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Residents' Perceptions of Film-Induced Tourism

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Residents' Perceptions of Film-Induced Tourism

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Abstract

Film-induced tourism may have various impacts (socio-cultural, economic, and environmental) on local destinations. Considering that destination managers and tourism development authorities aim to plan for optimal tourism development, and at the same time wish to minimize the negative impacts of this development on the local communities, monitoring residents' opinions of perceived impacts is a good way of incorporating their reaction into tourism planning and development.

This study's main objective is to explore residents' perceptions of film-induced tourism and the impacts of filmmaking on the development of a destination. Specifically, the research examines residents' perceptions of filmmaking impacts on two Portuguese municipalities (Arcos de Valdevez and Estremoz) given their features in two popular television soap operas. Data is collected by means of an Internet survey, in which residents' perceptions of these impacts are solicited.

Residents generally agree that the recording and exhibition of the television soap operas are important to the municipality, and contribute to the increased number of tourists. Given that residents consider that the positive impacts are more significant than the negative impacts, they would support the recording of other television

series in the their municipalities. Although perceptions of residents from Arcos de Valdevez and Estremoz were similar, some significant differences were found.

Keywords

Film-induced tourism, residents' perceptions, tourism development, tourism impacts

Introduction

In certain countries, regions and cities, filmmaking has been increasingly used as a marketing tool for tourism destinations. Destination marketing organisations and tourism promoters acknowledge the value of film on the formation of destination image.

Film-induced tourism may have various impacts (socio-cultural, economic, and environmental) on local destinations. This study's main objective is to explore residents' perceptions of film-induced tourism and the impacts of filmmaking on the development of a destination. Residents' perceptions are important for the development of local policies and for the optimal tourism planning and management of a given destination. Specifically, the research examines residents' perceptions of the filmmaking impacts on two Portuguese municipalities, Arcos de Valdevez and Estremoz, given their features in two popular television soap operas.

Data were collected by means of an Internet survey, during the month of April 2014, in which residents' perceptions of the impacts induced by the recording and exhibition of the soap operas were solicited. The residents' perspectives of the importance to the municipalities of the recording and exhibition of the soap operas and their impact in attracting more tourists are analysed. The positive and negative impacts are then ranked and *t*-tests are used to investigate differences in the perception of positive and negative impacts among residents that live in or near the recording locations and residents that live far from those locations. Finally, using the same procedure (*t*-tests), differences regarding perceptions of residents working in tourism-related activities and residents working in other sectors are examined.

This paper is organized as follows. After the introduction, a brief literature review on film-induced tourism and its impact on tourism destinations is presented. The methodology is described in section three, and the results are summarized and analysed in the fourth section. The main findings are presented in the last section of the paper.

Film-induced tourism and its impacts

The role of image in the promotion of a tourist destination is extremely important in the competitive market of destination marketing. According to Tuclea and Nistoreanu (2011), tourism literature has widely recognized that destination image greatly influences tourist destination choice, and the more favourable the image of the destination, the greater the probability of it being selected as a destination choice. Beeton (2005) considers that image is a key element in destination branding and is responsible for the awakened interest in visiting a given destination.

The effects of film on the development of destination image are widely recognized (Hudson and Ritchie, 2006). Campo et al. (2011) consider that film has a significant role in destination image formation and in consumer decision-making. Film can influence travel decisions and entice consumers to visit certain destinations they have seen on the screen. Hence, consumers may make their destination purchasing decisions as a result of what they have seen on film (Bolan and Williams, 2008).

In order to capture additional promotion, visitor awareness and visitor numbers, film tourism initiatives by destination marketing organisations and economic development organisations is notable in an increasingly global context. Some of the world's largest tourism destinations, such as the United Kingdom, United States of America, Korea, Australia, and New Zealand, use film related aspects in marketing campaigns (Connell, 2012). In Portugal, the Lisbon Film Commission is an organisation aimed at promoting the city of Lisbon as a preferred destination of filming and photo shoots at the national and international levels (Câmara Municipal de Lisboa, 2014).

The term "film-induced tourism" has been used to explain tourism influenced, directly or indirectly, by film, including movies, series, soap operas, cartoons, etc. (Beeton, 2005, 2010; Hudson and Ritchie, 2006). Film-induced tourism has been the object of empirical research by various authors at the international level (Beeton, 2005, 2010; Connell, 2012; Frost, 2006; Gjorgievski and Trpkova, 2012; Hahm and Wang, 2011; Ji and Beeton, 2011; O'Connor et al., 2008; Riley and Van Doren, 1992; Riley et al., 1998; Shani et al., 2009; Su et al., 2011; Tooke and Baker, 1996; Tuclea and Nistoreanu, 2011). In Portugal, there is a scarcity of studies on this subject.

Film-induced tourism may have various socio-cultural, economic and environmental impacts (Tooke and Baker, 1996; Riley et al., 1998). According to Riley and Van Doren (1992), it is possible to identify three types of benefits associated with film-induced tourism: awareness of the tourist; attractiveness of the destination; and tourism viability of the destination. However,

this perspective is challenged by more recent empirical research that shows that film-induced tourism may also entail costs for destinations (Beeton, 2001, 2005, 2008). While some destinations have higher benefits than costs, others have more significant costs (for tourism and community) than benefits. Security issues and overcrowding, derived from the fact that destinations are not prepared for the sudden influx of tourists, are problems that are most often mentioned in case studies on the topic (Beeton, 2001, 2005, 2008; Connell, 2012), and that most often bring the most undesirable consequences.

In their studies on film-induced tourism, Riley et al. (1998) and Tooke and Baker (1996) consider negative impacts that this type of tourism may have on certain destinations. Riley et al. (1998) conclude that films can attract the merely curious but also heavy drug users. Tooke and Baker (1996) explain that although film-induced tourism may be beneficial to business, it may not be beneficial for residents. These authors also use the filming of the television series *Heartbeat* in the village of Goathland to illustrate how certain destinations may suffer from film-induced tourism. This village, which was once considered a retreat for tourists, has become a tourist attraction for one-day visits, with subsequent traffic increases and pedestrian congestion. The filming of this television series changed the nature of the tourism destination. Although the number of visits to this locality increased to 1.1 million annual visitors, the hotels have registered a lower occupancy rate since the success of this television series (Demetriadi, 1996, cited in Beeton, 2001). Hence, the results of the investigation show that these changes were harmful to tourism in Goathland.

It is important to emphasize that films may cause impacts on destinations at two levels: at the tourism level, given that it affects the existing type of tourism, and at the resident level, given that it causes changes in the local communities. The residents' perceptions are important for determining local policies, planning and management of the tourist development of a destination. If these perceptions are not considered, substantial support for tourism development may be lost (Jimura, 2011; Kim and Petrick, 2005). It is the local residents who ultimately decide which impacts brought about by tourism are acceptable and which are not (Jimura, 2011), although sometimes they are more expectant of the benefits of economic impacts, including the possibility of extra monetary gains, the increase of jobs or the improvement of infrastructures (Jimura, 2011; Kim et al., 2006), and less concerned with the social and environmental costs (Kim et al., 2006).

Methodology

This study explores residents' perceptions of film-induced tourism and the impacts of filmmaking on the development of a destination. Specifically, the research examines residents' perceptions of the social, economic, and environmental impacts on two Portuguese municipalities, Arcos de Valdevez and Estremoz, given their features in two popular Portuguese television soap operas.

Arcos de Valdevez is a municipality located in northwest Portugal. It is divided into 36 parishes, covering an area of 447.60 km², and is seated by the town of Arcos de Valdevez. The municipality has a total resident population of 22,847 inhabitants, of which 10,429 are men and 12,418 are women (INE, 2011). It is limited in the north by the municipality of Monção, northeast by Melgaço, east by Spanish Galicia, south by Ponte da Barca, southwest and west by Ponte de Lima, and west by Paredes de Coura (NERSAV, 2008). Although Arcos de Valdevez is the largest municipality in area of the district of Viana do Castelo, its population density has fallen over the years. From 2006 to 2011, the population density fell from 54.7 inhabitants per km² to 50.4 inhabitants per km² (INE, 2011). With regard to the distribution of the resident population by age group, a large proportion of individuals are aged 65 and over. Agriculture is one of the main economic sectors in Arcos de Valdevez. However, it is not a wealth generating activity since it is closely linked to family subsistence and supported by an ageing labor force. The most productive structure of the municipality is predominantly from the tertiary sector (trade and services) According to the Social Diagnosis of Arcos de Valdevez (NERSAV, 2013), tourism is one of the potential development factors of this municipality. A wide range of natural/environmental, heritage, cultural and human resources, such as the Peneda-Gerês National Park, allow the municipality to distinguish itself and to be competitive in tourism development.

In 2009, the Portuguese television channel TVI chose the town of Arcos de Valdevez to record the soap opera *Deixa que Te Leve*. A total of 283 episodes were displayed from May 11, 2009 until March 21, 2010, with an average audience of 14.2% and a share of 39.5%.

Estremoz is a municipality located in the Alentejo region, in southern Portugal. It covers an area of 513.80 km², and has a population of 14,318 (INE, 2011). The municipality is composed of nine parishes, and is seated by the city of Estremoz. Geographically, it is limited in the north by the municipalities of Sousel and Fronteira, northeast by Monforte, southeast by Borba, south by Redondo, and west by Évora and Arraiolos. Economically, the municipality is dominated by activities related to the tertiary sector, followed by activities of the secondary, with the food and extractive marble extraction industries, and primary sectors.

In 2013, the city of Estremoz was chosen as the location site for the recording of another TVI soap opera. *Belmonte* debuted on September 22, 2013. A total of 259 episodes were displayed until September 5, 2014, with an average audience of 12.1% and a share of 28.6%.

Questionnaire and data collection

Data for this study were collected using an Internet survey applied to local residents of Arcos de Valdevez and Estremoz. The questionnaire consists of three main sections. In the first section, some questions are asked about the television soap opera, its importance for the municipality, and its impact on the increase in the number of tourists. The second section is dedicated to the perceptions of residents with regard to impacts induced by the recording and exhibition of the soap opera in the municipality. In the final section, information on socio-demographic characteristics of the residents, such as age, gender, marital status, education, occupation, and residence, are collected.

A total of 345 survey questionnaires were collected in April of 2014 (170 from Arcos de Valdevez and 175 from Estremoz). However, ten questionnaires were excluded: one due to a large percentage of missing values, and nine due to respondents that were unaware that the television soap opera had been recorded in their municipality. A total of 335 questionnaires were analysed in this study, 162 questionnaires from Arcos de Valdevez and 173 from Estremoz.

Data analysis

The data analysis in this study consisted of four stages. First, the local residents' perspectives regarding the importance for the municipality of the recording and exhibition of the soap operas and its impact in the increase of tourists were analysed. Second, positive and negative impacts of the recording and exhibition of the soap operas were ranked, highlighting the most important and the least important for both Arcos de Valdevez and Estremoz. Third, independent sample *t*-tests were used to examine the differences regarding positive and negative impacts between the residents that live in or near the recording locations and residents that live far from those locations, in both municipalities. The mean scores of positive and negative impacts were compared to understand what impacts were perceived more important for residents considering the place of residence. Finally, the same procedure (*t*-tests) was used to investigate if there are any differences in the perceptions of those working in the tourism-related activities and those working in other sectors. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), version 21.0.

Results

Sample profile

Table 1 summarizes the socio-demographic profile of the survey samples. Most of the respondents are female (61.1% in Arcos and 54.3% in Estremoz), and the largest age cohort of respondents is the cohort aged between 25-44 years old (45.1% in Arcos and 56.5% in Estremoz). In Arcos de Valdevez, a total of 46.3% of the survey respondents is endowed with secondary education level and 37% with a higher education level. In Estremoz, 40.5% of the survey respondents is endowed with secondary education and 50.3% with higher education. The majority of the respondents (58.9%) in Arcos de Valdevez lives far (more than 3 km distance) from the locations where the soap opera was recorded, whereas 69.1% of the survey sample of Estremoz lives in or near the recording locations. A total of 46.3% of respondents in Arcos and 53.8% in Estremoz do not depend directly from tourist activities.

Table 1. Samples profile

	Arcos (N=162)	Estremoz (N=173)
Gender		
Man	63	79
Female	99	94
Age		
15 – 24	50	19
25 – 44	73	96
45 – 64	33	50
65 and more	6	5
Marital status		
Single	71	60
Married	71	100
Divorced	14	11
Windowed	6	2
Education		
Primary	27	16
High school	75	70
Graduate school	60	87
Place of residence		
Near the recording locations	60	114
Far the recording locations	86	51
Economic dependency on tourism		
No	75	93
Yes	87	80

Source: Authors' own survey data.

The majority of the respondents (58.9%) in Arcos de Valdevez lives far (more than 3 km distance) from the locations where the soap opera was recorded, whereas 69.1% of the survey

sample of Estremoz lives in or near the recording locations. A total of 46.3% of respondents in Arcos and 53.8% in Estremoz do not depend directly from tourist activities.

Importance of the recording and exhibition of the soap operas

Residents were asked to rate the level of importance that the recording and exhibition of the soap operas had for their municipality and also the impact in the increase of the number of tourists using a five-point Likert scale (1 = totally disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neutral; 4 = agree; 5 = totally agree). As shown in Table 2, the mean rating of the importance of the recording and exhibition of the soap operas was 4.40 for the municipality of Arcos de Valdevez and 4.39 for the municipality of Estremoz, indicating a strongly positive perception of the recording and exhibition of the soap operas. Almost 87.7% of the respondents in Arcos and 76.3% of the respondents in Estremoz reported that the recording and exhibition of the soap operas had effects on tourist attraction. This finding is consistent with previous case studies in which it has been observed that many people rate the recording and exhibition of television series as having a positive impact on tourism development in recording locations [*Balamory* (Connell and Meyer, 2009); *Winter Sonata* (Kim et al., 2007); *Heartbeat* (Beeton, 2005)].

Table 2. Perception of the importance of the soap operas, for the municipality and for tourism

	Arcos (N=162)		Estremoz (N=173)		t	P- value
	Agree ^a	Average scores ^b	Agree ^a	Average scores ^b		
The recording and exhibition of the soap opera is important to the municipality	91.3	4.40	90.7	4.39	0.181	0.857
The recording and exhibition of the soap opera contributes to the increased number of tourists	87.7	4.26	76.3	4.03	2.547	0.011

^a Percentage of respondents that agree are those that answered 4 or 5 on the 5-point Likert scale.

^b Scale ranges from 1=totally disagree to 5=totally agree.

Source: Authors' own survey data.

It should also be noted that in both Arcos de Valdevez and Estremoz, 84% of the residents claimed to be in favor of a new investment to bring the recording of another soap opera to their municipality.

Ranking of perceived impacts

In the second part of the questionnaire, residents were asked to indicate to what extent they agree/disagree with the impacts that the recording and exhibition of the soap operas may have

in their municipality based on the five-point Likert scale (1 = totally disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neutral; 4 = agree; 5 = totally agree).

No item shows an average above 3.9 or below 1.7, revealing that the residents demonstrate some moderation in their responses (neither a complete agreement nor complete disagreement). With regard to the positive impacts, residents show higher agreement with “contributed to strengthening the beauty of the city” (3.73 in the Arcos and 3.87 in Estremoz) and “increased the pride of the municipality” (3.53 in the Arcos and 3.67 in Estremoz). On the other hand, the residents have proved to be very sceptical about the fact that the recording and exhibition of the soap operas have “contributed to the increase in the level of family income” (2.07 in the Arcos and 2.05 in Estremoz). Regarding the negative impacts, “contributed to the increase in the price of many goods and services” (2.44 in Arcos) and “the increase in traffic congestion and related problems, such as parking” (2.54 in Estremoz) stand out. Residents of Arcos and Estremoz show disagreement concerning the possibility of the recording and exhibition of the soap operas having contributed to “the increasing use of drugs and alcohol” (1.87 and 1.75, respectively).

Place of residence comparison on positive and negative impacts

The samples profile revealed that 41.1% (Arcos de Valdevez) and 69.1% (Estremoz) of respondents live in or near the places where the soap operas were recorded. Table 3 shows the comparison of the mean scores of positive and negative impacts across residents that live in or near the recording locations, and residents that live far from those places, in both municipalities. Despite the differences in perceptions, the most and least valued positive and negative impacts are common to both groups of residents, in each municipality.

Residents living far from recording locations in Arcos de Valdevez have higher averages in nearly all positive impacts (11 in 13 items) and in most negative impacts (5 in 9). *T*-test results indicated, however, that only three positive impacts present differences statistically significant at the 0.05 level: “contributed to the preservation of local culture” (‘near’ *M* = 3.23; ‘far’ *M* = 3.64; *t* = -2.169; *p* < 0.05); “contributed to the conservation of natural resources” (‘near’ *M* = 3.13; ‘far’ *M* = 3.55; *t* = -2.300; *p* < 0.05); and “encouraged a series of cultural activities (for example, theatre, music) for the local population” (‘near’ *M* = 2.92; ‘far’ *M* = 3.36; *t* = -2.370; *p* < 0.05). Regarding the negative impacts, only two items presented differences statistically significant: “contributed to the increase in the price of many goods and services” (‘near’ *M* = 2.13; ‘far’ *M* = 2.60; *t* = -2.553; *p* < 0.05) and “contributed to the increase in crime” (‘near’ *M* = 1.83; ‘far’ *M* = 2.22; *t* = -2.328; *p* < 0.05).

Table 3. Comparison of impacts by place of residence

Impacts	Arcos		Estremoz		
	3 km or less	More than 3 km	3 km or less	More than 3 km	
Positive	Contributed to strengthening the beauty of the city	3.83	3.63	3.84	3.86
	Increased the pride by the municipality	3.52	3.56	3.82	3.45
	Contributed to the preservation of local culture	3.23	3.64*	3.58	3.43
	Contributed to the conservation of natural resources	3.13	3.55*	3.25	3.06
	Contributed to attract more investment	3.12	3.27	3.26	3.04
	Contributed to the increase in the restoration/recovery of degraded buildings and locations	3.10	3.44	3.19	3.14
	Encouraged a series of cultural activities (e.g.: theater, music) for the local population	2.92	3.36*	3.19	3.02
	Became more connected to your municipality	2.75	2.64	3.15	2.94
	Contributed to the improvement of local infrastructure, such as roads and other public facilities	2.73	2.83	2.75	2.55
	Contributed to an increase in the number of tourist facilities (e.g.: hotels, restaurants)	2.67	3.00	2.62	2.53
	Contributed to an increase in the number of job opportunities	2.58	2.70	2.72	2.51
	Contributed to the improvement of quality of service (e.g.: restaurants, cafes, bars, shops)	2.58	2.57	2.69	2.69
	Contributed to the increase in the level of family income	2.05	2.02	2.07	2.02
	Negative	Contributed to the increase in traffic congestion and related problems, such as parking	2.37	2.33	2.47
Contributed to the increase in litter		2.27	2.05	1.75	1.80
Prices (homes, land, etc.) increased		2.25	2.22	1.95	1.98
Affected the traditional lifestyle of residents		2.17	2.03	2.36	2.31
Contributed to the increase in the price of many goods and services		2.13	2.60*	2.04	2.35*
Contributed to the disturbance of peace and tranquility		2.03	2.13	1.73	1.90
It led to social conflicts between the recording staff and residents		1.95	2.00	1.74	1.96
Contributed to the increase in crime		1.83	2.22*	1.64	1.82
Contributed to the increasing use of drugs and alcohol	1.72	1.91	1.66	1.88	

Source: Authors' own survey data.

Note: Numbers in bold correspond to the highest values observed for each factor; * indicates $p < 0.05$.

In the case of Estremoz, residents living near the recording locations associate more positive and less negative impacts on the recording and exhibition of the television series than residents living far from there. However, only the negative impact "contributed to the increase in the price of many goods and services" shows differences statistically significant: ('near' $M = 2.04$; 'far' $M = 2.35$; $t = -2.036$; $p < 0.05$).

These results indicate that residents living far from recording locations link more positive and negative impacts to the recording and exhibition of the soap opera than residents living near those places, in the case of Arcos de Valdevez. Considering Estremoz, residents nearby the recording locations associate more positive impacts to the recording and exhibition of soap opera, whereas residents living far from those places associate more negative impacts.

Economic dependency comparison on positive and negative impacts

The mean scores of positive and negative impacts were also used to investigate differences in the perceptions of residents economically dependent on tourism and residents that do not directly benefit from tourism. As shown in Table 4, residents economically dependent on tourism have higher mean scores in most impacts, both in Arcos de Valdevez and Estremoz. *T*-test results indicate, however, that the differences are significant in only one positive impact: “contributed to the increase in the level of family income”, with an average significantly higher for residents economically dependent on tourism (‘dependent on tourism’ M = 2.24; ‘not dependent’ M = 1.87; *t* = 2.435, *p* < 0.05), in Arcos de Valdevez.

Table 4. Comparison of impacts by economic dependency on tourism

Impacts	Arcos		Estremoz		
	Economic dependent	Others	Economic dependent	Others	
Positive	Contributed to strengthening the beauty of the city	3.70	3.76	3.83	3.90
	Increased the pride by the municipality	3.49	3.57	3.69	3.66
	Contributed to the preservation of local culture	3.45	3.48	3.49	3.55
	Contributed to the conservation of natural resources	3.39	3.36	3.13	3.22
	Contributed to the increase in the restoration/recovery of degraded buildings and locations	3.29	3.28	3.15	3.16
	Contributed to attract more investment	3.18	3.23	3.18	3.26
	Encouraged a series of cultural activities (e.g.: theater, music) for the local population	3.14	3.19	3.21	3.09
	Contributed to an increase in the number of tourist facilities (e.g.: hotels, restaurants)	2.97	2.80	2.64	2.59
	Contributed to the improvement of local infrastructure, such as roads and other public facilities	2.84	2.79	2.73	2.69
	Contributed to an increase in the number of job opportunities	2.80	2.56	2.71	2.65
	Became more connected to your municipality	2.64	2.77	3.15	2.98
	Contributed to the improvement of quality of service (e.g.: restaurants, cafes, bars, shops)	2.64	2.56	2.74	2.69
	Contributed to the increase in the level of family income	2.24*	1.87	2.21	1.90
	Negative	Contributed to the increase in the price of many goods and services	2.51	2.36	2.23
Contributed to the increase in traffic congestion and related problems, such as parking		2.41	2.31	2.61	2.47
Prices (homes, land, etc.) increased		2.32	2.24	2.00	1.94
Affected the traditional lifestyle of residents		2.18	2.04	2.29	2.35
Contributed to the increase in crime		2.17	1.96	1.80	1.63
Contributed to the increase in litter		2.15	2.15	1.81	1.73
It led to social conflicts between the recording staff and residents		2.15	1.91	1.71	1.89
Contributed to the disturbance of peace and tranquility		2.11	2.13	1.88	1.74
Contributed to the increasing use of drugs and alcohol	1.93	1.80	1.81	1.70	

Source: Authors' own survey data.

Note: Numbers in bold correspond to the highest values observed for each factor; * indicates *p*<0.05.

Conclusions

This preliminary study had two objectives. First, it aimed at analysing local community perspectives of the importance of the recording and exhibition of the soap operas *Deixa que Te Leve* and *Belmonte* for the municipalities of Arcos de Valdevez and Estremoz, as well as for the attraction of more tourists. Secondly, the objective was to analyse the residents' perceptions with regard to economic, social, and environmental impacts, both positive and negative, induced by the recording and exhibition of the soap operas, as well as to assess differences in these perceptions among residents (considering the place of residence and economic dependence on the tourism sector).

The main findings of this study reveal that local residents of both municipalities (Arcos de Valdevez and Estremoz) have a strongly positive perception of the recording and exhibition of the soap operas. The vast majority of residents considers that the recording and exhibition of the soap operas had a positive effect on tourists attraction and would support a new investment to bring other soap opera to their municipality.

The comparison of the mean scores of the positive and negative impacts across residents living near and far from the recording locations reveals that the impacts most valued and least valued are common to all residents, in both positive and negative impacts. However, residents living far from recording locations, in Arcos de Valdevez, had higher averages in nearly all positive impacts (11 in 13 items) and in most negative impacts (five in nine items). In the case of Estremoz, residents living in or near the recording locations associated more positive and less negative impacts on the recording and exhibition of the soap opera than residents living far from there. *T*-test results indicated, however, that few impacts present differences statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

When comparing the mean scores of the positive and negative impacts across residents employed in tourism-related activities and residents employed in other sectors, both groups of residents, in both municipalities, rank “contributed to strengthening the beauty of the city” as the most important positive impact and consider “contributed to the increase in the level of family income” to be the least decisive impact among the positive impacts. With regard to the negative impacts, “contributed to an increase in the price of many goods and services” is valued the most important in Arcos de Valdevez, and “contributed to the increase in traffic congestion and related problems, such as parking” is the most important in Estremoz. Residents economically dependent on tourism had higher means in most positive and negative impacts; however the differences were not statistically significant, with only one exception, in Arcos de Valdevez: “contributed to the increase in the level of family income”.

The results of this study may provide useful information to ensure that the managers of the destinations and the authorities involved in the development of tourism can make more informed decisions, taking into account the impacts that the attraction of events such as the recording of movies, soap operas, and other films can bring to their territories.

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