**Science Driven Mobility and digital nomadism**

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Current literature describes digital nomadism as an interesting for tourism research but a relatively exclusive social phenomenon (Chevtaeva & Denizci-Guillet, 2021; Thompson, 2019). Digital nomads are self-employed people with a mobile lifestyle made possible by digital work. Based on that description, it would seem like a research field with limited societal significance. However, the call for this round table suggests a need to discuss a wider spectrum of mobilities that have become significant in an increasingly flexible and place independent work-life.

The impact of current mobility patterns on local conditions, for instance tourism driven gentrification (Cocola-Gant & Lopez-Gay, 2020), has gained interest in tourism geography. The development of current mobilities also relates to *New Urban Tourism* (Ba et al., 2022), a perspective aimed to describe socio-cultural and spatial change taking place in cities related to increasing international mobility, for example discussing different kinds of temporary locals, including such as lifestyle migrants, international students, and people on working contracts in local firms (Novy, 2017).

The term *Science Driven Mobility* (Eskilsson & Nilsson, 2022) describes mobility driven by globalized education and research, of people receding at a place studying, or doing research for a limited time. Although highly mobile, research still depends on geographically fixed conditions. The mobility of students and scientists has significant impact on VFR, the local hotels and other accommodation, local socio-cultural conditions, and regional infrastructure. This will be illustrated using examples from Lund, Sweden; a city currently going through substantial structural change driven by academic internationalization and major investments in research and development.

These issues raise a number of questions:

* How should we understand these types of mobility at different geographical scales?
* What are the consequences of SDM for planning and politics?
* What are the consequences for theory of tourism geography and sociology?