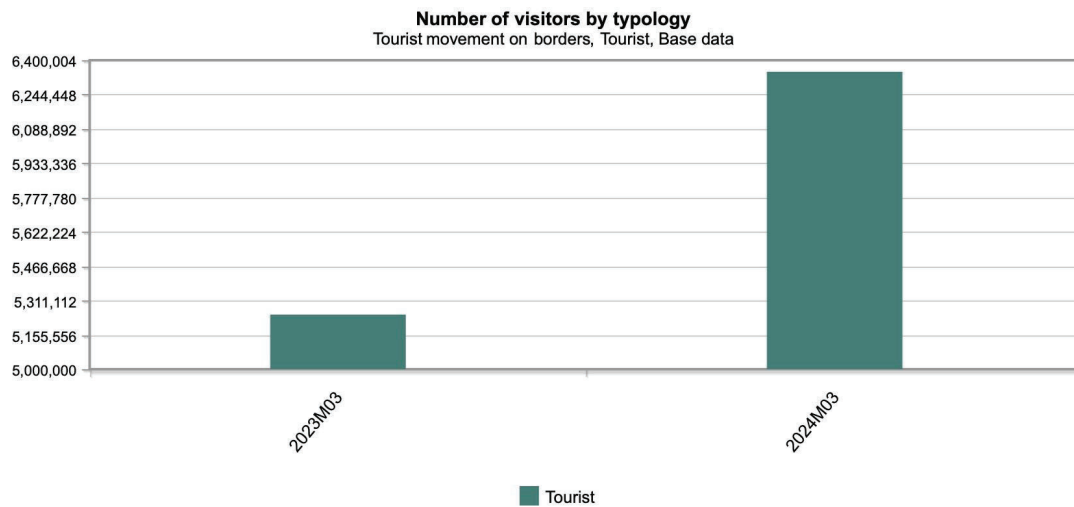
Tourist Movement on Borders

National results

Number of visitors by typology

Units: Persons

	2024M03	2023M03
Tourist		
Base data	6,347,516	5,247,341

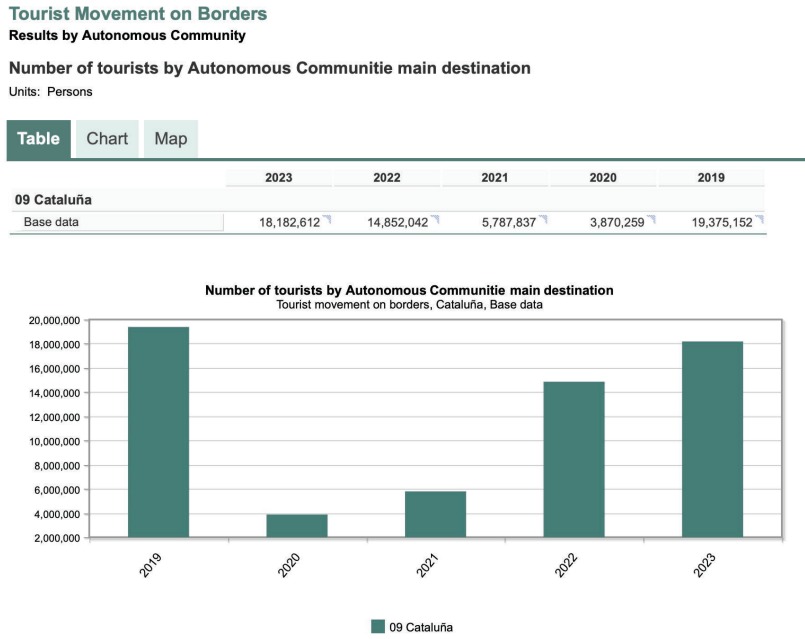


(Instituto Nacional De Estadística (INE), 2024c)

As Spain's tourism industry continued to thrive, Cataluña emerged as a prime example of a region navigating the challenges and opportunities brought by this influx. The number of tourists visiting Cataluña has been growing steadily since pre-COVID levels. In 2019, the region saw its highest number of visitors, with 19.3 million tourists reflected in Figure 4. However, the onset of COVID-19 in December 2019 led to a significant decline. Post-pandemic, the numbers have been continuously increasing, reaching 18.1 million tourists in 2023 . As of March 2024, the INE platform reported over 1.34 million tourists in Cataluña, compared to 1.052 million in March 2023, indicating a 27.9% increase as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 4

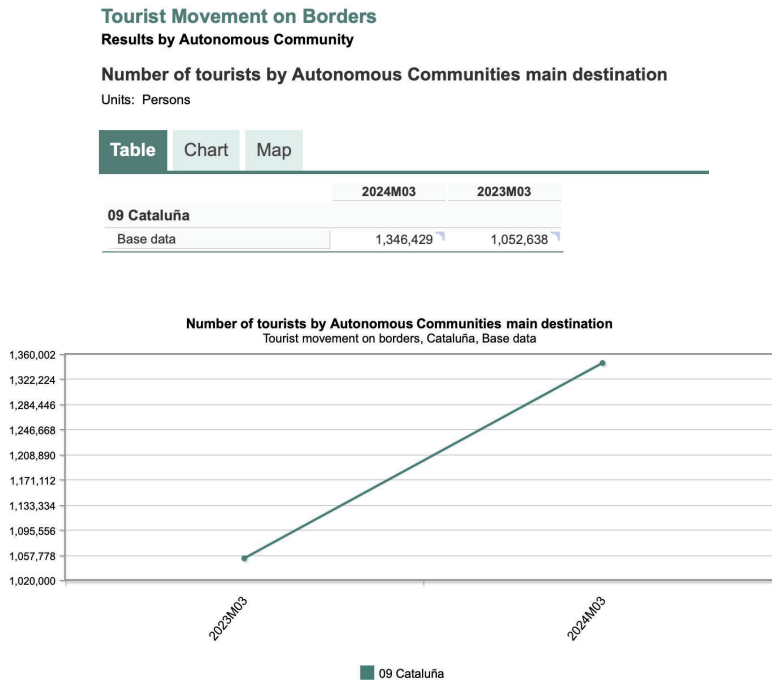
Number of tourists by Autonomous Community main destination from 2019 to 2023 in Cataluña.



(Instituto Nacional De Estadística (INE), 2024c)

Figure 5

Number of tourists by Autonomous Communities main destination in Cataluña, March 2024 and March 2023.



(Instituto Nacional De Estadística (INE), 2024c)

Similarly, the Community of Valencia Experienced a steady growth in tourist numbers before the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2019, the Community of Valencia recorded 9.5 million tourists. The pandemic caused a sharp decline in tourist arrivals, but numbers have been on the rise since then, reaching 10.4 million tourists in 2023, the highest since 2019 as shown in Figure 6. As of March 2024, the INE platform reported over 820 thousand tourists in the Community of Valencia, compared to 660 thousand in March 2023, indicating a 25.1% increase as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 6

Number of tourists by Autonomous Community main destination from 2019 to 2023.

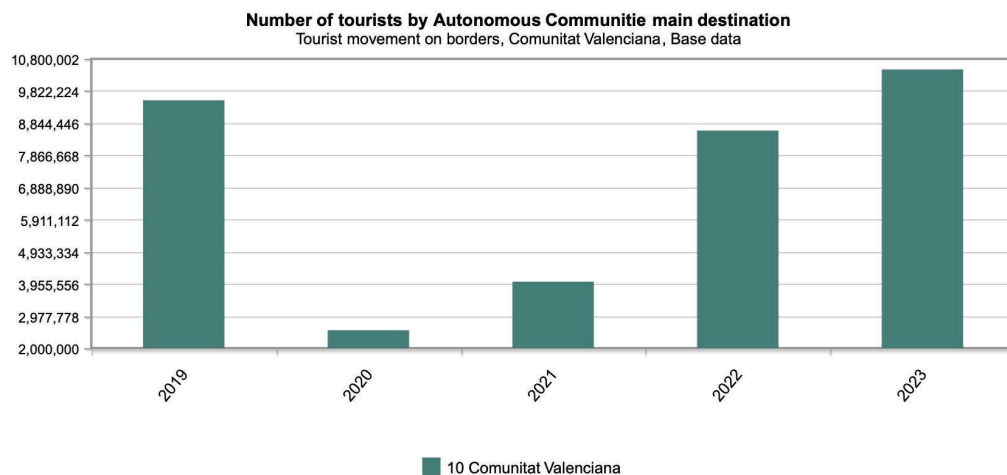
Tourist Movement on Borders

Results by Autonomous Community

Number of tourists by Autonomous Communitie main destination

Units: Persons

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
10 Comunitat Valenciana					
Base data	10,474,167	8,616,445	4,019,766	2,542,758	9,535,496



(Instituto Nacional De Estadística (INE), 2024c)

Figure 7

Number of tourists by Autonomous Communities main destination in Comunitat Valenciana, March 2024 and March 2023.

Tourist Movement on Borders

Results by Autonomous Community

Number of tourists by Autonomous Communities main destination

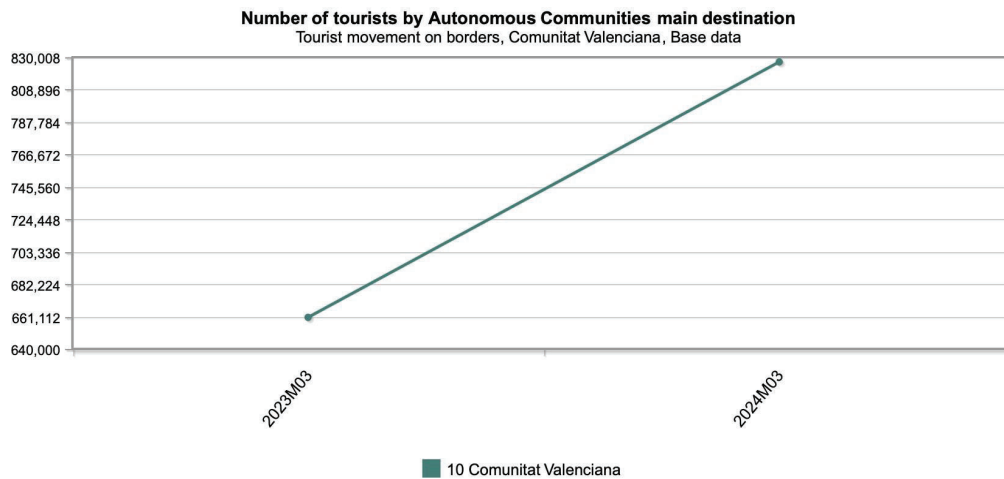
Units: Persons

Table

Chart

Map

	2024M03	2023M03
10 Comunitat Valenciana		
Base data	826,970	660,566



(Instituto Nacional De Estadística (INE), 2024c)

While the number of tourists is a key indicator of tourism trends, it's equally important to consider the duration of their stays. Understanding the patterns of overnight stays provides a deeper insight into the economic benefits and infrastructural demands posed by tourism as it also helps to show that prolonged stays can significantly impact local economies, accommodation capacities, and the daily lives of residents (Kirca & Özer, 2021).

The data from the Hotel Occupancy Survey, reflected from INE, provides an insightful view of the number of guests and overnight stays in Valencia and Cataluña, for the months of July and August over selected years (2019 and 2023). July and August were chosen for this analysis because they represent the peak of the summer season, a period

typically marked by the highest tourist numbers due to school holidays, post-exam vacations, and general holiday time for many people.

The years 2019 and 2023 were specifically selected for detailed comparison. The year 2019 recorded the highest number of tourists as shown in figures 1 and 6 for The community of Valencia and in figures 1 and 4 , serving as a benchmark for pre-pandemic tourism activity. In contrast, 2023 offers the most recent complete set of data from the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), providing a current perspective on tourism trends, as the data for 2024 is not yet fully available.

Shown in figure 8, in August 2019, Barcelona saw 1,284,916 guests, while July 2019 recorded 1,328,095 guests. These numbers reflect the region's strong appeal to tourists during these peak months. By August 2023, the number of guests increased to 1,314,128, and in July 2023, the number reached 1,344,729 guests. This growth indicates a recovery and surpassing of pre-pandemic tourist levels, showcasing a significant rebound in the tourism sector.

The trend in overnight stays aligns with the pattern observed in guest numbers. In August 2019, Barcelona recorded 4,047,723 overnight stays, and July 2019 saw 3,891,104 overnight stays, demonstrating robust tourism activities with substantial durations of stay. By August 2023, overnight stays were 4,037,092, and in July 2023, they rose to 3,855,079, closely matching the figures from 2019. This suggests that not only did the number of tourists increase, but they also tended to stay longer, enhancing the economic impact on the local economy.

Figure 8

Number of guests and overnight stays by Autonomous Community and Province (Barcelona)

Hotel Occupancy Survey

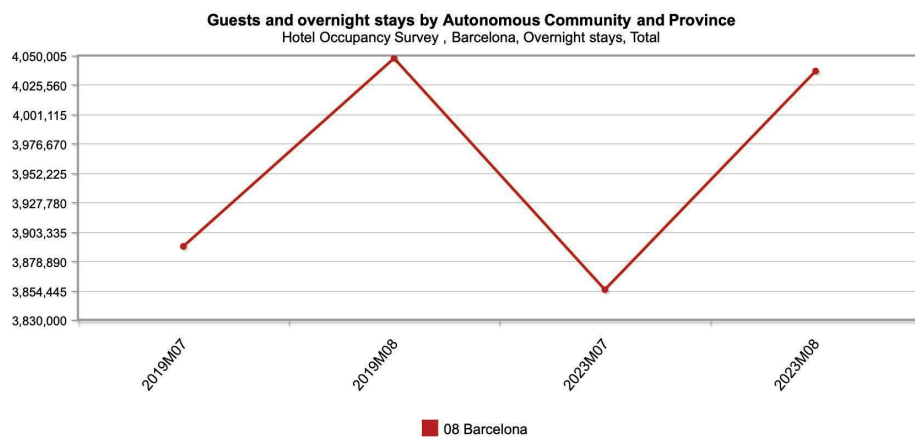
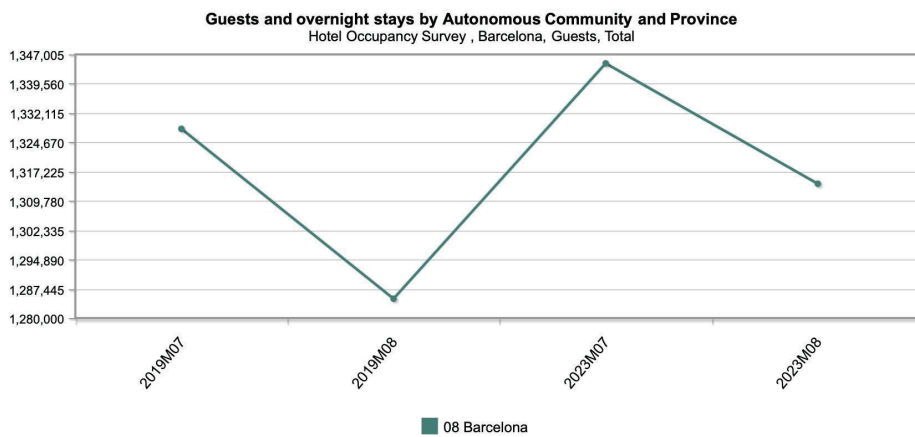
Hotel occupancy survey

Guests and overnight stays by Autonomous Community and Province

Units: Travellers, Overnight stays

Table Chart Map

08 Barcelona	Guests				Overnight stays			
	Total				Total			
	2023M08	2023M07	2019M08	2019M07	2023M08	2023M07	2019M08	2019M07
	1,314,128	1,344,729	1,284,916	1,328,095	4,037,092	3,855,079	4,047,723	3,891,104



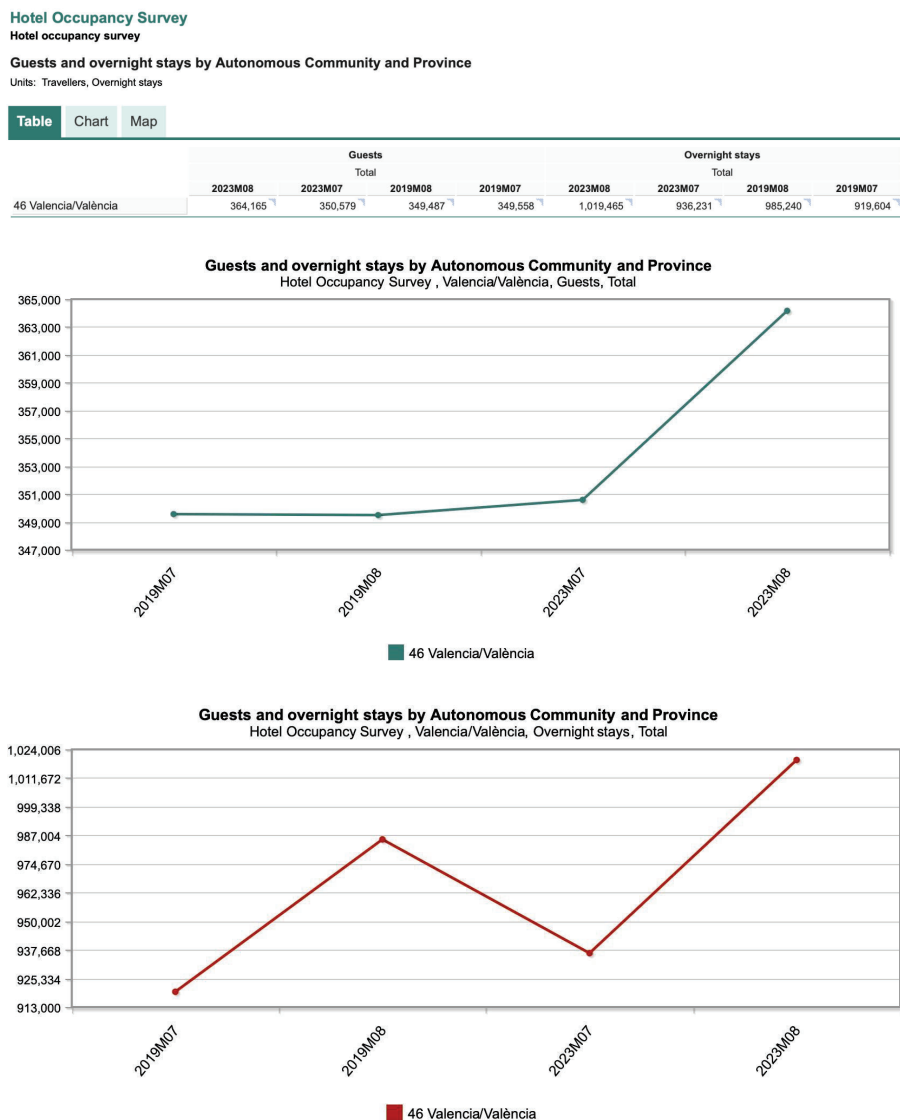
(Instituto Nacional De Estadística (INE), 2024b)

As for Valencia, the data shown in figure 9 reveals that in August 2019, Valencia saw 349,487 guests, while July 2019 had 349,558 guests, indicating consistent tourist numbers during these peak months. By August 2023, the number of guests increased to 364,165, and in July 2023, the number reached 350,579 guests. This reflects a slight increase compared to 2019, indicating a recovery and growth in tourism, surpassing pre-pandemic levels. Similarly, the trend in overnight stays mirrored the pattern observed in guest numbers. In August 2019, Valencia recorded 985,240 overnight stays, while July

2019 saw 919,604 overnight stays, showcasing robust tourism activities with substantial durations of stay. By August 2023, overnight stays increased to 1,019,465, and in July 2023, they rose to 936,231, surpassing the figures from 2019. This suggests that not only did the number of tourists increase, but they also tended to stay longer.

Figure 9

Number of guests and overnight stays by Autonomous Community and Province (Valencia/Valenciá)



(Instituto Nacional De Estadística (INE), 2024b)

The analysis of tourism data for Valencia and Barcelona in July and August of 2019 and 2023 reveals similar positive trends, with both regions experiencing significant increases in guest numbers and overnight stays, surpassing pre-pandemic levels. Valencia, like

Barcelona, has shown a strong recovery, with guest numbers rising from 349,487 in August 2019 to 364,165 in August 2023, and overnight stays increasing from 985,240 in August 2019 to 1,019,465 in August 2023. These trends mirror those in Catalunya, where the growth was also marked and robust.

Given these parallel developments, Valencia has the opportunity to learn from Catalunya's experience, particularly Barcelona's challenges with overtourism. While the increase in tourism is economically beneficial, it is crucial for Valencia to implement strategic measures to manage the influx sustainably. By analyzing and addressing the issues faced by Barcelona, such as overcrowding, strain on local infrastructure, and impacts on residents' daily lives, Valencia can avoid similar pitfalls.

Following the examination of the number of tourists and the patterns of overnight stays and guests, it is crucial to dive into the financial aspects of tourism. The analysis of tourist expenditure trends from 2019 to 2023 in the regions of Comunitat Valenciana and Catalunya reveals significant insights into the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent recovery.

As shown in Figure 10, Catalunya experienced a sharp decline in international tourist spending during the pandemic years of 2020 and 2021, with expenditures falling drastically to €3,653.18 million in 2020 and €5,523.36 million in 2021.

However, 2022 marked the beginning of a strong recovery, with expenditures rising to €16,478.61 million. By 2023, Catalunya's international tourist expenditure had returned to pre-pandemic levels, recording €21,248.17 million, almost identical to its peak in 2019. This indicates a full recovery, with the region successfully regaining its position as a major tourist destination.

Figure 10

Expenditure by international tourists in Cataluña by main Autonomous Community of destination (Units: Million Euros)

Touristic expenditure

Results by Autonomous Community

Expenditure by international tourists by main Autonomous Community of destination

Units: Million Euros

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
09 Cataluña					
Total expenditure					
Base data	21,248.17	16,478.61	5,523.36	3,653.18	21,318.75

(Instituto Nacional De Estadística (INE), 2024a)

Similarly, as shown in Figure 11, Comunitat Valenciana saw a significant decrease in international tourist spending during the pandemic, with expenditures dropping to €2,470.48 million in 2020 and €4,372.35 million in 2021. The recovery began in 2022, with expenditures reaching €10,103.66 million, and continued strongly in 2023, with tourist spending climbing to €12,511.93 million. This level of expenditure not only represents a recovery but also surpasses the €9,553.06 million recorded in 2019, indicating increased attractiveness and spending capacity.

Figure 11

Expenditure by international tourists in Comunitat Valenciana by main Autonomous Community of destination (Units: Million Euros)

Touristic expenditure

Results by Autonomous Community

Expenditure by international tourists by main Autonomous Community of destination

Units: Million Euros

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
10 Comunitat Valenciana					
Total expenditure					
Base data	12,511.93	10,103.66	4,372.35	2,470.48	9,553.06

(Instituto Nacional De Estadística (INE), 2024a)

This section's comparative analysis highlights the resilience of both regions' tourism sectors. Cataluña's rapid return to its peak expenditure levels demonstrates strong resilience and effective recovery strategies. Meanwhile, Comunitat Valenciana's growth beyond pre-pandemic levels suggests enhanced tourist infrastructure and services, making it an increasingly popular destination. These trends underscore the importance of strategic investments in tourism infrastructure and marketing to sustain and enhance growth in international tourist spending in the coming years.

3.2 Economic, Social, and Environmental Impacts

Following the section of tourism growth patterns, this section examines the broader impacts of this growth. It looks at the economic benefits and costs, social repercussions, and environmental challenges arising from increased tourism. By comparing these impacts, the analysis shows how issues troubling Barcelona are now emerging in Valencia.

Additionally, it explores how the increase number of tourists affects local identity and traditional lifestyles, leading to gentrification, displacement, commodification of cultural heritage, and community resentment. Using insights from various sources, this section highlights the complex relationship between these cities and their visitors, balancing the preservation of local culture with welcoming tourists.

Starting with Barcelona, the city has long been a focal point for examining the challenges of overtourism. The growing resentment from locals has led to various measures to reclaim their neighborhoods from the influx of tourists (Popescu et al., 2023). Residents near Park Güell, for example, have resorted to tactics such as misleading tourists with fake signposts and removing bus routes from online maps to deter crowds (Lago, 2018). These actions are part of a broader movement to preserve local culture and mitigate the negative impacts of mass tourism. Graffiti and stickers with messages like "Tourists go home" are common, reflecting widespread discontent among residents, as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12

Graffiti at Park Güell in Barcelona reflects local feelings about the overwhelming number of tourists in the city.



(Lago, 2018)

The ongoing issue is further highlighted by recent reports. An article in The Star describes how a group of elderly locals near Park Güell expressed their frustration vocally, with some resorting to drastic measures such as spitting on tourists. Additionally, residents of the El Carmel district have manipulated signs to mislead tourists heading to the Turó de la Rovira viewpoint, a hotspot for party tourists (The Star, 2023).

The persistence of these issues is evident when comparing the graffiti from 2018 figure 12 with more recent instances reported in 2023 figure 13. This continuity demonstrates that the problem of overtourism in Barcelona remains unresolved and continues to impact the daily lives of its residents.

Figure 13

The words 'Tourists Go Home' are spray-painted on a wall in the artists' quarter Vila de Gràcia in Barcelona.



(RAPPOLD, 2023)

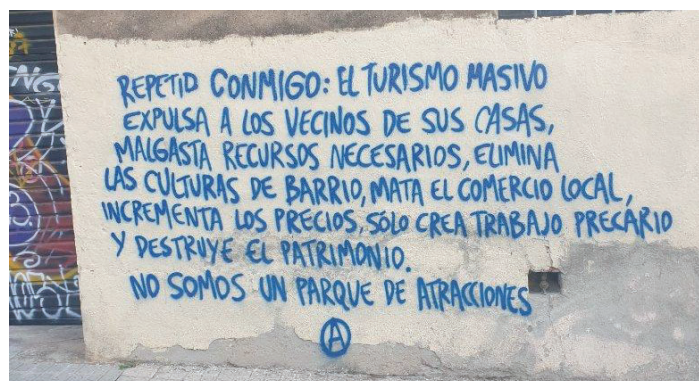
Moreover, not just graffiti is being made but movements and organizations are forming in response to these pressures. In Barcelona, especially in the Vallcarca neighborhood, the Housing Union of Vallcarca has been established. The union states on their website main page that:

"Access to a roof has never been so difficult in this city, due to the increase in housing prices and in contrast to the drop that salaries have been accumulating since 2009. Our neighborhood is no exception: the tourist pressure, with dozens of 'hostels' and tourist flats, together with the abuse by the owners, who take advantage of a growing demand with limited supply, make the price average rent in Vallcarca is €13.6/m². That is why, from the neighborhood movement, we have decided to thread the needle and work in this area that affects more neighbors every day. The Housing Union of Vallcarca was born with the desire to put the housing problem in our neighborhood on the table, denounce speculation and find collective solutions to such a basic need as access to decent housing."(Sindicat d'Habitatge de Vallcarca, 2016).

This sentiment is echoed on social media, where the organization's X account (formerly known as Twitter) is very active, frequently posting updates, pictures, and calls to action. An example of this activism is shown in Figure 14 that was just posted this first week of June.

Figure 14

Graffiti protesting mass tourism for its negative impacts on local communities, resources, culture, and economy.



(Sindicat d'Habitatge de Vallcarca, 2024)

The figure shows a post with the caption: "REPEAT WITH ME: MASS TOURISM EXPELS NEIGHBORS FROM THEIR HOMES, WASTES NECESSARY RESOURCES, ELIMINATES NEIGHBORHOOD CULTURES, KILLS LOCAL TRADE, INCREASES PRICES, ONLY CREATES PRECARIOUS WORK AND DESTROYS HERITAGE. WE ARE NOT AN AMUSEMENT PARK."

In the context of gentrification, the Housing Union of Vallcarca aims to address the displacement of working-class residents by creating a network of tenants. Their goal is to pressure landlords and real estate companies that make access to affordable and fair housing impossible. The union seeks to denounce high prices, excessive deposits, and other abusive conditions stemming from the growing demand and limited housing supply. They also promote alternative housing models beyond the typical buy/rent dichotomy, such as cooperative housing under use cession, urban homesteading, or repurposing unused buildings (Sindicat d'Habitatge de Vallcarca, 2017).

This brings out the growing movements against the adverse effects of mass tourism on local communities. The active engagement and formation of such organizations highlight the negative social impacts because of over tourism.

Similar tensions are now emerging in Valencia. As reported by Birmingham Mail, locals in Valencia have started placing stickers on properties identifying them as tourist accommodations, and incidents of harassment and vandalism have increased. Residents have expressed their anger through actions such as urinating at doorsteps, gluing locks, and even spitting on tourists. These measures reflect the growing frustration with the lack of regulation and the negative impact of overtourism on their daily lives. According to Silvia Blasco, president of the Association of Tourist Apartment Companies of the Valencian Community, this form of harassment is damaging the city's image and the local businesses reliant on tourism (Rodger, 2024).

Additionally, the transformation of local apartments into Airbnbs and the growth of bike rental shops have significantly affected the dynamics of neighborhoods such as Ruzafa. Kris Clabbers, the general manager of YOURS boutique stay in Valencia, noted that the abundance of bike rental places in Calle Cuba often causes annoyance among locals due

to blocked pavements. Moreover, the noise and disruption from new constructions have added to the residents' frustrations (Clabbers, 2024).

Clabbers also noted,

"I do see and feel a huge increase in tourism, bajos turning into Airbnbs, little shops disappearing, and endless bike rental shops opening. The other day I saw a story on Instagram from a restaurant owner in Patraix talking about how Airbnb's door locks were sealed with silicone by (I assume) angry neighbors, so that these tourists could not access their apartment at night anymore. I have been reading more messages of this kind and I feel that we are at a point in Valencia where it would be very important for people in local politics to make decisions and laws to control the tourist sector" (Clabbers, 2024).

This incident reflects the growing discontent among residents who feel that their quality of life is being undermined by the growing number of tourists.

Valencia's situation mirrors Barcelona's trajectory, where residents' anger has reached a boiling point due to the overwhelming number of tourists disrupting their daily lives. This resentment has resulted in aggressive actions, such as placing identifying stickers on tourist accommodations and even vandalism (Rodger, 2024). The similarities between Barcelona and Valencia underscore the broader challenges faced by popular tourist destinations in managing the adverse effects of mass tourism.

Furthermore, The Hosteltur article explains more into Spain's extensive shadow economy within the tourist rental market. In 2023, over 19 million international tourists stayed in rental properties or with friends and family, raising suspicions about widespread undeclared rentals. For instance, in August 2022, the INE reported 311,000 tourist rentals, while Hacienda recorded only 64,979 transactions, highlighting a significant inconsistency (Hosteltur, 2024).

This issue is directly linked to gentrification and displacement. Gentrification involves transforming neighborhoods through the influx of more affluent residents and businesses, leading to increased property values and the displacement of long-term, lower-income

residents (Cocola-Gant, 2018). Displacement refers to the forced relocation of residents due to rising living costs and housing demand (Zuk et al., 2017).

The rise of undeclared tourist rentals exacerbates these phenomena. As properties are increasingly converted into short-term tourist rentals, the availability of housing for local residents diminishes (Hosteltur, 2024). Consequently, this shift escalates property values and rent prices, making it unaffordable for original residents, who are often displaced. Indeed, the shadow economy in tourist rentals prioritizes short-term profit over long-term community stability, contributing significantly to the gentrification of urban areas.

Moreover, economic impact and regulatory challenges are significant themes in the article. Undeclared rentals deprive the government of tax revenue and create an uneven playing field for compliant businesses. For instance, in 2022, intermediaries reported €2.089 billion in transactions, excluding direct rentals which escape regulation. This substantial shadow economy undermines market transparency and consumer protection, further fueling gentrification by favoring short-term rental income over sustainable housing solutions (Hosteltur, 2024).

Authorities such as Nuria Montes from Comunidad Valenciana and Jorge Marichal from Ashotel emphasize the need for strong regulations to curb illegal rentals. However, accurate data tracking remains a challenge. The INE records properties listed online, while Hacienda records transactions, leading to a significant data gap. This gap complicates efforts to regulate the market effectively and address the underlying issues of gentrification and displacement. Fevitur, representing over 185,000 tourist apartments in Spain, highlights the economic significance and job creation within the sector. They advocate for national coordination and compliance to ensure sustainable growth. Their emphasis on combating illegal rentals aligns with addressing gentrification and displacement, ensuring fair housing availability and community integrity. By integrating these measures, Spain can ensure a fairer housing market, benefiting both the tourism industry and local communities (Hosteltur, 2024).

Addressing the shadow economy in tourist rentals is crucial for mitigating the effects of gentrification and displacement. Coordinated regulatory efforts, accurate data collection, and robust enforcement are essential to balance tourism benefits with resident needs.

This approach will help maintain community stability and ensure that the economic benefits of tourism do not come at the expense of local residents' housing security (Hosteltur, 2024).

Additionally, an article from Valencia Plaza, an online autonomous news paper, discusses the intensified regulation of tourist apartments in Valencia, focusing on fines issued between January and April 2024. This debate, initiated by the Compromís municipal group, highlights the city's efforts to restrain illegal tourist rentals. Urban Planning Councillor Juan Giner revealed that 166 fines were issued in the first four months of 2024, surpassing the total for the previous two years combined. These fines are primarily concentrated in areas with high tourist apartment density, such as Saïdia, Ciutat Vella, and the maritime façade (Plaza, 2024).

This surge in enforcement reflects the current administration's commitment to legal compliance in the tourist rental market (Plaza, 2024). However, the crackdown on illegal tourist apartments contributes to gentrification and displacement, as the concentration of fines in specific districts displaces long-term residents and alters local community dynamics. Ensuring legal compliance aligns with broader issues of gentrification, resulting in the displacement of original residents due to economic pressures from the influx of tourists and the conversion of properties into short-term rentals.

In addition to these social challenges, the environmental impacts of tourism in Barcelona are significant, particularly concerning air and water pollution caused by cruise ships (Porfido et al., 2023). Barcelona's port, one of the busiest in Europe, handled 3.6 million cruise passengers and received 861 cruise ships in 2023, with the average number of passengers per cruise ship exceeding 4,200 (SEGITTUR, 2024). These cruise ships emit large amounts of sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxide, pollutants that exceed the combined emissions from all the city's vehicles, leading to severe air quality deterioration. These pollutants contribute to the formation of fine particulate matter and ground-level ozone, which pose serious health risks such as respiratory and cardiovascular diseases (Nieto Guarasa, 2017) Additionally, these emissions lead to environmental issues like acid rain, which can harm ecosystems, damage buildings, and contaminate water supplies.

Moreover, nitrogen compounds from these emissions can cause eutrophication in water bodies, leading to excessive algae growth that depletes oxygen and harms aquatic life (Nieto Guarasa, 2017).

Efforts to manage air pollution in Barcelona are particularly challenging due to the high volume of cruise traffic. Despite efforts to reduce emissions from vehicles, the substantial pollution from cruise ships undermines these efforts. Consequently, addressing this issue requires stricter regulations and innovative solutions, such as mandating the use of cleaner fuels, implementing shore power systems that allow ships to turn off their engines while docked, and promoting alternative, less environmentally damaging modes of tourism.

In response to these environmental challenges, Barcelona has taken significant steps to mitigate the impact of cruise tourism. For instance, the city recently banned cruise ships from ports near the city center, aiming to reduce pollution and manage the environmental footprint of maritime tourism more effectively (Buckley, 2023). This move reflects Barcelona's commitment to balancing economic benefits with the need to protect public health and the environment.

Statistics from the Port of Barcelona further reveal the scale of cruise operations, reinforcing the need for these measures. This proactive approach aims to mitigate the severe environmental impact identified in the study by Enrico Porfido et al (Porfido et al., 2023). Although the cruise industry presents significant economic benefits, contributing over €1 billion to the economy and supporting approximately 7,000 jobs in Catalonia, the social and environmental costs are substantial (Nieto Guarasa, 2017). For example, a 2019 report indicated that cruise ships in Barcelona emitted five times more sulfur oxide than the city's vehicles combined, making it the most polluted city in Europe from cruise emissions. This pollution extends up to 400 km from the port, impacting a wide region (Burgen, 2019).

In comparison, the Port of Valencia has also seen significant cruise traffic, with notable increases in passenger numbers. In 2023, Valencia recorded 781,280 cruise passengers, a 25.4% increase from the previous year, despite a 9.73% decrease in the number of cruise ships (VALENCIA PORT, 2024). This highlights more passengers per vessel and

similar environmental challenges as seen in Barcelona, with increased emissions impacting air quality. Therefore, the need for sustainable tourism practices and effective governance is equally critical in Valencia to mitigate these environmental impacts.

The Region of Valencia also stands out as the one that improved the 2019 figures by far (95%), while the Balearic Islands is the only major recipient of cruise ship traffic that has yet to recover to the pre-pandemic figures. The Mediterranean adds two other important hubs in Valencia (6.6% of cruise passenger traffic) and Malaga (4.2%). Moreover, the Canary Islands concentrate just over 20% of cruise passenger traffic with the port authorities of Las Palmas (12.6%) and Santa Cruz de Tenerife (9.2%), being also the only region that received more than 1,000 cruise ships in 2023 (SEGITTUR, 2024). Notably, the Region of Valencia has grown the most in terms of cruise passengers since 2019, practically doubling its numbers and reaching one million cruise passengers for the first time in 2023.

Despite the profound environmental challenges posed by cruise tourism, it is equally important to acknowledge the significant economic benefits that tourism brings and their impacts, the negative and positive.

Tourism in Barcelona has long served as a cornerstone of the local economy, yielding substantial economic benefits while simultaneously introducing notable challenges. The influx of visitors has catalyzed economic growth, significantly contributing to the city's GDP through direct spending on accommodation, dining, retail, and entertainment. In 2018 alone, over 12 million tourists generated an annual turnover supporting 150,000 jobs, directly and indirectly (Ortiz, 2019). This substantial revenue has primarily benefited sectors such as accommodation, food and drink, retail, transport, and cultural activities, underscoring the pervasive impact of tourism across various facets of the urban economy.

However, the economic boom of tourism is accompanied by significant costs. The heightened demand for tourist accommodations has precipitated a sharp rise in property prices and rental rates, thereby inflaming housing affordability issues for local residents. This trend often leads to the displacement of long-term residents, as properties are increasingly converted into short-term rentals for tourists (Blanco-Romero et al., 2018). Moreover, the economic benefits derived from tourism are unevenly distributed across the

city, with central and tourist-frequented areas reaping more substantial gains, while peripheral neighborhoods lag behind. This disparity fosters economic and social imbalances within the urban fabric (Subramaniam et al., 2022).

Additionally, the surge in tourism imposes increased pressure on local services and infrastructure, including public transportation, waste management, and public spaces, which can diminish the quality of life for residents and incite conflicts between tourists and locals (Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, 2020). The multifaceted economic impacts of tourism in Barcelona highlight the need for balanced policy-making that seeks to optimize the economic benefits of tourism while mitigating its adverse effects on local communities.

According to the "Summary of the 2022 Annual Report of the Catalan Economy," international tourism played a crucial role in the economic recovery of Catalonia in 2022. The resurgence of foreign tourism significantly contributed to the region's GDP, with an increase of 5.4%. In total, 20.6 million tourists visited Catalonia, marking a substantial recovery to 86% of pre-pandemic levels observed in 2019 (Generalitat de Catalunya, 2023).

The report also notes that this influx of tourists bolstered the hospitality and service sectors, driving overall economic growth. However, the increased demand for goods and services led to inflation and higher living costs. Additionally, the energy crisis and inflationary pressures in 2022 further exacerbated the cost of living for local residents. The rapid recovery of tourism has also strained local infrastructure and services, underscoring the need for strategic planning to ensure sustainable growth (Generalitat de Catalunya, 2023).

Similarly, Valencia has also experienced a notable resurgence in tourism, with significant increases in both foreign and domestic tourist arrivals. In 2023, the city recorded a 12.4% rise in foreign tourist arrivals and a 1.2% increase in domestic tourism (Valencia Property, 2023). This growth is reflected in a 7.8% increase in overnight stays and a 50.5% rise in cruise passengers. Valencia's Fallas festival alone had a massive economic impact, generating €732.6 million in 2023, supporting 6,500 jobs, and contributing €180 million in income (Invest VLC, 2024). Spending by Fallas families, commissions, and visitors plays

a substantial role in this economic boost. The festival's economic footprint includes significant investments in public safety and cleaning.

However, similar to Barcelona, Valencia faces challenges such as the strain on infrastructure and the impact on the housing market. To mitigate these issues, Valencia implemented a two-year moratorium on converting entire buildings into tourist apartments to prevent property speculation and manage the adverse effects on local communities (Pepic, 2021).

3.3 Implementation and Effectiveness of Sustainable Tourism Plans: The PTSTD in Barcelona and Valencia's Approach

After examining the economic, environmental, and social impacts of overtourism, it is essential to explore the strategies that Barcelona and Valencia have implemented to address these challenges. Both cities have developed comprehensive plans to mitigate the adverse effects of mass tourism and enhance community well-being through sustainable and innovative approaches.

The Program for Sustainable Tourism Plans in Destinations is the primary tool of the Spanish tourism administration for sector transformation. It promotes sustainable tourism and fosters collaboration between the General State Administration, autonomous communities, and local entities (MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIA, COMERCIO Y TURISMO, 2021).

Starting with Barcelona's, the "Plan Territorial de Sostenibilidad Turística en Destino de Barcelona " (PTSTD) offers targeted solutions to the specific challenges of overtourism and community resentment as previously discussed. The PTSTD's comprehensive approach addresses core issues leading to local frustration and aims to reclaim neighborhoods from the influx of tourists (Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, 2022)

Firstly, the PTSTD focuses on territorial deconcentration, directly addressing the problem of overcrowding in popular tourist areas like Park Güell and Turó de la Rovira. By promoting new tourist attractions in less frequented parts of the city, such as Montjuïc and the Besòs riverbank, the plan aims to distribute tourist traffic more evenly across

Barcelona. This strategy reduces pressure on heavily visited neighborhoods, thereby alleviating the daily disruptions and frustrations experienced by local residents.

Secondly, the plan's digital innovation initiatives help manage tourist flows more effectively. By using smart city technologies and digital platforms, the city can provide real-time information to tourists, guiding them to less crowded attractions and optimizing their movement throughout the city. These tools can reduce congestion and the need for locals to take drastic measures such as misleading signposts or removing bus routes.

Furthermore, the PTSTD includes substantial investments in environmental sustainability and urban improvement. Projects like the restoration of natural areas and the enhancement of public spaces aim to improve the quality of life for residents. For example, renaturalizing beaches and improving accessibility to parks not only benefit tourists but also provide cleaner, more enjoyable environments for locals. This contributes to reducing the visual and physical impacts of mass tourism, such as the graffiti and physical damage noted in earlier observations.

Additionally, the plan emphasizes regulatory enforcement to combat the shadow economy in tourist rentals. By ensuring all tourist accommodations are declared and regulated, the PTSTD seeks to create a fairer housing market, reducing economic pressures that lead to gentrification and displacement. This regulatory framework helps maintain the integrity of residential neighborhoods, supporting long-term community stability and addressing the economic drivers behind local resentment.

Moreover, the PTSTD highlights the importance of community engagement in tourism planning. By involving residents in decision-making processes, the plan ensures that tourism development aligns with local needs and preferences. This participatory approach helps to mitigate feelings of exclusion and resentment, fostering a more collaborative relationship between the tourism sector and local communities.

So, by promoting territorial deconcentration, leveraging digital innovations, investing in environmental sustainability, enforcing regulatory measures, and engaging the community, the plan directly tackles the issues of overcrowding, local frustration, and the preservation of local culture as outlined earlier. These measures collectively aim to

balance the economic benefits of tourism with the well-being and stability of local communities, ultimately offering sustainable solutions to the persistent challenges faced by the city.

Similarly, the "Plan Territorial de Sostenibilidad Turística en Destino Comunitat Valenciana 2023" (PTSTD) addresses the multifaceted economic and social impacts of overtourism in Valencia through a comprehensive approach that prioritizes sustainability and community resilience. By committing €41,531,000.00 towards various initiatives, the PTSTD aims to transform the tourism sector through investments in green transition, energy efficiency, and digital infrastructure. Environmental restoration projects, such as dune rehabilitation and the creation of green zones in Alboraya, aim to mitigate the ecological pressures of mass tourism (Generalitat Valenciana vía Turisme Comunitat Valenciana, 2023).

Parallely, the plan's digital transformation initiatives, including intelligent tourism management platforms and smart city technologies, are designed to enhance the management of tourist flows, thereby reducing congestion and improving visitor experiences without overwhelming local resources.

To face up gentrification and displacement, the PTSTD focuses on targeted community investments and regulatory compliance. By ensuring that tourist accommodations are declared and regulated, the plan aims to create a fairer economic environment for local residents and businesses, mitigating the adverse effects of the shadow economy. Furthermore, the plan underscores the importance of community involvement through participatory processes, ensuring that local voices are integral to tourism development. Investments in local infrastructure, such as public transportation improvements and new recreational spaces in Gandía, enhance the quality of life for residents while accommodating tourists in a structured manner.

Overall, the PTSTD seeks to balance the economic benefits of tourism with the preservation of local culture and community stability, addressing overtourism's challenges by fostering a positive relationship between tourists and local residents through sustainable practices, regulatory enforcement, and community participation.

3.4 Survey Results

To complement the comparative analysis of overtourism in Barcelona and Valencia, a survey was conducted to gather insights from both local residents and tourists in Valencia.

The survey, in Appendix 1, aimed to deepen the understanding of perceptions of overtourism, its impacts, and the effectiveness of current management strategies, as discussed in the previous sections of this chapter. A total of 60 responses were collected, with participants categorized as tourists (30.1%), students (89.8%), expats (31.9%), and local residents (48.3%).

The majority of respondents perceived Valencia as overcrowded during their visit, with tourists particularly noticing longer waiting times at attractions and increased prices. Specifically, 75% of tourists reported these issues, with 66.7% noting overcrowded tourist spots and impacts on local services, while 100% reported longer waiting times at attractions. This mirrors the overcrowding experiences highlighted in Barcelona, suggesting a widespread issue of tourist congestion in popular urban areas.

Economic and social impacts were a significant concern for residents and expats, with 83.3% indicating that tourism had driven up housing costs, making affordable accommodations more difficult to find. This supports concerns about gentrification and displacement, which 60% of respondents observed in their neighborhoods. However, there were also positive economic impacts noted, with 20% of respondents acknowledging increased employment opportunities, 20% recognizing improved infrastructure, 40% appreciating enhanced cultural exchange, and 20% noting increased local business revenue as benefits of tourism.

Environmental impacts were also prominently noted in the survey results. About 75% of respondents observed visible signs of environmental degradation on Valencia's beaches, attributing this to the pressures of overtourism. This aligns with the environmental challenges discussed in Section 3.3. Despite these issues, there was a notable level of environmental awareness among tourists, with 75% reporting engagement in sustainable tourism practices, such as using eco-friendly sunscreens, avoiding plastic usage, and participating in beach clean-ups.

Culturally, 54.5% of respondents felt that tourism had commercialized local cultural practices and festivals, making them more crowded and less authentic, while 45.5% felt that these practices had become more crowded but not necessarily commercialized. This suggests potential areas for sustainable integration.

The perceptions of government measures to manage tourism sustainably were mixed. Half of the respondents believed that adequate steps were being taken by the government, while the other half felt that more stringent measures were necessary. This division reflects the implementation and effectiveness issues discussed in Section 3.3.

Comparatively, 45% of respondents who had visited both Barcelona and Valencia noted that Valencia felt less crowded than Barcelona, although some found the levels of overcrowding to be comparable. Common issues highlighted by these respondents included increased living costs, strain on infrastructure, and cultural commodification, reinforcing the need for comprehensive management strategies.

4. Discussion and Recommendations

4.1 Key Findings from the Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis of overtourism in Barcelona and Valencia, enriched by the survey findings detailed in Section 3.4, highlights several critical insights into their tourism growth patterns, economic impacts, social repercussions, and environmental challenges.

Both cities have experienced significant increases in tourism, especially after the pandemic. Barcelona, a well-established tourist destination, continues to grow, while Valencia is quickly catching up, displaying similar patterns to Barcelona from a few years earlier.

Tourism has brought considerable economic benefits to both cities, significantly contributing to local GDP, creating jobs, and boosting sectors such as accommodation, dining, and retail. However, the rise in tourists has also driven up property prices and rents, making housing less affordable and leading to gentrification and the displacement

of long-term residents. The survey results from Section 3.4 corroborate these trends, with many residents and expats in Valencia reporting similar economic pressures and housing difficulties.

Socially, the influx of tourists has led to tensions. In Barcelona, locals have expressed their frustration through various forms of protest, including misleading tourists and acts of vandalism. Similar tensions are now emerging in Valencia, where residents are placing stickers on tourist properties and sometimes harassing tourists, reflecting their frustration with the negative effects of overtourism. Survey respondents highlighted these social impacts, noting increased commercialization of local festivals and cultural practices, which aligns with the analysis in Section 3.2.

Environmentally, tourism, particularly from cruise ships, has caused significant pollution in both cities. Barcelona's busy port contributes heavily to air and water pollution, undermining efforts to improve urban air quality. Valencia faces similar challenges with increasing cruise passenger numbers, highlighting the need for sustainable tourism practices to mitigate environmental damage. The survey results in Section 3.4 further emphasize the visible environmental degradation observed by both tourists and residents in Valencia.

4.2 Implications for Valencia

Valencia's current path of tourism growth offers both opportunities and challenges that require careful management. Economically, while the increase in tourism has boosted Valencia's economy, it is crucial to balance this growth with sustainable practices.

Valencia can learn from Barcelona's experiences and implement measures to ensure long-term economic stability without compromising residents' quality of life.

The growing frustration among locals towards tourists in Valencia, as highlighted in the survey, suggests a need for policies that better integrate tourism with community interests. Engaging local communities in tourism planning and decision-making can help reduce social tensions and foster a more harmonious relationship between residents and tourists.

Environmentally, Valencia must address the challenges posed by increased tourism, particularly from cruise ships. Adopting stricter regulations on emissions, promoting cleaner fuels, and implementing shore power systems can help reduce the environmental impact.

4.3 Recommendations for Sustainable Tourism Management

Both Barcelona and Valencia have devised comprehensive plans to address the challenges of overtourism and promote sustainable tourism, as detailed in the comparative analysis in Chapter 3. These plans offer valuable strategies that emphasize the distribution of tourist traffic, the enhancement of regulatory measures, and investments in infrastructure to support sustainable tourism. Building on these foundational recommendations, additional measures are proposed for Valencia to ensure a balanced and sustainable approach to tourism management.

Firstly, it is essential to diversify tourist attractions by promoting lesser-known sites. This strategy can help distribute tourist traffic more evenly across the city, thereby reducing overcrowding in popular areas and alleviating pressure on local infrastructure. The survey results from Section 3.4 indicated a strong support for such measures among both residents and tourists.

Secondly, enhancing regulatory enforcement is crucial. Strengthening regulations for tourist accommodations, closely monitoring short-term rentals, and imposing penalties for non-compliance can significantly reduce the impact of the shadow economy. Engaging local communities in tourism planning through participatory processes is another vital recommendation. This involvement ensures that tourism development aligns with local needs and helps mitigate feelings of exclusion among residents.

Investment in sustainable infrastructure is also a key recommendation. Improving public transportation, creating green spaces, and enhancing urban infrastructure are necessary to support sustainable tourism. Projects such as dune rehabilitation and the creation of green zones in Alboraya can help reduce the ecological pressures of mass tourism. Additionally, promoting responsible tourism practices is essential. Educating tourists about

the importance of respecting local culture and the environment through digital platforms and on-site information can foster responsible behavior among visitors.

Environmental conservation initiatives should also be a priority. Implementing measures such as promoting the use of cleaner fuels for cruise ships, installing shore power systems, and enhancing waste management practices can significantly reduce the environmental impact of tourism. Finally, establishing a robust system for monitoring and evaluating the impact of tourism on the economy, society, and environment is crucial. Regular assessments can help identify emerging issues and guide adaptive management strategies. By adopting these comprehensive recommendations, Valencia can manage its tourism growth sustainably, ensuring that economic benefits are maximized while minimizing adverse social and environmental impacts. This balanced approach will help maintain community stability and foster a positive relationship between tourists and local residents.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Summary of Findings

This thesis has provided an in-depth examination of overtourism in Valencia, comparing its situation with that of Barcelona to interpret emerging patterns, challenges, and consequences of rapid tourist influxes. Through a comprehensive methods approach, the study has identified key findings across several dimensions. Tourism growth patterns reveal that both cities have experienced substantial increases in visitor numbers, especially following the COVID-19 pandemic. Economically, tourism has significantly strengthened local economies, enhancing sectors such as accommodation, dining, and retail. However, this growth has simultaneously led to increased property prices and rents, exacerbating housing affordability issues and causing gentrification and displacement of long-term residents. Socially, the influx of tourists has induced tensions in both cities, with local residents expressing frustration through protests and, in some cases, vandalism. The commercialization of local festivals and cultural practices further fuels these tensions. Environmentally, the high volume of tourists, particularly from cruise ships, has resulted in considerable pollution, impacting air and water quality. Both cities have developed

comprehensive plans to address these challenges, emphasizing the distribution of tourist traffic, regulatory enhancements, and investments in sustainable infrastructure.

5.2 Answering the Research Questions

1. Does Valencia exhibit similarities to Barcelona in terms of urban transformation and the impacts of overtourism?
 - Yes, Valencia shows significant similarities to Barcelona in terms of urban transformation and the impacts of overtourism, as detailed in Chapter 3. Both cities have experienced economic boosts in sectors like accommodation, dining, and retail due to tourism, but also face gentrification and rising housing costs. Socially, the influx of tourists has led to local tensions, protests, and vandalism related to the commercialization of local festivals and culture. Environmentally, both cities struggle with pollution from high tourist volumes, particularly cruise ships, and have had to develop plans to address these issues.

2. At what point do the drawbacks of tourism start to outweigh its benefits in Valencia?
 - The tipping point where the drawbacks of tourism outweigh its benefits in Valencia becomes evident when negative impacts, such as environmental degradation, social tensions, and economic pressures, become pronounced. Section 3.2 emphasizes that survey results highlighted significant resident dissatisfaction, particularly with issues like cruise ship pollution, housing affordability, and the erosion of local culture. When these adverse effects, such as increased pollution and social unrest due to overcrowding, start overshadowing the economic benefits of tourism, it marks the critical threshold where the drawbacks of tourism become more significant than its advantages .

3. What sustainable tourism strategies and policies, drawn from Barcelona's experiences, could prevent Valencia from following a similar path of overtourism?
 - As discussed in Section 3.3, these strategies include territorial deconcentration, which involves promoting lesser-known tourist sites to

distribute tourist traffic more evenly. Additionally, digital innovations for managing tourist flows and stringent regulatory enforcement on tourist accommodations are crucial. For instance, Valencia can implement intelligent tourism management platforms to monitor and control the influx of tourists, ensuring that popular sites are not overwhelmed while enhancing visitor experiences and protecting local resources

4. How can Valencia balance the economic benefits of tourism with the preservation of local culture, infrastructure, and the environment?
 - Sustainable tourism practices for Valencia should include investing in sustainable infrastructure, such as improving public transportation and creating green spaces, and promoting responsible tourism practices. Educating tourists on respecting local culture and the environment is essential. Implementing stricter regulations on emissions from cruise ships and adopting cleaner technologies can help mitigate environmental damage. Engaging local communities in tourism planning will ensure that tourism development aligns with local needs, thereby reducing social tensions and fostering a more harmonious relationship between residents and tourists.

5. How can engaging local communities in tourism planning help reduce social tensions and foster a more harmonious relationship between residents and tourists?
 - As outlined in Section 3.2, participatory processes are crucial for ensuring that residents' voices are heard and considered in decision-making. Aligning tourism development with community interests can help mitigate feelings of exclusion and resentment, a negative impact highlighted in Section 3.2, Figure 14, which illustrates the situation in Barcelona. This alignment is vital because, without participatory processes, communities can feel sidelined. By involving locals in the planning and implementation of tourism policies, strategies are more likely to reflect the community's needs and preferences. This approach leads to policies that better integrate tourism with local life, enhancing the overall visitor experience while maintaining community stability.

6. What measures can Valencia implement to mitigate the environmental impacts of tourism, particularly from cruise ships?
 - Valencia can implement several measures as discussed in Section 3.2. These include adopting stricter regulations on cruise ship emissions and promoting the use of cleaner fuels. Installing shore power systems can significantly reduce air and water pollution by allowing ships to turn off their engines while docked. Additionally, enhancing waste management practices and investing in green infrastructure projects, such as dune rehabilitation and the creation of green zones, can help reduce the ecological footprint of tourism. These measures are crucial for ensuring that tourism growth does not come at the expense of the environment

5.3 Future Research Directions

Building on the findings of this study, future research should delve deeper into several key areas to better understand and manage the problem of overtourism in cities like Valencia and Barcelona.

One promising direction is to compare more cities that are also dealing with too many tourists. By examining how other European cities handle overtourism, common patterns and effective solutions that might work in different places can be identified. This approach will enhance the understanding of overtourism and help create solutions that can be applied more widely.

The rise of Airbnb and other short-term rental platforms has significantly impacted housing in tourist-heavy cities. Future research should look at how these platforms affect local housing prices, availability, and community dynamics. Studies could analyze trends in rental prices, housing availability, and demographic changes in neighborhoods with many Airbnbs compared to those with fewer. Additionally, examining how different regulations affect the growth of short-term rentals and local housing markets can provide useful policy insights.

Future research should also focus on the related issues of touristification and gentrification, driven by the increase in short-term rentals. Investigating these processes

can clarify how tourism-related changes in housing and community dynamics impact local residents.

Furthermore, the role of policy in managing overtourism is crucial. Future research should evaluate the effectiveness of current policies and explore new regulatory frameworks. This includes examining policy implementation, enforcement challenges, and the role of local governments in promoting sustainable tourism. Using methods like policy impact analysis and control groups in different cities can help determine which approaches are most effective.

Understanding tourist behavior and the impact of educational campaigns on promoting responsible tourism is also important. Future studies could explore how tourists perceive and react to sustainability initiatives and local regulations, helping to create more effective communication strategies. Surveys and experiments could measure the impact of different educational strategies on tourist behavior.

Environmental sustainability measures also need further investigation. Future study should evaluate the effectiveness of various initiatives, such as cleaner technologies in cruise ships, improved waste management practices, and promoting eco-friendly tourism. Case studies from cities that have successfully implemented these measures can provide practical insights and guide future actions in Valencia and Barcelona. Measuring environmental factors like air and water quality before and after policy implementations would be particularly valuable.

Finally, the role of technology in managing tourism is a growing area of interest. Investigating how digital technologies and smart city initiatives can manage tourist flows and enhance visitor experiences could provide modern solutions to the challenges of overtourism. Research could focus on using real-time data analytics, mobile apps, and other technological innovations in tourism management.

By exploring these research directions and using both qualitative and quantitative methods, a more comprehensive understanding of overtourism can be developed. This will lead to strategies that ensure sustainable tourism growth while preserving the quality of life for local residents.

5.4 Limitations of the Study

This study on the comparative challenges of overtourism in Barcelona and Valencia, while thorough, acknowledges several limitations that may impact the generalizability and comprehensiveness of its findings.

Firstly, the research relies heavily on secondary data sources, including statistics from the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) and municipal port reports. While these sources are authoritative, the study could benefit from primary data collection methods such as direct observation and more extensive fieldwork. The survey conducted, although useful, was limited to a sample size of 60 respondents, which may not be representative of the broader population in both cities. A larger sample size could provide more robust and generalizable results.

The study's timeframe, spanning from 2017 to 2023, captures significant trends but may miss longer-term historical trends and future projections. The selected period includes unique events such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which had an extraordinary impact on tourism patterns globally. While the post-pandemic resurgence is relevant, the long-term sustainability and changes in tourism trends post-2023 remain speculative.

Another limitation is the potential for bias in the qualitative data gathered from interviews and survey responses. The perspectives of residents, tourists, and business owners, while insightful, may reflect subjective experiences that do not encompass the full spectrum of impacts caused by overtourism.

Furthermore, the study focuses on overtourism's impact on environmental impacts, economic impacts, and socio-cultural disruptions, but it could have expanded to include a more detailed analysis of other potential impacts such as the health implications of increased pollution and noise, and the psychological effects on local residents. While these aspects are touched upon, a more detailed exploration could provide a more holistic view of overtourism's effects.

Lastly, while the study proposes recommendations for sustainable tourism management, the effectiveness of these recommendations remains to be tested in practice.

Implementation challenges and real-world applicability can vary, and future studies could benefit from a closer examination of how these strategies perform over time in different contexts.

Future research should aim to address these gaps by expanding the geographical scope, increasing sample sizes, incorporating more diverse data sources, and exploring a broader range of impacts. This will enhance the understanding of overtourism and contribute to more effective and comprehensive tourism management strategies.

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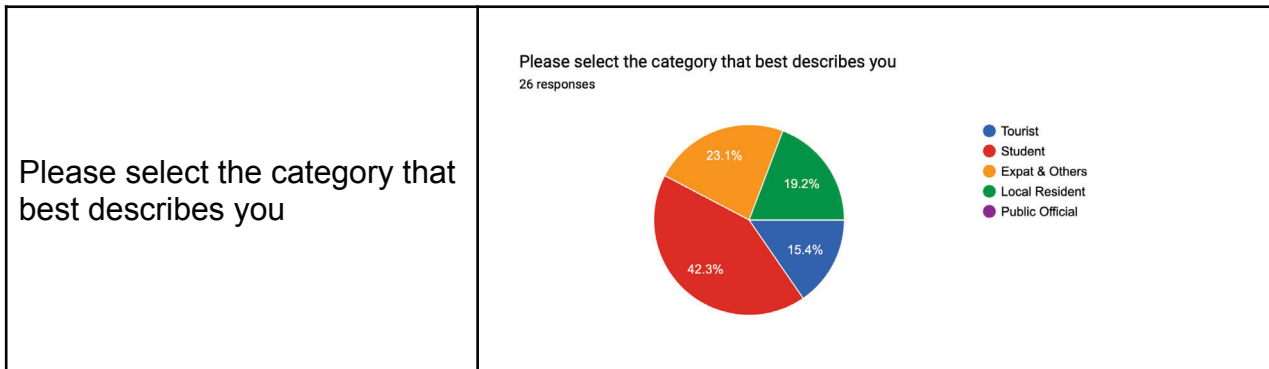
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7. Appendixes

Appendix 1: Survey questions and answers

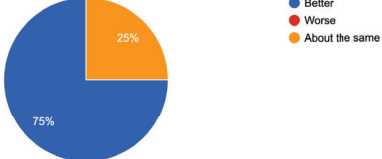
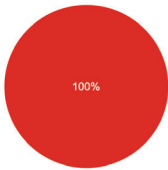

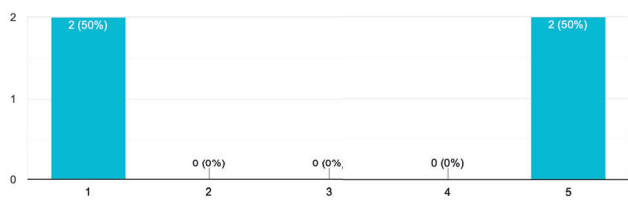
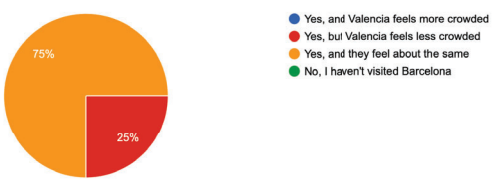
English Responses

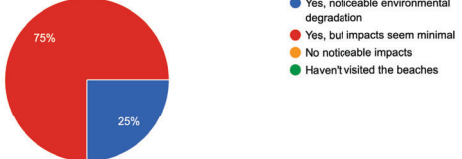
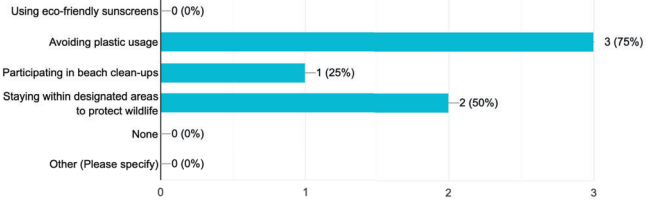
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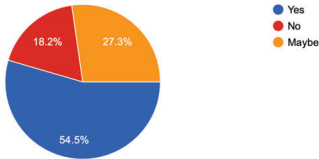
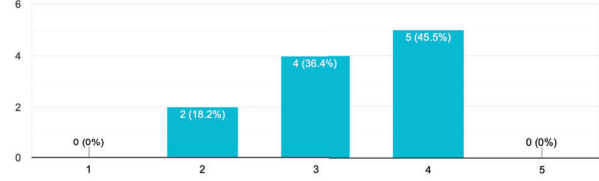
Tourists Responses

Question	Responses																		
<p>What motivated your visit to Valencia?</p>	<p>What motivated your visit to Valencia? 4 responses</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Motivations for Visit</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Motivation</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cultural attractions</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>School</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Motivation	Percentage	Cultural attractions	75%	School	25%												
Motivation	Percentage																		
Cultural attractions	75%																		
School	25%																		
<p>During your visit, did you feel the city was overcrowded?</p>	<p>During your visit, did you feel the city was overcrowded? 4 responses</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Overcrowding Responses</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Really</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Yes	75%	Not Really	25%	No	0%										
Response	Percentage																		
Yes	75%																		
Not Really	25%																		
No	0%																		
<p>If yes, in what ways have you noticed overtourism? (Please select all that apply)</p>	<p>If yes, in what ways have you noticed overtourism? (Please select all that apply) 3 responses</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Ways of Overtourism</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Way</th> <th>Count</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Overcrowded tourist spots</td> <td>2</td> <td>66.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long waiting times at attractions</td> <td>3</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Impact on local services (e.g., transportation)</td> <td>2</td> <td>66.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Negative interactions with locals</td> <td>1</td> <td>33.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increased prices</td> <td>0</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Way	Count	Percentage	Overcrowded tourist spots	2	66.7%	Long waiting times at attractions	3	100%	Impact on local services (e.g., transportation)	2	66.7%	Negative interactions with locals	1	33.3%	Increased prices	0	0%
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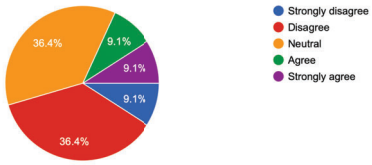
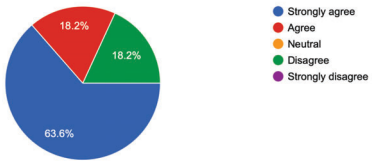
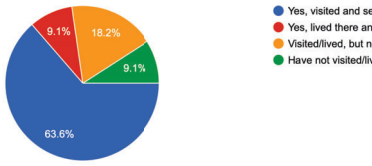
<p>How does your experience in Valencia compare to other tourist destinations with regards to overtourism?</p>	<p>How does your experience in Valencia compare to other tourist destinations with regards to overtourism? 4 responses</p>  <p> ● Better ● Worse ● About the same </p>
<p>How do you perceive the balance between tourism and local life in Valencia?</p>	<p>How do you perceive the balance between tourism and local life in Valencia? 4 responses</p>  <p> ● Tourism dominates local life ● Balanced coexistence ● Local life is unaffected by tourism </p>
<p>Have you made an effort to engage in sustainable tourism practices during your visit? (e.g., supporting local businesses, minimizing environmental impact)</p>	<p>Have you made an effort to engage in sustainable tourism practices during your visit? (e.g., supporting local businesses, minimizing environmental impact) 4 responses</p>  <p> ● Yes ● No ● Not sure how </p>
<p>How likely are you to recommend Valencia as a tourist destination to others on a scale 1 (very likely) to 5 (very unlikely)?</p>	<p>How likely are you to recommend Valencia as a tourist destination to others on a scale 1 (very likely) to 5 (very unlikely)? 4 responses</p> 
<p>Have you visited Barcelona? If so, how does your experience in Valencia compare in terms of overtourism?</p>	<p>Have you visited Barcelona? If so, how does your experience in Valencia compare in terms of overtourism? 4 responses</p>  <p> ● Yes, and Valencia feels more crowded ● Yes, but Valencia feels less crowded ● Yes, and they feel about the same ● No, I haven't visited Barcelona </p>

<p>While visiting Valencia's beaches, have you observed any signs of environmental impact due to overtourism?</p>	<p>While visiting Valencia's beaches, have you observed any signs of environmental impact due to overtourism? 4 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yes, noticeable environmental degradation ● Yes, but impacts seem minimal ● No noticeable impacts ● Haven't visited the beaches
<p>What sustainable practices do you follow while visiting beaches and natural attractions in Valencia? (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>What sustainable practices do you follow while visiting beaches and natural attractions in Valencia? (Select all that apply) 4 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using eco-friendly sunscreens — 0 (0%) Avoiding plastic usage — 3 (75%) Participating in beach clean-ups — 1 (25%) Staying within designated areas to protect wildlife — 2 (50%) None — 0 (0%) Other (Please specify) — 0 (0%)

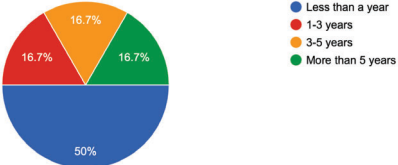
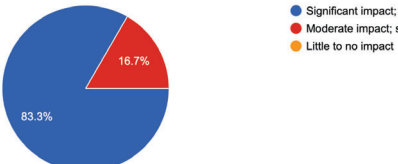
Student Responses

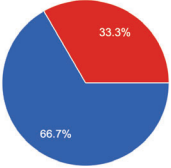
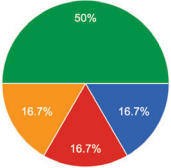
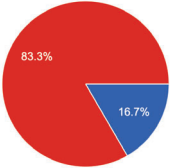
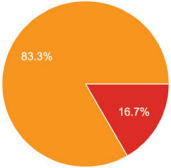
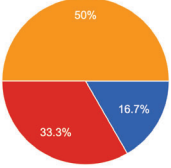
Question	Responses
<p>Have you experienced any changes in Valencia due to tourism in the year of 2023/2024?</p>	<p>Have you experienced any changes in Valencia due to tourism in the year of 2023/2024 ? 11 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yes ● No ● Maybe
<p>How would you rate the affordability of housing in Valencia on a scale from 1 (very affordable) to 5 (very unaffordable)?</p>	<p>How would you rate the affordability of housing in Valencia on a scale from 1 (very affordable) to 5 (very unaffordable)? 11 responses</p> 

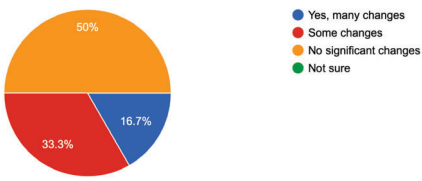
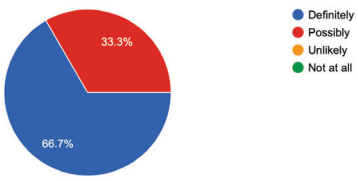
<p>Have you noticed a change in availability of student accommodations due to tourism?</p>	<p>Have you noticed a change in availability of student accommodations due to tourism? 11 responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much harder to find / more expensive Somewhat harder to find / more expensive No change Easier to find / cheaper Not applicable
<p>How often do you participate in local cultural events that you feel are affected by tourism?</p>	<p>How often do you participate in local cultural events that you feel are affected by tourism? 11 responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always Often Sometimes Rarely Never
<p>Have you noticed any impacts of tourism on local cultural practices and festivities?</p>	<p>Have you noticed any impacts of tourism on local cultural practices and festivities? 11 responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, they have become more commercialized. Yes, they are more crowded but not commercialized. No noticeable impact. Unsure
<p>To what extent do you feel tourism affects your academic experience in Valencia? On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is "Not at all" and 5 is "Greatly"</p>	<p>To what extent do you feel tourism affects your academic experience in Valencia? On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is "Not at all" and 5 is "Greatly" 11 responses</p>
<p>Do you believe the benefits of tourism (such as part-time job opportunities) outweigh its drawbacks for students?</p>	<p>Do you believe the benefits of tourism (such as part-time job opportunities) outweigh its drawbacks for students? 11 responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

<p>Do you agree or disagree that tourists have affected public transportation for students in Valencia this year?</p>	<p>Do you agree or disagree that tourists have affected public transportation for students in Valencia this year? 11 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neutral ● Agree ● Strongly agree
<p>Do you believe tourism contributes positively to Valencia's economy?</p>	<p>Do you believe tourism contributes positively to Valencia's economy? 11 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strongly agree ● Agree ● Neutral ● Disagree ● Strongly disagree
<p>Have you visited or lived in Barcelona? If yes, do you see similarities in the overtourism situation between Barcelona and Valencia?</p>	<p>Have you visited or lived in Barcelona? If yes, do you see similarities in the overtourism situation between Barcelona and Valencia? 11 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yes, visited and see similarities. ● Yes, lived there and see similarities. ● Visited/lived, but no similarities. ● Have not visited/lived in Barcelona.

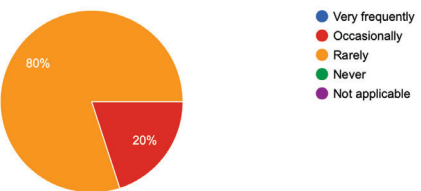
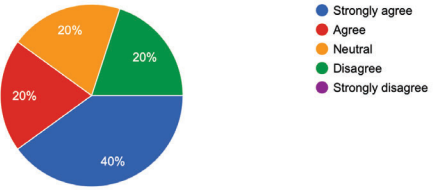
Expat & Others Responses

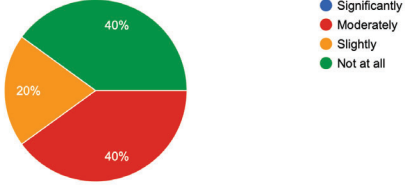
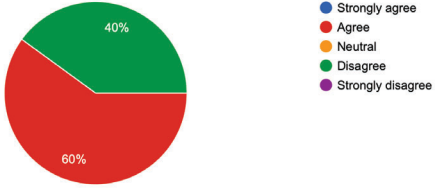
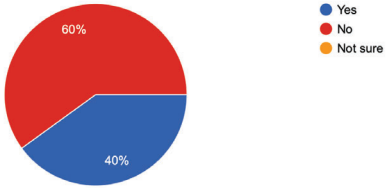
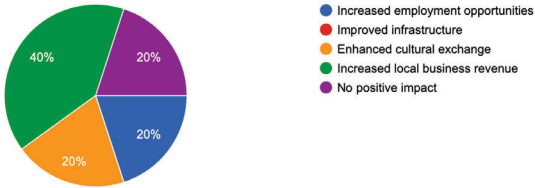

Question	Responses
<p>How long have you lived in Valencia?</p>	<p>How long have you lived in Valencia ? 6 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Less than a year ● 1-3 years ● 3-5 years ● More than 5 years
<p>In your view, what impact does the influx of tourists and new residents have on the housing market in Valencia?</p>	<p>In your view, what impact does the influx of tourists and new residents have on the housing market in Valencia? 6 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Significant impact; driving prices up ● Moderate impact; some price increases ● Little to no impact

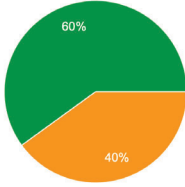
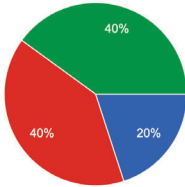
<p>How do you manage housing costs in Valencia, and do you have any strategies or advice for new expats moving to the city?</p>	<p>How do you manage housing costs in Valencia, and do you have any strategies or advice for new expats moving to the city? 6 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sharing accommodations ● Seeking housing in less popular areas
<p>Do you feel that the local government is taking adequate steps to address the challenges of rising rent prices for expats and locals alike?</p>	<p>Do you feel that the local government is taking adequate steps to address the challenges of rising rent prices for expats and locals alike? 6 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yes, effective measures are in place ● Some measures are in place, but not enough ● No, inadequate action is being taken ● Unsure/Not aware of any measures
<p>How sustainable do you find living in Valencia, in terms of environmental consciousness and community efforts?</p>	<p>How sustainable do you find living in Valencia, in terms of environmental consciousness and community efforts? 6 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Very sustainable ● Somewhat sustainable ● Not very sustainable ● Not sustainable at all
<p>How has the local government involved expats in discussions or decisions about managing tourism and sustainability in Valencia?</p>	<p>How has the local government involved expats in discussions or decisions about managing tourism and sustainability in Valencia? 6 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highly involved ● Somewhat involved ● Not involved
<p>As an expat, how do you perceive your role in the local community amidst rising tourism?</p>	<p>As an expat, how do you perceive your role in the local community amidst rising tourism? 6 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Positive contributor ● Neutral presence ● Potential part of the problem ● Unsure

<p>Have you noticed any significant changes in Valencia due to tourism since moving here?</p>	<p>Have you noticed any significant changes in Valencia due to tourism since moving here? 6 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yes, many changes ● Some changes ● No significant changes ● Not sure
<p>Do you think the experiences of cities like Barcelona with overtourism can offer lessons for Valencia?</p>	<p>Do you think the experiences of cities like Barcelona with overtourism can offer lessons for Valencia? 6 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Definitely ● Possibly ● Unlikely ● Not at all

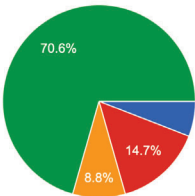
Local Resident Responses

Question	Responses
<p>How often do you interact with tourists in your daily activities?</p>	<p>How often do you interact with tourists in your daily activities? 5 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Very frequently ● Occasionally ● Rarely ● Never ● Not applicable
<p>Do you believe that tourism contributes to a higher cost of living in Valencia?</p>	<p>Do you believe that tourism contributes to a higher cost of living in Valencia? 5 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strongly agree ● Agree ● Neutral ● Disagree ● Strongly disagree

<p>Has overtourism affected your quality of life in Valencia?</p>	<p>Has overtourism affected your quality of life in Valencia? 5 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Significantly ● Moderately ● Slightly ● Not at all
<p>Do you believe the local government is taking adequate steps to manage tourism sustainably?</p>	<p>Do you believe the local government is taking adequate steps to manage tourism sustainably? 5 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strongly agree ● Agree ● Neutral ● Disagree ● Strongly disagree
<p>Have you experienced or observed displacement or gentrification in your neighborhood due to tourism?</p>	<p>Have you experienced or observed displacement or gentrification in your neighborhood due to tourism? Gentrification: is a process by which a pl...s as it becomes an object of tourist consumption. 5 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yes ● No ● Not sure
<p>In what ways has tourism positively impacted your community?</p>	<p>In what ways has tourism positively impacted your community? 5 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased employment opportunities ● Improved infrastructure ● Enhanced cultural exchange ● Increased local business revenue ● No positive impact
<p>Have you noticed any changes in local infrastructure (roads, parks, public transport) due to tourism?</p>	<p>Have you noticed any changes in local infrastructure (roads, parks, public transport) due to tourism? 5 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Major improvements ● Minor improvements ● No change ● Minor deterioration ● Major deterioration

<p>How do you feel about the current balance between tourism development and preserving local culture?</p>	<p>How do you feel about the current balance between tourism development and preserving local culture? 5 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neutral Satisfied Very satisfied
<p>What aspect of your daily life is most impacted by tourism?</p>	<p>What aspect of your daily life is most impacted by tourism? 5 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing affordability Congestion and mobility Access to public services None

Spanish Responses

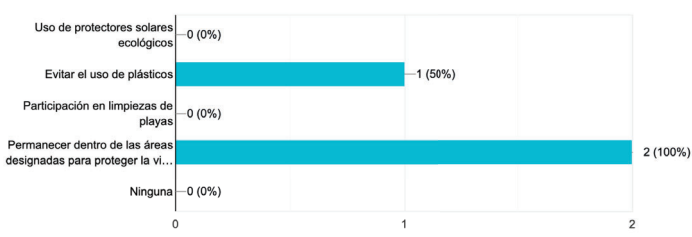
Question	Responses
<p>Por favor, selecciona la categoría que mejor te describe</p>	<p>Por favor, selecciona la categoría que mejor te describe 34 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turista Estudiante Expatriado & Otros Residente Local Funcionario Público

Tourists Responses (Spanish)

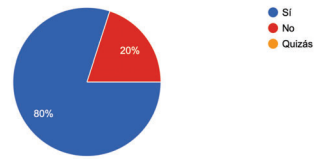
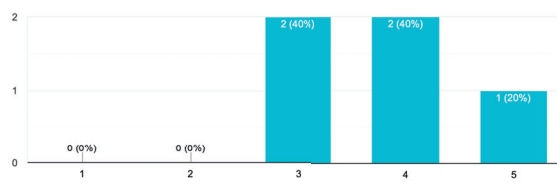

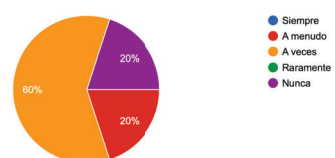
Question	Responses
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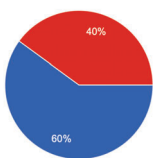
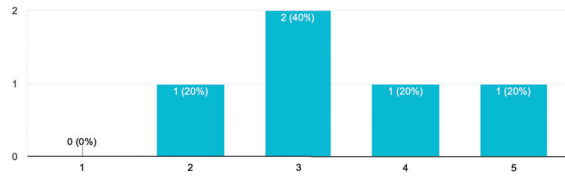
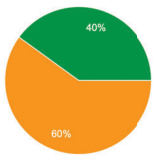
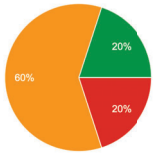
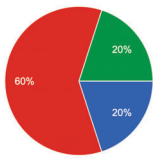
<p>¿Qué motivó tu visita a Valencia?</p>	<p>¿Qué motivó tu visita a Valencia? 2 respuestas</p> <p> ● Atracciones culturales ● Playas y ocio ● Festivales y eventos ● Familia </p>																		
<p>Durante tu visita, ¿sentiste que la ciudad estaba sobrepoblada?</p>	<p>Durante tu visita, ¿sentiste que la ciudad estaba sobrepoblada? 2 respuestas</p> <p> ● Sí ● No ● No realmente </p>																		
<p>Si sí, ¿de qué manera has notado el overturismo? (Por favor, selecciona todo lo que aplique)</p>	<p>Si sí, ¿de qué manera has notado el overturismo? (Por favor, selecciona todo lo que aplique) 2 respuestas</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Motivo</th> <th>Respuestas</th> <th>Porcentaje</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lugares turísticos abarrotados</td> <td>2</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Largos tiempos de espera en atracciones</td> <td>1</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Impacto en servicios locales (p. ej., transporte)</td> <td>1</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aumento de precios</td> <td>1</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interacciones negativas con locales</td> <td>0</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Motivo	Respuestas	Porcentaje	Lugares turísticos abarrotados	2	100%	Largos tiempos de espera en atracciones	1	50%	Impacto en servicios locales (p. ej., transporte)	1	50%	Aumento de precios	1	50%	Interacciones negativas con locales	0	0%
Motivo	Respuestas	Porcentaje																	
Lugares turísticos abarrotados	2	100%																	
Largos tiempos de espera en atracciones	1	50%																	
Impacto en servicios locales (p. ej., transporte)	1	50%																	
Aumento de precios	1	50%																	
Interacciones negativas con locales	0	0%																	
<p>¿Cómo comparas tu experiencia en Valencia con otros destinos turísticos en términos de overturismo?</p>	<p>¿Cómo comparas tu experiencia en Valencia con otros destinos turísticos en términos de overturismo? 2 respuestas</p> <p> ● Mejor ● Peor ● Más o menos lo mismo </p>																		
<p>¿Cómo percibes el equilibrio entre el turismo y la vida local en Valencia?</p>	<p>¿Cómo percibes el equilibrio entre el turismo y la vida local en Valencia? 2 respuestas</p> <p> ● El turismo domina la vida local ● Coexistencia equilibrada ● La vida local no se ve afectada por el turismo </p>																		

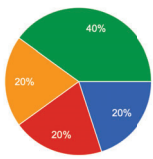
<p>¿Has hecho un esfuerzo por participar en prácticas de turismo sostenible durante tu visita? (por ejemplo, apoyando negocios locales, minimizando el impacto ambiental)</p>	<p>¿Has hecho un esfuerzo por participar en prácticas de turismo sostenible durante tu visita? (por ejemplo, apoyando negocios locales minimizando el impacto ambiental)</p> <p>2 responses</p>  <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sí ● No ● No sé cómo </p>
<p>¿Qué tan probable es que recomiendes Valencia como destino turístico a otros en una escala de 1 (muy probable) a 5 (muy improbable)?</p>	<p>¿Qué tan probable es que recomiendes Valencia como destino turístico a otros en una escala de 1 (muy probable) a 5 (muy improbable)?</p> <p>2 responses</p>  <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (50%) 0 (0%) 2 0 (0%) 3 0 (0%) 4 0 (0%) 5 (50%) </p>
<p>¿Has visitado Barcelona? Si es así, ¿cómo comparas tu experiencia en Valencia en términos de overturismo?</p>	<p>¿Has visitado Barcelona? Si es así, ¿cómo comparas tu experiencia en Valencia en términos de overturismo?</p> <p>2 responses</p>  <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sí y Valencia se siente más abarrotada ● Sí pero Valencia se siente menos abarrotada ● Sí y se sienten más o menos igual ● No, no he visitado Barcelona </p>
<p>Mientras visitabas las playas de Valencia, ¿has observado algún signo de impacto ambiental debido al overturismo?</p>	<p>Mientras visitabas las playas de Valencia, ¿has observado algún signo de impacto ambiental debido al overturismo?</p> <p>2 responses</p>  <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sí, degradación ambiental notable ● Sí, pero los impactos parecen mínimos ● No se observan impactos ● No he visitado las playas </p>

<p>¿Qué prácticas sostenibles sigues mientras visitas playas y atracciones naturales en Valencia? (Selecciona todo lo que aplique)</p>	<p>¿Qué prácticas sostenibles sigues mientras visitas playas y atracciones naturales en Valencia? (Selecciona todo lo que aplique)</p> <p>2 respuestas</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Práctica</th> <th>Respuestas</th> <th>Porcentaje</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Uso de protectores solares ecológicos</td> <td>0</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evitar el uso de plásticos</td> <td>1</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participación en limpiezas de playas</td> <td>0</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permanecer dentro de las áreas designadas para proteger la vi...</td> <td>2</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ninguna</td> <td>0</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Práctica	Respuestas	Porcentaje	Uso de protectores solares ecológicos	0	0%	Evitar el uso de plásticos	1	50%	Participación en limpiezas de playas	0	0%	Permanecer dentro de las áreas designadas para proteger la vi...	2	100%	Ninguna	0	0%
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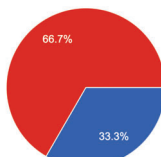
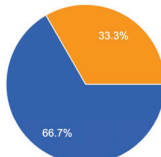
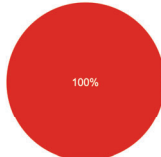
Student Responses (Spanish)

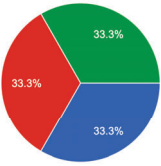
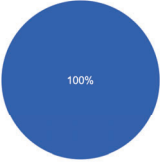
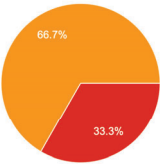
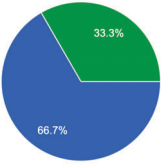
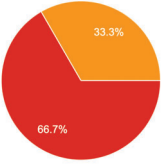
Question	Responses																		
<p>¿Has experimentado algún cambio en Valencia debido al turismo en el año 2023/2024?</p>	<p>¿Has experimentado algún cambio en Valencia debido al turismo en el año 2023/2024?</p> <p>5 respuestas</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Respuesta</th> <th>Porcentaje</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sí</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quizás</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Respuesta	Porcentaje	Sí	80%	No	20%	Quizás	0%										
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No	20%																		
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<p>¿Cómo calificarías la asequibilidad de la vivienda en Valencia en una escala de 1 (muy asequible) a 5 (muy inasequible)?</p>	<p>¿Cómo calificarías la asequibilidad de la vivienda en Valencia en una escala de 1 (muy asequible) a 5 (muy inasequible)?</p> <p>5 respuestas</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Calificación</th> <th>Respuestas</th> <th>Porcentaje</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Calificación	Respuestas	Porcentaje	1	0	0%	2	0	0%	3	2	40%	4	2	40%	5	1	20%
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1	0	0%																	
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3	2	40%																	
4	2	40%																	
5	1	20%																	
<p>¿Has notado un cambio en la disponibilidad de alojamiento para estudiantes debido al turismo?</p>	<p>¿Has notado un cambio en la disponibilidad de alojamiento para estudiantes debido al turismo?</p> <p>5 respuestas</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Respuesta</th> <th>Porcentaje</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mucho más difícil de encontrar / más caro</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Algo más difícil de encontrar / más caro</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sin cambio</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Más fácil de encontrar / más barato</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No aplica</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Respuesta	Porcentaje	Mucho más difícil de encontrar / más caro	80%	Algo más difícil de encontrar / más caro	20%	Sin cambio	0%	Más fácil de encontrar / más barato	0%	No aplica	0%						
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No aplica	0%																		
<p>¿Con qué frecuencia participas en eventos culturales locales que sientes que están afectados por el turismo?</p>	<p>¿Con qué frecuencia participas en eventos culturales locales que sientes que están afectados por el turismo?</p> <p>5 respuestas</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Frecuencia</th> <th>Porcentaje</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Siempre</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A menudo</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A veces</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raramente</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nunca</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Frecuencia	Porcentaje	Siempre	20%	A menudo	0%	A veces	60%	Raramente	0%	Nunca	20%						
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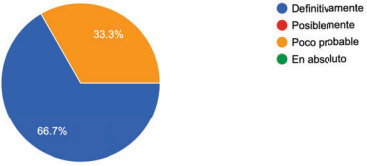
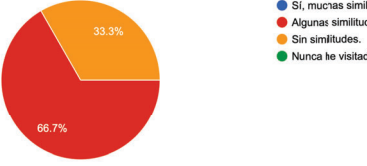
<p>¿Has notado algún impacto del turismo en las prácticas culturales y festividades locales?</p>	<p>¿Has notado algún impacto del turismo en las prácticas culturales y festividades locales? 5 respuestas</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sí, se han vuelto más comercializadas. ● Sí, están más concurridas pero no comercializadas. ● Sin impacto notable. ● No estoy seguro
<p>¿En qué medida sientes que el turismo afecta tu experiencia académica en Valencia? En una escala de 1 a 5 donde 1 es "Nada en absoluto" y 5 es "En gran medida"</p>	<p>¿En qué medida sientes que el turismo afecta tu experiencia académica en Valencia? En una escala de 1 a 5 donde 1 es "Nada en absoluto" y 5 es "En gran medida" 5 respuestas</p> 
<p>¿Crees que los beneficios del turismo (como oportunidades de trabajo a tiempo parcial) superan sus desventajas para los estudiantes?</p>	<p>¿Crees que los beneficios del turismo (como oportunidades de trabajo a tiempo parcial) superan sus desventajas para los estudiantes? 5 respuestas</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Totalmente de acuerdo ● De acuerdo ● Neutral ● En desacuerdo ● Totalmente en desacuerdo
<p>¿Estás de acuerdo o en desacuerdo en que los turistas han afectado el transporte público para estudiantes en Valencia este año?</p>	<p>¿Estás de acuerdo o en desacuerdo en que los turistas han afectado el transporte público para estudiantes en Valencia este año? 5 respuestas</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Totalmente en desacuerdo ● En desacuerdo ● Neutral ● De acuerdo ● Totalmente de acuerdo
<p>¿Crees que el turismo contribuye positivamente a la economía de Valencia?</p>	<p>¿Crees que el turismo contribuye positivamente a la economía de Valencia? 5 respuestas</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Totalmente de acuerdo ● De acuerdo ● Neutral ● En desacuerdo ● Totalmente en desacuerdo

<p>¿Has visitado o vivido en Barcelona? Si es así, ¿ves similitudes en la situación de overturismo entre Barcelona y Valencia?</p>	<p>¿Has visitado o vivido en Barcelona? Si es así, ¿ves similitudes en la situación de overturismo entre Barcelona y Valencia? 5 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Si, visité y veo similitudes. ● Si, viví allí y veo similitudes. ● Visitado/vivido, pero no veo similitudes. ● No he visitado/vivido en Barcelona.
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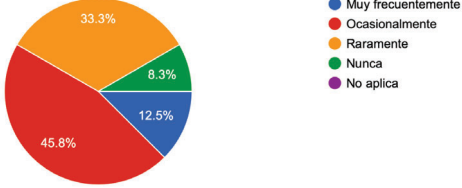
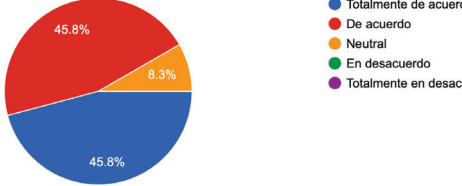
Expat & Others Responses (Spanish)

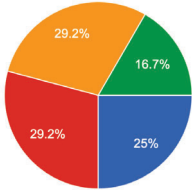
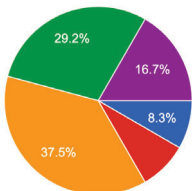
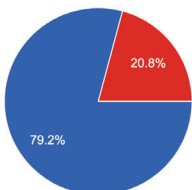
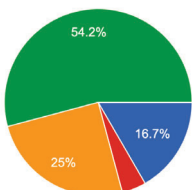
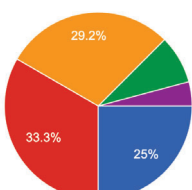
Question	Responses
<p>¿Cuánto tiempo has vivido en Valencia?</p>	<p>¿Cuánto tiempo has vivido en Valencia? 3 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Menos de un año ● 1-3 años ● 3-5 años ● Más de 5 años
<p>Desde tu punto de vista, ¿qué impacto tiene la afluencia de turistas y nuevos residentes en el mercado de la vivienda en Valencia?</p>	<p>Desde tu punto de vista, ¿qué impacto tiene la afluencia de turistas y nuevos residentes en el mercado de la vivienda en Valencia? 3 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impacto significativo; aumento de precios ● Impacto moderado; algunos aumentos de precios ● Poco o ningún impacto
<p>¿Cómo manejas los costos de vivienda en Valencia y tienes alguna estrategia o consejo para nuevos expatriados que se mudan a la ciudad?</p>	<p>¿Cómo manejas los costos de vivienda en Valencia y tienes alguna estrategia o consejo para nuevos expatriados que se mudan a la ciudad? 3 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compartiendo alojamientos ● Buscando vivienda en áreas menos populares

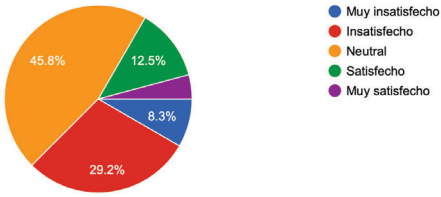
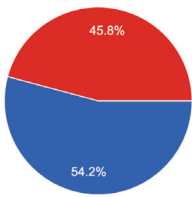
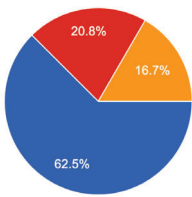
<p>¿Sientes que el gobierno local está tomando medidas adecuadas para abordar los desafíos de los precios de alquiler en aumento para expatriados y locales por igual?</p>	<p>¿Sientes que el gobierno local está tomando medidas adecuadas para abordar los desafíos de los precios de alquiler en aumento para expatriados y locales por igual? 3 respuestas</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sí, se están implementando medidas efectivas ● Algunas medidas están en lugar pero no son suficientes ● No, la acción es inadecuada ● Inseguro/No conozco ninguna medida
<p>¿Qué tan sostenible consideras que es vivir en Valencia en términos de conciencia ambiental y esfuerzos comunitarios?</p>	<p>¿Qué tan sostenible consideras que es vivir en Valencia en términos de conciencia ambiental y esfuerzos comunitarios? 3 respuestas</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Muy sostenible ● Algo sostenible ● No muy sostenible ● Nada sostenible
<p>¿Cómo ha involucrado el gobierno local a los expatriados en discusiones o decisiones sobre la gestión del turismo y la sostenibilidad en Valencia?</p>	<p>¿Cómo ha involucrado el gobierno local a los expatriados en discusiones o decisiones sobre la gestión del turismo y la sostenibilidad en Valencia? 3 respuestas</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Altamente involucrado ● Algo involucrado ● No involucrado
<p>Como expatriado, ¿cómo percibes tu rol en la comunidad local en medio del aumento del turismo?</p>	<p>Como expatriado, ¿cómo percibes tu rol en la comunidad local en medio del aumento del turismo? 3 respuestas</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contribuyente positivo ● Presencia neutral ● Parte potencial del problema ● Inseguro
<p>¿Has notado algún cambio significativo en Valencia debido al turismo desde que te mudaste aquí?</p>	<p>¿Has notado algún cambio significativo en Valencia debido al turismo desde que te mudaste aquí? 3 respuestas</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sí, muchos cambios ● Algunos cambios ● No cambios significativos ● No estoy seguro

<p>¿Crees que las experiencias de ciudades como Barcelona con el overturismo pueden ofrecer lecciones para Valencia?</p>	<p>¿Crees que las experiencias de ciudades como Barcelona con el overturismo pueden ofrecer lecciones para Valencia? 3 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Definitivamente ● Posiblemente ● Poco probable ● En absoluto
<p>Habiendo posiblemente visitado o vivido en Barcelona, ¿identificas alguna tendencia o problema común relacionado con el overturismo en Valencia?</p>	<p>Habiendo posiblemente visitado o vivido en Barcelona, ¿identificas alguna tendencia o problema común relacionado con el overturismo en Valencia? 3 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sí, muchas similitudes. ● Algunas similitudes. ● Sin similitudes. ● Nunca he visitado/vivido en Barcelona.

Local Resident Responses (Spanish)

Question	Responses
<p>¿Con qué frecuencia interactúas con turistas en tus actividades diarias?</p>	<p>¿Con qué frecuencia interactúas con turistas en tus actividades diarias? 24 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Muy frecuentemente ● Ocasionalmente ● Raramente ● Nunca ● No aplica
<p>¿Crees que el turismo contribuye a un mayor coste de vida en Valencia?</p>	<p>¿Crees que el turismo contribuye a un mayor coste de vida en Valencia? 24 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Totalmente de acuerdo ● De acuerdo ● Neutral ● En desacuerdo ● Totalmente en desacuerdo

<p>¿El overturismo ha afectado tu calidad de vida en Valencia?</p>	<p>¿El overturismo ha afectado tu calidad de vida en Valencia? 24 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Significativamente ● Moderadamente ● Ligeramente ● Nada en absoluto
<p>¿Crees que el gobierno local está tomando medidas adecuadas para gestionar el turismo de manera sostenible?</p>	<p>¿Crees que el gobierno local está tomando medidas adecuadas para gestionar el turismo de manera sostenible? 24 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Totalmente de acuerdo ● De acuerdo ● Neutral ● En desacuerdo ● Totalmente en desacuerdo
<p>¿Has experimentado o observado desplazamientos o gentrificación en tu barrio debido al turismo?</p>	<p>¿Has experimentado o observado desplazamientos o gentrificación en tu barrio debido al turismo? 24 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sí ● No ● No estoy seguro
<p>¿De qué manera ha impactado positivamente el turismo en tu comunidad?</p>	<p>¿De qué manera ha impactado positivamente el turismo en tu comunidad? 24 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aumento de oportunidades de empleo ● Mejoras en la infraestructura ● Intercambio cultural enriquecido ● Incremento de ingresos para negocios locales ● Sin impacto positivo
<p>¿Has notado cambios en la infraestructura local (carreteras, parques, transporte público) debido al turismo?</p>	<p>¿Has notado cambios en la infraestructura local (carreteras, parques, transporte público) debido al turismo? 24 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mejoras importantes ● Mejoras menores ● Sin cambio ● Deterioro menor ● Deterioro importante

<p>¿Cómo te sientes sobre el equilibrio actual entre el desarrollo turístico y la preservación de la cultura local?</p>	<p>¿Cómo te sientes sobre el equilibrio actual entre el desarrollo turístico y la preservación de la cultura local? 24 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Muy insatisfecho ● Insatisfecho ● Neutral ● Satisfecho ● Muy satisfecho
<p>¿Qué aspecto de tu vida cotidiana es el más impactado por el turismo?</p>	<p>¿Qué aspecto de tu vida cotidiana es el más impactado por el turismo? 24 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Asequibilidad de la vivienda ● Congestión y movilidad ● Acceso a servicios públicos ● Ninguno
<p>Comparado con Barcelona, ¿crees que Valencia enfrenta un desafío similar de overturismo?</p>	<p>Comparado con Barcelona, ¿crees que Valencia enfrenta un desafío similar de overturismo? 24 responses</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sí ● No ● No estoy seguro