

A Meta-Analysis of Factors Influencing the Well-Being of Residents in Tourist Destinations

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Abstract

In this paper, 63 related literatures at home and abroad are collected and sorted, and the important influencing factors are screened by extracting the standard correlation coefficient and path coefficient of the research on the influencing factors of the subjective well-being of residents in tourist destinations, and using Comprehensive Meta Analysis V2 software for data processing. The study found that the influencing factors of residents' well-being in tourist destinations mainly include five factors, namely: the economic development status of tourist destinations, environmental benefits, social and cultural benefits, social environment, and local attachment. Among them, place attachment (combined value of effect $r=0.296$) has the greatest impact, economic development (combined value of effect $r=0.271$), social environment (combined value of effect $r=0.244$), and sociocultural benefit (combined value of effect $r=0.217$) gradually. Second, environmental benefits (the combined effect value $r=0.124$) have the least impact on the well-being of residents in tourist destinations.

Keywords

Residents' Well-being in Tourist Destinations; Meta-Analysis; Influencing Factors.

1. Introduction

Tourism happiness is developing continuously in China, but today, there are still many problems. First of all, the research methods and content of domestic tourism happiness in China have not formed a complete set of theories, and there is no systematic method. Although some scholars have integrated the research content of domestic tourism happiness in China, it is still difficult to summarize A complete set of research content and research methods, in other words, the research on domestic tourism happiness in China is still in the stage of "a hundred flowers blooming". Secondly, the research on tourism happiness by domestic scholars in China is still at the stage of satisfaction and quality of life. It seems reasonable at present that there is no complete set of theories and research methods. To a certain extent, it is possible to deepen the concept of satisfaction and quality of life into the concept of happiness, but further development should not just stay at this stage. Finally, there are relatively abundant researches on tourists' well-being in China, but there is relatively little research on the well-being of residents in tourist destinations. Few scholars realize the importance of the well-being of residents in tourist destinations. Even if they are aware of the importance of well-being of residents in tourist destinations, it is difficult to measure it through specific data. greater subjectivity.

2. Literature Review

2.1. The Concept of Well-Being of Residents in Tourist Destinations

By sorting out the relevant literature, we can find that both domestic and foreign scholars basically divide tourism happiness into two categories: tourists' happiness and tourism residents' happiness, according to the different subjects of tourism participants. However, due to the lack of domestic research on the well-being of residents in tourist destinations, in order

to meet the needs of literature description, most domestic scholars conceptually equate tourist well-being with tourism well-being, and no further distinctions are made. And with the further research on happiness by scholars at home and abroad, the combination of tourism and happiness is also more closely. Looking at the domestic and foreign literatures, we find that the definitions of tourism well-being by scholars at home and abroad are also different. After sorting out the relevant literature, we mainly give the following definitions as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Definition of tourism well-being

scholar	definition
Kang Xiong, 2011	Tourists' positive emotions arising from experiences in the process of tourism activities are mainly manifested in the satisfaction of the main body's needs, participation in and immersion in tourism activities, and at the same time, these activities have certain positive value and significance for tourists [2].
Tuo Yanyu, 2015	What an individual experiences in the process of travel includes the beautiful feeling generated by reaching a certain level of emotion, physical fitness, intelligence and spirit, and the resulting deep cognition [3].
Chen Ye et al., 2017	People's cognitive evaluation of their own life satisfaction [4].
Suh E et al., 1996	Tourists' evaluation of their own life satisfaction [5].

It can be seen from Table 1 that most of the definitions of tourism happiness by domestic and foreign scholars are attributed to tourists' self-evaluation of their own conditions. From this point of view, tourism happiness has a strong subjective consciousness.

Based on the research of previous scholars, this paper believes that the well-being of tourism residents refers to a sense of well-being formed by the residents of the tourism destination through the changes in the economy, society, culture and environment that they recognize and perceive during the development of tourism activities. A deep understanding of the changes in your own life.

2.2. Influencing Factors of Residents' Well-Being in Tourist Destinations

Through the sorting and reading of relevant literature, we found that domestic and foreign scholars have done little research on the factors that affect the well-being of residents in tourist destinations, and the content of the research is relatively simple and the scope of research is relatively wide. After deepening the concept of satisfaction, quality of life and well-being, based on the research of previous scholars, we sorted out the influencing factors of the well-being of residents in tourist destinations, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Influencing factors of residents' well-being in tourist destinations

scholar	Influencing factors
Gao Qian, 2011	Degree of tourism development, tourism season, and residential area of tourism destination [6]
High Park, 2012	Economy, Society, Ecology, Culture, Politics [7]
Wang Yan, 2015	Public order, verbal communication, local identity, dedication [8]
Liu Haiqing et al, 2017	Residents' tourism income gap, the right to participate in tourism development decision-making, family annual income gap, communication between family members, residents' cultural level [9]

Xu Xiaohong et al, 2018	Place belonging, place attachment, place exclusion [10]
Richard R. Perdue et al., 1999	Community safety, community change, community engagement, congestion change, local policy impact, change in job opportunities [11]
Kathleen L.Andereck et al., 2011	Personal benefits from tourism [12]
Tariq M. Khizindar, 2012	Economic, cultural, environmental and social benefits [13]
Stuart P.Cottrell et al., 2013	Environment, economy, social culture, system [14]
Chang Huh et al., 2015	Period effect [15]
Eunju Woo et al., 2015	The perceived value of tourism development [16]
Manuel Rivera et al., 2016	Income, quality of life, social comparison [17]
Christina Geng-qing Chi et al., 2017	Economic status, sense of community, social environment [18]
José Alberto Martínez González et al., 2017	Place attachment, destination cognition [19]
Zhibin Lin et al., 2017	Economic benefits, sociocultural benefits, cost, age, gender, education level, income [20]
Atsbha Gebreegziabher Asmelash et al., 2019	Sociocultural Sustainability, Institutions, Economic Sustainability, Environmental Sustainability [21]

2.3. Research Hypothesis and Research Model

2.3.1. Proposition of Research Hypotheses

According to our reading of the literature obtained after sorting and screening, we recorded and processed the relevant data, and finally obtained the available literature results as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Research status of factors affecting residents' well-being in tourist destinations

Research factors	Research result
economic development	+ (Stuart P. Cottrell, 2013; Zhibin Lin et al., 2017; Atsbha Gebreegziabher Asmelash et al., 2018; Christina Geng-qing Chi et al., 2017) - (Tariq M. Khizindar, 2013)
environmental benefits	+ (Tariq M. Khizindar, 2013; Atsbha Gebreegziabher Asmelash et al., 2018; Stuart P. Cottrell, 2013)
sociocultural benefits	+ (Tariq M. Khizindar, 2013; Stuart P. Cottrell, 2013; Zhibin Lin, 2017)
social environment	+ (Richard R. Perdue et al., 1999; Tariq M. Khizindar, 2013; Christina Geng-qing Chi, 2017)
place attachment	+ (José Alberto Martínez González et al., 2017; Xu Xiaohong et al., 2018; Wang Yan, 2018)

Note: "+" means that the research factor has a positive correlation with tourism happiness; "-" means that the research factor has a negative correlation with tourism happiness; "×" means that the research factor has no correlation with tourism happiness

Based on the above discussion, the following assumptions are made:

H₁: Economic development has a significant positive impact on the well-being of residents in tourist destinations;

H₂: Environmental benefits have a significant positive impact on the well-being of residents in tourist destinations;

H₃: Social and cultural benefits have a significant positive impact on the well-being of residents in tourist destinations;

H₄: The social environment has a significant positive impact on the well-being of residents in tourist destinations;

H₅: Place attachment has a significant positive effect on the well-being of residents in tourist destinations;

2.3.2. System Theoretical Model

Based on the above viewpoints and the author's retrieval and sorting of domestic and foreign literature, the systematic theoretical model of the influencing factors of residents' well-being in tourist destinations proposed in this paper is shown in Figure 1.

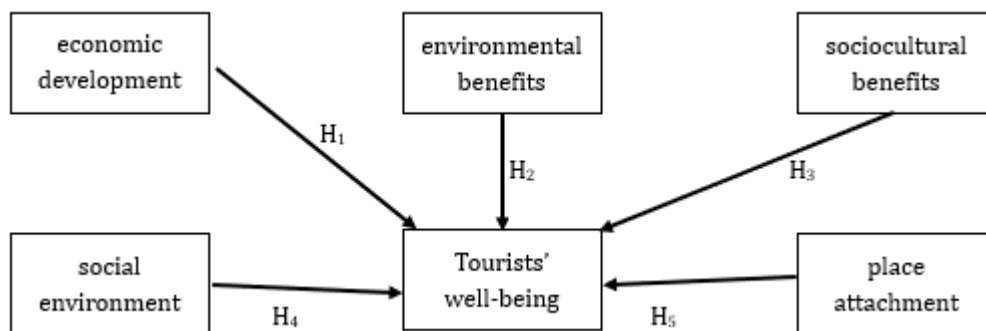


Figure 1. System Theory Model

3. Research Methods and Data Collation

3.1. Literature Search and Data Organization

In the process of document retrieval, through the Web of Science database, we searched with keywords such as Happiness of resident's; Residents' satisfaction; Residents' quality of life, etc., and obtained a total of 46 documents; Databases such as VIP, Wanfang, CNKI and other databases were searched in the tourism field with keywords such as "residents' well-being", "residents' satisfaction" and "residents' well-being", and a total of 17 documents were obtained. In the process of literature retrieval, in order to ensure the comprehensiveness of literature retrieval and avoid the impact on the data processing results due to missing literature, this paper further uses non-phrase keywords for literature retrieval. During the retrieval, this article also used "Tourism Residents' happiness" for retrieval.

In the screening of the original literature, in view of the requirements of the meta-analysis method, combined with the theme of this article, the literature was screened according to the following criteria: ① Remove the factors that use tourism destination residents' happiness, tourism destination residents' satisfaction, and tourism destination residents' quality of life as factors. Variable research; ② Remove non-empirical research that does not contain data; ③ Remove data content such as correlation coefficient and path coefficient required for meta-analysis, and the above data cannot be obtained through relevant calculations. ④ Removal of studies with unclear definitions of the relationship between related variables.

3.2. Document Coding

The literature coding method in this paper is basically the same as that of the previous meta-analysis researchers. Firstly, the selected literatures were coded from two aspects of study description and effect size statistics. In the process of coding the documents that meet the requirements, the descriptive statistics items mainly include information such as document title, document author, journal name, document publication time, document type, keywords, research method, research object, sample characteristics, etc. [22] ; The effect value statistics should include sample size, variable relationship, correlation coefficient, path coefficient, etc. [22] . Secondly, in order to reduce the possible errors in coding, this paper adopts double coding, that is, the coding process is completed by two people independently. For inconsistent coding, according to the previously recorded research description items, find the original literature, carry out the third coding, and finally reach a consensus based on the results of the third coding and the previous two coding, plus the discussion of the two coders. Appropriate rounding of relevant codes.

3.3. Meta-analysis Process

The author of this paper uses the meta-analysis software Comprehensive Meta-Analysis V2 in the meta-analysis processing method of the above-completed document codes. In the process of using software for analysis, the author of this paper conducted a publication bias analysis based on the previous assumptions, and extracted the safety factor to analyze whether there is a publication bias problem.

Then, the hypothesis test of the combined effect value is carried out to obtain the combined effect value, and the authenticity of the above hypothesis is judged according to the obtained combined effect value. Finally, the heterogeneity test is carried out to test the influence of the mediating variable on the analysis results. Due to the influence of the data content, this paper only conducts the heterogeneity test for the mediating variable "whether the research object is multinational".

4. Data Analysis

4.1. Publication Bias Analysis and Heterogeneity Test Results

In the meta-analysis, this paper examines the insecurity coefficients between five influencing factors, including economic development, environmental benefits, social and cultural benefits, social environment, and local attachment, and the well-being of residents in tourist destinations one by one. The loss-of-safety coefficient between the independent variable and the dependent variable of tourism residents' well-being is greater than the critical value (see Table 4). It can be seen from the data that there is no publication bias in the sample content collected in this paper.

The Q-test method was further used to test the heterogeneity of residents' well-being in tourist destinations. The results (see Table 4) show that the heterogeneity of five influencing factors, including economic development, environmental benefits, social and cultural benefits, social environment, and place attachment All were significant ($p < 0.05$, I^2 values were all greater than 50%). When there is heterogeneity, there are usually two ways to deal with it: one is to delete extreme effect values, and then use a fixed-effects model for hypothesis testing until homogeneity is achieved [22] ; the other is to consider using a random-effects model [22] . In the case of homogeneity of the research, the results obtained by the random model and the fixed model are consistent in the meta-analysis processing. Therefore, this paper studies the relationship between independent variables such as economic development, environmental benefits, social and cultural benefits, social environment, and place attachment and tourist

destination residents. When the relationship between happiness, choose to use random model for correlation analysis.

Table 4. Publication bias analysis and heterogeneity test results of residents' well-being in tourist destinations

variable	number of research papers	total sample size	Heterogeneity test (Q test)			Tau-squared T ²	Publication bias
			Q-value	P-value	I ²		
economic development	5	2769	203.231	0.000	98.032	0.095	280
environmental benefits	3	1473	9.449	0.009	78.833	0.008	14
sociocultural benefits	3	1460	7.439	0.024	73.113	0.006	47
social environment	3	2468	54.374	0.000	96.322	0.032	115
place attachment	3	1162	28.551	0.000	92.995	0.042	86

Note: I² indicates the extent to which the observed variation is due to the true difference in effect size; T² indicates how much of the between - study variation can be used to calculate weights

4.2. Hypothesis Test Results for Pooled Values of Effects

The combined effect value listed in Table 3 reflects the relationship between each influencing factor and the well-being of residents in the tourist destination. According to the data in Table 5, there is a positive relationship between economic development, environmental benefits, social and cultural benefits, social environment, and local attachment to the well-being of residents in tourist destinations (p < 0.05). Among them, environmental benefits have the least impact on the well-being of the residents of the tourist destination, place attachment has the greatest impact on the well-being of the residents of the tourist destination, and other factors have different degrees of correlation with the well-being of the residents of the tourist destination. Therefore, it is assumed that H₁,H₂,H₃,H₄,H₅ are verified.

Table 5. Random effects model test results of residents' well-being in tourist destinations

variable	Number of research papers M	total sample size	Effect size with 95% confidence interval			Two-tailed test		Model
			Effect pooled value r	upper limit	lower limit	Z-value	P-value	
economic development	5	2769	0.271	0.501	0.004	1.990	0.047	random
environmental benefits	3	1473	0.124	0.237	0.007	2.084	0.037	random
sociocultural benefits	3	1460	0.217	0.314	0.116	4.142	0.000	random
social environment	3	2468	0.244	0.426	0.042	2.364	0.018	random
place attachment	3	1162	0.296	0.500	0.060	2.439	0.015	random

4.3. Moderating Variable Analysis Results--Sources of Heterogeneity

From Table 4, there is a certain degree of heterogeneity among the five influencing factors. In exploring sources of heterogeneity, we first consider the effects of certain moderator variables. Based on the above analysis, we introduce moderator variables to explore the source of

heterogeneity. According to the literature coding results conducted above, we have sorted out whether the research object is multinational or not is an important literature feature of the original literature. Therefore, this paper will further analyze the source of heterogeneity from the aspect of sample source.

Due to the different geographical locations of different samples, there will be a certain degree of difference in the population characteristics and economic level of the samples, which will have different degrees of impact on our research results. Therefore, we choose the sample source as the source of heterogeneity. Moderator. Residents located in different countries will reflect different sample characteristics due to their own economic development and the tradition and continuation of their own national cultural civilization. Therefore, transnationality has become an important variable to explore heterogeneity in this paper. Due to the current number of research literatures on residents' well-being in tourist destinations, the sample of this paper is limited. In the absence of data, this paper only tests the moderating effect of the sample source for the factor of economic development. The test results (Table 6) show that the source of the sample has no moderating effect on the relationship between the factor of economic development and the well-being of residents in the tourist destination.

Table 6. The results of the moderation effect test of the sample source

variable	transnational	between-group heterogeneity		Effect pooled value r	95% confidence interval		Two-tailed test		Number of research papers M
		Q-value	P-value		upper limit	lower limit	Z-value	p-value	
economy develop	no	1.079	0.299	0.304	0.569	-0.017	1.858	0.063	4
	Yes			0.130	0.226	0.031	2.579	0.010	1

Note: Due to the lack of original literature on environmental benefits, social and cultural benefits, social environment, and place attachment, this paper does not analyze the source of its heterogeneity

4.4. Discussion

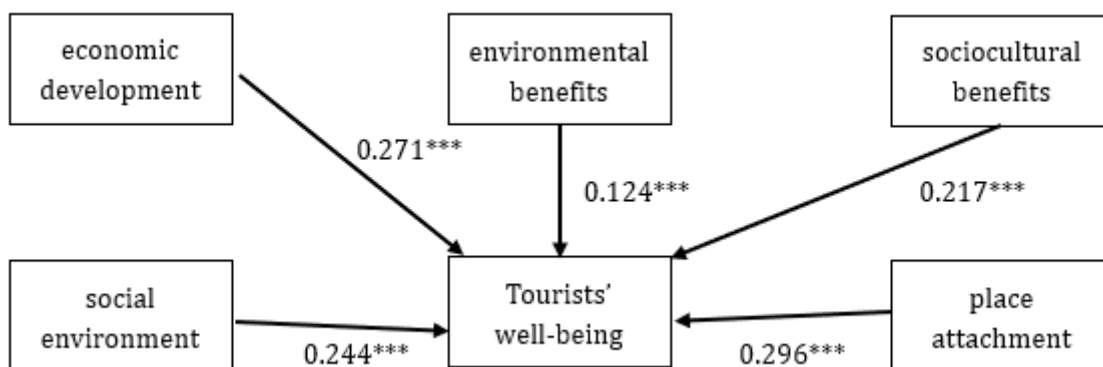


Figure 2. System Theory Model with pooled effect size

By conducting publication bias analysis, heterogeneity test, hypothesis test of effect pooled value, and moderation effect test of the mediating variable of sample source on the relevant data in the original literature, the results show that: economic development, environmental benefits, social and cultural benefits, The social environment and place attachment have a positive impact on the well-being of the residents of the tourist destination; the relationship

between local attachment and the well-being of the residents of the tourist destination is the strongest, and the relationship between the environmental benefit and the well-being of the residents of the tourist destination is the smallest; whether the respondents are Transnationality is not a major source of heterogeneity. The results of this study are consistent with those of many scholars. Combining our previous assumptions, we can give a theoretical model of the system with pooled effect sizes, as shown in Figure 2.

5. Conclusion and Outlook

By screening and sorting out a total of 63 domestic and foreign literatures, and using the meta-analysis method to process and analyze the data, this paper finally finds that local attachment, economic development, social environment, social and cultural benefits and environmental benefits all contribute to the well-being of residents in tourist destinations. have varying degrees of positive impact.

The significance of this research lies in the secondary processing of the sample data obtained by previous scholars through questionnaires or interviews to remove the influence of regional and cultural differences on the results, so as to obtain a more reasonable and reliable data.

The disadvantage of this paper is that due to the lack of research on the factors affecting the well-being of residents in tourist destinations by domestic and foreign scholars, the data sources of this paper are relatively scarce, and only a meta-analysis of some influencing factors with relatively sufficient data can be carried out to consider the impact of the factors are relatively not comprehensive, and may also affect specific research results.

have a certain degree of impact. However, we always believe that with the further research and development of domestic and foreign scholars on the factors affecting the well-being of residents in tourist destinations, the data will become more and more abundant, and then we can use the meta-analysis method more effectively.

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