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Digital Nomads: How Destination Social Infrastructure Shapes Revisit Intentions

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Iscte Business School

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Dedication and Acknowledgments

Over the past five years at ISCTE Business School, I have grown both academically and personally in ways I could never have imagined when I first began this journey. I entered the bachelor's degree in Management with the purpose of building a foundation that would later allow me to specialise in my greatest passion, hospitality and tourism. I have always been fascinated by how service quality and lived experiences shape how visitors perceive a country, and this curiosity has guided my academic choices. My bachelor's path, however, was not always easy. The COVID 19 pandemic and the long hours of distance learning in the screen led to a serious eye condition that made studying extremely difficult. Thanks to resilience, medical care and the exceptional support of ISCTE, especially the understanding of my professors and the solidarity of my colleagues, I was able to recover and continue. During this time, I also discovered a second passion, finance, thanks to Professor Mohammed Azzim, whose dedication and teaching had a lasting impact on me.

The Master's in hospitality and Tourism Management at ISCTE allowed me to bring everything together, combining strong academic training with real world practice. Writing this master's thesis was a particularly meaningful experience, as it allowed me to explore a topic that genuinely interests me while marking the conclusion of my academic journey. Together, my bachelor's and master's degrees shaped both who I am and where I am going, allowing me to combine my interests in finance and hospitality and tourism and leading me to begin my professional career in finance at the Pestana Hotel Group.

Although this dissertation reflects individual effort, it would not have been possible without the support of many people. I am deeply grateful to my parents, Tiago Carreira and Margarida Braga, for their unconditional love and constant belief in me. To my grandparents and extended family, and to my little brother, Artur Carreira, thank you for your encouragement and for bringing joy to even the most stressful moments.

To my friends, thank you for being my safe place, for listening, laughing with me and reminding me that I was never alone. To my boyfriend, Arthur Melo, who has been by my side for six years, thank you for believing in me more than I believed in myself, and for your patience, love and steady support throughout this journey.

I would also like to thank my supervisor, Álvaro Dias, for his guidance, availability and valuable advice, as well as all the digital nomads who participated in this study and made this research possible.

This journey has been challenging and deeply rewarding, and I am grateful to everyone who played a part in making it possible.

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic normalised remote work, accelerating the growth of digital nomadism and increasing the importance of destination social infrastructures in supporting mobile remote workers. While digital nomads rely on these infrastructures to meet their living, working, and social needs, little is known about how they influence intention to revisit a destination. This study examines how the extent to which these needs are met through destination social infrastructures, particularly coliving spaces, shapes digital nomads' revisit intention.

Data were collected through an online questionnaire administered to digital nomads, yielding a sample of 50 respondents from different regions around the world. The data were analysed using fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fsQCA) to examine how combinations of fulfilled and unfulfilled living, working, and social needs supported by destination social infrastructures and coliving spaces relate to high and low revisit intention.

The findings reveal a hierarchical structure in the relevance of destination social infrastructures. Living and working dimension of social infrastructures form the foundations of high revisit intention by fostering comfort, home-like feelings, productivity, and routine. The social dimension, by contrast, is not required to generate high revisit intention but becomes relevant once functional needs are satisfied and deeper emotional belonging is sought. Coliving spaces do not act as universal attachment mechanisms, as their influence depends on how well they align with different digital nomad segments.

The results suggest that policymakers and national tourism organisations (NTOs) should prioritise housing and work-related infrastructures, while coliving operators should adopt segmentation strategies aligned with different nomad expectations.

Key-words: Digital nomadism; Social infrastructures; Coliving spaces; Digital nomad segmentation; Revisit intention

JEL Classification System: Z38 Tourism: Policy

J61 Geographic Labor Mobility

Resumo

O COVID-19 normalizou o trabalho remoto, acelerando o crescimento do nomadismo digital e aumentando a importância das infraestruturas sociais dos destinos no apoio aos trabalhadores remotos. Embora os nómadas digitais dependam destas infraestruturas para satisfazer as suas necessidades de habitação, trabalho e socialização, é ainda pouco claro de que forma estas influenciam a intenção de revisitar um destino. Este estudo analisa como o grau em que essas necessidades são satisfeitas pelas infraestruturas sociais do destino, em particular pelos espaços de coliving, molda a intenção de revisita dos nómadas digitais.

Os dados foram recolhidos através de um questionário online aplicado a nómadas digitais, obtendo-se uma amostra de 50 respondentes. A análise foi realizada através da Análise Comparativa Qualitativa em conjuntos difusos, permitindo examinar como combinações de necessidades de habitação, trabalho e socialização satisfeitas ou não pelas infraestruturas sociais se relacionam com níveis elevados ou reduzidos de intenção de revisita.

Os resultados revelam uma estrutura hierárquica na relevância das infraestruturas sociais dos destinos. A dimensão de habitacional e laboral das infraestruturas sociais constituem as principais bases da alta intenção de revisita, ao promoverem conforto, sensação de lar e produtividade. A dimensão social torna-se relevante quando as necessidades funcionais estão satisfeitas. Os espaços de coliving não funcionam como mecanismos universais de vinculação, pois a sua influência depende do alinhamento com diferentes segmentos de nómadas digitais.

Os resultados sugerem que os decisores políticos organizações nacionais de turismo devem priorizar infraestruturas habitacionais e de trabalho, enquanto os operadores de coliving devem adotar estratégias de segmentação.

Palavras-chave: Nomadismo digital; Infraestruturas sociais; Espaços de coliving; Segmentação dos nómadas digitais; Intenção de revisita

JEL Classification System: Z38 Turismo: Política

J61 Mobilidade Geográfica do Trabalho

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Acronyms Glossary

COVID-19: Coronavirus Disease 2019

C: Configuration (As in C1, C2, ect.)

fsQCA: Fuzzy set Qualitative Comparative Analysis

NTOs: National Tourism Organizations

QCA: Qualitative Comparative Analysis

RQ: Research Question

Symbols Glossary

%: Percentage

=: Equal to

~: fsQCA absence operator

2^*k*: Number of logically possible configurations in fsQCA with *k* conditions

X: Casual condition in fsQCA

Y: Outcome in fsQCA

1. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic transformed global work patterns, normalizing remote work and accelerating the use of digital technologies (Hermman & Paris, 2020). What began as an emergency measure soon evolved into a mainstream lifestyle, materializing the "new nomadic age" envisioned by Makimoto and Manners (1997) and accelerating the rise of digital nomadism (Rainoldi et al., 2025). Although remote work is not new, digital nomadism involves specific behaviours and mobility practices (Šímová, 2022; Cook 2023). Even so, the scale of this phenomenon has expanded rapidly, with the number of digital nomads in the United States alone reaching over 18 million in 2024, a 148% increase since 2019 (Statista, 2025).

As this lifestyle expands, new challenges emerge, such as blurred boundaries between work and leisure (Cook, 2020) and social isolation linked to constant mobility (Reichenberger, 2018). These make social infrastructures essential for providing both practical support and social connection. In this research, social infrastructure refers to the network of spaces and services that enable digital nomads to meet their living, working, and social needs within a destination. This includes places to live (e.g., hostels, short-term rentals), places to work (e.g., coworking spaces, libraries), and places to socialize (e.g., cafés, bars, community hubs) that together create the foundations for connection, belonging, and overall wellbeing (Lee et al., 2019).

Among these infrastructures, coliving spaces have become particularly relevant, as they combine accommodation, workspaces, and community life in a single environment (Pacheco & Azevedo, 2023). Beyond housing, they promote interaction and belonging through shared experiences and activities (Zumbusch & Lalicic, 2020). However, satisfaction with such spaces varies among different segments of digital nomads (practical, sociable, and explorer types) each with distinct motivations and expectations (Chevtaeva & Denizci-Guillet, 2021).

Over time, digital nomads also tend to travel less frequently, shifting from visiting more than five countries per year to around three, as they begin to prefer longer stays and revisiting favourite destinations (Cook, 2023). This evolution highlights revisit intention as a key indicator of satisfaction and attachment, reflecting how well a destination's social infrastructures meet digital nomads' needs. In this context, understanding the factors that drive digital nomads to return, particularly the role of social infrastructures, provides valuable insights into how places can foster loyalty among this increasingly mobile group.

Existing studies on digital nomads have largely focused on geographical factors that influence satisfaction and attachment, such as internet availability, climate and natural surroundings, cost of living, community, culture and language, accessibility, time zone, safety, and visa policies (e.g., Thompson, 2019; Cook, 2023; Bozzi, 2024; Lee et al., 2019; Nikolaidou & Kostopoulou, 2025). For

example, Thompson (2019) found that digital nomads prefer warm, scenic, and affordable destinations, while Cook (2023) emphasized the role of visa flexibility and tax clarity in shaping mobility decisions. Likewise, Bozzi (2024) and Nikolaidou and Kostopoulou (2025) identified reliable internet, low living costs, community, culture, and safety as central elements influencing destination choice. Similarly, Lee et al. (2019) noted that digital nomads are drawn to affordable, accessible destinations with stable internet connections and English-speaking or culturally familiar communities. However, only a few studies have examined how a destination's social infrastructures affect digital nomads' experiences and attachment to place. While Lee et al. (2019) and Bozzi (2024) recognize the importance of these infrastructures, they do not explore how the extent to which they meet or fail to meet digital nomads' needs shapes their intention to revisit a destination. This study addresses that gap by exploring how the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of living, working, and social needs through social infrastructures and particularly by coliving spaces influences digital nomads' intention to revisit a destination, especially given the pandemic's impact and the varied digital nomad segments.

Therefore, the aim of this study is to understand how destinations' social infrastructures influence digital nomads' behavioural intentions, particularly their intention to revisit a destination. It seeks to identify which combinations of fulfilled and unfulfilled living, working, and social needs, supported by social infrastructures and particularly by coliving spaces, lead to high revisit intention or low revisit intention. By adopting a configurational approach using fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA), this study contributes to a deeper understanding of how multiple factors interact to shape revisit behaviour among digital nomads. Furthermore, it examines how differences between digital nomad segments influence satisfaction with coliving spaces and, consequently, their attachment to destinations.

To address these objectives, the following research questions are proposed:

RQ1. Which combinations of living, working, and social needs, fulfilled or unfulfilled by destination social infrastructures and, in particular, by coliving spaces, are associated with digital nomads' high revisit intention or low revisit?

RQ2. Are there different pathways that can lead to similar outcomes in terms of revisit behaviour, considering the heterogeneous experiences of digital nomads across destinations?

RQ3. In what ways do variations among digital nomad segments affect satisfaction with coliving spaces and, consequently, their intention to revisit a destination?

This study contributes to the literature by integrating the concepts of social infrastructure, coliving, and revisit intention within the growing field of digital nomadism. Theoretically, it applies complexity theory to show that revisit intentions emerge from multiple configurational pathways rather than a single cause. Methodologically, it uses fsQCA to identify which combinations of fulfilled

and unfulfilled living, working, and social needs supported by destinations' social infrastructures and, examined separately, within coliving spaces are associated with high revisit intention versus low revisit intention outcomes. On the managerial side, the findings aim to inform National Tourism Organizations (NTOs), policy-makers, and coliving operators about how to better allocate resources and design strategies that respond to digital nomads' needs and expectations. This knowledge can guide investment and planning decisions to create environments that foster longer stays, repeat visits, and contribute to sustainable tourism development.

2. Literature Review

2.1. The Evolution of Digital Nomad Definitions: Before and After the Pandemic

The term digital nomad was introduced by Makimoto and Manners (1997) to describe a future shaped by technological advancements, in which remote work and global mobility would blur the boundaries between work, leisure, and home, forcing individuals to choose between settled and nomadic lifestyles within a globalised digital economy. Initially a theoretical concept, digital nomadism evolved during the 2000s into an individualistic phenomenon (Schlagwein, 2018), practiced by a relatively small number of independent individuals without the support of communities or dedicated platforms. Over time, a combination of trends contributed to the popularisation of this lifestyle, including advances in digital technologies (e.g., cloud services and social networks), shifts in work culture (e.g., home working), and changes in travel practices (e.g., Airbnb), with Timothy Ferriss's bestselling book The 4-Hour Workweek (2007) often cited as a pivotal influence (Bozzi, 2024). However, it was not until the mid-2010s that digital nomadism transformed into a mainstream movement, driven by the rise of online communities (e.g., Nomad List), coworking spaces, and industry conferences (Bozzi, 2024; Schlagwein, 2018), ultimately establishing itself as a recognised social phenomenon (Müller, 2016).

As digital nomadism gained widespread recognition, the need to define and conceptualise the phenomenon became increasingly important. During this period, media representations often portrayed digital nomads as carefree millennial freelancers who had escaped the traditional workforce to travel the world while working remotely from exotic locations, reinforcing a stereotype of an idyllic, beachside lifestyle (Spinks, 2015). Although Reichenberger (2018) highlights that digital nomads differ considerably in their demographic and professional backgrounds, pre-pandemic academic studies nevertheless identified a range of shared characteristics that helped define the phenomenon beyond these media portrayals.

One widely acknowledged shared characteristic is location independence supported by digital technologies. Richards (2015), for instance, distinguishes between backpackers, flashpackers (often equated with digital nomads), and global nomads, showing that while all three groups share mobility and a rejection of mainstream tourism norms (Putra & Agirachman, 2016; Richards, 2015), digital nomads are uniquely defined by their ability to work from anywhere with a reliable internet connection. This reliance on digital technologies allows them to blend work and leisure into a fluid, individualised lifestyle, often prioritising destinations with strong digital infrastructure. Nash et al. (2018) similarly emphasise that digital technologies and working infrastructures are defining features of digital nomadism, mediating nearly all aspects of professional life, "from marketing and acquiring clients to conducting work and communicating with clients" (p. 216).

Building on these observations, Reichenberger (2018) identifies further defining characteristics of digital nomads that align closely with Richards's typology, particularly location independence and the blending of work and leisure. According to Reichenberger, digital nomads seek to cultivate a lifestyle centred on freedom, pursuing professional autonomy through self-directed work while valuing spatial freedom to travel and immerse themselves in new environments. Driven by desires for personal freedom, adventure, and self-development, they often blur the boundaries between work and leisure, perceiving work as enjoyable and intrinsically motivating when aligned with their passions. However, Reichenberger also highlights that this perceived freedom is accompanied by challenges, most notably social isolation, underscoring the importance of social integration for well-being. Beaumont (2019) reinforces this perspective by demonstrating that social connections within digital nomad communities play a central role in shaping a sense of belonging and place attachment, often encouraging longer stays and return intentions.

At the same time, Cook (2020) nuances and partially challenges the notion of a lifestyle centred primarily on freedom. While digital nomads may aspire to autonomy and the dissolution of work–leisure boundaries, Cook argues that the lived reality of digital nomadism is far more complex. Rather than being fully autonomous or free, the lifestyle often requires high levels of discipline and self-regulation to manage the tensions arising from blurred boundaries between work and leisure. Consequently, coworking spaces emerge as an important strategy for addressing this challenge, providing structured environments that support productivity while helping digital nomads re-establish routines. As Cook (2020, p. 371) notes, coworking spaces "combine interior layouts with technologies that enable focused work" and serve as reminders that structured work practices can be beneficial even within highly flexible lifestyles.

This pre-pandemic evolution of digital nomadism established the foundation for the significant shifts that followed during the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic served as a driving force, accelerating the adoption of remote work and bringing the vision of Makimoto and Manners closer to reality (Hermann & Paris, 2020; Rainoldi et al., 2025). As lockdowns forced people worldwide to minimize physical contact, remote work became essential, supported by advancements in information and communication technologies like high-speed connectivity and virtual collaboration tools (Hermann & Paris, 2020; Lonardiby et al., 2024). Therefore, the global remote work rate increased from about 15% before the pandemic to approximately 70% in 2021 (Shin et al., 2023).

"Thus, when one of the core practices of digital nomadism - "remote work" - became suddenly and unexpectedly mainstream, many more people started to conceptualize themselves as digital nomads" (Cook, 2023, p. 257). This raised questions regarding the distinction between a digital nomad and a remote worker (Cook, 2023). Also, the pandemic not only normalized remote work but also

accelerated the rise of digital nomadism, as the disappearance of traditional workplace norms - such as offices, commutes, and in-person meetings - challenged long-standing practices like the nine-to-five routine, encouraging more people to explore the possibility of working from “anywhere”, particularly by experimenting with “cross-border working” (Almeida et al., 2021; Cook, 2023; Lonardiby et al., 2024; Rainoldi 2025).

However, despite digital nomadism and remote work becoming increasingly common concepts, Cook (2023) highlighted a significant gap in academic understanding, noting that “none of the present academic classifications adequately describes digital nomadism, how it has grown and adapted since 2019, what distinct categories have arisen, or how it relates to the term “remote work””(p. 258). Precise definitions in these aspects are essential for the understanding of governments, policymakers, corporations, and academics. Therefore, for this study, the definition provided by Dave Cook in 2023 regarding digital nomads will be embraced, as it effectively addresses all the previously existing gaps. According to the author “Digital nomads use digital technologies to work remotely, they have the ability to work and travel simultaneously, have autonomy over frequency and choice of location, and visit at least three locations a year that are not their own or a friend’s or family home” (Cook, 2023, p.259).

2.2. Types of digital nomads

In line with the definition of digital nomad, Cook’s (2023) research identified six key attributes that provide a deeper understanding of their lifestyle. These attributes complement the definition by exploring how digital nomads manage mobility, work-life dynamics, and workspaces. The six attributes are: (1) frequency and autonomy of mobility; (2) homebase practices; (3) domestic vs. transnational travel; (4) legal legitimacy; (5) work-life integration vs. work-life balance; and (6) coworking space usage. Of these attributes, coworking space usage emerges as particularly critical for understanding the different types of digital nomads. Given this critical role of coworking spaces in digital nomad segmentation, the following section will first clearly define what coworking spaces are and look at their proven benefits, before then identifying the various types of digital nomads within the coworkation market.

A coworking space can be described as a collaborative work environment where independent professionals, particularly freelancers, gather to work alongside peers from diverse specializations within the knowledge sector. These spaces provide not only shared physical infrastructure but also foster networking and community-building among participants (Gandini, 2015). Numerous studies have also highlighted the benefits of digital nomads using coworking spaces. Orel (2019) examined digital nomads in coworking spaces and found that these environments help mitigate social isolation

through community building, enhance productivity by providing flexible work settings, foster innovation through networking, and promote well-being by blending work with social life and leisure. In this sense, coworking spaces are perceived as a response to key challenges of the digital nomad lifestyle, including social isolation and the management of work–leisure boundaries, by offering spaces that support both professional activity and social interaction. Similarly, Thompson (2018) observes that digital nomads frequently experience isolation in their mobile lifestyles, a phenomenon that Lee et al. (2019) further explore by showing how this isolation motivates digital nomads to seek out coworking spaces specifically for social interaction and community engagement. Furthermore, Cook (2020) observed that digital nomads use coworking spaces not only to establish a working routine aligned with local daylight hours but also to benefit from practical and metaphorical disciplinary aspects, overcoming one of the main challenges in the nomadic life that is the blurred boundaries between work and leisure. These spaces combine interior layouts with technologies that facilitate focused work and serve as a reminder of the advantages of structured work routines. Chevtaeva and Denizci-Guillet (2021) further confirmed Cook's findings, arguing that one of the main benefits of coworking spaces lies in their ability to enhance productivity, noting that "the main finding of the study is in acknowledgement of the coworking spaces in filtering out distraction, encouraging self-discipline and getting work done" (p. 5).

Given the central role of coworking spaces in facilitating digital nomad lifestyles, Chevtaeva and Denizci-Guillet (2021) developed a conceptual model (Figure 2.1) to systematically examine how digital nomads' core personal values influence their preferences and experiences within coworking environments during travels. Building on value congruence theory (Zhang & Bloemer, 2008), which posits that individuals naturally prefer services aligned with their values, the study identified four key value dimensions that influence coworking space selection: sense of achievement, manifested through preferences for productivity-focused environments with reliable infrastructure; sense of belonging, reflected in the desire for cultural integration and local community engagement; warm relationships with others, evidenced by prioritization of social connections and communal workspaces; and self-fulfilment, expressed through selection of spaces offering personal development opportunities.

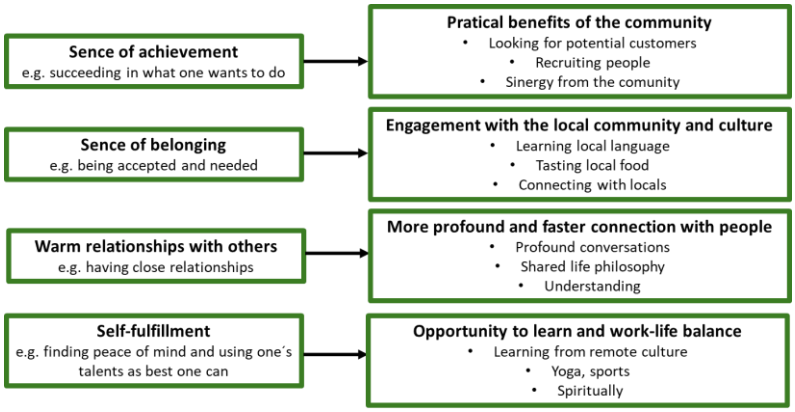


Figure 2.1 - Suggested market niches based on research findings
Source: Adapted from Chevtaeva and Denizci-Guillet (2021)

Each of these values holds a distinct preference for the perceived benefits derived from utilizing coworking spaces, leading Chevtaeva and Denizci-Guillet (2021) to propose three specific segments for digital nomads within the coworkation market (Figure 2.2): practical, sociable, and explorer. First, practical digital nomads prioritize productivity and professional networking, valuing efficient workspaces with reliable infrastructure while avoiding beginner-oriented environments. Second, sociable digital nomads seek meaningful connections through community events, group activities, and diverse interactions to combat travel loneliness. Third, explorer nomads primarily use coworking spaces out of necessity while pursuing authentic local experiences, preferring spaces that offer cultural immersion through partnerships with local communities. These proposed categories align with previous research findings (Cook, 2020; Lee et al. 2019; Orel, 2019; Thompson, 2018) , recognizing the importance of coworking spaces in fostering social connections, enhancing well-being, promoting self-discipline, and cultivating a sense of community among digital nomads.



Figure 2.2 - Conceptual model of the influence of lifestyle values (left) on the perceived benefits of the coworking space during travels (right)
Source: Adapted from Chevtaeva and Denizci-Guillet (2021)

Building on these coworking-based conceptualizations of digital nomad typologies, the literature has increasingly shifted, with the growth of coliving spaces, from examining digital nomad profiles

primarily within the coworkation and coworking context toward analysing these profiles in relation to coliving environments. While authors such as Chevtaeva and Denizci-Guillet (2021) initially associated different digital nomad profiles with coworking spaces, more recent studies have begun to link these typologies to coliving spaces and to the expectations digital nomads hold toward them. Research such as Pacheco and Azevedo (2023), which will be discussed later, reflects this emerging focus.

2.3. Social infrastructures and coliving spaces

Many authors have examined the geographical factors that influence digital nomads' satisfaction and attachment to a destination, such as internet availability, climate and natural surroundings, cost of living, community, culture and language, accessibility, time zone, and safety (e.g., Thompson, 2019; Cook, 2023; Bozzi, 2024; Lee et al., 2019; Nikolaidou & Kostopoulou, 2025). However, as Bozzi (2024) notes, "beautiful landscapes and pleasant weather alone are not sufficient to make a destination attractive for digital nomads" (p. 10). Destinations must also meet essential requirements related to infrastructures (Boozi, 2024). In this context, social infrastructures such as coworking spaces, coliving spaces, cafés, and community hubs play a crucial role, as together and when effectively managed, they can foster both satisfaction and a sense of attachment to a destination.

While digital nomads value autonomy and flexibility, both Lee et al. (2019) and Cook (2020) highlight that this lifestyle demands strong self-discipline and without it, work and leisure easily blend together. At the same time, constant mobility often leads to loneliness and unstable relationships (Lee et al., 2019; Reichenberger, 2018). These challenges highlight, once again, the essential role of social infrastructures, as they provide both the practical conditions to live and work and the social environments that foster connection and community (Lee et al., 2019). Therefore, in this research, social infrastructure refers to the network of spaces and services that enable digital nomads to meet their living, working, and social needs within a destination, including places to live (e.g., hostels, short-term rentals), places to work (e.g., coworking spaces, libraries), and places to socialize (e.g., cafés, bars, community hubs), which together create the foundations for connection, belonging, and wellbeing.

In line with this, Lee et al. (2019) examined what digital nomads look for in a destination's social infrastructure to fulfil these needs. For accommodation, digital nomads tend to favour options such as hostels, coliving spaces and short-term apartments, often booked through platforms like Airbnb, not only due to the availability of short-term leases but also because of their affordability, comfort, and opportunities for social interaction. These characteristics enable nomads who spend extended periods away from a permanent home to recreate a home-like feeling, which, as Boozi (2024) argues, digital nomads actively seek, particularly given Cook's (2023) observation that many spend long periods away from a fixed base. For work, digital nomads prioritise spaces with stable internet, accessibility, and a

productive yet socially engaging atmosphere. Common choices include coworking spaces, public libraries, and cafés, which allow them to separate work from their living environment, helping to mitigate the overlap between work and leisure identified by Cook (2020), while still maintaining a degree of social interaction. In doing so, these environments support productivity and help alleviate feelings of isolation through light and informal social engagement. To socialize, they often look for places such as community hubs, cafés, pubs, and coworking spaces where they can meet locals and like-minded people, including other nomads, expats, or entrepreneurs. In accordance with this, social infrastructures are generally designed to satisfy specific needs, such as living, working, or socializing, but, as Lee et al. (2019) highlight, they often go beyond their primary purpose. Many of these spaces also foster social interaction, for instance, coworking spaces may serve not only as productive work environments but also as social hubs for connection and collaboration. As mentioned earlier, this ability to combine practical support with social connection helps digital nomads build a sense of belonging and overall wellbeing within a destination.

Among these infrastructures, coliving spaces have gained particular relevance, as they combine accommodation, coworking facilities, and organised social experiences within a single environment (Pacheco & Azevedo, 2023). In this context, coliving spaces have increasingly been marketed as an ideal "home" for digital nomads, offering a mobile infrastructure that facilitates travel, flexible workspaces, and built-in social networks connecting like-minded individuals (Bozzi, 2024). This positioning is reflected in Pacheco and Azevedo's (2023, p. 193) definition of coliving as "a tourism product oriented to the digital nomads' segment […] combining co-working facilities with accommodation solutions […] moreover, the coliving lifestyle implies a third ingredient — the existence of organised social life events and tourism experiences that promote community identity and belonging". By integrating comfort, affordability, and flexibility with opportunities for social interaction and collaboration, coliving spaces help digital nomads balance autonomy and connection while also reducing living and travel costs (Chevtaeva & Denizci-Guillet, 2021). Moreover, the social bonds developed within these environments can foster emotional attachment to destinations and, as Beaumont (2019) and Pacheco and Azevedo (2023) note, may even encourage some nomads to establish more permanent roots and transition away from a fully mobile lifestyle.

However, this emotional attachment to destinations fostered by coliving spaces depends largely on the satisfaction they provide, which varies according to the personal values and lifestyles of digital nomads and, consequently, the segments discussed earlier. Pacheco and Azevedo (2023), through qualitative research involving in-depth interviews with digital nomads across various coliving spaces worldwide, found that experiences were shaped by how effectively these environments balanced work and leisure, a balance also emphasized by Lee et al. (2019) and Cook (2020). Some participants

expressed dissatisfaction with colivings lacking social events and a sense of community, while others were frustrated by overly social environments, such as frequent late-night parties, that disrupted their work routines. Participants who valued social connection and felt a lack of community were characterized as sociable digital nomads, whereas those focused on productivity and structure were identified as practical digital nomads. Additionally, one participant associated coliving satisfaction with feelings of peace, aligning with the pursuit of self-fulfillment, a key value among digital nomads identified by Chevtaeva and Denizci Guillet (2021), associated with the "explorers" segment. These findings highlight that different segments of digital nomads hold distinct expectations and priorities regarding coliving spaces. Whether these expectations are fulfilled or not directly influences their overall experience within the destination and, consequently, their emotional attachment to it.

2.4. Revisit Intention and Destination Attachment among Digital Nomads

Digital nomads, defined by their ability to work remotely while traveling, often begin their lifestyle with frequent movement, visiting more than five countries per year. Over time, however, many adopt a slower travel pace, typically exploring three to five countries annually. This shift reflects a growing preference for extended stays and a tendency to revisit familiar and preferred destinations (Cook, 2023). For host destinations, becoming one of these preferred places is highly advantageous, as repeat visitors are considered more valuable than first-time tourists. Research shows that repeat visitors contribute more significantly to the long-term revenue and sustainability of tourism destinations (Qu et al., 2021; Lu et al., 2022). Repeat visitors also tend to be more profitable, easier to satisfy, and more likely to stay longer, spend more, and promote destinations through positive word-of-mouth (Kozak, 2001; Oppermann, 2000; Zhang et al., 2014). Therefore, it is important to understand what revisit intention is and the factors that influence it, as this concept helps explain how tourists, particularly digital nomads develop loyalty toward particular destinations.

In tourism literature, revisit intention is widely recognized as a behavioural expression of satisfaction and emotional connection to a destination. Scholars emphasize that tourists' willingness to return is strongly influenced by the affective bonds they develop with places (Jin, 2020; Qu, 2021). When travellers form emotional and psychological connections with a destination, they begin to perceive it as personally meaningful rather than just another place to visit. This relationship is explained through the concept of place attachment, which refers to the emotional and psychological bond that people develop with specific destinations through experience and interaction (Jin, 2020). Once tourists feel attached to a destination, they are motivated to relive the positive emotions they experienced before, to reconnect with those meaningful moments, and to strengthen their bond with the place, thereby increasing their intention to revisit (Qu, 2021).

Place attachment is generally understood as a multidimensional construct, and two of its most recognized dimensions, functional destination dependence and destination affection, are particularly relevant to this study (Yüksel et al.,2010; Williams & Roggenbuck ,1989) . Destination dependence refers to the degree to which a destination provides the facilities, services, and environment necessary for travellers to engage in desired activities, in other words, it reflects the ability of a place to meet visitors' needs (Yüksel et al.,2010; Williams & Roggenbuck ,1989). This concept aligns closely with the focus of the present study, as social infrastructures play a crucial role in fulfilling digital nomads' living and working requirements. When coworking and coliving spaces, cafés, and other community-oriented infrastructures effectively meet these needs, they foster not only satisfaction but also a deeper sense of attachment to the destination.

The second dimension, destination affection, refers to the emotional aspects of the relationship between the individual and the destination, encompassing feelings of love, comfort, belonging, and emotional resonance with a place (Yüksel et al.,2010). This dimension is particularly relevant to digital nomads, whose lifestyles can often be solitary and transient (Lee et al., 2019; Reichenberger, 2018). In this context, social infrastructures play a crucial role, as they go beyond providing the practical conditions necessary for living and working to foster opportunities for connection and community. By encouraging social interaction and shared experiences, these spaces evoke a sense of belonging and enhance overall well-being (Lee et al., 2019). More specifically, coliving spaces often organize social activities and collective tourism experiences that help residents develop a sense of community identity and strengthen emotional bonds with both people and place (Pacheco & Azevedo; 2023). Beyond social interaction and shared experiences, accommodation environments that recreate a home-like feeling also generate comfort and belonging, which further contribute to the development of destination affection.

In line with this, revisit intention among digital nomads can be understood as the outcome of both functional and emotional connections with a destination. The ability of a place to meet their practical needs through adequate social infrastructures, together with the emotional experiences and sense of belonging fostered within these environments, contributes to the formation of place attachment and the desire to return.

3. Methodology

3.1. Research design

This study adopts a quantitative, cross-sectional, and exploratory research design to investigate how destination social infrastructure influences digital nomads' intention to revisit. In this research, social infrastructure refers to the set of services, amenities, and spaces that enable digital nomads to fulfil their living, working, and social needs while residing in a destination, with coliving spaces serving as a key example where these dimensions are integrated.

The research design was structured into three sequential phases, as illustrated in Figure 3.1. The first phase involved the development of a structured questionnaire (Appendix A), based on existing literature on what digital nomads need from destination social infrastructure, covering living, working and social dimensions as well as the role of coliving spaces, and on studies addressing revisit intentions. The questionnaire was composed exclusively of close-ended questions to ensure consistency across responses and facilitate analysis. Such questions require all respondents to answer within the same set of options, which improves comparability of results (Rea & Parker, 2014), reduces ambiguity and interpretation bias because responses are predefined (Dillman et al., 2014), and makes coding and statistical analysis more efficient (Brace, 2018). Within this framework, the questionnaire assessed whether digital nomads' living, working, and social needs were fulfilled by the social infrastructures available in their current destination, and more specifically whether coliving spaces contributed by providing environments capable of meeting these needs. It also included items on revisit intention, enabling an examination of how fulfilled or unfulfilled living, working, and social needs, and the extent to which coliving spaces provided environments capable of meeting these needs, influenced intentions to return. In addition, the questionnaire asked participants to identify the digital nomad segment they related to most (practical, sociable or explorer) to examine how core personal values shape what they seek in coliving spaces and how unmet expectations can affect revisit intentions. Finally, sociodemographic and mobility information, such as age, nationality and current location, was collected to provide context for the results.

In the second phase, the questionnaire was distributed online to digital nomads with prior experience of living and working remotely abroad. To reach this target population, the questionnaire was shared through online communities and platforms commonly used by digital nomads to exchange information and interact with one another. Specifically, it was published on well-known digital nomad community pages such as Nomads Talk, Remote Year and Nomad List. This approach enabled access to a geographically diverse population of digital nomads across different destinations. The online questionnaire collected quantitative data on the extent to which destination social infrastructures fulfilled digital nomads' living, working, and social needs, and on whether coliving spaces provided

environments capable of meeting these needs, together with measures of revisit intention. Participation in the study was voluntary, anonymous, and confidential. Eligibility was determined by confirming that respondents met the study's definition of digital nomads, adopted from Cook (2023). According to this definition, digital nomads use digital technologies to work remotely, have the ability to work and travel simultaneously, and live temporarily in countries other than their own. Participants were asked to confirm these criteria to ensure that only genuine digital nomads took part in the study.

The third phase focused on data analysis using fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fsQCA). Originally developed by Ragin (2000), fsQCA is a set-theoretical method designed to explore how different combinations of conditions jointly lead to an outcome. Unlike correlation-based methods that examine the net effects of single variables, fsQCA identifies combinations of causal conditions (conjunctural causation), showing how several factors interact to produce the same result (Mendel & Korjani, 2012). The method involves calibrating data into fuzzy sets, constructing a truth table, and determining necessary and sufficient configurations associated with the outcome (Schneider & Wagemann, 2012). In this study, fsQCA was used to identify which combinations of fulfilled and unfulfilled living, working, and social needs supported by destination social infrastructures and coliving spaces are associated with high or low revisit intention among digital nomads. This configurational approach recognizes that multiple causal pathways can produce the same outcome and thus provides a deeper understanding of the factors influencing digital nomads' revisit intentions.

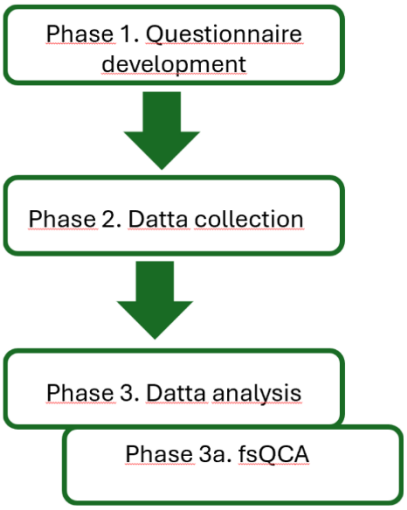


Figure 3.1 - Research framework
Source: Authors' own work (2026)

3.2. Variables and measurement

The questionnaire (Appendix A) was organized into sections according to the variables explored in this study, combining closed-ended questions and Likert-scale items to collect structured quantitative data. Initially, closed-ended questions were used to confirm whether participants met the study's eligibility criteria by identifying themselves as digital nomads according to the definition adopted from Cook (2023). This ensured that only respondents fitting this profile were included in the analysis, as participants who selected "No" to identifying as digital nomads were automatically excluded from the remaining sections of the questionnaire and unable to proceed further. Following this, an introductory section presented the purpose of the survey and instructed participants to reflect on their experiences in their current destination.

Subsequent sections consisted exclusively of closed-ended questions measured on a five-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree; 5 = Strongly Agree). These sections aimed to assess the extent to which digital nomads' living, working, and social needs were fulfilled by the social infrastructures available in their current destination. Additional Likert-scale items evaluated whether coliving spaces, in that location, offered environments suitable for meeting these same needs. A subsequent section examined revisit intentions, asking participants to indicate their likelihood of returning to, adopting a permanent residence in, or recommending the same destination they had in mind when responding to the previous questions.

The final section of the questionnaire included both closed-ended and open-ended questions to collect sociodemographic and mobility information. Sociodemographic questions covered aspects such as age, gender, nationality, educational qualifications, and employment status. Mobility-related questions addressed participants' current location and number of countries visited as digital nomads in the previous 12 months. This information was collected to characterize the sample and provide contextual background for the analysis. In addition, before the last question, a short explanation introduced the three digital nomad segments identified by Chevtaeva and Denizci-Guillet (2021) - practical, sociable, and explorer. After that explanation, a closed-ended question asked participants to choose the segment they most identified with to explore how their personal values influence what they seek in coliving spaces and how unmet expectations may affect revisit intentions.

3.3. Sampling

This research focuses on digital nomads who meet the definition proposed by Cook (2023): individuals who use digital technologies to work remotely, have the ability to work and travel simultaneously, possess autonomy over the frequency and choice of location, and live temporarily in countries other than their own. The target population was not limited to a specific location, as digital nomads are

inherently mobile and typically move between several countries each year, with Cook (2023) suggesting a minimum of three. For this reason, the study does not examine revisit intentions toward one particular destination but instead explores, in general terms, the factors that make digital nomads willing to revisit a place. Since participants were located in different parts of the world at the time of the survey, they were asked to reflect on their current destination when answering the questionnaire, as it represents the most recent and vivid context for evaluating whether the local social infrastructures fulfilled their living, working, and social needs, whether coliving spaces offered environments suitable for meeting these same needs, and whether they would consider returning to that destination in the future.

One of the main challenges in this research was the absence of official data on the global number of digital nomads, as most countries do not track this population systematically (Cook, 2023; Bozzi, 2024). Platforms such as Nomad List were therefore consulted to estimate the potential size and distribution of digital nomads and to identify popular destinations where they tend to reside. In addition, sociodemographic information available on Nomad List regarding age, educational background, and employment status was used to contextualise the sample characteristics and assess whether the profiles obtained through the questionnaire were broadly consistent with existing observations of the digital nomad population. However, this information was used to contextualise and interpret the configurations rather than being included directly in the fsQCA models.

Since no official database or record of digital nomads exists, it was not possible to use a random sampling method. Therefore, the results of this research were obtained from a non-probability sample of 50 digital nomads, using a combination of self-selection sampling, where participation was voluntary and based on respondents' willingness to contribute, and snowball sampling, in which participants were encouraged to share the questionnaire with other digital nomads (Elfil & Negida, 2017; Shorten & Moorley, 2014). This approach was appropriate given the dispersed and hard-to-reach nature of the digital nomad population. Participation in the study was anonymous and confidential.

Another challenge in this research involved both distinguishing genuine digital nomads from remote workers and the resulting impact this distinction had on sample size. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, remote work became widespread, and many professionals began identifying as digital nomads even though they did not meet the defining characteristics of this lifestyle (Cook, 2023). To ensure conceptual clarity and sample validity, a screening question was included at the beginning of the questionnaire to verify that only respondents who met Cook's (2023) definition of digital nomads could proceed. While this step strengthened the accuracy and reliability of the data, it also narrowed the participant pool, limiting participation to a smaller and more specific group of mobile professionals.

3.4. Calibration

Calibration is widely recognized as the most important step in fsQCA, since it transforms raw data into fuzzy sets that can be meaningfully analyzed (Pappas & Woodside, 2021). According to Ragin (2008), calibration differs from traditional statistical approaches because it assigns cases a membership score between 0 and 1, which reflects the extent to which a case belongs to a particular set. A score of 1 indicates full membership, 0 indicates full non-membership, and 0.5, called the cross-over point, represents maximum ambiguity, placing a case at the threshold between in and out of the set. Because the results of an fsQCA depend directly on how these thresholds are defined, researchers must carefully choose a calibration procedure that is transparent and theoretically grounded.

Regarding procedures, calibration can be carried out either through indirect or direct methods. While the indirect approach relies on qualitative judgment, Rihoux and Ragin (2009) emphasize that the direct method is both more common and preferable. This approach requires researchers to explicitly define three qualitative breakpoints: full membership, full non-membership, and the crossover point. By doing so, the calibration process becomes more transparent, replicable, and theoretically grounded. In line with this and given that the present study used a five-point Likert scale, the direct method was applied. Following the recommendations of Pappas & Woodside, (2021), the thresholds were set at 4 for full membership, 3 for the crossover point, and 2 for full non-membership. Accordingly, responses of Agree (4) or Strongly Agree (5) were interpreted as high membership in the set, Neutral (3) represented maximum ambiguity, and Disagree (2) or Strongly Disagree (1) indicated low membership. Therefore, in the fuzzy set calibration, these thresholds were anchored at 0.95 for full membership, 0.50 for the crossover point, and 0.05 for full non-membership (Ragin et al., 2017).

4. Results

4.1. Sample Profile

After the questionnaire was distributed, 50 valid responses were obtained. The sociodemographic questions revealed that 60% of participants identified as male and 40% as female. Based on the results, the sample was composed mainly of digital nomads aged between 25 and 49 years old, with 24 participants between 25 and 34 and 16 participants between 35 and 49. In addition, 6 participants were between 18 and 24 years old, and 4 were between 50 and 64. These results show a predominance of digital nomads in their late twenties to forties, which is consistent with demographic trends observed on Nomad List (2025), where the majority of digital nomads are reported to be in their thirties.

Although the sample did not include participants from Oceania or Africa, it comprised individuals from 13 different nationalities, representing a wide geographical diversity and standing as one of the sample's main strengths. The largest groups were Portuguese (16%) and Americans (12%), followed by smaller representations from Spain, Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Slovenia, Canada, Sweden, and Italy.

Regarding the sociodemographic questions, participants were also asked about their educational background and employment status. Most respondents demonstrated a high level of education, with 40% holding a bachelor's degree, 52% a master's degree, 2% having completed secondary education, and 6% holding a PhD. This educational profile aligns with data from Nomad List (2025), which indicates that 91% of digital nomads possess higher education, including 54% with a bachelor's degree and 34% with a master's degree. In terms of employment, 35% participants were full-time employees, 35% identified as entrepreneurs, and 30% were self-employed freelancers, mirroring Nomad List (2025) findings that most digital nomads work full-time, while a considerable share operate as freelancers or startup founders.

Overall, this sociodemographic composition reflects a diverse and heterogeneous sample, which strengthens the study by capturing a wide range of perspectives and experiences. Such diversity helps reduce potential bias that could arise from a more homogeneous group, ensuring that the findings more accurately represent the variety of profiles within the digital nomad community.

Mobility-related questions were included to provide context for the analysis, focusing especially on participants' current location and the number of countries visited in the past year. Participants reported a wide range of current locations, reflecting the global dispersion of this community. The largest proportion of respondents (20%) were based in Portugal, followed by Indonesia (15%), Germany (12%), and Mexico (12%). Smaller groups were located in the United States (10%), Colombia (10%), Hungary (8%), the Czech Republic (8%) and Japan (5%). Understanding participants' current

locations is particularly relevant, as they were asked to reflect on their present destination when responding to the questionnaire, ensuring that their answers were based on the most recent and vivid experiences of living, working and socializing as digital nomads.

The number of countries visited in the past year was also examined to verify whether participants met Cook's (2023) suggested criterion of visiting at least three countries per year and to identify if they have begun adopting a slower travel pace, as digital nomads typically start by exploring more than five countries annually but gradually reduce their mobility to three to five as they begin revisiting their preferred destinations for longer stays (Cook, 2023). The results show that most participants travelled between two and five countries in the past year, with around 29% visiting four countries, 25% visiting two, and 13% visiting both three and five. A smaller group reported higher mobility, with about 8% visiting six countries, 4% visiting eight, and another 8% visiting ten. These results indicate that the majority of respondents fit Cook´s definition of digital nomads, who typically visit at least three countries per year, while also suggesting a gradual shift toward a slower travel pace, often revisiting their preferred places.

Finally, the questionnaire included a question asking participants to identify the digital nomad segment they most closely related to (practical, sociable, or explorer) in order to examine how core personal values influence what they seek in coliving spaces and how unmet expectations may affect their revisit intentions. The results showed that 26% of respondents identified as practical, another 26% as sociable, and the remaining 48% as explorers (Figure 4.1), suggesting that exploratory motivations are predominant among the sample.

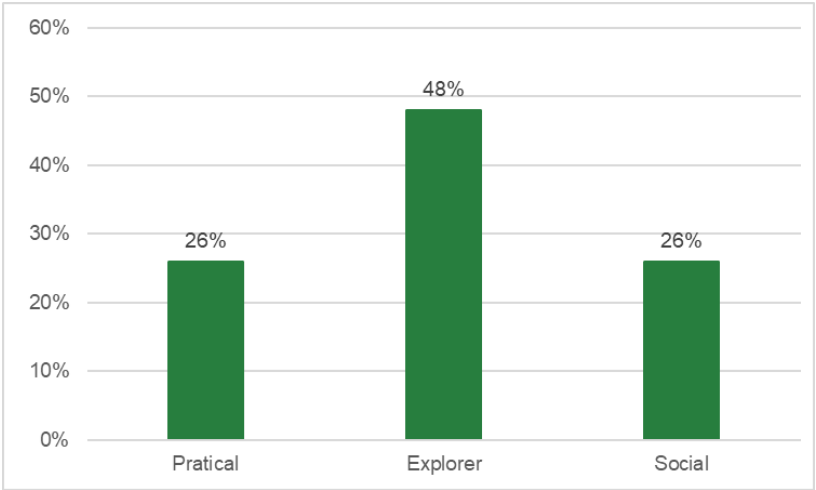


Figure 4.1 - Digital nomad segments in percentage.
Source: Authors' own work (2026)

4.2. Analysis of necessary conditions

Necessary conditions are defined as those that must always be present for the outcome to occur, meaning that they represent a bottleneck without which the outcome cannot materialize, since the outcome cannot exist in their absence (Vis & Dul, 2018; Schneider & Wagemann, 2012). However, the presence of a necessary condition alone is not sufficient to guarantee the occurrence of the outcome (Vis & Dul, 2018). Building on this conceptual understanding, Ragin (2006) explains that in fsQCA, necessity is assessed using the measure of consistency, which examines whether the outcome (Y) occurs only in cases where the condition (X) is present. A high consistency score means that in nearly all cases where the outcome occurs, the condition is also present. Schneider and Wagemann (2010) suggest that a score of 0.9 or higher is the accepted benchmark for identifying a necessary condition, while in later work they note that values between 0.8 and 0.9 may be considered "almost always" necessary (Schneider & Wagemann, 2012). Following the recommendations of fsQCA, the analysis of necessary conditions should be conducted before the truth table analysis, since necessary conditions represent prerequisites that must be present for the outcome, while the truth table identifies combinations that are sufficient to produce it (Dul, 2016). For this reason, this study began by testing whether any conditions met the threshold for necessity before examining sufficient configurations.

The analysis of necessary conditions (Table 4.1), considering both the outcome of high revisit intention (revisitint) and low revisit intention (~revisitint), indicates that none of the four conditions, nor their negations, reached the consistency threshold of 0.9. This implies that none of the conditions can be classified as necessary.

Table 4.1 - Analysis of necessary conditions.

Variable	*Consistency*	*Coverage*
Living needs	0.728326	0.728326
~Living needs	0.727630	0.727513
Working needs	0.650875	0.734162
~Working needs	0.763679	0.685679
Social needs	0.615403	0.677187
~Social needs	0.705840	0.646679
Coliving spaces	0.599744	0.553859
~Coliving spaces	0.515581	0.562293

Source: Authors' own work (2026)

4.3. Analysis of sufficient conditions for Revisit Intention

According to Schneider and Wagemann (2012), the principle of sufficiency means that whenever a condition is present, the outcome is also observed, although the reverse does not need to hold true. This logic is reflected in the construction of the truth table, which is a central step in fsQCA, as it presents all logically possible combinations of causal conditions (configurations) together with their corresponding empirical outcomes (Schneider & Wagemann, 2012; Vis & Dul, 2018). In this structure, each column corresponds to a causal condition and each row represents a configuration, or "recipe", that connects these conditions to the outcome (Ragin, 2008). The rows of a truth table, commonly referred to as configurations, recipes, or causal combinations, grow exponentially with the number of causal conditions, since *k* conditions yield 2^*k* logically possible rows, where "2" indicates the presence or absence of each condition (Schneider & Wagemann, 2012). Because this study examines four conditions, the truth table therefore contained 2^5=16 configurations or, from another perspective, sixteen rows. In practice, however, not all rows are retained, since the truth table is simplified according to thresholds for consistency (Fiss, 2011). In practice, not all rows are retained, as the truth table is simplified in the next step by applying the consistency cutoff (Fiss, 2011). Consistency measures the extent to which cases within a configuration consistently lead to the outcome and thus reflects the strength between a condition and the outcome (Ragin, 2006). Put differently, it can be calculated as the number of cases within a configuration that display the outcome divided by those that do not (Fiss, 2011). Methodological guidelines suggest that the cutoff for consistency should not fall below 0.75, while values of 0.80 or higher are generally recommended (Ragin, 2008; Schneider & Wagemann, 2012). In this study, a threshold of approximately 0.8 was applied, meaning that only configurations with consistency values above this level were retained.

After the truth table is built, it often contains many possible combinations of conditions, which makes it complex to analyse. Therefore, the next step involves simplifying the truth table. This is typically achieved through algorithms based on Boolean algebra, most commonly the truth table algorithm also named Quine–McCluskey method, which reduces complex expressions into simpler solutions by merging similar rows (Fiss, 2011; Xu et al., 2024). However, not all logically possible rows are observed in the data, a challenge known as the problem of limited diversity (Fiss, 2011; Xu et al., 2024). To address this it is applied the counterfactual analysis, which evaluates the plausibility of logical remainders, or in other words the combinations of conditions that could exist theoretically but are not found in the dataset (Ragin & Sonnett, 2005). This procedure ensures that simplification does not rely solely on observed cases but also considers reasonable counterfactuals, strengthening the robustness of the analysis.

The application of the truth table algorithm in fsQCA produces three types of solutions: complex, parsimonious, and intermediate (Pappas & Woodside, 2021). The complex solution is constructed strictly from the observed data and presents all possible causal configurations that lead to the outcome. However, because the number of rows in a truth table grows quickly with the number of conditions, this solution can become difficult to interpret (Ragin, 2008). To reduce this complexity, the parsimonious solution incorporates all logical remainders and applies counterfactual reasoning, thereby simplifying the configurations and allowing the identification of core conditions (Fiss, 2011). The intermediate solution is derived through counterfactual analysis, retaining only the theoretically plausible counterfactuals while discarding those considered less realistic. In doing so, it offers a balance between the detail of the complex solution and the simplification of the parsimonious solution (Ragin, 2008; Liu et al., 2017).These solutions enable researchers to distinguish core conditions, which appear in both the parsimonious and intermediate solutions, from peripheral conditions, which are included only in the intermediate solution (Greckhamer et al., 2018).

In QCA, the assessment of solutions relies mainly on the measures of consistency and coverage. As mentioned earlier, consistency expresses the degree to which a given configuration of conditions is systematically associated with the outcome, reflecting whether cases that share the same configuration almost always display the outcome (Ragin, 2006; Fiss, 2011). Coverage, on the other hand, indicates the empirical importance of a configuration by showing the share of the outcome it explains. In practical terms, it reflects how many of the cases in which the outcome occurs can be accounted for by a given configuration (Schneider & Wagemann, 2012). In addition, researchers often consider unique coverage, which refers to the share of the outcome that is explained exclusively by a single configuration and cannot be attributed to any other configuration (Schneider & Wagemann, 2012).

By looking at Table 4.2, it can be observed that all configurations for high revisit intention present consistency values above the 0.75 threshold, with an overall solution consistency exceeding 0.80. This aligns with methodological recommendations for sufficiency analysis in fsQCA (Ragin, 2008), indicating that all three configurations can be considered sufficient for explaining high revisit intention. The overall solution coverage of 0.75 further shows that these configurations account for a substantial share of the outcome. In terms of unique coverage, each configuration contributes a value greater than zero, which means that every configuration explains a distinct portion of the outcome and that none of them are redundant (Schneider & Wagemann, 2012). The first configuration (C1) shows that a combination of fulfilled living needs by destination social infrastructures (core) together with the lack of capability of coliving spaces to offer environments meeting these needs (core) leads to high revisit intention. The second configuration (C2) similarly highlights the importance of living needs, showing

that when living needs (core) fulfilled by destination social infrastructures are combined with working needs (core), they are sufficient to explain the same outcome. The third configuration (C3) reveals that the fulfilment of working needs by destination social infrastructures (core), combined with the absence of fulfilled social needs (core) and the capability of coliving spaces to provide environments that meet these needs (peripheral), also results in high revisit intention.

On the other hand, low revisit intention (~revisitint) can be explained by four different paths, supporting the idea of causal asymmetry, which means that the configurations leading to low revisit intention are not simply the opposite mirror of those that lead to high revisit intention (Rihoux & Ragin, 2009). Taken together, these configurations achieve an overall consistency of 0.79 and an overall coverage of 0.70, showing not only that they are sufficient to explain the outcome but also that they account for a substantial share of the cases with low revisit intention. The fourth configuration (C4) shows that the combination of living needs fulfilled by destination social infrastructures (core), together with unfulfilled working needs (core) and the lack of capability of coliving spaces to offer environments that meet these needs (core), leads to low revisit intention. The fifth configuration (C5) indicates that the simultaneous absence of fulfilled living, working, and social needs by destination social infrastructures, combined with the lack of capability of coliving spaces to provide environments capable of meeting these needs (all peripheral), also results in low revisit intention. The sixth configuration (C6) highlights that even when living and working needs are fulfilled by destination social infrastructures (both peripheral), the absence of fulfilled social needs and the lack of capability of coliving spaces to offer environments supporting these needs (both peripheral) still lead to low revisit intention. Finally, the seventh configuration (C7) confirms the relevance of social needs, showing that their absence, combined with unfulfilled living needs (both peripheral) and the presence of fulfilled working needs alongside the capability of coliving spaces to offer environments meeting these needs (both peripheral), also explains low revisit intention.

Table 4.2 - Configurations for revisit intention and no intention to return

	High revisit intention (revisitint)			Low revisit intention (~revisitint)			
Configuration	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
Living needs	●	●		●	⊗	○	⊗
Working needs		●	●	⊗	⊗	○	○
Social needs			⊗		⊗	⊗	⊗
Coliving spaces	⊗		○	●	⊗	⊗	○
Consistency	0.87	0.89	0.75	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.93
Raw Coverage	0.50	0.55	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.23	0.31
Unique Coverage	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.09
Overall solution		0.82			0.79		
Overall solution coverage		0.75			0.70		

Source: Authors' own work (2026)

5. Discussion

The fsQCA results identify several distinct pathways that can lead to the same revisit outcome, showing that different combinations of fulfilled or unfulfilled living, working and social needs by destinations social infrastructures, together with the extent to whether coliving spaces are able to provide environments that meet these needs, can produce similar behavioural intentions. This multiplicity of pathways demonstrates the heterogeneity of digital nomads, in line with Chevtaeva and Denizci-Guillet (2021), who describe them as individuals with diverse motivations, preferences and lived experiences. Such heterogeneity is also visible in the present sample, which included a wide range of ages, nationalities, education levels and employment types, echoing Reichenberger's (2018) observation that digital nomads differ significantly in their demographic and professional backgrounds.

Starting with a configuration associated with low revisit intention driven by a complete lack of support (C5), none of the essential living, working, or social needs are fulfilled by destination social infrastructures, and coliving spaces also fail to provide environments capable of meeting these needs. This aligns with Boozi (2024), who argues that beautiful destinations alone are not sufficient to attract digital nomads without adequate infrastructure. Consistent with place attachment theory, when destinations fail to support daily functioning, destination dependence cannot develop (Yüksel et al., 2010; Williams and Roggenbuck, 1989), which in turn reduces revisit intention.

In contrast, configurations associated with high revisit intention (C1, C2, C3) show that the fulfilment of living and/or working needs by destination social infrastructures is often sufficient to generate high revisit intention, even when social needs are weakly fulfilled or not fulfilled by these same infrastructures. This challenges authors such as Reichenberger (2018) and Beaumont (2019) who argue that meaningful social integration is crucial for well-being. A possible explanation lies in the dual nature of functional infrastructures: although designed primarily for practical use, they also offer light social interaction (Lee et al., 2019), while social infrastructures primarily designed for living also evoke emotional comfort and a sense of "home" (Boozi, 2024), together forming a base for emotional attachment without requiring deep social bonds.

C1 confirms this, showing that when destination social infrastructures fulfil living needs alone, they can sustain high revisit intention, even without the support of coliving spaces. Boozi (2024) argues that digital nomads actively seek infrastructures that recreate a sense of home while travelling, particularly considering Cook's (2023) observation that many spend extended periods away from a permanent base. Short-term rentals, hostels or Airbnbs provide comfort, affordability and subtle interaction (Lee et al., 2019), enabling nomads who spend long periods away from home to recreate this home-like felling. When living needs are fulfilled, destination affection emerges (Yüksel et al., 2010). Sample's mobility patterns further support this interpretation: most participants visited three

to five countries in the past year, meaning that frequent relocation increases the value placed on immediate comfort and also on environments that quickly evoke a home-like feeling, making strong living infrastructures sufficient to support revisit intention. Moreover, these results challenge the idea that colivings are the main source of home-like experience (Boozi, 2024), showing that short-term rentals, hostels or Airbnbs can serve this function equally well.

C2 shows that while the fulfilment of living needs by destination social infrastructures establishes emotional stability and comfort, the fulfilment of working needs through appropriate infrastructures complements this by supporting routine and productivity. For many digital nomads, dedicated workspaces such as coworking spaces, cafés or libraries are essential to maintain focus and avoid the work-leisure overlap, as highlighted by Cook (2020). In this configuration, living infrastructures foster destination affection through comfort and belonging, while work infrastructures reinforce destination dependence by enabling effective daily functioning. When both are present, attachment consolidates and the likelihood of return increases.

C3 advances this logic by showing that, even when social needs are not fulfilled by destination social infrastructures, high revisit intention can still emerge when working needs are supported by adequate infrastructures and coliving spaces provide environments capable of addressing these broader needs. Work-oriented environments naturally generate interaction through collaboration and communication (Nash et al., 2018), and colivings complement this with shared routines and community-oriented initiatives (Pacheco & Azevedo, 2023). Combined, these provide enough light social contact to compensate for limited wider social support.

Moving to pathways of low revisit intention, C4 reinforces the logic of C2 by showing that, for some nomads, the fulfilment of living needs by destination social infrastructures alone is insufficient when working needs are not adequately supported by infrastructures. Despite coliving spaces being capable of providing environments that address these core needs, revisit intention remains low, due to the lack of structured work infrastructures that may be necessary for productivity and routine. Even with accommodation, social events and shared work areas, colivings may not provide the discipline or work–life balance required, particularly when social dynamics feel intense or poorly organised (Pacheco & Azevedo, 2023). Without adequate work support, destination dependence does not consolidate, reducing willingness to return.

A possible explanation for the relevance of social infrastructures primarily designed to fulfil working needs in C2, C3, and C4 lies in the substantial share of freelancers and entrepreneurs in the sample. As Benson and O'Reilly (2009) argues, digital nomads, particularly freelancers and entrepreneurs, are attracted to the freedom of being their own boss, seeking optimal temporal and spatial flexibility, while Nash et al. (2018) suggest that many are driven by a desire to leave behind the

constraints of 9–5 work and embrace a lifestyle prioritising autonomy and freedom. Consequently, without a boss or fixed working hours, these professionals rely heavily on self-discipline, which Cook (2020) identifies as a core challenge of nomadic work. As a result, they tend to depend on structured, predictable, and distraction-free environments to maintain productivity, making dedicated work infrastructures particularly important. This also helps explain why such spaces support both routine (C2, C4) and networking or client acquisition (C3), which are essential for independent careers. This pattern is noteworthy, as freelancers and entrepreneurs constitute a large proportion not only of this sample but also of the digital nomad population more broadly, representing around 36% according to Nomad List (2025).

Although high revisit intention in C1–C3 could be achieved without social needs being fulfilled by appropriate destination social infrastructures, their absence becomes critical in reducing revisit intention when living and working needs are otherwise met. As Lee et al. (2019) explain, social infrastructures primarily designed for living and working also facilitate light social contact, but not deep belonging. Mobility can intensify loneliness (Reichenberger, 2018; Lee et al., 2019), meaning that some nomads require more than incidental interaction. Colivings are expected to fill this gap through shared activities (Pacheco & Azevedo, 2023), but C6 and C7 show this only works when expectations are met.

C6 reveals low revisit intention even when living and working needs are fulfilled by social infrastructures primarily designed for functional purposes, if social needs are not met by infrastructures intended to support social interaction. Light interaction in environments primarily designed to live or/and work (Lee et al., 2019) is insufficient for nomads seeking deeper connection. Without belonging, destination affection does not consolidate (Yüksel et al., 2010), explaining the low revisit intention.

C7 reveals that even when working needs are fulfilled by dedicated social infrastructures and coliving spaces provide settings for living, working and socialising, revisit intention remains low if comfort and deeper emotional connection are missing. Although, working infrastructures, particularly coworking is often presented as a way to address isolation and support community building (Orel, 2019), interactions frequently remain centred on professional collaboration (Nash et al., 2018), offering limited social depth. A similar pattern appears in colivings: despite integrating housing, work areas and organised activities, they do not always generate genuine belonging (Pacheco & Azevedo, 2023). Moreover, as seen in C1, many nomads experience a stronger home-like feeling in rentals or hostels, indicating that colivings are not always the preferred option for emotional comfort. Overall, this configuration challenges the assumption that working infrastructures, particularly coworking and coliving spaces inherently reduce loneliness (Orel, 2019; Pacheco Azevedo, 2023; Lee, 2019), showing

that for some nomads without meaningful connection, these infrastructures cannot activate destination affection, leading to low revisit intention

The patterns in C6 and C7 may partly reflect the 26% of respondents who identified as sociable digital nomads. This segment relies on deeper emotional connection and consistent community engagement (Chevtaeva & Denizci-Guillet, 2021), making them more sensitive to unmet social needs. When destinations lack meaningful social infrastructures, as in C6, or when colivings fail to generate genuine belonging, as in C7, destination affection struggles to form. For these profiles, the absence of stable community support limits revisit intention even when living and working needs are fulfilled.

Across the configurations, colivings appear more as supporting elements than primary drivers of revisit intention. This may be linked to the predominance of explorer nomads (48% of the sample), who prioritise self-fulfilment and cultural immersion and tend to use co-spaces mainly out of necessity (Chevtaeva & Denizci-Guillet, 2021). For these profiles, authenticity, local engagement and work–life balance can be achieved outside colivings, which helps explain why these spaces are not central across most pathways. Although colivings are designed to integrate housing, work and community activities (Pacheco & Azevedo, 2023), they only add value when aligned with nomads' expectations. C4 shows that for more work-oriented profiles, colivings cannot replace structured work infrastructures, while C7 reveals that nomads who rely on deeper social bonds do not find their needs met even when colivings provide social programming. This aligns with Pacheco and Azevedo's (2023) findings that some nomads feel colivings lack genuine community, while others find them overly social and disruptive.

6. Conclusion

6.1. Theoretical contributions

This study makes several theoretical contributions to the literature on digital nomadism and revisit intention. First, it advances existing research by shifting the analytical focus from predominantly geographical and contextual destination attributes to the role of social infrastructures in shaping digital nomads' intention to revisit a destination. While prior studies have emphasized factors such as climate, cost of living, safety, internet quality, culture, accessibility and visa policies (e.g., Thompson, 2019; Cook, 2023; Bozzi, 2024; Lee et al., 2019; Nikolaidou & Kostopoulou, 2025), they have paid limited attention to how support for living, working, and social needs through social infrastructures influences revisit behaviour. By doing so, this study empirically supports Boozi's (2024) argument that attractive destinations alone are insufficient when infrastructures fail to sustain digital nomads' lifestyles, as evidenced by the low revisit intention observed in configurations where core needs are not supported by destination's social infrastructure.

Second, using fsQCA, the study adopts a complexity-based perspective, demonstrating that revisit intention emerges from multiple, equally valid pathways. No single condition proved necessary on its own; instead, different configurations of fulfilled and unfulfilled needs supported by social infrastructures led to similar outcomes. This reinforces the heterogeneity highlighted by Chevtaeva and Denizci-Guillet (2021) and Reichenberger (2018), while refining place attachment theory by showing that destination affection and destination dependence can be activated through different infrastructural combinations.

Third, the findings offer a hierarchical understanding of infrastructural relevance that challenges established assumptions in digital nomadism research. Contrary to studies that emphasise deep social connection or position coliving spaces as inherent generators of attachment and longer-term settlement (Reichenberg, 2018; Beaumont, 2019; Pacheco & Azevedo, 2023), this study shows that the living and working dimension of social infrastructure consistently form the primary foundations of revisit intention. The living dimension foster destination affection through comfort and home-like feelings, which is particularly important given that digital nomads typically continue to move between three and five destinations per year even in a slower phase (Cook, 2023), making the ability to quickly recreate a sense of home central to attachment. The working dimension reinforces destination dependence by enabling productivity and routine, especially for freelancers and entrepreneurs who lack fixed schedules and rely on self-discipline. The social dimension, by contrast, is not necessary to generate high revisit intention but become relevant once functional needs are satisfied and deeper emotional belonging is sought, explaining why unmet social needs mainly drive low revisit intention. Similarly, coliving spaces are not universal attachment mechanisms, as their relevance is conditional

and segment-dependent, enhancing attachment only when aligned with nomads' expectations, while attempts to accommodate multiple and often conflicting needs within a single model may dilute their effectiveness rather than strengthen meaningful engagement.

6.2. Practical and policy-making implications

The findings offer clear and actionable implications for policymakers, NTOs and coliving operators. Rather than suggesting that destinations should invest equally in all infrastructures, the results indicate a sequenced investment logic. Social infrastructures designed primarily to satisfy living and working needs should be prioritised, as their presence not only generates high revisit (C1-C3) intention but their absence consistently leads to low revisit intention (C4, C5, C7). Reliable housing options and structured workspaces form the essential base upon which attachment can develop.

Once foundational living and working needs are secured, social infrastructures primarily oriented toward fostering social connection become more relevant, particularly for profiles that are sensitive to social belonging. This helps explain why social needs play a decisive role mainly when functional needs are already met, rather than acting as primary drivers of revisit intention on their own.

For coliving operators, the findings suggest that a clearer segmentation strategy may be more effective than attempting to appeal to all digital nomad profiles simultaneously. The predominance of explorer nomads helps explain why colivings did not emerge as essential across configurations, as this group often uses co-spaces primarily out of functional necessity while prioritising autonomy, cultural immersion and work–life balance (Chevtaeva and Denizci-Guillet, 2021). To better engage explorers, colivings could place greater emphasis on facilitating local integration through partnerships with neighbourhood businesses, community initiatives and place-based experiences. At the same time, the results indicate that colivings may not fully substitute structured, distraction-free work environments for more work-oriented profiles, nor consistently deliver the depth of community sought by sociable nomads. Overall, the effectiveness of coliving spaces appears to depend on their alignment with specific nomad expectations, highlighting the limitations of one-size-fits-all models.

6.3. Limitations and future research

This study has some limitations that should be acknowledged. First, the sample size is relatively small, which limits the generalisability of the findings. This constraint reflects the difficulty of accessing digital nomads who meet the post-pandemic definition proposed by Cook (2023), which requires sustained mobility and autonomy over location choice. In addition, the study intentionally focused on social infrastructures that support living, working and social needs, excluding geographical destination

attributes such as climate or landscape. This focused approach strengthened the analysis of infrastructural effects, but it also confines the interpretation of the results to this dimension, excluding potential interactions with broader destination attributes that may also shape revisit intention.

Future research could build on these findings by examining how geographical destination factors interact with social infrastructures, rather than treating them as independent influences. For example, future studies could explore whether climate, cost of living or safety conditions amplify or moderate the importance of specific infrastructures, such as whether warmer climates reduce reliance on highly structured workspaces, or whether higher living costs increase the importance of housing that quickly recreates a sense of home. Comparative studies across destinations with different combinations of geographical characteristics and infrastructural provision would help assess whether the configurational pathways identified here remain stable across contexts or adapt to local conditions. Moreover, comparative studies across different destinations could examine whether similar configurational pathways emerge across contexts. While this study shows that different digital nomad profiles value different pathways to revisit intention, it does not assess whether these pathways vary between countries. Although participants were located in diverse destinations, no cross-country comparison was conducted, and future research could explore whether the relative importance of these configurations differs across national or regional contexts.

Overall, this study demonstrates that digital nomads' revisit intentions are shaped not simply by destination appeal, but by how effectively social infrastructures support everyday life, work continuity and emotional grounding under conditions of sustained mobility. By adopting a configurational perspective, the research shows that different combinations of fulfilled and unfulfilled needs can lead to similar outcomes, reinforcing the importance of segment-aware approaches to understanding digital nomad behaviour.

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Online questionnaire

Informed Consent

This study is conducted in the context of a master´s dissertation at ISCTE Business School and focuses on destination social infrastructures used by digital nomads. The purpose of the study is to examine how the extent to which living, working, and social needs are fulfilled by destination social infrastructures influences digital nomads'intention to revisit a destination. Particular attention is given to the role of coliving spaces as environments that integrate accommodation, workspaces and social interaction and how these spaces contribute to digital nomads'behavioural intentions, including the intention to return to or consider long-term residence in a destination.

The study is being conducted by Salomé Carreira, who can be reached at sbaca@iscte-iul.pt for any questions or if you would like to provide feedback or share comments.

Your participation, which is highly valued, involves completing an online questionnaire designed to collect information about how well the social infrastructures available at your current destination, including accommodation options, workspaces, social venues and coliving spaces, meet your living, working and social needs as a digital nomad. The questionnaire also explores how these factors influence your intention to revisit the destination or consider staying for a longer period. The survey is expected to take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete.

There are no anticipated risks associated with participating in this study. While you may not receive any direct personal benefits from your participation, your responses will contribute to a deeper understanding of how destination social infrastructures, particularly coliving spaces support digital domads'needs and shape their behavioural intentions.

Participation in this study is entirely voluntary. You may choose whether or not to participate and you may withdraw from the study at any time without providing any justification. All responses will be treated with strict confidentiality and anonymity. The data collected will be used exclusively for academic and statistical purposes and no individual responses will be identified, analysed or reported separately. You will not be asked to provide any information that could identify you personally.

By proceeding with the questionnaire, you confirm that you have read and understood the information provided above and that you consent to participate in this study.

In view of this information, please indicate if you accept participating in the study:

○ I accept

○ I do not accept

Digital nomad definition and classification:

Digital nomads use digital technologies to work remotely, have the ability to work and travel simultaneously, possess autonomy over the frequency and choice of location, and visit other countries (except their own).

Based on the above definition, do you identify as a digital nomad?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Digital nomad, Social Infrastructures and Revisit Intention: A Survey

As a digital nomad, you are invited to reflect on your **current destination** and assess how its social infrastructures, including coliving spaces, fulfil your living, working, and social needs, and how this influences your intention to revisit. Responses are collected using a five-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree; 5 = Strongly Agree).

Living needs

Please indicate your agreement with the following statements regarding living needs (1 = Strongly Disagree; 5 = Strongly Agree)

	1	2	3	4	5
Accommodation options in this destination (such as hostels or short-term apartments like Airbnb) provide adequate comfort for long-term stays.	○	○	○	○	○
The accommodation available in this destination allows me to recreate a home-like feeling while living away from a permanent base.	○	○	○	○	○
Accommodation options in this destination are affordable and suitable for my budget as a digital nomad.	○	○	○	○	○
The availability of short-term and flexible accommodation options in this destination fits my mobile lifestyle.	○	○	○	○	○

Working Needs

Please indicate your agreement with the following statements regarding living needs (1 = Strongly Disagree; 5 = Strongly Agree)

	1	2	3	4	5
This destination offers workspaces (such as coworking spaces, public libraries, or cafés) with reliable and stable internet access.	○	○	○	○	○
The work environments available in this destination enable me to work productively.	○	○	○	○	○
The destination provides spaces such as coworking spaces, cafés, or libraries that helps me separate my work activities from my living environment.	○	○	○	○	○
The work infrastructures in this destination provide a productive yet socially engaging atmosphere.	○	○	○	○	○

Social needs

Please indicate your agreement with the following statements regarding living needs (1 = Strongly Disagree; 5 = Strongly Agree)

	1	2	3	4	5
This destination offers sufficient social spaces (such as community hubs, cafés, pubs, or coworking spaces) where people can meet and interact.	○	○	○	○	○
I can easily meet other digital nomads, expats, or like-minded individuals in the social spaces of this destination.	○	○	○	○	○
Places such as cafés, pubs, and coworking spaces in this destination encourage informal and meaningful social interactions.	○	○	○	○	○
Social infrastructures in this destination help me feel socially connected and less isolated.	○	○	○	○	○

Coliving spaces

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements about how coliving spaces meet your living needs (1 = Strongly Disagree; 5 = Strongly Agree).

Coliving and living needs	1	2	3	4	5
In the destination where I am currently staying, coliving spaces provide a sense of "home" for digital nomads living away from a permanent base.	O	O	O	O	O
The living spaces offered by coliving accommodations support comfort and everyday life needs for extended stays.	O	O	O	O	O

Coliving and social needs	1	2	3	4	5
In my current destination social events organised by coliving spaces facilitate meaningful social interactions among residents.	O	O	O	O	O
Coliving spaces in my current destination support the development of social connections and a sense of community among digital nomads.	O	O	O	O	O

Coliving and working needs	1	2	3	4	5
Coliving spaces in my current destination offer appropriate work-related infrastructures (e.g., dedicated workspaces, reliable internet) that support productivity.	O	O	O	O	O
In my current destination coliving spaces provide separate areas for working and living that helps digital nomads maintain boundaries between work and personal life.	O	O	O	O	O

Intention to revisit

Please indicate your agreement with the following statements regarding living needs (1 = Strongly Disagree; 5 = Strongly Agree)

	1	2	3	4	5
I intend to recommend a member of family or a friend to visit this destination.	O	O	O	O	O
I intend to recommend to other digital nomads to visit this destination.	O	O	O	O	O
I intend to revisit this destination again in future.	O	O	O	O	O
I intend to adopt a permanent residence lifestyle in this destination and consequently abandon your nomadism.	O	O	O	O	O

Personal and Professional Background:

In this section, we will gather some basic personal and professional information to better understand your background as a digital nomad. This information will help us analyse how your individual circumstances may influence how you use and perceive destination social infrastructures and your intention to revisit your current destination. All responses will remain confidential and will be used solely for research purposes.

Age

- ○ Between 18 and 24
- ○ Between 25 and 34
- ○ Between 35 and 49
- ○ Between 50 and 64
- ○ Over 65

Gender

- ○ Male
- ○ Female
- ○ Prefer not to say
- ○ Other

Nationality

Short answer _____

Qualifications

- ○ Primary education
- ○ Secondary education
- ○ Graduation
- ○ Master
- ○ PhD

Work

- ○ Employment
- ○ Self-employment
- ○ Entrepreneur
- ○ Scholarship holder
- ○ Unemployed
- ○ Other

Current location (country)

Short answer _____

How many countries you visited as a digital nomad in the last 12 months?

Short answer _____

Specific segments for digital nomads within the coworkation market

Chevtaeva and Denizci-Guillet (2021) developed a conceptual model to explore how digital nomads'lifestyle values influence their perceived benefits of coworking spaces during travels. As a result, this research introduced three specific segments for digital nomads within the coworkation market: practical (focused on work and networking), sociable (seeking social connections and activities), and explorer (interested in authentic local experiences).

Which of the three segments of digital nomads do you most closely identify with?

- ○ Practical
- ○ Sociable
- ○ Explorer