

Special Issue Roots Tourism

FUORI LUOGO

Rivista di Sociologia
del Territorio, Turismo, Tecnologia

Guest Editors

Tullio Romita

Antonella Perri

Philippe Clairay



Direttore Fabio Corbisiero
Caporedattore Carmine Urciuoli

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Roots Tourism, Second Homes and Terraphilia in a Portuguese Context²

Introduction

One of the features of roots tourism are visits of emigrants or out-migrants to their places of origin that became places of their second home. For people who remained there, the second home is physical evidence of the successful experience among those who left in the search for better living conditions.

In this article, the issue of root tourism connected with the use of second homes is followed by bearing in mind two vital concepts about the relationship between its users and the places where they are located: from a simple attachment perspective i.e., topophilia (Tuan, 1990, 2003), as well as from a more proactive perspective, i.e., terraphilia (Oliveira, Roca & Leitão, 2010; Roca, Oliveira & Oliveira-Roca, 2011), when second home users wish to participate in the local development process.

In the 70s of the 20th century, Yi-fu Tuan developed the concept of "topophilia", that is, "the affective bond between the people and place or setting" (Tuan, 1990:4). It was an anthropological approach by a geographer who highly valued the cosmological and philosophical aspects of people's relationship with space and places. In fact, in another work by the same author published a few years later but still in the 1970s (Tuan, 2003), issues of individual perception and evaluation of geographic space and places are analyzed in more detail and from a behaviorist perspective, in an attempt, as the author himself says in the introduction, to value experience as a tool in planning and evaluating environmental quality, through the understanding of "how people feel about space and place" (Tuan, 2003:7).

For the sake of clarification of concepts, it will be assumed that topophilia is equivalent to the more general concept of place attachment. In fact, Bradley Jorgensen and Richard Stedman (Jorgensen, Stedman, 2001:234) some of which are well established in attitude research. Attitude theory can provide a basis for conceiving of SOP as cognitive, affective and conative relationships with human environments. In this study, Sense of Place was defined as a multidimensional construct comprising: (1, argue that topophilia is just one of the constitutive elements of the concept of attachment to place and develop a systematization of elements to clarify the concepts of *sense of place*, *sense of belonging*, *place attachment* e *place dependence*, foreseeing a segmentation of the concept of attachment or belonging to the place in four dimensions (Chen, Hall, Yu & Qian, 2019). One, more morphological, relates to the place as a reflection of a specific territorial identity. Another, more of a functional dependence between the individual and the place, which can be translated into the possibility of supplying the goods and services necessary for life. A third, more affective dimension explores the reasons for unreserved emotional attachments. Finally, the dimension of relational ties of a family and friendship type, that is, the place as a container of family relationships and coexistence. The concept of topophilia can thus be integrated into any of these dimensions, so it will be taken as equivalent to other conceptual formulations, leaving the discussion of their differences for other investigations.

The concept of "terraphilia", corresponds to an exploration of topophilia but integrating a more proactive view focused on the issues of local territorial development, and can be understood as

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2 Received: 25/05/2022. Revised: 17/10/2022. Accepted: 30/10/2022.

«the affective bond between people and territory that encourage local development intervention» (Oliveira *et al.*, 2010:802). With this formulation, the concept of terraphilia complements that of topophilia, as it includes a pro-developmental extension, thus easing its practical application, mainly in the context of planning and territorial development activities, namely through the consultation and involvement of the actors and agents in these processes.

Terraphilia is also an analytical category that can only be operationalized from direct observation, meaning that it is not feasible to analyze it through the design of indicators and measure its intensity levels through statistics. However, through direct observation, namely through the application of interviews or questionnaires, an approximation to the intensity of terraphilia can be made. This can be evaluated, both from the point of view of protecting what is traditional and specific to a place or territory, as opposed to its de-characterization, and by the disposition of people to take part in local or territorial development process.

The second homes phenomenon combine different forms and intensities of connections to the root place, ranging from simple relationships that mostly value physical aspects of the natural and social environment, to the presence of family members wishing to display their social and economic success. This last connection can encourage greater levels of material and immaterial interaction with the root place. Such communication can be reflected in different transformation effects of that same community, from some more economic (Oliveira, Roca, Roca, 2015), to other more social or political ones (Rinne, Paloniemi, Tuulentie & Kietäväinen, 2015).

The initial hypothesis is that second homes users involved in roots tourism will be more connected with higher levels of topophilia and terraphilia.

In Portugal there are no published studies on roots tourism. Despite the abundance of studies focused on foreign tourists, much less frequent are those dedicated to the study of Portuguese tourists and, even less, of their descendants. In the absence of statistical or other information derived from direct or indirect sources related to roots tourism, this phenomenon is contextualized within the more general phenomenon of second homes. It is based on the available and not yet published results of a survey conducted by the authors of this article during 2019 and 2020 by using the internet with the help of Google Forms and spread through social networks.

1. The Relationship between Second Homes and Root Tourism

1.1 A Synthetic View of the Evolution of the Phenomenon of Second Homes in Portugal

The evolution of the phenomenon of second homes in Portugal can be systematized, considering the data from the various Housing Censuses (Fig. 1), as follows:

- in 1970, the phenomenon was present, more clearly, in some municipalities of the Massif Central and Beira Interior, where earlier significant emigration and out-migration movements were registered and, on the western coast, in municipalities such as Sesimbra, in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (LMA), and Nazaré, traditional summer destinations;
- in 1981, because of the evolution seen in the earlier decade, there was an increase in second homes in the aforementioned areas but which, in general, spreads further in the border municipalities, in direct relation to emigration;
- in 1991, as in earlier decades, the absolute and relative number of second homes was reinforced throughout the interior, but now with a very clear emergence of Algarve, the main summer tourism region in the country;
- in 2001 and 2011, the intensification of the phenomenon was registered, whether anchored in the abandonment of rural areas, or boosted by the attractiveness of many coastal areas, sometimes based on the offer of tourism related real estate.

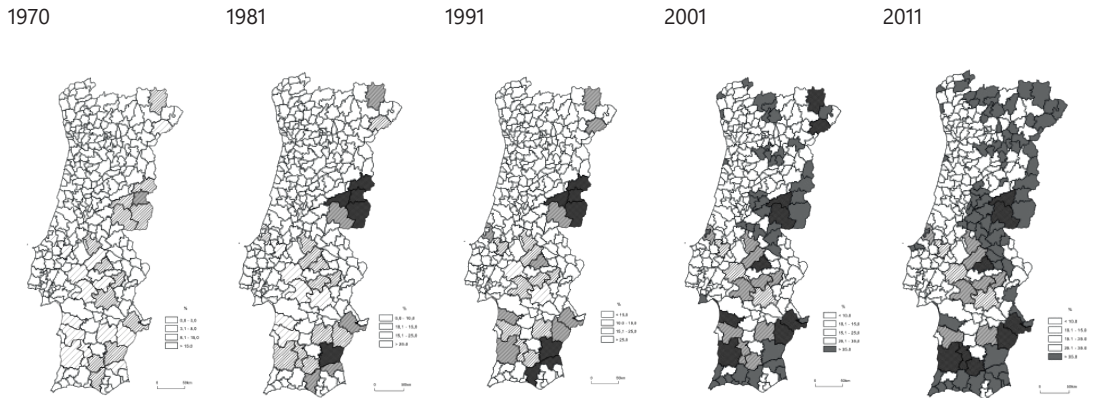


Fig. 1 - Percentage of second homes in the total of homes by municipality, 1970-2011

Elaborated by the author with census data available at Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Censos 2011 (ine.pt)

To obtain a summary view of the evolution of the phenomenon, a hot spot analysis was conducted.³

The maps in Fig. 2, show, in a very simple way, the evolution of two quite important phenomena: i) on the one hand, the consolidation of clusters of second homes in areas previously affected by rural depopulation and, on the other hand, by investments in tourism related real estate and, ii) on the other hand, the formation of large areas of cold spots corresponding to the consolidation of urban areas where permanent residence is concentrated, on the central and northern coast and in the wider surroundings of the LMA.

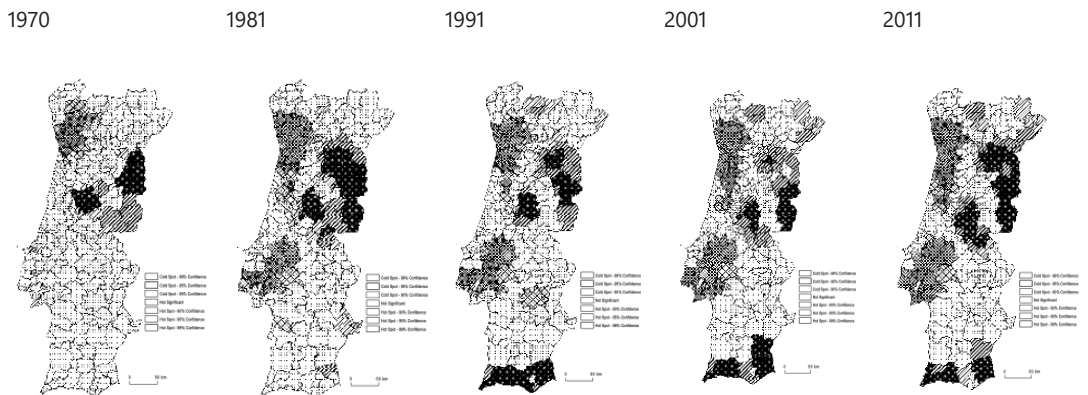


Fig. 2 - Hot and Cold spots (G_i^* statistics)

for the percentage of second homes in the total of homes by municipality, from 1970 to 2011

Elaborated by the author with census data available at Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Censos 2011 (ine.pt)

3 This analysis, known as G_i^* statistic, is provided by the ArcGIS software, and corresponds to the identification of groups of analysis units, or spatial clusters, whose distribution patterns of the variable under study, in addition to its high values, also present a neighbourhood relationship of the same type, that is, it compares with other units of analysis where high values of the variable under study are also recorded. In a very simple way, this analysis technique identifies spatial clusters with statistical significance, regulated by territorial influences of a supra-local dimension, that is, independent of very localized territorial contexts.

In previous studies (Oliveira et al., 2015; Oliveira Roca, Roca & Oliveira, 2011), some conclusions emerged that help to understand the phenomenon of ownership, location and use of second homes in Portugal. These conclusions were as follows:

- the forms of ownership vary according to the typology of the place, with a higher frequency of purchase in areas of greater tourist development or closer to the main tourist emitting centers and a greater frequency of inherited houses in more rural areas or further away from these same centers;
- the variation in the distance between the first and second homes is related to the frequency of use and duration of stays, with a higher frequency being clear with shorter stays when proximity is greater, and a lower frequency with longer stays, when the distance is greater;
- when the house is inherited by the actual owner, family connections in the places are also more important, a fact that also induces a use of leisure more focused on socializing with friends and family;
- as a corollary, in addition to greater topophilic relationships with places, terraphilic relationships are also clearer, that is, in addition to attachment to the place, there is also greater willingness to participate in its development.

1.2 A Systematization of the Relationship between Roots Tourism and Second Homes in Portugal

Both the evolution of the phenomenon of second homes, as well as any of the results presented above, help to understand the relevance of the motivations and practices that underlie roots tourism, understood as a form of travel that privileges some type of relationship of root tourists with their place of origin, with the aim of knowing, consolidating, or reinforcing feelings of belonging or identity, related to the natural environment, population, economy and culture.

It is assumed that this definition is in some way an upgrade of the one presented by Antonella Perri when she deals with roots tourism in southern Italy and which, according to her, is: «the movement of people who spend leisurely stays in the place in which they themselves, and /or their families, were born and where they lived before emigrating to places which, in time, have become the ones where they now live permanently» (Perri, 2013:56, *apud* Perri 2010:147).

Although this definition encompasses several generations of emigrants who progressively lose the ties that bind them to the places of origin of their ancestors, it does not make clear the separation between emigration and out-migration. These two movements may have, for cultural reasons, different consequences, both in terms of the need to socially demonstrate a successful life (construction typologies, architectural morphologies and other manifestations of change in territorial identity), as well as the frequency of interaction with the community, strongly associated with the friction effect of the distance, absolute or relative, between the places of origin and those of destination. The two types of migration have an equal effect on the increase in the number of second homes, with differences arising more in terms of their morphology and frequency of use. In fact, there are significant differences between the two types of migration, not only because of the asymmetries in terms of income achieved in each case, but also because of the greater or lesser difficulties of integration in the areas of permanent residence, with consequences, for example, in terms of educational attainment or in professional skills and, correspondingly, also in cultural change and in the values of social affirmation.

In Fig. 3, roots tourism is seen as the result of the interference of two main dimensions: i) on the one hand, the time elapsed since emigration/out-migration and the distance at which it took place; ii) on the other hand, the intensity of the relationships maintained with the place of origin. These two dimensions are interrelated. That is, as the distance increases, the intensity

of relationships with the place may be lower, in a variation of the distance-decay pattern that Torsten Hägerstrand defined as the mean information field (Hägerstrand, 1968), in the same way that as time passes and different generations succeed, the relationship with the place of origin also tends to disappear. However, both distance and time, despite interfering in the maintenance or progressive degradation of relations of social proximity with the place, can also constitute the reason for the emergence of interest in that same place, at a level of relationship that some authors designate by ancestral tourism, although many other designations may occur (Tomczewska-Popowycz & Taras, 2022). Thus, through the regular use of second homes with the involvement of successive generations of the family, a constant relationship with the origins can be obtained, which often takes the form of relocating the permanent residence for the elders, and in the enjoyment of a home of family members, equivalent to a second residence, by the younger generations.

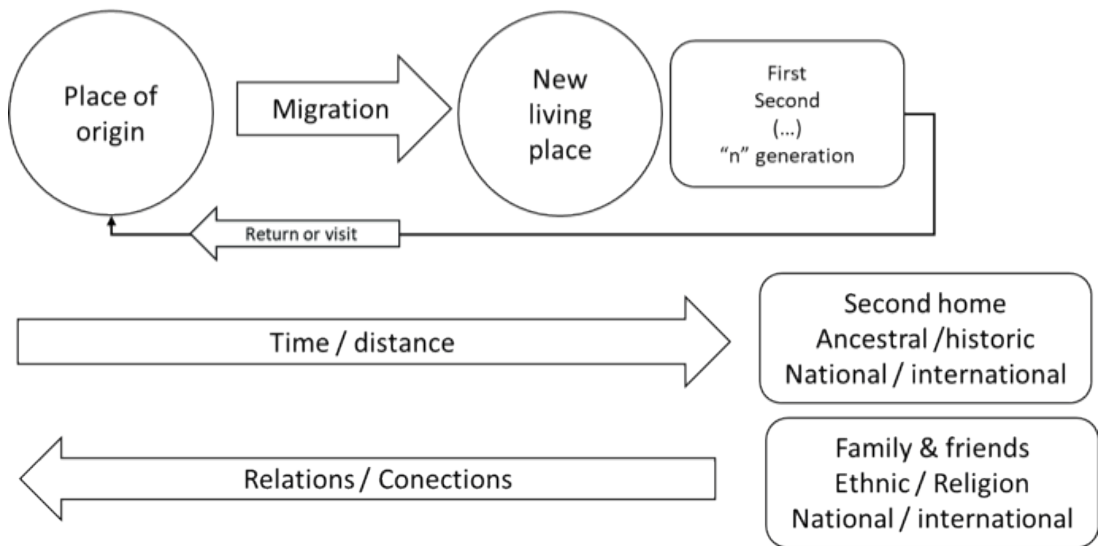


Fig. 3 – Time, distance, and intensity of relations with the original community
Elaborated by the author

Having recognized the importance of second homes in the case of roots tourism, the objective of this article is, in addition to contributing to the knowledge of some of the characteristics of houses and their users and usage practices, to assess the importance of ties and feelings of belonging to places (topophilia), as well as the availability and willingness to participate in their development (terrabilia).

2. Methodological Aspects

First, it should be noted that in Portugal there is no systematic and diversified statistical information on second homes, both in terms of the physical part of the house and its forms of ownership and use. The only statistical information available in the Housing Census refers to their number, which can be disaggregated between those located in buildings with one or several floors or by year of construction. That is, only some characteristics of the buildings where they are located are known, but nothing more about their characteristics themselves.

Thus, any research in Portugal that has second homes as an object of study can only be conducted using direct observation, namely through the application of a questionnaire.

To conduct research on a national scale, an online survey was launched in 2019, the results of which were collected in 2021. The "Google forms" technology was used, and the questionnaire was disseminated through social networks and using email addresses from a vast network of friends and collaborators.

The survey consisted of three large groups of questions with the following aims: i) to learn about the characteristics of the house, that is, its location and morphology; ii) to know the characteristics of users, from demographics to those related to their economic capacity and degree of involvement with the community; iii) finally, to register the use of the second home, from the frequency of use to the type of activities carried out.

In total, 312 valid questionnaires were obtained. Taking into account the number of second homes registered in 2011 (data from the 2021 census are not available yet), in a total of 1,098,336 dwellings, or 19.5% of the total of 5,620,012 family dwellings, this sample results in a theoretical error of 0.0566, that is, a confidence level of 94.34%, although it can be considered that the sample should be more representative of the universe, since there will be some overestimation of the number of second homes, for methodological reasons from the census itself (Oliveira, 2013). The survey results were subject to a simple but robust data analysis, that is, without any loss of information as in the case of multivariate analyses.⁴

In practice, it is a method based on analysis of covariance and determination of commonalities between variables, that is, the extent to which there are mathematical spaces of overlap between pairs of distributions, one being the class of a given variable, and the other, each of the modalities of the remaining variables. In the end, only the crossing of variables that present a high value test and an almost null probability of the relationship being obtained by chance are kept. These crossing of variables of high statistical significance between the answered class and its relations with the other variables are now called characteristic modalities.

From the set of responses to the survey, only those that refer to the existence or not of family members in the place of the second residence, to the ownership of the house, to what they like most and least about the place of their second residence, as well as to the level of participation in community life, mainly in the sense of improving local development conditions will be used for analysis. The choice of these questions or variables is directly related to the topic under study. Although only those questions were chosen, one cannot forget that they will be crossed with all the characteristic modalities that emerge from the relationships with the remaining variables.

4 The applied procedure, supported by the software SPAD (Système Portable pour l'Analyse des Données), consists of the following steps:

- 1 First, all answers must be classified, that is, the scale of measurement of variables intrinsic to the survey questions must be nominal;
- 2 for each question of the survey, the answers given to the other variables are determined by class or type of response, taking into account their respective modalities;
- 3 this crossover (number of individuals who responded to modality x_i to variable X and who responded y_i to variable Y) is considered significant, that is, it is not spurious nor does it represent a simple expression of chance, when for the responses of x_i related to y_i , if there is any overrepresentation;
- 4 this overrepresentation is given, first, by the percentage of individuals who answered y_i in the set of those who answered x_i (percentage of the modality in the class) and, secondly, by the percentage of y_i answer in group x_i compared to the y_i answer in the total surveys (percentage of modality in total surveys); finally, the inverse representations are also considered, that is, the percentage of individuals in the x_i group who answered y_i , in the total of those who answered y_i in the total of the surveys (percentage of the class in the modality).

3. Results

3.1 The Existence of Family Members at the Place of the Second Residence and the Form of Possession

There are two variables that are very important in the identification of roots tourism, mainly when associated with the use of second homes. One is the permanence of family relatives at the place of second home (Table 1 and 2) and the other is the acquisition of the second home through inheritance or donation (Table 3). Each of these variables shows the existence of family ties that can justify the practice of roots tourism.

To the question "are there family members in the place", 149 respondents answered affirmatively, that is, 47.8% of the total respondents, which means that, excluding the non-answers, 51.6% do not have family members in the place. The characteristic modalities of each of these situations are very well adjusted to this distribution.

In the case where the respondents have family members in the place, the characteristics that appear, considering a systematization between the house, its use, and its users, are the following:

- regarding the house, the ones that resulted from inheritance or donation processes, built before 1960 or between 1961 and 1981, being detached or townhouses, with two floors and with areas up to 200 m² and found on land with more than 500 m² prevail;
- regarding the use, the period from 1961 to 1981 stands out as the beginning of use, as well as the frequency of 10 to 30 days of annual use;
- regarding users, only the aspects that the respondents like the most or least appear to be over-represented, with the former stressing peace and calm, as well as attachment to the place and social interaction, while for the negative aspects only the displeasure with abandonment and underdevelopment of the place stands out; however, despite this identification, the predisposition to intervene in the local development process is null;

In other words, the aforementioned characterizes the profile of roots tourists, since all other demographic, social and economic characteristics are not sufficiently discriminative against the total values, that is, of all owners or users of second homes.

Finally, it should be noted that these second homes are preferably found in the more interior regions, whether of Alentejo or Center of Portugal or even of Lisbon. In places where there are family members, the distance of 100 to 200 km between the first and second home is represented in 28.2%, and the relative distance of 1 to 2 hours, in 32.9% of the cases. It should also be noted that, despite not being significant, that is, of not having been constituted as characteristic modalities, 37 and 26 respondents among the total of 149 who reported having family members in the place bought or built a house, respectively.

In contrast, the 161 cases in which there are no family members in the place of the second home correspond to more recent houses, uses and users less attached to the place and more interested in its environmental amenities:

- the purchase of apartments in recent buildings, with 5 or more floors and with areas of 70 to 100 m² is dominant;
- the use is also relatively recent, after 2011 in 28.0% of the cases, but with a higher frequency of visits than among those with family members in the place. In fact, considering the greater representation of absolute and relative distances to the first residence below 100 km and up to 1 hour of travel, respectively, it is not surprising that 55.9% of these respondents travel 5 or more times a year and 13, 7% use their second home once a week;
- the beach is the main attraction in 36.7% of cases, with rest and leisure being the main activity (54.7%);
- the involvement with the place is limited to shopping in large commercial areas.

Finally, it should be noted that the Algarve and the coastal municipalities of the Lisbon region, are the most represented geographical spaces.

Labels of the variables	Characteristic modalities	% of the modality in the class	% of the modality in the sample	% of the class in the modality	Test-Value	Probability	Weight
Family on site of the SH	Yes	100,00	47,76	100,00	20,45	0,000	149
SH: Form of possession	Inheritance, donation	57,05	37,82	72,03	6,66	0,000	118
SH: Year of construction	1960 or before	33,56	22,12	72,46	4,57	0,000	69
Region of SH	Lisbon (Interior)	14,77	7,69	91,67	4,50	0,000	24
SH: Type	Townhouse	36,91	27,24	64,71	3,55	0,000	85
What you like the least	Abandonment, under-development	12,08	6,73	85,71	3,49	0,000	21
Region of SH	Centre Interior	16,78	10,58	75,76	3,27	0,001	33
Distance/time PH-SH	1-2 hours	32,89	24,36	64,47	3,23	0,001	76
SH: Total area	101 a 200 m2	42,28	33,65	60,00	2,97	0,001	105
Region of SH	Alentejo (Interior)	13,42	8,33	76,92	2,95	0,002	26
What you like the most	Socializing	5,37	2,56	100,00	2,81	0,002	8
Absolut distance PH-SH	100-200 km	28,19	21,79	61,76	2,48	0,007	68
What you like the most	Tranquility, calm	28,19	21,79	61,76	2,48	0,007	68
SH: Total land/plot area	> 500 m2	28,19	21,79	61,76	2,48	0,007	68
Participation in local activities	Null	55,70	48,08	55,33	2,47	0,007	150
Since when do you use SH	1961 to 1981	16,11	11,22	68,57	2,45	0,007	35
Number of days per year that SH is used	10 to 30 days	39,60	32,69	57,84	2,37	0,009	102
What you like the most	Place attachment	4,03	1,92	100,00	2,28	0,011	6
SH: Type	Detached house	44,30	37,50	56,41	2,25	0,012	117
SH: Year of construction	1961-1981	30,20	24,36	59,21	2,17	0,015	76
SH: Number of floors	2 floors	38,26	32,05	57,00	2,12	0,017	100

*WTable 1 – Characterization by the modalities of the classes of the variable: family members in the place - Class: Yes (Nr. of cases: 149 - 47.76%)
Elaborated by the author*

Labels of the variables	Characteristic modalities	% of the modality in the class	% of the modality in the sample	% of the class in the modality	Test-Value	Probability	Weight
Family on site of the SH	No	100.00	51.60	100.00	20.46	0.000	161
SH: Form of possession	Purchase	68.94	47.12	75.51	8.01	0.000	147
What you like the most	Beach	36.65	21.47	88.06	6.93	0.000	67
SH: Typology of counties	Tourism properties	32.92	19.23	88.33	6.51	0.000	60
Region of SH	Algarve	31.06	17.95	89.29	6.42	0.000	56
SH: Type	Apartment	47.21	33.01	73.79	5.46	0.000	103

SH: Number of floors	5 or more floors	23.60	15.38	79.17	4.10	0.000	48
SH: Year of construction	2002-2011	17.39	11.22	80.00	3.48	0.000	35
Distance/time PH-SH	<1 hour	36.65	28.53	66.29	3.18	0.001	89
Region of SH	Lisbon (Coast)	39.13	31.09	64.95	3.06	0.001	97
SH: Total area	70 to 100 m2	39.75	31.73	64.65	3.04	0.001	99
Since when do you use SH	2012 and after	27.95	21.15	68.18	2.92	0.002	66
SH: Typology of counties	Urban PH	32.92	25.96	65.43	2.78	0.003	81
Number of times you use SH per year	5 or more times	55.90	48.40	59.60	2.63	0.004	151
What do you use most in the place of SH (local involvement)	High LS	18.63	13.78	69.77	2.43	0.008	43
Number of times you use SH per week	1 time	13.66	9.62	73.33	2.35	0.010	30
Activities conducted in the place of SH	Just rest, leisure	54.66	48.40	58.28	2.17	0.015	151
Absolut distance PH-SH	<100 Km	37.89	32.05	61.00	2.17	0.015	100

Table 2 – Characterization by the modalities of the classes of the variable: family members in the place - Class: No (Nr. of cases: 161 - 51.60%)

Elaborated by the author.

In summary, there is a clear opposition between situations in which there are family members of second home users in the place and those in which there are none. In the first case, the second home is an extension of family ties and attachment to the place, thus a greater diversity of topophilic relationships is present. Inheritance and enjoyment of the house are also of ancient origin and obviously related to the migratory process that triggered root tourism.

In the second case, it is clearly a question of second homes originated only by the desire to enjoy other environments, namely coastal, with sufficient proximity to the first residence to allow a greater frequency of use and located in areas with a higher incidence of tourism related real estate and, therefore, almost no involvement with the local community.

In regarding the acquisition of the second home by inheritance or donation this form of possession is naturally the most significant for the purposes of evaluating and characterizing the roots tourism based on second homes, since the purchase is more clearly connected to the most touristy areas and the houses built by the owner for that purpose covers different situations where coastal areas that have been consolidated as summer resort destinations, namely in the Alentejo coastal municipalities, are even more well represented (Cf. Fig. 1). Thus, in the 118 second homes obtained through inheritance or donation (37.8% of the total of surveys) some characteristics already mentioned for the existence of family members in the place are repeated, such as the age of construction and use. But the clearest are the single-storey buildings and their location in the interior of the Lisbon region, close to the LMA that offers interesting environmental amenities and allows high frequencies of use, despite the very frequent deflagration of fires as it is also a region with large areas of forest.

Variables	Characteristic modalities	% of the modality in the class	% of the modality in the sample	% of the class in the modality	Test-Value	Probability	Weight
SH: Form of possession	Inheritance, donation	100.00	37.82	100.00	20.00	0.000	118
Family in the place of the SH	Yes	72.03	47.76	57.05	6.66	0.000	149
SH: Year of construction	1960 or before	41.53	22.12	71.01	6.24	0.000	69
Region of SH	Lisbon (Interior)	14.41	7.69	70.83	3.20	0.001	24
SH: Number of floors	1 floor	36.44	27.24	50.59	2.69	0.004	85
SH: Typology of counties	Consolidated countryside	18.64	12.50	56.41	2.35	0.009	39
SH: Typology of counties	Decline	26.27	19.23	51.67	2.29	0.011	60
Since when do you use SH	1960 and before	5.08	2.24	85.71	2.23	0.013	7

*Table 3 – Characterization by the modalities of the classes of the variable: Form of possession - Class: Inheritance, donation (Nr. of cases: 118 – 37.82%)
Elaborated by the author.*

3.2 Topophilia and Terraphilia

As it was mentioned earlier topophilia and terraphilia are crucial theoretical concepts that help to comprehend the second home users who wish to recover certain features of territorial identity (Roca, Claval & Agnew, 2011). While the notion of topophilia is more related to place attachment anchored in its physical and social characteristics, terraphilia amplifies a pro-developmental attitude to the topophilia concept. In other words, terraphilia can measure people's willingness to directly contribute to the development of a place or territory.

Regarding topophilia, it was characterized through questions about what respondents most or least liked, in the places where their second homes were found. Regarding terraphilia, it was possible through the analysis of the answers to the question about which local activities the respondent took part in.

The open answers to the question "what do you like the most about the place", in the 149 cases in which there are family members in the place, not considering the non-responses (24 references, i.e. 16.4%) and a wide group of answers that were classified as "others" (28 references, i.e. 19.2%), were divided into three main categories: i) a group that was defined using the keywords "countryside, nature, landscape" (38 references, i.e., 26.0%); ii) another group that was defined by the keywords "calm, quiet, tranquility" (38 references, that is, 26.0%) and, finally, iii) a group that was defined by the keywords "family, friends and local people" (21 references, that is, 14.4%). In the case of 161 respondents who do not have family members in the place of their second home, what they like the most is clearly dominated by the keywords "beach, climate, nature", with 87 references, or 54.0%, followed by 22 (13.7%) of them that answered "calm, quiet, tranquility".

The earlier analysis, considering the total of 312 surveys and a more detailed classification of the open responses,⁵ is reflected in the individualization of three modalities of response to the

⁵ All open answers were previously classified, which in the case of the answer "what do you like most about the place of your second residence", resulted in the identification of the following modalities: peace, rest, calm or tranquility, the characteristics of the locality or region, the landscape (nature, countryside, sea...), environmental quality, the beach, family, friendship and social relationships in general, locational advantages (position, existence of utilities, tourist

question “what do you like the most about the place” (Tables, 4, 5 and 6). The three modalities that emerged with a strong relation with the presence of family members in the place were “quiet, rest, calm or tranquility” (68 references, or 21.8% of the total), “attachment to the place” (6 references, or 1.9% of the total) and “family, friendship and social relationships in general” (8 references, or 2.6% of the total). In summary, in the case of roots tourism, in addition to preferences about environmental amenities, family relationships and social interaction also appear as important traits of connection to the place.

Labels of the variables	Characteristic modalities	% of the modality in the class	% of the modality in the sample	% of the class in the modality	Test-Value	Probability	Weight
What you like the most	Tranquility, calm	100.00	21.79	100.00	17.70	0.000	68
SH: Number of floors	2 floors	48.53	32.05	33.00	3.09	0.001	100
What you like the least	Abandonment, under-development	16.18	6.73	52.38	2.99	0.001	21
SH: Typology of counties	Decline	32.35	19.23	36.67	2.82	0.002	60
What do you use most at the SH place (local involvement)	Basic	48.53	33.65	31.43	2.75	0.003	105
Region of SH	Lisbon (Interior)	16.18	7.69	45.83	2.54	0.005	24
Family on site of the SH	Yes	61.76	47.76	28.19	2.48	0.007	149
SH: Type	Townhouse	39.71	27.24	31.76	2.41	0.008	85
SH: User family type	Couple, children, grandchildren	33.82	22.12	33.33	2.40	0.008	69
Activities conducted at the SH location	Many activities	26.47	16.03	36.00	2.38	0.009	50
Profession	Administrative	10.29	4.17	53.85	2.33	0.010	13
Region of PH	Centre (Interior)	11.76	5.45	47.06	2.16	0.016	17
Owner?	No	64.71	52.56	26.83	2.14	0.016	164

*Table 4 – Characterization by the modalities of the classes of the variable: What do you like the most - Class: Tranquillity, calm (Nr. of cases: 68 – 21.79%)
Elaborated by the author.*

Labels of the variables	Characteristic modalities	% of the modality in the class	% of the modality in the sample	% of the class in the modality	Test-Value	Probability	Weight
What you like the most	Socializing	100.00	2.56	100.00	8.03	0.000	8
Family on site of the SH	Yes	100.00	47.76	5.37	2.81	0.002	149
Professional status	Retired	50.00	12.18	10.53	2.36	0.009	38
What you like the least	Nothing	37.50	8.01	12.00	2.06	0.020	25

*Table 5 – Characterization by the modalities of the classes of the variable: What do you like the most - Class: Socializing (Nr. of cases: 8 – 2.56%)
Elaborated by the author.*

development), traditional activities and products and culture, the climate and weather, the house and, finally, the attachment to the place.

Labels of the variables	Characteristic modalities	% of the modality in the class	% of the modality in the sample	% of the class in the modality	Test-Value	Probability	Weight
What you like the most	Place attachment	100.00	1.92	100.00	7.06	0.000	6
Profession	Qualified workers	50.00	2.88	33.33	3.41	0.000	9
Instruction level	< Secondary level	66.67	8.33	15.38	3.28	0.001	26
SH: Total land/plot area	> 500 m2	83.33	21.79	7.35	2.85	0.002	68
SH: Type	Detached house	100.00	37.50	5.13	2.80	0.003	117
SH: Site	Isolated in the countryside	66.67	16.35	7.84	2.43	0.007	51
Family on site of the SH	Yes	100.00	47.76	4.03	2.28	0.011	149
Region of SH	North Interior	33.33	3.53	18.18	2.15	0.016	11

Table 6 – Characterization by the modalities of the classes of the variable:
What do you like the most - Class: Place attachment (Nr. of cases: 6 – 7.92%)
Elaborated by the author.

When considering the references to what the respondents liked least, despite the fact that non-responses were more frequent (115 out of 312, that is, 36.9%, with a particular focus on people between 65 and 80 years old, which are 55.6 % of non-respondents), there is also a great diversity of aspects that were classified as shown in Table 7.

What do you like the least?	Nr. of answers	% of total
Nothing	25	8.0
Locative disadvantages	25	8.0
Abandonment, underdevelopment	21	6.7
Lack of stores	24	7.7
Tourism pressure	62	19.9
Others	40	12.8
No answer	115	36.9
Total	312	100.0

Table 7 – A reclassification of the answers to the question “what do you like the least in the place of the second home”
Elaborated by the author.

Despite not being significantly linked to the existence of family members in the place, the statement that there was nothing to point out appears more associated with women who use their second home up to 9 days a year and who mentioned social interaction as what they liked the most. From an analytical point of view, this attitude corresponds to the demonstration of attachment to the place, generating difficulties in pointing out intrinsic negative aspects.

However, the main reference made by respondents who have family members in the area is associated with the concepts of abandonment and underdevelopment (Table 8), which result from the agglomeration of references, in addition to these, such as depopulation, aging, isolation and lack of local development.

Although it was less frequent for respondents to point out negative aspects compared to positive ones, the results obtained can be structured into two large sets:

i) respondents who are less fond of very general aspects related to the various types of environ-

ments, from the natural to the economic and social, such as degraded environment, fires, social relations, land abandonment and underdevelopment;

ii) the respondents for whom dissatisfaction with very particular aspects of the places in relation to the use that the respondents prefer during their stays is more important, such as excessive tourism, overcrowded beaches, lack of commerce, night noise, lack of parking space and heavy traffic, elements that are associated with areas with greater tourist pressure.

In fact, in the set of 312 surveys, respondents found negative aspects such as overcrowding, lack of parking space and night noise for the most touristic areas, while references to abandonment and underdevelopment were, in 85.7% of the cases, made by respondents who have relatives in the area. This preponderance is logically related to the ability to make an unequivocal diagnosis on the conditions of local development of the areas where these second homes are located, most significantly represented in the interior center of the country, where peace and quiet are valued, although involvement with local economic activities is weak, even with the existence of family members, since they only use basic activities such coffee shops, cafes or pastry shops, restaurants and traditional retail stores.

Labels of the variables	Characteristic modalities	% of the modality in the class	% of the modality in the sample	% of the class in the modality	Test-Value	Probability	Weight
What you like the least	Abandonment, underdevelopment	100.00	6.73	100.00	11.93	0.000	21
Family on site of the SH	Yes	85.71	47.76	12.08	3.49	0.000	149
What you like the most	Tranquility, calm	52.38	21.79	16.18	2.99	0.001	68
Region of SH	Centre (Interior)	33.33	10.58	21.21	2.74	0.003	33
SH: Number of floors	2 floors	61.90	32.05	13.00	2.70	0.003	100
What do you use most at the SH place (local involvement)	Basic	61.90	33.65	12.38	2.53	0.006	105

Table 8 – Characterization by the modalities of the classes of the variable: What do you like the least - Class: Abandonment, underdevelopment (Nr. of cases: 21 – 6.73) Elaborated by the author.

Respondents were also asked what type of local activities they took part in, having in mind a multiple choice between:

- Festivals and religious feasts
- Associations and/or formal groups of citizens (sports, culture, recreation, environment, ...), as an activist
- Associations and/or formal groups of citizens (sports, culture, recreation, environment, ...), as supporters or sympathizers
- Informal groups of friends that organize events of several types (lunches, tours, games, etc.)
- Public discussion of Plans, Programs and/or Projects of local initiative
- Public discussion of National Initiative Plans, Programs and/or Projects
- Does not take part in anything
- Others

For the purposes of simplification, responses were coded as:

- Very high level of participation - participation as a supporter or sympathizer in local associations, but also in the public discussion of plans, programs, and projects, of local initiative and, in some cases, also in activities of informal groups of friends and at festivals and religious feasts

- High level of participation - participation in local associations as a sympathizer or supporter (in one case he/she is an activist) and, in some cases, also participation in informal groups of friends and in festivals and religious feasts
- Medium level of participation - participation in the public discussion of plans, programs, and projects of local initiative and, in some cases, also in informal groups of friends and in festivals and religious feasts
- Low level of participation - participation in informal groups of friends, in festivals and religious feasts and in other unspecified activities
- Null participation - does not take part in anything.

Table 9 summarizes the frequency calculations, being clear the very weak or null participation of all respondents in activities related to local development.

Level of participation	Nr. of cases	% of the total
Very high	21	6.73
High	30	9.62
Median	4	1.28
Low	107	34.29
Null	150	48.08
Total	312	100.00

*Table 9 – Level of participation in the place of second home.
Elaborated by the author.*

The starting hypothesis of this investigation was that a greater involvement in the local development of people who use second homes as a form of roots tourism would be expected, compared to other second home users whose ties to places would be more tenuous.

More significantly, only the existence of relatives in the place is linked to null participation (55.3% of respondents who have relatives in the place have a null participation, while in the total of the surveys this value is 47.8%), as well as the more frequent use of the second home (22.7% of those with no participation use the second home often, while in the total of the surveys this figure is 17.6%). Thus, the conclusion that can be drawn from these observations, also considering the low levels of participation of most respondents, is the fact that having relatives in the place is not sufficiently discriminating for the emergence of patterns of variation that can allow the distinction between different types of owners or users of second homes.

A calculation only for respondents who have family members in the place, disaggregated for each type of participation activity (Table 10), results in the finding that the people most involved in roots tourism participate, with values above 10.0% of the references, especially in festivals and religious feasts (30.6% of the references of this group of respondents), followed by the absence of participation (21.4%), informal groups of friends (19.0%) and, finally, participation as supporter or sympathizer, in associations and/or groups of citizens formally organized in sports, culture, recreation or environment.

Types of activities	Nr. of references	% of the total of references
Festivals and religious feasts	77	30.6
Informal groups of friends that organize events of various types (lunches, tours, games, etc.)	48	19.0
Public discussion of Plans, Programs and/or Projects of local initiative	17	6.7

Public discussion of National Initiative Plans, Programs and/or Projects	3	1.2
Associations and/or formal groups of citizens (sports, culture, recreation, environment, ...), as a supporter or sympathizer	32	12.7
Associations and/or formal groups of citizens (sports, culture, recreation, environment, ...), as an activist	12	4.8
Others	3	1.2
Does not take part in anything	54	21.4
Don't know / Don't answer	6	2.4
Total of references	252	100.0

*Table 10 – Type and importance of participatory activities in the place of second home
Elaborated by the author.*

It is then shown that participation in local activities that go beyond events that also function as visitor attractions is very weak, either in general or in the case of root tourism practitioners.

Conclusions

There are no known studies on roots tourism in Portugal but the literature in other countries has usually recognized that the main means of accommodation in this kind of travel are second homes (Perri, 2013:56), especially when the objective is to visit family and friends, or just to stay in the places of origin when an emigration/out-migration is involved and may later result in the return and settlement in the same place.

Roots tourism and second homes can only be studied in Portugal through direct observation, namely through surveys and/or interviews. This research was based on a survey that examined the second homes phenomenon. It was found that in 47.8% of the cases the second home residents had relatives in the place, which directly specifies the wish to keep connections with the place as a typical characteristic of roots tourism.

These findings valid for Portugal are not very different from those that Antonella Perri had already obtained for the South of Italy:

«home ownership in the place of origin plays an important role in maintaining ties with the place. (...). Regarding the mode of stay, research shows that the roots tourists look for tranquility and relaxation. They visit relatives and friends, walk and read, spend time in the village square or pubs to socialize with the residents, occasionally visit nearby towns enjoying natural amenities (sea, mountains, and others) and participate in local festivals and fairs». (Perri, 2013, p.58)

Nonetheless, roots tourism is not just about emigration abroad. Out-migration is also very significant. In Portugal, it contributed to the formation of the metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Porto and to the concentration of the population in a large part of the coast.

In terms of topophilia, this study shows that second home users with relatives in the place, like all the other second home users, especially appreciate all proper environmental features, including quietness and peacefulness, but also the attachment to the place and socializing with family and friends.

Regarding terraphilia, despite recognizing that the main problems of most of the places are abandonment and underdevelopment, root tourists end up not having a participating attitude significantly different from the second home users in general. In fact, their low levels of partici-

pation end up appreciating the enjoyment of festivals and religious feasts. Their engagement as sympathizers or activists of different kinds of associations is almost irrelevant. In sum, roots tourism also is a way of keeping ties between the city and the countryside, which in Portugal is also justified by cultural asymmetries which, despite their weakening, still contribute to the attractiveness of rural lifestyles.

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