



Dijital Göçebelerin Destinasyon Seçimi ve Ortak Çalışma Alanlarına Yönelik Görüşleri Üzerine Bir Araştırma

A Research on Digital Nomad's Opinions on Destination Selection and Co-Working Spaces

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Öz

Teknolojik gelişmeler ve tüm Dünya'yı etkisi altına alan koronavirüs salgını insanların çalışma düzeni ve seyahat etme alışkanlıklarında değişikliklere neden olmuş ve dijital göçebe kavramını gündeme getirmiştir. Dijital göçebe kavramının temelinde, bireylerin dünyanın farklı bölgelerine seyahat ederken işlerini dijital olarak uzaktan yürütmeleri yer almaktadır. Kendilerine özgü yaşam ve iş tarzını dünyanın farklı çekicilik unsurlarına sahip turizm destinasyonlarında devam ettirmeye çalışan ve yeni bir turist profili olarak ifade edilen göçebelere yönelik bilgilerin turizm alanyazının da araştırılması gerekmektedir. Buradan hareketle araştırmanın amacını, dijital göçebelere destinasyon seçimi ve ortak çalışma alanlarına yönelik görüşlerini belirlemek oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verileri 10.06.2024–25.06.2024 tarihleri arasında 10 dijital göçebe ile telefon ve elektronik posta aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analizler neticesinde, dijital göçebelere ucuz, sakin, sıcak, saat farkı fazla olmayan ve vize zorunluluğu bulunmayan destinasyonları seçtikleri belirlenmiştir. Yaşadıkları destinasyona olumlu etkilerinin bölge ekonomisine sağlanan katkı olduğu saptanmıştır. Göçebeler için ortak çalışma alanlarının gerekli materyallere sahip olması, güçlü internet altyapısı ve konumu önem arz etmektedir. İş yoğunluğu fazla olan göçebelere kafe, sahil, otel gibi sakin alanlarda çalıştığı belirlenirken, yoğunluğu az olanların ortak çalışma alanlarında çalıştığı saptanmıştır. Ayrıca ortak çalışma alanlarının bireylerin yaratıcılığına katkı sağladığı ve sonraki seyahat rotasının belirlenmesine yardımcı olduğu bilgisine ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital göçebelik, teknoloji, turizm, ortak çalışma alanı, destinasyon

Abstract

Technological advancements and the global impact of the coronavirus pandemic have led to changes in people's work patterns and travel habits, bringing the concept of digital nomadism to the forefront. At its core, digital nomadism involves individuals managing their work remotely while traveling to different parts of the world. This new tourist profile, characterized by a unique lifestyle and work style maintained in various attractive tourism destinations, necessitates research within the tourism literature. Accordingly, the aim of this study is to determine digital nomads' views on destination selection and co-working spaces. Data for the study were collected from 10 digital nomads via phone and email between June 10, 2024, and June 25, 2024. Descriptive analysis was used to analyze the data. The results of the analysis indicate that digital nomads prefer destinations that are inexpensive, peaceful, warm, have minimal time differences, and do not require visas. It was found that their positive impact on the destinations they inhabit includes contributions to the local economy. For digital nomads, the availability of necessary materials, a strong internet infrastructure, and the location of co-working spaces are of significant importance. Nomads with a high workload tend to work in quiet areas such as cafes, beaches, and hotels, while those with a lighter workload prefer co-working spaces. Additionally, it was discovered that co-working spaces contribute to individuals' creativity and assist in determining their next travel destination.

Keywords: Digital nomadism, technology, tourism, co-working space, destination

Giriş

[In the past, individuals led their lives within a limited area based on their surroundings. However, with the advancement of technological activities, dependency on time and space has gradually decreased, leading to revolutionary transformations in traditional business models. This shift has also altered travel habits, giving rise to a new tourist typology known as digital nomads (İli, 2023, p. 31). A digital nomad is a tourist who freely travels from one place to another, working with an internet-connected laptop in communal living or working spaces (Kocaman, 2022, p. 449). In recent years, digital nomadism has gained popularity, especially during the pandemic period, as individuals sought to travel freely while managing their work digitally from remote locations, eventually evolving into a lifestyle (İli & Büyükbaykal, 2023, p.71).

With the COVID-19 pandemic, remote working practices implemented across various sectors have become widespread globally. Although maintaining a remote work life can expose digital nomads to precarious working conditions, they are distinguished from seasonal workers primarily due to their higher socio-cultural levels. The socio-cultural level of nomads and their tendency to maintain their current living conditions are significant factors influencing destination selection (Bozdağan & Dağdelen, 2022, p. 272).

Upon choosing their destinations, digital nomads prioritize meeting their expectations for entertainment and lifestyle over work-related concerns (Thompson, 2018, p.3). It is anticipated that digital nomadism will transform into a lifestyle mobility trend, offering more individuals the opportunity to travel globally with the easing of visa restrictions. However, considering that digital nomads typically have high education and income levels, are young, and possess strong passports, it is evident that not everyone will be able to adapt to this lifestyle mobility (Bozdağan & Dağdelen, 2022, p. 293).

Conceptualized as a lifestyle where leisure, work, and free time intersect, digital nomadism presents a significant opportunity to mitigate the tourism sector's stagnation caused by COVID-19, boost tourist numbers, and invigorate the economy. Tourism, which constitutes a significant part of leisure activities and has become an effective lifestyle and cultural element in modern society, underscores the importance of countries devising policies to attract digital nomads and implementing measures to eliminate visa issues (Hacıoğlu, Gökdeniz & Dinç, 2017, p. 47).

While the use of information and communication technologies in tourism literature is a popular topic, the concept of digital nomads is relatively new in this field. Various co-working spaces around the world, with their touristic natural resources, are becoming popular spots for digital nomads. In this context, conducting studies on digital nomads in the literature is crucial for explaining this emerging remote work lifestyle (Kocaman, 2021, p. 801; Akin, 2021, p. 41). Therefore, this study aims to determine digital nomads' views on destination selection and co-working spaces. Additionally, the study evaluates information on the most preferred destinations by digital nomads in Turkey from the Nomad List database and measures their perceptions of these destinations. The study seeks to identify the reasons behind digital nomads' destination preferences, the advantages and disadvantages of being a digital nomad, the positive and negative impacts they have on destinations, and the factors they consider when choosing their living and working spaces. The findings will provide valuable insights into the relatively new concept of digital nomads in both domestic and international literature and guide future digital nomads.

1. Concept of Digital Nomadism

[First coined in a work by Makimoto and Manners in 1997, the term "digital nomad" refers to a cheerful and freelance generation Y individual who escapes the daily grind to travel and work from remote locations using a laptop (Chevtaea & Denizci Guillet, 2021, p. 1; Cook, 2023, p. 256). International literature refers to this concept as "digital settlers," meaning those who relocate to a new place (Kurt et al., 2013, p. 8). There are various definitions of digital nomadism in both international and national literature. Digital nomadism, a modern phenomenon emerging from mobility and digitization, is a networked information-communication society concept. Digital nomads are professionals who conduct their work digitally over the internet to enable a lifestyle of continuous travel and living abroad, primarily in Asia and Latin America (Chevtaea & Denizci Guillet, 2021, p. 1).

Richter and Richter (2020, p. 78) describe the digital nomad concept as the redefinition of work life by pursuing employment that allows for global travel, flexibility in working hours, and departure from traditional office environments. Mancinelli (2020, p. 1) describes digital nomads as individuals who, leveraging portable computing technology and widespread internet access, can work remotely from any location and use this freedom to explore the world. Digital nomadism represents a growing trend that questions existing forms of combining work and leisure and blurs the boundaries between mobility for work and tourism (Zerva, Huete & Perez, 2023, p. 15). Digital nomads reject the lifestyles, governments, companies, and traditions of settlers, focusing on balancing constant work and travel (Jiwasiddi et al., 2024, p. 1498-1499).

Vegana identifies digital nomads as typically individuals aged 20 to 35 from generation Y, who are mostly self-employed, entrepreneurs, or working in web development and design in the technology sector, and who seek new experiences through travel (Vegana, 2021, p. 1). Digital nomads usually prefer co-working spaces with fewer internet disruptions. In 2010, only 21,000 people globally worked in co-working spaces, while by 2019, this number had risen to 2.17 million. Scientists predict that by 2030, this number will exceed one billion (Chevtaeva & Denizci Guillet, 2021, p. 1).

Green (2020) emphasizes that to attract digital nomads to a destination, reasonable prices, adequate amenities, friendly communities, and various weekly events are important, alongside co-working spaces (Vegana, 2021, p. 2). As of 2020, 16 countries that recognized the tourism potential of digital nomads have supported tourism development by implementing digital nomad visas (Chevtaeva & Denizci Guillet, 2021, p. 1). A digital nomad visa serves as a special permit that allows individuals to live and work in a foreign country without applying for residency or citizenship (freakingnomads.com). Countries grant digital nomad visas to individuals with sufficient income to comfortably maintain their lifestyle, allowing them to easily access public services. Nomads are also exempt from local income taxes when renting accommodations or opening bank accounts. However, digital nomads choose new destinations as their living and working spaces not only because of easy visa access but also due to fundamental reasons (Ji, Kim & Kim, 2024, p. 2).

Digital nomads are increasingly turning to destinations with a slower pace of life and lower living costs as inflation rises and city rents increase. Specifically, countries with low food and rent costs are high on their preference list (www.airalo.com). Additionally, their choices are influenced by mild climates, the ease of obtaining long-term visas, various sports and wellness options, vibrant cultural life, nightlife, and proximity to nature. The digital nomad movement has both positive and negative impacts on destinations (Zhou et al., 2024, p. 2).

Host communities serve globally working digital nomads and benefit economically from their presence. This situation also increases the number of businesses and facilities catering specifically to the mobile lifestyle (Jiwasiddi, 2024, p. 1498-1499). However, businesses must aim to create a digital nomad-friendly image to ensure their economic sustainability. To this end, digital nomad destinations offer high-performance technological infrastructure and comprehensive entertainment services to ensure that nomads can comfortably carry out their work routines in co-working spaces (Zhou et al., 2024, p. 2). Despite their contributions to destinations, there are some criticisms from local communities regarding digital nomads. The influx of digital nomads from stronger economies to often poorer countries can lead to price increases and changes in the local population's purchasing behavior, prompting some to describe digital nomads on social media as the embodiment of liberal digital workers (Jiwasiddi, 2024, p.1498-1499).

In addition to the contributions of the digital nomad movement to destinations and businesses, it also affects individuals' psychological and social health. Remote work allows digital nomads to move more freely when choosing their homes and workplaces. Remote working increases employees' autonomy and enhances opportunities for social participation, quality of life, and job satisfaction. This is a crucial system for ensuring work opportunities for socially vulnerable individuals, such as women and the elderly (Ji, Kim & Kim, 2024, p. 3).

1.1. Literature Review

[The concept of digital nomadism is relatively new in both domestic and international literature. Most studies in this field focus conceptually on examining information in the Nomad List database (Kocaman, 2021; Kocaman, 2022; İli, 2023), identifying factors influencing destination choice, and measuring digital nomads' perceptions of destinations (Akin, 2021; Chevtaeva & Guillet, 2021; Jiwasiddi et al., 2024). Despite travel being an integral part of the digital nomad experience, there are limited studies examining the relationship between tourism and digital nomadism.

In their study, Chevtaeva and Guillet (2021) compare digital nomads with other tourist typologies. Their evaluations reveal that, unlike backpackers, digital nomads focus more on their work during their travels. Digital nomads select their travel destinations based on leisure interests, distinguishing them from business travelers.

Akin (2021) explores the term digital nomad through ethnographic methods, conducting face-to-face interviews with 14 digital nomads. The analyses indicate that nomads adopt freedom and experience as their life philosophy and perceive all their living spaces as enjoyable. Additionally, digital nomads view work as an activity done in their leisure time rather than an obligation.

Kocaman (2022) systematically reviews 16 studies from various databases to investigate the relationship between digital nomadism and tourism. The analyses categorize the relationships between variables into four themes: travel motivations of nomads, the role of communal living spaces, the digital nomad tourist profile, and the perception of work and leisure. These findings highlight the tourism potential of digital nomads.

Düzgün and Akin (2022) examine the concept of digital nomadism to determine whether it can be considered a new tourist typology. Their analysis compares the characteristics of digital nomads with other tourist typologies and finds no studies in domestic or international literature that treat digital nomadism as a tourist typology. They also provide information on the characteristics digital nomads should possess as a new tourist typology.

Gürbüz and Yılmaz (2023) use document analysis to investigate the relationship between digital nomads, leisure, and recreation within domestic and international literature. Their study finds that digital nomads prefer destinations where they can comfortably engage in recreational activities. They also consider factors such as quality of life, monthly salary, and internet access when choosing their destinations. Digital nomads participate in recreational activities such as hiking, fitness, yoga, swimming, cycling, surfing, diving, and climbing.

İli (2023) analyzes the comments of digital nomads about their preferred destinations in Turkey on the Nomad List website through content analysis. The study finds that nomads have positive opinions about İzmir and Istanbul. Although there are no comments about Adana and Konya on the website, these cities receive high ratings. Nomads have positive views on Turkey's tourist attractions and cuisine but rate the country negatively in terms of transportation, internet speed, safety, and traffic.

Jiwasiddi et al. (2024) investigate the perspectives of local communities toward digital nomads in popular destinations like Bali and Indonesia over the past decade. Their research addresses questions such as the impact of digital nomads on local communities and the differences between digital nomads and other visitor types. The study highlights the need for special strategies and policies for digital nomads, noting that nomads staying in an area for extended periods contribute significantly to the economy by spending on accommodation and various entertainment sectors.

1.2. Information on the Most Preferred Destinations by Digital Nomads in Turkey and Worldwide

To gather information on the most preferred destinations by digital nomads globally and in Turkey, the Nomad List platform was utilized. Launched in 2014 by Peter Levels, Nomad List is a social media platform where digital nomads share their travel experiences and is a crucial site for travel decision-making. Since its inception, the site has been visited by 132 million people from 190 countries, making it the most significant sharing network for digital nomads (Yılmaz & Gürbüz, 2022, p. 87). Through the comments shared on this platform, digital nomads guide new users and help them gain insights into different destinations. Today, many countries have their own Nomad List pages.

Below is a table presenting information on the top five destinations most visited by digital nomads worldwide.

Table 1. Findings on the Top 5 Most Visited Destinations by Digital Nomads Globally

Rank	Country	Monthly Average Cost of Living	Internet speed	Life quality score	Free wi-fi	Satisfaction	Entertainment	Monthly Income Level	Total Score
1	Tailand/Bangkok	\$1,419	86mbps	4/5	5/5	65%	4/5	\$493	4.37/5
2	Buenos Aires/Argentina	\$1,550	76mbps	4/5	3/5	57%	4/5	\$1,037	4.58/5
3	Kuala Lumpur/Malaysia	\$1,297	97mbps	3/5	4/5	86%	2/5	\$792	4.45/5
4	Tokyo/Japan	\$2,944	54mbps	4/5	2/5	100%	5/5	\$3,220	4.28/5
5	Mexico	\$2,034	70mbps	4/5	2/5	85%	4/5	\$704	4.25/5

Source: <https://nomadlist.com>.

Upon examining the table, it is evident that the top five destinations visited by digital nomads globally are Thailand, Buenos Aires, Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, and Mexico City. Thailand receives high ratings from nomads for its average cost of living, internet speed, entertainment environment, monthly income level, satisfaction level, and quality of life score. For digital nomads who manage their work remotely, internet speed and free internet access are particularly important categories. Consequently, destinations with high internet speeds are preferred more.

Digital nomads select destinations where they can sustain their lives with their earned income. Therefore, it is important that the monthly income level corresponds to the cost of living. Tokyo has the highest monthly living cost among these destinations. However, despite the high average cost of living, the satisfaction level of nomads regarding this destination is 100%. The monthly income level of digital nomads in these five destinations ranges from \$493 to \$3,220. Considering the global economy and ongoing global issues, these figures can be deemed quite low. It is surprising that cities like Tokyo and Mexico City, often associated with the technology age, have low free internet access. The highest internet speeds are found in Kuala Lumpur and Thailand. The destination with the most vibrant entertainment and nightlife is Mexico.

Table 2. Findings on the Top 10 Most Visited Destinations by Digital Nomads in Turkey

Rank	Location	Monthly Average Cost of Living	Internet speed	Life quality score	Free in-city wi-fi access	Entertainment	Monthly Income Level	Fluency in English	Security	Total Score
1	Istanbul	\$1,620	31mbps	3/5	3/5	3/5	\$905	2/5	Good	3.51/5
2	Antalya	\$1,123	37mbps	3/5	2/5	5/5	\$905	2/5	Good	2.68/5
3	Adana	\$1,297	15mbps	3/5	4/5	4/5	\$905	2/5	Good	2.57/5
4	Izmir	\$1,168	66mbps	3/5	2/5	3/5	\$905	2/5	Good	2.46/5
5	Alanya	\$1,197	16mbps	3/5	4/5	3/5	\$905	2/5	Good	2.4/5
6	Ankara	\$1,288	16mbps	3/5	3/5	2/5	\$905	2/5	Good	2.4/5
7	Bursa	\$1,487	16mbps	3/5	2/5	3/5	\$905	2/5	Good	2.33/5
8	Bodrum	\$1,873	16mbps	3/5	2/5	2/5	\$905	2/5	Good	2.26/5
9	Gaziantep	\$1,907	15mbps	3/5	3/5	3/5	\$905	2/5	Good	2.26/5
10	Konya	\$1,212	15mbps	3/5	3/5	3/5	\$905	2/5	Good	2.19/5

Source: <https://nomadlist.com>.

Istanbul, which hosts millions of tourists annually, is the most preferred destination for digital nomads in Turkey, owing to its magnificent history and rich natural and cultural resources. According to the Nomad List platform, 75% of digital nomads visiting this destination are satisfied with their experience. Istanbul receives high ratings from digital nomads in categories such as average cost of living, internet speed, quality of life, entertainment, free Wi-Fi, safety, and monthly income level. Among the top 10 preferred destinations, Istanbul has the highest overall rating from digital nomads.

The cities with the highest average monthly living costs are Gaziantep, Bodrum, and Istanbul. In Gaziantep, one of Turkey's most important trade and industrial cities, the cost of living has increased significantly in recent years due to the rising number of Syrian immigrants. In cities like Bodrum and Gaziantep, the number of tourists creates inflationary pressure, raising the cost of living.

Countries do not have equal infrastructure conditions regarding internet access and speed. Therefore, if one works in a job with a heavy workload and weekly meetings, a strong internet connection is necessary. Compared to global destinations, the internet speed in Turkey's most preferred destinations is relatively low. Among the top 10 destinations, Izmir has the highest internet speed. The average monthly income level for digital nomads is \$905. It is noted that the level of English proficiency in the 10 cities is poor. Evaluations of comments on nightlife indicate that Adana receives the highest ratings. The safety factor is considered good in all cities].

2. Research Method

The aim of this research is to determine the opinions of digital nomads regarding destination selection and co-working spaces. Additionally, the study evaluates information on the most preferred destinations by digital nomads globally and in Turkey, using the Nomad List database, which is heavily utilized by digital nomads. The research is designed as a qualitative study. Qualitative research is described as a method that defines a process for solving problems in a holistic manner based on reality in a natural setting, where individual perceptions and occurrences are interpreted and questioned (İnanır, 2022, p. 219). In this study, the phenomenology approach, a qualitative research method, was used. Phenomenological research describes the subjective world of human experiences from an interpretive perspective (İnanır, 2022, p. 219).

A review of the literature on digital nomads reveals that most studies are in the form of reviews. However, studies involving direct interviews with digital nomads are quite limited. In this research, planned with a qualitative research design, the semi-

structured interview technique was used. In semi-structured interviews, the researcher develops research questions after reviewing the literature and flexibly directs additional questions to the interviewees during the interview (İnanır, 2022, p. 221). The interview form created for the research consists of two sections. In the first section, questions were asked to determine the demographic characteristics of digital nomads, such as their working areas, countries of residence, income levels, years of nomadism, and educational status. The second section contains seven open-ended questions aimed at uncovering the thoughts of digital nomads regarding their travel experiences. The research questions were developed using studies by İli (2023), Chevtava and Guillet (2021), Kocaman (2022), Yılmaz and Gürbüz (2022), and İli and Büyükbaykal (2023).

The research population consists of digital nomads. However, since it is not possible to reach the entire population, purposive sampling was used in the study. Purposive sampling allows for in-depth examination of cases believed to contain rich information, providing benefits in discovering and explaining events and phenomena (İli, 2023, p. 97). Therefore, a working group of 10 individuals with digital nomad experience was formed. Questions were sent to this group via email through the Nomad List platform, known as a digital nomad web page, and the nomads were informed about the research topic. Subsequently, interviews were conducted with the 10 individuals who responded positively between June 10, 2024, and June 25, 2024, via phone and email, with each interview lasting 20 minutes. The opinions of two field experts were sought in preparing the research questions. Permission was obtained from participants who agreed to the interview for audio recording. The audio recordings were first transcribed and then subjected to descriptive analysis.

The research seeks to answer the following questions:

- What are the criteria influencing destination selection for digital nomads?
- What are the motivations for digital nomads to travel?
- What are the positive and negative impacts of digital nomads on destinations?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a digital nomad?
- What are the characteristics and qualities of the co-living spaces and co-living hotels preferred by digital nomads?
- Where do digital nomads typically work during their travels?
- How different is the co-working experience from independent travel and working online every day (in a café or at home)?].

2.1. Findings

This section provides detailed information on the basic demographic characteristics of digital nomads. Of the nomads, 3 are women and 7 are men. Examining their professions, it is found that 3 are social media content creators, 2 are tourism professionals, 1 is an architect, 1 is a teacher, 1 is an engineer, and 1 is a student. Regarding income levels, digital nomads have incomes ranging from \$1,500 to \$4,000. When asked if they travel alone, the majority indicated that they travel solo. Responses to the question of how long they have been digital nomads vary between 1 and 5 years.

Table 3: Demographic Information of Digital Nomads

Participant	Gender	Profession	Income Level	How long have you been a digital nomad?	Are you traveling alone or with a group?
P1	Female	Foreign language instructor and digital content producer	\$ 1,500	3 years	Alone
P2	Male	Engineer	\$ 2,000	1 years	With family
P3	Male	Digital content producer	\$ 2,000	2 years	Alone
P4	Male	Student	\$ 1,000	1 years	Alone
P5	Female	Architect	\$ 3,000	5 years	Alone
P6	Male	Social media producer	\$ 2,000	4 years	With family
P7	Male	English language instructor	\$ 2,000	3 years	Alone
P8	Female	Tourism professional	\$ 4,000	6 years	With family
P9	Male	Tourism professional	\$ 3,000	3 years	With family
P10	Male	Computer instructor	\$ 2,000	4 years	Alone

2. 2. Informative Insights on Digital Nomads' Destination Selection and Co-working Spaces

To gather data for this research, participants were asked questions regarding the destination and workspace preferences of digital nomads. In this context, participants were coded as P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, and P10 according to the order of the interviews. Below are the responses and interpretations obtained from the participants to the predetermined questions aimed at elucidating the research objective.

Findings on Factors Influencing Digital Nomads' Selection of Location and Accommodation Businesses

The aim of this research is to determine the opinions of digital nomads regarding destination selection and co-working spaces. To achieve this aim, the research first asked posed the question: **'What are the elements that influence digital nomads in their choice of location and accommodation businesses?'** The responses obtained from participants were evaluated in light of this inquiry. From the expressions articulated by the participants, several key factors emerged as the most emphasized considerations in the selection process. These include: "the low cost of living," "the warm climate of the country and ease of obtaining a visa," and "internet speed and accessibility." These findings highlight the critical elements that digital nomads prioritize when making decisions regarding their place of residence and accommodation options.

Some of the participant expressions regarding the criteria influencing digital nomads' selection of location and destination are provided below.

"I have been living as a digital nomad since the pandemic. There are many factors that I pay attention to when choosing a country or a place to stay. However, I think my essentials are that the country should be warm and affordable and that it should be a place I can go without visa requirements. Other factors probably come afterward. Most of the time, I choose my accommodation after I arrive. This is because the information written on social media accounts is often not accurate. Additionally, it is very important for me that the city is safe and that the internet speed is high." (P7)

"My priority, I believe, is to find a place that is inexpensive, warm and not overly popular. This is because I do not like crowded places. I prefer that the time difference with my home country is not too significant in order to facilitate communication with my family. As a woman, I choose accommodation facilities where incidents of harassment are minimal. Generally, I stay in budget-friendly locations. However, nature is one of the other important factors for me. Additionally, the availability and ease of transportation are also significant considerations." (P9)

"I examine the tax and visa conditions of the country I will be visiting. I do not prefer places with high taxes. For a location where I will be staying for an extended period, the comfort of the accommodation and the internet infrastructure are very important to me. In addition to these, the attitudes and behaviors of the local people towards foreigners influence the duration of my stay. Generally, I go to places where I can develop myself in relation to my field of work." (P4)

"Safety, warmth and affordability make travel easier. I also prefer places that do not require a visa." (P1)

"A destination that is cheap and warm for long-term travel." (P3)

"There are many factors in our destination choices. For example, I prefer places where I can live within my income and even save a little. There should be no internet issues because the internet is crucial for my work. I also need to consider the time difference with Turkey because I need to be online from 9 to 18 according to Turkish time. Hence, I first chose Southeast Asia. Currently, I am in Bali; I work from 14 to 23 according to Bali time, leaving the mornings free for exploring. The place should not be too touristic or too local. Touristic places are more expensive and noisy. I prefer places that are in between." (P5)

"I prefer cheap and quieter places where I can get my work done. As I work in social media, places with beautiful scenic views for photography are my top choices. Additionally, if I am staying for a long time, the accommodation should be clean and safe." (P10)

Upon evaluating these comments, it is generally observed that digital nomads prefer destinations with low living costs and warm climates. Although many countries now offer digital nomad visas, nomads still prefer visa-free countries for convenience. Some nomads prefer quieter destinations, while others choose places with vibrant nightlife. As most nomads are digital content creators, destinations with rich visual backgrounds are more attractive to them. Additionally, some participants select destinations considering the time difference between their home country and the destination country for their work. Safety and internet speed are also fundamental priorities for nomads planning to stay for a longer period. For nomads wishing to stay in one place for an extended period, the behaviors of the local population and the safety of the location are significant criteria in destination selection, while cleanliness and comfort are important factors in the choice of accommodation. These findings indicate that different elements are important for each nomad.

From the responses provided by participants to the research question, **'What are the factors influencing digital nomads' selection of location and accommodation businesses?'**, a content analysis yielded fifteen expressions. The researcher categorized these expressions into six categories (Table 4). The first category is named economic and legal factors, the second category is infrastructure factors, the third category is attractiveness factors, the fourth category is psychological factors, the fifth category is location-related factors, and the sixth category is accommodation-related factors.

Table 4. Categorization of Participant Expressions Regarding the Question 'What Are the Factors Influencing Digital Nomads' Selection of Location and Accommodation Businesses?

	Used Statements	Σ_i	Σ_i (44)	%	% (100.0)
1). Economic and Legal Factors	(1.1) Low cost of living	6	14	42.85	31.8
	(1.2) Preference for locations without visa requirements	5		35.71	
	(1.3) Low tax rates	3		21.42	
2) Infrastructure Factors	(2.1) Internet speed and accessibility	5	8	62.5	18.1
	(2.2). Ease of transportation	3		37.5	
3) Attraction Factors	(3.1) Vibrant nightlife	2	10	20	22.7
	(3.2) Historical, natural, and cultural richness	1		10	
	3.3). Tranquility of the destination	2		20	
	(3.4). Warm climate of the country	5		50	
4) Psychological Factors	(4.1) Safety	2	4	50	9.09
	(4.2) Attitude of the local population	2		50	
5). Location-related Factors	(5.1) Minimal time difference among countries	3	3	100	6.8
6) Accommodation-related Factors	(6.1) Hygiene of the establishment	1	5	20	11.3
	(6.2) Abundance of accommodation options	2		40	
	(6.3) Comfort and convenience of coworking spaces	2		40	

The expressions consolidated under the first, second, and third categories represent the issues that participants emphasized the most. This is because economic and legal factors, attractiveness factors, and infrastructure factors are indeed essential components of the nomadic lifestyle. It has been decided to categorize the aspects of security and the behavior of the local population, which are significant for nomads, under the heading of psychological factors. The qualities that shared living and working spaces should possess have been grouped under the heading of accommodation-related factors. Under the heading of location-related factors, the importance of having a minimal time difference has been included.

Findings on the Travel Motivations of Digital Nomads

To understand the underlying reasons for the travel motivations of digital nomads, the responses obtained from participants were evaluated. From the expressions articulated by the participants, the following were identified as the most emphasized statements regarding the motivations of digital nomads: "desire to visit different places," "desire to meet new people," "desire to experience different cultures," "development of a professional network."

Some of the participant expressions regarding the travel motivations of digital nomads are provided below.

"My spouse and I have been traveling across Europe as digital nomads for approximately eight years. We decided to adopt a nomadic lifestyle in order to work at our desired times without being tied to a specific location. Of course, seeing different places, meeting new people, and experiencing various cultures were some of the motivating factors for us. As a nomad, I am able to pursue the work I want, and I have complete control over my work schedule. The ability to simultaneously experience both travel and work brings us great happiness." (P4)

"My primary motivation is to perform my work without being dependent on anyone. Additionally, earning money while exploring the most popular tourism destinations brings me joy. Having friends in every destination, visiting uncharted places, experiencing new lifestyles, and trying different foods significantly influence my travel." (P3)

"The primary motivation that drives me to travel is to showcase interesting places in the videos I create as a digital content producer, which will capture the attention of my audience. Additionally, meeting different individuals related to my field of work and learning about the experiences of those working in this area is one of my fundamental motivations." (P2)

“Actually, do digital nomads have a motivation to travel, or do those who want to travel become digital nomads? This needs to be discussed. For example, I used to earn more in my previous job but could not travel due to work. So, I switched to a job where I could work remotely. People like me often put traveling at the top of their life list. We want to see new people and new cultures.” (P7)

“The desire to discover new places and see different cultures.” (P5)

“Visiting new places and meeting new people.” (P10)

Upon evaluating the participants' responses, it is determined that the majority set out with the desire to experience different cultures and lifestyles. The inability of economically sufficient individuals to find time for travel due to intense work schedules is cited as a fundamental reason driving them to become digital nomads. Additionally, meeting new people and socializing are among the travel motivations for nomads. Learning different languages, tasting new foods, and visiting lesser-known destinations are some of the travel motivations for nomads. Some nomads have expressed that they travel with the aim of improving themselves in their field of work and establishing new professional connections.

From the responses provided by participants to the research question, ‘**What are the travel motivations of digital nomads?**’, a content analysis yielded ten expressions. The researcher categorized these expressions into two categories (Table 5). The first category is named social and cultural factors, and the second category is named work-related factors.

Table 5. Categorization of Participant Expressions Regarding the Travel Motivations of Digital Nomads

	Used Statements	Σ_i	Σ_i (26)	%	% (100.0)
1). Social and cultural factors	(1.1) Desire to visit different places	5	18	27.77	69.23
	(1.2) Desire to meet new people	4		22.22	
	(1.3) Desire to experience different cultures	4		22.22	
	(1.4) Desire to visit less popular locations	2		11.11	
	(1.5) Desire to learn different languages	2		11.11	
	(1.6) Desire to taste foods from other countries	1		5.56	
2). Work-related factors	(2.1). Diversification of work areas	2	8	25	30.77
	(2.2). Development of a professional network	3		37.5	
	(2.3). Establishing business connections by meeting other nomads	2		25	
	(2.4). Participation in seminars	1		12.5	

The expressions consolidated under the first category consist of statements related to the social and cultural factors that are significant in the travel motivations of nomads. Statements regarding diversification of work areas, developing a network, establishing professional connections by meeting other nomads, and participating in seminars have been grouped under the heading of work-related factors.

Findings on the Positive and Negative Impacts of Digital Nomads on Destinations

The responses obtained from participants regarding the question, ‘**What are the positive and negative impacts of digital nomads on destinations?**’ were evaluated. From the expressions articulated by the participants, the following were identified as the most emphasized statements regarding the positive and negative impacts of digital nomads on their destinations: ‘contribution to the economy,’ ‘offering new job opportunities,’ ‘increase in product prices,’ ‘disappearance of traditions and customs,’ ‘growing income disparity between locals and tourists,’ and ‘facilitation of visa processes.’

Participant statements regarding the positive and negative impacts of digital nomads on destinations are provided below.

“We often stay in hotels or guesthouses for extended periods in the countries we visit. We eat meals, shop, and all of these activities contribute to the local economy. This leads to an expansion of business opportunities. Sometimes, the places we visit are very popular and frequently frequented by other nomads. In such cases, countries incentivize us by either reducing taxes or issuing special visas for us. We frequently share our experiences from these locations, which makes both the businesses and the countries more attractive. However, sometimes the influx of people resulting from our shared experiences can lead to

environmental pollution.” (P3)

"I generally travel to inexpensive places. When I go to cheaper locations, after a while, prices increase due to my higher purchasing power. This can lead to conflicts between us and the local residents. However, of course, our expenditures contribute to the local economy. As a digital nomad, I earn significant amounts from the agreements I make in the places I visit, and I engage in luxury consumption. Additionally, since our work is internet-based, sometimes the accommodations lack sufficient facilities in this regard." (P1)

"In fact, our economic contribution to the destination is quite substantial. The local people are very envious of our free lifestyle. Beyond this, the significant influence of the local population by us can lead to the gradual forgetting of their traditions. For us, the comfort of workspaces, the speed of the internet, shared usage, and the availability of necessary materials for our work are crucial. Since we spend a large portion of our lives here, the number of co-working spaces is increasing day by day, along with the materials used and their quality. Both the number of hotels and other co-working spaces is increasing in response to demand. Countries facilitate the visa process for us. However, due to our presence, prices for products are rising, making it difficult for local residents to afford these items." (P5)

"Of course, accommodation fees can increase over time due to high demand in the places we visit." (P8)

"I do not think there are many negative aspects. After all, we bring money to the areas we visit, contributing to their development, albeit slightly. Some countries have even created visa types to attract digital nomads, like the digital nomad visa." (P4)

"The positive aspect is revitalizing the local economy. The negative is the gradual erosion of the local culture in the areas visited." (P10)

Evaluating the responses, it is understood that the negative impacts on the destination include price increases in products due to the demand created in the area. This regional inflation creates significant problems for the local population in purchasing goods and services. The damage to the local identity and values of the area is another negative impact. The contribution of nomads to the regional economy and local trade in the destinations they visit is identified as a positive impact. Some nomads have indicated that while their expenditures contribute to the economy, they also lead to environmental issues. It has been determined that the internet used by nomads to keep up with their work places pressure on the technological infrastructure of certain accommodation businesses. As a result, the increasing number of nomads each day suggests that there will be a rise in co-working spaces catering to this lifestyle.

In response to the research question, "What are the positive and negative impacts of digital nomads on destinations?" a content analysis of participant responses yielded fifteen statements. The researcher categorized these statements into two categories (Table 6). The first category is labeled positive effects, while the second category is labeled negative effects.

Table 6. Categorization of Participant Statements Regarding the Question: "What are the Positive and Negative Impacts of Digital Nomads on Destinations?"

	Used Statements	Σ_i	Σ_i (40)	%	% (100.0)
(1) Positive impacts	(1.1) Contribution to the economy	5	23	21.73	57.5
	(1.2) Promotion of the country	3		13.04	
	(1.3) Development of internet infrastructure	2		8.69	
	(1.4) Facilitation of visa processes	4		17.39	
	(1.5) Provision of new job opportunities	3		13.04	
	(1.6). Development of tourism	2		8.69	
	(1.7). Increase in accommodation business revenues	2		8.69	
	(1.8). Increased demand for coworking spaces	2		8.69	
(2) Negative impacts	(2.1) Increase in product prices	4	17	23.53	42.5
	(2.2) Erosion of traditions and customs	3		17.65	
	(2.3) Strain on internet infrastructure	1		5.88	
	(2.4) Growing income disparity between locals and tourists	3		17.65	
	(2.5) Increase in consumption activities	2		11.76	
	(2.6) Issues of overcrowding and noise	2		11.76	
	(2.7). Contribution to environmental pollution	2		11.76	

The statements combined under the first category are evaluated as positive impacts of digital nomads on destinations, including contributions to the economy, promotion of the country, provision of job opportunities in various fields, development of tourism, increased demand for co-working spaces, strengthening of internet infrastructure, and increased revenues for accommodation businesses. Under the negative category, expressions include the rise in product prices caused by the nomadic lifestyle, damage to cultural values, widening income gaps between tourists and local residents, and contributions to environmental pollution.

Findings on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Being a Digital Nomad

Responses from participants regarding the question, “**What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a digital nomad?**” have been evaluated. The statements highlighted by participants include “living independently,” “experiencing different cultures,” “working remotely,” “earning more money,” “being away from family,” “living in dependence on technology,” “longing for one’s own culture,” as well as “experiencing internet and infrastructure issues,” “difficulty in finding friends,” and “struggling with accommodation shortages.” These have been identified as the most emphasized expressions regarding the advantages and disadvantages of being a digital nomad.

To detail the experiences of digital nomads, they were asked, “**What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a digital nomad?**” Some of the responses are as follows:

“The phenomenon of digital nomadism presents numerous positive aspects. The ability to travel to various locations, meet new individuals, gain diverse perspectives, and work independently without external oversight constitutes a significant form of freedom. Through my collaborative endeavors, I have been able to generate substantial income. The experience of awakening in different places each day is invigorating. However, I believe that the most challenging aspect for me is finding suitable accommodation. Also, visa issues and longing for my culture are challenging me. Typically, I utilize platforms such as Airbnb, Facebook, and Booking.com for lodging. Nevertheless, I occasionally encounter situations where the quality and cleanliness of the accommodations do not meet expectations. Establishing trust with individuals in a new city requires time. Additionally, I deeply miss my family while being away from them.” (P1)

“Digital nomadism embodies my life philosophy. Over time, one learns to tolerate the negative aspects of an experience that is so deeply integrated into one’s identity. For me, the most advantageous aspect is the ability to save more money. I do not expend time and resources commuting to a workplace daily. However, during the initial years of my nomadic lifestyle, I faced significant challenges related to internet connectivity at my accommodations. Given that our work is entirely reliant on technology, internet disruptions adversely affected my workdays. Furthermore, the most challenging aspect remains being away from my family and loved ones. Nonetheless, the joy derived from exploring new locations and trying different cuisines greatly enhances my overall happiness.” (P4)

“The advantages of being a digital nomad include the ability to work remotely from various destinations around the world without being tethered to any particular location. I have a profound passion for my work, and the independence it affords me is the most gratifying aspect; it is delightful to experience places I have never seen before while performing my job. As a digital content creator, I also derive financial benefits from this work. However, a negative aspect is that I sometimes do not feel secure in the places I visit. The overwhelming crowds in certain cities and the negative incidents I witness can induce anxiety. Another disadvantage is missing your culture. Additionally, as we are our own bosses, I occasionally struggle with time management throughout the day, which can lead to tasks being completed at the last minute. This dependency on technology raises concerns for me regarding future implications. Furthermore, when I experience health issues, the high fees imposed by the host country on foreign nationals adversely affect me.” (P9)

“The happiness of waking up in any country or city you want, depending on your job’s flexibility. Being location-independent is a big advantage. Some people like order, though. The downside, in my opinion, is being away from your country, family, friends, food and having visa and internet issues. You really miss these things. If you are like me and are 10-15 hours away by plane, you cannot return quickly.” (P8)

“The positive is being able to earn money from anywhere. However, sometimes the places we stay are uncomfortable, and I struggle with internet issues, which are disadvantages.” (P10) “I do not think there is a negative side to being a digital nomad. The positive is living freely and not being tied to anyone.” (P7)

“I do not think there is a negative side to being a digital nomad. Since you stay in one place for a long time, you adapt to its culture, which makes living your own culture challenging. The positive is always being happy communicating with the locals.” (P3)

Evaluating the participants' comments, it is seen that the primary advantages of being a digital nomad are freedom, independent living, and the positive emotions derived from working and waking up remotely in the city of one's choice. Additionally, some participants consider earning money from different destinations another positive effect. According to the participants' responses, the disadvantages include missing family and loved ones, not experiencing their own culinary culture and values elsewhere, and having to work in uncomfortable places with limited internet access. It has been determined that digital nomads often struggle to find comfortable accommodations even through various platforms. Additionally, it has been identified that adapting to a different lifestyle takes some time, which can hinder nomads in forming friendships. Since digital nomads set their own working hours, they often face challenges in establishing a balance between work and personal life.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a digital nomad? From the responses provided by participants to this research question, a content analysis yielded twenty-three distinct statements. The researcher categorized these statements into two categories (Table 7). The first category is labeled as strengths, while the second category is labeled as weaknesses.

Table 7. Categorization of Participant Statements Regarding the Question: "What are the Advantages and Disadvantages of Being a Digital Nomad?"

	Used Statements	Σ_i	$\Sigma_i (60)$	%	% (100,0)
(1) Strengths	(1.1) Experiencing different cultures	3	26	11.54	43.33
	(1.2) Living independently	5		19.23	
	(1.3) Reduction of expenses	2		7.69	
	(1.4) Working remotely	4		15.38	
	(1.5) Strengthening communication with others	3		11.54	
	(1.6). Learning different languages	2		7.69	
	(1.7). Better time management	2		7.69	
	(1.8) Earning more money	3		11.54	
	(1.9) Gaining diverse perspectives	1		3.85	
	1.10. Acquiring different hobbies	1		3.85	
(2) Weaknesses	(2.1) Being away from family	4	34	11.76	56.67
	(2.2) Difficulty accessing healthcare services	3		8.82	
	(2.3) Living addicted to technology	3		8.82	
	(2.4) Having hard time making friends	3		8.82	
	(2.5) Difficulty finding accommodation	2		5.88	
	(2.6). Experiencing visa and tax issues	3		8.82	
	(2.7). Longing for one's own culture	4		11.76	
	(2.8). Facing internet and infrastructure problems	4		11.76	
	(2.9). Lack of comfort in accommodations	3		8.82	
	(2.10) Time zone differences	2		5.88	
	(2.11) Difficulty establishing a routine between work and real life	1		2.94	
	(2.12). Experiencing security concerns	1		2.94	
	(2.13). Increased stress	1		2.94	

Under the first category heading, there are statements regarding the strengths of being a digital nomad, which include experiencing different cultures, reduced expenses, learning new languages, effective time management, gaining diverse perspectives, meeting new people, living independently, and acquiring various hobbies. The second category comprises the weaknesses associated with digital nomadism, which include being away from family, difficulties in accessing healthcare services, living in dependence on technology, challenges in making friends, increased stress, and so forth.

To understand the preferences of digital nomads regarding remote work and co-living spaces, they were asked, "**What are the characteristics and qualities of the co-living spaces and co-living hotels preferred by digital nomads?**" Some of the responses are as follows:

"I believe that the most important factors for me are the availability of internet connectivity and the security of my technological devices. This is particularly relevant when staying in smaller locations, as these items can sometimes be stolen. Currently, I am in Marrakech. The hotel where I am staying does not have any internet issues; however, I previously stayed in Iran, where I encountered this problem and was unable to complete my work. The comfort of my accommodation is crucial for me, as the sheets used on the beds and the shampoos in the bathroom can adversely affect my health due to my chronic allergic issues." (P3)

"I generally stay in budget accommodations. However, there are times when countries can be quite expensive, which poses significant economic challenges for me. I typically choose to stay in places preferred by many individuals with whom I aim to expand my network. Since internet access is essential for my work, monthly internet packages can be prohibitively expensive in some countries. Occasionally, I wish to stay on islands; however, internet access can also be problematic there. Transportation to central locations may not be available when desired, or adverse weather conditions can arise." (P7)

"The first thing I pay attention to is finding a hotel close to all the necessary amenities. The comfort and cleanliness of the hotel are non-negotiable for me. I prefer accommodation types that offer shared access to the internet, as I do not wish to pay extra for internet access. Since I often work in cafes and spend a significant portion of my day there, it is important that the environment is quiet and not disruptive. As I work as a writer, I sometimes seek out places with rich library resources." (P9)

"I prefer spacious places and generally do not stay in very cheap places. I like to be alone and stay in central locations." (P4)

"Fast internet is the first priority. There should be a comfortable workspace. By workspace, I mean factors like a desk and chair, room temperature. Also, the cost is important. Some places charge \$20 a day. A reasonable fee should be \$5-10." (P10)

"Fast internet speed." (P2)

Upon evaluating the responses about remote work and co-living spaces, it is determined that digital nomads prefer more spacious, central, and affordable destinations. The preference for central locations is significantly influenced by the availability of fast internet access. Additionally, some participants emphasized the importance of basic materials in the working environment and room temperature. Co-working spaces provide materials such as chairs, desks, and printers, as well as tea, coffee, and various food and beverage services. Moreover, individuals pay attention to the comfort and convenience of these spaces. While some individuals prefer quieter and less expensive living hotels, for others, a crowded environment is essential for socializing. Some digital nomads have indicated that cleanliness is the most important factor in their choice of accommodation. Additionally, the safety of shared living spaces and their accessibility are other significant considerations. They prefer communal living environments where they can enhance their professional skills and establish new business connections.

To gather information about the working locations of digital nomads, they were asked, **"Where do digital nomads generally work during their travels?"** Some of the responses are as follows:

"My workspace, to be honest, frequently changes. Sometimes I work in a mountain cabin, at other times on a deserted island, but most often I work in cafes. If the place where I am staying has a workspace, I will work there as an exception. However, I generally find that working in locations with natural scenery motivates me more. In fact, I determine my workspace based on my earnings for that month. If I have budgeted for my own internet package, working in different environments enhances my creativity." (P6)

"I usually look for a cafe to conduct my daily tasks and meetings. However, I frequently change these venues. Some cafes can be quite costly, and I often find myself having to pay extra for internet access. The tranquility and cleanliness of the cafe are important to me. Beyond these factors, the development of the internet infrastructure is crucial, and the profile of future guests also influences my choice of cafe. When I feel stuck regarding work-related matters, I often visit coworking spaces to seek ideas. Meeting new people in these environments opens different doors for me." (P10)

"I decide based on my workload and mental state. If I want to work with other people like me that day, I go to co-working areas. But if I need to focus, I work in a quieter café or hotel room." (P5)

"In a café or hotel room. I give live lessons, so sometimes I can even work on the beach." (P8)

Evaluating the comments on digital nomads' working areas, it is observed that working locations vary depending on the workload. Those with heavier workloads work in quieter places. Some participants prefer co-working areas such as the beach, hotel, café, and natural living areas. Participants with lighter workloads work in co-working spaces.

To understand the differences between co-working and working independently, digital nomads were asked, **"How different is the co-working experience from independent travel and working online every day (in a café or at home)?"** Some of the responses are as follows:

“Unfortunately, there are no coworking spaces everywhere in the world. I choose coworking spaces based on my work requirements. If I do not want to be disturbed, I prefer not to use coworking spaces. Instead, I work alone in my hotel or room. If my work necessitates input from others, then I go to those spaces. I have been to such spaces once or twice. When I was there, the experience contributed to the development of my network and enhanced my productivity. Additionally, having fast internet helped me complete my tasks in a short amount of time.” (P9)

“Co-working spaces are more efficient for me. The services provided here and the individuals in the community offer me support regarding my work. The modern infrastructure in these spaces facilitates my development. Working alone in a cafe affects my working time and often leads to increased workload. Furthermore, there can be individuals in the cafe environment who do not show respect.” (P2)

“In co-working spaces, there are usually people like you. Even if they are from different professions, like graphic designers, video editors, or architects, you expand your network and hear ideas that you would not have thought of. You can quickly get answers on where to work or where to go next.” (P8)

“It can be very uncomfortable outside, due to noise or internet issues. Sometimes I need to finish an important job, and the place is not suitable, so working at home is always more comfortable.” (P7)

“In co-working spaces, since there are people like you, they do not disturb you while you work.” (P5)

“The co-working experience enhances creativity and helps expand one's network.” (P3)

Upon evaluating the participants' responses, it is evident that individuals in co-working spaces often provide creative ideas related to work for digital nomads. People in co-working spaces also assist in determining subsequent travel routes. Nomads who need to complete their work usually prefer working at home or in quieter areas. Considering the findings, it is clear that in co-working spaces, where individuals share similar experiences, everyone respects each other while working. It has been determined that coworking experiences contribute to the development of digital nomads' professional networks and enhance their productivity. This is because individuals present in coworking spaces provide support to nomads regarding their work and assist in reducing their working hours. However, the responses indicate that digital nomads may not possess comprehensive knowledge about communal living and working spaces. The recent popularity of this lifestyle and the limited number of businesses catering to this sector have resulted in restricted perspectives among nomads on the subject.

Conclusion, Discussion, and Recommendations

The aim of this research was to determine the opinions of digital nomads regarding destination selection and co-working spaces. Additionally, the study aimed to evaluate information on the most preferred destinations by digital nomads globally and in Turkey, using the Nomad List database, which is heavily utilized by digital nomads.

Economic and legal factors, attractiveness factors and infrastructure factors are indeed important components in the destination selection of digital nomads. Upon evaluating the criteria influencing the destination selection of digital nomads, it was observed that cheaper, safer, and warmer regions are preferred. Safe destinations and places with lower living costs are always in demand. Digital nomads travel to various destinations around the world where they can live comfortably within their earnings. Kocaman (2021) and Taşdelen's (2023) study supported our findings, indicating that economic suitability and the local population's understanding and attitude towards nomads are significant criteria in destination selection. Additionally, the historical, cultural, and natural attraction factors of a destination, as well as the technological infrastructure of workspaces and accommodation facilities, are some of the key criteria in destination selection. The findings of İli (2023) regarding the significance of natural factors in destination choice support the results of our research. Our study highlights that digital nomads prefer locations where they do not encounter tax issues, distinguishing it from other studies. Creating a platform that meets the needs of digital nomads will provide an effective solution for selecting appropriate accommodations and destinations. Furthermore, for nomads who plan to stay in a destination for an extended period, the preference for shared accommodation spaces will contribute to reducing costs.

The research found that 70% of the nomads travel alone, highlighting the importance of safety in destination selection. Additionally, for the smooth progression of the remote working experience, which is fundamental to the concept of digital nomadism, nomads prefer regions without internet access issues. This finding is consistent with Yılmaz and Gürbüz's (2022) study, which found that nomads choose countries with free Wi-Fi, low living costs, and a fast internet infrastructure. Furthermore, it was determined that nomads consider the time difference between their home country and the destination country to manage their work efficiently, as most conduct their business through companies based in their home country. Some nomads also prefer countries without visa restrictions. To avoid issues such as noise, high living costs, and crowds, nomads often choose less attractive places for living and working.

Upon examining the factors influencing hotel selection among nomads, it was found that they prefer quiet and affordable places. Participants emphasized the importance of cleanliness and security in facilities where they would stay for extended periods. "Upon examining the travel motivations of digital nomads, it was determined that social and cultural factors, as well as work-related factors, assume significant roles." Regarding travel motivations, the desire to see new places, meeting different people, desire to taste foods from other countries, and the general urge to travel were frequently mentioned. These findings support Thompson's (2021) study on the travel motivations of digital nomads coming to Thailand, which identified climate, local culture, and interaction with locals as key motivational factors. Another study by Wiranatha et al. (2020) identified strong internet infrastructure, local hospitality, proximity to airports, affordability, and destination popularity as important travel factors. Similarly, in the study conducted by Akin (2021), the acquisition of diverse experiences and the desire to live independently were among the primary motivations for travel. This finding aligns with our research, which aims to explore socio-cultural experiences. However, the travels undertaken by digital nomads to enhance their professional skills highlight a unique aspect of our study. Improving the quality of service in accommodation facilities, strengthening internet infrastructure, and implementing policies aimed at addressing tax issues for digital nomads will contribute to their motivation to travel.

Regarding the professions of digital nomads, the majority were found to be digital content creators. This is consistent with Hermann & Paris's (2020) study, which revealed that most nomads are engaged in content creation, web design, digital marketing, and social media management.

As part of this research, the positive and negative impacts of the digital nomad experience on destinations were examined. The stimulation of the local economy and the provision of income to the local population by nomads are considered positive effects. On the other hand, the negative impacts identified include rising product prices and damage to local values and culture. It has been found that the extensive use of the internet by digital nomads in destinations has detrimental effects on the technological infrastructure. Additionally, it has been determined that the increasing number of nomads has heightened the demand for coworking spaces. In a study conducted by Bozzi (2024), it was noted that some digital nomads pay rent and contribute to the economy by hiring new individuals. This finding is consistent with the results of our research. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the nomadic movement will contribute to the development of tourism post-pandemic. The study posits that, in addition to their contributions to the economy, digital nomads benefit from services such as internet access at their destinations without paying any taxes. Moreover, it is expected that the photographs taken by nomads in the countries they visit will contribute to the promotion of both the accommodation businesses and the countries themselves. Strengthening internet infrastructure and increasing the number of coworking spaces will contribute to the rising demand for these countries.

Upon examining the advantages and disadvantages of being a digital nomad, participants highlighted the freedom, independence, earning money from different regions, and communication with the local population as significant advantages. Some participants mentioned the comfort of living without being tied to a specific location. The disadvantages frequently mentioned were being away from family and loved ones, and a longing for one's own culture. It has also been concluded that digital nomads face difficulties in finding accommodation in the countries they visit and experience problems related to healthcare systems.

Additionally, nomads noted that easily adapting to local cultures can hinder the preservation of their own cultural values. Akin (2021) stated that the conveniences of digital nomadism are freedom and experience, while the challenges include loneliness, economic difficulties, environmental pressure, and lack of social security. Reichenberger (2018) identified the primary reason driving digital nomads as the freedom to work independently of location. At this point, countries can increase the number and comfort of accommodation facilities and make access to healthcare services more affordable.

The research also explored digital nomads' thoughts on co-living and co-working spaces. It was found that co-working spaces are generally chosen based on work intensity. Participants with less work intensity prefer co-working spaces, while those with higher work intensity prefer quieter, peaceful cafes and hotel rooms. Nomads do not want to face issues with computers, printers, and internet access in co-working spaces. Additionally, it is important for individuals using co-working spaces to respect the environment's rules. Co-working spaces enhance individuals' creativity and assist in determining future work areas and destination choices. Furthermore, other nomads in these spaces provide ideas related to work and help build networks. Comfort, spaciousness, and safety, along with the presence of air conditioning in very hot areas, are important for nomads. For accommodation, nomads prefer non-touristic, affordable places without internet issues. Putra and Agirachman (2016) emphasized that co-working spaces are important for digital nomads and should meet their expectations. Similarly, Chevtavaeva and Guillet (2021) found that co-living spaces enhance creativity and increase the number of digital nomads. In another study, Chevtavaeva (2021) identified the advantages of co-working spaces as getting ideas from others, meeting new people, providing a comfortable work environment, learning new things from others, and benefiting from local facilities. In Bozzi's (2024) study, it

was argued that coworking spaces helped digital nomads achieve a balance between work and leisure. These findings indicate that coworking spaces, which are unfortunately found in very few cities around the world, still do not meet the desired standards. Both public and local governments would benefit from providing training on the characteristics of coworking spaces, as they may lack this knowledge. Additionally, region-specific events that would attract the interest of digital nomads could be organized in coworking spaces.

This research uniquely found that co-working spaces contribute to individuals' creativity and help determine the next travel destination. Additionally, the importance of basic materials in co-working spaces and consideration of time differences in destination selection are unique aspects of this research. The findings also indicate that digital nomads' quick adaptation to the culture and values of the region can pose challenges in maintaining their local traditions. The finding that digital nomads travel for reasons such as self-improvement for work purposes and establishing connections with various companies and individuals also highlights the unique aspect of our research.

This research highlights the significance of understanding digital nomads' destination choices, travel motivations, positive and negative impacts on destinations, and co-working experiences, especially as the topic is expected to gain popularity in the coming years. Future research could explore the duration of stays, the main reasons driving individuals to become digital nomads, and the factors underlying solo travel. Additionally, the impact of nomads' consumption activities on environmental resources and their contribution to ecological footprints can also be investigated.

Research Ethics

Ethical approval for this research was granted by the Van Yüzüncü Yıl University Social and Humanities Publication Ethics Committee, based on decision number 2024/09-03, dated May 7, 2024.

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